



ÅRSREGNSKAPET FOR REGNSKAPSÅRET 2021 - GENERELL INFORMASJON

Enheten

Organisasjonsnummer:	986 983 023
Organisasjonsform:	Aksjeselskap
Foretaksnavn:	CHYRONHEGO NORGE AS
Forretningsadresse:	c/o ZXY Sport Tracking AS Ingvald Ystgaards veg 1 7047 TRONDHEIM

Regnskapsår

Årsregnskapets periode:	01.01.2021 - 31.12.2021
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Konsern

Morselskap i konsern:	Ja
Konsernregnskap lagt ved:	Ja

Regnskapsregler

Regler for små foretak benyttet:	Ja
Benyttet ved utarbeidelsen av årsregnskapet til selskapet:	Regnskapslovens alminnelige regler
Benyttet ved utarbeidelsen av årsregnskapet til konsernet:	-

Årsregnskapet fastsatt av kompetent organ

Bekreftet av representant for selskapet:	Milan Petr
Dato for fastsettelse av årsregnskapet:	30.06.2022

Grunnlag for avgivelse

År 2021: Årsregnskapet er elektronisk innlevert
År 2020: Tall er hentet fra elektronisk innlevert årsregnskap fra 2021

Det er ikke krav til at årsregnskapet m.v. som sendes til Regnskapsregisteret er undertegnet. Kontrollen på at dette er utført ligger hos revisor/enhetens øverste organ. Sikkerheten ivaretas ved at innsender har rolle/rettighet for innsending av årsregnskapet via Altinn, og ved at det bekreftes at årsregnskapet er fastsatt av kompetent organ.

Brønnøysundregistrene, 19.01.2024



Resultatregnskap

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2021	2020
RESULTATREGNSKAP			
Inntekter			
Salgsinntekt	10	18 690 000	8 068 000
Sum inntekter		18 690 000	8 068 000
Kostnader			
Varekostnad	10	13 644 000	3 617 000
Lønnskostnad	2	2 876 000	5 230 000
Avskrivning av driftsmidler og imma	9	78 000	66 000
Annen driftskostnad		710 000	4 321 000
Sum kostnader		17 308 000	13 234 000
Driftsresultat		1 382 000	-5 166 000
Finansinntekter og finanskostnader			
Annen renteinntekt			25 000
Sum finansinntekter			25 000
Annen rentekostnad		193 000	79 000
Annen finanskostnad		820 000	-178 000
Sum finanskostnader		1 013 000	-99 000
Netto finans		-1 013 000	124 000
Ordinært resultat før skattekostnad		369 000	-5 042 000
Skattekostnad på ordinært resultat			159 000
Ordinært resultat etter skattekostnad		369 000	-5 201 000
Årsresultat		369 000	-5 201 000
Overføringer og disponeringer			
Overført fra annen egenkapital			-5 201 000
Sum overføringer og disponeringer			-5 201 000



Balanse

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2021	2020
BALANSE - EIENDELER			
Anleggsmidler			
Immaterielle eiendeler			
Varige driftsmidler			
Driftsløsøre, in ventar o.a. utstyr	9	8 000	86 000
Sum varige driftsmidler		8 000	86 000
Finansielle anleggsmidler			
Investering i datterselskap	11	150 000	150 000
Andre langsiktige fordringer	8	673 000	685 000
Sum finansielle anleggsmidler		823 000	835 000
Sum anleggsmidler		831 000	921 000
Omløpsmidler			
Varer			
Lager av varer og annen beholdning		377 000	405 000
Sum varer		377 000	405 000
Fordringer			
Kundefordringer	10	520 000	2 586 000
Andre kortsiktige fordringer	10	167 000	10 888 000
Sum fordringer		687 000	13 474 000
Bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende			
Bankinnskudd, kontanter o.l.	3	51 577 000	366 000
Sum bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende		51 577 000	366 000
Sum omløpsmidler		52 641 000	14 245 000
SUM EIENDELER		53 472 000	15 166 000

BALANSE - EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD



Balanse

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2021	2020
Egenkapital			
Innskutt egenkapital			
Aksjekapital	4	100 000	100 000
Sum innskutt egenkapital		100 000	100 000
Opptjent egenkapital			
Annen egenkapital		-2 915 000	-3 284 000
Sum opptjent egenkapital		-2 915 000	-3 284 000
Sum egenkapital		-2 815 000	-3 184 000
Gjeld			
Langsiktig gjeld			
Annen langsiktig gjeld			
Øvrig langsiktig gjeld		10 584 000	6 531 000
Sum annen langsiktig gjeld		10 584 000	6 531 000
Sum langsiktig gjeld		10 584 000	6 531 000
Kortsiktig gjeld			
Leverandørgjeld		1 390 000	4 861 000
Skyldig offentlige avgifter		112 000	400 000
Annen kortsiktig gjeld	10	44 202 000	6 559 000
Sum kortsiktig gjeld		45 704 000	11 820 000
Sum gjeld		56 288 000	18 351 000
SUM EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD		53 473 000	15 167 000



Brønnøysundregistrene

ÅRSREGNSKAP FOR REGNSKAPSÅRET 2021 - GENERELL INFORMASJON

Journalnummer: 2022 812186

Enheten

Organisasjonsnummer: 986 983 023
Organisasjonsform: Aksjeselskap
Foretaksnavn: CHYRONHEGO NORGE AS
Forretningsadresse: c/o ZXY Sport Tracking AS
Ingvald Ystgaards veg 1
7047 TRONDHEIM

Regnskapsår

Årsregnskapets periode: 01.01.2021 - 31.12.2021

Konsern

Morselskap i konsern: Ja
Konsernregnskap lagt ved: Ja

Regnskapsregler

Regler for små foretak benyttet: Ja
Benyttet ved utarbeidelsen av
årsregnskapet til selskapet: Regnskapslovens alminnelige regler
Benyttet ved utarbeidelsen av
årsregnskapet til konsernet: -

Årsregnskapet fastsatt av kompetent organ

Bekreftet av representant for selskapet: Milan Petr
Dato for fastsettelse av årsregnskapet: 30.06.2022

Revisjon

Årsregnskapet er utarbeidet av ekstern
autorisert regnskapsfører: Ja

Grunnlag for avgivelse

År 2021: Årsregnskap er elektronisk innlevert.
År 2020: Tall er hentet fra elektronisk innlevert årsregnskap fra 2021.

Det er ikke krav til at årsregnskapet m.v. som sendes til Regnskapsregisteret er undertegnet. Kontrollen på at dette er utført ligger hos revisor/enhetens øverste organ. Sikkerheten ivaretas ved at innsender har rolle/rettighet for innsending av årsregnskapet via Altinn, og ved at det bekreftes at årsregnskapet er fastsatt av kompetent organ.

Brønnøysundregistrene, 10.08.2022



Organisasjonsnr: 986 983 023
CHYRONHEGO NORGE AS

RESULTATREGNSKAP

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2021	2020
RESULTATREGNSKAP			
Inntekter			
Salgsinntekt	10	18 690 000	8 068 000
Sum inntekter		18 690 000	8 068 000
Kostnader			
Varekostnad	10	13 644 000	3 617 000
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Avskrivning av driftsmidler og imma	9	78 000	66 000
Annen driftskostnad		710 000	4 321 000
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Driftsresultat		1 382 000	-5 166 000
Finansinntekter og finanskostnader			
Annen renteinntekt			25 000
Sum finansinntekter			25 000
Annen rentekostnad		193 000	79 000
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Årsresultat		369 000	-5 201 000
Overføringer og disponeringer			
Overført fra annen egenkapital			-5 201 000
Sum overføringer og disponeringer			-5 201 000



Organisasjonsnr: 986 983 023
CHYRONHEGO NORGE AS

BALANSE

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2021	2020
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BALANSE - EIENDELER

Anleggsmidler Immaterielle eiendeler

Varige driftsmidler

Driftsløsøre, in ventar o.

a. utstyr	9	8 000	86 000
Sum varige driftsmidler		8 000	86 000

Finansielle anleggsmidler

Investering i datterselskap	11	150 000	150 000
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Andre langsiktige fordringer	8	673 000	685 000
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Sum finansielle anleggsmidler		823 000	835 000
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Sum anleggsmidler		831 000	921 000
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Omløpsmidler

Varer

Lager av varer og annen

beholdning		377 000	405 000
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Sum varer		377 000	405 000
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Fordringer

Kundefordringer	10	520 000	2 586 000
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Andre kortsiktige fordringer	10	167 000	10 888 000
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Sum fordringer		687 000	13 474 000
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Bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende

Bankinnskudd, kontanter o. l.	3	51 577 000	366 000
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Sum bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende		51 577 000	366 000
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Sum omløpsmidler		52 641 000	14 245 000
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SUM EIENDELER		53 472 000	15 166 000
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BALANSE - EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD

Egenkapital

Innskutt egenkapital

Aksjekapital	4	100 000	100 000
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Sum innskutt egenkapital		100 000	100 000
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Opptjent egenkapital		
Annen egenkapital	-2 915 000	-3 284 000
Sum opptjent egenkapital	-2 915 000	-3 284 000
Sum egenkapital	-2 815 000	-3 184 000
Gjeld		
Langsiktig gjeld		
Annen langsiktig gjeld		
Øvrig langsiktig gjeld	10 584 000	6 531 000
Sum annen langsiktig gjeld	10 584 000	6 531 000
Sum langsiktig gjeld	10 584 000	6 531 000
Kortsiktig gjeld		
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Annen kortsiktig gjeld 10	44 202 000	6 559 000
Sum kortsiktig gjeld	45 704 000	11 820 000
Sum gjeld	56 288 000	18 351 000
SUM EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD	53 473 000	15 167 000



Organisasjonsnr: 986 983 023
CHYRONHEGO NORGE AS

NOTEOPPLYSNINGER - SELSKAP - alle poster oppgitt i hele tall

Note
2

Antall årsverk i regnskapsåret
2.00

Sum	Beløp
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Balanseført verdi 31.12.	Varige driftsmidler	Immaterielle eiend.
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Konsernregnskap

Morselskapet sitt navn

Forretningskontor for morselskapet

Begrunnelse for at datterselskap er utelatt fra konsolideringen

Samlet beløp - tilknyttet selskap	Årets	Fjorårets
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Samlet beløp - foretak i samme konsern	Årets	Fjorårets
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Samlet beløp - foretak i samme konsern	Årets	Fjorårets
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Samlet beløp - felles kontrollert virksomhet	Årets	Fjorårets
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Pantstillelse	Beløp
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Beholdning av egne aksjer	Antall	Pålydende	Andel av aksjek.
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Til generalforsamlingen i ChyronHego Norge AS

Uavhengig revisors beretning

Konklusjon

Vi har revidert ChyronHego Norge AS' årsregnskap som består av balanse per 31. desember 2021, resultatregnskap for regnskapsåret avsluttet per denne datoen og noter til årsregnskapet, herunder et sammendrag av viktige regnskapsprinsipper.

Etter vår mening

- oppfyller årsregnskapet gjeldende lovkrav,
- gir årsregnskapet et rettviseende bilde av selskapets finansielle stilling per 31. desember 2021, og av dets resultater for regnskapsåret avsluttet per denne datoen i samsvar med regnskapslovens regler og god regnskapsskikk i Norge.

Grunnlag for konklusjonen

Vi har gjennomført revisjonen i samsvar med de internasjonale revisjonsstandardene International Standards on Auditing (ISA-ene). Våre oppgaver og plikter i henhold til disse standardene er beskrevet nedenfor under *Revisors oppgaver og plikter ved revisjonen av årsregnskapet*. Vi er uavhengige av selskapet slik det kreves i lov, forskrift og International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (inkludert internasjonale uavhengighetsstandarder) utstedt av the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA-reglene), og vi har overholdt våre øvrige etiske forpliktelser i samsvar med disse kravene. Innhentet revisjonsbevis er etter vår vurdering tilstrekkelig og hensiktsmessig som grunnlag for vår konklusjon.

Styrets ansvar for årsregnskapet

Styret (ledelsen) er ansvarlig for å utarbeide årsregnskapet og for at det gir et rettviseende bilde i samsvar med regnskapslovens regler og god regnskapsskikk i Norge. Ledelsen er også ansvarlig for slik internkontroll som den finner nødvendig for å kunne utarbeide et årsregnskap som ikke inneholder vesentlig feilinformasjon, verken som følge av misligheter eller utilsiktede feil.

Ved utarbeidelsen av årsregnskapet må ledelsen ta standpunkt til selskapets evne til fortsatt drift og opplyse om forhold av betydning for fortsatt drift. Forutsetningen om fortsatt drift skal legges til grunn for årsregnskapet så lenge det ikke er sannsynlig at virksomheten vil bli avvirket.

Revisors oppgaver og plikter ved revisjonen av årsregnskapet

Vårt mål er å oppnå betryggende sikkerhet for at årsregnskapet som helhet ikke inneholder vesentlig feilinformasjon, verken som følge av misligheter eller utilsiktede feil, og å avgi en revisjonsberetning som inneholder vår konklusjon. Betryggende sikkerhet er en høy grad av sikkerhet, men ingen garanti for at en revisjon utført i samsvar med ISA-ene, alltid vil avdekke vesentlig feilinformasjon som eksisterer. Feilinformasjon kan oppstå som følge av misligheter eller utilsiktede feil. Feilinformasjon blir vurdert som vesentlig dersom den enkeltvis eller samlet med rimelighet kan forventes å påvirke økonomiske beslutninger som brukerne foretar basert på årsregnskapet.

Som del av en revisjon i samsvar med ISA-ene, utøver vi profesjonelt skjønn og utviser profesjonell skepsis gjennom hele revisjonen. I tillegg:

- identifiserer og vurderer vi risikoen for vesentlig feilinformasjon i regnskapet, enten det skyldes misligheter eller utilsiktede feil. Vi utformer og gjennomfører revisjonshandlinger for å håndtere slike risikoer, og innhenter revisjonsbevis som er tilstrekkelig og hensiktsmessig som grunnlag for vår konklusjon. Risikoen for at vesentlig feilinformasjon som følge av misligheter ikke blir

Offices in:

KPMG AS, a Norwegian limited liability company and member firm of the KPMG network of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Cooperative ("KPMG International"), a Swiss entity.

Statsautoriserte revisorer - medlemmer av Den norske Revisorforening

Oslø	Elverum	Mo i Rana	Stord
Alta	Finnes	Molde	Straume
Arendal	Hamar	Skien	Tromsø
Bergen	Haugesund	Sandnessjøen	Trondheim
Bodø	Karvik	Sandnessjøen	Tynset
Drammen	Kristiansund	Stavanger	Ålesund



Uavhengig revisors beretning - ChyronHego Norge AS

avdekket, er høyere enn for feilinformasjon som skyldes utilsiktede feil, siden misligheter kan innebære samarbeid, forfalskning, bevisste utelatelser, uriktige fremstillinger eller overstyring av internkontroll.

- opparbeider vi oss en forståelse av den interne kontroll som er relevant for revisjonen, for å utforme revisjonshandlinger som er hensiktsmessige etter omstendighetene, men ikke for å gi uttrykk for en mening om effektiviteten av selskapets interne kontroll.
- evaluerer vi om de anvendte regnskapsprinsippene er hensiktsmessige og om regnskapsestimatene og tilhørende noteopplysninger utarbeidet av ledelsen er rimelige.
- konkluderer vi på hensiktsmessigheten av ledelsens bruk av fortsatt drift-forutsetningen ved avleggelsen av årsregnskapet, basert på innhentede revisjonsbevis, og hvorvidt det foreligger vesentlig usikkerhet knyttet til hendelser eller forhold som kan skape tvil av betydning om selskapets evne til fortsatt drift. Dersom vi konkluderer med at det eksisterer vesentlig usikkerhet, kreves det at vi i revisjonsberetningen henleder oppmerksomheten på tilleggsopplysningene i årsregnskapet, eller, dersom slike tilleggsopplysninger ikke er tilstrekkelige, at vi modifiserer vår konklusjon. Våre konklusjoner er basert på revisjonsbevis innhentet inntil datoen for revisjonsberetningen. Etterfølgende hendelser eller forhold kan imidlertid medføre at selskapet ikke fortsetter driften.
- evaluerer vi den samlede presentasjonen, strukturen og innholdet i årsregnskapet, inkludert tilleggsopplysningene, og hvorvidt årsregnskapet gir uttrykk for de underliggende transaksjonene og hendelsene på en måte som gir et rettviseende bilde.

Vi kommuniserer med styret blant annet om det planlagte omfanget av revisjonen og til hvilken tid revisjonsarbeidet skal utføres. Vi utveksler også informasjon om forhold av betydning som vi har avdekket i løpet av revisjonen, herunder om eventuelle svakheter av betydning i den interne kontrollen.

Hamar, 30. juni 2022
KPMG AS


Stein Erik Lund
Statsautorisert revisor



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Årsregnskap 2021

ChyronHego Norge AS

Resultatregnskap
Balanse
Noter til regnskapet

Org.nr.: 986 983 023



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RESULTATREGNSKAP

CHYRONHEGO NORGE AS

DRIFTSINNETEKTER OG DRIFTSKOSTNADER	Note	2021	2020
Salgsinntekt	10	18 690 059	8 068 398
Sum driftsinntekter		18 690 059	8 068 398
Varekostnad	10	13 643 812	3 617 379
Lønnskostnad	2	2 875 833	5 223 862
Avskrivning av driftsmidler og immaterielle eiendeler	9	78 065	66 202
Annen driftskostnad	2, 10	710 231	4 326 665
Sum driftskostnader		17 307 940	13 234 109
Driftsresultat		1 382 119	-5 165 711
FINANSINNETEKTER OG FINANSKOSTNADER			
Annen renteinntekt		0	25 352
Annen rentekostnad		193 509	79 427
Annen finanskostnad		819 721	-178 364
Resultat av finansposter		-1 013 230	124 288
Ordinært resultat før skattekostnad		368 889	-5 041 422
Skattekostnad på ordinært resultat	5	0	159 924
Ordinært resultat		368 889	-5 201 346
EKSTRAORDINÆRE INNETEKTER OG KOSTNADER			
Årsresultat	6	368 889	-5 201 346
OVERFØRINGER			
Avsatt til annen egenkapital		368 889	0
Overført fra annen egenkapital		0	5 201 346
Sum overføringer		368 889	-5 201 346

CHYRONHEGO NORGE AS

SIDE 2



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BALANSE

CHYRONHEGO NORGE AS

EIENDELER	Note	2021	2020
ANLEGGSMIDLER			
VARIGE DRIFTSMIDLER			
Driftsløsøre, inventar o.a. utstyr	9	7 835	85 900
Sum varige driftsmidler		7 835	85 900
FINANSIELLE ANLEGGSMIDLER			
Investeringer i datterselskap	11	150 118	150 118
Andre langsiktige fordringer	8	673 419	685 359
Sum finansielle anleggsmidler		823 537	835 477
Sum anleggsmidler		831 372	921 377
OMLØPSMIDLER			
Lager av varer og annen beholdning		376 995	404 899
FORDRINGER			
Kundefordringer	10	520 030	2 586 407
Andre kortsiktige fordringer	10	167 308	10 887 946
Sum fordringer		687 339	13 474 353
INVESTERINGER			
Bankinnskudd, kontanter o.l.	3	51 577 294	365 555
Sum omløpsmidler		52 641 627	14 244 807
Sum eiendeler		53 472 999	15 166 183

CHYRONHEGO NORGE AS

SIDE 3



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BALANSE			
CHYRONHEGO NORGE AS			
EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD	Note	2021	2020
INNSKUTT EGENKAPITAL			
Aksjekapital	4	100 000	100 000
Sum innskutt egenkapital		100 000	100 000
OPPTJENT EGENKAPITAL			
Annen egenkapital		-2 914 980	-3 283 869
Sum opptjent egenkapital		-2 914 980	-3 283 869
Sum egenkapital	6	-2 814 980	-3 183 869
GJELD			
AVSETNING FOR FORPLIKTELSE			
ANNEN LANGSIKTIG GJELD			
KORTSIKTIG GJELD			
Gjeld til kredittinstitusjoner		10 583 689	6 530 603
Leverandørgjeld	10	1 390 174	4 860 795
Skyldig offentlige avgifter		112 490	399 583
Annen kortsiktig gjeld	10	44 201 626	6 559 072
Sum kortsiktig gjeld		56 287 979	18 350 053
Sum gjeld		56 287 979	18 350 053
Sum egenkapital og gjeld		53 472 999	15 166 183

DocuSigned by:
30.06.2022
Styret i ChyronHego Norge AS


CB08DAF9B3B64B1...
Milan Petr
styreleder

DocuSigned by:
Mike Truex


0DC4463FEE774E5...
Michael Hermann Truex
styremedlem



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Regnskapsprinsipper

Årsregnskapet er satt opp i samsvar med regnskapsloven og NRS 8 - God regnskapsskikk for små foretak.

VALUTA

Pengeposter i utenlandsk valuta vurderes iht. kursen ved regnskapsårets slutt.

DRIFTSINNTEKTER

Inntektsføring ved salg av varer skjer på leveringstidspunktet. Tjenester inntektsføres etter hvert som de leveres.

SKATT

Skattekostnaden i resultatregnskapet omfatter både periodens betalbare skatt og endring i utsatt skatt. Utsatt skatt er beregnet med 22% på grunnlag av de midlertidige forskjeller som eksisterer mellom regnskapsmessige og skattemessige verdier, samt ligningsmessig underskudd til fremføring ved utgangen av regnskapsåret. Skatteøkende og skattereduserende midlertidige forskjeller som reverserer eller kan reverseres i samme periode er utlignet og nettoført.

KLASSIFISERING OG VURDERING AV ANLEGGSMIDLER

Anleggsmidler omfatter eiendeler bestemt til varig eie og bruk. Anleggsmidler er vurdert til anskaffelseskost. Varige driftsmidler balanseføres og avskrives over driftsmidlets økonomiske levetid. Avskrivningsperioden for fast eiendom anskaffet etter 2009 er dekomponert i en del som gjelder råbygget og en del som gjelder faste tekniske installasjoner. Varige driftsmidler nedskrives til gjenvinnbart beløp ved verdifall som forventes ikke å være forbigående. Gjenvinnbart beløp er det høyeste av netto salgsverdi og verdi i bruk. Verdi i bruk er nåverdi av fremtidige kontantstrømmer knyttet til eiendelen. Nedskrivningen reverseres når grunnlaget for nedskrivningen ikke lenger er til stede.

KLASSIFISERING OG VURDERING AV OMLØPSMIDLER

Omløpsmidler og kortsiktig gjeld omfatter normalt poster som forfaller til betaling innen ett år etter balansedagen, samt poster som knytter seg til varekretsløpet. Omløpsmidler vurderes til laveste verdi av anskaffelseskost og virkelig verdi.

AKSJER I DATTERSELSKAP

Investeringer i datterselskap er vurdert etter kostmetoden ettersom konsernet samlet ikke overstiger grensen for små foretak.

VARER

Varer er vurdert til det laveste av anskaffelseskost og netto salgsverdi.

FORDRINGER

Kundefordringer og andre fordringer oppføres til pålydende etter fradrag for avsetning til forventet tap. Avsetning til tap gjøres på grunnlag av en individuell vurdering av de enkelte fordringene.



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Note 2 Lønnskostnader og ytelser, godtgjørelser til daglig leder, styret og revisor

Lønnskostnader	2021	2020
Lønninger	2 110 086	4 053 935
Arbeidsgiveravgift	385 461	695 268
Pensjonskostnader	379 450	472 687
Andre ytelser	9 940	7 788
Sum	2 884 937	5 229 677

ChyronHego Norge AS

Selskapet har i 2021 sysselsatt 6 årsverk og har ved utgangen av 2021 totalt 1 faste årsverk.

PENSJONSFORPLIKTELSE

Selskapet er pliktig til å ha tjenstepensjonsordning etter lov om obligatorisk tjenstepensjon. Selskapets pensjonsordninger tilfredsstiller kravene i denne lov.

Ytelser til ledende personer	Daglig leder	Styret
Lønn	0	0
Annen godtgjørelse	0	0
Sum	0	0

Selskapet har ingen daglig leder

REVISOR

Kostnadsført revisjonshonorar for 2021 utgjør kr 246 988,

Note 3 Bankinnskudd

Innestående midler på skattetrekkkonto (bundne midler) er på kr. 44 775.

Note 4 Aksjonærer

AKSJEKAPITALEN I CHYRONHEGO NORGE AS PR. 31.12 BESTÅR AV:

	Antall	Pålydende	Bokført
Ordinære aksjer	1 000	100,0	100 000
Sum	1 000		100 000

EIERSTRUKTUR

De største aksjonærene i % pr. 31.12 var:

	Ordinære	Eierandel	Stemmeandel
ChyronHego AB	1 000	100,0	100,0



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Note 5 Skatt

Årets skattegrunnlag	2021	2020	
Betalbar skatt	0	159 924	
Sum skattekostnad	0	159 924	
Beregning av årets skattegrunnlag:	2021	2020	
Ordinært resultat før skattekostnad	368 889	-5 041 422	
Endring i midlertidige forskjeller	-964 731	277 243	
Årets skattegrunnlag	-595 842	-4 764 179	
Betalbar skatt i balansen:	2021	2020	
Sum betalbar skatt i balansen	0	0	
Oversikt over midlertidige forskjeller:	2021	2020	Endring
Varige driftsmidler	-180 311	-149 282	31 029
Fordringer	95 603	-900 156	-995 759
Sum	-84 708	-1 049 438	-964 730
Akkumulert fremførbart underskudd	-12 110 154	-11 514 313	595 842
Inngår ikke i beregningen av utsatt skatt	12 194 862	12 563 751	368 889
Sum	0	0	0
Utsatt skattefordel (22 %)	0	0	0
Forklaring til hvorfor årets skattekostnad ikke utgjør 22 % av resultat før skatt:	2021	2020	
Resultat før skatt	368 889	-5 041 422	
22 % skatt av resultat før skatt	81 156	-1 109 113	
Beregnet skattekostnad	81 156	-1 109 113	
Effektiv skattesats	22,0 %	22,0 %	

Note 6 Egenkapital

	Aksjekapital	Annen egenkapital	Sum egenkapital
Pr 01.01.2021	100 000	-3 283 869	-3 183 869
Årets resultat		368 889	368 889
Pr 31.12.2021	100 000	-2 914 980	-2 814 980



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Note 7 Hendelser etter balansedagen og fortsatt drift

Selskapet har overskudd for 2021. Likevel er det fortsatt negativ egenkapital per 31.12, og dermed har selskapet mottatt konserngaranti for å minimere usikkerheten om foretakets evne til fortsatt drift frem til 31.12.2022.

Årsregnskapet er derfor avlagt under forutsetning om fortsatt drift.

Note 8 Garantiforpliktelser

Samlede ikke regnskapsførte garantiforpliktelser utgjør 673 419 i 2021. Dette er garanti relatert til husleie, samt bankgarantier for leveranse til kunder i Nepal og Kuwait.

Note 9 Anleggsmidler

	Goodwill	Driftsløsøre, inventar ol.	Varemerke og andre rettigheter	Sum
Anskaffelseskost pr. 01.01.21	8 162 569	542 373	6 137 700	14 842 642
= Anskaffelseskost 31.12.21	8 162 569	542 373	6 137 700	14 842 642
+ Årets av- og nedskrivninger 31.12.21	0	78 065	0	78 065
= Akkumulerte nedskrivninger pr. 31.12.21	-8 162 569	-534 538	-6 137 700	-14 834 807
= Bokført verdi 31.12.21	0	7 835	0	7 835

Økonomisk levetid

5 år

3-4 år

1-15 år



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Note 10 Mellomværende med selskap i samme konsern

	2021	2020
Fordringer		
Kundefordringer konsern	0	882 129
Andre kortsiktige fordringer konsern	0	8 917 888
Sum	0	9 800 017
Gjeld		
Leverandørgjeld innen konsern	0	4 180 077
Annen kortsiktig gjeld konsern	0	768 773
Sum	0	4 948 850

Selskapet har i 2021 hatt følgende cash pool saldo med selskap i samme konsern:

	ChyronHego Parent Corp.	Sum
Cash pool ordning	-42 585 197	-42 585 197

Note 11 Datterselskap

ChyronHego Norge AS eier 76,7% av aksjene i ZXY Sport Tracking AS, som gir ChyronHego Norge AS 76,7 % av stemmene i selskapet. ZXY Sport Tracking AS har forretningskontor i Trondheim. Årsresultatet for perioden 01.01-31.12.2021 er ikke avlagt ennå. Årsresultatet for perioden 01.01-31.12.2020 var på kr. -4 660 580. Balanseført egenkapital var pr. 31.12.2020 kr. -4 464 879.

Selskapet har i 2019 nedskrevet aksjene til vurdert virkelig verdi kr 150 118. Det er ingen endring i 2021



UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2022

OR

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

Commission File Number: 814-00646

APOLLO INVESTMENT CORPORATION

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Maryland

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

9 West 57th Street

37th Floor

New York, New York

(Address of principal executive offices)

52-2439556

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

10019

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (212) 515-3450

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Trading symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, \$0.001 par value	AINV	NASDAQ Global Select Market

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to submit such files). Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§ 229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of Registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. ☐

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

Large accelerated filer

☒

Accelerated filer

☐

Non-accelerated filer

☐

Smaller reporting company

☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes ☐ No ☒

The aggregate market value of the common equity held by non-affiliates of the Registrant as of September 30, 2021 was \$0.83 billion (based on the closing sale price of the Registrant's Common Stock on that date as reported on the NASDAQ Global Select Market). For the purposes of calculating this amount only, all executive officers and Directors are "affiliates" of the Registrant.

As of May 18, 2022, there were 63,518,718 shares of the Registrant's Common Stock outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the Registrant's Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held on August 9, 2022 are incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K.



APOLLO INVESTMENT CORPORATION

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Risk Factor Summary

The following is only a summary of the principal risks that may materially adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. The following should be read in conjunction with the more complete discussion of the risk factors we face, which are set forth in the section titled "Item 1A. Risk Factors" in this report.

Risk Relating to the Current Environment

- The current outbreak of the novel coronavirus, or COVID-19, has caused severe disruptions in the U.S. and global economy and is expected to have a materially adverse impact on our financial condition and results of operations.
- Changes in interest rates may adversely affect the value of our portfolio investments which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.
- Capital markets may experience periods of disruption and instability. Such market conditions may materially and adversely affect debt and equity capital markets in the United States and abroad, which may have a negative impact on our business and operations.
- The interest rates of some of our floating-rate loans to our portfolio companies may be priced using a spread over LIBOR, which is being phased out.
- Changes in existing laws or regulations, the interpretations thereof or newly enacted laws or regulations may negatively impact our business.
- The continued uncertainty relating to the U.S. and global economy could have a negative impact on our business.
- Changes to U.S. federal income tax laws could materially and adversely affect us and our stockholders.
- The Russian invasion of Ukraine may have a material adverse impact on us and our portfolio companies.
- Inflation may adversely affect business and operations and those of our portfolio companies.
- Disruptions to the global supply chain may have adverse impact on our portfolio companies and, in turn, harm us.

Risks Relating to our Business and Structure

- We may suffer credit losses.
- We are dependent upon Apollo Investment Management's key personnel for our future success and upon their access to AGM's investment professionals and partners.
- We operate in a highly competitive market for investment opportunities.
- We will be subject to corporate-level income tax if we are unable to maintain our status as a RIC.
- We may have difficulty paying our required distributions if we recognize income before or without receiving cash representing such income.
- Regulations governing our operation as a BDC affect our ability to raise, and the way in which we raise, additional capital.
- Our business requires a substantial amount of capital to grow because we must distribute most of our income.
- Many of our portfolio investments are recorded at fair value as determined in good faith by or under the direction of our Board of Directors and, as a result, there is uncertainty as to the value of our portfolio investments.
- The lack of liquidity in our investments may adversely affect our business.
- Our ability to enter into transactions with our affiliates is restricted.
- There are significant potential conflicts of interest which could adversely affect our investment returns.
- Changes in the laws or regulations governing our business or the businesses of our portfolio companies and any failure by us or our portfolio companies to comply with these laws or regulations, could negatively affect the profitability of our operations or of our portfolio companies.



- We may choose to pay dividends in our own common stock, in which case you may be required to pay federal income taxes in excess of the cash dividends you receive.
- If we fail to maintain an effective system of internal control over financial reporting, we may not be able to accurately report our financial results or prevent fraud.
- The failure in cyber security systems, as well as the occurrence of events unanticipated in our disaster recovery systems and management continuity planning could impair our ability to conduct business effectively.

Risks Relating to our Investments

- Our investments in portfolio companies are risky, and we could lose all or part of our investment.
- Economic recessions or downturns could impair our portfolio companies and harm our operating results.
- Our portfolio companies may be highly leveraged and a covenant breach by our portfolio companies may harm our operating results.
- There may be circumstances where our debt investments could be subordinated to claims of other creditors or we could be subject to, among other things, lender liability or fraudulent conveyance claims.
- If we do not invest a sufficient portion of our assets in qualifying assets, we could fail to qualify as a BDC or be precluded from investing according to our current business strategy.
- Our portfolio contains a limited number of portfolio companies, which subjects us to a greater risk of significant loss if any of these companies defaults on its obligations under any of its debt securities.
- An investment strategy focused primarily on privately-held companies presents certain challenges, including the lack of available information about these companies, a dependence on the talents and efforts of only a few key portfolio company personnel and a greater vulnerability to economic downturns.
- Our portfolio companies may incur debt that ranks equally with, or senior to, our investments in such companies.
- Our investments in foreign securities may involve significant risks in addition to the risks inherent in U.S. investments.
- Proposed position aggregation requirements may restrict the swap positions that AIM may enter into.
- Our ability to enter into transactions involving derivatives and financial commitment transactions may be limited.

Risks Relating to our Debt Instruments

- The trading market or market value of our debt securities may fluctuate.
- Terms relating to redemption may materially adversely affect your return on any debt securities that we may issue.
- Our credit ratings may not reflect all risks of an investment in our debt securities.
- Uncertainty related to alternative reference rates due to the phase out of London Interbank Offered Rates ("LIBOR")

Risks Relating to an Investment in our Common Stock

- Investing in our securities involves a high degree of risk and is highly speculative.
- There is a risk that investors in our equity securities may not receive distributions or that our distributions may not grow over time and that investors in our debt securities may not receive all of the interest income to which they are entitled.
- We may be unable to invest the net proceeds raised from offerings on acceptable terms, which would harm our financial condition and operating results.
- Sales of substantial amounts of our securities may have an adverse effect on the market price of our securities.
- Stockholders may experience dilution in their ownership percentage.



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PART I

Item 1. Business

In this report, the terms the “Company,” “Apollo Investment,” “AIC,” “we,” “us,” and “our” refer to Apollo Investment Corporation unless the context specifically states otherwise.

General

Apollo Investment Corporation, a Maryland corporation organized on February 2, 2004, is a closed-end, externally managed, non-diversified management investment company that has elected to be treated as a business development company (“BDC”) under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the “1940 Act”). In addition, for tax purposes we have elected to be treated as a regulated investment company (“RIC”) under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”). We commenced operations on April 8, 2004 upon completion of our initial public offering that raised \$870 million in net proceeds from selling 62 million shares of common stock at a price of \$15.00 per share (20.7 million shares at a price of \$45.00 per share adjusted for the one-for-three reverse stock split). Since then, and through March 31, 2022, we have raised approximately \$2.21 billion in net proceeds from additional offerings of common stock and we have repurchased common stock for \$244.2 million.

Our investment objective is to generate current income and capital appreciation. We invest primarily in various forms of debt investments, including secured and unsecured debt, loan investments and/or equity in private middle-market companies. We may also invest in the securities of public companies and in structured products and other investments such as collateralized loan obligations (“CLOs”) and credit-linked notes (“CLNs”). A CLO is a form of securitization in which the cash flows of a portfolio of loans are pooled and passed on to different classes of owners in various tranches. A CLN is a note where the payment of principal and/or interest is based on the performance of one or more debt obligations. CLNs are not securitizations.

Our portfolio is comprised primarily of investments in debt, including secured and unsecured debt of private middle-market companies that, in the case of senior secured loans, generally are not broadly syndicated and whose aggregate tranche size is typically less than \$250 million. Our portfolio may also include equity interests such as common stock, preferred stock, warrants or options. In this Form 10-K, we use the term “middle-market” to refer to companies with annual revenues between \$50 million and \$2 billion. While we primarily invest in investments in U.S. secured and unsecured loans, other debt securities and equity, we may also invest a portion of the portfolio in other investment opportunities, including foreign securities and structured products. Most of the debt instruments we invest in are unrated or rated below investment grade, which is often an indication of size, credit worthiness and speculative nature relative to the capacity of the borrower to pay interest and principal. Generally, if the Company’s unrated investments were rated, they would be rated below investment grade. These securities, which are often referred to as “junk” or “high yield,” have predominantly speculative characteristics with respect to the issuer’s capacity to pay interest and repay principal. They may also be difficult to value and are illiquid.

During the year ended March 31, 2022, we invested \$1.1 billion across 33 new and 84 existing portfolio companies primarily through a combination of primary and secondary debt investments. This compares to \$0.6 billion across 14 new and 75 existing portfolio companies during the year ended March 31, 2021. Investments sold or repaid during the year ended March 31, 2022 totaled \$1.1 billion versus \$1.0 billion during the year ended March 31, 2021. The weighted average yields on our secured debt portfolio, unsecured debt portfolio, total debt portfolio and total portfolio as of March 31, 2022 at our current cost basis were 8.1%, 0.0%, 8.1% and 7.1%, respectively. As of March 31, 2021, the yields were 8.0%, 5.3%, 8.0% and 6.5%, respectively. The portfolio yields may be higher than an investor’s yield on an investment in us due to sales load and other expenses. For the years ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, the total return based on the change in market price per share and taking into account dividends and distributions, if any, reinvested in accordance with the dividend reinvestment plan was 7.2% and 135.1%, respectively. Such returns do not reflect any sales load that stockholders may have paid in connection with their purchase of shares of our common stock.

As of March 31, 2022, our portfolio consisted of 139 portfolio companies and was invested 94% in secured debt, 0% in unsecured debt, 0% in structured products and other, 1% in preferred equity, and 5% in common equity/interests and warrants measured at fair value. As of March 31, 2021, our portfolio consisted of 135 portfolio companies and was invested 88% in secured debt, 1% in unsecured debt, 0% in structured products and other, 1% in preferred equity, and 10% in common equity/interests and warrants measured at fair value.

Since the initial public offering of Apollo Investment in April 2004 and through March 31, 2022, invested capital totaled \$23.0 billion in 585 portfolio companies. Over the same period, Apollo Investment completed transactions with more than 100 different financial sponsors.



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As of March 31, 2022, 1% or \$0.0 billion is fixed rate debt and 99% or \$2.0 billion is floating rate debt, measured at fair value. On a cost basis, 1% or \$0.0 billion is fixed rate debt and 99% or \$2.0 billion is floating rate debt. As of March 31, 2021, 0% or \$0.0 billion was fixed rate debt and 100% or \$1.9 billion was floating rate debt, measured at fair value. On a cost basis, 0% or \$0.0 billion was fixed rate debt and 100% or \$1.9 billion was floating rate debt. The interest rate type information is calculated using the Company's corporate debt portfolio and excludes aviation, oil and gas, structured credit, renewables, shipping, commodities and investments on non-accrual status.

Apollo Investment Management, L.P.

Apollo Investment Management, L.P. (the "Investment Adviser" or "AIM") is our investment adviser and an affiliate of Apollo Global Management, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries ("AGM"). The Investment Adviser, subject to the overall supervision of our Board of Directors, manages the day-to-day operations of, and provides investment advisory services to the Company. AGM and other affiliates manage other funds that may have investment mandates that are similar, in whole or in part, with ours. AIM and its affiliates may determine that an investment is appropriate both for us and for one or more of those other funds. In such event, depending on the availability of such investment and other appropriate factors, AIM may determine that we should invest on a side-by-side basis with one or more other funds. We make all such investments subject to compliance with applicable regulations and interpretations, and our allocation procedures. Certain types of negotiated co-investments may be made only in accordance with the terms of the exemptive order we received from the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") permitting us to do so.

AIM is led by John Hannan, Howard Widra, Tanner Powell and Patrick Ryan. Potential investment and disposition opportunities are generally approved by one or more committees composed of personnel across AGM, including Messrs. Widra, Powell and Ryan, by all or a majority of Messrs. Widra, Powell or Ryan depending on the underlying investment type and/or the amount of such investment. The composition of such committees and the overall approval process for the Company's investments may change from time to time. AIM draws upon AGM's 30 year history and benefits from the broader firm's significant capital markets, trading and research expertise developed through investments in many core sectors in over 200 companies since inception.

Apollo Investment Administration, LLC

Apollo Investment Administration, LLC (the "Administrator" or "AIA"), an affiliate of AGM, provides, among other things, administrative services and facilities for the Company. In addition to furnishing us with office facilities, equipment, and clerical, bookkeeping and recordkeeping services, AIA also oversees our financial records as well as prepares our reports to stockholders and reports filed with the SEC. AIA also performs the calculation and publication of our net asset value, the payment of our expenses and oversees the performance of various third-party service providers and the preparation and filing of our tax returns. Furthermore, AIA provides on our behalf managerial assistance to those portfolio companies to which we are required to provide such assistance.

Operating and Regulatory Structure

Our investment activities are managed by AIM and supervised by our Board of Directors, a majority of whom are independent of AGM and its affiliates. AIM is an investment adviser that is registered under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940. Under our investment advisory management agreement, we pay AIM an annual base management fee based on our average gross assets as well as an incentive fee.

As a BDC, we are required to comply with certain regulatory requirements. Also, while we are permitted to finance investments using debt, our ability to use debt is limited in certain significant respects (see "Item 1A. Risk Factors"). We have elected to be treated for federal income tax purposes as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code.

Investments

Apollo Investment seeks to create a portfolio that includes primarily debt investments including secured loans and unsecured loans and, to a lesser extent, equity investments by investing, on an individual portfolio company basis, approximately \$15 million to \$250 million of capital, on average, in the securities of middle-market companies, as well as structured products such as CLOs and CLNs. The average investment size will vary as the size of our capital base varies. Our target portfolio consists primarily of long-term secured debt, as well as unsecured and mezzanine positions of private middle-market companies. Structurally, unsecured and mezzanine debt usually ranks subordinate in priority of payment to senior debt, such as bank debt, and is characterized as unsecured. As such, other creditors may rank senior to us in the event of an insolvency.



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However, unsecured and mezzanine debt ranks senior to common and preferred equity in a borrowers' capital structure. Unsecured and mezzanine debt may have a fixed or floating interest rate. Additional income can be generated from upfront fees, call protections including call premiums, equity co-investments or warrants. We may also invest in debt and equity positions of structured products, such as CLOs and CLNs.

Our principal focus is to provide capital to middle-market companies in a variety of industries. We generally seek to target companies that generate positive free cash flows or that may support debt investments with strong asset coverage, and we may provide debtor-in-possession or reserve financing. Additionally, we may acquire investments in the secondary market if we believe the risk-adjusted returns are attractive.

The following is a representative list of the industries in which we have invested as of March 31, 2022:

- Advertising, Printing & Publishing
- Aerospace & Defense
- Automotive
- Aviation and Consumer Transport
- Beverage, Food & Tobacco
- Business Services
- Chemicals, Plastics & Rubber
- Construction & Building
- Consumer Goods – Durable
- Consumer Goods – Non-durable
- Consumer Services
- Diversified Investment Vehicles, Banking, Finance, Real Estate
- Education
- Energy – Electricity
- Energy – Oil & Gas
- Environmental Industries
- Healthcare & Pharmaceuticals
- High Tech Industries
- Insurance
- Manufacturing, Capital Equipment
- Media – Diversified & Production
- Retail
- Telecommunications
- Transportation – Cargo, Distribution
- Wholesale



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We may also invest in other industries if we are presented with attractive opportunities. In an effort to increase our returns and the number of investments that we can make, we may in the future seek to securitize our debt investments. To the extent we elect to include higher quality portfolio holdings in the securitization vehicle and retain lower quality holdings in our portfolio, investing in our shares may be riskier. To securitize debt investments, we may create a wholly owned subsidiary and contribute a pool of loans to the subsidiary. We may sell debt of or interests in the subsidiary on a non-recourse basis to purchasers whom we would expect to be willing to accept a lower interest rate to invest in investment-grade securities. We may use the proceeds of such sales to reduce indebtedness or to fund additional investments. We may also invest through special purpose entities or other arrangements, including total return swaps and repurchase agreements, in order to obtain non-recourse financing or for other purposes.

We may invest, to the extent permitted by law, in the securities and instruments of other investment companies and in private funds. We may also co-invest on a concurrent basis with affiliates of ours, subject to compliance with applicable regulations and our allocation procedures. Certain types of negotiated co-investments may be made only in accordance with the terms of the exemptive order we received from the SEC permitting us to do so. On March 29, 2016, we received an exemptive order from the SEC (the "Order") permitting us greater flexibility to negotiate the terms of co-investment transactions with certain of our affiliates, including investment funds managed by AIM or its affiliates, subject to the conditions included therein. Under the terms of the Order, a "required majority" (as defined in Section 57(o) of the 1940 Act) of our independent directors must be able to reach certain conclusions in connection with a co-investment transaction, including that (1) the terms of the proposed transaction are reasonable and fair to us and our stockholders and do not involve overreaching of 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 Board of Directors approved criteria. In certain situations where co-investment with one or more funds managed by AIM or its affiliates is not covered by the Order, the personnel of AIM or its affiliates will need to decide which fund will proceed with the investment. Such personnel will make these determinations based on allocation policies and procedures, which are designed to reasonably ensure that investment opportunities are allocated fairly and equitably among affiliated funds over time and in a manner that is consistent with applicable laws, rules and regulations. The Order is subject to certain terms and conditions so there can be no assurance that we will be permitted to co-invest with certain of our affiliates other than in the circumstances currently permitted by regulatory guidance and the Order.

The following table summarizes our top ten portfolio companies and industries based on fair value as of March 31, 2022:

Portfolio Company	% of Portfolio	Industry	% of Portfolio
Merx Aviation Finance, LLC	11.8%	Healthcare & Pharmaceuticals	16.1%
ChyronHego Corporation	4.3%	High Tech Industries	15.7%
LashCo	1.7%	Aviation and Consumer Transport	12.5%
Carbonfree Chemicals SPE I LLC (f/k/a Maxus Capital Carbon SPE I LLC)	1.7%	Business Services	10.7%
NFA Group	1.5%	Consumer Services	6.9%
PSI Services, LLC	1.4%	Beverage, Food & Tobacco	5.2%
MSEA Tankers LLC	1.4%	Transportation – Cargo, Distribution	3.3%
Electro Rent Corporation	1.4%	Insurance	3.2%
MAKS	1.3%	Consumer Goods – Non-durable	3.0%
New Wave Entertainment	1.3%	Automotive	2.9%
Total	27.8%	Total	79.5%



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The following table summarizes our top ten portfolio companies and industries based on fair value as of March 31, 2021:

Portfolio Company	% of Portfolio	Industry	% of Portfolio
Merx Aviation Finance, LLC	12.9%	Healthcare & Pharmaceuticals	16.1%
ChyronHego Corporation	3.7%	High Tech Industries	13.9%
MSEA Tankers LLC	2.3%	Aviation and Consumer Transport	13.6%
Dynamic Product Tankers (Prime), LLC	1.9%	Business Services	13.2%
NFA Group	1.7%	Transportation – Cargo, Distribution	5.6%
Simplifi Holdings, Inc.	1.6%	Consumer Services	4.8%
RA Outdoors, LLC (Active Outdoors)	1.5%	Beverage, Food & Tobacco	4.0%
Spotted Hawk	1.4%	Consumer Goods – Non-durable	3.6%
MAKS	1.4%	Diversified Investment Vehicles, Banking, Finance, Real Estate	2.5%
Electro Rent Corporation	1.4%	Advertising, Printing & Publishing	2.4%
Total	29.8%	Total	79.7%

Investment Selection and Due Diligence

We are committed to a value oriented philosophy of, among other things, capital preservation and commit resources to managing risks associated with our investment portfolio. Our Investment Adviser conducts due diligence on prospective portfolio companies. In conducting its due diligence, our Investment Adviser uses information provided by the company and its management team, publicly available information, as well as information from their extensive relationships with former and current management teams, consultants, competitors and investment bankers and the direct experience of the senior partners of our affiliates.

Our Investment Adviser's due diligence will typically include:

- review of historical and prospective financial information;
- on-site visits;
- interviews with management, employees, customers and vendors of the potential portfolio company;
- review of loan documents;
- background checks; and
- research relating to the company's management, industry, markets, products and services, and competitors.

Upon the completion of due diligence and a decision to seek approval for an investment in a company, the professionals leading the proposed investment generally present the investment opportunity to and seek approval in accordance with our investment approval process. Additional due diligence with respect to any investment may be conducted on our behalf by attorneys and accountants prior to the closing of the investment, as well as other outside advisers, as appropriate.

Investment Structure

Once we have determined that a prospective portfolio company is suitable for investment, we work with the management of that company and its other capital providers, including senior, junior and equity capital providers, to structure an investment.



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We generally seek to structure our investments as secured loans with a direct lien on the assets or cash flows of the company that provide for increased downside protection in the event of insolvency while maintaining attractive risk-adjusted returns and current interest income. We generally seek for these secured loans to obtain security interests in the assets of our portfolio companies that serve as collateral in support of the repayment of these loans. This collateral may take the form of first or second priority liens on the assets of a portfolio company. In some cases, we may enter into debt investments that, by their terms, convert into equity or additional debt securities or defer payments of interest after our investment. Also, in some cases our debt investments may be collateralized by a subordinated lien on some or all of the assets of the borrower. Typically, our loans have maturities of three to ten years.

We seek to tailor the terms of our investments to the facts and circumstances of the transaction and the prospective portfolio company, negotiating a structure that protects our rights and manages our risk while creating incentives for the portfolio company to achieve its business plan and improve its profitability.

For example, in addition to seeking a senior position in the capital structure of our portfolio companies, we seek to limit the downside potential of our investments by:

- requiring an expected total return on our investments (including both interest and potential equity appreciation) that compensates us for credit risk;
- generally incorporating call protection into the investment structure where possible; and
- negotiating covenants and information rights in connection with our investments that afford our portfolio companies flexibility in managing their businesses, but which are still consistent with our goal of preserving our capital. Such restrictions may include affirmative and negative covenants, default penalties, lien protection, change of control provisions and board rights, including either observation or participation rights. Our investments may include equity features, such as warrants or options to buy a minority interest in the portfolio company. Any warrants we receive with our debt securities generally require only a nominal cost to exercise, and thus, as a portfolio company appreciates in value, we may achieve additional investment return from this equity interest. We may structure the warrants to provide provisions protecting our rights as a minority-interest holder, as well as puts, or rights to sell such securities back to the company, upon the occurrence of specified events. In many cases, we may also seek to obtain registration rights in connection with these equity interests, which may include demand and "piggyback" registration rights.

We expect to hold most of our investments to maturity or repayment, but we may sell certain of our investments sooner if a liquidity event takes place such as a sale or recapitalization or worsening of credit quality of a portfolio company, among other reasons.

Investment Valuation Process

The following is a description of the steps we take each quarter to determine the value of our portfolio. Our portfolio of investments is recorded at fair value as determined in good faith by or under the direction of our Board of Directors pursuant to a written valuation policy and a consistently applied valuation process utilizing the input of our Investment Adviser, independent valuation firms, third party pricing services and the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors. Since this process necessarily involves the use of judgment and the engagement of independent valuation firms, there is no certainty as to the value of our portfolio investments. Investments for which market quotations are readily available are recorded in our financial statements at such market quotations if they are deemed to represent fair value. Market quotations may be deemed not to represent fair value where AIM believes that facts and circumstances applicable to an issuer, a seller or purchaser or the market for a particular security causes current market quotes not to reflect the fair value of the security, among other reasons. Examples of these events could include cases in which material events are announced after the close of the market on which a security is primarily traded, when a security trades infrequently causing a quoted purchase or sale price to become stale or in the event of a "fire sale" by a distressed seller.



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With respect to investments for which market quotations are not readily available or when such market quotations are deemed not to represent fair value, our Board of Directors has approved a multi-step valuation process each quarter, as described below:

1. Our quarterly valuation process begins with each portfolio company or investment being initially valued by the investment professionals of our Investment Adviser who are responsible for the portfolio investment.
2. Preliminary valuation conclusions are then documented and discussed with senior management of our Investment Adviser.
3. Independent valuation firms are engaged by our Board of Directors to conduct independent appraisals by reviewing our Investment Adviser's preliminary valuations and then making their own independent assessment.
4. The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors reviews the preliminary valuation of our Investment Adviser and the valuation prepared by the independent valuation firms and responds, if warranted, to the valuation recommendation of the independent valuation firms.
5. The Board of Directors discusses valuations and determines in good faith the fair value of each investment in our portfolio based on the input of our Investment Adviser, the applicable independent valuation firm, and the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors.
6. For Level 3 investments entered into within the current quarter, the cost (purchase price adjusted for accreted original issue discount/amortized premium) or any recent comparable trade activity on the security investment shall be considered to reasonably approximate the fair value of the investment, provided that no material change has since occurred in the issuer's business, significant inputs or the relevant environment.

Investments determined by these valuation procedures which have a fair value of less than \$1 million during the prior fiscal quarter may be valued based on inputs identified by the Investment Adviser without the necessity of obtaining valuation from an independent valuation firm, if once annually an independent valuation firm using the procedures described herein provides valuation. In addition, some of our investments provide for payment-in-kind ("PIK") interest or dividends. Such amounts of accrued PIK interest or dividends are added to the cost of the investment on the respective capitalization dates and generally become due at maturity of the investment or upon the investment being called by the issuer. Upon capitalization, PIK is subject to the fair value estimates associated with their related investments.

Ongoing Relationships with Portfolio Companies

Monitoring

AIM monitors our portfolio companies on an ongoing basis and also monitors the financial trends of each portfolio company to determine if each is meeting its respective business plans and to assess the appropriate course of action for each company. In addition, senior investment professionals of AIM may take board seats or obtain board observation rights for our portfolio companies.

AIM has several methods of evaluating and monitoring the performance and fair value of our investments, which can include, but are not limited to, the assessment of success of the portfolio company in adhering to its business plan and compliance with covenants; periodic and regular contact with portfolio company management and, if appropriate, the financial or strategic sponsor, to discuss financial position, requirements and accomplishments; comparisons to other portfolio companies in the industry; attendance at and participation in board meetings; and review of monthly and quarterly financial statements and financial projections for portfolio companies.

AIM also uses an investment rating system to characterize and monitor our expected level of returns on each investment in our portfolio. These ratings are just one of several factors that AIM uses to monitor our portfolio, but they are not in and of themselves a determinative of fair value. AIM grades the credit risk of all investments on a scale of 1 to 5 no less frequently than quarterly. This system is intended primarily to reflect the underlying risk of a portfolio investment relative to our initial cost basis in respect of such portfolio investment (i.e., at the time of acquisition), although it may also take into account under certain circumstances the performance of the portfolio company's business, the collateral coverage of the investment and other relevant factors.



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Under this system, investments with a grade of 1 involve the least amount of risk to our initial cost basis. The trends and risk factors for this investment since origination or acquisition are generally favorable, which may include the performance of the portfolio company or a potential exit. Investments graded 2 involve a level of risk to our initial cost basis that is similar to the level of risk underwritten at the time of origination or acquisition. This portfolio company is generally performing in accordance with our analysis of its business and the full return of principal and interest or dividend is expected. Investments graded 3 indicate that the risk to our ability to recoup the cost of such investment has increased since origination or acquisition, but full return of principal and interest or dividend is expected. A portfolio company with an investment grade of 3 requires closer monitoring. Investments graded 4 indicate that the risk to our ability to recoup the cost of such investment has increased significantly since origination or acquisition, including as a result of factors such as declining performance and noncompliance with debt covenants, and we expect some loss of interest, dividend or capital appreciation, but still expect an overall positive internal rate of return on the investment. Investments graded 5 indicate that the risk to our ability to recoup the cost of such investment has increased materially since origination or acquisition and the portfolio company likely has materially declining performance. Loss of interest or dividend and some loss of principal investment is expected, which would result in an overall negative internal rate of return on the investment. For investments graded 4 or 5, AIM enhances its level of scrutiny over the monitoring of such portfolio company.

AIM monitors and, when appropriate, changes the investment ratings assigned to each investment in our portfolio. In connection with our valuation process, AIM reviews these investment ratings on a quarterly basis, and the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors monitors such ratings. It is possible that the grade of certain of these portfolio investments may be reduced or increased over time.

Managerial Assistance

As a BDC, we must offer, and must provide upon request, significant managerial assistance to certain of our portfolio companies. This assistance could involve, among other things, monitoring the operations of our portfolio companies, participating in board and management meetings, consulting with and advising officers of portfolio companies and providing other organizational and financial guidance. We may receive fees for these services.

Competition

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

We also expect to use the industry information of AGM's investment professionals to which we have access to assess investment risks and determine appropriate pricing for our investments in portfolio companies. In addition, we believe that the relationships of the senior managers of AIM and those of our affiliates enable us to learn about, and compete effectively for, financing opportunities with attractive middle-market companies in the industries in which we seek to invest.

Staffing

The Company has no employees. All of the services we utilize are provided by third parties. Our Chief Financial Officer, Chief Legal Officer and Chief Compliance Officer and additional personnel assisting them in such functions are employees of AIA and perform their respective functions under the terms of the administration agreement with AIA. Certain of our other executive officers are managing partners of our Investment Adviser. Our day-to-day investment operations are managed by our Investment Adviser, which draws on the broader capabilities of the Opportunistic Credit segment of AGM's credit business. In addition, we generally reimburse AIA for our allocable portion of expenses incurred by it in performing its obligations under the administration agreement, including rent and our allocable portion of the cost of our Chief Financial Officer, Chief Legal Officer and Chief Compliance Officer and their respective staffs.



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Investment Advisory Management Agreement

Management Services

AIM serves as our investment adviser and is a wholly-owned direct subsidiary of Apollo Global Management. AIM is registered as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the "Advisers Act"). Subject to the overall supervision of our Board of Directors, the Investment Adviser manages the day-to-day operations of, and provides investment advisory and management services to, Apollo Investment. Under the terms of the investment advisory management agreement, AIM:

- determines the composition of our portfolio, the nature and timing of the changes to our portfolio and the manner of implementing such changes;
- identifies, evaluates and negotiates the structure of the investments we make (including performing due diligence on our prospective portfolio companies); and
- closes and monitors the investments we make.

AIM's services under the investment advisory management agreement are not exclusive, and it is free to furnish similar services to other entities so long as its services to us are not impaired.

Management and Incentive Fee

Pursuant to the investment advisory management agreement, we incur a fee payable to AIM for investment advisory and management services consisting of two components - a base management fee and an incentive fee. For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, we accrued \$36.14 million, \$36.44 million and \$40.36 million, respectively, in base management fees and incurred \$12 million, \$0.00 million and \$1.98 million, respectively, in performance-based incentive fees.

Base Management Fee

Effective April 1, 2018, the base management fee is calculated initially at an annual rate of 1.50% (0.375% per quarter) of the lesser of (i) the average of the value of the Company's gross assets (excluding cash or cash equivalents but including other assets purchased with borrowed amounts) at the end of each of the two most recently completed calendar quarters and (ii) the average monthly value (measured as of the last day of each month) of the Company's gross assets (excluding cash or cash equivalents but including other assets purchased with borrowed amounts) during the most recently completed calendar quarter; provided, however, in each case, the base management fee is calculated at an annual rate of 1.00% (0.250% per quarter) of the average of the value of the Company's gross assets (excluding cash or cash equivalents but including other assets purchased with borrowed amounts) that exceeds the product of (A) 200% and (B) the value of the Company's net asset value at the end of the prior calendar quarter. The base management fee will be payable quarterly in arrears. The value of the Company's gross assets shall be calculated in accordance with the Company's valuation policies.

Performance-based Incentive Fee

The incentive fee (the "Incentive Fee") consists of two components that are determined independent of each other, with the result that one component may be payable even if the other is not. A portion of the Incentive Fee is based on income and a portion is based on capital gains, each as described below:



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A. Incentive Fee based on Income

(i) Incentive Fee on Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income - (April 1, 2017 - December 31, 2018)

The first part of the incentive fee was calculated and payable quarterly in arrears based on our pre-incentive fee net investment income for the immediately preceding calendar quarter at an annual rate of 20%. For this purpose, pre-incentive fee net investment income means interest income, dividend income and any other income (including, without limitation, any accrued income that the Company has not yet received in cash and any other fees such as commitment, origination, structuring, diligence and consulting fees or other fees that the Company receives from portfolio companies) accrued during the calendar quarter, minus the Company's operating expenses accrued during the calendar quarter (including, without limitation, the Base Management Fee, administration expenses and any interest expense and dividends paid on any issued and outstanding preferred stock, but excluding the Incentive Fee on Income and the Incentive Fee on Capital Gains). Pre-incentive fee net investment income did not include any realized or unrealized gains or losses. Pre-incentive fee net investment income, expressed as a rate of return on the value of our net assets at the end of the immediately preceding calendar quarter, is compared to the rate of 1.75% per quarter (7% annualized) (the "performance threshold"). For the period from April 1, 2017 through December 31, 2018, if the resulting incentive fee rate was less than 20% due to the incentive fee waiver discussed below, the percentage at which the Investment Adviser's 100% catch-up is complete would also be reduced ratably from 2.1875% (8.75% annualized) to as low as 2.06% (8.24% annualized) ("catch-up threshold").

The Company pays the Investment Adviser an incentive fee with respect to our pre-incentive fee net investment income in each calendar quarter as follows: (1) no incentive fee in any calendar quarter in which our pre-incentive fee net investment income does not exceed the performance threshold; and (2) 100% of our pre-incentive fee net investment income with respect to that portion of such pre-incentive fee net investment income, if any, that exceeds 1.75% but does not exceed the catch-up threshold in any calendar quarter; and (3) for the period from April 1, 2017 through December 31, 2018, 15% to 20% of the amount of our pre-incentive fee net investment income, if any, that exceeds the catch-up threshold in any calendar quarter. These calculations are appropriately prorated for any period of less than three months. The effect of the fee calculation described above is that if pre-incentive fee net investment income is equal to or exceeds the catch-up threshold, the Investment Adviser will receive a fee of 15% to 20% of our pre-incentive fee net investment income for the quarter.

Incentive Fee Waiver

For the period from April 1, 2018 through December 31, 2018, the Investment Adviser agreed to waive 25% of its performance based incentive fee so that the incentive fee on pre-incentive fee net investment income was accrued at 15%.

(ii) Incentive Fee on Pre-Incentive Fee Net Income - effective from January 1, 2019

As of January 1, 2019, the incentive fee on pre-incentive fee net investment income is determined and paid quarterly in arrears by calculating the amount by which (x) the aggregate amount of the pre-incentive fee net investment income in respect of the current calendar quarter and each of the eleven preceding calendar quarters beginning with the calendar quarter that commences on or after April 1, 2018 (the "trailing twelve quarters") exceeds (y) the preferred return amount in respect of the trailing twelve quarters.

The preferred return amount will be determined on a quarterly basis, and will be calculated by summing the amounts obtained by multiplying 1.75% by the Company's net asset value at the beginning of each applicable calendar quarter comprising the relevant trailing twelve quarters. The preferred return amount will be calculated after making appropriate adjustments to the Company's net asset value at the beginning of each applicable calendar quarter for Company capital issuances and distributions during the applicable calendar quarter.



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The amount of the Incentive Fee on Income that will be paid to the Investment Adviser for a particular quarter will equal the excess of the incentive fee on pre-incentive fee net investment income, so calculated less the aggregate incentive fee on pre-incentive fee net investment income that were paid to the Investment Adviser (excluding waivers, if any) in the preceding eleven calendar quarters comprising the relevant trailing twelve quarters.

The Company will pay the Investment Adviser an incentive fee with respect to our pre-incentive fee net investment income in each calendar quarter as follows:

- (1) no incentive fee in any calendar quarter in which our pre-incentive fee net investment income for the trailing twelve quarters does not exceed the preferred return amount.
- (2) 100% of our pre-incentive fee net investment income for the trailing twelve quarters, if any, that exceeds the preferred return amount but is less than or equal to an amount (the "catch-up amount") determined by multiplying 2.1875% by the Company's net asset value at the beginning of each applicable calendar quarter comprising the relevant trailing twelve quarters.
- (3) for any quarter in which the Company's pre-incentive fee net investment income for the trailing twelve quarters exceeds the catch-up amount, the incentive fee shall equal 20% of the amount of the Company's pre-incentive fee net investment income for such trailing twelve quarters.

The Incentive Fee on Income as calculated is subject to a cap (the "Incentive Fee Cap"). The Incentive Fee Cap in any quarter is an amount equal to (a) 20% of the Cumulative Pre-Incentive Fee Net Return (as defined below) during the relevant trailing twelve quarters less (b) the aggregate Incentive Fees on Income that were paid to the Investment Adviser (excluding waivers, if any) in the preceding eleven calendar quarters (or portion thereof) comprising the relevant trailing twelve quarters.

For this purpose, "Cumulative Pre-Incentive Fee Net Return" during the relevant trailing twelve quarters means (x) Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income in respect of the trailing twelve quarters less (y) any Net Capital Loss, since April 1, 2018, in respect of the trailing twelve quarters. If, in any quarter, the Incentive Fee Cap is zero or a negative value, the Company shall pay no Incentive Fee on Income to the Investment Adviser in that quarter. If, in any quarter, the Incentive Fee Cap is a positive value but is less than the Incentive Fee on Income calculated in accordance with the calculation described above of the 1940 Act, the Company shall pay the Investment Adviser the Incentive Fee Cap for such quarter. If, in any quarter, the Incentive Fee Cap is equal to or greater than the Incentive Fee on Income calculated in accordance with the calculation described above, the Company shall pay the Investment Adviser the Incentive Fee on Income for such quarter.

"Net Capital Loss" in respect of a particular period means the difference, if positive, between (i) aggregate capital losses, whether realized or unrealized, in such period and (ii) aggregate capital gains, whether realized or unrealized, in such period.

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

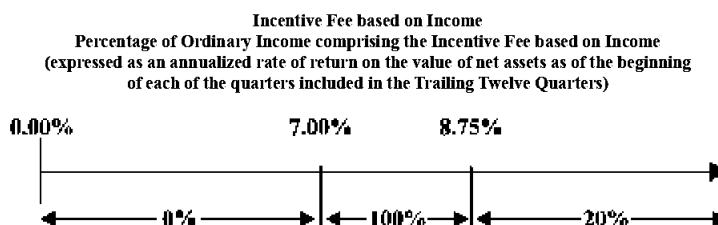




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B. Incentive Fee on Cumulative Net Realized Gains

The Incentive Fee on Capital Gains is determined and payable in arrears as of the end of each calendar year (or upon termination of the investment advisory management agreement). This fee shall equal 20.0% of the sum of the Company's realized capital gains on a cumulative basis, calculated as of the end of each calendar year (or upon termination of the investment advisory management agreement), computed net of all realized capital losses and unrealized capital depreciation on a cumulative basis, less the aggregate amount of any Incentive Fees on Capital Gains previously paid to the Investment Adviser. The aggregate unrealized capital depreciation of the Company shall be calculated as the sum of the differences, if negative, between (a) the valuation of each investment in the Company's portfolio as of the applicable calculation date and (b) the accreted or amortized cost basis of such investment.

For accounting purposes only, we are required under GAAP to accrue a theoretical capital gains incentive fee based upon net realized capital gains and unrealized capital gain and loss on investments held at the end of each period. The accrual of this theoretical capital gains incentive fee assumes all unrealized capital gain and loss is realized in order to reflect a theoretical capital gains incentive fee that would be payable to the Investment Adviser at each measurement date. There was no accrual for theoretical capital gains incentive fee for the years ended March 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020. It should be noted that a fee so calculated and accrued would not be payable under the Advisers Act or the investment advisory management agreement, and would not be paid based upon such computation of capital gains incentive fees in subsequent periods. Amounts actually paid to the Investment Adviser will be consistent with the Advisers Act and formula reflected in the investment advisory management agreement which specifically excludes consideration of unrealized capital gain.

On January 16, 2019, we entered into a fee offset agreement with AIM in connection with revenue realized by AIM and its affiliates for the management of certain aircraft assets. We will receive an offsetting credit against total incentive fees otherwise due to AIM under the investment advisory management agreement. The amount offset will initially be 20% of the management fee revenue earned and incentive fee revenue realized by AIM and its affiliates in connection with managing aircraft assets on related insurance balance sheets ("New Balance Sheet Investments"), new aircraft managed account capital ("New Managed Accounts") and new dedicated aircraft funds ("New Aircraft Funds"). Once the aggregate capital raised by New Aircraft Funds or New Managed Accounts and capital invested by the New Balance Sheet Investments exceeds \$3 billion cumulatively, the fee offset will step down to 10% of the amount of incremental management fee revenue earned and incentive fee revenue realized by AIM and its affiliates. The fee offset will be in place for seven years, however the incentive fees realized by AIM and its affiliates after this seven-year period from applicable investments that were raised or made within the seven-year period will also be used to offset incentive fees payable to AIM by us. The offset will be limited to the amount of incentive fee payable by the us to AIM and any unapplied fee offset which exceeds the incentive fees payable in a given quarter will carry forward to be credited against the incentive fees payable by us in subsequent quarters.

Payment of Our Expenses

All investment professionals of the Investment Adviser and their respective staffs when and to the extent engaged in providing investment advisory and management services, and the compensation and routine overhead expenses of such personnel allocable to such services, are provided and paid for by AIM. We bear all other costs and expenses of our operations and transactions, including those relating to: calculation of our net asset value (including the cost and expenses of any independent valuation firm); expenses incurred by AIM payable to third parties, including agents, consultants or other advisers, in monitoring our financial and legal affairs and in monitoring our investments and performing due diligence on our prospective portfolio companies; interest payable on debt, if any, incurred to finance our investments; offerings of our common stock and other securities; investment advisory and management fees; fees payable to third parties, including agents, consultants or other advisers, relating to, or associated with, evaluating and making investments; transfer agent and custodial fees; registration fees; listing fees; taxes; independent directors' fees and expenses; costs of preparing and filing reports or other documents of the SEC; the costs of any reports, proxy statements or other notices to stockholders, including printing costs; our allocable portion of the fidelity bond, directors' and officers' errors and omissions liability insurance, and any other insurance premiums; direct costs and expenses of administration, including auditor and legal costs; and all other expenses incurred by us or Apollo Administration in connection with administering our business, such as our allocable portion of overhead under the administration agreement, including rent and our allocable portion of the cost of our Chief Financial Officer, Chief Legal Officer and Chief Compliance Officer and their respective staffs.



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Duration and Termination

The continuation of our investment advisory management agreement was approved by our Board of Directors on May 19, 2022. Unless terminated earlier as described below, it will remain in effect from year to year if approved annually by our Board of Directors or by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of our outstanding voting securities, including, in either case, approval by a majority of our directors who are not "interested persons" as defined in the 1940 Act. The investment advisory management agreement will automatically terminate in the event of its assignment. Either party may terminate the investment advisory management agreement without penalty upon not more than 60 days' written notice to the other party. See "Risk Factors - Risks Relating to our Business and Structure."

Indemnification

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

Administrative Agreement

Pursuant to a separate administration agreement, AIA furnishes us with office facilities, equipment and clerical, bookkeeping and record keeping services at such facilities. Under the administration agreement, AIA also performs, or oversees the performance of, our required administrative services, which include, among other things, being responsible for the financial records that we are required to maintain and preparing reports to our stockholders and reports filed with the SEC. In addition, AIA assists us in determining and publishing our net asset value, oversees the preparation and filing of our tax returns and the printing and dissemination of reports to our stockholders, and generally oversees the payment of our expenses and the performance of administrative and professional services rendered to us by others. Payments under the administration agreement are equal to an amount based upon our allocable portion of AIA's overhead in performing its obligations under the administration agreement, including rent and our allocable portion of the cost of our Chief Financial Officer, Chief Legal Officer and Chief Compliance Officer and their respective staffs. Under the administration agreement, AIA also provides on our behalf managerial assistance to those portfolio companies to which we are required to provide such assistance. Either party may terminate the administration agreement without penalty upon 60 days' written notice to the other party.

At the fiscal years ended March 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, expenses incurred (net of reimbursements) under the administration agreement were \$5.5 million, \$4.5 million and \$6.0 million, respectively. For administrative expenses accrued during the most recently completed fiscal quarter, please see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Results of Operations; Expenses."

Indemnification

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

License Agreement

We have entered into a license agreement with AGM pursuant to which AGM has agreed to grant us a non-exclusive, royalty-free license to use the name "Apollo." Under this agreement, we have the right to use the "Apollo" name, for so long as AIM or one of its affiliates remains our Investment Adviser. Other than with respect to this limited license, we will have no legal right to the "Apollo" name. This license agreement will remain in effect for so long as the investment advisory management agreement with our Investment Adviser is in effect.



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Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

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. For example:

- Pursuant to Rule 13a-14 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "1934 Act"), our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer must certify the accuracy of the financial statements contained in our periodic reports.
- Pursuant to Item 307 of Regulation S-K, our periodic reports must disclose our conclusions about the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures.
- Pursuant to Rule 13a-15 of the 1934 Act, our management must prepare a report regarding its assessment of our internal control over financial reporting.
- Pursuant to Item 308 of Regulation S-K and Rule 13a-15 of the 1934 Act, our periodic reports must disclose whether there were significant changes in our internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect these controls subsequent to the date of their evaluation, including any corrective actions with regard to material weaknesses.

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

Available Information

We file with or submit to the SEC annual, quarterly and current periodic reports, proxy statements, codes of ethics and other information meeting the informational requirements of the 1934 Act. You may inspect and copy any materials we file with or submit to the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street NE, Washington, D.C. 20549. You may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC maintains an Internet site that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information filed electronically by us with the SEC which are available on the SEC's Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>. In addition, information specifically regarding how we voted proxies relating to portfolio securities for the year ended March 31, 2022 is available without charge, upon request, by calling 212-515-3450. Copies of these reports, proxy and information statements and other information may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov, or by writing the SEC's Public Reference Section, Washington, D.C. 20549-0102.

Our Internet address is www.apolloic.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 and amendments to those reports as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the SEC. Information contained on our website is not incorporated by reference into this annual report on Form 10-K, and you should not consider information contained on our website to be part of this annual report on Form 10-K.



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Item 1A. Risk Factors

Investing in Apollo Investment involves a number of significant risks relating to the current environment, our business and structure, our investments, issuance of our preferred stock, and an investment in our common stock. As a result, there can be no assurance that we will achieve our investment objective. You should carefully consider the risks described below, together with all of the other information included in this report, before you decide whether to invest in Apollo Investment. The risks set forth below are not the only risks we face. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem to be immaterial also may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and/or operating results.

Risks Relating to the Current Environment

The current outbreak of the novel coronavirus, or COVID-19, has caused severe disruptions in the U.S. and global economy and is expected to have a materially adverse impact on our financial condition and results of operations.

There is an ongoing global outbreak of COVID-19, which has spread to over 200 countries and territories, including every state in the United States. The global impact of the outbreak has been rapidly evolving, and as cases of COVID-19, including new variants, have continued to be identified in additional countries, many countries have reacted, and continue to react, by instituting quarantines and restrictions on travel, closing financial markets and/or restricting trading, and limiting operations of non-essential businesses. Such actions have created disruption in global supply chains, and adversely impacted many industries. Supply chain disruptions could significantly impact the businesses of our portfolio companies and lead to increased costs, inventory shortages, shipping delays and an inability to meet customer demands. The outbreak has had a continued adverse impact on economic and market conditions and has triggered a period of global economic slowdown.

Although vaccines have been widely distributed in the U.S., certain U.S. states are planning on reopening and we believe the economy is beginning to rebound in certain respects, the uncertainty surrounding the COVID-19 pandemic, including uncertainty regarding new variants of COVID-19, the efficacy of existing vaccines against new variants and acceptance of vaccines and other factors have and may continue to contribute to significant volatility in the global markets. COVID-19 and the current financial, economic and capital markets environment, and future developments in these and other areas present uncertainty and risk with respect to our performance, financial condition, results of operations and ability to pay distributions.

Changes in interest rates may adversely affect the value of our portfolio investments which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our debt investments may be based on floating rates, such as the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"), the Euro Interbank Offered Rate ("EURIBOR"), the federal funds rate or the prime rate. General interest rate fluctuations may have a substantial negative impact on our investments, the value of our common stock and our rate of return on invested capital. A reduction in the interest rates on new investments relative to interest rates on current investments could also have an adverse impact on our net interest income. An increase in interest rates could decrease the value of any investments we hold which earn fixed interest rates, including subordinated loans, senior and junior secured and unsecured debt securities and loans and high-yield bonds, and also could increase our interest expense, thereby decreasing our net income. Also, an increase in interest rates available to investors could make investment in our common stock less attractive if we are not able to increase our dividend rate, which could reduce the value of our common stock.

Because we have borrowed money, and may issue preferred stock to finance investments, our net investment income depends, in part, upon the difference between the rate at which we borrow funds or pay distributions on preferred stock and the rate that our investments yield. As a result, we can offer no assurance that a significant change in market interest rates will not have a material adverse effect on our net investment income.

Declining interest rates also can adversely affect our overall performance, because we may be forced to re-deploy principal and interest payments from existing investments into lower-yielding investments. This "reinvestment risk" can be exacerbated to the extent borrowers can prepay their loans without significant penalties, particularly because such prepayments tend to increase as interest rates decline.

You should also be aware that a change in the general level of interest rates can be expected to lead to a change in the interest rate we receive on many of our debt investments. Accordingly, a change in the interest rate could make it easier for us to meet or exceed the performance threshold and may result in a substantial increase in the amount of incentive fees payable to our Investment Adviser with respect to the portion of the incentive fee based on income.



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

As a BDC, we are required to carry our investments at market value or, if no market value is ascertainable, at fair value as determined in good faith by or under the direction of our Board. Decreases in the market values or fair values of our investments are recorded as unrealized depreciation, which reduces our net asset value. Depending on market conditions, we could incur substantial realized losses and may suffer additional unrealized losses in future periods, which could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Capital markets may experience periods of disruption and instability. Such market conditions may materially and adversely affect debt and equity capital markets in the United States and abroad, which may have a negative impact on our business and operations.

From time to time, capital markets may experience periods of disruption and instability. For example, between 2007 and 2009, the global capital markets experienced an extended period of disruption as evidenced by a lack of liquidity in the debt capital markets, write-offs in the financial services sector, the re-pricing of credit risk and the failure of certain major financial institutions. At that time, despite actions of the United States, federal government and foreign governments, these events contributed to worsening general economic conditions that materially and adversely impacted the broader financial and credit markets and reduced the availability of debt and equity capital for the market as a whole and financial services firms in particular. While market conditions have largely recovered from the events of 2008 and 2009, there have been continuing periods of volatility, some lasting longer than others. Most recently, the outbreak of the novel coronavirus, or COVID-19, in many countries, including the United States, continues to adversely impact domestic and global commercial activity, and has contributed to significant volatility in financial markets in the United States and globally. See "Major public health issues, and specifically the novel coronavirus COVID-19, could have an adverse impact on our financial condition and results of operations and other aspects of our business."

Given the extreme volatility and dislocation that the capital markets have historically experienced, many BDCs have faced, and may in the future face, a challenging environment in which to raise capital. We may in the future have difficulty accessing debt and equity capital, and a severe disruption in the global financial markets or deterioration in credit and financing conditions could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, significant changes in the capital markets, including the extreme volatility and disruption, have had, and may in the future have, a negative effect on the valuations of our investments and on the potential for liquidity events involving our investments. An inability to raise capital, and any required sale of our investments for liquidity purposes, could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition or results of operations. AIM monitors developments and seeks to manage our investments in a manner consistent with achieving our investment objective, but there can be no assurance that it will be successful in doing so; and AIM may not timely anticipate or manage existing, new or additional risks, contingencies or developments, including regulatory developments in the current or future market environment.

Volatility in the global financial markets resulting from relapse of the Eurozone crisis, geopolitical developments in Eastern Europe, turbulence in the Chinese stock markets and global commodity markets, the United Kingdom's vote to leave the European Union or otherwise could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Volatility in the global financial markets could have an adverse effect on the United States and could result from a number of causes, including a relapse in the Eurozone crisis, geopolitical developments in Eastern Europe, turbulence in the Chinese stock markets and global commodity markets or otherwise. In 2010, a financial crisis emerged in Europe, triggered by high budget deficits and rising direct and contingent sovereign debt in Greece, Ireland, Italy, Portugal and Spain, which created concerns about the ability of these nations to continue to service their sovereign debt obligations. While the financial stability of many of such countries has improved significantly, risks resulting from any future debt crisis in Europe or any similar crisis could have a detrimental impact on the global economic recovery, sovereign and non-sovereign debt in these countries and the financial condition of European financial institutions.

Market and economic disruptions have affected, and may in the future affect, consumer confidence levels and spending, personal bankruptcy rates, levels of incurrence and default on consumer debt and home prices, among other factors. Recently, uncertainty between the United States and other countries with respect to trade policies, treaties and tariffs, among other factors, have caused disruptions in the global markets, including markets in which we participate. We cannot assure you that these market conditions will not continue or worsen in the future. Furthermore, we cannot assure you that market disruptions in Europe, including the increased cost of funding for certain governments and financial institutions, will not impact the global economy, and we cannot assure you that assistance packages will be available, or if available, be sufficient to stabilize countries



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and markets in Europe or elsewhere affected by a financial crisis. To the extent uncertainty regarding any economic recovery in Europe negatively impacts consumer confidence and consumer credit factors, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be significantly and adversely affected.

In the second quarter of 2015, stock prices in China experienced a significant drop, resulting primarily from continued sell-off of shares trading in Chinese markets. In addition, in August 2015, Chinese authorities sharply devalued China's currency. Since then, the Chinese capital markets have continued to experience periods of instability. These market and economic disruptions have affected, and may in the future affect, the U.S. capital markets, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

The occurrence of events similar to those in recent years, such as the aftermath of the war in Iraq, instability in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Egypt, Libya, Syria, Russia, Ukraine and the Middle East, ongoing epidemics of infectious diseases in certain parts of the world, such as the previously mentioned COVID-19 outbreak, terrorist attacks in the U.S. and around the world, social and political discord, debt crises (such as the Greek crisis), sovereign debt downgrades, continued tensions between North Korea and the United States and the international community generally, new and continued political unrest in various countries, such as Venezuela, the exit or potential exit of one or more countries from the European Union (the "EU") or the Economic and Monetary Union (the "EMU"), the change in the U.S. president and the new administration, among others, may result in market volatility, may have long term effects on the U.S. and worldwide financial markets, and may cause further economic uncertainties in the U.S. and worldwide.

On January 31, 2020, the United Kingdom (the "UK") ended its membership in the European Union ("Brexit"). On May 1, 2021, the E.U.-U.K. Trade and Cooperation Agreement, or the TCA, became effective. The TCA provides the United Kingdom and EU members with preferential access to each other's markets, without tariffs or quotas on imported products between the jurisdictions, provided that certain rules of origin requirements are complied with. However, economic relations between the United Kingdom and the EU will now be on more restricted terms than existed prior to Brexit. The long-term effects of Brexit are expected to depend on, among other things, any agreements the UK has made, or makes to retain access to EU markets. Brexit could adversely affect European or worldwide economic or market conditions and could contribute to instability in global financial and real estate markets. In addition, Brexit could lead to legal uncertainty and potentially divergent national laws and regulations as the UK determines which EU laws to replace or replicate. Any of these effects of Brexit, and others we cannot anticipate, could adversely affect our business, business opportunities, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. Likewise, similar actions taken by other European and other countries in which we operate could have a similar or even more profound impact.

The occurrence of any of these above event(s) could have a significant adverse impact on the value and risk profile of the Company's portfolio. The Company does not know how long the securities markets may be affected by similar events and cannot predict the effects of similar events in the future on the U.S. economy and securities markets. Non-investment grade and equity securities tend to be more volatile than investment-grade fixed income securities; therefore, these events and other market disruptions may have a greater impact on the prices and volatility of non-investment grade and equity securities than on investment-grade fixed income securities. There can be no assurances that similar events and other market disruptions will not have other material and adverse implications.

Should the U.S. economy be adversely impacted by increased volatility in the global financial markets caused by continued contagion from the Eurozone crisis, further turbulence in Chinese stock markets and global commodity markets, Brexit or for any other reason, loan and asset growth and liquidity conditions at U.S. financial institutions, including us, may deteriorate.

Uncertainty with respect to the financial stability of the United States and several countries in the EU could have a significant adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

U.S. debt ceiling and budget deficit concerns have increased the possibility of additional credit-rating downgrades and economic slowdowns, or a recession in the United States. Although U.S. lawmakers passed legislation to raise the federal debt ceiling on multiple occasions, including a suspension of the federal debt ceiling in August 2019 and December 2021, ratings agencies have lowered or threatened to lower the long-term sovereign credit rating on the United States. The December 2021 legislation suspends the debt ceiling through early 2023, unless Congress takes legislative action to further extend or defer it. The impact of this or any further downgrades to the U.S. government's sovereign credit rating or its perceived creditworthiness could adversely affect the U.S. and global financial markets and economic conditions. Absent further quantitative easing by the Federal Reserve, these developments could cause interest rates and borrowing costs to rise, which may negatively impact our ability to access the debt markets on favorable terms. In addition, disagreement over the federal budget has caused the U.S. federal government to shut down for periods of time. Continued adverse political and economic conditions could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.



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Changes in existing laws or regulations, the interpretations thereof or newly enacted laws or regulations may negatively impact our business.

Changes in laws or regulations governing our operations or the operations of our portfolio companies, or newly enacted laws or regulations, such as the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Dodd-Frank Act"), Public Law No. 115-97 (the "Tax Cuts and Jobs Act"), the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act and the Small Business Credit Availability Act (the "SBCAA"), could require changes to certain of our business, practices or that of our portfolio companies. These changes could negatively impact the operations, cash flows or financial condition of us or our portfolio companies, impose additional costs on us or our portfolio companies or otherwise adversely affect our business, or business of our portfolio companies.

On May 24, 2018, President Trump signed into law the Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief, and Consumer Protection Act, which increased from \$50 billion to \$250 billion the asset threshold for designation of "systemically important financial institutions" or "SIFIs" subject to enhanced prudential standards set by the Federal Reserve, staggering application of this change based on the size and risk of the covered bank holding company. On May 30, 2018, the Federal Reserve voted to consider changes to the Volcker Rule that would loosen compliance requirements for all banks. On July 17, 2018, the House of Representatives passed the JOBS and Investor Confidence Act, which includes 32 pieces of legislation intended to help small businesses, entrepreneurs and investors by reforming capital markets. The proposed legislation includes provisions to expand the definition of "accredited investors," extend on-ramp exemptions for emerging growth companies and ease securities regulations on initial public offerings. The legislation was forwarded to the Senate for consideration, where no further action was taken, although it may be reintroduced in the future. At this time it is not possible to determine the potential impact of these new laws and proposals on us.

On March 23, 2018, the SBCAA was signed into law. The SBCAA, among other things, modifies the applicable provisions of the 1940 Act to reduce the required asset coverage ratio applicable to a BDC from 200% to 150% subject to certain approval, time and disclosure requirements (including either stockholder approval or approval of a "required majority" of its board of directors). On April 4, 2018, the Board of Directors approved the application of the modified asset coverage requirements for the Company. Accordingly, effective April 4, 2019, for every \$100 of net assets, we may raise \$200 from senior securities, such as borrowings or issuing preferred stock, and the risks associated with an investment in us may increase.

Further areas identified as subject to potential change, amendment or repeal include the Dodd-Frank Act, including the Volcker Rule, the interpretation of those rules relating to capital, margin, trading and clearance and settlement of derivatives and various swaps and derivatives regulations, credit risk retention requirements and the authorities of the Federal Reserve, the Financial Stability Oversight Council and the SEC. Although we cannot predict the impact, if any, of these changes to our business, they could adversely affect our business, financial condition, operating results and cash flows. Until we know what policy changes are made and how those changes impact our business and the business of our competitors over the long term, we will not know if, overall, we will benefit from them or be negatively affected by them.

United States tariff, import/export regulations and other economic sanction laws could have a significant adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

There has been ongoing discussion and commentary regarding potential significant changes to United States trade policies, treaties and tariffs. There is significant uncertainty about the future relationship between the United States and other countries with respect to such trade policies, treaties and tariffs. Tariffs imposed by the United States on products imported into the U.S. and other changes in U.S. trade policy have resulted in, and may continue to trigger, retaliatory actions by affected countries. These developments, or the perception that any of them could occur, may have a material adverse effect on global economic conditions and the stability of global financial markets, and may significantly reduce global trade and, in particular, trade between the impacted nations and the United States. Any of these factors could depress economic activity and restrict our portfolio companies' access to suppliers or customers and have a material adverse effect on their business, financial condition and results of operations, which in turn would negatively impact us.



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Additionally, economic sanction laws in the United States and other jurisdictions may prohibit us or our affiliates from transacting with certain countries, individuals and companies. In the United States, the U.S. Department of the Treasury's (the "Treasury") Office of Foreign Assets Control administers and enforces laws, executive orders and regulations establishing U.S. economic and trade sanctions, which prohibit, among other things, transactions with, and the provision of services to, certain non-U.S. countries, territories, entities and individuals. These types of sanctions may significantly restrict or completely prohibit investment activities in certain jurisdictions, and if we, our portfolio companies or other issuers in which we invest were to violate any such laws or regulations, we may face significant legal and monetary penalties.

The Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (the "FCPA"), and other anti-corruption laws and regulations, as well as anti-boycott regulations, may also apply to and restrict our activities, our portfolio companies and other issuers of our investments. If an issuer or we were to violate any such laws or regulations, such issuer or we may face significant legal and monetary penalties. The U.S. government has indicated that it is particularly focused on FCPA enforcement, which may increase the risk that an issuer or the Company becomes the subject of such actual or threatened enforcement. In addition, certain commentators have suggested that private investment firms and the funds that they manage may face increased scrutiny and/or liability with respect to the activities of their underlying portfolio companies. As such, a violation of the FCPA or other applicable regulations by us or an issuer of our portfolio investments could have a material adverse effect on us. We are committed to complying with the FCPA and other anticorruption laws and regulations, as well as anti-boycott regulations, to which it is subject. As a result, we may be adversely affected because of our unwillingness to enter into transactions that violate any such laws or regulations.

The interest rates of some of our floating-rate loans to our portfolio companies may be priced using a spread over LIBOR, which is being phased out.

On July 27, 2017, the U.K. Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA") announced that it would phase out LIBOR as a benchmark by the end of 2021. As of December 31, 2021, all non-U.S. dollar LIBOR publications have been phased out. The phase out of a majority of the U.S. dollar publications is delayed until June 30, 2023. The Alternative Reference Rates Committee ("ARRC") of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York previously confirm that this constitutes a "benchmark transition event" and established "benchmark replacement dates" in ARRC standard LIBOR transition provisions that exist in many U.S. law contracts using LIBOR.

The publication of all EUR and CHF LIBOR settings, the Spot Next/Overnight, 1 week, 2 month and 12 month JPY and GBP LIBOR settings, and the 1 week and 2 months USD LIBOR settings has ceased. The publication of the overnight, 1 month, 3 month, 6 month, and 12 months USD LIBOR settings will cease after June 30, 2023. The FCA plans to consult the market on creating "synthetic" 1 month, 3 month and 6 month rates for GBP and JPY LIBOR, to be published for a limited time. The New York State legislation was signed into law to aid "tough legacy" LIBOR contracts. Other legislative solutions are being pursued at the Federal level, in the U.K. and in Europe. The U.S. Federal banking agencies have also issued guidance encouraging banking and global organizations to cease reference to USD LIBOR as soon as practicable and, in any event, by December 31, 2021. The E.U. Benchmarks Regulation imposed conditions under which only compliant benchmarks may be used in new contracts after 2021.

The ARRC has identified the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR") as its preferred alternative rate for LIBOR. SOFR is a measure of the cost of borrowing cash overnight, collateralized by the U.S. Treasury securities, and is based on directly observable U.S. Treasury-backed repurchase transactions. However, the COVID-19 pandemic may adversely impact the timing of many firms' transition planning, and we continue to assess the potential impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on our transition plans. Although SOFR appears to be the preferred replacement rate for U.S. dollar LIBOR, it is not possible at this time to predict the effect of any such changes, any establishment of alternative reference rates, whether the COVID-19 pandemic will have further effect on LIBOR transition timelines or plans, or other reforms to LIBOR that may be enacted in the United States, United Kingdom or elsewhere.

The discontinuation of LIBOR could have a significant impact on our business. We anticipate significant operational challenges for the transition away from LIBOR, including, but not limited to, amending existing loan agreements with borrowers on investments that may have not been modified with fallback language and adding effective fallback language to new agreements in the event that LIBOR is discontinued before maturity. Beyond these challenges, we anticipate there may be additional risks to our current processes and information systems that we will need to identify and evaluate. Due to the uncertainty of the replacement for LIBOR, the potential effect of any such event on our cost of capital and net investment income cannot yet be determined. In addition, any further changes or reforms to the determination or supervision of LIBOR may result in a sudden or prolonged increase or decrease in reported LIBOR, which could have an adverse impact on the market value of any LIBOR-linked securities, loans and other financial obligations or extensions of credit held by or due to us and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.



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If AIC can no longer claim exemption from being deemed a “commodity pool operator” pursuant to Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the “CFTC”) rules, AIC and AIM could be subject to additional regulatory requirements.

In December 2019, the CFTC amended certain rules to require BDCs that trade “commodity interests” (as defined under CFTC rules) to a de minimis extent to file an electronic notice of exclusion to not be deemed a “commodity pool operator” pursuant to CFTC regulations. This exclusion allows BDCs that trade commodity interests to forgo regulation under the CEA and the CFTC. AIM has claimed this exclusion which relieves AIM from registering with the CFTC as the commodity pool operator (“CPO”) of AIC, provided that AIC (i) continues to be regulated by the SEC as a BDC, (ii) allocates no more than a designated percentage of its liquidation value to futures contracts, certain swap contracts and certain other derivative instruments that are within the jurisdiction of the Commodity Exchange Act (collectively, “CEA-regulated products”), and (iii) is not marketed to the public as a commodity pool or as a vehicle for trading in CEA-regulated products. If AIC is unable to claim this exclusion, or fails to do so in the future, with respect to us, AIM would become subject to registration and regulation as a commodity pool operator under the CEA. This additional regulation would subject AIM and AIC to additional registration and regulatory requirements, along with increasing operating expenses which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

The continued uncertainty relating to the U.S. and global economy could have a negative impact on our business.

Apollo Investment’s business is directly influenced by the economic cycle, and has been and could further be negatively impacted by a downturn in economic activity in the U.S. as well as globally. Fiscal and monetary actions taken by U.S. and non-U.S. government and regulatory authorities could have a material adverse impact on our business. To the extent uncertainty regarding the U.S. or global economy negatively impacts consumer confidence and consumer credit factors, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected. Moreover, Federal Reserve policy, including with respect to certain interest rates and the decision to end its quantitative easing policy, may also adversely affect the value, volatility and liquidity of dividend and interest paying securities. Market volatility, rising interest rates and/or a return to unfavorable economic conditions could adversely affect our business.

Changes to U.S. federal income tax laws could materially and adversely affect us and our stockholders.

The present U.S. federal income tax laws may be modified, possibly with retroactive effect, by legislative, judicial or administrative action at any time, which could affect the U.S. federal income tax treatment of us or an investment in our shares. For example, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act enacted in 2017 made substantial changes to the Code. Among those changes are a significant permanent reduction in the generally applicable corporate tax rate, changes in the taxation of individuals and other non-corporate taxpayers that generally but not universally reduce their taxes on a temporary basis subject to “sunset” provisions, the elimination or modification of various previously allowed deductions (including substantial limitations on the deductibility of interest and, in the case of individuals, the deduction for personal state and local taxes), certain preferential rates of taxation on certain dividends and certain business income derived by non-corporate taxpayers in comparison to other ordinary income recognized by such taxpayers, and significant changes to the international tax rules. As a result of the recent presidential and congressional elections in the United States, there could be additional significant changes in the U.S. federal income tax laws, including a possible increase in the corporate tax rate.

The Russian invasion of Ukraine may have a material adverse impact on us and our portfolio companies.

Commencing in 2021, Russian President Vladimir Putin ordered the Russian military to begin massing thousands of military personnel and equipment near its border with Ukraine and in Crimea, representing the largest mobilization since the illegal annexation of Crimea in 2014. President Putin has initiated troop movements into the eastern portion of Ukraine and continues to threaten an all-out invasion of Ukraine. On February 22, 2022, the United States and several European nations announced sanctions against Russia in response to Russia’s actions. On February 24, 2022, President Putin commenced a full-scale invasion of Russia’s pre-positioned forces into Ukraine, which could have a negative impact on the economy and business activity globally (including in the countries in which the Fund invests), and therefore could adversely affect the performance of the Fund’s investments. Furthermore, the conflict between the two nations and the varying involvement of the United States and other NATO countries could preclude prediction as to their ultimate adverse impact on global economic and market conditions, and, as a result, presents material uncertainty and risk with respect to the Fund and the performance of its investments or operations, even though the Fund does not hold any investments with material operations in Russia or the Ukraine, and the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objectives.



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Inflation may adversely affect our business and operations and those of our portfolio companies.

Economic activity has continued to accelerate across sectors and regions. Nevertheless, due to global supply chain issues, a rise in energy prices and strong consumer demand as economies continue to reopen, inflation is showing signs of acceleration in the U.S. and globally. Inflation is likely to continue in the near to medium-term, particularly in the U.S., with the possibility that monetary policy may tighten in response. Certain of our portfolio companies may be impacted by inflation and persistent inflationary pressures could negatively affect our portfolio companies profit margins.

Disruptions to the global supply chain may have adverse impact on our portfolio companies and, in turn, harm us.

Recent supply chain disruptions, including the global microchip shortage, may have an adverse impact on the business of our portfolio companies. Potential adverse impacts to certain of our portfolio companies may include, among others, increased costs, inventory shortages, shipping and project completion delays, and inability to meet customer demand.

Risks Relating to our Business and Structure

We may suffer credit losses.

Investment in small and middle-market companies is highly speculative and involves a high degree of risk of credit loss. These risks are likely to increase during volatile economic periods, as the U.S. and many other economies have experienced. See "Risks Relating to our Investments."

We are dependent upon Apollo Investment Management's key personnel for our future success and upon their access to AGM's investment professionals and partners.

We depend on the diligence, skill and network of business contacts of the senior management of AIM specifically and AGM generally. Members of our senior management may depart at any time. We also depend, to a significant extent, on AIM's access to the investment professionals and partners of AGM and the information and deal flow generated by the AGM investment professionals in the course of their investment and portfolio management activities. The senior management of AIM evaluates, negotiates, structures, closes and monitors our investments. Our future success depends on the continued service of senior members of AGM's credit platform, including the senior management team of AIM. The departure of our senior management, any senior managers of AIM, or of a significant number of the investment professionals or partners of AGM, could have a material adverse effect on our ability to achieve our investment objective. In addition, we can offer no assurance that AIM will remain our Investment Adviser or that we will continue to have access to AGM's partners and investment professionals or its information and deal flow.

Our financial condition and results of operations depend on our ability to manage future growth effectively.

Our ability to achieve our investment objective depends, in part, on our ability to grow, which depends, in turn, on AIM's ability to identify, invest in and monitor companies that meet our investment criteria. Accomplishing this result on a cost-effective basis is largely a function of AIM's structuring of the investment process, its ability to provide competent, attentive and efficient services to us and our access to financing on acceptable terms. The senior management team of AIM has substantial responsibilities under the investment advisory management agreement, and with respect to certain members, in connection with their roles as officers of other AGM funds.

They may also be called upon to provide managerial assistance to our portfolio companies. These demands on their time may distract them or slow the rate of investment. In order to grow, we and AIM may need to hire, train, supervise and manage new employees. Any failure to manage our future growth effectively could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.



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We operate in a highly competitive market for investment opportunities.

A number of entities compete with us to make the types of investments that we make. We compete with public and private funds, commercial and investment banks, commercial financing companies, other BDCs and, to the extent they provide an alternative form of financing, private equity funds. Competition for investment opportunities intensifies from time to time and may intensify further in the future. Some of our existing and potential competitors are substantially larger and have considerably greater financial, technical and marketing resources than we do. For example, some competitors may have a lower cost of funds and access to funding sources that are not available to us. In addition, some of our competitors may have higher risk tolerances or different risk assessments, which could allow them to consider a wider variety of investments and establish more relationships than us. Furthermore, many of our competitors are not subject to the regulatory restrictions and valuation requirements that the 1940 Act imposes on us as a BDC and that the Code imposes on us as a RIC. We cannot assure you that the competitive pressures we face will not have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Also, as a result of this existing and potentially increasing competition, we may not be able to take advantage of attractive investment opportunities from time to time, and we can offer no assurance that we will be able to identify and make investments that are consistent with our investment objective.

We do not seek to compete primarily based on the interest rates we offer, and we believe that some of our competitors make loans with interest rates that are comparable to or lower than the rates we offer.

We may lose investment opportunities if we do not match our competitors' pricing, terms and structure. The loss of such investment opportunities may limit our ability to grow or cause us to have to shrink the size of our portfolio, which could decrease our earnings. If we match our competitors' pricing, terms and structure, we may experience decreased net interest income and increased risk of credit loss.

Any failure on our part to maintain our status as a BDC would reduce our operating flexibility.

If we do not remain a BDC, we might be regulated as a closed-end investment company under the 1940 Act, which would subject us to substantially more regulatory restrictions under the 1940 Act and correspondingly decrease our operating flexibility.

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

To maintain our RIC status under the Code, we must meet certain source-of-income, asset diversification and annual distribution requirements. The annual distribution requirement for a RIC generally is satisfied if we distribute at least 90% of our "investment company taxable income" (generally, our ordinary income and the excess, if any, of our net short-term capital gains over our net long-term capital losses), if any, to our stockholders on an annual basis. To the extent we use debt financing, we are subject to certain asset coverage ratio requirements and other financial covenants under loan and credit agreements, and could in some circumstances also become subject to such requirements under the 1940 Act, that could, under certain circumstances, restrict us from making distributions necessary to maintain our status as a RIC. If we are unable to obtain cash from other sources, we may fail to maintain our status as a RIC and, thus, may be subject to corporate-level income tax. To maintain our status as a RIC, we must also meet certain asset diversification requirements at the end of each calendar quarter. Failure to meet these tests may result in our having to dispose of certain investments quickly in order to prevent the loss of RIC status. Because most of our investments are in private companies, any such dispositions could be made at disadvantageous prices and may result in substantial losses. If we fail to maintain our status as a RIC for any reason and become subject to corporate-level income tax, the resulting corporate-level taxes could substantially reduce our net assets, the amount of income available for distribution and the amount of our distributions. Such a failure would have a material adverse effect on us and our stockholders.

To maintain our status 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 maintain our status 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.



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

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, we include in income certain amounts that we have not yet received in cash, such as original issue discount ("OID"), which may arise if, for example, we receive warrants in connection with the making of a loan or payment-in-kind interest, which represents contractual interest added to the loan balance and typically due at the end of the loan term, or possibly in other circumstances. Such OID is included in income before we receive any corresponding cash payments and could be significant relative to our overall investment activities. Loans structured with these features may represent a higher level of credit risk than loans the interest on which must be paid in cash at regular intervals. We also may be required to include in income certain other amounts that we do not receive in cash.

The incentive fee payable by us that relates to our net investment income is computed and paid on income that may include some interest that has been accrued but not yet received in cash. If a portfolio company defaults on a loan, it is possible that accrued interest previously used in the calculation of the incentive fee will become uncollectible. Consequently, while we may make incentive fee payments on income accruals that we may not collect in the future and with respect to which we do not have a formal clawback right against our Investment Adviser per se, the amount of accrued income written off in any period will reduce the income in the period in which such write-off was taken and thereby reduce such period's incentive fee payment.

Since in certain cases we may recognize income before or without receiving cash representing such income, we may have difficulty meeting the tax requirement to distribute at least 90% of our investment company taxable income to maintain our status as a RIC. Accordingly, we may have to sell some of our investments at times we would not consider advantageous, raise additional debt or equity capital or reduce new investment originations in order to meet distribution and/or leverage requirements.

Regulations governing our operation as a BDC affect our ability to raise, and the way in which we raise, additional capital.

We may issue debt securities or preferred stock and/or borrow money from banks or other financial institutions, which we refer to collectively as "senior securities," up to the maximum amount permitted by the 1940 Act. As a BDC, we currently are required to meet an asset coverage ratio of total assets to total borrowings and other senior securities, which include all of our borrowings and any preferred stock we may issue in the future, of at least 200%. This means that for every \$100 of net assets, we may raise \$100 from senior securities, such as borrowings or issuing preferred stock. If this ratio declines below 200%, the contractual arrangements governing these securities may require us to sell a portion of our investments and, depending on the nature of our leverage, repay a portion of our indebtedness at a time when such sales may be disadvantageous. On March 23, 2018, the President signed into law the SBCEAA, which included various changes to regulations under the federal securities laws that impact BDCs, including changes to the 1940 Act to allow BDCs to decrease their asset coverage requirement to 150% from 200% under certain circumstances. On April 4, 2018, the Board of Directors approved the application of the modified asset coverage requirements for the Company. Accordingly, effective April 4, 2019, for every \$100 of net assets, we may raise \$200 from senior securities, such as borrowings or issuing preferred stock. As of April 4, 2019, if the asset coverage ratio declines below 150%, the contractual arrangements governing these securities may require us to sell a portion of our investments and, depending on the nature of our leverage, repay a portion of our indebtedness at a time when such sales may be disadvantageous.

BDCs may issue and sell common stock at a price below net asset value per share only in limited circumstances, one of which is during the one-year period after stockholder approval. In the past, our stockholders have approved a plan so that during the subsequent 12 month period we could, in one or more public or private offerings of our common stock, sell or otherwise issue shares of our common stock at a price below the then current net asset value per share, subject to certain conditions including parameters on the level of permissible dilution, approval of the sale by a majority of our independent directors and a requirement that the sale price be not less than approximately the market price of the shares of our common stock at specified times, less the expenses of the sale. Although we currently do not have such authority, we may in the future seek to receive such authority on terms and conditions set forth in the corresponding proxy statement. There is no assurance such approvals will be obtained.

In the event we sell, or otherwise issue, shares of our common stock at a price below net asset value per share, existing stockholders will experience net asset value dilution and the investors who acquire shares in such offering may thereafter experience the same type of dilution from subsequent offerings at a discount. For example, if we sell an additional 10% of our common shares at a 5% discount from net asset value, a stockholder who does not participate in that offering for its proportionate interest will suffer net asset value dilution of up to 0.5% or \$5 per \$1,000 of net asset value.



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In addition to issuing securities to raise capital as described above, we may in the future securitize our loans to generate cash for funding new investments. To securitize loans, we may create a wholly-owned subsidiary, contribute a pool of loans to the subsidiary and have the subsidiary issue primarily investment grade debt securities to purchasers who we would expect would be willing to accept a substantially lower interest rate than the loans earn. We would retain all or a portion of the equity in the securitized pool of loans. Our retained equity would be exposed to any losses on the portfolio of loans before any of the debt securities would be exposed to such losses. An inability to successfully securitize our loan portfolio could limit our ability to grow our business and fully execute our business strategy and adversely affect our earnings, if any. Moreover, the successful securitization of our loan portfolio might expose us to losses as the residual loans in which we do not sell interests will tend to be those that are riskier and more apt to generate losses.

We currently use borrowed funds to make investments and are exposed to the typical risks associated with leverage.

We are exposed to increased risk of loss due to our use of debt to make investments. A decrease in the value of our investments will have a greater negative impact on the value of our common stock than if we did not use debt. Our ability to make distributions will be restricted if we fail to satisfy certain of our asset coverage ratios and other financial covenants and any amounts that we use to service our indebtedness are not available for distributions to our common stockholders.

The agreements governing certain of our debt instruments require us to comply with certain financial and operational covenants. These covenants require us to, among other things, maintain certain financial ratios, including asset coverage and minimum stockholders' equity. As of March 31, 2022, we were in compliance with these covenants. However, our continued compliance with these covenants depends on many factors, some of which are beyond our control. In the event of deterioration in the capital markets and pricing levels subsequent to this period, net unrealized loss in our portfolio may increase in the future. Absent an amendment to our senior secured credit facility, continued unrealized loss in our investment portfolio could result in non-compliance with certain covenants.

Accordingly, there are no assurances that we will continue to comply with these covenants. Failure to comply with these covenants would result in a default which, if we were unable to obtain a waiver from the debt holders, could accelerate repayment under the instruments and thereby have a material adverse impact on our liquidity, financial condition, results of operations and ability to make distributions.

Our current and future debt securities are and may be governed by an indenture or other instrument containing covenants restricting our operating flexibility. We, and indirectly our stockholders, bear the cost of issuing and servicing such securities. Any convertible or exchangeable securities that we issue in the future may have rights, preferences and privileges more favorable than those of our common stock.

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

Borrowings and other types of financing, also known as leverage, magnify the potential for gain or loss on amounts invested and, therefore, increase the risks associated with investing in our securities. Our lenders and debt holders have fixed dollar claims on our assets that are superior to the claims of our common stockholders or any preferred stockholders. If the value of our assets increases, then leveraging would cause the net asset value to increase more sharply than it would have had we not leveraged. Conversely, if the value of our assets decreases, leveraging would cause net asset value to decline more sharply than it otherwise would have had we not leveraged. Similarly, any increase in our income in excess of consolidated interest payable on the borrowed funds would cause our net income to increase more than it would without the leverage, while any decrease in our income would cause net income to decline more sharply than it would have had we not borrowed. Such a decline could negatively affect our ability to make distributions to our common stockholders. Leverage is generally considered a speculative investment technique.

Effective April 4, 2019 we are allowed to borrow amounts such that our asset coverage, as calculated pursuant to the 1940 Act, equals at least 150% after such borrowing. (i.e., we would be able to borrow up to two dollars for every dollar we have in assets less all liabilities and indebtedness not represented by senior securities issued by us). Accordingly, our interest expense as a percentage of our total assets will be higher if we use increased leverage as permitted under our modified asset coverage requirement.



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As of March 31, 2022, we had approximately \$1,080 million of outstanding borrowings under our senior secured credit facility, \$350 million in aggregate amount outstanding of the 2025 Notes and \$125.0 million aggregate principal amount of our 2026 Notes. In order for us to cover our annual interest payments on our outstanding indebtedness at March 31, 2022, we must achieve annual returns on our March 31, 2022 total assets of at least 1.94%. The weighted average stated interest rate charged on our principal amount of outstanding indebtedness as of March 31, 2022 was 3.25%. We intend to continue borrowing under our senior secured credit facility in the future and we may increase the size of it or issue additional debt securities or other evidences of indebtedness (although there can be no assurance that we will be successful in doing so). For more information on our indebtedness, see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations-Financial Condition, Liquidity and Capital Resources." Our ability to service our debt depends largely on our financial performance and is subject to prevailing economic conditions and competitive pressures. The amount of leverage that we employ at any particular time will depend on our Investment Adviser's and our board of directors' assessments of market and other factors at the time of any proposed borrowing.

Our senior secured credit facility, the 2025 Notes and the 2026 Notes impose financial and operating covenants that restrict our business activities, including limitations that could hinder our ability to finance additional loans and investments or to make the distributions required to maintain our status as a RIC. A failure to renew our senior secured credit facility or to add new or replacement debt facilities or to issue additional debt securities or other evidences of indebtedness could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The following table illustrates the effect on return to a holder of our common stock of the leverage created by our use of borrowing at the weighted average stated interest rate of 3.25% as of March 31, 2022, together with (a) our total value of net assets as of March 31, 2022; (b) approximately \$1,555.5 million in aggregate principal amount of indebtedness outstanding as of March 31, 2022 and (c) hypothetical annual returns on our portfolio of minus 10% to plus 10%.

Assumed Return on Portfolio (Net of Expenses) (1)	(10)%	(5)%	— %	5 %	10 %
Corresponding Return to Common Stockholders (2)	(31)%	(18)%	(5)%	8 %	21 %

(1) The assumed portfolio return is required by SEC regulations and is not a prediction of, and does not represent, our projected or actual performance. Actual returns may be greater or less than those appearing in the table. Pursuant to SEC regulations, this table is calculated as of March 31, 2022. As a result, it has not been updated to take into account any changes in assets or leverage since March 31, 2022.

(2) In order to compute the "Corresponding Return to Common Stockholders," the "Assumed Return on Portfolio" is multiplied by the total value of our assets at March 31, 2022 to obtain an assumed return to us. From this amount, the interest expense (calculated by multiplying the weighted average stated interest rate of 3.25% by the approximately \$1,555.5 million of principal debt outstanding) is subtracted to determine the return available to stockholders. The return available to stockholders is then divided by the total value of our net assets as of March 31, 2022 to determine the "Corresponding Return to Common Stockholders."

Effective April 4, 2019, our asset coverage requirement was reduced from 200% to 150%, which may increase the risk of investing with us.

On April 4, 2018, our Board of Directors, including a "required majority" of our Board of Directors, approved the application of the modified asset coverage requirements set forth in Section 61(a)(2) of the 1940 Act, as amended by the SBCAA. As a result, effective April 4, 2019, our asset coverage requirement applicable to senior securities was reduced from 200% to 150% (i.e., the revised regulatory leverage limitation permits BDCs to double the amount of borrowings, such that we would be able to borrow up to two dollars for every dollar we have in assets less all liabilities and indebtedness not represented by senior securities issued by us), and the risks associated with an investment in us may have increased.

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

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



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

Because we borrow money, and may issue preferred stock to finance investments, our net investment income will depend, in part, upon the difference between the rate at which we borrow funds or pay dividends on preferred stock and the rate at which we invest these funds. As a result, we can offer no assurance that a significant change in market interest rates will not have a material adverse effect on our net investment income. In periods of rising interest rates, our cost of funds would increase except to the extent we have issued fixed rate debt or preferred stock, which could reduce our net investment income. Our long-term fixed-rate investments are generally financed primarily with equity and long-term debt. We may use interest rate risk management techniques in an effort to limit our exposure to interest rate fluctuations. Such techniques may include various interest rate hedging activities to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act and applicable commodities laws. Interest rate hedging activities do not protect against credit risk.

We have analyzed the potential impact of changes in interest rates on interest income net of interest expense. Assuming no changes to our balance sheet as of March 31, 2022, a hypothetical one percent increase in LIBOR on our floating rate assets and liabilities would increase our earnings by seven cents per average share over the next twelve months. Assuming no changes to our balance sheet as of March 31, 2022, a hypothetical two percent increase in LIBOR on our floating rate assets and liabilities would increase our earnings by nineteen cents per average share over the next twelve months. Assuming no changes to our balance sheet as of March 31, 2022, a hypothetical three percent increase in LIBOR on our floating rate assets and liabilities would increase our earnings by thirty two cents per average share over the next twelve months. Assuming no changes to our balance sheet as of March 31, 2022, a hypothetical four percent increase in LIBOR on our floating rate assets and liabilities would increase our earnings by forty five cents per average share over the next twelve months. Assuming no changes to our balance sheet as of March 31, 2022, a hypothetical one percent decrease in LIBOR on our floating rate assets and liabilities would decrease our earnings by four cents per average share over the next twelve months. In addition, we believe that our interest rate matching strategy and our ability to hedge mitigates the effects any changes in interest rates may have on our investment income. Although management believes that this is indicative of our sensitivity to interest rate changes, it does not adjust for potential changes in credit quality, size and composition of the assets on the balance sheet and other business developments that could affect net increase or decrease in net assets resulting from operations, or net income. Accordingly, no assurances can be given that actual results would not differ materially from the potential outcome simulated by this estimate.

A portion of our floating rate investments may include features such as LIBOR floors. To the extent we invest in credit instruments with LIBOR floors, we may lose some of the benefits of incurring leverage. Specifically, if we issue preferred stock or debt (or otherwise borrow money), our costs of leverage will increase as rates increase. However, we may not benefit from the higher coupon payments resulting from increased interest rates if our investments in LIBOR floors and rates do not rise to levels above the LIBOR floors. In this situation, we will experience increased financing costs without the benefit of receiving higher income. This in turn may result in the potential for a decrease in the level of income available for dividends or distributions made by us.

You should also be aware that a change in the general level of interest rates can be expected to lead to a change in the interest rates we receive on many of our debt investments. Accordingly, a change in interest rates could make it easier for us to meet or exceed the performance threshold and may result in a substantial increase in the amount of incentive fees payable to our Investment Adviser with respect to pre-incentive fee net investment income.

As of December 31, 2021, all non-U.S. dollar LIBOR publications have been phased out. The phase out of a majority of the U.S. dollar publications is delayed until June 30, 2023. SOFR appears to be the preferred alternative replacement rate for U.S. dollar LIBOR, but there is no guarantee SOFR will become the dominant alternative. See "The interest rates of some of our floating-rate loans to our portfolio companies may be priced using a spread over LIBOR, which is being phased out."

Our business requires a substantial amount of capital to grow because we must distribute most of our income.

Our business requires a substantial amount of capital. We have issued equity securities and have borrowed from financial institutions. A reduction in the availability of new capital could limit our ability to grow. We must distribute at least 90% of our investment company taxable income to maintain our RIC status. As a result, any such cash earnings may not be available to fund investment originations. We expect to continue to borrow from financial institutions and issue additional debt and equity securities. If we fail to obtain funds from such sources or from other sources to fund our investments, it could limit our ability to grow, which may have an adverse effect on the value of our securities. In addition, as a BDC, our ability to borrow or issue additional preferred stock may be restricted if our total assets are less than 150% of our total borrowings and preferred stock.



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Many of our portfolio investments are recorded at fair value as determined in good faith by or under the direction of our Board of Directors and, as a result, there is uncertainty as to the value of our portfolio investments.

A large percentage of our portfolio investments are not publicly traded. The fair value of these investments may not be readily determinable. We value these investments quarterly at fair value (based on ASC 820, its corresponding guidance and the principal markets in which these investments trade) as determined in good faith by or under the direction of our Board of Directors pursuant to a written valuation policy and a consistently applied valuation process utilizing the input of our Investment Adviser, independent valuation firms, third party pricing services and the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors. Our Board of Directors utilizes the services of independent valuation firms to aid it in determining the fair value of these investments. The types of factors that may be considered in fair value pricing of these investments include the nature and realizable value of any collateral, the portfolio company's ability to make payments and its earnings, the markets in which the portfolio company does business, comparison to more liquid securities, indices and other market-related inputs, discounted cash flow, our principal market and other relevant factors. For these securities for which a quote is either not readily available or deemed not to represent fair value, we utilize independent valuation firms to assist with valuation of these Level 3 investments. Because such valuations, and particularly valuations of private securities and private companies, are inherently uncertain, may fluctuate over short periods of time and may be based on estimates, our determinations of fair value may differ materially from the values that would have been used if a readily available market for these investments existed and may differ materially from the amounts we realize on any disposition of such investments. Our net asset value could be adversely affected if our determinations regarding the fair value of these investments were materially higher than the values that we ultimately realize upon the disposal of such investments. In addition, decreases in the market values or fair values of our investments are recorded as unrealized loss. Unprecedented declines in prices and liquidity in the corporate debt markets have resulted in significant net unrealized loss in our portfolio, as well as a reduction in NAV, in the past. Depending on market conditions, we could incur substantial realized losses and may continue to suffer additional unrealized losses in future periods, which could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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

We generally make investments in private companies. Substantially all of these securities are subject to legal and other restrictions on resale or are otherwise less liquid than publicly traded securities. The illiquidity of our investments may make it difficult for us to sell such investments if the need arises. In addition, if we are required to liquidate all or a portion of our portfolio quickly, we may realize significantly less than the value at which we have previously recorded our investments. Furthermore, we may face other restrictions on our ability to liquidate an investment in a portfolio company to the extent that we or an affiliated manager of AGM has material non-public information regarding such portfolio company.

We may experience fluctuations in our periodic results.

We could experience fluctuations in our periodic operating results due to a number of factors, including the interest rates payable on the debt securities we acquire, the default rate on such securities, the level of our expenses (including the interest rates payable on our borrowings), the dividend rates on preferred stock we issue, variations in and the timing of the recognition of realized and unrealized gains or losses, the degree to which we encounter competition in our markets and general economic conditions. As a result of these factors, results for any period should not be relied upon as being indicative of performance in future periods.

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

We are prohibited under the 1940 Act from knowingly participating in certain transactions with certain of our affiliates without the prior approval of our independent directors and, in some cases, of the SEC. Any person that owns, directly or indirectly, 5% or more of our outstanding voting securities will be our affiliate for purposes of the 1940 Act and we are generally prohibited from buying or selling any security (other than our securities) from or to such affiliate, absent the prior approval of our independent directors. The 1940 Act also prohibits certain "joint" transactions with certain of our affiliates, which could include investments in the same portfolio company (whether at the same or different times), without prior approval of our independent directors and, in some cases, of the SEC. We are prohibited from buying or selling any security from or to any person who owns more than 25% of our voting securities or certain of that person's affiliates, or entering into prohibited joint transactions with such persons, absent the prior approval of the SEC through an exemptive order (the "Order") (other than in certain limited situations pursuant to current regulatory guidance). The analysis of whether a particular transaction constitutes a joint transaction requires a review of the relevant facts and circumstances then existing. Similar restrictions limit our ability to transact business with our officers or directors or their affiliates.



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Under the terms of the Order, a "required majority" (as defined in Section 57(o) of the 1940 Act) of our independent directors must be able to reach certain conclusions in connection with a co-investment transaction, including that (1) the terms of the proposed transaction are reasonable and fair to us and our stockholders and do not involve overreaching of 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 Board of Directors approved criteria. In certain situations where co-investment with one or more funds managed by AIM or its affiliates is not covered by the Order, the personnel of AIM or its affiliates will need to decide which fund will proceed with the investment. Such personnel will make these determinations based on allocation policies and procedures, which are designed to reasonably ensure that investment opportunities are allocated fairly and equitably among affiliated funds over time and in a manner that is consistent with applicable laws, rules and regulations. The Order is subject to certain terms and conditions so there can be no assurance that we will be permitted to co-invest with certain of our affiliates other than in the circumstances currently permitted by regulatory guidance and the Order.

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

Allocation of Personnel

Potential investment and disposition opportunities are generally approved by one or more investment committees composed of personnel across AGM including Messrs. Widra, Powell, and Ryan and/or by all or a majority of Messrs. Widra, Powell and Ryan depending on the underlying investment type and/or the amount of such investment. Our executive officers and directors, and the partners of our Investment Adviser, AIM, serve or may serve as officers, directors or principals of entities that operate in the same or a related line of business as we do or of investment funds managed by our affiliates. Accordingly, they may have obligations to investors in those entities, the fulfillment of which might not be in the best interests of us or our stockholders. Moreover, we note that, notwithstanding the difference in principal investment objectives between us and other AGM funds, such other AGM sponsored funds, including new affiliated potential pooled investment vehicles or managed accounts not yet established (whether managed or sponsored by AGM or AIM itself), have and may from time to time have overlapping investment objectives with us and, accordingly, invest in, whether principally or secondarily, asset classes similar to those targeted by us. To the extent such other investment vehicles have overlapping investment objectives, the scope of opportunities otherwise available to us may be adversely affected and/or reduced. As a result, certain partners of AIM may face conflicts in their time management and commitments as well as in the allocation of investment opportunities to other AGM funds. In addition, in the event such investment opportunities are allocated among us and other investment vehicles managed or sponsored by, or affiliated with, AIM our desired investment portfolio may be adversely affected. Although AIM endeavors to allocate investment opportunities in a fair and equitable manner, it is possible that we may not be given the opportunity to participate in certain investments made by investment funds managed by AIM or investment managers affiliated with AIM.

No Information Barriers

There are no information barriers amongst AGM and certain of its affiliates. If AIM were to receive material non-public information about a particular company, or have an interest in investing in a particular company, AGM or certain of its affiliates may be prevented from investing in such company. Conversely, if AGM or certain of its affiliates were to receive material non-public information about a particular company, or have an interest in investing in a particular company, we may be prevented from investing in such company.

This risk may affect us more than it does other investment vehicles, as AIM generally does not use information barriers that many firms implement to separate persons who make investment decisions from others who might possess material, non-public information that could influence such decisions. AIM's decision not to implement these barriers could prevent its investment professionals from undertaking certain transactions such as advantageous investments or dispositions that would be permissible for them otherwise. In addition, AIM could in the future decide to establish information barriers, particularly as its business expands and diversifies.

Co-Investment Activity and Allocation of Investment Opportunities

In certain circumstances, negotiated co-investments may be made only in accordance with the terms of the exemptive order we received from the SEC permitting us to do so. The Order is subject to certain terms and conditions so there can be no assurance that we will be permitted to co-invest with certain of our affiliates other than in the circumstances currently permitted by regulatory guidance and the Order.



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AGM and its affiliated investment managers, including AIM, may determine that an investment is appropriate both for us and for one or more other funds. In such event, depending on the availability of such investment and other appropriate factors, AIM may determine that we should invest on a side-by-side basis with one or more other funds. We may make all such investments subject to compliance with applicable regulations and interpretations, and our allocation procedures. AGM has adopted allocation procedures that are intended to ensure that each fund or account managed by AGM or certain of its affiliates ("Apollo-advised funds") is treated in a manner that, over time, is fair and equitable. Allocations generally are made pro rata based on order size. In certain circumstances, the allocation policy provides for the allocation of investments pursuant to a predefined arrangement that is other than pro rata. As a result, in situations where a security is appropriate for us but is limited in availability, we may receive a lower allocation than may be desired by our portfolio managers or no allocation if it is determined that the investment is more appropriate for a different Apollo-advised fund because of its investment mandate. Investment opportunities may be allocated on a basis other than pro rata to the extent it is done in good faith and does not, or is not reasonably expected to, result in an improper disadvantage or advantage to one participating Apollo-advised fund as compared to another participating Apollo-advised fund.

In the event investment opportunities are allocated among us and other Apollo-advised funds, we may not be able to structure our investment portfolio in the manner desired. Although AGM endeavors to allocate investment opportunities in a fair and equitable manner, it is possible that we may not be given the opportunity to participate in certain investments made by other Apollo-advised funds or portfolio managers affiliated with AIM. Furthermore, we and the other Apollo-advised funds may make investments in securities where the prevailing trading activity may make impossible the receipt of the same price or execution on the entire volume of securities purchased or sold by us and such other Apollo-advised funds. When this occurs, the various prices may be averaged, and we will be charged or credited with the average price. Thus, the effect of the aggregation may operate on some occasions to our disadvantage. In addition, under certain circumstances, we may not be charged the same commission or commission equivalent rates in connection with a bunched or aggregated order.

It is possible that other Apollo-advised funds may make investments in the same or similar securities at different times and on different terms than we do. From time to time, we and the other Apollo-advised funds may make investments at different levels of an issuer's capital structure or otherwise in different classes of an issuer's securities. Such investments may inherently give rise to conflicts of interest or perceived conflicts of interest between or among the various classes of securities that may be held by such entities. Conflicts may also arise because portfolio decisions regarding us may benefit such other Apollo-advised funds. For example, the sale of a long position or establishment of a short position by us may impair the price of the same security sold short by (and therefore benefit) one or more Apollo-advised funds, and the purchase of a security or covering of a short position in a security by us may increase the price of the same security held by (and therefore benefit) one or more Apollo-advised funds. In these circumstances AIM and its affiliates will seek to resolve each conflict in a manner that is fair to the various clients involved in light of the totality of the circumstances. In some cases the resolution may not be in our best interests.

AGM and its clients may pursue or enforce rights with respect to an issuer in which we have invested, and those activities may have an adverse effect on us. As a result, prices, availability, liquidity and terms of our investments may be negatively impacted by the activities of AGM or its clients, and transactions for us may be impaired or effected at prices or terms that may be less favorable than would otherwise have been the case.

Fees and Expenses

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

Effective April 4, 2019, we are allowed to borrow amounts such that our asset coverage, as calculated pursuant to the 1940 Act, equals at least 150% after such borrowing (i.e., we are able to borrow up to two dollars for every dollar we have in assets less all liabilities and indebtedness not represented by senior securities issued by us). Accordingly, the Investment Adviser may have conflicts of interest in connection with decisions to use increased leverage permitted under our modified asset coverage requirement applicable to senior securities, as the incurrence of such additional indebtedness would result in an increase in the base management fees payable to the Investment Adviser and may also result in an increase in the income based fees and capital gains incentive fees payable to the Investment Adviser.



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AIM receives a quarterly incentive fee based, in part, on our pre-incentive fee income, if any, for the immediately preceding calendar quarter. This incentive fee will not be payable to AIM unless the pre-incentive net investment income exceeds the performance threshold. To the extent we or AIM are able to exert influence over our portfolio companies, the quarterly pre-incentive fee may provide AIM with an incentive to induce our portfolio companies to prepay interest or other obligations in certain circumstances.

Allocation of Expenses

We have entered into a royalty-free license agreement with AGM, pursuant to which AGM has agreed to grant us a non-exclusive license to use the name "Apollo." Under the license agreement, we have the right to use the "Apollo" name for so long as AIM or one of its affiliates remains the Investment Adviser. In addition, we rent office space from AIA, an affiliate of AIM, and pay AIA our allocable portion of overhead and other expenses incurred by AIA in performing its obligations under the administration agreement, including our allocable portion of the compensation, rent and other expenses of our Chief Financial Officer, Chief Legal Officer and Chief Compliance Officer and their respective staffs, which can create conflicts of interest that our Board of Directors must monitor.

In the past following periods of volatility in the market price of a company's securities, securities class action litigation has, from time to time, been brought against that company.

If our stock price fluctuates significantly, we may be the target of securities litigation in the future. Securities litigation could result in substantial costs and divert management's attention and resources from our business.

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

Our investments may include OID and PIK interest arrangements, which represents contractual interest added to a loan balance and due at the end of such loan's term. To the extent OID or PIK interest constitute a portion of our income, we are exposed to typical risks associated with such income being required to be included in taxable and accounting income prior to receipt of cash, including the following:

- The higher interest rates of OID and PIK instruments reflect the payment deferral and increased credit risk associated with these instruments, and OID and PIK instruments generally represent a significantly higher credit risk than coupon loans.
- Even if the accounting conditions for income accrual are met, the borrower could still default when our actual collection is supposed to occur at the maturity of the obligation.
- OID and PIK instruments may have unreliable valuations because their continuing accruals require continuing judgments about the collectability of the deferred payments and the value of any associated collateral. OID and PIK income may also create uncertainty about the source of our cash distributions.
- Capitalizing PIK interest to loan principal increases our gross assets, thus increasing our Investment Adviser's future base management fees, and increases future investment income, thus increasing our Investment Adviser's future income incentive fees at a compounding rate.
- Market prices of zero-coupon or PIK securities may be affected to a greater extent by interest rate changes and may be more volatile than securities that pay interest periodically and in cash.
- For accounting purposes, any cash distributions to stockholders representing OID and PIK income are not designated as paid-in capital, even if the cash to pay them derives from offering proceeds. As a result, despite the fact that a distribution representing OID and PIK income could be paid out of amounts invested by our stockholders, the 1940 Act does not require that stockholders be given notice of this fact by reporting it as a return of capital.



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Changes in the laws or regulations governing our business or the businesses of our portfolio companies and any failure by us or our portfolio companies to comply with these laws or regulations, could negatively affect the profitability of our operations or of our portfolio companies.

We are subject to changing rules and regulations of federal and state governments, as well as the stock exchange on which our common stock is listed. These entities, including the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, the SEC and the NASDAQ Global Select Market, have issued a significant number of new and increasingly complex requirements and regulations over the course of the last several years and continue to develop additional regulations. In particular, changes in the laws or regulations or the interpretations of the laws and regulations that govern BDCs, RICs or non-depository commercial lenders could significantly affect our operations and our cost of doing business. We are subject to federal, state and local laws and regulations and are subject to judicial and administrative decisions that affect our operations, including our loan originations, maximum interest rates, fees and other charges, disclosures to portfolio companies, the terms of secured transactions, collection and foreclosure procedures and other trade practices. If these laws, regulations or decisions change, or if we expand our business into jurisdictions that have adopted more stringent requirements than those in which we currently conduct business, we may have to incur significant expenses in order to comply, or we might have to restrict our operations. In addition, if we do not comply with applicable laws, regulations and decisions, we may lose licenses needed for the conduct of our business and be subject to civil fines and criminal penalties, any of which could have a material adverse effect upon our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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

The Maryland General Corporation Law, our charter and our bylaws contain provisions that may discourage, delay or make more difficult a change in control or the removal of our directors. We are subject to Subtitle 6 of Title 3 of the Maryland General Corporate Law, the Maryland Business Combination Act, subject to any applicable requirements of the 1940 Act. Our Board of Directors has adopted a resolution exempting from the Business Combination Act any business combination between us and any other person, subject to prior approval of such business combination by our Board of Directors, including approval by a majority of our disinterested directors. If the resolution exempting business combinations is repealed or our Board of Directors does not approve a business combination, the Business Combination Act may discourage third parties from trying to acquire control of us and increase the difficulty of consummating such an offer. We are subject to Subtitle 7 of Title 3 of the Maryland General Corporate Law, the Maryland Control Share Acquisition Act. Our bylaws exempt from the Maryland Control Share Acquisition Act acquisitions of our common stock by any person. If we amend our bylaws to repeal the exemption from the Control Share Acquisition Act, the Control Share Acquisition Act also may make it more difficult for a third party to obtain control of us and increase the difficulty of consummating such an offer. We intend to give the SEC prior notice should our Board of Directors elect to amend our bylaws to repeal the exemption from the Control Share Acquisition Act.

We have also adopted other measures that may make it difficult for a third party to obtain control of us, including provisions of our charter classifying our Board of Directors in three classes serving staggered three-year terms, and provisions of our charter authorizing our Board of Directors to classify or reclassify shares of our stock in one or more classes or series, to cause the issuance of additional shares of our stock, and to amend our charter, without stockholder approval, to increase or decrease the number of shares of stock that we have authority to issue. These provisions, as well as other provisions of our charter and bylaws, may delay, defer or prevent a transaction or a change in control that might otherwise be in the best interests of our stockholders.



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We may choose to pay dividends in our own common stock, in which case you may be required to pay federal income taxes in excess of the cash dividends you receive.

We may distribute taxable dividends that are payable in cash and shares of our common stock at the election of each stockholder. The Internal Revenue Service has issued guidance on cash/stock dividends paid by publicly traded RICs where certain requirements are satisfied, including that the cash component is at least 20%. Stockholders receiving such dividends will be required to include the full amount of the dividend (including the portion payable in stock) as ordinary income (or, in certain circumstances, long-term capital gain) to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits for federal income tax purposes. As a result, stockholders may be required to pay income taxes with respect to such dividends in excess of the cash dividends received. If a U.S. stockholder sells the common stock that it receives as a dividend in order to pay this tax, the sales proceeds may be less than the amount included in income with respect to the dividend, depending on the market price of our common stock at the time of the sale. Furthermore, with respect to non-U.S. stockholders, we may be required to withhold U.S. tax with respect to such dividends, including in respect of all or a portion of such dividend that is payable in common stock. In addition, if a significant number of our stockholders determine to sell shares of our common stock in order to pay taxes owed on dividends, it may put downward pressure on the trading price of our common stock. It is unclear whether and to what extent we would choose to pay taxable dividends in cash and common stock.

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

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

We and our portfolio companies may experience cyber security incidents and are subject to cyber security risks.

Our business and the business of our portfolio companies relies upon secure information technology systems for data processing, storage and reporting. Despite careful security and controls design, implementation and updating, our and our portfolio company's information technology systems could become subject to cyber-attacks. Cyber-attacks include, but are not limited to, gaining unauthorized access to digital systems (e.g., through "hacking", malicious software coding, social engineering or "phishing" attempts) for purposes of misappropriating assets or sensitive information, corrupting data, or causing operational disruption. Cyber-attacks may also be carried out in a manner that does not require gaining unauthorized access, such as causing denial-of service attacks on websites (i.e., efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users). Our employees and the Investment Adviser's employees have been and expect to continue to be the target of fraudulent calls, emails and other forms of activities. Network, system, application and data breaches could result in operational disruptions or information misappropriation, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition or the business, results of operations and financial conditions of our portfolio companies.



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Cyber security failures or breaches by the Investment Adviser and other service providers (including, but not limited to, accountants, custodians, transfer agents and administrators), and the issuers of securities in which we invest, have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, interference with our ability to calculate its net asset value, impediments to trading, the inability of our stockholders to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, or additional compliance costs. In addition, substantial costs may be incurred in order to prevent any cyber incidents in the future. While we have established a business continuity plan in the event of, and risk management systems to prevent, such cyber-attacks, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified. Furthermore, we cannot control the cyber security plans and systems put in place by our service providers and issuers in which we invest. We and our stockholders could be negatively impacted as a result. The costs related to cyber or other security threats or disruptions may not be fully insured or indemnified by other means. In addition, cyber-security has become a top priority for regulators around the world, and some jurisdictions have enacted laws requiring companies to notify individuals of data security breaches involving certain types of personal data. If we fail to comply with the relevant laws and regulations, we could suffer financial losses, a disruption of our businesses, liability to investors, regulatory intervention or reputational damage.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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The effect of global climate change may impact the operations of our portfolio companies.

There is evidence of global climate change. Climate change creates physical and financial risk and some of our portfolio companies may be adversely affected by climate change. For example, the needs of customers of energy companies vary with weather conditions, primarily temperature and humidity. To the extent weather conditions are affected by climate change, energy use could increase or decrease depending on the duration and magnitude of any changes. Increased energy use due to weather changes may require additional investments by our portfolio companies engaged in the energy business in more pipelines and other infrastructure to serve increased demand. Increases in the cost of energy also could adversely affect the cost of operations of our portfolio companies if the use of energy products or services is material to their business. A decrease in energy use due to weather changes may affect some of our portfolio companies' financial condition, through decreased revenues. Extreme weather conditions in general require more system backup, adding to costs, and can contribute to increased system stresses, including service interruptions. Energy companies could also be affected by the potential for lawsuits against or taxes or other regulatory costs imposed on greenhouse gas emitters, based on links drawn between greenhouse gas emissions and climate change.

Our Investment Adviser and Administrator have the right to resign on 60 days' notice, and we may not be able to find a suitable replacement within that time, resulting in a disruption in our operations that could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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

Risks Relating to our Investments

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

Investment in middle-market companies is speculative and involves a number of significant risks including a high degree of risk of credit loss. Middle-market companies may have limited financial resources and may be unable to meet their obligations under their debt securities that we hold, which may be accompanied by a deterioration in the value of any collateral and a reduction in the likelihood of us realizing any guarantees we may have obtained in connection with our investment. In addition, they typically have shorter operating histories, narrower product lines and smaller market shares than larger businesses, which tend to render them more vulnerable to competitors' actions and market conditions, as well as general economic downturns. Middle-market companies are more likely to depend on the management talents and efforts of a small group of persons; therefore, the death, disability, resignation or termination of one or more of these persons could have a material adverse impact on our portfolio company and, in turn, on us. Middle-market companies also generally have less predictable operating results, may from time to time be parties to litigation, may be engaged in rapidly changing businesses with products subject to a substantial risk of obsolescence, and may require substantial additional capital to support their operations, finance expansion or maintain their competitive position. In addition, our executive officers, directors and our Investment Adviser may, in the ordinary course of business, be named as defendants in litigation arising from our investments in the portfolio companies.



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Investments in the energy sector are subject to many risks.

We have made certain investments in and relating to the energy sector. The operations of energy companies are subject to many risks inherent in the transporting, processing, storing, distributing, mining or marketing of natural gas, natural gas liquids, crude oil, coal, refined petroleum products or other hydrocarbons, or in the exploring, managing or producing of such commodities, including, without limitation: damage to pipelines, storage tanks or related equipment and surrounding properties caused by hurricanes, tornadoes, floods, fires and other natural disasters or by acts of terrorism, inadvertent damage from construction and farm equipment, leaks of natural gas, natural gas liquids, crude oil, refined petroleum products or other hydrocarbons, and fires and explosions. These risks could result in substantial losses due to personal injury or loss of life, severe damage to and destruction of property and equipment and pollution or other environmental damage, and may result in the curtailment or suspension of their related operations, any and all of which could adversely affect our portfolio companies in the energy sector. In addition, the energy sector has experienced significant volatility at times, which may occur in the future, and which could negatively affect the returns on any investment made by the Company in this sector. In addition, valuation of certain investments includes the probability weighting of future events which are outside of management's control. The final outcome of such events could increase or decrease the fair value of the investment in a future period.

Crude oil and natural gas prices are volatile. A substantial and/or extended decline in crude oil and natural gas prices could have a material adverse effect on some of our portfolio companies in the energy sector.

Crude oil and natural gas prices historically have been volatile and likely will continue to be volatile given current geopolitical conditions and the recent dramatic decrease in oil prices during the first and second quarter of 2020. The prices for crude oil and natural gas are subject to a variety of factors beyond our control, such as the domestic and foreign supply of crude oil and natural gas; consumer demand for crude oil and natural gas, and market expectations regarding supply and demand. These factors and the volatility of the energy markets make it extremely difficult to predict price movements. Accordingly, our portfolio companies in the energy sector are at risk for the volatility in crude oil and natural gas prices. A prolonged decline in crude oil and/or natural gas prices may have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and/or operating results.

Cyclicality within the energy sector may adversely affect our business.

Industries within the energy sector are cyclical with fluctuations in commodity prices and demand for commodities driven by a variety of factors. The highly cyclical nature of the industries within the energy sector may lead to volatile changes in commodity prices, which may adversely affect the earnings of energy companies in which we may invest.

A prolonged continuation of depressed oil and natural gas prices could negatively impact the energy and power industry and energy-related investments within our investment portfolio.

A prolonged continuation of depressed oil and natural gas prices would adversely affect the credit quality and performance of certain of our debt and equity investments in energy and power and related companies. A decrease in credit quality and performance would, in turn, negatively affect the fair value of these investments, which would consequently negatively affect our net asset value. Should a prolonged period of depressed oil and natural gas prices occur, the ability of certain of our portfolio companies in the energy and power and related industries to satisfy financial or operating covenants imposed by us or other lenders may be adversely affected, which could, in turn, negatively impact their financial condition and their ability to satisfy their debt service and other obligations. Likewise, should a prolonged period of depressed oil and natural gas prices occur, it is possible that the cash flow and profit generating capacity of these portfolio companies could also be adversely affected thereby negatively impacting their ability to pay us dividends or distributions on our investments.

Commodities are subject to many risks that may adversely affect some of our portfolio companies.

The prices of commodities are subject to a variety of factors such as political and regulatory changes, seasonal variations, weather, technology and market conditions. These factors and the volatility of the commodities markets make it extremely difficult to predict price movements. Accordingly, the commodities industry has experienced significant volatility at times, which may occur in the future, and which could negatively affect the returns on any investment made by the Company in this industry.



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

Many of our portfolio companies may be susceptible to economic slowdowns or recessions and may be unable to repay our loans during these periods. See "**Major public health issues, and specifically the novel coronavirus (COVID-19), could have an adverse impact on our financial condition and results of operations and other aspects of our business**". Therefore, our non-performing assets may increase and the value of our portfolio may decrease during these periods if we are required to write down the values of our investments. Adverse economic conditions also may decrease the value of collateral securing some of our loans and the value of our equity investments. Economic slowdowns or recessions could lead to financial losses in our portfolio and a decrease in revenues, net income and assets. Unfavorable economic conditions also could increase our funding costs, limit our access to the capital markets or result in a decision by lenders not to extend credit to us. These events could prevent us from increasing investments and harm our operating results.

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

Our portfolio companies may be highly leveraged and a covenant breach by our portfolio companies may harm our operating results.

Some of our portfolio companies may be highly leveraged, which may have adverse consequences to these companies and to us as an investor. These companies may be subject to restrictive financial and operating covenants and the leverage may impair these companies' ability to finance their future operations and capital needs. As a result, these companies' flexibility to respond to changing business and economic conditions and to take advantage of business opportunities may be limited. Further, a leveraged company's income and net assets will tend to increase or decrease at a greater rate than if borrowed money were not used.

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

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

We could, in certain circumstances, become subject to potential liabilities that may exceed the value of our original investment in a portfolio company that experiences severe financial difficulties. For example, we may be adversely affected by laws related to, among other things, fraudulent conveyances, voidable preferences, lender liability, and the bankruptcy court's discretionary power to disallow, subordinate or disaffiliate particular claims or re-characterize investments made in the form of debt as equity contributions.

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

As a BDC, we may not acquire any assets other than "qualifying assets" unless, at the time of and after giving effect to such acquisition, at least 70% of our total assets are qualifying assets. We believe that most of the investments that we may acquire in the future will constitute qualifying assets. However, we may be precluded from investing in what we believe are attractive investments, if such investments are not qualifying assets for purposes of the 1940 Act. If we do not invest a sufficient portion of our assets in qualifying assets, we could be found to be in violation of the 1940 Act provisions applicable to BDCs. This would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Similarly, these rules could prevent us from making follow-on investments in existing portfolio companies (which could result in the dilution of our position) or could require us to dispose of investments at inappropriate times in order to come into compliance with the 1940 Act. Because most of our investments will be in private companies, and therefore will be relatively illiquid, any such dispositions could be made at disadvantageous prices and could result in substantial losses.



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Our portfolio contains a limited number of portfolio companies, which subjects us to a greater risk of significant loss if any of these companies defaults on its obligations under any of its debt securities.

A consequence of the limited number of investments in our portfolio is that the aggregate returns we realize may be significantly adversely affected if one or more of our significant portfolio company investments perform poorly or if we need to write down the value of any one significant investment. Beyond our income tax diversification requirements, we do not have fixed guidelines for diversification, and our portfolio could contain relatively few portfolio companies.

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

Following an initial investment in a portfolio company, we may make additional investments in that portfolio company as “follow-on” investments, in order to: (1) increase or maintain in whole or in part our equity ownership percentage; (2) exercise warrants, options or convertible securities that were acquired in the original or subsequent financing; or (3) attempt to preserve or enhance the value of our investment.

We may elect not to make follow-on investments, may be constrained in our ability to employ available funds, or otherwise may lack sufficient funds to make those investments. We have the discretion to make any follow-on investments, subject to the availability of capital resources. The failure to make follow-on investments may, in some circumstances, jeopardize the continued viability of a portfolio company and our initial investment, or may result in a missed opportunity for us to increase our participation in a successful operation. Even if we have sufficient capital to make a desired follow-on investment, we may elect not to make a follow-on investment because we may not want to increase our concentration of risk, because we prefer other opportunities, or because we are inhibited by compliance with BDC requirements or the desire to maintain our tax status.

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

We do not generally take controlling equity positions in our portfolio companies. To the extent that we do not hold a controlling equity interest in a portfolio company, we are subject to the risk that a portfolio company may make business decisions with which we disagree, and the stockholders and management of a portfolio company may take risks or otherwise act in ways that are adverse to our interests. Due to the lack of liquidity for the debt and equity investments that we typically hold in our portfolio companies, we may not be able to dispose of our investments in the event we disagree with the actions of a portfolio company, and may therefore suffer a decrease in the value of our investments.

An investment strategy focused primarily on privately-held companies presents certain challenges, including the lack of available information about these companies, a dependence on the talents and efforts of only a few key portfolio company personnel and a greater vulnerability to economic downturns.

We have invested and will continue to invest primarily in privately-held companies. Generally, little public information exists about these companies, and we are required to rely on the ability of AIM’s investment professionals to obtain adequate information to evaluate the potential returns from investing in these companies.

If we are unable to uncover all material information about these companies, we may not make a fully informed investment decision, and we may lose money on our investments. Also, privately-held companies frequently have less diverse product lines and smaller market presence than public company competitors, which often are larger. These factors could affect our investment returns.

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

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



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In addition, we may not be in a position to control any portfolio company by investing in its debt securities. As a result, we are subject to the risk that a portfolio company in which we invest may make business decisions with which we disagree and the management of such company, as representatives of the holders of their common equity, may take risks or otherwise act in ways that do not serve our interests as debt investors.

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

The incentive fee payable by us to AIM may create an incentive for AIM to make investments on our behalf that are risky or more speculative than would be the case in the absence of such compensation arrangement. The way in which the incentive fee payable to AIM is determined, which is calculated separately in two components as a percentage of the net investment income (subject to a performance threshold) and as a percentage of the realized gain on invested capital, may encourage our Investment Adviser to use leverage to increase the return on our investments. Under certain circumstances, the use of leverage may increase the likelihood of default, which would disfavor the holders of our common stock, including investors in offerings of common stock, securities convertible into our common stock or warrants representing rights to purchase our common stock or securities convertible into our common stock. In addition, AIM receives the incentive fee based, in part, upon net capital gains realized on our investments. Unlike the portion of the incentive fee based on net investment income, there is no performance threshold applicable to the portion of the incentive fee based on net capital gains. As a result, AIM may have a tendency to invest more in investments that are likely to result in capital gains as compared to income producing securities. Such a practice could result in our investing in more speculative securities than would otherwise be the case, which could result in higher investment losses, particularly during economic downturns.

The incentive fee payable by us to AIM also may create an incentive for AIM to invest on our behalf in instruments that have a deferred interest feature such as investments with PIK provisions. Under these investments, we would accrue the interest over the life of the investment but would typically not receive the cash income from the investment until the end of the term or upon the investment being called by the issuer. Our net investment income used to calculate the income portion of our incentive fee, however, includes accrued interest. The payment of incentive fees to AIM is made on accruals of expected cash interest. If a portfolio company defaults on a loan, it is possible that accrued interest previously used in the calculation of the incentive fee will become uncollectible. Thus, while a portion of this incentive fee would be based on income that we have not yet received in cash and with respect to which we do not have a formal claw-back right against our Investment Adviser per se, the amount of accrued income to the extent written off in any period will reduce the income in the period in which such write-off was taken and thereby reduce such period's incentive fee payment. However, even if a loan is put on non-accrual status, its capitalized interest will not be reversed and may continue to be included in the calculation of the base management fee based on an estimation of the loan's fair value.

We may invest, to the extent permitted by law, in the securities and instruments of other investment companies, including private funds, and, to the extent we so invest, will bear our ratable share of any such investment company's expenses, including management and performance fees. We will also remain obligated to pay management and incentive fees to AIM with respect to the assets invested in the securities and instruments of other investment companies. With respect to each of these investments, each of our common stockholders will bear his or her share of the management and incentive fee of AIM as well as indirectly bearing the management and performance fees and other expenses of any investment companies in which we invest.

Our investments in foreign securities may involve significant risks in addition to the risks inherent in U.S. investments.

Our investment strategy contemplates that a portion of our investments may be in securities of foreign companies. Investing in foreign companies may expose us to additional risks not typically associated with investing in U.S. companies. These risks include changes in exchange control regulations, political and social instability, expropriation, imposition of foreign taxes, less liquid markets and less available information than is generally the case in the United States, higher transaction costs, less government supervision of exchanges, brokers and issuers, less developed bankruptcy laws, difficulty in enforcing contractual obligations, lack of uniform accounting and auditing standards and greater price volatility. These risks are likely to be more pronounced for investments in companies located in emerging markets and particularly for middle-market companies in these economies.

Although most of our investments are denominated in U.S. dollars, our investments that are denominated in a foreign currency are subject to the risk that the value of a particular currency may change in relation to one or more other currencies. Among the factors that may affect currency values are trade balances, the level of short-term interest rates, differences in relative values of similar assets in different currencies, long-term opportunities for investment and capital appreciation, and political developments. We may employ hedging techniques to minimize these risks, but we can offer no assurance that we will, in fact, hedge currency risk or, that if we do, such strategies will be effective.



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Hedging transactions may expose us to additional risks.

If we engage in hedging transactions, we may expose ourselves to risks associated with such transactions. We may utilize instruments such as forward contracts, currency options and interest rate swaps, caps, collars and floors to seek to hedge against fluctuations in the relative values of our portfolio positions from changes in currency exchange rates and market interest rates. Hedging against a decline in the values of our portfolio positions does not eliminate the possibility of fluctuations in the values of such positions or prevent losses if the values of such positions decline. However, such hedging can establish other positions designed to gain from those same developments, thereby offsetting the decline in the value of such portfolio positions. Such hedging transactions may also limit the opportunity for gain if the values of the underlying portfolio positions should increase. Moreover, it may not be possible to hedge against an exchange rate or interest rate fluctuation that is so generally anticipated that we are not able to enter into a hedging transaction at an acceptable price. Our ability to engage in hedging transactions may also be adversely affected by recent rules adopted by the CFTC.

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

New market structure requirements applicable to derivatives could significantly increase the costs of utilizing over-the-counter ("OTC") derivatives.

The Dodd-Frank Act, as amended, made broad changes to the OTC derivatives market, granted significant new authority to the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, or CFTC, and the SEC to regulate OTC derivatives (swaps and security-based swaps) and participants in these markets.

These changes include, but are not limited to: requirements that many categories of the most liquid OTC derivatives (currently limited to specified interest rate swaps and index credit default swaps) be executed on qualifying, regulated exchanges and be submitted for clearing; real-time public and regulatory reporting of specified information regarding OTC derivative transactions; and enhanced documentation requirements and recordkeeping requirements. Margin requirements for uncleared OTC derivatives and position limits are also expected to be adopted by the CFTC and other regulators in the future. The CFTC has implemented mandatory clearing and exchange-trading of certain OTC derivatives contracts including many standardized interest rate swaps and credit default index swaps. The CFTC continues to approve contracts for central clearing. Exchange-trading and central clearing are expected to reduce counterparty credit risk by substituting the clearinghouse as the counterparty to a swap and increase liquidity, but exchange-trading and central clearing do not make swap transactions risk-free. Uncleared swaps, such as nondeliverable foreign currency forwards, are subject to certain margin requirements that mandate the posting and collection of minimum margin amounts. This requirement may result in the portfolio and its counterparties posting higher margin amounts for uncleared swaps than would otherwise be the case. Certain rules require centralized reporting of detailed information about many types of cleared and uncleared swaps. Reporting of swap data may result in greater market transparency, but may subject a portfolio to additional administrative burdens, and the safeguards established to protect trader anonymity may not function as expected.

While these changes are intended to mitigate systemic risk and to enhance transparency and execution quality in the OTC derivative markets, the impact of these changes is not known at this time. Furthermore, "financial end users," such as us, that enter into OTC derivatives that are not cleared will, pending finalization of the applicable regulations, generally be required to provide margin to collateralize their obligations under such derivatives. Under current proposed rules, the level of margin that would be required to be collected in connection with uncleared OTC derivatives is in many cases substantially greater than the level currently required by market participants or clearinghouses.

Lastly, future CFTC or SEC rulemakings to implement the Dodd-Frank Act requirements could potentially limit or completely restrict our ability to use certain instruments as a part of our investment strategy, increase the costs of using these instruments or make them less effective. The SEC has also indicated that it may adopt new policies on the use of derivatives by registered investment companies. Such policies could affect the nature and extent of our use of derivatives.



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These changes could significantly increase the costs to us of utilizing OTC derivatives, reduce the level of exposure that we are able to obtain (whether for risk management or investment purposes) through OTC derivatives, and reduce the amounts available to us to make non-derivative investments. These changes could also impair liquidity in certain OTC derivatives and adversely affect the quality of execution pricing that we are able to obtain, all of which could adversely impact our investment returns. Furthermore, the margin requirements for cleared and uncleared OTC derivatives may require that AIM, in order to maintain its relief from the CFTC's CPO registration requirements, limit our ability to enter into hedging transactions or to obtain synthetic investment exposures, in either case adversely affecting our ability to mitigate risk.

Our ability to enter into transactions involving derivatives and financial commitment transactions may be limited.

In October 2020, the SEC adopted a rulemaking regarding the ability of a BDC (or a registered investment company) to use derivatives and other transactions that create future payment or delivery obligations (except reverse repurchase agreements and similar financing transactions). Under the newly adopted rules, BDCs that use derivatives will be subject to a value-at-risk ("VaR") leverage limit, a derivatives risk management program and testing requirements and requirements related to board reporting. These new requirements will apply unless the BDC qualifies as a "limited derivatives user," as defined under the adopted rules. Under the new rule, a BDC may enter into an unfunded commitment agreement that is not a derivatives transaction, such as an agreement to provide financing to a portfolio company, if the BDC has, among other things, a reasonable belief, at the time it enters into such an agreement, that it will have sufficient cash and cash equivalents to meet its obligations with respect to all of its unfunded commitment agreements, in each case as it becomes due. Collectively, these requirements may limit our ability to use derivatives and/or enter into certain other financial contracts. We will not be required to comply with the new rule until August 19, 2022.

Proposed position aggregation requirements may restrict the swap positions that AIM may enter into.

The Dodd-Frank Act significantly expanded the scope of the CFTC's authority and obligation to require reporting of, and adopt limits on, the size of positions that market participants may own or control in commodity futures and futures options contracts and swaps. The Dodd-Frank Act also narrowed existing exemptions from such position limits for a broad range of risk management transactions.

In accordance with the requirements of the Dodd-Frank Act, the CFTC is required to establish speculative position limits on additional listed futures and options on physical commodities and economically equivalent OTC derivatives; position limits applicable to swaps that are economically equivalent to United States listed futures and futures options contracts, including contracts on non-physical commodities, such as rates, currencies, equities and credit default swaps; and aggregate position limits for a broad range of derivatives contracts based on the same underlying commodity, including swaps and futures and futures options contracts.

The full impact of these recent changes is not known at this time. Individually and collectively, these changes could increase our costs of maintaining positions in commodity futures and futures option contracts and swaps and reduce the level of exposure we are able to obtain (whether for risk management or investment purposes) through commodity futures and futures option contracts and swaps. These changes could also impair liquidity in certain swaps and adversely affect the quality of execution pricing that we are able to obtain, all of which could adversely impact our investment returns.

The effects of various environmental regulations may negatively affect the aviation industry and some of our portfolio companies.

The effects of various environmental regulations may negatively affect the airline industry. This may adversely affect some of our portfolio companies. Governmental regulations regarding aircraft and engine noise and emissions levels apply based on where the relevant aircraft is registered and operated. For example, jurisdictions throughout the world have adopted noise regulations which require all aircraft to comply with noise level standards. In addition to the current requirements, the United States and the International Civil Aviation Organization ("ICAO") have adopted a new, more stringent set of standards for noise levels which applies to engines manufactured or certified on or after January 1, 2006. Currently, U.S. regulations would not require any phase-out of aircraft that qualify with the older standards applicable to engines manufactured or certified prior to January 1, 2006, but the EU has established a framework for the imposition of operating limitations on aircraft that do not comply with the new standards and incorporated aviation-related emissions into the EU's Emissions Trading Scheme ("ETS") beginning in 2012.

In addition to more stringent noise restrictions, the United States and other jurisdictions are beginning to impose more stringent limits on nitrogen oxide, carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide emissions from engines, consistent with current ICAO standards. Concerns over global warming also could result in more stringent limitations on the operation of aircraft.



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The United States aviation industry is extensively regulated by government agencies, particularly the Federal Aviation Administration and the National Transportation Safety Board. New air travel regulations have been, and management anticipates will continue to be, implemented that could have a negative impact on airline and airport revenues. Continued increased regulations of the aviation industry, or a continued downturn in the aviation industry's economic situation, could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

European countries generally have relatively strict environmental regulations that can restrict operational flexibility and decrease aircraft productivity. The European Parliament has confirmed that all emissions from flights within the EU are subject to the ETS requirement, even those emissions that are emitted outside of the EU. The EU suspended the enforcement of the ETS requirements for international flights outside of the EU due to a proposal issued by the ICAO in October 2013 to develop a global program to reduce international aviation emissions. In 2016, the ICAO passed a resolution adopting the Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation ("CORSIA"), which is a global, market-based emissions offset program to encourage carbon-neutral growth beyond 2020. A pilot phase is scheduled to begin in 2021 in which countries may voluntarily participate, and full mandatory participation is scheduled to begin in 2027. ICAO continues to develop details regarding implementation, but compliance with CORSIA will increase operating costs for affected portfolio companies. Any of these regulations could limit the economic life of the aircraft and engines, reduce their value, limit our portfolio companies' ability to lease or sell the non-compliant aircraft and engines or, if engine modifications are permitted, require our portfolio companies to make significant additional investments in the aircraft and engines to make them compliant. In addition, compliance with current or future regulations, taxes or duties imposed to deal with environmental concerns could cause our portfolio companies to incur higher costs, thereby generating lower net revenues and resulting in an adverse impact on the financial condition of such portfolio companies.

Our investments in the healthcare and pharmaceutical services industry sector are subject to extensive government regulation and certain other risks particular to that industry.

We invest in healthcare and pharmaceutical services. Our investments in portfolio companies that operate in this sector are subject to certain significant risks particular to that industry. The laws and rules governing the business of healthcare companies and interpretations of those laws and rules are subject to frequent change. Broad latitude is given to the agencies administering those regulations. Existing or future laws and rules could force our portfolio companies engaged in healthcare to change how they do business, restrict revenue, increase costs, change reserve levels and change business practices. Healthcare companies often must obtain and maintain regulatory approvals to market many of their products, change prices for certain regulated products and consummate some of their acquisitions and divestitures. Delays in obtaining or failing to obtain or maintain these approvals could reduce revenue or increase costs. Policy changes on the local, state and federal level, such as the expansion of the government's role in the healthcare arena and alternative assessments and tax increases specific to the healthcare industry or healthcare products as part of federal health care reform initiatives, could fundamentally change the dynamics of the healthcare industry. In particular, health insurance reform, including The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and The Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010, or Health Insurance Reform Legislation, could have a significant effect on our portfolio companies in this industry sector. As Health Insurance Reform Legislation is implemented, our portfolio companies in this industry sector may be forced to change how they do business. We can give no assurance that these portfolio companies will be able to adapt successfully in response to these changes. Any of these factors could materially adversely affect the operations of a portfolio company in this industry sector and, in turn, impair our ability to timely collect principal and interest payments owed to us.

Risks Relating to our Debt Instruments

Our senior secured credit facility begins amortizing in December 2024 and any inability to renew, extend or replace the facility could adversely impact our liquidity and ability to find new investments or maintain distributions to our stockholders.

On December 22, 2020, the Company amended and restated the senior secured credit facility from the previous amendment, dated November 18, 2018. Lender commitments under the amended and restated agreement will remain \$1.81 billion through November 19, 2022 and will decrease to \$1.705 billion thereafter. The amended and restated agreement, among other things, (a) extended the expiration of the commitments from November 19, 2022 to December 22, 2024 (b) extended the stated maturity date from November 19, 2023 to December 22, 2025 and (c) amended the Minimum Shareholders' Equity covenant to provide that the Company will not permit the Shareholders' Equity to be less than the greater of (x) 30% of assets and (y) \$705 million plus 25% of the net proceeds of sale of common equity interests after the effective date of the amended and restated agreement.



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The senior secured credit facility remains secured by substantially all of the assets in the Company's portfolio, including cash and cash equivalents. Commencing December 31, 2024, the Company is required to repay, in twelve consecutive monthly installments of equal size, the outstanding amount under the senior secured credit facility as of December 22, 2024. In addition, the stated interest rate on the facility remains as a formula-based calculation based on a minimum borrowing base, resulting in a stated interest rate, depending on the type of borrowing, of (a) either LIBOR plus 1.75% per annum or LIBOR plus 2.00% per annum, or (b) either Alternate Base Rate plus 0.75% per annum or Alternate Base Rate plus 1% per annum. Alternate Base Rate means, for any day, a rate per annum equal to the greatest of (a) the Prime Rate in effect on such day, (b) the Federal Funds Effective Rate for such day plus 1/2 of 1% and (c) the rate per annum equal to 1% plus the rate appearing on Reuters Screen LIBOR01 Page at approximately 11:00 A.M., London time, on such day, for US Dollar deposits with a term of one month. As of March 31, 2022, the stated interest rate on the facility was LIBOR plus 2.00%. The Company is required to pay a commitment fee of 0.375% per annum on any unused portion of the senior secured credit facility and participation fees and fronting fees between 2.00% and 2.25% per annum on the letters of credit issued.

There can be no assurance that we will be able to renew, extend or replace the senior secured credit facility upon the termination of the lenders' obligations to make new loans or the senior secured credit facility's final maturity on terms that are favorable to us, if at all. Our ability to renew, extend or replace the senior secured credit facility will be constrained by then-current economic conditions affecting the credit markets. In the event that we are not able to renew, extend or replace the senior secured credit facility at the time of the termination of the lenders' obligations to make new loans or the senior secured credit facility's final maturity, this could have a material adverse effect on our liquidity and ability to fund new investments, our ability to make distributions to our stockholders and our ability to qualify as a RIC.

Our unsecured notes mature in 2025 and in 2026, and any inability to replace or repay our unsecured notes could adversely impact our liquidity and ability to fund new investments or maintain distributions to our stockholders.

On March 3, 2015, we issued \$350 million aggregate principal amount of 5.250% senior unsecured notes due March 3, 2025 (the "2025 Notes").

On July 16, 2021, we issued \$125 million aggregate principal amount of 4.500% senior unsecured notes due July 16, 2026 (the "2026 Notes").

There can be no assurance that we will be able to replace the 2025 Notes or the 2026 Notes upon their maturity on terms that are favorable to us, if at all. Our ability to replace the 2025 Notes or the 2026 Notes will be constrained by then-current economic conditions affecting the credit markets. In the event that we are not able to replace or repay the 2025 Notes or the 2026 Notes at the time of their maturity, this could have a material adverse effect on our liquidity and ability to fund new investments, our ability to make distributions to our stockholders and our ability to qualify as a RIC.

The trading market or market value of our debt securities may fluctuate.

Our publicly issued debt securities may or may not have an established trading market. We cannot assure you that a trading market for debt securities will ever develop or be maintained if developed. In addition to our creditworthiness, many factors may materially adversely affect the trading market for, and market value of, debt securities we may issue. These factors include, but are not limited to, the following:

- the time remaining to the maturity of these debt securities;
- the outstanding principal amount of debt securities with terms identical to these debt securities;
- the ratings assigned by national statistical ratings agencies
- the general economic market environment;
- the supply of debt securities trading in the secondary market, if any;
- the redemption or repayment features, if any, of these debt securities;
- the level, direction and volatility of market interest rates generally; and
- market rates of interest higher or lower than rates borne by the debt securities.



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You should also be aware that there may be a limited number of buyers if and when you decide to sell your debt securities. This too may materially adversely affect the market value of the debt securities or the trading market for the debt securities.

Terms relating to redemption may materially adversely affect your return on any debt securities that we may issue.

If our noteholders' debt securities are redeemable at our option, we may choose to redeem your debt securities at times when prevailing interest rates are lower than the interest rate paid on your debt securities. In addition, if our noteholders' debt securities are subject to mandatory redemption, we may be required to redeem such debt securities also at times when prevailing interest rates are lower than the interest rate paid on such debt securities. In this circumstance, a noteholder may not be able to reinvest the redemption proceeds in a comparable security at an effective interest rate as high as the debt securities being redeemed.

Our credit ratings may not reflect all risks of an investment in our debt securities.

Our credit ratings are an assessment by third parties of our ability to pay our obligations. Consequently, real or anticipated changes in our credit ratings will generally affect the market value of our debt securities. Our credit ratings, however, may not reflect the potential impact of risks related to market conditions generally or other factors discussed above on the market value of or trading market for the publicly issued debt securities.

Risks Relating to an Investment in our Common Stock

Investing in our securities involves a high degree of risk and is highly speculative.

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

There is a risk that investors in our equity securities may not receive distributions or that our distributions may not grow over time and that investors in our debt securities may not receive all of the interest income to which they are entitled.

We intend to make distributions on a quarterly basis to our stockholders out of assets legally available for distribution. We cannot assure you that we will achieve investment results that will allow us to make a specified level of cash distributions or year-to-year increases in cash distributions. In addition, due to the asset coverage test applicable to us as a BDC, we may in the future be limited in our ability to make distributions. Also, our revolving credit facility may limit our ability to declare dividends if we default under certain provisions or fail to satisfy certain other conditions. If we do not distribute a certain percentage of our income annually, we will suffer adverse tax consequences, including possible loss of the tax benefits available to us as a RIC. In addition, in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and tax regulations, we include in income certain amounts that we have not yet received in cash, such as contractual payment-in-kind interest, which represents contractual interest added to the loan balance that becomes due at the end of the loan term, or the accrual of original issue or market discount. Since we may recognize income before or without receiving cash representing such income, we may have difficulty meeting the requirement to distribute at least 90% of our investment company taxable income to obtain tax benefits as a RIC.

As a RIC, we will be subject to a 4% non-deductible federal excise tax on certain undistributed income unless we distribute in a timely manner for each calendar year an amount at least equal to the sum of (1) 98% of our ordinary income for that calendar year, (2) 98.2% of our capital gain net income for the one-year period ending October 31 in that calendar year and (3) any income recognized, but not distributed, in preceding years. We will not be subject to excise taxes on amounts on which we are required to pay corporate income taxes (such as retained net capital gains). Finally, if more stockholders opt to receive cash distributions rather than participate in our dividend reinvestment plan, we may be forced to liquidate some of our investments and raise cash in order to make cash distribution payments.



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Our shares may trade at discounts from net asset value or at premiums that are unsustainable over the long term.

Shares of BDCs may trade at a market price that is less than the net asset value that is attributable to those shares. This characteristic of closed-end investment companies is separate and distinct from the risk that our net asset value per share may decline. The possibility that our shares of common stock will trade at a discount from net asset value or at a premium that is unsustainable over the long term are separate and distinct from the risk that our net asset value will decrease. It is not possible to predict whether shares will trade at, above, or below net asset value.

The market price of our securities may fluctuate significantly.

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

- volatility in the market price and trading volume of securities of business development companies or other companies in our sector, which are not necessarily related to the operating performance of these companies;
- changes in regulatory policies or tax guidelines, particularly with respect to RICs or business development companies;
- the inclusion or exclusion of our common stock from certain indices;
- changes in law, regulatory policies or tax guidelines, or interpretations thereof, particularly with respect to RICs or BDCs;
- loss of RIC status;
- changes in earnings or variations in operating results;
- changes in the value of our portfolio of investments;
- any shortfall in investment income or net investment income or any increase in losses from levels expected by investors or securities analysts;
- departure of AIM's key personnel;
- operating performance of companies comparable to us;
- short-selling pressure with respect to shares of our common stock or BDCs generally;
- uncertainty surrounding the strength of the U.S. economic recovery;
- concerns regarding volatility in the Chinese stock market and Chinese currency;
- concerns regarding continued volatility of oil prices;
- uncertainty between the U.S. and other countries with respect to trade policies, treaties and tariffs;
- general economic trends and other external factors; and
- loss of a major funding source.

We may be unable to invest the net proceeds raised from offerings on acceptable terms, which would harm our financial condition and operating results.

Until we identify new investment opportunities, we intend to either invest the net proceeds of future offerings in interest-bearing deposits or other short-term instruments or use the net proceeds from such offerings to reduce then-outstanding obligations under our credit facility. We cannot assure you that we will be able to find enough appropriate investments that meet our investment criteria or that any investment we complete using the proceeds from an offering will produce a sufficient return.



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Sales of substantial amounts of our securities may have an adverse effect on the market price of our securities.

Sales of substantial amounts of our securities, or the availability of such securities for sale, could adversely affect the prevailing market prices for our securities. If this occurs and continues, it could impair our ability to raise additional capital through the sale of securities should we desire to do so.

If you do not fully exercise your subscription rights in any rights offering of our common stock, your interest in us may be diluted and, if the subscription price is less than our net asset value per share, you may experience an immediate dilution of the aggregate net asset value of your shares.

In the event we issue subscription rights to acquire shares of our common stock, stockholders who do not fully exercise their subscription rights should expect that they will, at the completion of the rights offering, own a smaller proportional interest in us than would be the case if they fully exercised their rights. In addition, if the subscription price is less than the net asset value per share of our common stock, a stockholder who does not fully exercise its subscription rights may experience an immediate dilution of the aggregate net asset value of its shares as a result of the offering. We would not be able to state the amount of any such dilution prior to knowing the results of the offering. Such dilution could be substantial.

Stockholders may experience dilution in their ownership percentage if they do not participate in our dividend reinvestment plan.

All distributions declared in cash payable to stockholders that are participants in our dividend reinvestment plan are generally automatically reinvested in shares of our common stock. As a result, stockholders that do not participate in the dividend reinvestment plan may experience dilution over time. Stockholders who do not elect to receive distributions in shares of common stock may experience accretion to the net asset value of their shares if our shares are trading at a premium and dilution if our shares are trading at a discount. The level of accretion or discount would depend on various factors, including the proportion of our stockholders who participate in the plan, the level of premium or discount at which our shares are trading and the amount of the distribution payable to a stockholder.

Risks Relating to Issuance of our Preferred Stock

If we issue preferred stock, the net asset value and market value of our common stock may become more volatile.

We cannot assure you that the issuance of preferred stock would result in a higher yield or return to the holders of the common stock. The issuance of preferred stock would likely cause the net asset value and market value of the common stock to become more volatile. If the dividend rate on the preferred stock were to approach the net rate of return on our investment portfolio, the benefit of leverage to the holders of the common stock would be reduced. If the dividend rate on the preferred stock were to exceed the net rate of return on our portfolio, the leverage would result in a lower rate of return to the holders of common stock than if we had not issued preferred stock. Any decline in the net asset value of our investments would be borne entirely by the holders of common stock. Therefore, if the market value of our portfolio were to decline, the leverage would result in a greater decrease in net asset value to the holders of common stock than if we were not leveraged through the issuance of preferred stock. This greater net asset value decrease would also tend to cause a greater decline in the market price for the common stock.

We might be in danger of failing to maintain the required asset coverage of the preferred stock or of losing our ratings on the preferred stock or, in an extreme case, our current investment income might not be sufficient to meet the dividend requirements on the preferred stock. In order to counteract such an event, we might need to liquidate investments in order to fund a redemption of some or all of the preferred stock. In addition, we would pay (and the holders of common stock would bear) all costs and expenses relating to the issuance and ongoing maintenance of the preferred stock, including higher advisory fees if our total return exceeds the dividend rate on the preferred stock. Holders of preferred stock may have different interests than holders of common stock and may at times have disproportionate influence over our affairs.

The issuance of shares of preferred stock with dividend or conversion rights, liquidation preferences or other economic terms favorable to the holders of preferred stock could adversely affect the market price for our common stock by making an investment in the common stock less attractive. In addition, the dividends on any preferred stock we issue must be cumulative. Payment of dividends and repayment of the liquidation preference of preferred stock must take preference over any dividends or other payments to our common stockholders, and holders of preferred stock are not subject to any of our expenses or losses and are not entitled to participate in any income or appreciation in excess of their stated preference (other than convertible preferred stock that converts into common stock). In addition, under the 1940 Act, preferred stock constitutes a "senior security" for purposes of the 200% asset coverage test.



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Holders of any preferred stock we might issue would have the right to elect members of the Board of Directors and class voting rights on certain matters.

Holders of any preferred stock we might issue, voting separately as a single class, would have the right to elect two members of the Board of Directors at all times and in the event dividends become two full years in arrears would have the right to elect a majority of the directors until such arrearage is completely eliminated. In addition, preferred stockholders have class voting rights on certain matters, including changes in fundamental investment restrictions and conversion to open-end status, and accordingly can veto any such changes. Restrictions imposed on the declarations and payment of dividends or other distributions to the holders of our common stock and preferred stock, both by the 1940 Act and by requirements imposed by rating agencies or the terms of our credit facilities, might impair our ability to maintain our qualification as a RIC for federal income tax purposes. While we would intend to redeem our preferred stock to the extent necessary to enable us to distribute our income as required to maintain our qualification as a RIC, there can be no assurance that such actions could be effected in time to meet the tax requirements.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 2. Properties

As of March 31, 2022, we did not own any real estate or other physical properties materially important to our operations. Our administrative and principal executive offices are located at 3 Bryant Park, New York, NY 10036 and 9 West 57th Street, New York, NY 10019, respectively. We believe that our office facilities are suitable and adequate for our business as it is currently conducted.



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Item 3. Legal Proceedings

We are not currently subject to any material legal proceedings, nor, to our knowledge are any material legal proceedings threatened against us. From time to time, we may become involved in various investigations, claims and legal proceedings that arise in the ordinary course of our business. Furthermore, third parties may try to seek to impose liability on us in connection with the activities of our portfolio companies. While we do not expect that the resolution of these matters if they arise would materially affect our business, financial condition or results of operations, resolution will be subject to various uncertainties and could result in the expenditure of significant financial and managerial resources.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.



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PART II

Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Price Range of Common Stock and Stockholders

Our common stock is traded on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol "AINV."

The following table sets forth, for the quarterly reporting periods indicated, the net asset value ("NAV") per share of our common stock and the high and low sales price for our common stock, as reported on the NASDAQ Global Select Market, and distributions per share information:

	NAV Per Share (1)	Sales Price		Premium (Discount) of High Sales Price to NAV (2)	Premium (Discount) of Low Sales Price to NAV (2)	Distributions Declared
		High	Low			
Year Ended March 31, 2022						
Fourth quarter	\$ 15.79	\$ 13.99	\$ 12.29	(11.4)%	(22.2)%	\$ 0.36
Third quarter	16.08	13.57	11.75	(15.6)%	(26.9)%	0.36
Second quarter	16.07	14.10	12.35	(12.3)%	(23.1)%	0.36
First quarter	16.02	15.27	13.41	(4.7)%	(16.3)%	0.36
Year Ended March 31, 2021						
Fourth quarter	\$ 15.88	\$ 14.94	\$ 10.40	(5.9)%	(34.5)%	\$ 0.36
Third quarter	15.59	11.98	7.33	(23.2)%	(53.0)%	0.36
Second quarter	15.44	10.40	7.95	(32.6)%	(48.5)%	0.36
First quarter	15.29	11.94	5.25	(21.9)%	(65.7)%	0.45

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

(2) Calculated using the respective high or low sales price divided by the net asset value per share at the end of the relevant quarter.

While our common stock has from time to time traded in excess of our net asset value, there can be no assurance, however, that it will trade at such a premium (to NAV) in the future. The last reported closing market price of our common stock on May 18, 2022 was \$12.20 per share. As of May 18, 2022, we had 43 stockholders of record.

Distributions

We intend to continue to make quarterly distributions to our stockholders. Our quarterly distributions, if any, will be determined by our Board of Directors. We expect that our distributions to stockholders generally will be from accumulated net investment income and from cumulative net realized capital gains, as applicable, although a portion may represent a return of capital.

We have elected to be taxed as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. To maintain our RIC status, we must distribute at least 90% of our ordinary income and realized net short-term capital gains in excess of realized net long-term capital losses, if any, out of the assets legally available for distribution. Although we intend to distribute realized net capital gains (i.e., net long-term capital gains in excess of short-term capital losses), if any, at least annually, out of the assets legally available for such distributions, we may in the future decide to retain such capital gains for investment. Currently, we have substantial net capital loss carryforwards and consequently do not expect to generate cumulative net capital gains in the foreseeable future.

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



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We may not be able to achieve operating results that will allow us to make distributions at a specific level or to increase the amount of these distributions from time to time. In addition, due to the asset coverage test applicable to us as a BDC, we may in the future be limited in our ability to make distributions. Also, our revolving credit facility may limit our ability to declare distributions if we default under certain provisions or fail to satisfy certain other conditions. If we do not distribute a certain percentage of our income annually, we may suffer adverse tax consequences, including possible loss of the tax benefits available to us as a RIC.

In addition, in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and tax regulations, we include in income certain amounts that we have not yet received in cash, such as contractual payment-in-kind interest, which represents contractual interest added to the loan balance that becomes due at the end of the loan term, or the accrual of original issue or market discount. Since we may recognize income before or without receiving cash representing such income, we may not be able to meet the requirement to distribute at least 90% of our investment company taxable income to obtain tax benefits as a RIC.

With respect to the distributions to stockholders, income from origination, structuring, closing, commitment and other upfront fees associated with investments in portfolio companies is treated as taxable income and accordingly, distributed to stockholders.

All distributions declared in cash payable to stockholders that are participants in our dividend reinvestment plan are generally automatically reinvested in shares of our common stock. Stockholders who do not elect to receive distributions in shares of common stock may experience accretion to the net asset value of their shares if our shares are trading at a premium and dilution if our shares are trading at a discount. The level of accretion or discount would depend on various factors, including the proportion of our stockholders who participate in the plan, the level of premium or discount at which our shares are trading and the amount of the dividend payable to a stockholder.

The following table lists the quarterly distributions per share from our common stock for the past two fiscal years:

	Distributions Declared	
Year Ended March 31, 2022		
Fourth quarter	\$	0.36
Third quarter		0.36
Second quarter		0.36
First quarter		0.36
Year Ended March 31, 2021		
Fourth quarter	\$	0.36
Third quarter		0.36
Second quarter		0.36
First quarter		0.45

Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities

None.



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Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

The Company adopted the following plans, approved by the Board of Directors, for the purpose of repurchasing its common stock in accordance with applicable rules specified in the 1934 Act (the "Repurchase Plans"):

Date of Adoption	Maximum Cost of Shares That May Be Repurchased		Cost of Shares Repurchased	Remaining Cost of Shares That May Be Repurchased	
August 5, 2015	\$	50.0 million	\$ 50.0 million	\$	—
December 14, 2015		50.0 million	50.0 million		—
September 14, 2016		50.0 million	50.0 million		—
October 30, 2018		50.0 million	50.0 million		—
February 6, 2019		50.0 million	44.2 million		5.8 million
February 3, 2022	\$	25.0 million	\$ — million		25.0 million
Total as of March 31, 2022	\$	275.0 million	\$ 244.2 million	\$	30.8 million

The Repurchase Plans were designed to allow the Company to repurchase its shares both during its open window periods and at times when it otherwise might be prevented from doing so under applicable insider trading laws or because of self-imposed trading blackout periods. A broker selected by the Company will have the authority under the terms and limitations specified in an agreement with the Company to repurchase shares on the Company's behalf in accordance with the terms of the Repurchase Plans. Repurchases are subject to SEC regulations as well as certain price, market volume and timing constraints specified in the Repurchase Plans. Pursuant to the Repurchase Plans, the Company may from time to time repurchase a portion of its shares of common stock and the Company is hereby notifying stockholders of its intention as required by applicable securities laws.



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Under the Repurchase Plans described above, the Company allocated the following amounts to be repurchased in accordance with SEC Rule 10b5-1 (the "10b5-1 Repurchase Plans"):

Effective Date	Termination Date	Amount Allocated to 10b5-1 Repurchase Plans
September 15, 2015	November 5, 2015	\$ 5.0 million
January 1, 2016	February 5, 2016	10.0 million
April 1, 2016	May 19, 2016	5.0 million
July 1, 2016	August 5, 2016	15.0 million
September 30, 2016	November 8, 2016	20.0 million
January 4, 2017	February 6, 2017	10.0 million
March 31, 2017	May 19, 2017	10.0 million
June 30, 2017	August 7, 2017	10.0 million
October 2, 2017	November 6, 2017	10.0 million
January 3, 2018	February 8, 2018	10.0 million
June 18, 2018	August 9, 2018	10.0 million
September 17, 2018	October 31, 2018	10.0 million
December 12, 2018	February 7, 2019	10.0 million
February 25, 2019	May 17, 2019	25.0 million
March 18, 2019	May 17, 2019	10.0 million
June 4, 2019	August 7, 2019	25.0 million
June 17, 2019	August 7, 2019	20.0 million
September 16, 2019	November 6, 2019	20.0 million
December 6, 2019	February 5, 2020	25.0 million
December 16, 2019	February 5, 2020	15.0 million
March 12, 2020	March 19, 2020	20.0 million
March 30, 2021	May 21, 2021	10.0 million
June 16, 2021	November 5, 2021	10.0 million
December 16, 2021	May 20, 2022	5.0 million



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The following table presents information with respect to the Company's purchases of its common stock since adoption of the Repurchase Plans through March 31, 2022:

Month	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid Per Share*	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans	Maximum Dollar Value of Shares That May Yet Be Purchased Under Publicly Announced Plans
August 2015	510,000	\$ 19.71	510,000	\$ 40.0 million
September 2015	603,466	18.46	603,466	28.8 million
November 2015	1,116,666	18.10	1,116,666	8.6 million
December 2015	627,443	17.58	627,443	47.6 million
January 2016	670,708	14.91	670,708	37.6 million
June 2016	362,933	16.73	362,933	31.5 million
July 2016	16,491	16.53	16,491	31.2 million
August 2016	596,294	17.67	596,294	20.7 million
September 2016	411,523	18.13	411,523	63.2 million
October 2016	527,417	17.82	527,417	53.8 million
November 2016	239,289	17.45	239,289	49.6 million
August 2017	33,333	17.96	33,333	49.0 million
September 2017	186,767	17.98	186,767	45.7 million
October 2017	144,867	17.96	144,867	43.1 million
November 2017	64,500	17.79	64,500	41.9 million
December 2017	50,100	17.89	50,100	41.0 million
January 2018	577,386	17.32	577,386	31.0 million
February 2018	70,567	16.23	70,567	29.9 million
May 2018	263,667	17.12	263,667	25.4 million
June 2018	198,601	16.94	198,601	22.0 million
July 2018	8,867	16.75	8,867	21.9 million
August 2018	502,767	17.11	502,767	13.3 million
September 2018	444,467	16.54	444,467	5.9 million
October 2018	160,800	16.46	160,800	53.3 million
November 2018	595,672	15.81	595,672	43.9 million
December 2018	741,389	13.49	741,359	33.9 million
February 2019	19,392	15.16	19,392	83.6 million
March 2019	291,426	15.40	291,426	79.1 million
April 2019	44,534	15.23	44,534	78.4 million
May 2019	298,026	15.93	298,026	73.6 million
June 2019	607,073	15.97	607,073	63.9 million
July 2019	89,610	16.10	89,610	62.5 million
August 2019	758,020	16.15	758,020	50.3 million
September 2019	32,371	16.26	32,371	49.7 million
October 2019	495,464	15.65	495,464	42.0 million
November 2019	6,147	15.91	6,147	41.9 million
March 2020	1,286,565	11.62	1,286,565	26.9 million
May 2021	145,572	13.92	145,572	24.9 million
July 2021	44,418	13.46	44,418	24.3 million
August 2021	45,675	13.32	45,675	23.7 million
September 2021	360,860	13.02	360,860	19.0 million
October 2021	308,005	13.30	308,005	14.9 million
November 2021	419,372	13.05	419,372	9.4 million
December 2021	227,429	12.44	227,429	6.6 million
January 2022	60,605	12.70	60,605	30.8 million
Total	15,266,544	\$ 15.99	15,266,514	

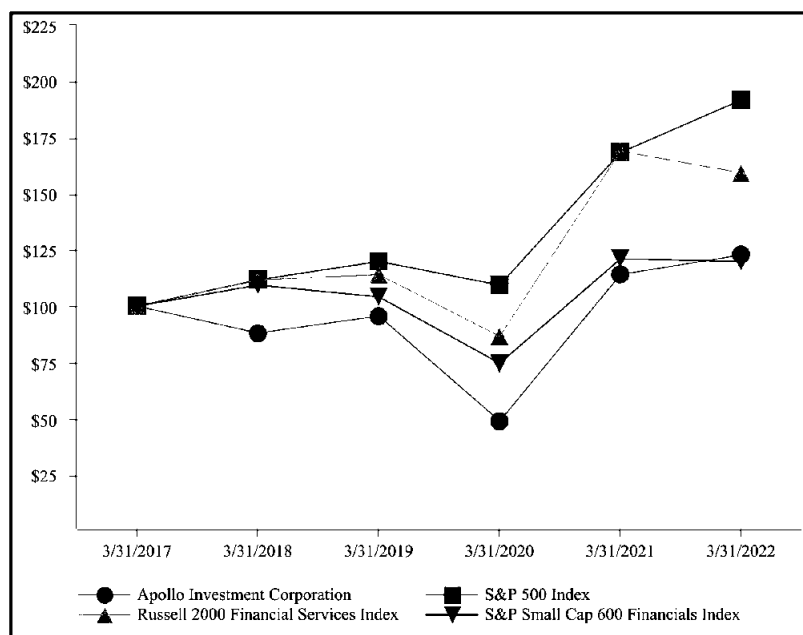
* The average price per share is inclusive of commissions.



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Stock Performance Graph

This graph compares the return on our common stock with that of the Standard & Poor's 500 Stock Index, the Russell 2000 Financial Services Index, and the S&P Small Cap 600 Financials Index, for the period March 31, 2017 through March 31, 2022. The graph assumes that, on March 31, 2017, a person invested \$100 in each of the following: our common stock, the S&P 500 Index, the Russell 2000 Financial Services Index, and the S&P Small Cap 600 Financials Index. The graph measures total stockholder return, which takes into account both changes in stock price and distributions. It assumes that distributions paid are invested in like securities.



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



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Fee and Expenses

The following table is intended to assist you in understanding the costs and expenses that an investor in shares of our common stock will bear directly or indirectly based upon the assumptions set forth below. The following table and example should not be considered a representation of our future expenses. Actual expenses may be greater or less than shown. Except where the context suggests otherwise, whenever this Form 10-K contains a reference to fees or expenses paid by "you," "us" or "Apollo Investment," or that "we" will pay fees or expenses, common stockholders will indirectly bear such fees or expenses as investors in Apollo Investment.

Stockholder transaction expenses:

Sales load (as a percentage of offering price)	—%(1)
Offering expenses (as a percentage of offering price)	—%(2)
Dividend reinvestment plan expenses	—%(3)
Total common stockholder transaction expenses (as a percentage of offering price)	None

Annual expenses (as percentage of net assets attributable to common stock) (4):

Management fees	3.60%(5)
Incentive fees payable under investment advisory management agreement	2.11%(6)
Interest and other debt expenses on borrowed funds	5.47%(7)
Other expenses	1.46%(8)
Total annual expenses	12.64%(9)

Example

The following example demonstrates the projected dollar amount of total cumulative expenses that would be incurred over various periods with respect to a hypothetical investment in our common stock. These dollar amounts are based upon the assumption that our annual operating expenses (other than performance-based incentive fees) and leverage would remain at the levels set forth in the table above. Transaction expenses are not included in the following example. In the event that shares of our common stock to which this prospectus relates are sold to or through underwriters, a corresponding prospectus supplement and any related free writing prospectus will restate this example to reflect the applicable sales load.

	<u>1 year</u>	<u>3 years</u>	<u>5 years</u>	<u>10 years</u>
You would pay the following expenses on a \$1,000 investment, assuming a 5% annual return	\$ 102	\$ 290	\$ 458	\$ 803

While the example assumes, as required by the SEC, a 5% annual return, our performance will vary and may result in a return greater or less than 5%. Assuming a 5% annual return, the incentive fee under the investment advisory management agreement may not be earned or payable and is not included in the example. This illustration assumes that we will not realize any capital gains computed net of all realized capital losses and gross unrealized capital depreciation in any of the indicated time periods. If we achieve sufficient returns on our investments, including through the realization of capital gains, to trigger an incentive fee of a material amount, our expenses, and returns to our investors, would be higher.

For example, if we assumed that we received our 5% annual return completely in the form of net realized capital gains on our investments, which results in a capital gains incentive fee earned, the projected dollar amount of total cumulative expenses set forth in the above illustration and the capital gains incentive fee would be as follows:

	<u>1 year</u>	<u>3 years</u>	<u>5 years</u>	<u>10 years</u>
You would pay the following expenses on a \$1,000 investment, assuming a 5% annual return (all of which is subject to a capital gains incentive fee)	\$ 122	\$ 338	\$ 522	\$ 872

In addition, while the example assumes reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at net asset value, participants in our dividend reinvestment plan will receive a number of shares of our common stock, determined by dividing the total dollar amount of the dividend payable to a participant by the market price per share of our common stock at the close of trading on the valuation date for the dividend.



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These examples and the expenses in the table above should not be considered a representation of our future expenses, and actual expenses may be greater or less than those shown.

- (1) In the event that the securities are sold to or through underwriters, a corresponding prospectus supplement and any related free writing prospectus will disclose the applicable sales load. Purchases of shares of our common stock on the secondary market are not subject to sales charges but may be subject to brokerage commissions or other charges. The table does not include any sales load that stockholders may have paid in connection with their purchase of shares of our common stock.
- (2) The related prospectus supplement and any related free writing prospectus will disclose the estimated amount of offering expenses, the offering price and the offering expenses borne by us as a percentage of the offering price.
- (3) The expenses of the dividend reinvestment plan per share are included in "Other expenses."
- (4) "Net assets attributable to common stock" equals average net assets for the twelve month period ended March 31, 2022.
- (5) Assumes management fees earned by our Investment Adviser, AIM, remain consistent with our current fee structure adjusted for new debt and equity issuances, if applicable. Calculated based on the twelve month average of gross assets for the year ended March 31, 2022.

Effective April 1, 2018, the base management fee is calculated initially at an annual rate of 1.50% (0.375% per quarter) of the lesser of (i) the average of the value of the Company's gross assets (excluding cash or cash equivalents but including other assets purchased with borrowed amounts) at the end of each of the two most recently completed calendar quarters and (ii) the average monthly value (measured as of the last day of each month) of the Company's gross assets (excluding cash or cash equivalents but including other assets purchased with borrowed amounts) during the most recently completed calendar quarter; provided, however, in each case, the base management fee is calculated at an annual rate of 1.00% (0.25% per quarter) of the average of the value of the Company's gross assets (excluding cash or cash equivalents but including other assets purchased with borrowed amounts) that exceeds the product of (A) 200% and (B) the value of the Company's net asset value at the end of the prior calendar quarter. For more detailed information about our computation of average total assets, please see Note 3 of our financial statements incorporated in this Form 10-K.

On January 16, 2019, we entered into a fee offset agreement with AIM in connection with revenue realized by AIM and its affiliates for the management of certain aircraft assets. We will receive an offsetting credit against total incentive fees otherwise due to AIM under the investment advisory management agreement. The amount offset will initially be 20% of the management fee revenue earned and incentive fee revenue realized by AIM and its affiliates in connection with managing aircraft assets on related insurance balance sheets ("New Balance Sheet Investments"), new aircraft managed account capital ("New Managed Accounts") and new dedicated aircraft funds ("New Aircraft Funds"). Once the aggregate capital raised by New Aircraft Funds or New Managed Accounts and capital invested by the New Balance Sheet Investments exceeds \$3 billion cumulatively, the fee offset will step down to 10% of the amount of incremental management fee revenue earned and incentive fee revenue realized by AIM and its affiliates. The fee offset will be in place for seven years, however the incentive fees realized by AIM and its affiliates after this seven-year period from applicable investments that were raised or made within the seven-year period will also be used to offset incentive fees payable to AIM by us. The offset will be limited to the amount of incentive fee payable by us to AIM and any unapplied fee offset which exceeds the incentive fees payable in a given quarter will carry forward to be credited against the incentive fees payable by us in subsequent quarters. For the year ended March 31, 2022, management fee offset was \$0.2 million.



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- (6) Assumes that annual incentive fees earned by our Investment Adviser, AIM, remain consistent with our current fee structure adjusted for new debt and equity issuances, if applicable. Calculated based on the average of pre-incentive fee net investment income for the twelve month period ended March 31, 2022, excluding any potential impact from the "Incentive Fee Cap" which could result in a reduction in the incentive fee.

The Incentive Fee payable to our Investment Adviser is based on our performance and is not paid unless we achieve certain goals. It consists of two components, one based on income and the other based on capital gains, that are determined independent of each other, with the result that one component may be payable even if the other is not.

For a more detailed discussion of the calculation of this fee, see "Business—Investment Advisory Management Agreement" in this Form 10-K.

- (7) Our interest and other debt expenses are based on borrowing levels and interest rates consistent with the levels during the year ended March 31, 2022. As of March 31, 2022, we had \$1,555.5 million in borrowings outstanding, consisting of \$1,080.5 million outstanding under our senior secured credit facility, \$350.0 million aggregate principal amount of our 2025 Notes and \$125.0 million aggregate principal amount of our 2026 Notes. As of March 31, 2022, the Company had \$26.9 million in standby letters of credit issued through the senior secured credit facility. The amount available for borrowing under the senior secured credit facility is reduced by any standby letters of credit issued.
- (8) Includes our estimated overhead expenses, including payments under the administration agreement based on our allocable portion of overhead and other expenses incurred by AIA in performing its obligations under the administration agreement. See "Business—Administrative Agreement" in this Form 10-K.
- (9) "Total annual expenses" as a percentage of net assets attributable to common stock are higher than the total annual expenses percentage would be for a company that is not leveraged. We borrow money to leverage our net assets and increase our total assets. The SEC requires that the "Total annual expenses" percentage be calculated as a percentage of net assets (defined as total assets less indebtedness), rather than the total assets, including assets that have been funded with borrowed monies. If the "Total annual expenses" percentage were calculated instead as a percentage of total assets, our "Total annual expenses" would be 4.88% of total assets.



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Senior Securities

Information about our senior securities (including debt securities and other indebtedness) is shown in the following table as of each year ended March 31 over the past ten fiscal years. The report of our independent registered public accounting firm covering the total amount of senior securities outstanding as of March 31, 2022, 2021, 2020, 2019, 2018, 2017, 2016, 2015, 2014, and 2013 is included elsewhere in this annual report on Form 10-K.

Class and Year	Total Amount Outstanding (1)	Asset Coverage Per Unit (2)	Involuntary Liquidating Preference Per Unit (3)	Estimated Market Value Per Unit (4)
Senior Secured Facility				
Fiscal 2022	\$ 1,080,468	\$ 1,635	\$ —	N/A(5)
Fiscal 2021	1,119,186	1,705	—	N/A(5)
Fiscal 2020	1,449,402	1,567	—	N/A(5)
Fiscal 2019	638,888	2,153	—	N/A(5)
Fiscal 2018	285,216	2,770	—	N/A(5)
Fiscal 2017	200,923	2,709	—	N/A(5)
Fiscal 2016	637,904	2,235	—	N/A(5)
Fiscal 2015	384,648	2,288	—	N/A(5)
Fiscal 2014	602,261	2,496	—	N/A(5)
Fiscal 2013	536,067	2,451	—	N/A(5)
Senior Secured Notes				
Fiscal 2022	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	—
Fiscal 2021	—	—	—	—
Fiscal 2020	—	—	—	—
Fiscal 2019	—	—	—	—(6)
Fiscal 2018	16,000	2,770	—	N/A(6)
Fiscal 2017	16,000	2,709	—	N/A(6)
Fiscal 2016	45,000	2,235	—	N/A(6)
Fiscal 2015	270,000	2,288	—	N/A
Fiscal 2014	270,000	2,496	—	N/A
Fiscal 2013	270,000	2,451	—	N/A
2042 Notes				
Fiscal 2022	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	—
Fiscal 2021	—	—	—	—
Fiscal 2020	—	—	—	—
Fiscal 2019	—	—	—	—
Fiscal 2018	—	—	—	—(7)
Fiscal 2017	150,000	2,709	—	101.44
Fiscal 2016	150,000	2,235	—	100.04
Fiscal 2015	150,000	2,288	—	99.59
Fiscal 2014	150,000	2,496	—	92.11
Fiscal 2013	150,000	2,451	—	97.43



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Class and Year	Total Amount Outstanding (1)	Asset Coverage Per Unit (2)	Involuntary Liquidating Preference Per Unit (3)	Estimated Market Value Per Unit (4)
2043 Notes				
Fiscal 2022	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	—
Fiscal 2021	—	—	—	—
Fiscal 2020	—	—	—	—(9)
Fiscal 2019	150,000	2,153	—	103.80
Fiscal 2018	150,000	2,770	—	101.36
Fiscal 2017	150,000	2,709	—	104.12
Fiscal 2016	150,000	2,235	—	101.16
Fiscal 2015	150,000	2,288	—	99.74
Fiscal 2014	150,000	2,496	—	89.88
Fiscal 2013	—	—	—	N/A
2025 Notes				
Fiscal 2022	\$ 350,000	\$ 1,635	\$ —	N/A
Fiscal 2021	350,000	1,705	—	N/A
Fiscal 2020	350,000	1,567	—	N/A
Fiscal 2019	350,000	2,153	—	N/A
Fiscal 2018	350,000	2,770	—	N/A
Fiscal 2017	350,000	2,709	—	N/A
Fiscal 2016	350,000	2,235	—	N/A
Fiscal 2015	350,000	2,288	—	N/A
Fiscal 2014	—	—	—	N/A
Fiscal 2013	—	—	—	N/A
2026 Notes				
Fiscal 2022	\$ 125,000	\$ 1,635	\$ —	N/A
Fiscal 2021	—	—	—	—
Fiscal 2020	—	—	—	—
Fiscal 2019	—	—	—	—
Fiscal 2018	—	—	—	—
Fiscal 2017	—	—	—	—
Fiscal 2016	—	—	—	—
Fiscal 2015	—	—	—	—
Fiscal 2014	—	—	—	—
Fiscal 2013	—	—	—	—



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Class and Year	Total Amount Outstanding (1)	Asset Coverage Per Unit (2)	Involuntary Liquidating Preference Per Unit (3)	Estimated Market Value Per Unit (4)
Convertible Notes				
Fiscal 2022	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	—
Fiscal 2021	—	—	—	—
Fiscal 2020	—	—	—	—
Fiscal 2019	—	—	—	—
Fiscal 2018	—	—	—	—
Fiscal 2017	—	—	—	—
Fiscal 2016	—	—	—	—(8)
Fiscal 2015	200,000	2,235	—	104.43
Fiscal 2014	200,000	2,288	—	106.6
Fiscal 2013	200,000	2,451	—	102.84
Total Debt Securities				
Fiscal 2022	\$ 1,555,468	\$ 1,635	\$ —	N/A
Fiscal 2021	1,469,186	1,705	—	N/A
Fiscal 2020	1,799,402	1,567	—	N/A
Fiscal 2019	1,138,888	2,153	—	N/A
Fiscal 2018	801,216	2,770	—	N/A
Fiscal 2017	866,923	2,709	—	N/A
Fiscal 2016	1,332,904	2,235	—	N/A
Fiscal 2015	1,504,648	2,288	—	N/A
Fiscal 2014	1,372,261	2,496	—	N/A
Fiscal 2013	1,156,067	2,451	—	N/A

- (1) Total amount of each class of senior securities outstanding at the end of the period presented.
- (2) The asset coverage ratio for a class of senior securities representing indebtedness is calculated as our total assets, less all liabilities and indebtedness not represented by senior securities, divided by senior securities representing indebtedness. This asset coverage ratio is multiplied by \$1,000 to determine the Asset Coverage Per Unit.
- (3) The amount to which such class of senior security would be entitled upon the involuntary liquidation of the issuer in preference to any security junior to it.
- (4) Not applicable, except for with respect to the 2042 Notes, the 2043 Notes, and the Convertible Notes, as other senior securities do not have sufficient trading for an average market value per unit to be determined. The average market value per unit for each of the 2042 Notes, the 2043 Notes, and the Convertible Notes is based on the closing daily prices of such notes and is expressed per \$100 of indebtedness (including for the 2042 Notes and the 2043 Notes, which were issued in \$25 increments).
- (5) Included in this amount is foreign currency debt obligations as outlined in Note 6 to the financial statements, which are incorporated this Form 10-K.



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- (6) On October 4, 2015, the Senior Secured Notes, which had an outstanding principal balance of \$225,000, matured and were repaid in full. On September 29, 2016, the Senior Secured Notes, Series A, which had an outstanding principal balance of \$29,000, matured and were repaid in full. On October 1, 2018, the Senior Secured Notes, Series B, which had an outstanding principal balance of \$16,000, matured and were repaid in full.
- (7) On October 16, 2017, the Company redeemed the entire \$150 million aggregate principal amount outstanding of the 2042 Notes in accordance with the terms of the indenture governing the 2042 Notes, before its stated maturity.
- (8) On January 15, 2016, the Convertible Notes, which had an outstanding principal balance of \$200,000, matured and were repaid in full.
- (9) On August 12, 2019, the Company redeemed the entire \$150 million aggregate principal amount outstanding of the 2043 Notes in accordance with the terms of the indenture governing the 2043 Notes, before its stated maturity.



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Item 6. Selected Financial Data

The selected financial data previously required by Item 301 of Regulation S-K has been omitted in reliance on SEC Release No. 33-10890, Management's Discussion and Analysis, Selected Financial Data, and Supplementary Financial Information.



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Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our financial statements and the notes thereto contained elsewhere in this report. Some of the statements in this report constitute forward-looking statements, which relate to future events or our future performance or financial condition. The forward-looking statements contained herein involve risks and uncertainties, including statements as to:

- our future operating results;
- our business prospects and the prospects of our portfolio companies;
- the impact of investments that we expect to make;
- our contractual arrangements and relationships with third parties;
- the dependence of our future success on the general economy and its impact on the industries in which we invest;
- the ability of our portfolio companies to achieve their objectives;
- our expected financings and investments;
- the adequacy of our cash resources and working capital;
- the current and future effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on us and our portfolio companies; and
- the timing of cash flows, if any, from the operations of our portfolio companies.

We generally use words such as "anticipates," "believes," "expects," "intends" and similar expressions to identify forward-looking statements. Our actual results could differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements for any reason, including any factors set forth in "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this report.

We have based the forward-looking statements included in this report on information available to us on the date of this report, and we assume no obligation to update any such forward-looking statements. Although we undertake no obligation to revise or update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, you are advised to consult any additional disclosures that we may make directly to you or through reports that we in the future may file with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), including any annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and current reports on Form 8-K.

Overview

Apollo Investment Corporation (the "Company," "Apollo Investment," "AIC," "we," "us," or "our") was incorporated under the Maryland General Corporation Law in February 2004. We have elected to be treated as a business development company ("BDC") under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "1940 Act"). As such, we are required to comply with certain regulatory requirements. For instance, we generally have to invest at least 70% of our total assets in "qualifying assets," including securities of private or thinly traded public U.S. companies, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities and high-quality debt investments that mature in one year or less. In addition, for federal income tax purposes we have elected to be treated as a regulated investment company ("RIC") under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). Pursuant to this election and assuming we qualify as a RIC, we generally do not have to pay corporate-level federal income taxes on any income we distribute to our stockholders. We commenced operations on April 8, 2004 upon completion of our initial public offering that raised \$870 million in net proceeds from selling 62 million shares of common stock at a price of \$15.00 per share (20.7 million shares at a price of \$45.00 per share adjusted for the one-for-three reverse stock split). Since then, and through March 31, 2022, we have raised approximately \$2.21 billion in net proceeds from additional offerings of common stock and we have repurchased common stock for \$244.2 million.



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Apollo Investment Management, L.P. (the “Investment Adviser” or “AIM”) is our investment adviser and an affiliate of Apollo Global Management, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries (“AGM”). The Investment Adviser, subject to the overall supervision of our Board of Directors, manages the day-to-day operations of, and provides investment advisory services to the Company. AGM and other affiliates manage other funds that may have investment mandates that are similar, in whole or in part, with ours. AIM and its affiliates may determine that an investment is appropriate both for us and for one or more of those other funds. In such event, depending on the availability of such investment and other appropriate factors, AIM may determine that we should invest on a side-by-side basis with one or more other funds. We make all such investments subject to compliance with applicable regulations and interpretations, and our allocation procedures. Certain types of negotiated co-investments may be made only in accordance with the terms of the exemptive order (the “Order”) we received from the SEC permitting us to do so. Under the terms of the Order, a “required majority” (as defined in Section 57(o) of the 1940 Act) of our independent directors must be able to reach certain conclusions in connection with a co-investment transaction, including that (1) the terms of the proposed transaction are reasonable and fair to us and our stockholders and do not involve overreaching of 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 Board of Directors’ approved criteria. In certain situations where co-investment with one or more funds managed by AIM or its affiliates is not covered by the Order, the personnel of AIM or its affiliates will need to decide which fund will proceed with the investment. Such personnel will make these determinations based on allocation policies and procedures, which are designed to reasonably ensure that investment opportunities are allocated fairly and equitably among affiliated funds over time and in a manner that is consistent with applicable laws, rules and regulations. The Order is subject to certain terms and conditions so there can be no assurance that we will be permitted to co-invest with certain of our affiliates other than in the circumstances currently permitted by regulatory guidance and the Order.

Apollo Investment Administration, LLC (the “Administrator” or “AIA”), an affiliate of AGM, provides, among other things, administrative services and facilities for the Company. In addition to furnishing us with office facilities, equipment, and clerical, bookkeeping and recordkeeping services, AIA also oversees our financial records as well as prepares our reports to stockholders and reports filed with the SEC. AIA also performs the calculation and publication of our net asset value, the payment of our expenses and oversees the performance of various third-party service providers and the preparation and filing of our tax returns. Furthermore, AIA provides on our behalf managerial assistance to those portfolio companies to which we are required to provide such assistance.

COVID-19 Developments

There is an ongoing global outbreak of COVID-19, which has spread to over 200 countries and territories, including every state in the United States. The global impact of the outbreak has been rapidly evolving, and as cases of COVID-19, including new variants, have continued to be identified in additional countries, many countries have reacted, and continue to react, by instituting quarantines and restrictions on travel, closing financial markets and/or restricting trading, and limiting operations of non-essential businesses. Such actions have created disruption in global supply chains, and adversely impacted many industries. Supply chain disruptions could significantly impact the businesses of our portfolio companies and lead to increased costs, inventory shortages, shipping delays and an inability to meet customer demands. The outbreak has had a continued adverse impact on economic and market conditions and has triggered a period of global economic slowdown.

Although vaccines have been widely distributed in the U.S., certain U.S. states are planning on reopening and we believe the economy is beginning to rebound in certain respects, the uncertainty surrounding the COVID-19 pandemic, including uncertainty regarding new variants of COVID-19, the efficacy of existing vaccines against new variants and acceptance of vaccines and other factors have and may continue to contribute to significant volatility in the global markets. COVID-19 and the current financial, economic and capital markets environment, and future developments in these and other areas present uncertainty and risk with respect to our performance, financial condition, results of operations and ability to pay distributions.



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LIBOR Developments

On July 27, 2017, the U.K. Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA") announced that it would phase out LIBOR as a benchmark by the end of 2021. As of December 31, 2021, all non-U.S. dollar LIBOR publications have been phased out. The phase out of a majority of the U.S. dollar publications is delayed until June 30, 2023. The Alternative Reference Rates Committee ("ARRC") of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York previously confirm that this constitutes a "benchmark transition event" and established "benchmark replacement dates" in ARRC standard LIBOR transition provisions that exist in many U.S. law contracts using LIBOR.

The publication of all EUR and CHF LIBOR settings, the Spot Next/Overnight, 1 week, 2 month and 12 month JPY and GBP LIBOR settings, and the 1 week and 2 months USD LIBOR settings has ceased. The publication of the overnight, 1 month, 3 month, 6 month, and 12 months USD LIBOR settings will cease after June 30, 2023. The FCA plans to consult the market on creating "synthetic" 1 month, 3 month and 6 month rates for GBP and JPY LIBOR, to be published for a limited time.

The New York State legislation was signed into law to aid "tough legacy" LIBOR contracts. Other legislative solutions are being pursued at the Federal level, in the U.K. and in Europe. The U.S. Federal banking agencies have also issued guidance encouraging banking and global organizations to cease reference to USD LIBOR as soon as practicable and, in any event, by December 31, 2021. The E.U. Benchmarks Regulation imposed conditions under which only compliant benchmarks may be used in new contracts after 2021.

The ARRC has identified the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR") as its preferred alternative rate for LIBOR. SOFR is a measure of the cost of borrowing cash overnight, collateralized by the U.S. Treasury securities, and is based on directly observable U.S. Treasury-backed repurchase transactions. However, the COVID-19 pandemic may adversely impact the timing of many firms' transition planning, and we continue to assess the potential impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on our transition plans. Although SOFR appears to be the preferred replacement rate for U.S. dollar LIBOR, it is not possible at this time to predict the effect of any such changes, any establishment of alternative reference rates, whether the COVID-19 pandemic will have further effect on LIBOR transition timelines or plans, or other reforms to LIBOR that may be enacted in the United States, United Kingdom or elsewhere.

The discontinuation of LIBOR could have a significant impact on our business. We anticipate significant operational challenges for the transition away from LIBOR, including, but not limited to, amending existing loan agreements with borrowers on investments that may have not been modified with fallback language and adding effective fallback language to new agreements in the event that LIBOR is discontinued before maturity.

Beyond these challenges, we anticipate there may be additional risks to our current processes and information systems that we will need to identify and evaluate. Due to the uncertainty of the replacement for LIBOR, the potential effect of any such event on our cost of capital and net investment income cannot yet be determined. In addition, any further changes or reforms to the determination or supervision of LIBOR may result in a sudden or prolonged increase or decrease in reported LIBOR, which could have an adverse impact on the market value of any LIBOR-linked securities, loans and other financial obligations or extensions of credit held by or due to us and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.



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Investments

Our investment objective is to generate current income and capital appreciation. We invest primarily in various forms of debt investments, including secured and unsecured debt, loan investments, and/or equity in private middle-market companies. We may also invest in the securities of public companies and in structured products and other investments such as collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs") and credit-linked notes ("CLNs"). Our portfolio is comprised primarily of investments in debt, including secured and unsecured debt of private middle-market companies that, in the case of senior secured loans, generally are not broadly syndicated and whose aggregate tranche size is typically less than \$250 million. Our portfolio also includes equity interests such as common stock, preferred stock, warrants or options.

Our level of investment activity can and does vary substantially from period to period depending on many factors, including the amount of debt and equity capital available to middle-market companies, the level of merger and acquisition activity for such companies, the general economic environment, the competitive environment for the types of investments we make and, more recently, market disruptions due to COVID-19. As a BDC, we must not acquire any assets other than "qualifying assets" specified in the 1940 Act unless, at the time the acquisition is made, at least 70% of our total assets are qualifying assets (with certain limited exceptions). As of March 31, 2022, non-qualifying assets represented approximately 11.0% of the total assets of the Company.

Revenue

We generate revenue primarily in the form of interest and dividend income from the securities we hold and capital gains, if any, on investment securities that we may acquire in portfolio companies. Our debt investments, whether in the form of mezzanine or senior secured loans, generally have a stated term of five to ten years and bear interest at a fixed rate or a floating rate usually determined on the basis of a benchmark, such as LIBOR or SOFR, the federal funds rate, or the prime rate. Interest on debt securities is generally payable quarterly or semiannually and while U.S. subordinated debt and corporate notes typically accrue interest at fixed rates, some of our investments may include zero coupon and/or step-up bonds that accrue income on a constant yield to call or maturity basis. In addition, some of our investments provide for payment-in-kind ("PIK") interest or dividends. Such amounts of accrued PIK interest or dividends are added to the cost of the investment on the respective capitalization dates and generally become due at maturity of the investment or upon the investment being called by the issuer. We may also generate revenue in the form of commitment, origination, structuring fees, fees for providing managerial assistance and, if applicable, consulting fees, etc.

Expenses

For all investment professionals of AIM and their staff, when and to the extent engaged in providing investment advisory and management services to us, the compensation and routine overhead expenses of that personnel which is allocable to those services are provided and paid for by AIM. We bear all other costs and expenses of our operations and transactions, including those relating to:

- investment advisory and management fees;
- expenses incurred by AIM payable to third parties, including agents, consultants or other advisors, in monitoring our financial and legal affairs and in monitoring our investments and performing due diligence on our prospective portfolio companies;
- calculation of our net asset value (including the cost and expenses of any independent valuation firm);
- direct costs and expenses of administration, including independent registered public accounting and legal costs;
- costs of preparing and filing reports or other documents with the SEC;
- interest payable on debt, if any, incurred to finance our investments;
- offerings of our common stock and other securities;
- registration and listing fees;
- fees payable to third parties, including agents, consultants or other advisors, relating to, or associated with, evaluating and making investments;
- transfer agent and custodial fees;
- taxes;
- independent directors' fees and expenses;



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- marketing and distribution-related expenses;
- the costs of any reports, proxy statements or other notices to stockholders, including printing and postage costs;
- our allocable portion of the fidelity bond, directors and officers/errors and omissions liability insurance, and any other insurance premiums;
- organizational costs; and
- all other expenses incurred by us or the Administrator in connection with administering our business, such as our allocable portion of overhead under the administration agreement, including rent and our allocable portion of the cost of our Chief Financial Officer, Chief Legal Officer and Chief Compliance Officer and their respective staffs.

We expect our general and administrative operating expenses related to our ongoing operations to increase moderately in dollar terms. During periods of asset growth, we generally expect our general and administrative operating expenses to decline as a percentage of our total assets and increase during periods of asset declines. Incentive fees, interest expense and costs relating to future offerings of securities, among others, may also increase or reduce overall operating expenses based on portfolio performance, interest rate benchmarks, and offerings of our securities relative to comparative periods, among other factors.

Portfolio and Investment Activity

Our portfolio and investment activity during the years ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 was as follows:

(in millions)*	Year Ended March 31,	
	2022	2021
Investments made in portfolio companies	\$ 1,140.8	\$ 617.1
Investments sold	(27.8)	(101.1)
Net activity before repaid investments	1,113.0	516.0
Investments repaid	(1,047.1)	(896.9)
Net investment activity	\$ 65.9	\$ (380.8)
Portfolio companies at beginning of period	135	152
Number of new portfolio companies	33	14
Number of exited portfolio companies	(29)	(31)
Portfolio companies at end of period	139	135
Number of investments made in existing portfolio companies	84	75

* Totals may not foot due to rounding.



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Our portfolio composition and weighted average yields as of March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 were as follows:

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Portfolio composition, at fair value:		
First lien secured debt	90 %	78 %
Second lien secured debt	4 %	10 %
Total secured debt	94 %	88 %
Unsecured debt	0 %	1 %
Structured products and other	0 %	0 %
Preferred equity	1 %	1 %
Common equity/interests and warrants	5 %	10 %
Weighted average yields, at amortized cost (1):		
First lien secured debt (2)	8.0 %	7.8 %
Second lien secured debt (2)	9.6 %	9.9 %
Secured debt portfolio (2)	8.1 %	8.0 %
Unsecured debt portfolio (2)	— %	5.3 %
Total debt portfolio (2)	8.1 %	8.0 %
Total portfolio (3)	7.1 %	6.5 %
Interest rate type, at fair value (4):		
Fixed rate amount	\$0.0 billion	—
Floating rate amount	\$2.0 billion	\$1.9 billion
Fixed rate, as percentage of total	1 %	—
Floating rate, as percentage of total	99 %	100 %
Interest rate type, at amortized cost (4):		
Fixed rate amount	\$0.0 billion	—
Floating rate amount	\$2.0 billion	\$1.9 billion
Fixed rate, as percentage of total	1 %	—
Floating rate, as percentage of total	99 %	100 %

(1) An investor's yield may be lower than the portfolio yield due to sales loads and other expenses.

(2) Exclusive of investments on non-accrual status.

(3) Inclusive of all income generating investments, non-income generating investments and investments on non-accrual status.

(4) The interest rate type information is calculated using the Company's corporate debt portfolio and excludes aviation, oil and gas, structured credit, renewables, shipping, commodities and investments on non-accrual status.

Since the initial public offering of Apollo Investment in April 2004 and through March 31, 2022, invested capital totaled \$23.0 billion in 585 portfolio companies. Over the same period, Apollo Investment completed transactions with more than 100 different financial sponsors.



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Critical Accounting Policies

Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with GAAP. The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses, gains and losses. Changes in the economic environment, financial markets, credit worthiness of portfolio companies and any other parameters used in determining such estimates could cause actual results to differ materially. In addition to the discussion below, our critical accounting policies are further described in the notes to the financial statements.

Fair Value Measurements

The Company follows guidance in ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurement* ("ASC 820"), where fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Fair value measurements are determined within a framework that establishes a three-tier hierarchy which maximizes the use of observable market data and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs to establish a classification of fair value measurements for disclosure purposes. Inputs refer broadly to the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risk, such as the risk inherent in a particular valuation technique used to measure fair value using a pricing model and/or the risk inherent in the inputs for the valuation technique. Inputs may be observable or unobservable. Observable inputs reflect the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability based on market data obtained from sources independent of the Company. Unobservable inputs reflect the Company's own assumptions about the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability based on the information available. The inputs or methodology used for valuing assets or liabilities may not be an indication of the risks associated with investing in those assets or liabilities.

ASC 820 classifies the inputs used to measure these fair values into the following hierarchy:

Level 1: Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities, accessible by us at the measurement date.

Level 2: Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, or quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, or other observable inputs other than quoted prices.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

In all cases, the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement in its entirety falls has been determined based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Our assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment and considers factors specific to each investment. The level assigned to the investment valuations may not be indicative of the risk or liquidity associated with investing in such investments. Because of the inherent uncertainties of valuation, the values reflected in the financial statements may differ materially from the values that would be received upon an actual disposition of such investments.

As of March 31, 2022, \$2.52 billion or 99.95% of the Company's investments were classified as Level 3. The high proportion of Level 3 investments relative to our total investments is directly related to our investment philosophy and target portfolio, which consists primarily of long-term secured debt, as well as unsecured and mezzanine positions of private middle-market companies. A fundamental difference exists between our investments and those of comparable publicly traded fixed income investments, namely high-yield bonds, and this difference affects the valuation of our private investments relative to comparable publicly traded instruments.

Senior secured loans, or senior loans, are higher in the capital structure than high-yield bonds, and are typically secured by assets of the borrowing company. This improves their recovery prospects in the event of default and affords senior loans a structural advantage over high-yield bonds. Many of the Company's investments are also privately negotiated and contain covenant protections that limit the issuer to take actions that could harm us as a creditor. High-yield bonds typically do not contain such covenants.

Given the structural advantages of capital seniority and covenant protection, the valuation of our private debt portfolio is driven more by investment specific credit factors than movements in the broader debt capital markets. Each security is evaluated individually and as indicated below, we value our private investments based upon a multi-step valuation process, including valuation recommendations from independent valuation firms.



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Investment Valuation Process

Under procedures established by our Board of Directors, we value investments, including certain secured debt, unsecured debt, and other debt securities with maturities greater than 60 days, for which market quotations are readily available, at such market quotations (unless they are deemed not to represent fair value). We attempt to obtain market quotations from at least two brokers or dealers (if available, otherwise from a principal market maker, primary market dealer or other independent pricing service). We utilize mid-market pricing as a practical expedient for fair value unless a different point within the range is more representative. If and when market quotations are deemed not to represent fair value, we typically utilize independent third party valuation firms to assist us in determining fair value. Accordingly, such investments go through our multi-step valuation process as described below. In each case, our independent valuation firms consider observable market inputs together with significant unobservable inputs in arriving at their valuation recommendations for such investments. Investments purchased within the quarter before the valuation date and debt investments with remaining maturities of 60 days or less may each be valued at cost with interest accrued or discount accreted/premium amortized to the date of maturity (although they are typically valued at available market quotations), unless such valuation, in the judgment of our Investment Adviser, does not represent fair value. In this case, such investments shall be valued at fair value as determined in good faith by or under the direction of our Board of Directors, including using market quotations where available. Investments that are not publicly traded or whose market quotations are not readily available are valued at fair value as determined in good faith by or under the direction of our Board of Directors. Such determination of fair values may involve subjective judgments and estimates.

With respect to investments for which market quotations are not readily available or when such market quotations are deemed not to represent fair value, our Board of Directors has approved a multi-step valuation process each quarter, as described below:

1. Our quarterly valuation process begins with each portfolio company or investment being initially valued by the investment professionals of our Investment Adviser who are responsible for the portfolio investment.
2. Preliminary valuation conclusions are then documented and discussed with senior management of our Investment Adviser.
3. Independent valuation firms are engaged by our Board of Directors to conduct independent appraisals by reviewing our Investment Adviser's preliminary valuations and then making their own independent assessment.
4. The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors reviews the preliminary valuation of our Investment Adviser and the valuation prepared by the independent valuation firms and responds, if warranted, to the valuation recommendation of the independent valuation firms.
5. The Board of Directors discusses valuations and determines in good faith the fair value of each investment in our portfolio based on the input of our Investment Adviser, the applicable independent valuation firm, and the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors.
6. For Level 3 investments entered into within the current quarter, the cost (purchase price adjusted for accreted original issue discount/amortized premium) or any recent comparable trade activity on the security investment shall be considered to reasonably approximate the fair value of the investment, provided that no material change has since occurred in the issuer's business, significant inputs or the relevant environment.



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Investments determined by these valuation procedures which have a fair value of less than \$1 million during the prior fiscal quarter may be valued based on inputs identified by the Investment Adviser without the necessity of obtaining valuation from an independent valuation firm, if once annually an independent valuation firm using the procedures described herein provides a valuation. Investments in all asset classes are valued utilizing a market approach, an income approach, or both approaches, as appropriate. The market approach uses prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets or liabilities (including a business). The income approach uses valuation techniques to convert future amounts (for example, cash flows or earnings) to a single present amount (discounted). The measurement is based on the value indicated by current market expectations about those future amounts. In following these approaches, the types of factors that we may take into account in fair value pricing our investments include, as relevant: available current market data, including relevant and applicable market trading and transaction comparables, applicable market yields and multiples, security covenants, seniority of investment in the investee company's capital structure, call protection provisions, information rights, the nature and realizable value of any collateral, the portfolio company's ability to make payments, its earnings and discounted cash flows, the markets in which the portfolio company does business, comparisons of financial ratios of peer companies that are public, M&A comparables, our principal market (as the reporting entity) and enterprise values, among other factors. When readily available, broker quotations and/or quotations provided by pricing services are considered in the valuation process of independent valuation firms. During the year ended March 31, 2022, there were no significant changes to the Company's valuation techniques and related inputs considered in the valuation process.

Investment Income Recognition

The Company records interest and dividend income, adjusted for amortization of premium and accretion of discount, on an accrual basis. Some of our loans and other investments, including certain preferred equity investments, may have contractual PIK interest or dividends. PIK income computed at the contractual rate is accrued into income and reflected as receivable up to the capitalization date. Certain PIK investments offer issuers the option at each payment date of making payments in cash or in additional securities. When additional securities are received, they typically have the same terms, including maturity dates and interest rates as the original securities issued. On these payment dates, the Company capitalizes the accrued interest or dividends receivable (reflecting such amounts as the basis in the additional securities received). PIK generally becomes due at maturity of the investment or upon the investment being called by the issuer. At the point the Company believes PIK is not expected to be realized, the PIK investment will be placed on non-accrual status. When a PIK investment is placed on non-accrual status, the accrued, uncapitalized interest or dividends are reversed from the related receivable through interest or dividend income, respectively. The Company does not reverse previously capitalized PIK interest or dividends. Upon capitalization, PIK is subject to the fair value estimates associated with their related investments. PIK investments on non-accrual status are restored to accrual status if the Company believes that PIK is expected to be realized.

Investments that are expected to pay regularly scheduled interest and/or dividends in cash are generally placed on non-accrual status when principal or interest/dividend cash payments are past due 30 days or more and/or when it is no longer probable that principal or interest/dividend cash payments will be collected. Such non-accrual investments are restored to accrual status if past due principal and interest or dividends are paid in cash, and in management's judgment, are likely to continue timely payment of their remaining interest or dividend obligations. Interest or dividend cash payments received on non-accrual designated investments may be recognized as income or applied to principal depending upon management's judgment.

Loan origination fees, original issue discount ("OID"), and market discounts are capitalized and accreted into interest income over the respective terms of the applicable loans using the effective interest method or straight-line, as applicable. Upon the prepayment of a loan, prepayment premiums, any unamortized loan origination fees, OID, or market discounts are recorded as interest income. Other income generally includes amendment fees, administrative fees, management fees, bridge fees, and structuring fees which are recorded when earned.

The Company records as dividend income the accretable yield from its beneficial interests in structured products such as CLOs based upon a number of cash flow assumptions that are subject to uncertainties and contingencies. Such assumptions include the rate and timing of principal and interest receipts (which may be subject to prepayments and defaults) of the underlying pools of assets. These assumptions are updated on at least a quarterly basis to reflect changes related to a particular security, actual historical data, and market changes. A structured product investment typically has an underlying pool of assets. Payments on structured product investments are payable solely from the cash flows from such assets. As such, any unforeseen event in these underlying pools of assets might impact the expected recovery and future accrual of income.



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Expenses

Expenses include management fees, performance-based incentive fees, interest expense, insurance expenses, administrative service fees, legal fees, directors' fees, audit and tax service expenses, third-party valuation fees and other general and administrative expenses. Expenses are recognized on an accrual basis.

Net Realized Gains (Losses) and Net Change in Unrealized Gains (Losses)

We measure realized gains or losses by the difference between the net proceeds from the repayment or sale and the amortized cost basis of the investment, without regard to unrealized gains or losses previously recognized, but considering unamortized upfront fees and prepayment penalties. Net change in unrealized gain (loss) reflects the net change in portfolio investment values during the reporting period, including the reversal of previously recorded unrealized gains or losses.

Within the context of these critical accounting policies, we are not currently aware of any reasonably likely events or circumstances that would result in materially different amounts being reported.

Results of Operations

For information regarding results of operations for the year ended March 31, 2020, see the Company's Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2021.

Operating results for the years ended March 31, 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

(in millions)*	Year Ended March 31,	
	2022	2021
Investment Income		
Interest income (excluding Payment-in-kind ("PIK") interest income)	\$ 200.1	\$ 204.0
Dividend income	3.9	3.8
PIK interest income	4.1	6.5
Other income	5.1	2.5
Total investment income	<u>\$ 213.2</u>	<u>\$ 216.7</u>
Expenses		
Management and performance-based incentive fees, net of amounts waived	\$ 47.6	\$ 36.4
Interest and other debt expenses, net of reimbursements	55.0	55.4
Administrative services expense, net of reimbursements	5.5	4.5
Other general and administrative expenses	9.1	10.5
Net Expenses	<u>\$ 117.2</u>	<u>\$ 106.7</u>
Net Investment Income	<u>\$ 96.0</u>	<u>\$ 110.0</u>
Net Realized and Change in Unrealized Gains (Losses)		
Net realized gains (losses)	\$ (67.4)	\$ (21.5)
Net change in unrealized gains (losses)	53.8	23.3
Net Realized and Change in Unrealized Gains (Losses)	<u>\$ (13.6)</u>	<u>\$ 1.8</u>
Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Resulting from Operations	<u>\$ 82.4</u>	<u>\$ 111.9</u>
 Net Investment Income on Per Average Share Basis (1)	 \$ 1.49	 \$ 1.69
Earnings per share — basic (1)	<u>\$ 1.28</u>	<u>\$ 1.71</u>

* Totals may not foot due to rounding.

(1) Based on the weighted average number of shares outstanding for the period presented.



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Total Investment Income

For the year ended March 31, 2022 as compared to the year ended March 31, 2021

The decrease in total investment income of \$3.6 million for the year ended March 31, 2022 compared to the year ended March 31, 2021 was primarily driven by the decrease in total interest income (including PIK) of \$6.3 million. The decrease in total interest income (including PIK) was due to a decrease in the average yield for the total debt portfolio, from 8.4% for the year ended March 31, 2021 to 8.0% for the year ended March 31, 2022. This was partially offset by a higher income-bearing investment portfolio and an increase in prepayment fees and income recognized from the acceleration of discount, premium, or deferred fees on repaid investments, from \$7.9 million for the year ended March 31, 2021 to \$12.5 million for the year ended March 31, 2022. The increase in dividend income of \$0.2 million was due to a increase in dividends received from MSEA Tankers LLC, which totaled \$1.7 million for the year ended March 31, 2021 compared to \$2.1 million for year ended March 31, 2022. Furthermore, there was a increase in other income of \$2.6 million primarily due to higher amendment and bridge fees.

Net Expenses

For the year ended March 31, 2022 as compared to the year ended March 31, 2021

The increase in net expenses of \$10.5 million for the year ended March 31, 2022 compared to the year ended March 31, 2021 was primarily due to the increase in management and performance-based incentive fees (net of amounts waived) of \$11.4 million an increase in performance based incentive fees. The increase in management and performance-based incentive fees (net of amounts waived) of \$11.4 million was due to an increase in performance based incentive fees. This was partially offset by a decrease in interest and other debt expenses of \$0.4 million. The decrease of interest and other debt expenses was due to a reduction of the average debt outstanding, from \$1,632 million for the year ended March 31, 2021 to \$1,545 for the year ended March 31, 2022. Furthermore, there was an decrease of \$1.4 million in other general and administrative expenses, which was primarily due to an decrease in legal fees.



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Net Realized Gains (Losses)

During the year ended March 31, 2022, we recognized gross realized gains of \$6.0 million and gross realized losses of \$73.4 million, resulting in net realized losses of \$67.4 million. Significant realized gains (losses) for the year ended March 31, 2022 are summarized below:

<u>(in millions)</u>	<u>Net Realized Gain (Loss)</u>
Niacet Corporation	\$ 1.1
Spotted Hawk	(44.4)
Glacier Oil & Gas Corp. (f/k/a Miller Energy Resources, Inc.)	(20.9)

During the year ended March 31, 2021, we recognized gross realized gains of \$7.7 million and gross realized losses of \$29.2 million, resulting in net realized losses of \$21.5 million. Significant realized gains (losses) for the year ended March 31, 2021 are summarized below:

<u>(in millions)</u>	<u>Net Realized Gain (Loss)</u>
AMP Solar Group, Inc.	\$ 4.2
PIB Group	2.1
KLO Holdings, LLC	(8.5)
ZPower, LLC	(6.1)
Garden Fresh	(2.5)
Learfield Communications	(1.9)
Accelerate Parent Corp. (American Tire)	(1.7)
FiscalNote	(1.4)



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Net Change in Unrealized Gains (Losses)

During the year ended March 31, 2022, we recognized gross unrealized gains of \$122.0 million and gross unrealized losses of \$68.2 million, including the impact of transferring unrealized to realized gains (losses), resulting in net change in unrealized gains of \$53.8 million. Additional significant changes in unrealized gains (losses) for the year ended March 31, 2022 are summarized below:

(in millions)	Net Change in Unrealized Gain (Loss)
Spotted Hawk	\$ 39.1
Glacier Oil & Gas Corp. (f/k/a Miller Energy Resources, Inc.)	27.6
Carbonfree Chemicals SPE I LLC (f/k/a Maxus Capital Carbon SPE I LLC)	15.8
ChyronHego Corporation	9.8
Paper Source	2.9
Sequential Brands Group, Inc.	2.6
MYCOM	2.6
Pelican	2.2
US Legal Support	1.7
Securus Technologies Holdings, Inc.	1.4
Merx Aviation Finance, LLC	(17.1)
Dynamic Product Tankers (Prime), LLC	(17.0)
MSEA Tankers LLC	(15.4)
Ambrosia Buyer Corp.	(5.2)
K&N Parent, Inc.	(2.3)
NFA Group	(2.3)
CARE Fertility	(1.5)
Golden Bear	(1.4)
Niacet Corporation	(1.1)
AVAD, LLC	(1.1)



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During the year ended March 31, 2021, we recognized gross unrealized gains of \$101.8 million and gross unrealized losses of \$78.4 million, including the impact of transferring unrealized to realized gains (losses), resulting in net change in unrealized gains of \$23.3 million. Additional significant changes in unrealized gains (losses) for the year ended March 31, 2021 are summarized below:

(in millions)	Net Change in Unrealized Gain (Loss)
KLO Holdings, LLC	\$ 11.9
NFA Group	5.4
ZPower, LLC	4.8
MYCOM	4.1
CARE Fertility	3.4
ChyronHego Corporation	3.3
CT Technologies Intermediate Holdings, Inc	3.0
Lanai Holdings III, Inc. (Patterson Medical)	2.4
Mamkind Corporation	2.4
McLarens	2.4
Spotted Hawk	(11.6)
Dynamic Product Tankers (Prime), LLC	(11.1)
Merx Aviation Finance, LLC	(8.7)
Carbonfree Chemicals SPE I LLC (f/k/a Maxus Capital Carbon SPE I LLC)	(8.6)
Glacier Oil & Gas Corp. (f/k/a Miller Energy Resources, Inc.)	(6.6)
Ambrosia Buyer Corp.	(4.4)
Paper Source	(2.5)
Renew Financial LLC (f/k/a Renewable Funding, LLC)	(2.0)
AVAD, LLC	(1.7)
Sequential Brands Group, Inc.	(1.6)



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Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company's liquidity and capital resources are generated and generally available through periodic follow-on equity and debt offerings, our Senior Secured Facility (as defined in Note 6 to the financial statements), our senior secured notes, our senior unsecured notes, investments in special purpose entities in which we hold and finance particular investments on a non-recourse basis, as well as from cash flows from operations, investment sales of liquid assets and repayments of senior and subordinated loans and income earned from investments. For liquidity and capital resources information for the year ended March 31, 2020, see the Company's Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2021.

We believe that our current cash and cash equivalents on hand, our short-term investments, proceeds from the sale of our 2025 Notes and 2026 Notes, our available borrowing capacity under our Senior Secured Facility and our anticipated cash flows from operations will be adequate to meet our cash needs for our daily operations for at least the next twelve months. This "Liquidity and Capital Resources" section should be read in conjunction with "COVID-19 Developments" above.

Cash Equivalents

The Company defines cash equivalents as securities that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and near their maturity that they present insignificant risk of changes in value because of changes in interest rates. Generally, only securities with a maturity of three months or less from the date of purchase would qualify, with limited exceptions. The Company deems that certain money market funds, U.S. Treasury bills, repurchase agreements and other high-quality, short-term debt securities would qualify as cash equivalents (See Note 2 to the financial statements.) At the end of each fiscal quarter, we consider taking proactive steps utilizing cash equivalents with the objective of enhancing our investment flexibility during the following quarter, pursuant to Section 55 of the 1940 Act. More specifically, we may purchase U.S. Treasury bills from time-to-time on the last business day of the quarter and typically close out that position on the following business day, settling the sale transaction on a net cash basis with the purchase, subsequent to quarter end. Apollo Investment may also utilize repurchase agreements or other balance sheet transactions, including drawing down on our Senior Secured Facility, as we deem appropriate. The amount of these transactions or such drawn cash for this purpose is excluded from total assets for purposes of computing the asset base upon which the management fee is determined.

Debt

See Note 6 to the financial statements for information on the Company's debt.

The following table shows the contractual maturities of our debt obligations as of March 31, 2022:

(in millions)	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Less than 1 Year	1 to 3 Years	3 to 5 Years	More than 5 Years
Senior Secured Facility (1)	\$ 1,080.5	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,080.5	\$ —
2025 Notes	350.0	—	350.0	—	—
2026 Notes	125.0	—	—	125.0	—
Total Debt Obligations	\$ 1,555.5	\$ —	\$ 350.0	\$ 1,205.5	\$ —

(1) As of March 31, 2022, aggregate lender commitments under the Senior Secured Facility totaled \$1.81 billion and have \$702.7 million of unused capacity. As of March 31, 2022, there were \$26.9 million of letters of credit issued under the Senior Secured Facility as shown as part of total commitments in Note 8 to the financial statements.

Stockholders' Equity

See Note 7 to the financial statements for information on the Company's public offerings and share repurchase plans.

Distributions

Distributions paid to stockholders during the years ended March 31, 2022 and 2021 totaled \$93.3 million (\$1.44 per share) and \$105.7 million (\$1.62 per share), respectively. For income tax purposes, distributions made to stockholders are reported as ordinary income, capital gains, non-taxable return of capital, or a combination thereof. Although the tax character of distributions paid to stockholders through March 31, 2022 may include return of capital, the exact amount cannot be determined at this point. The final determination of the tax character of distributions will not be made until we file our tax return for the tax year ended March 31, 2022. Tax characteristics of all distributions will be reported to stockholders on Form 1099 after the end of the calendar year. Our quarterly distributions, if any, will be determined by our Board of Directors.



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To maintain our RIC status, we must distribute at least 90% of our ordinary income and realized net short-term capital gains in excess of realized net long-term capital losses, if any, at least annually, out of the assets legally available for distribution. Although we currently intend to distribute realized net capital gains (i.e., net long-term capital gains in excess of short-term capital losses), if any, at least annually, out of the assets legally available for such distributions, we may in the future decide to retain such capital gains for investment. Currently, we have substantial net capital loss carryforwards and consequently do not expect to generate cumulative net capital gains in the foreseeable future.

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

We may not be able to achieve operating results that will allow us to make distributions at a specific level or to increase the amount of these distributions from time to time. In addition, due to the asset coverage test applicable to us as a BDC, we may in the future be limited in our ability to make distributions. Also, our revolving credit facility may limit our ability to declare dividends if we default under certain provisions or fail to satisfy certain other conditions. If we do not distribute a certain percentage of our income annually, we may suffer adverse tax consequences, including possible loss of the tax benefits available to us as a RIC. In addition, in accordance with GAAP and tax regulations, we include in income certain amounts that we have not yet received in cash, such as contractual PIK, which represents contractual interest added to the loan balance that becomes due at the end of the loan term, or the accrual of original issue or market discount. Since we may recognize income before or without receiving cash representing such income, we may not be able to meet the requirement to distribute at least 90% of our investment company taxable income to obtain tax benefits as a RIC.

With respect to the distributions to stockholders, income from origination, structuring, closing, commitment and other upfront fees associated with investments in portfolio companies is treated as taxable income and accordingly, distributed to stockholders.

PIK Income

For the years ended March 31, 2022 and 2021, PIK income totaled \$4.1 million and \$6.5 million on total investment income of \$213.2 million and \$216.7 million, respectively. In order to maintain the Company’s status as a RIC, this non-cash source of income must be paid out to stockholders annually in the form of distributions, even though the Company has not yet collected the cash. See Note 5 to the financial statements for more information on the Company’s PIK income.

Related Party Transactions

See Note 3 to the financial statements for information on the Company’s related party transactions.



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Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

We are subject to financial market risks, including changes in interest rates and the valuations of our investment portfolio. Uncertainty with respect to the economic effects of the COVID-19 outbreak and subsequent variants has introduced significant volatility in the financial markets, and the effects of this volatility could materially impact our market risks, including those listed below. For additional information concerning the COVID-19 pandemic and its potential impact on our business and our operating results, see Part II - Other information, Item 1A. Risk Factors.

Investment valuation risk

Because there is not a readily available market value for most of the investments in our portfolio, we value substantially all of our portfolio investments at fair value as determined in good faith by our board of directors based on, among other things, the input of our management and audit committee and independent valuation firms that have been engaged at the direction of our board of directors to assist in the valuation of each portfolio investment without a readily available market quotation (with certain de minimis exceptions). Due to the inherent uncertainty of determining the fair value of investments that do not have a readily available market value, the fair value of our investments may fluctuate from period to period. Additionally, the fair value of our investments may differ significantly from the values that would have been used had a ready market existed for such investments and may differ materially from the values that we may ultimately realize. Further, such investments are generally subject to legal and other restrictions on resale or otherwise are less liquid than publicly traded securities. If we were required to liquidate a portfolio investment in a forced or liquidation sale, we could realize significantly less than the value at which we have recorded it. In addition, changes in the market environment and other events that may occur over the life of the investments may cause the gains or losses ultimately realized on these investments to be different than the unrealized gains or losses reflected in the valuations currently assigned. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Critical Accounting Policies" and "—Fair Value Measurements" as well as Notes 2 and 5 to our financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022, for more information relating to our investment valuation.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate sensitivity refers to the change in our earnings that may result from changes in the level of interest rates. Because we fund a portion of our investments with borrowings, our net investment income is affected by the difference between the rate at which we invest and the rate at which we borrow. As a result, there can be no assurance that a significant change in market interest rates will not have a material adverse effect on our net investment income.

As of March 31, 2022, all of our debt portfolio investments bore interest at variable rates, which generally are LIBOR-based (or based on an equivalent applicable currency rate such as SOFR) and typically have durations of one to six months after which they reset to current market interest rates, and many of which are subject to certain floors. Further, our Senior Secured Facility bears interest at LIBOR rates with no interest rate floors, while our 2025 Notes and 2026 Notes bears interest at a fixed rate. As of December 31, 2021, all non-U.S. dollar LIBOR publications have been phased out. The phase out of a majority of the U.S. dollar publications is delayed until June 30, 2023. Potential changes, or uncertainty related to such potential changes, may adversely affect the market for LIBOR-based securities, including our portfolio of LIBOR-indexed, floating-rate debt securities, or the cost of our borrowings. SOFR appears to be the preferred alternative replacement rate for U.S. dollar LIBOR, but there is no guarantee SOFR will become the dominant alternative. Please see Part II - Other information, Item 1A. Risk Factors, "The interest rates of some of our floating-rate loans to our portfolio companies may be priced using a spread over LIBOR, which may be phased out in the future".

We regularly measure our exposure to interest rate risk. We assess interest rate risk and manage our interest rate exposure on an ongoing basis by comparing our interest rate sensitive assets to our interest rate sensitive liabilities. Based on that review, we determine whether or not any hedging transactions are necessary to mitigate exposure to changes in interest rates.



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The following table shows the estimated annual impact on net investment income of base rate changes in interest rates (considering interest rate flows for variable rate instruments) to our loan portfolio and outstanding debt as of March 31, 2022, assuming no changes in our investment and borrowing structure:

Basis Point Change	Net Investment Income	Net Investment Income Per Share
Up 200 basis points	\$ 12.0 million	\$ 0.189
Up 100 basis points	4.4 million	0.069
Up 50 basis points	1.1 million	0.018
Down 25 basis points	1.2 million	0.019

We may hedge against interest rate fluctuations from time-to-time by using standard hedging instruments such as futures, options and forward contracts subject to the requirements of the 1940 Act and applicable commodities laws. While hedging activities may insulate us against adverse changes in interest rates, they may also limit our ability to participate in the benefits of lower interest rates with respect to our portfolio of investments.



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Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

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Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, and for performing an assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2022. Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The Company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to assets of the Company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Management performed an assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2022 based upon criteria in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework* (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO"). Based on our assessment, management determined that the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of March 31, 2022 based on the criteria on *Internal Control — Integrated Framework* issued by COSO.

The effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2022 has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which appears herein.



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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of Apollo Investment Corporation

Opinions on the Financial Statements and Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited the accompanying statements of assets and liabilities, including the schedules of investments, of Apollo Investment Corporation (the "Company") as of March 31, 2022 and 2021, and the related statements of operations, changes in net assets and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended March 31, 2022, including the related notes (collectively referred to as the "financial statements"). We also have audited the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2022, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of March 31, 2022 and 2021, and the results of its operations, changes in its net assets and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended March 31, 2022 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2022, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* (2013) issued by the COSO.

We have also previously audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the statements of assets and liabilities, including the schedules of investments, as of March 31, 2020, 2019, 2018, 2017, 2016, 2015, 2014 and 2013, and the related statements of operations, changes in net assets and cash flows for the years ended March 31, 2020, 2019, 2018, 2017, 2016, 2015, 2014 and 2013 (none of which are presented herein), and we expressed unqualified opinions on those financial statements. In our opinion, the information set forth in the senior securities table of the Company for each of the ten years in the period ended March 31, 2022, appearing on pages 61-64, is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the financial statements from which it has been derived.

Basis for Opinions

The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express opinions on the Company's financial statements and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud, and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects.

Our audits of the financial statements included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. Our procedures included confirmation of securities owned as of March 31, 2022 and 2021 by correspondence with the custodian, administrative agents and portfolio companies. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.



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Definition and Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

Critical Audit Matters

The critical audit matter communicated below is a matter arising from the current period audit of the financial statements that was communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that (i) relates to accounts or disclosures that are material to the financial statements and (ii) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matter below, providing a separate opinion on the critical audit matter or on the accounts or disclosures to which it relates.

Valuation of Level 3 Investments

As described in Notes 2 and 5 to the financial statements, level 3 investments represent 99.95% of the \$2,522 million of investments held as of March 31, 2022. Management values its level 3 investments through a multi-step valuation process. As a part of that multi-step valuation process, the Board of Directors and the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors review the valuation models and assumptions prepared by the investment professionals of the Company's investment advisor and valuations prepared by independent third-party valuation firms. The Company's level 3 investments are valued using market quotations when readily available, if and when market quotations are unavailable or deemed not representative of fair value, the level 3 investments are valued using a market approach, an income approach, or both approaches, as determined to be appropriate by management. The market approach uses prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets or liabilities. The income approach uses valuation techniques to convert future amounts (for example, cash flows or earnings) discounted to a single present value amount. The measurement is based on the value indicated by current market expectations about those future amounts. In following these approaches, the types of factors that management may take into account in fair value pricing investments include observable market inputs together with significant unobservable inputs, including relevant comparable company multiples, discount rates, residual values, expected volatility, recoverable amounts, recent transactions and sales proceeds. The principal considerations for our determination that performing procedures relating to the valuation of level 3 investments is a critical audit matter are the significant judgment by management to determine the fair value of these level 3 investments, which included significant unobservable inputs related to comparable company multiples, discount rates and residual values. This in turn led to a high degree of auditor judgment, subjectivity, and effort in performing audit procedures and evaluating the audit evidence obtained related to the comparable company multiples, discount rates and residual values. In addition, the audit effort involved the use of professionals with specialized skill and knowledge to assist in performing these procedures and evaluating the audit evidence obtained. Addressing the matter involved performing procedures and evaluating audit evidence in connection with forming our overall opinion on the financial statements. These procedures included testing the effectiveness of controls relating to the valuation of level 3 investments, including controls over the Company's methods, data and significant unobservable inputs. These procedures also included, among others, testing the completeness, accuracy, reliability, and relevance of key data and calculations used in the models and the involvement of professionals with specialized skill and knowledge to assist in either (i) testing management's process, which entails evaluating the appropriateness of the methodology applied by management and the reasonableness of significant unobservable inputs used in the methodology, specifically comparable company multiples, discount rates, and residual values for certain investments, as applicable; or (ii) developing an independent fair value range for the investments, and comparison of the fair value range to the fair value estimates prepared by management for certain investments.



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/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

New York, New York
May 19, 2022

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2004.



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APOLLO INVESTMENT CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
(In thousands, except share and per share data)

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Assets		
Investments at fair value:		
Non-controlled/non-affiliated investments (cost — \$2,001,907 and \$1,871,073, respectively)	\$ 1,977,647	\$ 1,844,627
Non-controlled/affiliated investments (cost — \$130,866 and \$133,428, respectively)	63,709	50,874
Controlled investments (cost — \$613,056 and \$711,898, respectively)	481,817	553,650
Cash and cash equivalents	30,033	50,180
Foreign currencies (cost — \$601 and \$4,462, respectively)	565	4,444
Receivable for investments sold	7,989	1,351
Interest receivable	15,554	13,135
Dividends receivable	5,083	3,793
Deferred financing costs	17,005	21,528
Prepaid expenses and other assets	719	907
Total Assets	\$ 2,600,121	\$ 2,544,489
Liabilities		
Debt	\$ 1,550,608	\$ 1,465,371
Payable for investments purchased	—	—
Distributions payable	22,913	23,493
Management and performance-based incentive fees payable	9,912	8,666
Interest payable	3,335	2,096
Accrued administrative services expense	897	794
Other liabilities and accrued expenses	7,624	7,739
Total Liabilities	\$ 1,595,289	\$ 1,508,159
Commitments and contingencies (Note 8)		
Net Assets	\$ 1,004,832	\$ 1,036,330
Net Assets		
Common stock, \$0.001 par value (130,000,000 shares authorized; 63,647,240 and 65,259,176 shares issued and outstanding, respectively)	\$ 62	\$ 65
Capital in excess of par value	2,078,760	2,099,876
Accumulated under-distributed (over-distributed) earnings	(1,073,990)	(1,063,611)
Net Assets	\$ 1,004,832	\$ 1,036,330
Net Asset Value Per Share	\$ 15.79	\$ 15.88

See notes to financial statements.



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APOLLO INVESTMENT CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(In thousands, except per share data)

	Year Ended March 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Investment Income			
Non-controlled/non-affiliated investments:			
Interest income (excluding Payment-in-kind ("PIK") interest income)	\$ 164,878	\$ 178,277	\$ 201,908
Dividend income	560	753	331
PIK interest income	2,652	5,447	7,208
Other income	5,060	2,472	7,609
Non-controlled/affiliated investments:			
Interest income (excluding PIK interest income)	190	118	484
Dividend income	1,290	1,308	1,286
PIK interest income	71	15	515
Other income	—	—	—
Controlled investments:			
Interest income (excluding PIK interest income)	35,043	25,624	47,212
Dividend income	2,059	1,691	7,150
PIK interest income	1,352	1,044	3,213
Other income	—	—	—
Total Investment Income	\$ 213,155	\$ 216,749	\$ 276,916
Expenses			
Management fees	\$ 36,142	\$ 36,434	\$ 40,360
Performance-based incentive fees	11,681	—	1,983
Interest and other debt expenses	55,020	55,416	73,398
Administrative services expense	5,835	4,765	6,335
Other general and administrative expenses	9,106	10,495	9,999
Total expenses	117,784	107,110	132,075
Management and performance-based incentive fees waived	—	—	—
Performance-based incentive fee offset	(247)	(25)	—
Expense reimbursements	(343)	(362)	(433)
Net Expenses	\$ 117,194	\$ 106,723	\$ 131,642
Net Investment Income	\$ 95,961	\$ 110,026	\$ 145,274
Net Realized and Change in Unrealized Gains (Losses)			
Net realized gains (losses):			
Non-controlled/non-affiliated investments	\$ 2,977	\$ (13,113)	\$ (6,028)
Non-controlled/affiliated investments	541	(4,285)	(731)
Controlled investments	(65,299)	—	—
Option contracts	—	—	—
Foreign currency transactions	(5,586)	(4,108)	4,816
Extinguishment of debt	—	—	(4,375)
Net realized gains (losses)	(67,367)	(21,506)	(6,318)
Net change in unrealized gains (losses):			
Non-controlled/non-affiliated investments	2,184	69,431	(80,303)
Non-controlled/affiliated investments	15,398	3,894	(57,714)
Controlled investments	27,010	(36,393)	(116,183)
Option contracts	—	—	—
Foreign currency translations	9,178	(13,591)	(820)
Net change in unrealized gains (losses)	53,770	23,341	(255,020)
Net Realized and Change in Unrealized Gains (Losses)	\$ (13,597)	\$ 1,835	\$ (261,338)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Resulting from Operations	\$ 82,364	\$ 111,861	\$ (116,064)
Earnings (Loss) Per Share — Basic	\$ 1.28	\$ 1.71	\$ (1.73)

See notes to financial statements.



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APOLLO INVESTMENT CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
(In thousands, except share data)

	Year Ended March 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Operations			
Net investment income	\$ 95,961	\$ 110,026	\$ 145,274
Net realized gains (losses)	(67,367)	(21,506)	(6,318)
Net change in unrealized gains (losses)	53,770	23,341	(255,020)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Resulting from Operations	\$ 82,364	\$ 111,861	\$ (116,064)
Distributions to Stockholders			
Distribution of net investment income	\$ (92,762)	\$ (99,846)	\$ (120,107)
Distribution of return of capital	—	—	—
Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Resulting from Distributions to Stockholders	\$ (92,762)	\$ (99,846)	\$ (120,107)
Capital Share Transactions			
Repurchase of common stock	\$ (21,100)	\$ —	\$ (52,141)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Resulting from Capital Share Transactions	\$ (21,100)	\$ —	\$ (52,141)
Net Assets			
Net increase (decrease) in net assets during the period	\$ (31,498)	\$ 12,015	\$ (288,312)
Net assets at beginning of period	1,036,330	1,024,315	1,312,627
Net Assets at End of Period	\$ 1,004,832	\$ 1,036,330	\$ 1,024,315
Capital Share Activity			
Shares repurchased during the period	(1,611,936)	—	(3,617,810)
Shares issued and outstanding at beginning of period	65,259,176	65,259,176	68,876,986
Shares Issued and Outstanding at End of Period	63,647,240	65,259,176	65,259,176

See notes to financial statements.



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APOLLO INVESTMENT CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In thousands)

	Year Ended March 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Operating Activities			
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations	\$ 82,364	\$ 111,861	\$ (116,064)
Net realized (gains) losses	67,367	21,506	6,318
Net change in unrealized (gains) losses	(53,770)	(23,341)	255,020
Net amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts on investments	(9,611)	(11,174)	(9,458)
Accretion of discount on notes	684	593	595
Amortization of deferred financing costs	5,161	5,074	5,015
Increase in gains/(losses) from foreign currency transactions	(5,580)	(4,071)	4,816
PIK interest and dividends capitalized	(4,318)	(6,774)	(20,083)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Purchases of investments	(1,140,863)	(617,096)	(1,866,949)
Proceeds from sales and repayments of investments	1,056,937	990,451	1,256,910
Decrease (increase) in interest receivable	(2,419)	6,040	5,110
Decrease (increase) in dividends receivable	(1,290)	1,241	(1,286)
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses and other assets	188	(175)	(396)
Increase (decrease) in management and performance-based incentive fees payable	1,246	(1,623)	1,409
Increase (decrease) in interest payable	1,239	(791)	(2,931)
Increase (decrease) in accrued administrative services expense	103	(2,002)	(187)
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities and accrued expenses	(115)	952	(299)
Net Cash Used in/Provided by Operating Activities	\$ (2,677)	\$ 470,671	\$ (482,460)
Financing Activities			
Issuances of debt	\$ 494,694	\$ 185,481	\$ 1,450,431
Payments of debt	(401,250)	(529,290)	(790,778)
Financing costs paid and deferred	(333)	(10,171)	(844)
Repurchase of common stock	(21,100)	—	(52,141)
Distributions paid	(93,342)	(105,720)	(121,781)
Net Cash Used in/Provided Financing Activities	\$ (21,331)	\$ (459,700)	\$ 484,887
Cash, Cash Equivalents, Foreign Currencies and Collateral on Option Contracts			
Net increase (decrease) in cash, cash equivalents, foreign currencies and collateral on option contracts during the period	\$ (24,008)	\$ 10,971	\$ 2,427
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(18)	(23)	60
Cash, cash equivalents, foreign currencies and collateral on option contracts at beginning of period	54,624	43,676	41,189
Cash, Cash Equivalents, Foreign Currencies and Collateral on Option Contracts at the End of Period	\$ 30,598	\$ 54,624	\$ 43,676
Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information			
Cash interest paid	\$ 47,897	\$ 50,478	\$ 70,748
Non-Cash Activity			
PIK income	\$ 4,075	\$ 6,506	\$ 10,936

See notes to financial statements.



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APOLLO INVESTMENT CORPORATION
SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS
March 31, 2022
(In thousands, except share data)

Industry / Company	Investment Type	Interest Rate	Maturity Date	Par/Shares (12)	Cost (33)	Fair Value (1) (34)	
Advertising, Printing & Publishing							
FingerPaint Marketing							
KL Charlie Acquisition Company	First Lien Secured Debt	L+62.5, 1.00% Floor	12/30/26	\$ 30,818	\$ 22,373	\$ 22,510	(9)(21)(23)(28)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+62.5, 1.00% Floor	12/30/26	1,962	(31)	(20)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
KL Charlie Co-Invest, L.P.	Common Equity - Common Stock	N/A	N/A	218,978 Shares	219	353	(9)(13)
					22,561	22,843	
Hero Digital							
HRO (Hero Digital) Holdings, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	L+600, 1.00% Floor	11/18/28	27,186	19,084	19,253	(9)(21)(23)(29)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+600, 1.00% Floor	11/18/26	2,553	(47)	(26)	(8)(9)(20)(21)(23)
HRO Holdings ILLP	Common Equity - Common Stock	N/A	N/A	213 Shares	213	212	(9)(13)(24)
					19,250	19,439	
					\$ 41,811	\$ 42,282	
Total Advertising, Printing & Publishing							
Aerospace & Defense							
Erickson Inc							
Erickson Inc	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+750, 1.50% Floor	04/28/22	\$ 32,250	\$ 23,628	\$ 23,315	(9)(20)(21)(23)(28)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	13.50%	04/28/22	3,750	3,750	3,712	(9)(23)
					\$ 27,378	\$ 27,027	
Automotive							
Club Car Wash							
Club Car Wash Operating, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	L+650, 1.00% Floor	06/16/27	\$ 29,931	\$ 22,934	\$ 23,018	(9)(21)(23)(29)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+650, 1.00% Floor	06/16/27	2,438	(37)	(30)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
					22,897	22,988	
Crowne Automotive							
Van-Form Group, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	11.00% (7.00% Cash plus 4.00% PIK)	02/02/23	5,860	893	410	(9)(14)
Vari-Form Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt	11.00% (7.00% Cash plus 4.00% PIK)	02/02/23	2,110	391	148	(9)(14)
					1,284	558	
K&N Parent, Inc.							
K&N Parent, Inc.	Second Lien Secured Debt	L+875, 1.00% Floor	10/21/24	23,765	23,605	19,724	(28)
Truck-Lite Co., LLC							
TL Lighting Holdings, LLC	Common Equity - Equity	N/A	N/A	350 Shares	350	420	(9)(13)
	First Lien Secured Debt	L+62.5, 1.00% Floor	12/14/26	31,287	29,655	29,533	(9)(21)(23)(28)
Truck-Lite Co., LLC	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+62.5, 1.00% Floor	12/13/24	3,052	241	226	(9)(20)(21)(23)(26)
					30,246	30,179	
					\$ 78,032	\$ 73,449	
Total Automotive							
Aviation and Consumer Transport							
Merx Aviation Finance, LLC							
Merx Aviation Finance, LLC (S)	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	10.00%	10/31/23	\$ 275,177	\$ 275,000	\$ 275,000	(20)(23)
	Common Equity - Membership Interests	N/A	N/A	N/A	35,800	23,509	(24)
					310,800	298,509	

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APOLLO INVESTMENT CORPORATION
SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS
March 31, 2022
(In thousands, except share data)

Industry / Company	Investment Type	Interest Rate	Maturity Date	Par/Shares (12)	Cost (33)	Fair Value (1) (34)	
Primeflight							
PrimeFlight Aviation Services, Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt	L+625, 1.00% Floor	05/09/24	17,353	17,179	17,271	(9)(26)
			Total Aviation and Consumer Transport		\$ 327,979	\$ 315,780	
Beverage, Food & Tobacco							
Berner Foods							
Berner Food & Beverage, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	L+650, 1.00% Floor	07/30/27	\$ 30,963	\$ 30,334	\$ 30,653	(9)(29)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+650, 1.00% Floor	07/30/26	2,132	535	555	(9)(21)(23)(29)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	P+550	07/30/26	749	734	742	(9)(23)(25)
					31,603	31,950	
Bolthouse Farms							
Wm. Bolthouse Farms, Inc.	Common Equity - Equity Interest	N/A	N/A	1,000,000 Shares	1,001	1,080	(13)
Hive							
FCP-Hive Holdings, LLC	Preferred Equity - Preferred Equity	N/A	N/A	589 Shares	448	484	(9)(13)(24)
	Common Equity - Common Stock	N/A	N/A	589 Shares	3	20	(9)(13)(24)
Hive Intermediate, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	L+600, 1.00% Floor	09/22/27	17,123	16,822	16,952	(9)(26)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+600, 1.00% Floor	09/22/27	2,326	(41)	(23)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
					17,232	17,433	
Orgain, Inc.							
Butterfly Fighter Co-Invest, L.P.	Common Equity - Membership Interests	N/A	N/A	1,000,000 Shares	1,005	1,648	
Rise Baking							
Ultimate Baked Goods Midco LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	L+625, 1.00% Floor	08/13/27	26,690	26,086	25,935	(9)(28)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+625, 1.00% Floor	08/13/27	3,243	1,954	1,936	(9)(20)(21)(23)(28)(29)
					28,040	27,871	
TNT Crust LLC							
TNT Crust LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	L+675 Cash plus 1.00% PIK, 1.00% Floor	11/06/23	21,706	21,512	21,272	(9)(28)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+675 Cash plus 1.00% PIK, 1.00% Floor	11/06/23	3,252	3,085	3,036	(9)(21)(23)(29)
	Common Equity - Series A Units	N/A	N/A	244 Shares	30	172	(9)(13)
					24,627	24,480	
Turkey Hill							
IC Holdings LLC	Common Equity - Series A Units	N/A	N/A	169 Shares	169	160	(9)(13)
THLP CO. LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	L+600, 1.00% Floor	05/31/25	25,110	24,824	24,608	(9)(28)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	P+500	05/31/24	4,494	1,165	1,112	(9)(20)(21)(23)(25)
					26,158	25,880	
			Total Beverage, Food & Tobacco		\$ 129,666	\$ 130,342	
Business Services							
Access Information							
Access CIG, LLC	Second Lien Secured Debt	L+775, 0.00% Floor	02/27/26	\$ 15,900	\$ 15,829	\$ 15,787	(26)

See notes to financial statements.



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APOLLO INVESTMENT CORPORATION
SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS
March 31, 2022
(In thousands, except share data)

Industry / Company	Investment Type	Interest Rate	Maturity Date	Par/Shares (12)	Cost (33)	Fair Value (1) (34)	
AlpineX							
AlpineX Opco, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	L+600, 1.00% Floor	12/27/27	16,383	11,644	11,605	(9)(21)(23)(28)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+600, 1.00% Floor	12/27/27	1,117	(21)	(21)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
					11,623	11,584	
Ambrosia Buyer Corp.							
Ambrosia Buyer Corp.	Second Lien Secured Debt	8.00%	08/28/25	21,429	18,582	5,657	(14)
AML Rightsource							
Gabriel Partners, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	L+600, 1.00% Floor	09/21/26	31,451	30,898	31,203	(9)(29)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	P+500	09/21/26	665	120	128	(9)(21)(23)(25)
					31,018	31,331	
Continuum							
Continuum Global Solutions, LLC	Preferred Equity - Preferred Equity	N/A	N/A	775 Shares	78	78	(9)(13)
Electro Rent Corporation							
Electro Rent Corporation	Second Lien Secured Debt	L+900, 1.00% Floor	01/31/25	34,235	33,806	34,064	(9)(28)
Elo Touch							
TGG TS Acquisition Company	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+650, 0.00% Floor	12/14/23	1,750	750	721	(21)(23)(26)
Ensemble Health							
EHL Merger Sub, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+325, 0.00% Floor	08/01/24	4,155	(179)	(111)	(8)(21)(23)
IRP							
Precision Refrigeration & Air Conditioning LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	SOFR+600, 1.00% Floor	03/08/28	8,182	8,020	8,018	(9)(27)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver		03/08/27	1,705	(34)	(34)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
SMC IR Holdings, LLC	Common Equity - Common Stock	N/A	N/A	114 Shares	114	114	(9)(13)(24)
					8,100	8,098	
Jacent							
Jacent Strategic Merchandising	First Lien Secured Debt	L+675, 1.00% Floor	04/23/24	22,116	21,977	21,508	(9)(28)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+675, 1.00% Floor	04/23/24	3,500	3,472	3,400	(9)(21)(23)(28)(29)
	Common Equity - Common Stock	N/A	N/A	5,000 Shares	500	169	(9)(13)
JSM Equity Investors, L.P.	Preferred Equity - Class P Partnership Units	N/A	N/A	114 Shares	11	11	(9)(13)
					25,960	25,088	
Jones & Frank							
JF Acquisition, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	L+550, 1.00% Floor	07/31/26	13,201	13,058	13,008	(9)(28)(30)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+550, 1.00% Floor	07/31/26	1,569	(17)	(23)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
					13,041	12,985	
MAKS							
Trident Bidco Limited	First Lien Secured Debt	L+550, 1.00% Floor	11/08/25	33,688	33,066	33,670	(9)(17)(29)
Naviga							
Naviga Inc. (fka Newscycle Solutions, Inc.)	First Lien Secured Debt	L+700, 1.00% Floor	12/29/22	13,397	13,318	13,430	(9)(26)(28)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+700, 1.00% Floor	12/29/22	500	278	280	(9)(21)(23)(26)
					13,596	13,710	

See notes to financial statements.



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APOLLO INVESTMENT CORPORATION
SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS
March 31, 2022
(In thousands, except share data)

Industry / Company	Investment Type	Interest Rate	Maturity Date	Par/Shares (12)	Cost (33)	Fair Value (1) (34)	
PSE							
Graffiti Buyer, Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt	L+575, 1.00% Floor	08/10/27	8,420	5,679	5,639	(9)(21)(23)(28)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+575, 1.00% Floor	08/10/27	1,307	390	388	(9)(21)(23)(28)
Graffiti Parent, LP	Common Equity - Common Stock	N/A	N/A	2,439 Shares	244	200	(9)(13)(24)
					6,313	6,227	
PSI Services, LLC							
Lifelong Learner Holdings, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	L+575, 1.00% Floor	10/19/26	33,975	33,527	32,411	(9)(28)(29)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+575, 1.00% Floor	10/20/25	2,985	2,947	2,865	(9)(21)(23)(28)
					36,474	35,276	
Soliant							
Soliant Health, Inc.	Common Equity - Membership Interests	N/A	N/A	300 Shares	300	871	(9)
US Legal Support							
US Legal Support Investment Holdings, LLC	Common Equity - Series A-1 Units	N/A	N/A	631,972 Shares	632	1,030	(9)(13)
USLS Acquisition, Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt	L+575, 1.00% Floor	12/02/24	24,003	23,781	23,643	(9)(28)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+525, 1.00% Floor	12/02/24	1,286	417	409	(9)(20)(21)(23)(28)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	P+425	12/02/24	322	319	317	(9)(23)(25)
					25,149	25,399	
Wilson Language Training							
Owl Acquisition, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	SOFR+575, 1.00% Floor	02/04/28	9,900	9,707	9,702	(9)(27)
Owl Parent Holdings, LLC	Common Equity - Common Stock	N/A	N/A	100 Shares	100	100	(9)(13)(24)
					9,807	9,802	
				Total Business Services	\$ 283,313	\$ 270,237	
Chemicals, Plastics & Rubber							
Carbonfree Chemicals SPE I LLC (f/k/a Maxus Capital Carbon SPE I LLC)	Common Equity - Common Equity / Interest	N/A	N/A	2,354 Shares	\$ 46,295	\$ 42,117	(3)(13)(16)(24)
Carbonfree Chemicals Holdings LLC (4)	Common Equity - Class B Units	N/A	N/A	3,152 Shares	32,434	—	(3)(13)(16)(24)
					78,729	42,117	
Westfall Technik, Inc.							
Westfall Technik, Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt	L+575, 1.00% Floor	09/13/24	15,616	15,482	15,269	(9)(28)
	First Lien Secured Debt	L+625, 1.00% Floor	09/13/24	5,638	5,557	5,542	(9)(28)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+575, 1.00% Floor	09/13/24	2,019	2,002	1,975	(9)(23)(28)
					23,041	22,786	
				Total Chemicals, Plastics & Rubber	\$ 101,770	\$ 64,903	
Construction & Building							
Englert							
Gutter Buyer, Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt	L+575, 1.00% Floor	03/06/25	\$ 28,393	\$ 28,097	\$ 28,169	(9)(26)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	P+475	03/06/24	2,727	2,019	2,013	(9)(20)(21)(23)(25)
Gutter Holdings, LP	Common Equity - Common Stock	N/A	N/A	500 Shares	500	1,226	(9)
				Total Construction & Building	\$ 30,616	\$ 31,408	

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APOLLO INVESTMENT CORPORATION
SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS
March 31, 2022
(In thousands, except share data)

Industry / Company	Investment Type	Interest Rate	Maturity Date	Par/Shares (12)	Cost (33)	Fair Value (1) (34)		
Consumer Goods – Durable								
A&V								
A&V Holdings Midco, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+450, 1.00% Floor	03/10/25	\$ 1,505	\$ (80)	\$ (52)	(8)(21)(23)	
KDC								
KDC US Holdings	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+325, 0.00% Floor	12/21/23	6,020	692	620	(20)(21)(23)(26)	
KLO Holdings, LLC								
1244311 B.C. Ltd. (4)	First Lien Secured Debt	L+500, 1.00% Floor	09/30/25	2,978	2,978	2,794	(17)(28)	
	First Lien Secured Debt	L+500 PIK, 1.00% Floor	09/30/25	1,079	1,079	1,006	(17)(28)	
	Common Equity - Common Stock	N/A	N/A	1,000,032 Shares	1,000	976	(2)(13)(17)(24)	
GSC Technologies Inc. (4)	First Lien Secured Debt	L+500 Cash plus 5.00% PIK, 1.00% Floor	09/30/25	206	206	192	(17)(28)	
					5,263	4,968		
Liqui-Box								
Liqui-Box Holdings, Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+450, 1.00% Floor	02/26/25	2,416	878	889	(20)(21)(23)(28)	
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	P+350	02/26/25	1,144	1,137	1,143	(23)(25)	
					2,015	2,032		
NSI Industries								
Wildcat BuyerCo, Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt	L+575, 1.00% Floor	02/27/26	14,660	13,096	13,271	(21)(23)(28)	
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+575, 1.00% Floor	02/27/26	725	(11)	(13)	(8)(21)(23)	
Wildcat Parent LP	Common Equity - Common Stock	N/A	N/A	1,070 Shares	107	180	(13)	
					13,192	13,438		
Sorenson Holdings, LLC								
Sorenson Holdings, LLC	Common Equity - Membership Interests	N/A	N/A	587 Shares	—	325	(10)(13)	
				Total Consumer Goods – Durable	\$ 21,082	\$ 21,331		
Consumer Goods – Non-durable								
3D Protein								
Protein For Pets Opco, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+500, 1.00% Floor	05/31/24	\$ 2,219	\$ (25)	\$ —	(9)(21)(23)	
Dan Dee								
Project Comfort Buyer, Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt	L+700, 1.00% Floor	02/01/25	24,897	24,548	23,936	(9)(28)	
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+700, 1.00% Floor	02/01/24	3,462	(38)	(139)	(8)(9)(21)(23)	
	Preferred Equity - Preferred Equity	N/A	N/A	461,538 Shares	462	37	(9)(13)	
					24,972	23,834		
LashCo								
Lash OpCo, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	L+700, 1.00% Floor	03/18/26	44,992	42,582	42,819	(9)(21)(23)(26)	
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+700, 1.00% Floor	09/18/25	1,612	(48)	(25)	(8)(9)(21)(23)	
					42,534	42,794		

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Paladone							
Paladone Group Bideoo Limited	First Lien Secured Debt	L+575, 1.00% Floor	11/12/27	7,988	5,974	6,035	(9)(17)(21)(23)(28)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+575, 1.00% Floor	11/12/27	353	(9)	(4)	(8)(9)(17)(21)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+575, 1.00% Floor	11/12/27	1,412	(27)	(12)	(8)(9)(17)(21)(23)
Paladone Group Holdings Limited	Common Equity - Common Stock	N/A	N/A	94,151 Shares	94	119	(9)(13)(17)(24)
					6,032	6,138	
Sequential Brands Group, Inc.							
Gainline Galaxy Holdings LLC	Common Equity - Common Stock	N/A	N/A	10,854 Shares	2,041	1,900	(13)(16)(17)(24)
Sequential Avia Holdings LLC	Second Lien Secured Debt	L+500, 1.00% Floor	11/12/26	1,717	1,716	1,717	(17)(29)
Sequential Brands Group, Inc.	Second Lien Secured Debt	8.75%	02/07/24	1,293	—	239	(14)(17)
Swisstech IP CO, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	6.00% PIK	11/29/24	264	1	264	(17)
					3,758	4,120	
					\$ 77,271	\$ 76,886	
Consumer Services							
Activ							
Activ Software Holdings, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	L+650, 1.00% Floor	05/04/27	\$ 29,869	\$ 29,359	\$ 29,418	(9)(30)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+625, 1.00% Floor	05/04/27	2,407	(41)	(36)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
					29,318	29,382	
Bird							
Bird US Opco, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	L+750, 1.00% Floor	10/12/24	48,549	22,076	22,821	(9)(23)(26)
Clarus Commerce	First Lien Secured Debt	L+650, 1.00% Floor	07/01/25	21,632	21,330	21,529	(28)
Marlin DTC-LS Midco 2, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+600, 1.00% Floor	07/01/25	685	8	(3)	(8)(21)(23)
					21,338	21,526	
First Heritage							
First Heritage Credit, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	L+475, 0.00% Floor	08/31/22	26,250	20,992	21,099	(9)(21)(23)(26)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+550, 0.00% Floor	08/31/22	3,750	1,160	1,160	(9)(21)(23)(26)
					22,152	22,259	
Go Car Wash							
Go Car Wash Management Corp.	First Lien Secured Debt	L+575, 1.00% Floor	12/31/26	11,443	9,269	9,255	(9)(21)(23)(26)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+575, 1.00% Floor	12/31/26	417	(3)	(6)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
					9,266	9,249	
Lending Point							
LendingPoint LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	L+1050, 1.00% Floor	12/30/25	17,500	13,422	13,515	(9)(21)(23)(28)
	First Lien Secured Debt	L+575, 1.00% Floor	12/30/25	4,167	3,158	3,186	(9)(21)(23)(28)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+575, 1.00% Floor	12/30/25	8,333	8,262	8,318	(9)(23)(28)
					24,842	25,019	

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Only About Children							
Nemo (BC) Bidco Pty Ltd	First Lien Secured Debt	BBSW+675, 1.00% Floor	04/06/24	A\$ 7,000	4,953	4,907	(17)(21)(23)(32)
Paper Source							
Papershop Holdco Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt	L+700, 1.00% Floor	05/27/26	10,607	10,515	10,395	(9)(28)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+700, 1.00% Floor	05/27/26	3,082	1,498	1,463	(9)(21)(23)(28)
					<u>12,013</u>	<u>11,858</u>	
The Club Company							
Eldrickco Limited	First Lien Secured Debt	SON+625, 0.50% Floor	11/26/25	£ 15,027	13,965	14,157	(9)(17)(21)(23)(31)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	SON+625, 0.50% Floor	11/26/25	£ 356	411	457	(9)(17)(23)(31)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	SON+625, 0.50% Floor	05/26/25	£ 345	1	(5)	(8)(9)(17)(21)(23)
					<u>14,377</u>	<u>14,609</u>	
US Auto							
U.S. Auto Finance, Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt	L+525, 1.00% Floor	04/17/24	20,000	9,343	9,202	(9)(21)(23)(28)
	First Lien Secured Debt	L+525, 1.00% Floor	03/31/23	1,000	975	995	(9)(28)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+600, 1.00% Floor	04/17/24	13,333	2,412	2,418	(9)(21)(23)(28)
					<u>12,730</u>	<u>12,615</u>	
					<u>\$ 173,065</u>	<u>\$ 174,245</u>	
Diversified Investment Vehicles, Banking, Finance, Real Estate							
Celink							
Compu-Link Corporation	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+550, 1.00% Floor	06/11/24	\$ 2,273	\$ (22)	\$ (3)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
Peer Advisors, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	L+550, 1.00% Floor	06/11/24	17,386	17,210	17,366	(9)(26)
					<u>17,188</u>	<u>17,363</u>	
Flock Financial, LLC							
Flock SPV I, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	L+650, 1.00% Floor	12/31/22	14,667	12,011	11,985	(9)(17)(21)(23)(26)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+650, 1.00% Floor	12/31/22	5,333	1,847	1,861	(9)(17)(21)(23)(26)
					<u>13,858</u>	<u>13,846</u>	
Golden Bear							
Golden Bear 2016-R, LLC (4)	Structured Products and Other - Membership Interests	N/A	09/20/42	N/A	16,998	10,038	(3)(17)
Purchasing Power, LLC							
Purchasing Power Funding I, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+650, 0.00% Floor	01/24/24	9,113	1,142	1,142	(9)(21)(23)(26)
Spectrum Automotive							
Shelby 2021 Holdings Corp.	First Lien Secured Debt	L+575, 0.75% Floor	06/29/28	14,490	12,288	12,329	(9)(21)(23)(28)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+575, 0.75% Floor	06/29/27	420	(6)	(4)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
					<u>12,282</u>	<u>12,325</u>	
Ten-X, LLC							
Ten-X, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+325, 0.00% Floor	09/29/22	4,680	(43)	(73)	(8)(21)(23)
					<u>\$ 61,425</u>	<u>\$ 54,641</u>	

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Education						
NFA Group						
SSCP Spring Bidco Limited	First Lien Secured Debt	SON+600, 0.50% Floor	07/30/25	£ 30,000	\$ 36,322	\$ 39,059 (9)(17)(31)
	Total Education				\$ 36,322	\$ 39,059
Energy – Electricity						
Renew Financial LLC (f/k/a Renewable Funding, LLC)						
AIC SPV Holdings II, LLC (4)	Preferred Equity - Preferred Stock	N/A	N/A	142 Shares	\$ 534	\$ 355 (15)(17)(24)
Renew Financial LLC (f/k/a Renewable Funding, LLC) (4)	Preferred Equity - Series E Preferred Stock	N/A	N/A	441,576 Shares	1,902	4,988 (13)(17)(24)
	Preferred Equity - Series B Preferred Stock	N/A	N/A	1,505,868 Shares	8,343	— (13)(24)
	Preferred Equity - Series D Preferred Stock	N/A	N/A	436,689 Shares	5,568	— (13)(24)
Renew JV LLC (4)	Common Equity - Membership Interests	N/A	N/A	465,750 Shares	466	613 (13)(17)(24)
					16,813	5,956
Solarplicity Group Limited (f/k/a AMP Solar UK)						
Solarplicity UK Holdings Limited	First Lien Secured Debt	4.00%	03/08/23	£ 5,562	7,230	1,874 (14)(17)
	Preferred Equity - Preferred Stock	N/A	N/A	4,286 Shares	5,623	— (2)(13)(17)
	Common Equity - Ordinary Shares	N/A	N/A	2,825 Shares	4	— (2)(13)(17)
					12,857	1,874
	Total Energy – Electricity				\$ 29,670	\$ 7,830
Energy – Oil & Gas						
Glacier Oil & Gas Corp. (f/k/a Miller Energy Resources, Inc.)						
Glacier Oil & Gas Corp. (f/k/a Miller Energy Resources, Inc.) (5)	Second Lien Secured Debt	10.00% PIK	03/31/23	\$ 8,323	\$ 7,458	\$ 6,204 (14)
	Common Equity - Common Stock	N/A	N/A	10,000,000 Shares	30,078	— (13)(24)
					37,536	6,204
Pelican						
Pelican Energy, LLC (4)	Common Equity - Membership Interests	N/A	N/A	1,444 Shares	13,063	630 (13)(16)(17)(24)
Spotted Hawk						
SHD Oil & Gas, LLC (5)	First Lien Secured Debt - Tranche C Note	12.00%	06/30/22	24,728	24,728	25,470
	Common Equity - Series C Units	N/A	N/A	50,952,525 Shares	44,067	4,652 (13)(16)(24)
	Common Equity - Series A Units	N/A	N/A	7,600,000 Shares	1,411	— (13)(16)(24)
					70,206	30,122
	Total Energy – Oil & Gas				\$ 120,805	\$ 36,956
Environmental Industries						
Ortega National Parks						
Ortega National Parks, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	L+500, 1.00% Floor	10/31/26	\$ 14,497	\$ 8,156	\$ 8,235 (9)(21)(23)(29)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+500, 1.00% Floor	10/31/26	2,049	(27)	(9) (8)(9)(21)(23)
	Total Environmental Industries				\$ 8,129	\$ 8,226

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Healthcare & Pharmaceuticals						
83bar						
83Bar, Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt	L+575, 1.50% Floor	07/02/26	\$ 5,000	\$ 4,978	\$ 4,975 (9)(26)
Akoya						
Akoya Biosciences, Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt	L+635, 1.50% Floor	10/27/25	9,750	9,772	9,771 (9)(26)
Analogic						
Analogic Corporation	First Lien Secured Debt	L+525, 1.00% Floor	06/22/24	17,850	17,675	17,582 (9)(28)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+525, 1.00% Floor	06/22/23	1,826	1,293	1,277 (9)(21)(23)(28)
					18,968	18,859
Cato Research						
LS Clinical Services Holdings, Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt	L+675, 1.00% Floor	12/16/27	13,092	12,778	12,787 (9)(26)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+675, 1.00% Floor	12/16/26	1,875	237	237 (9)(21)(23)(28)
					13,015	13,024
Cerus						
Cerus Corporation	First Lien Secured Debt	L+545, 1.80% Floor	03/01/24	16,500	16,467	16,665 (9)(17)(26)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+375, 1.80% Floor	03/01/24	1,500	670	672 (9)(17)(21)(23)(26)
					17,137	17,337
Compass Health						
Roscoe Medical, Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt	SOFR+625, 1.00% Floor	09/30/24	7,601	7,328	7,316 (9)(27)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	SOFR+625, 1.00% Floor	09/30/24	1,393	767	767 (9)(21)(23)(27)
					8,095	8,083
Emmes Corporation						
Emmes Blocker, Inc.	Common Equity - Common Stock	N/A	N/A	306 Shares	306	879 (9)(13)
The Emmes Company, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	L+500, 1.00% Floor	03/03/25	15,886	15,755	15,646 (9)(29)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+500, 1.00% Floor	03/03/25	2,449	2,412	2,412 (9)(23)(26)
					18,492	18,937
EmpiRx						
EmpiRx Health LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	L+550, 1.00% Floor	08/05/27	9,068	8,906	8,977 (9)(28)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+550, 1.00% Floor	08/05/27	909	(16)	(9) (8)(9)(21)(23)
					8,890	8,968
Forge Biologics						
Forge Biologics, Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt	L+675, 0.50% Floor	12/03/26	26,667	3,209	3,245 (9)(23)(26)
Gossamer						
GB001, Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt	L+700, 2.00% Floor	01/01/25	30,000	5,886	6,056 (9)(17)(23)(26)
Health & Safety Institute						
HSI HALO Acquisition, Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt	L+575, 1.00% Floor	08/31/26	16,378	13,500	13,335 (9)(21)(23)(28)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+575, 1.00% Floor	09/02/25	813	131	121 (9)(21)(23)(26)
	Common Equity - Common Stock	N/A	N/A	500 Shares	500	679 (9)(13)
					14,131	14,135

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IMA Group							
IMA Group Management Company, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	L+600, 1.00% Floor	05/30/24	12,680	8,560	8,566	(21)(23)(29)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+600, 1.00% Floor	05/30/24	289	259	257	(21)(23)(28)
					8,819	8,823	
Kepto							
Keystone Acquisition Corp.	First Lien Secured Debt	L+575, 0.75% Floor	01/26/29	14,022	11,812	11,925	(9)(21)(23)(28)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+575, 0.75% Floor	01/26/28	978	(19)	(10)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
					11,793	11,915	
Kindeva							
Kindeva Drug Delivery L.P.	First Lien Secured Debt	L+600, 1.00% Floor	05/01/26	9,410	9,254	9,311	(9)(28)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+600, 1.00% Floor	05/01/25	167	147	147	(9)(21)(23)(26)
					9,401	9,458	
KureSmart							
Clearway Corporation (f/k/a NP/Clearway Holdings, Inc.)	Common Equity - Common Stock	N/A	N/A	133 Shares	133	217	(9)(13)
Kure Pain Holdings, Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt	L+500, 1.00% Floor	08/27/24	21,658	21,497	21,398	(9)(26)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+500, 1.00% Floor	08/27/24	2,654	(24)	(33)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
					21,606	21,582	
LucidHealth							
Premier Imaging, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	L+600, 1.00% Floor	01/02/25	12,480	7,628	7,614	(9)(21)(23)(26)
Mannkind Corporation							
Mannkind Corporation	First Lien Secured Debt	L+675, 1.00% Floor	08/01/25	13,866	13,793	14,058	(9)(26)
	First Lien Secured Debt	L+625, 1.00% Floor	08/01/25	30,000	(23)	—	(9)(23)
	Common Equity - Common Stock	N/A	N/A	334,226 Shares	76	1,230	(9)(10)(13)(17)
					13,846	15,288	
Maxor National Pharmacy Services, LLC							
Maxor National Pharmacy Services, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	L+550, 1.00% Floor	12/06/27	23,436	23,206	23,145	(9)(28)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+550, 1.00% Floor	12/06/26	1,558	(11)	(20)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
					23,195	23,125	
Medical Guardian							
Medical Guardian, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	L+650, 1.00% Floor	10/26/26	36,112	30,882	30,966	(9)(21)(23)(26)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+650, 1.00% Floor	10/26/26	3,810	(52)	(41)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
					30,830	30,925	
Midwest Vision							
Midwest Vision Partners Management, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	L+650, 1.00% Floor	01/12/27	24,261	21,431	21,601	(9)(21)(23)(28)(29)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+650, 1.00% Floor	01/12/27	612	602	606	(9)(23)(28)
					22,033	22,207	
Orchard							
Orchard Therapeutics PLC	First Lien Secured Debt	L+595, 1.00% Floor	05/28/26	33,333	10,906	10,776	(9)(17)(23)(26)

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Ovation Fertility							
FPG Services, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	L+550, 1.00% Floor	06/13/25	19,031	14,119	14,276	(9)(21)(23)(28)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+550, 1.00% Floor	06/13/24	2,105	(19)	(5)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
					14,100	14,271	
Paragon 28							
Paragon 28, Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt	L+600, 1.00% Floor	05/01/26	10,000	7,472	7,475	(9)(23)(26)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+300, 1.00% Floor	05/01/26	2,000	(8)	(5)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
					7,464	7,470	
Partner Therapeutics, Inc							
Partner Therapeutics, Inc	First Lien Secured Debt	L+665, 1.00% Floor	01/01/23	10,000	9,976	9,950	(9)(26)
	First Lien Secured Debt	L+665, 1.00% Floor	08/01/22	3,333	3,333	3,333	(9)(26)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+375, 1.00% Floor	04/01/26	1,000	(2)	—	(9)(21)(23)
	Preferred Equity - Preferred Equity	N/A	N/A	55,556 Shares	333	343	(9)(13)
	Warrants	N/A	N/A	33,333 Shares	135	99	(9)(13)
					13,775	13,725	
PHS							
PHS Buyer, Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt	L+600, 1.00% Floor	01/31/27	25,115	24,711	24,612	(9)(28)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+600, 1.00% Floor	01/31/27	2,000	351	360	(9)(21)(23)(28)
					25,062	24,972	
Radius Health							
Radius Health, Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt	L+575, 2.00% Floor	06/01/24	33,833	28,736	28,459	(9)(17)(23)(26)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+350, 2.00% Floor	06/01/24	1,000	(1)	(10)	(8)(9)(17)(21)(23)
					28,735	28,449	
RHA Health Services							
Pace Health Companies, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	L+450, 1.00% Floor	08/02/24	3,768	3,729	3,736	(9)(28)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+450, 1.00% Floor	08/02/24	500	18	(4)	(8)(9)(20)(21)(23)
					3,747	3,732	
Rigel Pharmaceuticals							
Rigel Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt	L+565, 1.50% Floor	09/01/24	9,000	9,011	9,051	(9)(26)
Unchained Labs							
Unchained Labs, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	L+550, 1.00% Floor	08/09/27	6,760	1,848	1,854	(9)(21)(23)(26)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+550, 1.00% Floor	08/09/27	726	(13)	(7)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
					1,835	1,847	
WellDyneRx, LLC							
WellDyneRX, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	SOFR+675, 0.75% Floor	03/09/27	18,077	17,720	17,715	(9)(27)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	SOFR+675, 0.75% Floor	03/09/26	1,923	(38)	(38)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
					17,682	17,677	
					\$ 404,041	\$ 406,297	
High Tech Industries							
Acronis AG							
ACRONIS AG	First Lien Secured Debt	L+535, 1.50% Floor	12/18/24	\$ 21,000	\$ 20,941	\$ 20,962	(9)(17)(26)

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American Megatrends							
AMI US Holdings Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt	L+525, 1.00% Floor	04/01/25	21,430	21,211	21,430	(9)(26)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+525, 0.00% Floor	04/01/24	2,907	1,139	1,163	(9)(21)(23)(26)
					22,350	22,593	
Calero Holdings, Inc.							
Telesoft Holdings, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	L+575, 1.00% Floor	12/16/25	22,273	21,952	22,141	(28)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+575, 1.00% Floor	12/16/25	2,273	(32)	(13)	(8)(21)(23)
					21,920	22,128	
ChyronHego Corporation							
ChyronHego Corporation (S)	First Lien Secured Debt	L+350 Cash plus 1.50% PIK, 1.00% Floor	12/31/22	85,277	84,170	84,424	(28)
	First Lien Secured Debt	L+800 PIK, 1.00% Floor	12/31/22	2,570	2,500	2,545	(28)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+500, 1.00% Floor	12/31/22	8,000	7,156	7,076	(21)(23)(28)
	Preferred Equity - Preferred Equity	N/A	N/A	7,800 Shares	6,000	15,553	(13)(24)
					99,826	109,598	
Dairy.com							
Momentix Corporation	First Lien Secured Debt	L+575, 1.00% Floor	06/24/27	13,640	13,395	13,265	(9)(28)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+575, 1.00% Floor	06/24/27	1,257	(22)	(35)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
					13,373	13,230	
Digital.ai							
Digital.ai Software Holdings, Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt	L+700, 1.00% Floor	02/10/27	22,355	21,810	22,080	(9)(28)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+650, 1.00% Floor	02/10/27	2,419	748	777	(9)(21)(23)(28)
					22,558	22,857	
GoHealth							
Norvax, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+650, 1.00% Floor	09/13/24	3,182	2,428	2,461	(9)(21)(23)(26)(28)
International Cruise & Excursion Gallery, Inc.							
International Cruise & Excursion Gallery, Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt	L+535, 1.00% Floor	06/06/25	14,438	14,305	13,642	(26)
Modern Campus							
Destiny Solutions U.S., Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt	L+600, 1.00% Floor	06/08/26	25,573	25,024	25,126	(26)
RMCF IV CIV XXXV, L.P.	Common Equity - Common Stock	N/A	N/A	482 Shares	1,000	1,430	(13)(24)
					26,024	26,556	
MYCOM							
Magnate Holding Corp.	First Lien Secured Debt	L+625, 0.50% Floor	12/16/24	19,164	19,050	18,817	(9)(17)(28)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+625, 0.50% Floor	12/14/23	3,150	3,133	3,105	(9)(17)(23)(28)
					22,183	21,922	
New Era Technology, Inc.							
New Era Technology, Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt	L+625, 1.00% Floor	10/31/26	23,794	21,315	21,221	(9)(21)(23)(28)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+625, 1.00% Floor	10/30/26	1,049	594	591	(9)(21)(23)(28)
					21,909	21,812	

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Industry / Company	Investment Type	Interest Rate	Maturity Date	Par/Shares (12)	Cost (33)	Fair Value (1) (34)	
Pro Vigil							
Pro-Vigil Holding Company, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	L+850, 1.00% Floor	01/11/25	9,910	9,724	9,808	(9)(28)
	First Lien Secured Debt	SOFR+850, 1.00% Floor	01/11/25	5,329	1,493	1,542	(9)(21)(23)(27)
					<u>11,217</u>	<u>11,350</u>	
Schlesinger Group							
Schlesinger Global, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	L+600 Cash plus 1.00% PIK, 1.00% Floor	07/12/25	9,882	9,730	9,747	(9)(28)
	First Lien Secured Debt	L+775, 1.00% Floor	07/12/25	963	950	964	(9)(28)
					<u>10,680</u>	<u>10,711</u>	
Simeio							
Simeio Group Holdings, Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt	L+550, 1.00% Floor	02/02/26	8,178	8,099	8,076	(9)(26)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+525, 1.00% Floor	02/02/26	1,731	(17)	(21)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
					<u>8,082</u>	<u>8,055</u>	
Sirsi Corporation							
Sirsi Corporation	First Lien Secured Debt	L+450, 1.00% Floor	03/15/24	5,456	5,423	5,440	(9)(26)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+450, 1.00% Floor	03/15/24	429	(3)	(1)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
					<u>5,420</u>	<u>5,439</u>	
Springbrook							
Springbrook Holding Company, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	L+550, 1.00% Floor	12/23/26	15,933	15,724	15,786	(28)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+575, 1.00% Floor	12/23/26	1,463	(17)	(13)	(8)(21)(23)
					<u>15,707</u>	<u>15,773</u>	
Tax Slayer							
MEP-TS Midco, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	L+600, 1.00% Floor	12/31/26	13,379	13,139	13,245	(9)(29)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+600, 1.00% Floor	12/31/26	1,452	(1)	(15)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
					<u>13,138</u>	<u>13,230</u>	
Telnyx							
Telnyx LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	L+625, 1.50% Floor	10/21/25	5,250	5,230	5,277	(9)(26)
UpStack							
Upstack Holdco Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt	L+550, 1.00% Floor	08/20/27	31,914	27,581	27,995	(9)(21)(23)(29)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+550, 1.00% Floor	08/20/27	3,000	(74)	(30)	(8)(9)(20)(21)(23)
					<u>27,507</u>	<u>27,965</u>	
				Total High Tech Industries	\$ 384,798	\$ 395,561	
Hotel, Gaming, Leisure, Restaurants							
Guernsey							
Guernsey Holdings SDI LA LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	6.95%	11/18/26	\$ 9,904	\$ 9,812	\$ 9,811	(9)
	First Lien Secured Debt	L+595, 1.00% Floor	11/18/26	1,167	1	(11)	(8)(9)(23)
					<u>9,813</u>	<u>9,800</u>	
Taco Cabana							
YTC Enterprises, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	L+625, 1.00% Floor	08/16/26	9,942	9,835	9,843	(9)(26)
			Total Hotel, Gaming, Leisure, Restaurants	\$	19,648	\$ 19,643	

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Industry / Company	Investment Type	Interest Rate	Maturity Date	Par/Shares (12)	Cost (33)	Fair Value (1) (34)	
Insurance							
High Street Insurance							
High Street Buyer, Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt	L+600, 0.75% Floor	04/14/28	\$ 30,113	\$ 29,607	\$ 29,586	(9)(26)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+600, 0.75% Floor	04/16/27	2,203	(37)	(39)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
					29,570	29,547	
PGM Holdings Corporation							
Turbo Buyer, Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt	L+600, 1.00% Floor	12/02/25	19,230	18,930	18,889	(9)(29)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+575, 1.00% Floor	12/02/25	923	(14)	(16)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
					18,916	18,873	
Relation Insurance							
AQ Sunshine, Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt	L+600, 1.00% Floor	04/15/25	34,858	31,093	31,447	(9)(21)(23)(26)(28)(29)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+600, 1.00% Floor	04/15/24	1,785	263	280	(9)(20)(21)(23)(29)
					31,356	31,727	
				Total Insurance	\$ 79,842	\$ 80,147	
Manufacturing, Capital Equipment							
AVAD, LLC							
Surf Opco, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+400, 1.00% Floor	03/17/26	\$ 16,667	\$ 11,564	\$ 11,419	(9)(20)(21)(23)(26)
	Preferred Equity - Class P-1 Preferred	N/A	N/A	33,333 Shares	3,333	6,342	(9)(13)(16)
	Preferred Equity - Class P-2 Preferred	N/A	N/A	85,164 Shares	8,516	1,970	(9)(13)(16)
	Common Equity - Class A-1 Common	N/A	N/A	3,333 Shares	—	85	(9)(13)(16)
					23,413	19,816	
Kauffman							
Kauffman Holdco, LLC Kauffman Intermediate, LLC	Common Equity - Common Stock	N/A	N/A	250,000 Shares	250	98	(9)(13)
	First Lien Secured Debt	L+650, 1.00% Floor	05/08/25	16,281	16,114	15,843	(9)(30)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+575, 1.00% Floor	05/08/25	1,243	277	277	(9)(21)(23)(28)
					16,641	16,218	
MedPlast Holdings Inc.							
Viant Medical Holdings, Inc. (fka MedPlast Holdings, Inc.)	Second Lien Secured Debt	L+775, 0.00% Floor	07/02/26	8,000	7,959	7,607	(26)
				Total Manufacturing, Capital Equipment	\$ 48,013	\$ 43,641	
Media – Diversified & Production							
New Wave Entertainment							
NW Entertainment, Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt	L+750 Cash plus 2.00% PIK, 1.00% Floor	08/16/24	\$ 29,195	\$ 28,940	\$ 29,186	(9)(28)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+750, 1.00% Floor	08/16/24	3,078	3,050	3,061	(9)(23)(28)
					31,990	32,247	
Nitro World Entertainment							
NWE OPCO LP	First Lien Secured Debt	L+650, 2.00% Floor	12/19/22	4,579	4,573	4,572	(9)(26)
Sonar Entertainment							
Sonar Entertainment, Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt	L+760, 1.25% Floor	11/15/21	2,475	2,474	2,019	(9)(11)(26)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+760, 1.25% Floor	11/15/21	1,604	1,561	1,308	(9)(11)(23)(26)
					4,035	3,327	
				Total Media – Diversified & Production	\$ 40,598	\$ 40,146	

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Industry / Company	Investment Type	Interest Rate	Maturity Date	Par/Shares (12)	Cost (33)	Fair Value (1) (34)	
Retail							
IPS							
SI Holdings, Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt	L+600, 1.00% Floor	07/25/25	\$ 31,005	\$ 30,645	\$ 30,780	(9)(26)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+600, 1.00% Floor	07/25/24	3,413	395	404	(9)(21)(23)(26)
Total Retail					\$ 31,040	\$ 31,184	
Telecommunications							
Securus Technologies Holdings, Inc.							
Securus Technologies Holdings, Inc.	Second Lien Secured Debt	L+825, 1.00% Floor	11/01/25	\$ 7,128	\$ 7,119	\$ 6,843	(28)
Total Telecommunications					\$ 7,119	\$ 6,843	
Transportation – Cargo, Distribution							
Beacon Mobility							
Beacon Mobility Corp.	First Lien Secured Debt	L+550, 1.00% Floor	05/22/24	\$ 28,266	\$ 13,227	\$ 13,429	(9)(21)(23)(28)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	P+450	05/22/24	4,145	597	635	(9)(20)(21)(23)(25)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+400, 0.00% Floor	05/22/24	50,000	—	—	(9)(22)(23)
					13,824	14,064	
Dynamic Product Tankers (Prime), LLC							
Dynamic Product Tankers, LLC (S)	Common Equity - Class A Units	N/A	N/A	N/A	44,432	3,110	(13)(17)(19)(24)
Heniff and Superior							
Heniff Holdco, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	L+575, 1.00% Floor	12/03/26	30,453	30,019	29,582	(9)(26)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+575, 1.00% Floor	12/03/24	3,925	1,331	1,295	(9)(20)(21)(23)(26)
					31,350	30,877	
MSEA Tankers LLC							
MSEA Tankers LLC (S)	Common Equity - Class A Units	N/A	N/A	N/A	50,258	34,274	(17)(18)(24)
Total Transportation – Cargo, Distribution					\$ 139,864	\$ 82,325	
Wholesale							
Banner Solutions							
Banner Buyer, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	L+575, 1.00% Floor	10/31/25	\$ 17,751	\$ 15,111	\$ 15,171	(9)(21)(23)(26)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+575, 1.00% Floor	10/31/25	1,935	623	631	(9)(21)(23)(26)
Banner Parent Holdings, Inc.	Common Equity - Common Stock	N/A	N/A	6,125 Shares	613	539	(9)(13)
					16,347	16,341	
Thomas Scientific							
BSP-TS, LP	Common Equity - Common Stock	N/A	N/A	185 Shares	185	190	(9)(13)(24)
Thomas Scientific, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	L+625, 1.00% Floor	12/14/27	31,785	26,056	26,283	(9)(21)(23)(29)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	L+625, 1.00% Floor	12/14/27	2,963	(56)	(30)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
					26,185	26,443	
Total Wholesale					\$ 42,532	\$ 42,784	
Total Investments					\$ 2,745,829	\$ 2,523,173	(6)(7)

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- (1) Fair value is determined in good faith by or under the direction of the Board of Directors of the Company (See Note 2 to the financial statements).
- (2) Preferred and ordinary shares in Solarplicity UK Holdings Limited are GBP denominated equity investments. Common shares in 1244311 B.C. Ltd. are CAD denominated equity investments.
- (3) Denotes investments in which the Company owns greater than 25% of the equity, where the governing documents of each entity preclude the Company from exercising a controlling influence over the management or policies of such entity. The Company does not have the right to elect or appoint more than 25% of the directors or another party has the right to elect or appoint more directors than the Company and has the right to appoint certain members of senior management. Therefore, the Company has determined that these entities are not controlled affiliates. As of March 31, 2022, we had a 100% equity ownership interest in Golden Bear 2016-R, LLC, a collateralized loan obligation, and 26% equity ownership interest in Carbonfree Chemicals SA LLC.
- (4) Denotes investments in which we are an "Affiliated Person," as defined in the 1940 Act, due to holding the power to vote or owning 5% or more of the outstanding voting securities of the investment but not controlling the company. Fair value as of March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2022 along with transactions during the year ended March 31, 2022 in these affiliated investments are as follows:

Name of Issuer	Fair Value at March 31, 2021	Gross Additions	Gross Reductions	Net Change in Unrealized Gains (Losses)	Fair Value at March 31, 2022	Net Realized Gains (Losses)	Interest/Dividend/Other Income
1244311 B.C. Ltd., Common Stock	\$ 1,719	\$ —	\$ —	(743)	\$ 976	\$ —	—
1244311 B.C. Ltd., Term Loan	3,822	63	(15)	(70)	3,800	—	245
9357-5991 Quebec Inc., Term Loan	—	—	(215)	—	—	215	—
AIC SPV Holdings II, LLC, Preferred Equity	498	—	—	(143)	355	—	109
Carbonfree Chemicals Holdings LLC, Common Stock	25,424	904	—	15,789	42,117	—	—
Carbonfree Chemicals SA LLC, Class B Units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Golden Bear 2016-R, LLC, Membership Interests	11,289	186	—	(1,437)	10,038	—	1,181
GSC Technologies Inc., Term Loan	—	221	(15)	(14)	192	—	16
KLO Acquisition LLC, Term Loan	—	—	(327)	1	—	326	—
Pelican Energy, LLC, Common Stock	2,170	—	(3,701)	2,161	630	—	—
Renew Financial LLC (f/k/a Renewable Funding, LLC), Series B Preferred Stock	42	—	—	(42)	—	—	—
Renew Financial LLC (f/k/a Renewable Funding, LLC), Series D Preferred Stock	28	—	—	(28)	—	—	—
Renew Financial LLC (f/k/a Renewable Funding, LLC), Series E Preferred Stock	5,106	—	—	(118)	4,988	—	—
Renew JV LLC, Membership Interests	776	—	(205)	42	613	—	—
	\$ 50,874	\$ 1,374	\$ (4,478)	\$ 15,398	\$ 63,709	\$ 541	\$ 1,551

- Gross additions includes increases in the basis of investments resulting from new portfolio investments, payment-in-kind interest or dividends, the accretion of discounts, the exchange of one or more existing securities for one or more new securities and the movement of an existing portfolio company into this category from a different category.
- Gross reductions include decreases in the basis of investments resulting from principal collections related to investment repayments or sales, the amortization of premiums, the exchange of one or more existing securities for one or more new securities and the movement of an existing portfolio company out of this category into a different category.

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(5) Denotes investments in which we are deemed to exercise a controlling influence over the management or policies of a company, as defined in the 1940 Act, due to beneficially owning, either directly or through one or more controlled companies, more than 25% of the outstanding voting securities of the investment. Fair value as of March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2022 along with transactions during the year ended March 31, 2022 in these controlled investments are as follows:

Name of Issuer	Fair Value at March 31, 2021	Gross Additions ■	Gross Reductions ■	Net Change in Unrealized Gains (Losses)	Fair Value at March 31, 2022	Net Realized Gains (Losses)	Interest/Dividend/Other Income
Majority Owned Company							
ChyronHego Corporation, Preferred Equity	\$ 6,151	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 9,402	\$ 15,553	\$ —	—
ChyronHego Corporation, Revolver	2,226	4,750	—	100	7,076	—	316
ChyronHego Corporation, Term Loan	81,676	5,230	(205)	268	86,969	—	6,692
Dynamic Product Tankers, LLC, Common Stock	25,528	—	(5,374)	(17,044)	3,110	—	—
Dynamic Product Tankers, LLC, Unsecured Term Loan	22,000	—	(22,000)	—	—	—	959
Glacier Oil & Gas Corp. (f/k/a Miller Energy Resources, Inc.), Common Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glacier Oil & Gas Corp. (f/k/a Miller Energy Resources, Inc.), Term Loan	8,111	—	(8,542)	27,561	6,204	(20,926)	—
Merx Aviation Finance, LLC, Letter of Credit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Merx Aviation Finance, LLC, Membership Interests	125,061	—	(84,500)	(17,052)	23,509	—	—
Merx Aviation Finance, LLC, Revolver	190,500	89,500	(5,000)	—	275,000	—	25,419
MSEA Tankers LLC, Class A Units	57,028	—	(7,403)	(15,351)	34,274	—	2,059
Controlled Company							
SHD Oil & Gas, LLC, Series C Units	—	44,065	—	(39,413)	4,652	—	—
SHD Oil & Gas, LLC, Series A Units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SHD Oil & Gas, LLC, Tranche A Note	9,899	—	(44,065)	34,159	—	7	—
SHD Oil & Gas, LLC, Tranche B Note	—	—	—	44,380	—	(44,380)	—
SHD Oil & Gas, LLC, Tranche C Note	25,470	—	—	—	25,470	—	3,009
	\$ 553,650	\$ 143,545	\$ (177,089)	\$ 27,010	\$ 481,817	\$ (65,299)	\$ 38,454

■ Gross additions includes increases in the basis of investments resulting from new portfolio investments, payment-in-kind interest or dividends, the accretion of discounts, the exchange of one or more existing securities for one or more new securities and the movement of an existing portfolio company into this category from a different category.

■ Gross reductions include decreases in the basis of investments resulting from principal collections related to investment repayments or sales, the amortization of premiums, the exchange of one or more existing securities for one or more new securities and the movement of an existing portfolio company out of this category into a different category.

As of March 31, 2022, the Company had a 87%, 85%, 96%, 100%, 98% and 38% equity ownership interest in ChyronHego Corporation; Dynamic Product Tankers, LLC; Glacier Oil & Gas Corp. (f/k/a Miller Energy Resources, Inc.); Merx Aviation Finance, LLC; MSEA Tankers, LLC; and SHD Oil & Gas, LLC (f/k/a Spotted Hawk Development LLC), respectively.

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- (6) Aggregate gross unrealized gain and loss for federal income tax purposes is \$58,579 and \$303,980, respectively. Net unrealized loss is \$245,401 based on a tax cost of \$2,798,608.
- (7) Substantially all securities are pledged as collateral to our multi-currency revolving credit facility (the "Senior Secured Facility" as defined in **Note 6** to the financial statements). As such, these securities are not available as collateral to our general creditors.
- (8) The negative fair value is the result of the commitment being valued below par.
- (9) These are co-investments made with the Company's affiliates in accordance with the terms of the exemptive order the Company received from the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") permitting us to do so. (See **Note 3** to the financial statements for discussion of the exemptive order from the SEC.)
- (10) Other than the investments noted by this footnote, the fair value of the Company's investments is determined using unobservable inputs that are significant to the overall fair value measurement. See **Note 2** to the financial statements for more information regarding ASC 820, Fair Value Measurements ("ASC 820").
- (11) The maturity date for this investment was November 15, 2021. The investment is expected to be paid down in a series of payments subsequent to the stated maturity date.
- (12) Par amount is denominated in USD unless otherwise noted, Euro ("€"), British Pound ("£"), Canadian Dollar ("C\$"), and Australian Dollar ("A\$").
- (13) Non-income producing security.
- (14) Non-accrual status (See **Note 2** to the financial statements).
- (15) The underlying investments of AIC SPV Holdings II, LLC is a securitization in which the Company owns preferred shares representing 14.25% economic interest.
- (16) AIC Spotted Hawk Holdings, LLC, AIC SHD Holdings, LLC, AIC Pelican Holdings, LLC, AP Surf Investments, LLC and AIC SB Holdings LLC are wholly-owned special purpose vehicles which only hold investments of the underlying portfolio companies and have no other significant assets or liabilities. AIC Spotted Hawk Holdings, LLC holds equity and debt investments in SHD Oil & Gas, LLC. AIC SHD Holdings LLC holds equity investments in SHD Oil & Gas, LLC and equity investments in both Carbonfree Chemicals Holdings, LLC and Carbonfree Chemicals SA, LLC. AIC Pelican Holdings, LLC holds an equity investment in Pelican Energy, LLC. AP Surf Investments, LLC holds equity investments in Surf Opco, LLC. AIC SB Holdings LLC holds equity investments in Gainline Galaxy Holdings LLC.
- (17) Investments that the Company has determined are not "qualifying assets" under Section 55(a) of the 1940 Act. Under the 1940 Act, we may not acquire any non-qualifying asset unless, at the time such acquisition is made, qualifying assets represent at least 70% of our total assets. The status of these assets under the 1940 Act is subject to change. The Company monitors the status of these assets on an ongoing basis. As of March 31, 2022, non-qualifying assets represented approximately 11.00% of the total assets of the Company.
- (18) As of March 31, 2022, MSEA Tankers, LLC had various classes of limited liability interests outstanding of which the Company holds Class A-1 and Class A-2 units which are identical except that Class A-1 unit is voting and Class A-2 unit is non-voting. The units entitle the Company to appoint two out of three managers to the board of managers.
- (19) As of March 31, 2022, Dynamic Product Tankers, LLC had various classes of limited liability interests outstanding of which the Company holds Class A-1 and Class A-3 units which are identical except that Class A-1 unit is voting and Class A-3 unit is non-voting. The units entitle the Company to appoint three out of five managers to the board of managers.
- (20) As of March 31, 2022, there were letters of credit issued and outstanding through the Company under this first lien senior secured revolving loan.
- (21) The undrawn portion of these committed revolvers and delayed draw term loans includes a commitment and unused fee rate.
- (22) A letter of credit associated with this investment has been issued through the Company's Senior Secured Facility. In the event of draw of funds the related funding would be pro-rated for all existing lenders in the investment.

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(23) As of March 31, 2022, the Company had the following commitments to fund various revolving and delayed draw senior secured and subordinated loans, including commitments to issue letters of credit through a financial intermediary on behalf of certain portfolio companies. Such commitments are subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions set forth in the documents governing these loans and letters of credit and there can be no assurance that such conditions will be satisfied. See **Note 8** to the financial statements for further information on revolving and delayed draw loan commitments, including commitments to issue letters of credit, related to certain portfolio companies.

Name of Issuer	Total Commitment	Drawn Commitment	Letters of Credit **	Undrawn Commitment
A&V Holdings Midco, LLC	\$ 1,505	\$ —	\$ —	1,505
Activ Software Holdings, LLC	2,407	—	—	2,407
Alpinex Opco, LLC	5,585	—	—	5,585
AMI US Holdings Inc.	2,907	1,163	—	1,744
Analogic Corporation	1,826	1,304	—	522
AQ Sunshine, Inc.	5,039	286	23	4,730
Banner Buyer, LLC	4,387	645	—	3,742
Beacon Mobility Corp.	68,713	674	28,335	39,704
Berner Food & Beverage, LLC	2,881	1,325	—	1,556
Bird US Opco, LLC	25,680	—	—	25,680
Cerus Corporation	1,500	672	—	828
ChyronHego Corporation	8,000	7,156	—	844
Club Car Wash Operating, LLC	8,971	—	—	8,971
Compu-Link Corporation	2,273	—	—	2,273
Digital.ai Software Holdings, Inc.	2,419	806	—	1,613
EHL Merger Sub, LLC	4,155	—	—	4,155
Eldrickco Limited*	6,088	467	—	5,621
EmpiRx Health LLC	909	—	—	909
Erickson Inc	36,000	27,388	960	7,652
First Heritage Credit, LLC	9,000	1,160	—	7,840
Flock SPV I, LLC	8,000	1,867	—	6,133
Forge Biologics, Inc.	23,334	—	—	23,334
FPG Services, LLC	6,810	—	—	6,810
Gabriel Partners, LLC	665	133	—	532
GB001, Inc.	24,000	—	—	24,000
Go Car Wash Management Corp.	2,439	—	—	2,439
Graffiti Buyer, Inc.	3,920	414	—	3,506
Guernsey Holdings SDI LA LLC	1,167	—	—	1,167
Gutter Buyer, Inc.	2,727	2,045	94	588
Heniff Holdco, LLC	3,925	1,374	281	2,270
High Street Buyer, Inc.	2,203	—	—	2,203
Hive Intermediate, LLC	2,326	—	—	2,326
HRO (Hero Digital) Holdings, LLC	10,213	—	31	10,182
HSI HALO Acquisition, Inc.	3,492	136	—	3,356
IMA Group Management Company, LLC	4,277	260	—	4,017
Jacent Strategic Merchandising	3,500	3,494	—	6
JF Acquisition, LLC	1,569	—	—	1,569
Kauffman Intermediate, LLC	1,243	311	—	932
KDC US Holdings	6,020	692	40	5,288
Keystone Acquisition Corp.	2,935	—	—	2,935
Kindeva Drug Delivery L.P.	167	150	—	17

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APOLLO INVESTMENT CORPORATION
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(In thousands, except share data)

Name of Issuer	Total Commitment	Drawn Commitment	Letters of Credit **	Undrawn Commitment
KL Charlie Acquisition Company	9,962	—	—	9,962
Kure Pain Holdings, Inc.	2,654	—	—	2,654
Lash OpCo, LLC	3,136	—	—	3,136
LendingPoint LLC	13,244	8,333	—	4,911
Lifelong Learner Holdings, LLC	2,985	2,982	—	3
Liqui-Box Holdings, Inc.	3,560	2,036	79	1,445
LS Clinical Services Holdings, Inc.	1,875	281	—	1,594
Magnate Holding Corp.	3,150	3,150	—	—
Mannkind Corporation	30,000	—	—	30,000
Marlin DTC-LS Midco 2, LLC	685	—	—	685
Maxor National Pharmacy Services, LLC	1,558	—	—	1,558
Medical Guardian, LLC	8,572	—	—	8,572
MEP-TS Midco, LLC	1,452	—	—	1,452
Merx Aviation Finance, LLC	275,177	275,000	177	—
Midwest Vision Partners Management, LLC	3,029	612	—	2,417
Momentx Corporation	1,257	—	—	1,257
Naviga Inc. (fka Newscycle Solutions, Inc.)	500	280	—	220
Nemo (BC) Bidco Pty Ltd*	174	—	—	174
New Era Technology, Inc.	3,147	612	—	2,535
Norvax, LLC	3,182	2,466	—	716
NW Entertainment, Inc.	3,078	3,078	—	—
Orchard Therapeutics PLC	22,333	—	—	22,333
Ortega National Parks, LLC	8,251	—	—	8,251
Pace Health Companies, LLC	500	—	105	395
Paladone Group Bidco Limited	3,295	—	—	3,295
Paladone Group Bidco Limited*	464	—	—	464
Papershop Holdco Inc.	3,082	1,524	—	1,558
Paragon 28, Inc.	4,500	—	—	4,500
Partner Therapeutics, Inc.	1,000	—	—	1,000
PHS Buyer, Inc.	2,000	400	—	1,600
Precision Refrigeration & Air Conditioning LLC	1,705	—	—	1,705
Premier Imaging, LLC	4,680	—	—	4,680
Project Comfort Buyer, Inc.	3,462	—	—	3,462
Protein For Pets Opco, LLC	2,219	—	—	2,219
Pro-Vigil Holding Company, LLC	3,733	—	—	3,733
Purchasing Power Funding I, LLC	9,113	1,142	—	7,971
Radius Health, Inc.	5,833	—	—	5,833
Roscoe Medical, Inc.	1,393	819	—	574
Shelby 2021 Holdings Corp.	2,436	—	—	2,436
SI Holdings, Inc.	3,413	427	—	2,986
Simeio Group Holdings, Inc.	1,731	—	—	1,731
Sirsi Corporation	429	—	—	429
Sonar Entertainment, Inc.	1,604	1,604	—	—
Springbrook Holding Company, LLC	1,463	—	—	1,463
Surf Opco, LLC	16,667	11,564	334	4,769

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Name of Issuer	Total Commitment	Drawn Commitment	Letters of Credit **	Undrawn Commitment
Telesoft Holdings, LLC	2,273	—	—	2,273
Ten-X, LLC	4,680	—	—	4,680
TGG TS Acquisition Company	1,750	750	—	1,000
The Emmes Company, LLC	2,449	2,449	—	—
THLP CO. LLC	4,494	1,202	79	3,213
Thomas Scientific, LLC	8,148	—	—	8,148
TNT Crust LLC	3,252	3,101	—	151
Truck-Lite Co., LLC	4,175	262	81	3,832
Turbo Buyer, Inc.	923	—	—	923
U.S. Auto Finance, Inc.	24,013	2,417	—	21,596
Ultimate Baked Goods Midco LLC	3,243	2,027	365	851
Unchained Labs, LLC	5,565	—	—	5,565
Upstack Holdco Inc.	6,600	—	110	6,490
USLS Acquisition, Inc.	1,608	750	94	764
WelldyneRX, LLC	1,923	—	—	1,923
Westfall Technik, Inc.	2,019	2,019	—	—
Wildcat BuyerCo, Inc.	1,854	—	—	1,854
Total Commitments	\$ 871,829	\$ 385,209	\$ 31,188	\$ 455,432

* These investments are in a foreign currency and the total commitment has been converted to USD using the March 31, 2022 exchange rate.

** For all letters of credit issued and outstanding on March 31, 2022, \$1,910 will expire in 2022, \$29,263 will expire in 2023 and \$15 will expire in 2024.

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(24) Securities that are exempt from registration under the Securities Act of 1933 (the "Securities Act"), and may be deemed to be "restricted securities" under the Securities Act. As of March 31, 2022, the aggregate fair value of these securities is \$135,545 or 13.50% of the Company's net assets. The acquisition dates of the restricted securities are as follows:

Issuer	Investment Type	Acquisition Date
1244311 B.C. Ltd.	Common Equity - Common Stock	9/30/2020
AIC SPV Holdings II, LLC	Preferred Equity - Preferred Stock	6/1/2017
BSP-TS, LP	Common Equity - Common Stock	12/14/2021
Carbonfree Chemicals Holdings LLC	Common Equity - Common Equity / Interest	11/19/2019
Carbonfree Chemicals SA LLC	Common Equity - Class B Units	11/1/2019
ChyronHego Corporation	Preferred Equity - Preferred Equity	12/29/2020
Dynamic Product Tankers, LLC	Common Equity - Class A Units	4/8/2015
FCP-Hive Holdings, LLC	Common Equity - Common Stock	9/22/2021
FCP-Hive Holdings, LLC	Preferred Equity - Preferred Equity	9/22/2021
Gainline Galaxy Holdings LLC	Common Equity - Common Stock	11/12/2021
Glacier Oil & Gas Corp. (f/k/a Miller Energy Resources, Inc.)	Common Equity - Common Stock	3/29/2016
Graffiti Parent, LP	Common Equity - Common Stock	8/10/2021
HRO Holdings I LP	Common Equity - Common Stock	11/18/2021
Merx Aviation Finance, LLC	Common Equity - Membership Interests	7/1/2021
MSEA Tankers LLC	Common Equity - Class A Units	12/12/2014
Owl Parent Holdings, LLC	Common Equity - Common Stock	2/4/2022
Paladone Group Holdings Limited	Common Equity - Common Stock	11/12/2021
Pelican Energy, LLC	Common Equity - Membership Interests	3/28/2012
Renew Financial LLC (f/k/a Renewable Funding, LLC)	Preferred Equity - Series E Preferred Stock	12/23/2020
Renew Financial LLC (f/k/a Renewable Funding, LLC)	Preferred Equity - Series D Preferred Stock	10/1/2015
Renew Financial LLC (f/k/a Renewable Funding, LLC)	Preferred Equity - Series B Preferred Stock	4/9/2014
Renew JV LLC	Common Equity - Membership Interests	9/5/2019
RMCF IV CIV XXXV, L.P.	Common Equity - Common Stock	6/8/2021
SHD Oil & Gas, LLC	Common Equity - Series C Units	12/27/2012
SHD Oil & Gas, LLC	Common Equity - Series A Units	11/18/2016
SMC IR Holdings, LLC	Common Equity - Common Stock	3/8/2022

(25) The interest rate on these loans is subject to Prime, which as of March 31, 2022 was 3.50%

(26) The interest rate on these loans is subject to 1 month LIBOR, which as of March 31, 2022 was 0.45%

(27) The interest rate on these loans is subject to SOFR, which as of March 31, 2022 was 0.29%

(28) The interest rate on these loans is subject to 3 months LIBOR, which as of March 31, 2022 was 0.96%

(29) The interest rate on these loans is subject to 6 months LIBOR, which as of March 31, 2022 was 1.47%

(30) The interest rate on these loans is subject to 12 months LIBOR, which as of March 31, 2022 was 2.10%

(31) The interest rate on these loans is subject to SONIA, which as of March 31, 2022 was 0.69%

(32) The interest rate on these loans is subject to 6 months BBSW, which as of March 31, 2022 was 0.71%

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APOLLO INVESTMENT CORPORATION
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(33) The following shows the composition of the Company's portfolio at cost by control designation, investment type and industry as of March 31, 2022:

Industry	First Lien - Secured Debt	Second Lien - Secured Debt	Unsecured Debt	Structured Products and Other	Preferred Equity	Common Equity/Interests	Warrants	Total
Non-Controlled / Non-Affiliated Investments								
Advertising, Printing & Publishing	\$ 41,379	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	432	\$ —	41,811
Aerospace & Defense	27,378	—	—	—	—	—	—	27,378
Automotive	54,077	23,605	—	—	—	350	—	78,032
Aviation and Consumer Transport	17,179	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,179
Beverage, Food & Tobacco	127,010	—	—	—	448	2,208	—	129,666
Business Services	213,118	68,216	—	—	89	1,890	—	283,313
Chemicals, Plastics & Rubber	23,041	—	—	—	—	—	—	23,041
Construction & Building	30,116	—	—	—	—	500	—	30,616
Consumer Goods – Durable	15,712	—	—	—	—	107	—	15,819
Consumer Goods – Non-Durable	72,959	1,716	—	—	462	2,134	—	77,271
Consumer Services	173,065	—	—	—	—	—	—	173,065
Diversified Investment Vehicles, Banking, Finance, Real Estate	44,427	—	—	—	—	—	—	44,427
Education	36,322	—	—	—	—	—	—	36,322
Energy – Electricity	7,231	—	—	—	5,623	4	—	12,858
Environmental Industries	8,129	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,129
Healthcare & Pharmaceuticals	402,558	—	—	—	333	1,015	135	404,041
High Tech Industries	283,974	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	284,974
Hotel, Gaming, Leisure, Restaurants	19,648	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,648
Insurance	79,842	—	—	—	—	—	—	79,842
Manufacturing, Capital Equipment	27,954	7,959	—	—	11,850	250	—	48,013
Media – Diversified & Production	40,598	—	—	—	—	—	—	40,598
Retail	31,040	—	—	—	—	—	—	31,040
Telecommunications	—	7,119	—	—	—	—	—	7,119
Transportation – Cargo, Distribution	45,174	—	—	—	—	—	—	45,174
Wholesale	41,735	—	—	—	—	797	—	42,532
Total Non-Controlled / Non-Affiliated Investments	\$ 1,863,666	\$ 108,615	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 18,805	\$ 10,687	\$ 135	2,001,908
Non-Controlled / Affiliated Investments								
Chemicals, Plastics & Rubber	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	78,729	\$ —	78,729
Consumer Goods – Durable	4,263	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	5,263
Diversified Investment Vehicles, Banking, Finance, Real Estate	—	—	—	16,998	—	—	—	16,998
Energy – Electricity	—	—	—	—	16,347	467	—	16,814
Energy – Oil & Gas	—	—	—	—	—	13,062	—	13,062
Total Non-Controlled / Affiliated Investments	\$ 4,263	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 16,998	\$ 16,347	\$ 93,258	\$ —	130,866
Controlled Investments								
Aviation and Consumer Transport	\$ 275,000	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	35,800	\$ —	310,800
Energy – Oil & Gas	24,728	7,458	—	—	—	75,555	—	107,741
High Tech Industries	93,824	—	—	—	6,000	—	—	99,824
Transportation – Cargo, Distribution	—	—	—	—	—	94,690	—	94,690
Total Controlled Investments	\$ 393,552	\$ 7,458	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 6,000	\$ 206,045	\$ —	613,055
Total	\$ 2,261,481	\$ 116,073	\$ —	\$ 16,998	\$ 41,152	\$ 309,990	\$ 135	2,745,829

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APOLLO INVESTMENT CORPORATION SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS March 31, 2022 (In thousands, except share data)

(34) The following shows the composition of the Company's portfolio at fair value by control designation, investment type and industry as of March 31, 2022:

Industry	First Lien - Secured Debt	Second Lien - Secured Debt	Unsecured Debt	Structured Products and Other	Preferred Equity	Common Equity/Interests	Warrants	Total	% of Net Assets
Non-Controlled / Non-Affiliated Investments									
Advertising, Printing & Publishing	\$ 41,717	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 565	\$ —	\$ 42,282	4.2 %
Aerospace & Defense	27,027	—	—	—	—	—	—	27,027	2.7 %
Automotive	53,304	19,725	—	—	—	420	—	73,449	7.3 %
Aviation and Consumer Transport	17,271	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,271	1.7 %
Beverage, Food & Tobacco	126,777	—	—	—	484	3,081	—	130,342	13.0 %
Business Services	212,157	55,508	—	—	89	2,483	—	270,237	26.9 %
Chemicals, Plastics & Rubber	22,786	—	—	—	—	—	—	22,786	2.3 %
Construction & Building	30,182	—	—	—	—	1,226	—	31,408	3.1 %
Consumer Goods – Durable	15,858	—	—	—	—	505	—	16,363	1.6 %
Consumer Goods – Non-durable	72,874	1,957	—	—	37	2,018	—	76,886	7.7 %
Consumer Services	174,245	—	—	—	—	—	—	174,245	17.3 %
Diversified Investment Vehicles, Banking, Finance, Real Estate	44,603	—	—	—	—	—	—	44,603	4.4 %
Education	39,059	—	—	—	—	—	—	39,059	3.9 %
Energy – Electricity	1,874	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,874	0.2 %
Environmental Industries	8,226	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,226	0.8 %
Healthcare & Pharmaceuticals	402,851	—	—	—	343	3,004	99	406,297	40.4 %
High Tech Industries	284,533	—	—	—	—	1,430	—	285,963	28.4 %
Hotel, Gaming, Leisure, Restaurants	19,643	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,643	2.0 %
Insurance	80,147	—	—	—	—	—	—	80,147	8.0 %
Manufacturing, Capital Equipment	27,539	7,607	—	—	8,313	182	—	43,641	4.3 %
Media – Diversified & Production	40,146	—	—	—	—	—	—	40,146	4.0 %
Retail	31,184	—	—	—	—	—	—	31,184	3.1 %
Telecommunications	—	6,843	—	—	—	—	—	6,843	0.7 %
Transportation – Cargo, Distribution	44,941	—	—	—	—	—	—	44,941	4.5 %
Wholesale	42,055	—	—	—	—	729	—	42,784	4.3 %
Total Non-Controlled / Non-Affiliated Investments	\$ 1,860,999	\$ 91,640	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 9,266	\$ 15,643	\$ 99	\$ 1,977,647	196.8 %
% of Net Assets	185.2 %	9.1 %	— %	— %	0.9 %	1.6 %	— %	196.8 %	
Non-Controlled / Affiliated Investments									
Chemicals, Plastics & Rubber	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 42,117	\$ —	\$ 42,117	4.1 %
Consumer Goods – Durable	3,992	—	—	—	—	976	—	4,968	0.5 %
Diversified Investment Vehicles, Banking, Finance, Real Estate	—	—	—	10,038	—	—	—	10,038	1.0 %
Energy – Electricity	—	—	—	—	5,343	613	—	5,956	0.6 %
Energy – Oil & Gas	—	—	—	—	—	630	—	630	0.1 %
Total Non-Controlled / Affiliated Investments	\$ 3,992	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 10,038	\$ 5,343	\$ 44,336	\$ —	\$ 63,709	6.3 %
% of Net Assets	0.4 %	— %	— %	1.0 %	0.5 %	4.4 %	— %	6.3 %	
Controlled Investments									
Aviation and Consumer Transport	\$ 275,000	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 23,509	\$ —	\$ 298,509	29.7 %
Energy – Oil & Gas	25,470	6,204	—	—	—	4,652	—	36,326	3.6 %
High Tech Industries	94,045	—	—	—	15,553	—	—	109,598	10.9 %
Transportation – Cargo, Distribution	—	—	—	—	—	37,384	—	37,384	3.7 %
Total Controlled Investments	\$ 394,515	\$ 6,204	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 15,553	\$ 65,545	\$ —	\$ 481,817	47.9 %
% of Net Assets	39.3 %	0.6 %	— %	— %	1.5 %	6.5 %	— %	47.9 %	
Total	\$ 2,259,506	\$ 97,844	\$ —	\$ 10,038	\$ 30,162	\$ 125,524	\$ 99	\$ 2,523,173	251.0 %
% of Net Assets	224.9 %	9.7 %	— %	1.0 %	2.9 %	12.5 %	0.0 %	251.0 %	

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Industry Classification	Percentage of Total Investments (at Fair Value) as of March 31, 2022
Healthcare & Pharmaceuticals	16.1%
High Tech Industries	15.7%
Aviation and Consumer Transport	12.5%
Business Services	10.7%
Consumer Services	6.9%
Beverage, Food & Tobacco	5.2%
Transportation – Cargo, Distribution	3.3%
Insurance	3.2%
Consumer Goods – Non-durable	3.0%
Automotive	2.9%
Chemicals, Plastics & Rubber	2.6%
Diversified Investment Vehicles, Banking, Finance, Real Estate	2.2%
Manufacturing, Capital Equipment	1.7%
Wholesale	1.7%
Advertising, Printing & Publishing	1.7%
Media – Diversified & Production	1.6%
Education	1.5%
Energy – Oil & Gas	1.5%
Construction & Building	1.2%
Retail	1.2%
Aerospace & Defense	1.1%
Consumer Goods – Durable	0.8%
Hotel, Gaming, Leisure, Restaurants	0.8%
Environmental Industries	0.3%
Energy – Electricity	0.3%
Telecommunications	0.3%
Total Investments	100.0%

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APOLLO INVESTMENT CORPORATION
SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS
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Industry / Company	Investment Type	Interest Rate (20)	Maturity Date	Par/Shares (12)	Cost (28)	Fair Value (1) (29)	
Advertising, Printing & Publishing							
FingerPaint Marketing							
KL Charlie Acquisition Company	First Lien Secured Debt	7.25% (3M L+625, 1.00% Floor)	12/30/26	\$ 18,653	\$ 18,292	\$ 18,467	(9)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	12/30/26	2,190	(29)	(22)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Delayed Draw	1.00% Unfunded	12/30/26	4,380	(29)	(44)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
KL Charlie Co-Invest, L.P.	Common Equity - Common Stock	N/A	N/A	218,978 Shares	219	239	(9)(13)(25)
					18,453	18,640	
Simplifi Holdings, Inc.							
Simplifi Holdings, Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt	7.25% (6M L+625, 1.00% Floor)	08/02/25	38,440	37,919	37,867	(9)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	8.50% (P+525)	08/02/25	1,440	1,440	1,418	(9)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	08/02/25	960	(40)	(14)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
					39,319	39,271	
					\$ 57,772	\$ 57,911	
Total Advertising, Printing & Publishing							
Aerospace & Defense							
Erickson Inc							
Erickson Inc	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	9.00% (3M L+750, 1.50% Floor)	04/28/22	\$ 30,469	\$ 30,469	\$ 30,012	(9)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	04/28/22	4,091	(101)	(61)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Letters of Credit	7.50%	04/23/21 - 11/23/22	1,440	—	(21)	(8)(9)(23)
					30,368	29,930	
Total Aerospace & Defense							
Automotive							
Crowne Automotive							
Van-Form Group, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	11.00% (7.00% Cash plus 4.00% PIK)	02/02/23	\$ 5,860	\$ 901	\$ 293	(9)(14)
Van-Form Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt	11.00% (7.00% Cash plus 4.00% PIK)	02/02/23	2,110	391	105	(9)(14)
					1,292	398	
K&N Parent, Inc.							
K&N Parent, Inc.	Second Lien Secured Debt	9.75% (3M L+875, 1.00% Floor)	10/21/24	23,765	23,549	21,982	
Truck-Lite Co., LLC							
TL Lighting Holdings, LLC	Common Equity - Equity	N/A	N/A	350 Shares	350	345	(9)(13)
Truck-Lite Co., LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	7.25% (3M L+625, 1.00% Floor)	12/14/26	28,585	28,029	28,088	(9)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	7.25% (3M L+625, 1.00% Floor)	12/13/24	1,526	1,526	1,508	(9)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	12/13/24	1,432	(53)	(17)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Letters of Credit	6.25%	11/30/21 - 12/21/21	94	—	(1)	(8)(9)(23)
					29,852	29,923	
					\$ 54,693	\$ 52,303	
Total Automotive							

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Aviation and Consumer Transport						
Merx Aviation Finance, LLC						
Merx Aviation Finance, LLC (5)	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	10.00%	10/31/23	\$ 190,500	\$ 190,500	\$ 190,500 (23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Letter of Credit	2.25%	07/13/21	177	—	— (23)
	Common Equity - Membership Interests	N/A	N/A	N/A	120,300	125,061 (25)
					310,800	315,561
Primeflight						
PrimeFlight Aviation Services, Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt	6.50% (1M L+550, 1.00% Floor)	05/09/24	17,478	17,229	17,088 (9)
Total Aviation and Consumer Transport					\$ 328,029	\$ 332,649
Beverage, Food & Tobacco						
Bolthouse Farms						
Wm. Bolthouse Farms, Inc.	Common Equity - Common Stock	N/A	N/A	1,000,000 Shares	\$ 1,001	\$ 1,070 (13)
Eagle Foods						
Eagle Foods Family Group, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	7.50% (3M L+650, 1.00% Floor)	06/14/24	23,458	23,317	23,224 (9)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	7.50% (3M L+650, 1.00% Floor)	06/14/23	750	750	742 (9)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	06/14/23	3,000	(19)	(30) (8)(9) (21)(23)
					24,048	23,936
Florida Food Products, Inc.						
Florida Food Products, Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt	7.50% (3M L+650, 1.00% Floor)	09/08/25	22,705	22,345	22,592 (9)
	First Lien Secured Debt	8.25% (3M L+725, 1.00% Floor)	09/08/25	2,977	2,795	2,977 (9)
Florida Food Products, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	7.50% (3M L+650, 1.00% Floor)	09/06/23	479	479	477 (9)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	09/06/23	1,233	(21)	(6) (8)(9) (21)(23)
					25,598	26,040
Orgain, Inc.						
Butterfly Fighter Co-Invest, L.P.	Common Equity - Membership Interests	N/A	N/A	1,000,000 Shares	1,005	1,275 (13)
TNT Crust LLC						
TNT Crust LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	7.75% (3M L+675, 1.00% Floor)	11/06/23	20,473	20,223	20,166 (9)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	7.75% (3M L+675, 1.00% Floor)	11/06/23	325	325	320 (9)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	7.75% (1M L+675, 1.00% Floor)	11/06/23	813	813	801 (9)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	11/06/23	2,114	(36)	(32) (8)(9) (21)(23)
	Common Equity - Series A Units	N/A	N/A	244 Shares	30	276 (9)(13)
					21,355	21,531

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Turkey Hill							
IC Holdings LLC	Common Equity - Series A Units	N/A	N/A	169 Shares	169	351	(9)(13)
THLP CO. LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	7.00% (12M L+600, 1.00% Floor)	05/30/25	2,787	2,763	2,759	(9)
	First Lien Secured Debt	8.25% (P+500)	05/30/25	1	1	1	(9)
	First Lien Secured Debt	7.00% (2M L+600, 1.00% Floor)	05/30/25	19,562	19,290	19,366	(9)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	8.25% (P+500)	05/31/24	2,360	2,360	2,336	(9)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	05/31/24	2,135	(57)	(21)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Delayed Draw	1.00% Unfunded	05/30/25	2,809	(39)	(28)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
					24,487	24,764	
			Total Beverage, Food & Tobacco		\$ 97,494	\$ 98,616	
Business Services							
Access Information							
Access CIG, LLC	Second Lien Secured Debt	7.87% (1M L+775)	02/27/26	\$ 15,900	\$ 15,807	\$ 15,709	
Ambrosia Buyer Corp.							
Ambrosia Buyer Corp.	Second Lien Secured Debt	9.00%	08/28/25	21,429	20,536	12,795	(14)
AML Rightsource							
Gabriel Partners, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	7.25% (6M L+625, 1.00% Floor)	09/21/26	10,176	9,945	9,971	(9)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	7.25% (6M L+625, 1.00% Floor)	09/21/26	443	443	435	(9)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	09/21/26	222	(15)	(4)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
					10,373	10,402	
Claritas							
Claritas, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	7.00% (3M L+600, 1.00% Floor)	12/21/23	3,746	3,724	3,708	(9)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	7.00% (3M L+600, 1.00% Floor)	12/21/23	129	129	128	(9)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	12/21/23	902	(6)	(9)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
					3,847	3,827	
Continuum							
Continuum Global Solutions, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	6.50% (1M L+550, 1.00% Floor)	02/15/22	5,317	5,317	5,224	(9)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	02/15/22	14,683	(142)	(257)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
	Preferred Equity - Preferred Equity	N/A	N/A	775 Shares	78	78	(9)(13)
					5,253	5,045	
Education Personnel							
Arthur Bidco Limited	First Lien Secured Debt	6.00% (1M GBPL+550, 0.50% Floor)	08/31/24	£ 4,035	5,162	5,309	(9)(17)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	6.00% (1M GBPL+550, 0.50% Floor)	08/31/24	£ 1,471	1,881	1,933	(9)(17)(23)
					7,043	7,242	
Electro Rent Corporation							
Electro Rent Corporation	Second Lien Secured Debt	10.00% (3M L+900, 1.00% Floor)	01/31/25	34,235	33,672	33,722	(9)

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Elo Touch							
TGG TS Acquisition Company	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	12/14/23	1,750	—	(33)	(8)(21)(23)
Ensemble Health							
EHL Merger Sub, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.25% Unfunded	08/01/24	4,155	(254)	(140)	(8)(21)(23)
Jacent							
Jacent Strategic Merchandising	First Lien Secured Debt	6.75% (3M L+575, 1.00% Floor)	04/23/24	22,352	22,146	21,896	(9)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	6.75% (3M L+575, 1.00% Floor)	04/23/24	2,567	2,567	2,514	(9)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	04/23/24	933	(32)	(19)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
	Common Equity - Common Stock	N/A	N/A	5,000 Shares	500	313	(9)(13)
JSM Equity Investors, L.P.	Preferred Equity - Class P Partnership Units	N/A	N/A	114 Shares	11	11	(9)(13)(25)
					25,192	24,715	
Jones & Frank							
JF Acquisition, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	6.50% (12M L+550, 1.00% Floor)	07/31/24	13,139	12,963	12,965	(9)
	First Lien Secured Debt	6.50% (3M L+550, 1.00% Floor)	07/31/24	169	167	167	(9)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	6.50% (1M L+550, 1.00% Floor)	07/31/24	628	628	619	(9)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	6.50% (12M L+550, 1.00% Floor)	07/31/24	628	628	619	(9)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	07/31/24	314	(21)	(4)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
					14,365	14,366	
MAKS							
Trident Bideo Limited	First Lien Secured Debt	6.50% (6M L+550, 1.00% Floor)	11/08/25	34,562	33,765	34,013	(9)(17)
McLarens							
Margaux Acquisition Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt	6.75% (3M L+575, 1.00% Floor)	12/19/24	23,054	22,766	22,876	(9)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	12/19/24	1,601	(20)	(12)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
Margaux UK Finance Limited	First Lien Secured Debt	6.75% (3M GBPL+575, 1.00% Floor)	12/19/24	£ 7,183	8,965	9,835	(9)(17)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	12/19/24	£ 541	(8)	(6)	(8)(9)(17)(21)(23)
					31,703	32,693	
Naviga							
Naviga Inc. (fka Newscycle Solutions, Inc.)	First Lien Secured Debt	8.00% (3M L+700, 1.00% Floor)	12/29/22	11,024	10,910	10,914	(9)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	8.00% (1M L+700, 1.00% Floor)	12/29/22	240	240	238	(9)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	12/29/22	260	(4)	(3)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Delayed Draw	1.00% Unfunded	12/29/22	1,282	(15)	(13)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
					11,131	11,136	

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PSI Services, LLC							
Lifelong Learner Holdings, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	6.75% (3M L+575, 1.00% Floor)	10/19/26	32,536	32,005	31,420	(9)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	6.75% (3M L+575, 1.00% Floor)	10/20/25	1,039	1,039	1,009	(9)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	10/20/25	1,946	(45)	(57)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Delayed Draw	1.00% Unfunded	10/19/26	2,388	(19)	(82)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
					32,980	32,290	
RA Outdoors, LLC (Active Outdoors)							
RA Outdoors, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	5.75% (6M L+475, 1.00% Floor)	09/11/24	6,525	6,461	6,460	(9)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	09/09/22	1,200	(7)	—	(9)(21)(23)
	Second Lien Secured Debt	9.75% (6M L+875, 1.00% Floor)	09/11/25	31,950	31,504	31,311	(9)
					37,958	37,771	
Soliant							
Soliant Health, Inc.	Common Equity - Membership Interests	N/A	N/A	300 Shares	300	374	(9)(13)
Soliant Holdings, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	6.50% (1M L+550, 1.00% Floor)	12/31/26	16,274	16,007	16,274	(9)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	12/31/24	1,936	(29)	—	(9)(21)(23)
					16,278	16,648	
Transplace Holdings, Inc.							
Transplace Holdings, Inc.	Second Lien Secured Debt	9.75% (3M L+875, 1.00% Floor)	10/06/25	8,599	8,476	8,513	
US Legal Support							
US Legal Support Investment Holdings, LLC	Common Equity - Series A-1 Units	N/A	N/A	631,972 Shares	632	474	(9)(13)
USLS Acquisition, Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt	6.75% (3M L+575, 1.00% Floor)	12/02/24	24,250	23,948	22,785	(9)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	12/02/24	1,508	(20)	(93)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Letters of Credit	5.75%	05/23/21 - 12/31/21	100	—	(6)	(8)(9)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Delayed Draw	0.50% Unfunded	12/02/24	670	(7)	(24)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
					24,553	23,136	
				Total Business Services	\$ 332,678	\$ 323,850	
Chemicals, Plastics & Rubber							
Carbonfree Chemicals SPE I LLC (f/k/a Maxus Capital Carbon SPE I LLC)							
Carbonfree Chemicals Holdings LLC (4)	Common Equity - Common Equity / Interest	N/A	N/A	2,288 Shares	\$ 45,391	\$ 25,424	(13)(16)(25)
Carbonfree Chemicals SA LLC (4)	Common Equity - Class B Units	N/A	N/A	3,152 Shares	32,434	—	(3)(13)(16)(25)
					77,825	25,424	
Niacet Corporation							
Hare Bidco, Inc.	Second Lien Secured Debt	9.75% (1M E+875, 1.00% Floor)	08/01/24	€ 11,351	12,165	13,307	

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Westfall Technik, Inc.							
Westfall Technik, Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt	7.25% (1M L+625, 1.00% Floor)	09/13/24	15,777	15,588	15,355	(9)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	7.25% (1M L+625, 1.00% Floor)	09/13/24	1,750	1,750	1,702	(9)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	09/13/24	269	(23)	(7)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
					17,315	17,050	
					<u>\$ 107,305</u>	<u>\$ 55,781</u>	
Total Chemicals, Plastics & Rubber							
Construction & Building							
Englert							
Gutter Buyer, Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt	7.25% (1M L+625, 1.00% Floor)	03/06/25	\$ 28,629	\$ 28,267	\$ 28,022	(9)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	8.50% (P+525)	03/06/24	409	409	401	(9)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	03/06/24	2,279	(40)	(43)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Letter of Credit	6.25%	07/01/21	39	—	(1)	(8)(9)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Delayed Draw	1.00% Unfunded	03/06/25	55	(33)	(1)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
Gutter Holdings, LP	Common Equity - Common Stock	N/A	N/A	500 Shares	500	1,128	(9)(13)
					<u>\$ 29,103</u>	<u>\$ 29,506</u>	
Total Construction & Building							
Consumer Goods - Durable							
A&V							
A&V Holdings Midco, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	6.38% (3M L+538, 1.00% Floor)	03/10/27	\$ 10,854	\$ 10,514	\$ 10,550	
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.375% Unfunded	03/10/25	1,505	(107)	(89)	(8)(21)(23)
					10,407	10,461	
KDC							
KDC US Holdings	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	3.11% (1M L+300)	12/21/23	2,696	2,696	2,635	(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.38% Unfunded	12/21/23	3,270	—	(74)	(8)(21)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Letter of Credit	3.00%	11/06/21 - 03/16/22	50	—	(1)	(8)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Letters of Credit	3.00%	02/05/22	£ 4	—	—	(23)
					2,696	2,560	
KLO Holdings, LLC							
1244311 B.C. Ltd. (4)	First Lien Secured Debt	6.00% (1M L+500, 1.00% Floor)	09/25/25	2,993	2,993	2,857	(17)
	First Lien Secured Debt	6.00% (3M L+500 PIK, 1.00% Floor)	09/25/25	1,016	1,016	965	(17)
	Common Equity - Common Stock	N/A	N/A	1,000,032 Shares	1,000	1,719	(2)(13)(17)(25)
9357-5991 Quebec Inc. (4)	First Lien Secured Debt	11.25% (3M L+775 Cash plus 2.00% PIK)	04/07/22	3,945	—	—	(14)
					<u>5,009</u>	<u>5,541</u>	

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Liqui-Box						
Liqui-Box Holdings, Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	5.50% (3M L+450, 1.00% Floor)	02/26/25	1,661	1,661	1,660 (23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	6.75% (P+350)	02/26/25	190	190	190 (23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	5.50% (1M L+450, 1.00% Floor)	02/26/25	475	475	474 (23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	02/26/25	1,161	(28)	(1) (8)(21) (23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Letter of Credit	4.50%	06/30/21	€ 42	—	— (23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Letters of Credit	4.50%	09/27/21 - 12/31/24	32	—	— (23)
					2,298	2,323
NSI Industries						
Wildcat BuyerCo, Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt	6.25% (3M L+525, 1.00% Floor)	02/27/26	7,174	6,878	7,074
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	02/27/26	717	(13)	(10) (8)(21) (23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Letter of Credit	5.25%	08/30/21	8	—	— (23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Delayed Draw	1.00% Unfunded	02/27/26	2,029	(29)	(28) (8)(21) (23)
Wildcat Parent LP	Common Equity - Common Stock	N/A	N/A	1,070 Shares	107	141 (13)
					6,943	7,177
Sorenson Holdings, LLC	Common Equity - Membership Interests	N/A	N/A	587 Shares	—	484 (10)(13)
Sorenson Holdings, LLC						
Total Consumer Goods – Durable					\$ 27,353	\$ 28,546
Consumer Goods – Non-durable						
3D Protein						
Protein For Pets Opco, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	5.50% (3M L+450, 1.00% Floor)	11/28/25	\$ 11,487	\$ 11,322	\$ 11,429 (9)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	05/31/24	2,219	(37)	(11) (8)(9) (21)(23)
					11,285	11,418
Beauty Industry Group (BIG)						
BIG Buyer, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	7.50% (6M L+650, 1.00% Floor)	11/20/23	19,428	19,121	19,247 (9)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	7.50% (1M L+650, 1.00% Floor)	11/20/23	722	722	708 (9)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	11/20/23	1,083	(29)	(22) (8)(9) (21)(23)
					19,814	19,933
Dan Dee						
Project Comfort Buyer, Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt	8.00% (3M L+700, 1.00% Floor)	02/01/25	22,435	22,003	21,457 (9)
	First Lien Secured Debt	8.00% (12M L+700, 1.00% Floor)	02/01/25	3,848	3,789	3,680 (9)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	02/01/24	3,462	(59)	(161) (8)(9) (21)(23)
	Preferred Equity - Preferred Equity	N/A	N/A	461,538 Shares	462	212 (9)(13)
					26,195	25,188

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LashCo						
Lash OpCo, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	9.25% (P+600)	03/18/26	10,223	9,988	9,943 (9)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	09/18/25	697	(16)	(19) (8)(9) (21)(23)
					9,972	9,924
Olaplex						
Olaplex, Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt	7.50% (1M L+650, 1.00% Floor)	01/08/26	12,300	12,104	12,210 (9)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	01/08/25	2,300	(35)	(19) (8)(9) (21)(23)
					12,069	12,191
Sequential Brands Group, Inc.						
Sequential Brands Group, Inc.	Second Lien Secured Debt	9.75% (1M L+875, 1.00% Floor)	02/07/24	12,837	12,777	10,536 (17)
			Total Consumer Goods – Non-durable		\$ 92,112	\$ 89,190
Consumer Services						
Clarus Commerce						
Marlin DTC-LS Midco 2, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	7.50% (6M L+650, 1.00% Floor)	07/01/25	\$ 19,127	\$ 18,817	\$ 18,744
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	07/01/25	685	(8)	(14) (8)(21) (23)
					18,809	18,730
First Heritage						
First Heritage Credit, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	4.87% (1M L+475)	04/02/22	18,000	17,945	17,883 (9)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	5.62% (1M L+550)	04/02/22	747	747	743 (9)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	04/02/22	3,003	(13)	(18) (8)(9) (21)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Delayed Draw	0.50% Unfunded	04/02/22	8,250	(33)	(54) (8)(9) (21)(23)
					18,646	18,554
Go Car Wash						
Go Car Wash Management Corp.	First Lien Secured Debt	6.75% (1M L+575, 1.00% Floor)	12/31/26	1,838	1,808	1,796 (9)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	12/31/26	417	(5)	(9) (8)(9) (21)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Delayed Draw	0.50% Unfunded	12/31/26	2,742	(17)	(62) (8)(9) (21)(23)
					1,786	1,725
Lending Point						
LendingPoint LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	11.50% (3M L+1050, 1.00% Floor)	12/30/25	11,375	11,267	11,253 (9)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	6.75% (3M L+575, 1.00% Floor)	12/30/25	1,000	991	989 (9)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Delayed Draw	1.00% Unfunded	12/30/25	6,125	(58)	(66) (8)(9) (21)(23)
					12,200	12,176
Nutrisystem						
Nutrisystem, Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt	7.50% (1M L+650, 1.00% Floor)	12/08/25	8,800	8,634	8,663
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	12/08/25	200	(4)	(3) (8)(21) (23)
					8,630	8,660

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Only About Children							
Nemo (BC) Bidco Pty Ltd	First Lien Secured Debt	7.75% (1M BBSW+675, 1.00% Floor)	04/06/24	A\$ 6,768	4,938	4,949	(17)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Delayed Draw	3.04% Unfunded	04/06/24	A\$ 232	(6)	(7)	(8)(17)(21)(23)
					4,932	4,942	
Paper Source							
Paper Source, Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt	8.00% (3M L+700, 1.00% Floor)	05/22/24	11,322	11,179	8,831	(9)
	First Lien Secured Debt	11.00% (1M L+1000, 1.00% Floor)	06/30/21	1,691	1,691	1,691	(9)
	First Lien Secured Debt	13.00% (3M L+1200, 1.00% Floor)	02/26/21	556	556	434	(9)(11)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	8.00% (3M L+700, 1.00% Floor)	05/22/24	3,082	3,044	2,404	(9)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Delayed Draw	0.00% Unfunded	06/30/21	1,597	(75)	—	(9)(21)(23)
	Preferred Equity - Preferred Equity	N/A	N/A	658 Shares	—	—	(9)(13)(25)
	Common Equity - Class A Common Stock	N/A	N/A	20,548 Shares	—	—	(9)(13)(25)
					16,395	13,360	
Pinstripe Holdings, LLC							
Pinstripe Holdings, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	7.00% (1M L+600, 1.00% Floor)	01/17/25	6,860	6,773	6,798	
The Club Company							
Eldrickoo Limited	First Lien Secured Debt	6.75% (6M GBPL+625 PIK, 0.50% Floor)	11/21/25	£ 10,976	13,797	14,336	(9)(17)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	6.75% (6M GBPL+625 PIK, 0.50% Floor)	05/21/25	£ 356	410	464	(9)(17)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Delayed Draw	1.93% Unfunded	11/21/25	£ 3,934	(85)	(253)	(8)(9)(17)(21)(23)
					14,122	14,547	
US Auto							
U.S. Auto Finance, Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt	6.25% (3M L+525, 1.00% Floor)	04/17/24	11,842	11,875	11,810	(9)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	7.00% (3M L+600, 1.00% Floor)	04/17/24	6,734	6,734	6,715	(9)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	04/17/24	6,600	(36)	(18)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Delayed Draw	0.50% Unfunded	04/17/24	8,222	(21)	—	(9)(21)(23)
					18,552	18,507	
				Total Consumer Services	\$ 120,845	\$ 117,999	
Diversified Investment Vehicles, Banking, Finance, Real Estate							
Celink							
Compu-Link Corporation	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	06/11/24	\$ 2,273	\$ (33)	\$ (27)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt	6.50% (1M L+550, 1.00% Floor)	06/11/24	19,034	18,759	18,809	(9)
					18,726	18,782	
Exeter Property Group, LLC							
Exeter Property Group, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	4.62% (1M L+450)	08/28/24	4,550	4,508	4,550	(9)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	08/28/24	192	(2)	—	(9)(21)(23)
					4,506	4,550	

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Flock Financial, LLC							
Flock SPV I, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	7.50% (1M L+650, 1.00% Floor)	08/30/22	14,533	14,505	14,388	(9)(17)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	08/30/22	1,333	(5)	(13)	(8)(9) (17)(21) (23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Delayed Draw	0.50% Unfunded	08/30/22	4,133	(38)	(41)	(8)(9) (17)(21) (23)
					14,462	14,334	
Golden Bear							
Golden Bear 2016-R, LLC (4)	Structured Products and Other - Membership Interests		09/20/42	N/A	16,812	11,289	(3)(17)
Purchasing Power, LLC							
Purchasing Power Funding I, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	7.50% (1M L+650, 1.00% Floor)	01/24/24	8,383	8,384	8,334	(9)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.40% Unfunded	01/24/24	729	—	(4)	(8)(9) (21)(23)
					8,384	8,330	
Ten-X, LLC							
Ten-X, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	3.36% (1M L+325)	09/29/22	4,680	4,554	4,485	(23)
		Total Diversified Investment Vehicles, Banking, Finance, Real Estate			\$ 67,444	\$ 61,770	
Education							
NFA Group							
SSCP Spring Bidco Limited	First Lien Secured Debt	6.75% (6M GPBL+625, 0.50% Floor)	07/30/25	£ 30,000	\$ 36,161	\$ 41,159	(9)(17)
				Total Education	\$ 36,161	\$ 41,159	
Energy – Electricity							
Renew Financial LLC (f/k/a Renewable Funding, LLC)							
AIC SPV Holdings II, LLC (4)	Preferred Equity - Preferred Stock	N/A	N/A	143 Shares	\$ 534	\$ 498	(15)(17) (25)
Renew Financial LLC (f/k/a Renewable Funding, LLC) (4)	Preferred Equity - Series B Preferred Stock	N/A	N/A	1,505,868 Shares	8,343	42	(13)(25)
	Preferred Equity - Series D Preferred Stock	N/A	N/A	436,689 Shares	5,568	28	(13)(25)
	Preferred Equity - Series E Preferred Stock	N/A	N/A	441,576 Shares	1,902	5,106	(13)(17) (25)
Renew JV LLC (4)	Common Equity - Membership Interests	N/A	N/A	671,194 Shares	671	776	(13)(17) (25)
					17,018	6,450	
Solarplicity Group Limited (f/k/a AMP Solar UK)							
Solarplicity UK Holdings Limited	First Lien Secured Debt	4.00%	03/08/23	£ 5,562	7,637	2,534	(14)(17)
	Preferred Equity - Preferred Stock	N/A	N/A	4,286 Shares	5,623	—	(2)(13) (17)
	Common Equity - Ordinary Shares	N/A	N/A	2,825 Shares	4	—	(2)(13) (17)
					13,264	2,534	
				Total Energy – Electricity	\$ 30,282	\$ 8,984	

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Energy – Oil & Gas							
Glacier Oil & Gas Corp. (f/k/a Miller Energy Resources, Inc.)							
Glacier Oil & Gas Corp. (f/k/a Miller Energy Resources, Inc.) (5)	Second Lien Secured Debt	10.00% PIK	03/29/21	\$ 41,121	\$ 36,926	\$ 8,111	(11)(14)
	Common Equity - Common Stock	N/A	N/A	5,000,000 Shares	30,078	—	(13)(25)
					67,004	8,111	
Pelican							
Pelican Energy, LLC (4)	Common Equity - Membership Interests	N/A	N/A	1,444 Shares	16,764	2,170	(13)(16)(17)(25)
Spotted Hawk							
SHD Oil & Gas, LLC (5)	First Lien Secured Debt - Tranche A Note	14.00% (8.00% Cash plus 6.00% PIK)	07/31/21	47,511	44,059	9,899	(14)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Tranche B Note	14.00% PIK	07/31/21	89,434	44,380	—	(14)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Tranche C Note	12.00%	07/31/21	24,728	24,728	25,470	
	Common Equity - Series A Units	N/A	N/A	7,600,000 Shares	1,411	—	(13)(16)(25)
					114,578	35,369	
	Total Energy – Oil & Gas				\$ 198,346	\$ 45,650	
Environmental Industries							
Ortega National Parks							
Ortega National Parks, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	6.25% (6M L+52S, 1.00% Floor)	10/31/25	\$ 11,603	\$ 11,429	\$ 11,132	(9)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	10/31/25	1,366	(31)	(55)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Delayed Draw	0.00% Unfunded	10/31/25	6,202	(51)	(252)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
	Total Environmental Industries				\$ 11,347	\$ 10,825	
Healthcare & Pharmaceuticals							
Akoya							
Akoya Biosciences, Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt	7.85% (1M L+63S, 1.50% Floor)	10/27/25	\$ 9,750	\$ 9,746	\$ 9,735	(9)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Delayed Draw	0.00% Unfunded	10/27/25	1,500	(7)	(2)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
					9,739	9,733	
AmeriVet							
Amerivet Partners Management, Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt	6.25% (3M L+52S, 1.00% Floor)	06/05/24	1,517	1,500	1,514	(9)
	First Lien Secured Debt	6.25% (6M L+52S, 1.00% Floor)	06/05/24	26,883	26,509	26,827	(9)
	First Lien Secured Debt	6.25% (2M L+52S, 1.00% Floor)	06/05/24	912	901	911	(9)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	7.50% (P+42S)	06/05/24	524	524	523	(9)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	06/05/24	282	(11)	(1)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Delayed Draw	0.50% Unfunded	06/05/24	4,519	(72)	(9)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
Amerivet Partners Parent LP	Common Equity - Class D Partnership Units	N/A	N/A	13 Shares	125	192	(9)(13)
					29,476	29,957	

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Analogic							
Analogic Corporation	First Lien Secured Debt	6.25% (1M L+525, 1.00% Floor)	06/22/24	18,033	17,789	17,762	(9)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	06/22/23	1,826	(20)	(27)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
					17,769	17,735	
BioClinica Holding I, LP							
BioClinica Holding I, LP	Second Lien Secured Debt	9.25% (1M L+825, 1.00% Floor)	10/21/24	24,612	24,359	24,501	
BK Medical							
BK Medical Holding Company, Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt	6.25% (1M L+525, 1.00% Floor)	06/22/24	7,231	7,179	7,187	(9)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	06/22/24	783	(5)	(2)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
					7,174	7,185	
CARE Fertility							
Roynet Bidco Limited	First Lien Secured Debt	6.75% (6M GBPL+625, 0.50% Floor)	05/09/25 £	15,510	19,796	21,093	(9)(17)
	First Lien Secured Debt	6.75% (1M GBPL+625, 0.50% Floor)	05/09/25 £	2,147	2,701	2,920	(9)(17)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Delayed Draw	2.19% Unfunded	05/09/25 £	2,265	(59)	(45)	(8)(9)(17)(21)(23)
					22,438	23,968	
Cerus							
Cerus Corporation	First Lien Secured Debt	7.25% (1M L+545, 1.80% Floor)	03/01/24	16,500	16,452	16,830	(9)(17)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	5.55% (1M L+375, 1.80% Floor)	03/01/24	125	125	127	(9)(17)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	03/01/24	875	(1)	—	(9)(17)(21)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Delayed Draw	0.00% Unfunded	03/01/24	4,500	(13)	—	(9)(17)(21)(23)
					16,563	16,957	
Dohmen Life Science Services							
LSCS Holdings, Inc	Second Lien Secured Debt	8.51% (6M L+825)	03/16/26	19,818	19,530	19,285	
Emmes Corporation							
Emmes Blocker, Inc.	Common Equity - Common Stock	N/A	N/A	306 Shares	306	475	(9)(13)
The Emmes Company, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	6.00% (6M L+500, 1.00% Floor)	03/03/25	12,000	11,882	11,760	(9)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	03/03/25	2,449	(24)	(49)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
					12,164	12,186	
Genesis Healthcare, Inc.							
Genesis Healthcare, Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	03/08/23	85,870	(305)	(1,511)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Delayed Draw	2.00% Unfunded	03/06/23	6,087	—	(91)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
					(305)	(1,602)	
Gossamer							
GB001, Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt	9.00% (1M L+700, 2.00% Floor)	01/01/25	6,000	5,995	6,120	(9)(17)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Delayed Draw	0.00% Unfunded	01/01/25	24,000	(156)	—	(9)(17)(21)(23)
					5,839	6,120	

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Health & Safety Institute							
HSI Halo Acquisition, Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt	6.75% (3M L+575, 1.00% Floor)	08/31/26	8,981	8,886	8,852	(9)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	6.75% (1M L+575, 1.00% Floor)	08/30/25	135	135	134	(9)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	08/30/25	677	(6)	(7)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
	Common Equity - Common Stock	N/A	N/A	500 Shares	500	517	(9)(13)
					9,515	9,496	
IMA Group							
IMA Group Management Company, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	6.50% (6M L+550, 1.00% Floor)	05/30/24	458	454	439	
	First Lien Secured Debt	6.50% (3M L+550, 1.00% Floor)	05/30/24	4,616	4,587	4,432	
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	6.50% (1M L+550, 1.00% Floor)	05/30/24	289	287	277	(23)
					5,328	5,148	
Kindeva							
Kindeva Drug Delivery L.P.	First Lien Secured Debt	7.00% (3M L+600, 1.00% Floor)	05/01/26	1,820	1,781	1,804	(9)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	7.00% (1M L+600, 1.00% Floor)	05/01/25	50	50	50	(9)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	05/01/25	117	(3)	(1)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
					1,828	1,853	
KureSmart							
Clearway Corporation (f/k/a NP/Clearway Holdings, Inc.)	Common Equity - Common Stock	N/A	N/A	133 Shares	133	162	(9)(13)
	First Lien Secured Debt	6.50% (1M L+550, 1.00% Floor)	08/27/24	21,880	21,656	21,493	(9)
Kure Pain Holdings, Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	08/27/24	2,654	(27)	(47)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
					21,762	21,608	
Lana: Holdings III, Inc. (Patterson Medical)							
Lana: Holdings III, Inc.	Second Lien Secured Debt	11.50% (1M L+1050 PIK, 1.00% Floor)	08/28/23	19,564	19,385	19,079	
Mannkind Corporation							
Mannkind Corporation	First Lien Secured Debt	8.75% (1M L+675, 2.00% Floor)	08/01/24	17,333	17,218	17,888	(9)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Delayed Draw	0.00% Unfunded	08/01/24	8,667	(29)	—	(9)(21)(23)
	Warrants	N/A	N/A	444,936 Shares	76	1,492	(9)(13)
					17,265	19,380	
Maxor National Pharmacy Services, LLC							
Maxor National Pharmacy Services, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	6.50% (3M L+550, 1.00% Floor)	11/22/23	23,638	23,379	23,590	(9)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	11/22/22	1,558	(13)	(1)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
					23,366	23,589	

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Medical Guardian							
Medical Guardian, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	8.75% (1M L+825, 0.50% Floor)	12/31/24	28,571	28,142	28,374	(9)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	12/31/24	5,714	(86)	(39)	(8)(9) (21)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Delayed Draw	0.50% Unfunded	12/31/24	5,714	(114)	(39)	(8)(9) (21)(23)
					27,942	28,296	
Midwest Vision							
Midwest Vision Partners Management, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	7.25% (6M L+625, 1.00% Floor)	01/12/27	5,704	5,594	5,647	(9)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	01/12/27	612	(12)	(6)	(8)(9) (21)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Delayed Draw	1.00% Unfunded	01/12/27	3,670	(35)	(37)	(8)(9) (21)(23)
					5,547	5,604	
Orchard							
Orchard Therapeutics plc	First Lien Secured Debt	7.00% (1M L+600, 1.00% Floor)	05/24/24	8,333	8,307	8,400	(9)(17)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Delayed Draw	0.00% Unfunded	05/24/24	16,667	(53)	—	(9)(17) (21)(23)
					8,254	8,400	
Ovation Fertility							
FPG Services, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	6.50% (3M L+550, 1.00% Floor)	06/13/25	13,901	13,713	13,762	(9)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	06/13/24	2,105	(27)	(21)	(8)(9) (21)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Delayed Draw	0.00% Unfunded	06/13/25	3,768	(37)	(38)	(8)(9) (21)(23)
					13,649	13,703	
Partner Therapeutics, Inc							
Partner Therapeutics, Inc	First Lien Secured Debt	7.65% (1M L+665, 1.00% Floor)	01/01/23	10,000	9,934	9,975	(9)
	Preferred Equity - Preferred Equity	N/A	N/A	55,556 Shares	333	416	(9)(13)
	Warrants	N/A	N/A	33,333 Shares	135	103	(9)(13)
					10,402	10,494	
PHS							
PHS Buyer, Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt	6.25% (3M L+525, 1.00% Floor)	01/31/25	10,203	10,055	9,947	(9)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	01/31/25	2,000	(29)	(50)	(8)(9) (21)(23)
					10,026	9,897	
Radius Health							
Radius Health, Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt	7.75% (1M L+575, 2.00% Floor)	06/01/24	29,000	28,636	28,623	(9)(17)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	06/01/24	1,000	(2)	(1)	(8)(9) (17)(21)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Delayed Draw	0.00% Unfunded	06/01/24	4,833	—	—	(9)(17) (21)(23)
					28,634	28,622	

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RHA Health Services							
Pace Health Companies, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	5.50% (3M L+450, 1.00% Floor)	08/02/24	3,914	3,874	3,902	(9)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	08/02/24	395	(7)	(1)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Letter of Credit	4.50%	12/10/21	105	—	—	(9)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Delayed Draw	0.00% Unfunded	08/02/24	575	(27)	(2)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
					<u>3,840</u>	<u>3,899</u>	
Rigel Pharmaceuticals							
Rigel Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt	7.15% (1M L+565, 1.50% Floor)	09/01/24	6,000	6,012	6,049	(9)
RiteDose Holdings I, Inc.							
RiteDose Holdings I, Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt	7.50% (1M L+650, 1.00% Floor)	09/13/23	13,333	13,155	13,333	(9)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	09/13/23	2,000	(27)	—	(9)(21)(23)
					<u>13,128</u>	<u>13,333</u>	
Total Healthcare & Pharmaceuticals					<u>\$ 390,629</u>	<u>\$ 394,475</u>	
High Tech Industries							
Acronis AG							
Acronis AG	First Lien Secured Debt	7.85% (1M L+635, 1.50% Floor)	12/18/24	\$ 21,000	\$ 20,922	\$ 20,895	(9)(17)
American Megatrends							
AMI US Holdings Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt	6.50% (1M L+550, 1.00% Floor)	04/01/25	21,651	21,362	21,833	(9)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	5.61% (1M L+550)	04/01/24	2,093	2,093	2,093	(9)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	04/01/24	814	(35)	—	(9)(21)(23)
					<u>23,420</u>	<u>23,926</u>	
Calero Holdings, Inc.							
Telesoft Holdings, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	6.75% (3M L+575, 1.00% Floor)	12/16/25	22,500	22,101	22,104	
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	12/16/25	2,273	(40)	(40)	(8)(21)(23)
					<u>22,061</u>	<u>22,064</u>	
ChyronHego Corporation							
ChyronHego Corporation (5)	First Lien Secured Debt	6.00% (3M L+350 Cash plus 1.50% PIK, 1.00% Floor)	12/31/22	84,202	81,644	81,676	
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	6.00% (3M L+500, 1.00% Floor)	12/31/22	2,406	2,406	2,334	(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	12/31/22	3,594	—	(108)	(8)(21)(23)
	Preferred Equity - Preferred Equity	N/A	N/A	7,800 Shares	6,000	6,151	(13)(25)
					<u>90,050</u>	<u>90,053</u>	
Digital.ai							
Digital.ai Software Holdings, Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt	8.00% (3M L+700, 1.00% Floor)	02/10/27	22,581	21,919	22,242	(9)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	02/10/27	2,419	(71)	(36)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
					<u>21,848</u>	<u>22,206</u>	

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GoHealth							
Norvax, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	7.50% (3M L+650, 1.00% Floor)	09/15/25	31,341	30,753	31,654	(9)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	09/13/24	3,182	(55)	—	(9)(21)(23)
					30,698	31,654	
International Cruise & Excursion Gallery, Inc.							
International Cruise & Excursion Gallery, Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt	6.25% (3M L+525, 1.00% Floor)	06/06/25	14,587	14,411	13,350	
LabVantage Solutions							
LabVantage Solutions Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt	8.50% (1M L+750, 1.00% Floor)	09/30/21	7,256	7,236	7,256	
LabVantage Solutions Limited	First Lien Secured Debt	8.50% (1M E+750, 1.00% Floor)	09/30/21	€ 8,053	8,642	9,465	(17)
					15,878	16,721	
Magnitude Software							
New Amsterdam Software BldCo LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	6.00% (3M L+500, 1.00% Floor)	05/01/26	6,796	6,697	6,694	(9)
	First Lien Secured Debt	6.00% (3M E+500, 1.00% Floor)	05/01/26	€ 730	807	845	(9)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Delayed Draw	1.00% Unfunded	05/01/26	2,250	(16)	(34)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
					7,488	7,505	
MYCOM							
Magnate Holding Corp.	First Lien Secured Debt	7.75% (3M L+625 Cash plus 1% PIK, 0.50% Floor)	12/16/24	18,112	17,959	15,575	(9)(17)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	7.75% (3M L+625 Cash plus 1% PIK, 0.50% Floor)	12/14/23	2,970	2,970	2,554	(9)(17)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	2.19% Unfunded	12/14/23	221	(27)	(31)	(8)(9)(17)(21)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Letter of Credit	6.25%	04/22/21	140	—	(20)	(8)(9)(17)(23)
					20,902	18,078	
Omnitracs, LLC							
Omnitracs, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.375% Unfunded	03/23/23	3,750	(133)	(263)	(8)(21)(23)
Pro Vigil							
Pro-Vigil Holding Company, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	9.50% (1M L+850, 1.00% Floor)	01/13/25	8,000	7,774	7,760	(9)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Delayed Draw	1.00% Unfunded	01/13/25	2,000	(33)	(60)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
					7,741	7,700	
Schlesinger Group							
Schlesinger Global, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	8.00% (3M L+600 Cash plus 1.00% PIK, 1.00% Floor)	07/12/25	9,066	8,885	8,857	(9)
	First Lien Secured Debt	8.00% (3M L+600 Cash plus 1.00% PIK, 1.00% Floor)	07/12/25	841	825	822	(9)
					9,710	9,679	
Simeio							
Simeio Group Holdings, Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt	6.25% (1M L+525, 1.00% Floor)	01/30/26	8,567	8,464	8,422	(9)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	01/30/26	1,731	(21)	(29)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Delayed Draw	0.75% Unfunded	01/30/26	4,615	(28)	(83)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
					8,415	8,310	

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Sirsi Corporation							
Sirsi Corporation	First Lien Secured Debt	5.75% (1M L+475, 1.00% Floor)	03/15/24	6,459	6,401	6,362	(9)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	03/15/24	429	(4)	(6)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
					6,397	6,356	
Sontiq, Inc.							
Sontiq, Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt	8.50% (3M L+750, 1.00% Floor)	03/02/26	14,167	13,888	13,883	(9)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	03/02/26	833	(14)	(17)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
					13,874	13,866	
Springbrook							
Springbrook Holding Company, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	6.75% (3M L+575, 1.00% Floor)	12/23/26	9,755	9,618	9,613	
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	12/23/26	1,463	(21)	(21)	(8)(21)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Delayed Draw	1.00% Unfunded	12/23/26	3,659	(29)	(53)	(8)(21)(23)
					9,568	9,539	
Tax Slayer							
MEP-TS Midco, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	7.50% (6M L+650, 1.00% Floor)	12/31/26	13,514	13,256	13,379	(9)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	12/31/26	1,452	(28)	(15)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
					13,228	13,364	
Telnyx							
Telnyx LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	7.75% (1M L+625, 1.50% Floor)	10/21/25	5,250	5,216	5,250	(9)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Delayed Draw	0.00% Unfunded	10/21/25	4,750	(43)	—	(9)(21)(23)
					5,173	5,250	
				Total High Tech Industries	\$ 341,651	\$ 340,253	
Insurance							
PGM Holdings Corporation							
Turbo Buyer, Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt	6.50% (6M L+550, 1.00% Floor)	12/02/25	\$ 13,912	\$ 13,638	\$ 13,786	(9)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	12/02/25	923	(18)	(8)	(8)(9)(21)(23)
					13,620	13,778	
Relaton Insurance							
AQ Sunshine, Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt	7.25% (3M L+625, 1.00% Floor)	04/15/25	2,617	2,580	2,619	(9)
	First Lien Secured Debt	7.25% (6M L+625, 1.00% Floor)	04/15/25	18,524	18,273	18,542	(9)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	7.25% (6M L+625, 1.00% Floor)	04/15/24	471	471	472	(9)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	04/15/24	668	(14)	—	(9)(21)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Letter of Credit	6.25%	04/30/21	38	—	—	(9)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Delayed Draw	1.00% Unfunded	04/15/25	4,611	(186)	—	(9)(21)(23)
					21,124	21,633	
				Total Insurance	\$ 34,744	\$ 35,411	

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Manufacturing, Capital Equipment							
AVAD, LLC							
AVAD Canada Ltd.	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	N/A	10/02/23	\$ 284	\$ 274	\$ 283	(9)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	10/02/23	1,049	(10)	(1)	(8)(9) (21) (23)
Surf Opco, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	5.00% (1M L+400, 1.00% Floor)	03/16/26	1,667	1,667	1,667	(9)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	03/16/26	15,000	—	—	(9)(21) (23)
	Preferred Equity - Class P-1 Preferred	N/A	N/A	33,333 Shares	3,333	6,667	(9)(16) (25)
	Preferred Equity - Class P-2 Preferred	N/A	N/A	85,164 Shares	8,516	3,328	(9)(16) (25)
	Common Equity - Class A-1 Common	N/A	N/A	3,333 Shares	—	215	(9)(16) (25)
					16,327	13,799	
Kauffman							
Kauffman Holdco, LLC	Common Equity - Common Stock	N/A	N/A	250,000 Shares	250	51	(9)(13)
Kauffman Intermediate, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	7.50% (3M L+650, 1.00% Floor)	05/08/25	16,665	16,436	15,960	(9)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	7.50% (1M L+650, 1.00% Floor)	05/08/25	78	78	74	(9)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	7.50% (3M L+650, 1.00% Floor)	05/08/25	388	388	372	(9)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	05/08/25	1,165	(35)	(49)	(8)(9) (21)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Letter of Credit	6.50%	07/25/21	155	—	(7)	(8)(9) (23)
					17,117	16,401	
MedPlast Holdings Inc.							
MedPlast Holdings Inc.	Second Lien Secured Debt	7.86% (1M L+775)	07/02/26	8,000	7,947	7,619	
Total Manufacturing, Capital Equipment				\$	41,391	\$	37,819
Media – Diversified & Production							
New Wave Entertainment							
NW Entertainment, Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt	10.00% (3M L+700 Cash plus 2.00% PIK, 1.00% Floor)	08/16/24	\$ 26,450	\$ 26,101	\$ 25,130	(9)(19)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	8.00% (3M L+700, 1.00% Floor)	08/16/24	3,061	3,021	2,909	(9)(19) (23)
					29,122	28,039	
Nitro World Entertainment							
NWE OPKO LP	First Lien Secured Debt	8.50% (1M L+650, 2.00% Floor)	12/19/22	4,815	4,801	4,790	(9)
Sonar Entertainment							
Sonar Entertainment, Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt	8.85% (1M L+760, 1.25% Floor)	11/15/21	6,849	6,824	5,651	(9)(19)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	8.85% (1M L+760, 1.25% Floor)	11/15/21	3,304	3,304	2,726	(9)(19) (23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	11/15/21	19,527	(83)	—	(9)(21) (23)
Total Media – Diversified & Production				\$	43,968	\$	41,206

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Industry / Company	Investment Type	Interest Rate (20)	Maturity Date	Par/Shares (12)	Cost (28)	Fair Value (1) (29)
Retail						
IPS						
SI Holdings, Inc.	First Lien Secured Debt	6.75% (3M L+575, 1.00% Floor)	07/25/25	\$ 31,324	\$ 30,862	\$ 30,757 (9)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	6.75% (3M L+575, 1.00% Floor)	07/25/24	853	853	842 (9)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	07/25/24	2,560	(45)	(34) (8)(9) (21)(23)
					31,670	31,565
Rapid Displays						
Rapid Displays Acquisition Corporation	First Lien Secured Debt	6.00% (3M L+500, 1.00% Floor)	07/01/25	10,305	10,161	10,305 (9)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	07/01/25	2,308	(16)	— (9)(21) (23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Delayed Draw	1.00% Unfunded	07/01/25	1,154	(12)	— (9)(21) (23)
					10,133	10,305
				Total Retail	\$ 41,803	\$ 41,870
Telecommunications						
IPC Corporation						
IPC Corporation	First Lien Secured Debt	5.21% (3M L+500)	08/06/21	\$ 10,000	\$ 9,989	\$ 9,301 (9)
	IPC Information Systems UK Holdings Limited	8.00% (3M L+650, 1.50% Floor)	08/06/21	1,405	1,393	1,360 (9)(17)
					11,382	10,661
Securus Technologies Holdings, Inc.						
Securus Technologies Holdings, Inc.	Second Lien Secured Debt	9.25% (6M L+825, 1.00% Floor)	11/01/25	12,878	12,804	11,139
				Total Telecommunications	\$ 24,186	\$ 21,800
Transportation – Cargo, Distribution						
Dynamic Product Tankers (Prime), LLC						
Dynamic Product Tankers, LLC (5)	Unsecured Debt	5.31% (6M L+500)	07/31/24	\$ 22,000	\$ 22,000	\$ 22,000 (17)
	Common Equity - Class A Units	N/A	N/A	N/A	49,806	25,528 (13)(17) (24)(25)
					71,806	47,528
Heniff and Superior						
Heniff Holdco, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	6.75% (3M L+575, 1.00% Floor)	12/03/26	30,764	30,242	30,023 (9)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	6.75% (1M L+575, 1.00% Floor)	12/03/24	2,518	2,518	2,480 (9)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	6.75% (3M L+575, 1.00% Floor)	12/03/24	1,047	1,047	1,030 (9)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	12/03/24	5	(58)	— (9)(21) (23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Letter of Credit	5.75%	02/06/22	355	—	(5) (8)(9) (23)
					33,749	33,528
MSEA Tankers LLC						
MSEA Tankers LLC (5)	Common Equity - Class A Units	N/A	N/A	N/A	57,660	57,028 (17)(18) (25)
				Total Transportation – Cargo, Distribution	\$ 163,215	\$ 138,084

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Wholesale						
Banner Solutions						
Banner Buyer, LLC	First Lien Secured Debt	6.75% (1M L+575, 1.00% Floor)	10/31/25	\$ 396	\$ 393	\$ 393 (9)
	First Lien Secured Debt	6.75% (12M L+575, 1.00% Floor)	10/31/25	12,414	12,247	12,314 (9)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Revolver	6.75% (1M L+575, 1.00% Floor)	10/31/25	387	387	384 (9)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Revolver	0.50% Unfunded	10/31/25	1,548	(26)	(12) (8)(9) (21)(23)
	First Lien Secured Debt - Unfunded Delayed Draw	0.75% Unfunded	10/31/25	5,097	(37)	(41) (8)(9) (21)(23)
Banner Parent Holdings, Inc	Common Equity - Common Stock	N/A	N/A	5,164 Shares	516	526 (9)(13)
				Total Wholesale	\$ 13,480	\$ 13,564
Total Investments before Cash Equivalents					\$2,716,399	\$2,449,151
J.P. Morgan U.S. Government Money Market Fund				\$50,180	\$50,180	\$50,180 (22)
Total Investments after Cash Equivalents					\$2,766,579	\$2,499,331 (6)(7)

(1) Fair value is determined in good faith by or under the direction of the Board of Directors of the Company (See Note 2 to the financial statements).

(2) Preferred and ordinary shares in Solarplicity UK Holdings Limited are GBP denominated equity investments. Common shares in 1244311 B.C. Ltd. are CAD denominated equity investments.

(3) Denotes investments in which the Company owns greater than 25% of the equity, where the governing documents of each entity preclude the Company from exercising a controlling influence over the management or policies of such entity. The Company does not have the right to elect or appoint more than 25% of the directors or another party has the right to elect or appoint more directors than the Company and has the right to appoint certain members of senior management. Therefore, the Company has determined that these entities are not controlled affiliates. As of March 31, 2021, we had a 100% equity ownership interest in Golden Bear 2016-R, LLC, a collateralized loan obligation and 31% ownership in Carbonfree Chemicals SA LLC.

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(4) Denotes investments in which we are an "Affiliated Person," as defined in the 1940 Act, due to holding the power to vote or owning 5% or more of the outstanding voting securities of the investment but not controlling the company. Fair value as of March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2021 along with transactions during the year ended March 31, 2021 in these affiliated investments are as follows:

Name of Issuer	Fair Value at March 31, 2020	Gross Additions ●	Gross Reductions ■	Net Change in Unrealized Gains (Losses)	Fair Value at March 31, 2021	Net Realized Gains (Losses)	Interest/Dividend/Other Income
1244311 B.C. Ltd., Common Stock	\$ —	\$ 1,000	\$ —	\$ 719	\$ 1,719	\$ —	\$ —
1244311 B.C. Ltd., Term Loan	—	1,016	—	(51)	965	—	31
1244311 B.C. Ltd., Term Loan	—	3,000	(7)	(136)	2,857	—	91
KLO Acquisition LLC, Term Loan	—	30	(4,838)	4,808	—	(4,808)	—
9357-5991 Quebec Inc., Term Loan	—	2,118	(8,653)	6,535	—	(3,653)	—
AIC SPV Holdings II, LLC, Preferred Stock	442	—	—	56	498	—	102
AMP Solar Group, Inc., Class A Common Unit	8,736	—	(10,000)	1,264	—	4,176	—
Carbonfree Caustic SPE LLC, Term Loan	13,111	—	(13,111)	—	—	—	—
Carbonfree Chemicals Holdings LLC, Common Equity / Interest	15,105	14,541	(36)	(4,186)	25,424	—	—
Carbonfree Chemicals SA LLC, Class B Units	—	17,057	(26)	(17,031)	—	—	—
Carbonfree Chemicals SPE I LLC (f/k/a Maxus Capital Carbon SPE I LLC), Term Loan	4,389	—	(17,057)	12,668	—	—	11
Golden Bear 2016-R, LLC, Membership Interests	9,748	83	—	1,458	11,289	—	1,206
Pelican Energy, LLC, Membership Interests	2,411	—	(58)	(183)	2,170	—	—
Renew Financial LLC (f/k/a Renewable Funding, LLC), Series B Preferred Stock	3,284	—	—	(3,242)	42	—	—
Renew Financial LLC (f/k/a Renewable Funding, LLC), Series D Preferred Stock	2,101	—	—	(2,073)	28	—	—
Renew Financial LLC (f/k/a Renewable Funding, LLC), Series E Preferred Stock	—	1,902	—	3,204	5,106	—	—
Renew JV LLC, Membership Interests	914	—	(222)	84	776	—	—
	\$ 60,241	\$ 40,747	\$ (54,008)	\$ 3,894	\$ 50,874	\$ (4,285)	\$ 1,441

● Gross additions includes increases in the basis of investments resulting from new portfolio investments, payment-in-kind interest or dividends, the accretion of discounts, the exchange of one or more existing securities for one or more new securities and the movement of an existing portfolio company into this category from a different category.

■ Gross reductions include decreases in the basis of investments resulting from principal collections related to investment repayments or sales, the amortization of premiums, the exchange of one or more existing securities for one or more new securities and the movement of an existing portfolio company out of this category into a different category.

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(5) Denotes investments in which we are deemed to exercise a controlling influence over the management or policies of a company, as defined in the 1940 Act, due to beneficially owning, either directly or through one or more controlled companies, more than 25% of the outstanding voting securities of the investment. Fair value as of March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2021 along with transactions during the year ended March 31, 2021 in these controlled investments are as follows:

Name of Issuer	Fair Value at March 31, 2020	Gross Additions ■	Gross Reductions ■	Net Change in Unrealized Gains (Losses)	Fair Value at March 31, 2021	Net Realized Gains (Losses)	Interest/Dividend/Other Income
Majority Owned Company							
ChyronHego Corporation, Preferred Equity	\$ —	\$ 6,000	\$ —	\$ 151	\$ 6,151	\$ —	—
ChyronHego Corporation, Term Loan	—	81,644	—	32	81,676	—	429
ChyronHego Corporation, Revolver	—	2,406	—	(180)	2,226	—	1,161
Dynamic Product Tankers, LLC, Class A Units	36,457	—	—	(10,928)	25,528	—	—
Dynamic Product Tankers, LLC, First Lien Term Loan	42,000	130	(42,000)	(130)	—	—	1,391
Dynamic Product Tankers, LLC, Unsecured Debt	—	22,000	—	—	22,000	—	738
Dynamic Product Tankers, LLC, Letters of Credit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Merx Aviation Finance, LLC, Membership Interests	28,447	105,300	—	(8,686)	125,061	—	—
Merx Aviation Finance, LLC, Revolver	305,300	10,500	(125,300)	—	190,500	—	19,796
Merx Aviation Finance, LLC, Letters of Credit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MSEA Tankers LLC, Class A Units	59,735	—	(4,289)	1,582	57,028	—	1,691
Controlled Company							
Glacier Oil & Gas Corp. (f/k/a Miller Energy Resources, Inc.), Second Lien Term Loan	14,711	—	—	(6,600)	8,111	—	—
Glacier Oil & Gas Corp. (f/k/a Miller Energy Resources, Inc.), Common Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SHD Oil & Gas, LLC, Series A Units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SHD Oil & Gas, LLC, Tranche A Note	22,495	—	(939)	(11,656)	9,899	—	—
SHD Oil & Gas, LLC, Tranche B Note	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SHD Oil & Gas, LLC, Tranche C Note	24,720	728	—	22	25,470	—	3,153
	\$ 533,865	\$ 228,708	\$ (172,528)	\$ (36,393)	\$ 553,650	\$ —	\$ 28,359

■ Gross additions includes increases in the basis of investments resulting from new portfolio investments, payment-in-kind interest or dividends, the accretion of discounts, the exchange of one or more existing securities for one or more new securities and the movement of an existing portfolio company into this category from a different category.

■ Gross reductions include decreases in the basis of investments resulting from principal collections related to investment repayments or sales, the amortization of premiums, the exchange of one or more existing securities for one or more new securities and the movement of an existing portfolio company out of this category into a different category.

As of March 31, 2021, the Company had a 78%, 85%, 47%, 100%, 98% and 38% equity ownership interest in ChyronHego Corporation, Dynamic Product Tankers, LLC, Glacier Oil & Gas Corp. (f/k/a Miller Energy Resources, Inc.), Merx Aviation Finance, LLC, MSEA Tankers, LLC, and SHD Oil & Gas, LLC (f/k/a Spotted Hawk Development LLC), respectively

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- (6) Aggregate gross unrealized gain and loss for federal income tax purposes is \$62,170 and \$391,419, respectively. Net unrealized loss is \$329,249 based on a tax cost of \$2,828,580.
- (7) Substantially all securities are pledged as collateral to our multi-currency revolving credit facility (the "Senior Secured Facility" as defined in **Note 6** to the financial statements). As such, these securities are not available as collateral to our general creditors.
- (8) The negative fair value is the result of the commitment being valued below par.
- (9) These are co-investments made with the Company's affiliates in accordance with the terms of the exemptive order the Company received from the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") permitting us to do so. (See **Note 3** to the financial statements for discussion of the exemptive order from the SEC.)
- (10) Other than the investments noted by this footnote, the fair value of the Company's investments is determined using unobservable inputs that are significant to the overall fair value measurement. See **Note 2** to the financial statements for more information regarding ASC 820, Fair Value Measurements ("ASC 820").
- (11) The maturity date for these investments are expected to be extended past March 31, 2021. The final terms of the extension are still under negotiation between the Company and the respective portfolio company.
- (12) Par amount is denominated in USD unless otherwise noted, Euro ("€"), British Pound ("£"), Canadian Dollar ("C\$"), and Australian Dollar ("A\$").
- (13) Non-income producing security.
- (14) Non-accrual status (See **Note 2** to the financial statements).
- (15) The underlying investments of AIC SPV Holdings II, LLC is a securitization in which the Company has a 14.25% ownership interest in the residual tranche.
- (16) AIC Spotted Hawk Holdings, LLC, AIC SHD Holdings, LLC, AIC Pelican Holdings, LLC and AP Surf Investments, LLC are wholly-owned special purpose vehicles which only hold investments of the underlying portfolio companies and have no other significant assets or liabilities. AIC Spotted Hawk Holdings, LLC holds equity and debt investments in SHD Oil & Gas, LLC. AIC SHD Holdings LLC holds equity investments in SHD Oil & Gas, LLC, and equity investments in both Carbonfree Chemicals Holdings, LLC and Carbonfree Chemicals SA, LLC. AIC Pelican Holdings, LLC holds an equity investment in Pelican Energy, LLC. AP Surf Investments, LLC holds equity investments in Surf Opco, LLC.
- (17) Investments that the Company has determined are not "qualifying assets" under Section 55(a) of the 1940 Act. Under the 1940 Act, we may not acquire any non-qualifying asset unless, at the time such acquisition is made, qualifying assets represent at least 70% of our total assets. The status of these assets under the 1940 Act is subject to change. The Company monitors the status of these assets on an ongoing basis. As of March 31, 2021, non-qualifying assets represented approximately 15.98% of the total assets of the Company.
- (18) As of March 31, 2021, MSEA Tankers, LLC had various classes of limited liability interests outstanding of which the Company holds Class A-1 and Class A-2 units which are identical except that Class A-1 unit is voting and Class A-2 unit is non-voting. The units entitle the Company to appoint two out of three managers to the board of managers.
- (19) Denoted security is currently accruing additional penalty interest above the stated rate.
- (20) Generally, the interest rate on floating interest rate investments is at benchmark rate plus spread. The borrower has an option to choose the benchmark rate, such as the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"), the Euro Interbank Offered Rate ("EURIBOR"), the federal funds rate or the prime rate. The spread may change based on the type of rate used. The terms in the Schedule of Investments disclose the actual interest rate in effect as of the reporting period. LIBOR loans are typically indexed to 30-day, 60-day, 90-day or 180-day LIBOR rates (1M L, 2M L, 3M L or 6M L, respectively), EURIBOR loans are typically indexed to 90-day EURIBOR rates (3M E), Bank Bill Swap rates are typically index to 90-day Bank Bill Swap rates (3M BBSW), GBP LIBOR loans are typically indexed to 90-day GBP LIBOR rates (3M GBP L) and EUR LIBOR loans are typically indexed to 90-day EUR LIBOR rates (3M E L) at the borrower's option. LIBOR and EURIBOR loans may be subject to interest floors. As of March 31, 2021, rates for 1M L, 2M L, 3M L, 6M L, 1M E, 3M E, 1M BBSW, 3M BBSW, 1M GBP L, 3M GBP L, and Prime are 0.11%, 0.13%, 0.19%, 0.21%, (0.56%), (0.54%), 0.01%, 0.04%, 0.05%, 0.09% and 3.25%, respectively.
- (21) The rates associated with these undrawn committed revolvers and delayed draw term loans represent rates for commitment and unused fees.
- (22) This security is included in the Cash and Cash Equivalents on the Statements of Assets and Liabilities.

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(23) As of March 31, 2021, the Company had the following commitments to fund various revolving and delayed draw senior secured and subordinated loans, including commitments to issue letters of credit through a financial intermediary on behalf of certain portfolio companies. Such commitments are subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions set forth in the documents governing these loans and letters of credit and there can be no assurance that such conditions will be satisfied. See **Note 8** to the financial statements for further information on revolving and delayed draw loan commitments, including commitments to issue letters of credit, related to certain portfolio companies.

Name of Issuer	Total Commitment	Drawn Commitment	Letters of Credit	Undrawn Commitment
A&V Holdings Midco, LLC	\$ 1,505	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,505
Akoya Biosciences, Inc.	1,500	—	—	1,500
Amerivet Partners Management, Inc.	5,325	524	—	4,801
AMI US Holdings Inc.	2,907	2,093	—	814
Analogic Corporation	1,826	—	—	1,826
AQ Sunshine, Inc.	5,787	471	38	5,278
Arthur Bidco Limited*	2,029	2,029	—	—
AVAD Canada Ltd.	284	284	—	—
AVAD, LLC	3,744	3,744	—	—
Banner Buyer, LLC	7,032	387	—	6,645
BIG Buyer, LLC	1,805	722	—	1,083
BK Medical Holding Company, Inc.	783	—	—	783
Cerus Corporation	5,500	125	—	5,375
ChyronHego Corporation	6,000	2,406	—	3,594
Claritas, LLC	1,031	129	—	902
Compu-Link Corporation	2,273	—	—	2,273
Continuum Global Solutions, LLC	20,000	5,317	—	14,683
Eagle Foods Family Group, LLC	3,750	750	—	3,000
EHL Merger Sub, LLC	4,155	—	—	4,155
Eldrickco Limited*	5,919	491	—	5,428
Erickson Inc	36,000	30,469	1,440	4,091
Exeter Property Group, LLC	192	—	—	192
First Heritage Credit, LLC	12,000	747	—	11,253
Flock SPV I, LLC	5,467	—	—	5,467
Florida Food Products, LLC	1,712	479	—	1,233
FPG Services, LLC	5,874	—	—	5,874
Gabriel Partners, LLC	665	443	—	222
GB001, Inc.	24,000	—	—	24,000
Genesis Healthcare, Inc.	91,957	—	—	91,957
Go Car Wash Management Corp.	3,158	—	—	3,158
Gutter Buyer, Inc.	2,782	409	39	2,334
Heniff Holdco, LLC	3,925	3,565	355	5
HSI Halo Acquisition, Inc.	812	135	—	677
IMA Group Management Company, LLC	289	289	—	—
Jacent Strategic Merchandising	3,500	2,567	—	933
JF Acquisition, LLC	1,569	1,255	—	314
Kauffman Intermediate, LLC	1,786	466	155	1,165
KDC US Holdings*	6,021	2,696	55	3,270
Kindeva Drug Delivery L.P.	167	50	—	117
KL Charlie Acquisition Company	6,569	—	—	6,569
Kure Pain Holdings, Inc.	2,654	—	—	2,654

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Name of Issuer	Total Commitment	Drawn Commitment	Letters of Credit	Undrawn Commitment
Lash OpCo, LLC	697	—	—	697
LendingPoint LLC	7,125	1,000	—	6,125
Lifelong Learner Holdings, LLC	5,373	1,039	—	4,334
Liqui-Box Holdings, Inc.*	3,568	2,326	81	1,161
Magnate Holding Corp.	3,331	2,970	140	221
Mannkind Corporation	8,667	—	—	8,667
Margaux Acquisition Inc.	1,601	—	—	1,601
Margaux UK Finance Limited*	747	—	—	747
Marlin DTC-LS Midco 2, LLC	685	—	—	685
Maxor National Pharmacy Services, LLC	1,558	—	—	1,558
Medical Guardian, LLC	11,429	—	—	11,429
MEP-TS Midco, LLC	1,452	—	—	1,452
Merx Aviation Finance, LLC	190,677	190,500	177	—
Nemo (BC) Bidco Pty Ltd*	177	—	—	177
New Amsterdam Software BidCo LLC	2,250	—	—	2,250
Norvax, LLC	3,182	—	—	3,182
Nutrisystem, Inc.	200	—	—	200
NW Entertainment, Inc.	3,061	3,061	—	—
Olaplex, Inc.	2,300	—	—	2,300
OmniTracs, LLC	3,750	—	—	3,750
Orchard Therapeutics plc	16,667	—	—	16,667
Ortega National Parks, LLC	7,568	—	—	7,568
Pace Health Companies, LLC	1,075	—	105	970
Paper Source, Inc.	4,679	3,082	—	1,597
PHS Buyer, Inc.	2,000	—	—	2,000
Project Comfort Buyer, Inc.	3,462	—	—	3,462
Protein For Pets Opco, LLC	2,219	—	—	2,219
Purchasing Power Funding I, LLC	9,113	8,384	—	729
RA Outdoors, LLC	1,200	—	—	1,200
Radius Health, Inc.	5,833	—	—	5,833
Rapid Displays Acquisition Corporation	3,462	—	—	3,462
RiteDose Holdings I, Inc.	2,000	—	—	2,000
Royton Bidco Limited*	3,125	—	—	3,125
SI Holdings, Inc.	3,413	853	—	2,560
Simeio Group Holdings, Inc.	6,346	—	—	6,346
Simplifi Holdings, Inc.	2,400	1,440	—	960
Sirsi Corporation	429	—	—	429
Soliant Holdings, LLC	1,936	—	—	1,936
Sonar Entertainment, Inc.	22,831	3,304	—	19,527
Springbrook Holding Company, LLC	5,122	—	—	5,122
Telesoft Holdings, LLC	2,273	—	—	2,273
Telnyx LLC	4,750	—	—	4,750
Ten-X, LLC	4,680	4,680	—	—
TGG TS Acquisition Company	1,750	—	—	1,750
The Enmes Company, LLC	2,449	—	—	2,449

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Name of Issuer	Total Commitment	Drawn Commitment	Letters of Credit	Undrawn Commitment
THLP CO. LLC	7,304	2,360	—	4,944
TNT Crust LLC	3,252	1,138	—	2,114
Truck-Lite Co., LLC	3,052	1,526	94	1,432
Turbo Buyer, Inc.	923	—	—	923
U.S. Auto Finance, Inc.	21,556	6,734	—	14,822
USLS Acquisition, Inc.	2,278	—	100	2,178
Westfall Technik, Inc.	2,019	1,750	—	269
Wildcat BuyerCo, Inc.	2,754	—	8	2,746
Naviga Inc. (fka Newscycle Solutions, Inc.)	1,782	240	—	1,542
Surf Opco, LLC	16,667	1,667	—	15,000
Digital.ai Software Holdings, Inc.	2,419	—	—	2,419
Midwest Vision Partners Management, LLC	4,281	—	—	4,281
Pro-Vigil Holding Company, LLC	2,000	—	—	2,000
Sontiq, Inc.	833	—	—	833
Total Commitments	\$ 737,986	\$ 301,096	\$ 2,787	\$ 434,103

* These investments are in a foreign currency and the total commitment has been converted to USD using the March 31, 2021 exchange rate

(24) As of March 31, 2021, Dynamic Product Tankers, LLC had various classes of limited liability interests outstanding of which the Company holds Class A-1 and Class A-3 units which are identical except that Class A-1 unit is voting and Class A-3 unit is non-voting. The units entitle the Company to appoint three out of five managers to the board of managers.

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(25) Securities that are exempt from registration under the Securities Act of 1933 (the "Securities Act"), and may be deemed to be "restricted securities" under the Securities Act. As of March 31, 2021, the aggregate fair value of these securities is \$259,991 or 25% of the Company's net assets. The acquisition dates of the restricted securities are as follows:

Issuer	Investment Type	Acquisition Date
1244311 B.C. Ltd.	Common Equity - Common Stock	9/30/2020
AIC SPV Holdings II, LLC	Preferred Equity - Preferred Stock	6/1/2017
Carbonfree Chemicals Holdings LLC	Common Equity - Common Equity / Interest	11/19/2019
Carbonfree Chemicals SA LLC	Common Equity - Class B Units	11/19/2019
ChyronHego Corporation	Preferred Equity - Preferred Equity	12/29/2020
Dynamic Product Tankers, LLC	Common Equity - Class A Units	4/3/2015
Glacier Oil & Gas Corp. (f/k/a Miller Energy Resources, Inc.)	Common Equity - Common Stock	3/29/2016
JSM Equity Investors, L.P.	Preferred Equity - Class P Partnership Units	6/30/2020
KL Charlie Co-Invest, L.P.	Common Equity - Common Stock	12/29/2020
Merx Aviation Finance, LLC	Common Equity - Membership Interests	5/22/2013
MSEA Tankers LLC	Common Equity - Class A Units	12/12/2014
Paper Source, Inc.	Preferred Equity - Preferred Equity	9/11/2020
Paper Source, Inc.	Common Equity - Class A Common Stock	10/30/2020
Pelican Energy, LLC	Common Equity - Membership Interests	2/16/2016
Renew Financial LLC (f/k/a Renewable Funding, LLC)	Preferred Equity - Series E Preferred Stock	12/23/2020
Renew Financial LLC (f/k/a Renewable Funding, LLC)	Preferred Equity - Series D Preferred Stock	10/1/2015
Renew Financial LLC (f/k/a Renewable Funding, LLC)	Preferred Equity - Series B Preferred Stock	4/9/2014
Renew JV LLC	Common Equity - Membership Interests	3/20/2017
SHD Oil & Gas, LLC	Common Equity - Series A Units	11/18/2016
Surf Opco, LLC	Preferred Equity - Class P-1 Preferred	3/17/2021
Surf Opco, LLC	Preferred Equity - Class P-2 Preferred	3/17/2021
Surf Opco, LLC	Common Equity - Class A-1 Common	3/17/2021

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(26) The following shows the composition of the Company's portfolio at cost by control designation, investment type and industry as of March 31, 2021:

Industry	First Lien - Secured Debt	Second Lien - Secured Debt	Unsecured Debt	Structured Products and Other	Preferred Equity	Common Equity/Interests	Warrants	Total
Non-Controlled / Non-Affiliated Investments								
Advertising, Printing & Publishing	\$ 57,553	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 219	\$ —	\$ 57,772
Aerospace & Defense	30,368	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,368
Automotive	30,794	23,549	—	—	—	350	—	54,693
Aviation and Consumer Transport	17,229	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,229
Beverage, Food & Tobacco	95,289	—	—	—	—	2,205	—	97,494
Business Services	221,162	109,995	—	—	89	1,432	—	332,678
Chemicals, Plastics & Rubber	17,315	12,165	—	—	—	—	—	29,480
Construction & Building	28,603	—	—	—	—	500	—	29,103
Consumer Goods – Durable	22,237	—	—	—	—	107	—	22,344
Consumer Goods – Non-Durable	78,873	12,777	—	—	462	—	—	92,112
Consumer Services	120,845	—	—	—	—	—	—	120,845
Diversified Investment Vehicles, Banking, Finance, Real Estate	50,632	—	—	—	—	—	—	50,632
Education	36,161	—	—	—	—	—	—	36,161
Energy – Electricity	7,637	—	—	—	5,623	4	—	13,264
Environmental Industries	11,347	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,347
Healthcare & Pharmaceuticals	325,747	63,274	—	—	333	1,064	211	390,629
High Tech Industries	251,601	—	—	—	—	—	—	251,601
Insurance	34,744	—	—	—	—	—	—	34,744
Manufacturing, Capital Equipment	21,345	7,947	—	—	11,849	250	—	41,391
Media – Diversified & Production	43,968	—	—	—	—	—	—	43,968
Retail	41,803	—	—	—	—	—	—	41,803
Telecommunications	11,382	12,804	—	—	—	—	—	24,186
Transportation – Cargo, Distribution	33,749	—	—	—	—	—	—	33,749
Wholesale	12,964	—	—	—	—	516	—	13,480
Total Non-Controlled / Non-Affiliated Investments	\$ 1,603,348	\$ 242,511	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 18,356	\$ 6,647	\$ 211	\$ 1,871,073
Non-Controlled / Affiliated Investments								
Chemicals, Plastics & Rubber	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 77,825	\$ —	\$ 77,825
Consumer Goods – Durable	4,009	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	5,009
Diversified Investment Vehicles, Banking, Finance, Real Estate	—	—	—	16,812	—	—	—	16,812
Energy – Electricity	—	—	—	—	16,347	671	—	17,018
Energy – Oil & Gas	—	—	—	—	—	16,764	—	16,764
Manufacturing, Capital Equipment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Non-Controlled / Affiliated Investments	\$ 4,009	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 16,812	\$ 16,347	\$ 96,260	\$ —	\$ 133,428

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Industry	First Lien - Secured Debt	Second Lien - Secured Debt	Unsecured Debt	Structured Products and Other	Preferred Equity	Common Equity/Interests	Warrants	Total
Controlled Investments								
Aviation and Consumer Transport	\$ 190,500	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	120,300	\$ —	\$ 310,800
Energy – Oil & Gas	113,167	36,926	—	—	—	31,489	—	181,582
High Tech Industries	84,050	—	—	—	6,000	—	—	90,050
Transportation – Cargo, Distribution	—	—	22,000	—	—	107,466	—	129,466
Total Controlled Investments	\$ 387,717	\$ 36,926	\$ 22,000	\$ —	\$ 6,000	\$ 259,255	\$ —	\$ 711,898
Total	\$ 1,995,074	\$ 279,437	\$ 22,000	\$ 16,812	\$ 40,703	\$ 362,162	\$ 211	\$ 2,716,399

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(27) The following shows the composition of the Company's portfolio at fair value by control designation, investment type and industry as of March 31, 2021:

Industry	First Lien - Secured Debt	Second Lien - Secured Debt	Unsecured Debt	Structured Products and Other	Preferred Equity	Common Equity/Interests	Warrants	Total	% of Net Assets
Non-Controlled / Non-Affiliated Investments									
Advertising, Printing & Publishing	\$ 57,672	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 239	\$ —	\$ 57,911	5.6 %
Aerospace & Defense	29,930	—	—	—	—	—	—	29,930	3.0 %
Automotive	29,976	21,982	—	—	—	345	—	52,303	5.0 %
Aviation and Consumer Transport	17,088	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,088	1.6 %
Beverage, Food & Tobacco	95,644	—	—	—	—	2,972	—	98,616	9.6 %
Business Services	220,550	102,050	—	—	89	1,161	—	323,850	31.2 %
Chemicals, Plastics & Rubber	17,050	13,307	—	—	—	—	—	30,357	3.0 %
Construction & Building	28,378	—	—	—	—	1,128	—	29,506	2.8 %
Consumer Goods – Durable	22,380	—	—	—	—	625	—	23,005	2.2 %
Consumer Goods – Non-durable	78,442	10,536	—	—	212	—	—	89,190	8.6 %
Consumer Services	117,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	117,999	11.4 %
Diversified Investment Vehicles, Banking, Finance, Real Estate	50,481	—	—	—	—	—	—	50,481	4.9 %
Education	41,159	—	—	—	—	—	—	41,159	4.0 %
Energy – Electricity	2,534	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,534	0.2 %
Environmental Industries	10,825	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,825	1.0 %
Healthcare & Pharmaceuticals	328,253	62,865	—	—	416	1,346	1,595	394,475	38.1 %
High Tech Industries	250,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	250,200	24.1 %
Insurance	35,411	—	—	—	—	—	—	35,411	3.4 %
Manufacturing, Capital Equipment	19,939	7,619	—	—	9,995	266	—	37,819	3.6 %
Media – Diversified & Production	41,206	—	—	—	—	—	—	41,206	4.0 %
Retail	41,870	—	—	—	—	—	—	41,870	4.0 %
Telecommunications	10,661	11,139	—	—	—	—	—	21,800	2.1 %
Transportation – Cargo, Distribution	33,528	—	—	—	—	—	—	33,528	3.2 %
Wholesale	13,038	—	—	—	—	526	—	13,564	1.3 %
Total Non-Controlled / Non-Affiliated Investments	\$ 1,594,214	\$ 229,498	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 10,712	\$ 8,608	\$ 1,595	\$ 1,844,627	177.9 %
% of Net Assets	153.8 %	22.1 %	— %	— %	1.0 %	0.8 %	0.2 %	177.9 %	

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Industry	First Lien - Secured Debt	Second Lien - Secured Debt	Unsecured Debt	Structured Products and Other	Preferred Equity	Common Equity/Interests	Warrants	Total	% of Net Assets
Non-Controlled / Affiliated Investments									
Chemicals, Plastics & Rubber	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 25,424	\$ —	\$ 25,424	2.5 %
Consumer Goods – Durable	3,822	—	—	—	—	1,719	—	5,541	0.5 %
Diversified Investment Vehicles, Banking, Finance, Real Estate	—	—	—	11,289	—	—	—	11,289	1.1 %
Energy – Electricity	—	—	—	—	5,674	776	—	6,450	0.6 %
Energy – Oil & Gas	—	—	—	—	—	2,170	—	2,170	0.2 %
Manufacturing, Capital Equipment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— %
Total Non-Controlled / Affiliated Investments	\$ 3,822	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 11,289	\$ 5,674	\$ 30,089	\$ —	\$ 50,874	4.9 %
% of Net Assets	0.4 %	— %	— %	1.1 %	0.5 %	2.9 %	— %	4.9 %	
Controlled Investments									
Aviation and Consumer Transport	\$ 190,500	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 125,061	\$ —	\$ 315,561	30.4 %
Energy – Oil & Gas	35,369	8,111	—	—	—	—	—	43,480	4.2 %
High Tech Industries	83,902	—	—	—	6,151	—	—	90,053	8.7 %
Transportation – Cargo, Distribution	—	—	22,000	—	—	82,556	—	104,556	10.1 %
Total Controlled Investments	\$ 309,771	\$ 8,111	\$ 22,000	\$ —	\$ 6,151	\$ 207,617	\$ —	\$ 553,650	53.4 %
% of Net Assets	29.9 %	0.8 %	2.1 %	— %	0.6 %	20.0 %	— %	53.4 %	
Total	\$ 1,907,807	\$ 237,609	\$ 22,000	\$ 11,289	\$ 22,537	\$ 246,314	\$ 1,595	\$ 2,449,151	236.2 %
% of Net Assets	184.1 %	22.9 %	2.1 %	1.1 %	2.1 %	23.7 %	0.2 %	236.2 %	

See notes to financial statements.



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APOLLO INVESTMENT CORPORATION
SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS
March 31, 2021
(In thousands, except share data)

Industry Classification	Percentage of Total Investments (at Fair Value) as of March 31, 2021
Healthcare & Pharmaceuticals	16.1%
High Tech Industries	13.9%
Aviation and Consumer Transport	13.6%
Business Services	13.2%
Transportation – Cargo, Distribution	5.6%
Consumer Services	4.8%
Beverage, Food & Tobacco	4.0%
Consumer Goods – Non-durable	3.6%
Diversified Investment Vehicles, Banking, Finance, Real Estate	2.5%
Advertising, Printing & Publishing	2.4%
Chemicals, Plastics & Rubber	2.3%
Automotive	2.1%
Energy – Oil & Gas	1.9%
Retail	1.7%
Media – Diversified & Production	1.7%
Education	1.7%
Manufacturing, Capital Equipment	1.5%
Insurance	1.5%
Aerospace & Defense	1.2%
Construction & Building	1.2%
Consumer Goods – Durable	1.2%
Telecommunications	0.9%
Wholesale	0.6%
Environmental Industries	0.4%
Energy – Electricity	0.4%
Total Investments	100.0%

See notes to financial statements.



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APOLLO INVESTMENT CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(In thousands, except share and per share data)

Note 1. Organization

Apollo Investment Corporation (the “Company,” “Apollo Investment,” “AIC,” “we,” “us,” or “our”), a Maryland corporation incorporated on February 2, 2004, is a closed-end, externally managed, non-diversified management investment company that has elected to be treated as a business development company (“BDC”) under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the “1940 Act”). In addition, for tax purposes we have elected to be treated as a regulated investment company (“RIC”) under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”). We commenced operations on April 8, 2004 receiving net proceeds of \$870,000 from our initial public offering by selling 62 million shares of common stock at a price of \$15.00 per share (20.7 million shares at a price of \$45.00 per share adjusted for the one-for-three reverse stock split). Since then, and through March 31, 2022, we have raised approximately \$2,210,067 in net proceeds from additional offerings of common stock and repurchased common stock for \$244,172.

Apollo Investment Management, L.P. (the “Investment Adviser” or “AIM”) is our investment adviser and an affiliate of Apollo Global Management, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries (“AGM”). The Investment Adviser, subject to the overall supervision of our Board of Directors, manages the day-to-day operations of and provides investment advisory services to the Company.

Apollo Investment Administration, LLC (the “Administrator” or “AIA”), an affiliate of AGM, provides, among other things, administrative services and facilities for the Company. Furthermore, AIA provides on our behalf managerial assistance to those portfolio companies to which we are required to provide such assistance.

Our investment objective is to generate current income and capital appreciation. We invest primarily in various forms of debt investments, including secured and unsecured debt, loan investments, and/or equity in private middle-market companies. We may also invest in the securities of public companies and in structured products and other investments such as collateralized loan obligations (“CLOs”) and credit-linked notes (“CLNs”). Our portfolio is comprised primarily of investments in debt, including secured and unsecured debt of private middle-market companies that, in the case of senior secured loans, generally are not broadly syndicated and whose aggregate tranche size is typically less than \$250 million. Our portfolio may include equity interests such as common stock, preferred stock, warrants and/or options.

Note 2. Significant Accounting Policies

The following is a summary of the significant accounting and reporting policies used in preparing the financial statements.

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”) pursuant to the requirements on Form 10-K, ASC 946, *Financial Services — Investment Companies* (“ASC 946”), and Articles 6, 10 and 12 of Regulation S-X. In the opinion of management, all adjustments, which are of a normal recurring nature, considered necessary for the fair presentation of the financial statements for the periods presented, have been included.

Under the 1940 Act, ASC 946, and the regulations pursuant to Article 6 of Regulation S-X, we are precluded from consolidating any entity other than another investment company or an operating company which provides substantially all of its services to benefit us.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income, expenses, gains and losses during the reported periods. Changes in the economic environment, financial markets, credit worthiness of our portfolio companies, the global outbreak of a novel coronavirus (COVID-19) that began in 2020 and still persists and any other parameters used in determining these estimates could cause actual results to differ materially.



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APOLLO INVESTMENT CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(In thousands, except share and per share data)

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company defines cash equivalents as securities that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and near maturity that they present insignificant risk of changes in value because of changes in interest rates. Generally, only securities with a maturity of three months or less from the date of purchase would qualify, with limited exceptions. The Company deems that certain money market funds, U.S. Treasury bills, repurchase agreements, and other high-quality, short-term debt securities would qualify as cash equivalents.

Cash and cash equivalents are carried at cost which approximates fair value. Cash equivalents held as of March 31, 2022 was \$30,033. Cash equivalents held as of March 31, 2021 was \$50,180.

Collateral on Option Contracts

Collateral on option contracts represents restricted cash held by our counterparty as collateral against our derivative instruments until such contracts mature or are settled upon per agreement of buyer and seller of the contract. In accordance with Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-18, *Statement of Cash Flows: Restricted Cash*, the Statements of Cash Flows outline the changes in cash, including both restricted and unrestricted cash, cash equivalents and foreign currencies. As of March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 the Company did not hold any derivative contracts.

Investment Transactions

Investments are recognized when we assume an obligation to acquire a financial instrument and assume the risks for gains and losses related to that instrument. Investments are derecognized when we assume an obligation to sell a financial instrument and forego the risks for gains or losses related to that instrument. Specifically, we record all security transactions on a trade date basis. Amounts for investments recognized or derecognized but not yet settled are reported as a receivable for investments sold and a payable for investments purchased, respectively, in the Statements of Assets and Liabilities.

Fair Value Measurements

The Company follows guidance in ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurement* ("ASC 820"), where fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Fair value measurements are determined within a framework that establishes a three-tier hierarchy which maximizes the use of observable market data and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs to establish a classification of fair value measurements for disclosure purposes. Inputs refer broadly to the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risk, such as the risk inherent in a particular valuation technique used to measure fair value using a pricing model and/or the risk inherent in the inputs for the valuation technique. Inputs may be observable or unobservable. Observable inputs reflect the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability based on market data obtained from sources independent of the Company. Unobservable inputs reflect the Company's own assumptions about the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability based on the information available. The inputs or methodology used for valuing assets or liabilities may not be an indication of the risks associated with investing in those assets or liabilities.



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APOLLO INVESTMENT CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(In thousands, except share and per share data)

ASC 820 classifies the inputs used to measure these fair values into the following hierarchy:

Level 1: Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities, accessible by us at the measurement date.

Level 2: Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, or quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, or other observable inputs other than quoted prices.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

In all cases, the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement in its entirety falls has been determined based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Our assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment and considers factors specific to each investment. The level assigned to the investment valuations may not be indicative of the risk or liquidity associated with investing in such investments. Because of the inherent uncertainties of valuation, the values reflected in the financial statements may differ materially from the values that would be received upon an actual disposition of such investments.

Investment Valuation Process

Under procedures established by our Board of Directors, we value investments, including certain secured debt, unsecured debt and other debt securities with maturities greater than 60 days, for which market quotations are readily available, at such market quotations (unless they are deemed not to represent fair value). We attempt to obtain market quotations from at least two brokers or dealers (if available, otherwise from a principal market maker, primary market dealer or other independent pricing service). We utilize mid-market pricing as a practical expedient for fair value unless a different point within the range is more representative. If and when market quotations are unavailable or are deemed not to represent fair value, we typically utilize independent third party valuation firms to assist us in determining fair value. Accordingly, such investments go through our multi-step valuation process as described below. In each case, our independent third party valuation firms consider observable market inputs together with significant unobservable inputs in arriving at their valuation recommendations for such investments. Investments purchased within the quarter before the valuation date and debt investments with remaining maturities of 60 days or less may each be valued at cost with interest accrued or discount accreted/premium amortized to the date of maturity (although they are typically valued at available market quotations), unless such valuation, in the judgment of our Investment Adviser, does not represent fair value. In this case such investments shall be valued at fair value as determined in good faith by or under the direction of our Board of Directors including using market quotations where available. Investments that are not publicly traded or whose market quotations are not readily available are valued at fair value as determined in good faith by or under the direction of our Board of Directors. Such determination of fair values may involve subjective judgments and estimates.

With respect to investments for which market quotations are not readily available or when such market quotations are deemed not to represent fair value, our Board of Directors has approved a multi-step valuation process each quarter, as described below:

1. Our quarterly valuation process begins with each portfolio company or investment being initially valued by the investment professionals of our Investment Adviser who are responsible for the portfolio investment.
2. Preliminary valuation conclusions are then documented and discussed with senior management of our Investment Adviser.
3. Independent valuation firms are engaged by our Board of Directors to conduct independent appraisals by reviewing our Investment Adviser's preliminary valuations and then making their own independent assessment.
4. The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors reviews the preliminary valuation of our Investment Adviser and the valuation prepared by the independent valuation firms and responds, if warranted, to the valuation recommendation of the independent valuation firms.
5. The Board of Directors discusses valuations and determines in good faith the fair value of each investment in our portfolio based on the input of our Investment Adviser, the applicable independent valuation firm, and the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors.



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APOLLO INVESTMENT CORPORATION NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) (In thousands, except share and per share data)

6. For Level 3 investments entered into within the current quarter, the cost (purchase price adjusted for accreted original issue discount/amortized premium) or any recent comparable trade activity on the security investment shall be considered to reasonably approximate the fair value of the investment, provided that no material change has since occurred in the issuer's business, significant inputs or the relevant environment.

Investments determined by these valuation procedures which have a fair value of less than \$1 million during the prior fiscal quarter may be valued based on inputs identified by the Investment Adviser without the necessity of obtaining valuation from an independent valuation firm, if once annually an independent valuation firm using the procedures described herein provides an independent assessment of value. Investments in all asset classes are valued utilizing a market approach, an income approach, or both approaches, as appropriate. The market approach uses prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets or liabilities (including a business). The income approach uses valuation techniques to convert future amounts (for example, cash flows or earnings) to a single present amount (discounted). The measurement is based on the value indicated by current market expectations about those future amounts. In following these approaches, the types of factors that we may take into account in fair value pricing our investments include, as relevant: available current market data, including relevant and applicable market trading and transaction comparables, applicable market yields and multiples, security covenants, seniority of investment in the investee company's capital structure, call protection provisions, information rights, the nature and realizable value of any collateral, the portfolio company's ability to make payments, its earnings and discounted cash flows, the markets in which the portfolio company does business, comparisons of financial ratios of peer companies that are public, M&A comparables, our principal market (as the reporting entity) and enterprise values, among other factors. When readily available, broker quotations and/or quotations provided by pricing services are considered as an input in the valuation process. During the year ended March 31, 2022, there were no significant changes to the Company's valuation techniques and related inputs considered in the valuation process.

Derivative Instruments

The Company recognizes all derivative instruments as assets or liabilities at fair value in its financial statements. Derivative contracts entered into by the Company are not designated as hedging instruments, and as a result the Company presents changes in fair value and realized gains or losses through current period earnings.

Derivative instruments are measured in terms of the notional contract amount and derive their value based upon one or more underlying instruments. Derivative instruments are subject to various risks similar to non-derivative instruments including market, credit, liquidity, and operational risks. The Company manages these risks on an aggregate basis as part of its risk management process. The derivatives may require the Company to pay or receive an upfront fee or premium. These upfront fees or premiums are carried forward as cost or proceeds to the derivatives.

Exchange-traded derivatives which include put and call options are valued based on the last reported sales price on the date of valuation. Over-the-counter ("OTC") derivatives, including credit default swaps, are valued by the Investment Adviser using quotations from counterparties. In instances where models are used, the value of the OTC derivative is derived from the contractual terms of, and specific risks inherent in, the instrument as well as the availability and reliability of observable inputs, such as credit spreads.

As of March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 the company did not hold any derivative contracts.

Offsetting Assets and Liabilities

The Company has elected not to offset cash collateral against the fair value of derivative contracts. The fair values of these derivatives are presented on a gross basis, even when derivatives are subject to master netting agreements.

As of March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 the company did not hold any derivative contracts.



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APOLLO INVESTMENT CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(In thousands, except share and per share data)

Valuation of Other Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

ASC 825, *Financial Instruments*, permits an entity to choose, at specified election dates, to measure certain assets and liabilities at fair value (the "Fair Value Option"). We have not elected the Fair Value Option to report selected financial assets and financial liabilities. Debt issued by the Company is reported at amortized cost (see Note 6 to the financial statements). The carrying value of all other financial assets and liabilities approximates fair value due to their short maturities or their close proximity of the originations to the measurement date.

Realized Gains or Losses

Security transactions are accounted for on a trade date basis. Realized gains or losses on investments are calculated by using the specific identification method. Securities that have been called by the issuer are recorded at the call price on the call effective date.

Investment Income Recognition

The Company records interest and dividend income, adjusted for amortization of premium and accretion of discount, on an accrual basis. Some of our loans and other investments, including certain preferred equity investments, may have contractual payment-in-kind ("PIK") interest or dividends. PIK income computed at the contractual rate is accrued into income and reflected as receivable up to the capitalization date. PIK investments offer issuers the option at each payment date of making payments in cash or in additional securities. When additional securities are received, they typically have the same terms, including maturity dates and interest rates as the original securities issued. On these payment dates, the Company capitalizes the accrued interest or dividends receivable (reflecting such amounts as the basis in the additional securities received). PIK generally becomes due at maturity of the investment or upon the investment being called by the issuer. At the point the Company believes PIK is not fully expected to be realized, the PIK investment will be placed on non-accrual status. When a PIK investment is placed on non-accrual status, the accrued, uncapitalized interest or dividends are reversed from the related receivable through interest or dividend income, respectively. The Company does not reverse previously capitalized PIK interest or dividends. Upon capitalization, PIK is subject to the fair value estimates associated with their related investments. PIK investments on non-accrual status are restored to accrual status if the Company believes that PIK is expected to be realized.

Investments that are expected to pay regularly scheduled interest and/or dividends in cash are generally placed on non-accrual status when principal or interest/dividend cash payments are past due 30 days or more and/or when it is no longer probable that principal or interest/dividend cash payments will be collected. Such non-accrual investments are restored to accrual status if past due principal and interest or dividends are paid in cash, and in management's judgment, are likely to continue timely payment of their remaining interest or dividend obligations. Interest or dividend cash payments received on non-accrual designated investments may be recognized as income or applied to principal depending upon management's judgment.

Loan origination fees, original issue discount ("OID"), and market discounts are capitalized and accreted into interest income over the respective terms of the applicable loans using the effective interest method or straight-line, as applicable. Upon the prepayment of a loan, prepayment premiums, any unamortized loan origination fees, OID, or market discounts are recorded as interest income. Other income generally includes amendment fees, bridge fees, and structuring fees which are recorded when earned.

The Company records as dividend income the accretable yield from its beneficial interests in structured products such as CLOs based upon a number of cash flow assumptions that are subject to uncertainties and contingencies. Such assumptions include the rate and timing of principal and interest receipts (which may be subject to prepayments and defaults) of the underlying pool of assets. These assumptions are updated on at least a quarterly basis to reflect changes related to a particular security, actual historical data, and market changes. A structured product investment typically has an underlying pool of assets. Payments on structured product investments are and will be payable solely from the cash flows from such assets. As such, any unforeseen event in these underlying pools of assets might impact the expected recovery of principal and future accrual of income.

Expenses

Expenses include management fees, performance-based incentive fees, interest expense, insurance expenses, administrative service fees, legal fees, directors' fees, audit and tax service expenses, third-party valuation fees and other general and administrative expenses. Expenses are recognized on an accrual basis.



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APOLLO INVESTMENT CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(In thousands, except share and per share data)

Financing Costs

The Company records expenses related to shelf filings and applicable offering costs as deferred financing costs in the Statements of Assets and Liabilities. To the extent such expenses relate to equity offerings, these expenses are charged as a reduction of capital upon utilization, in accordance with ASC 946-20-25, or charged to expense if no offering is completed.

The Company records origination and other expenses related to its debt obligations as deferred financing costs. The deferred financing cost for all outstanding debt is presented as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of the related debt liability, except that incurred under the Senior Secured Facility (as defined in **Note 6** to the financial statements), which the Company presents as an asset on the Statements of Assets and Liabilities. These expenses are deferred and amortized as part of interest expense using the straight-line method over the stated life of the obligation which approximates the effective yield method. In the event that we modify or extinguish our debt before maturity, the Company follows the guidance in ASC 470-50, *Modification and Extinguishments* ("ASC 470-50"). For modifications to or exchanges of our Senior Secured Facility (as defined in **Note 6** to the financial statements), any unamortized deferred financing costs relating to lenders who are not part of the new lending group are expensed. For extinguishments of our senior secured notes and senior unsecured notes, any unamortized deferred financing costs are deducted from the carrying amount of the debt in determining the gain or loss from the extinguishment.

Foreign Currency Translations

The accounting records of the Company are maintained in U.S. dollars. All assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into U.S. dollars based on the foreign exchange rate on the date of valuation. The Company does not isolate that portion of the results of operations resulting from changes in foreign exchange rates on investments from the fluctuations arising from changes in market prices of securities held. The Company's investments in foreign securities may involve certain risks, including without limitation: foreign exchange restrictions, expropriation, taxation or other political, social or economic risks, all of which could affect the market and/or credit risk of the investment. In addition, changes in the relationship of foreign currencies to the U.S. dollar can significantly affect the value of these investments and therefore the earnings of the Company.

Dividends and Distributions

Dividends and distributions to common stockholders are recorded as of the ex-dividend date. The amount to be paid out as a distribution is determined by the Board of Directors each quarter. Net realized capital gains, if any, are generally distributed or deemed distributed at least annually. Dividend income on common equity securities is recorded on the record date for private portfolio companies or on the ex-dividend date for publicly traded portfolio companies.

Share Repurchases

In connection with the Company's share repurchase program, the cost of shares repurchased is charged to net assets on the trade date.

Federal and State Income Taxes

We have elected to be treated as a RIC under the Code and operate in a manner so as to qualify for the tax treatment applicable to RICs. To qualify as a RIC, the Company must (among other requirements) meet certain source-of-income and asset diversification requirements and timely distribute to its stockholders at least 90% of its investment company taxable income as defined by the Code, for each year. The Company (among other requirements) has made and intends to continue to make the requisite distributions to its stockholders, which will generally relieve the Company from corporate-level income taxes. For income tax purposes, distributions made to stockholders are reported as ordinary income, capital gains, non-taxable return of capital, or a combination thereof. The tax character of distributions paid to stockholders through March 31, 2022 may include return of capital, however, the exact amount cannot be determined at this point. The final determination of the tax character of distributions will not be made until we file our tax return for the tax year ending March 31, 2022. The character of income and gains that we will distribute is determined in accordance with income tax regulations that may differ from GAAP. Book and tax basis differences relating to stockholder dividend and distributions and other permanent book and tax difference are reclassified to paid-in capital.



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APOLLO INVESTMENT CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
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If we do not distribute (or are not deemed to have distributed) at least 98% of our annual ordinary income and 98.2% of our capital gains in the calendar year earned, we will generally be required to pay excise tax equal to 4% of the amount by which 98% of our annual ordinary income and 98.2% of our capital gains exceed the distributions from such taxable income for the year. To the extent that we determine that our estimated current year annual taxable income will be in excess of estimated current year dividend distributions from such taxable income, we accrue excise taxes, if any, on estimated undistributed taxable income.

If we fail to satisfy the annual distribution requirement or otherwise fail to qualify as a RIC in any taxable year, we would be subject to tax on all of our taxable income at regular corporate rates. Distribution would generally be taxable to our individual and other non-corporate taxable stockholders as ordinary dividend income eligible for the reduced maximum rate applicable to qualified dividend income to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits provided certain holding period and other requirements are met. Subject to certain limitation under the Code, corporate distributions would be eligible for the dividend-received deduction. To qualify again to be taxed as a RIC in a subsequent year, we would be required to distribute to our stockholders our accumulated 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, in order to qualify as a RIC in a subsequent year, 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.

We follow ASC 740, *Income Taxes* ("ASC 740"). ASC 740 provides guidance for how uncertain tax positions should be recognized, measured, presented, and disclosed in the financial statements. ASC 740 requires the evaluation of tax positions taken or expected to be taken in the course of preparing our tax returns to determine whether the tax positions are "more-likely-than-not" of being sustained by the applicable tax authority. Tax positions not deemed to meet the more-likely-than-not threshold are recorded as a tax benefit or expense in the current year. Penalties or interest, if applicable, that may be assessed relating to income taxes would be classified as other operating expenses in the financial statements. As of March 31, 2022, there were no uncertain tax positions and no amounts accrued for interest or penalties. Management's determinations regarding ASC 740 may be subject to review and adjustment at a later date based upon factors including, but not limited to, an on-going analysis of tax laws, regulations and interpretations thereof. Although we file both federal and state income tax returns, our major tax jurisdiction is federal.

Retroactive Adjustments for Common Stock Reverse Split

The Company's Board of Directors approved a one-for-three reverse stock split of the Company's common stock on October 30, 2018 which was effective as of close of business as of November 30, 2018 (the "Reverse Stock Split"). All common share and common per share amounts in the financial statements and notes thereto have been retroactively adjusted for all periods presented to give effect to this reverse stock split as disclosed in Note 7.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In March 2020, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2020-04, "Reference Rate Reform (Topic 848): Facilitation of the Effects of Reference Rate Reform on Financial Reporting." The guidance provides optional expedients and exceptions for applying GAAP to contract modifications, hedging relationships and other transactions, subject to meeting certain criteria, that reference LIBOR or another reference rate expected to be discontinued because of the reference rate reform. ASU 2020-04 is effective for all entities through December 31, 2022. The Company is evaluating the potential impact that the adoption of this guidance will have on the Company's financial statements.



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APOLLO INVESTMENT CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
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SEC Disclosure Update and Simplification

In December 2020, the SEC adopted Rule 2a-5. The rule establishes a consistent, principles-based framework for boards of directors to use in creating their own specific processes in order to determine fair values in good faith. The effective date for compliance with Rule 2a-5 is September 8, 2022. The Company continues to evaluate the potential impact that the rule will have on the Company's financial statements.

Note 3. Related Party Agreements and Transactions

Investment Advisory Agreement with AIM

The Company has an investment advisory management agreement with the Investment Adviser (the "Investment Advisory Agreement") under which AIM receives a fee from the Company, consisting of two components — a base management fee and a performance-based incentive fee.

Base Management Fee

Effective April 1, 2018, the base management fee is calculated initially at an annual rate of 1.50% (0.375% per quarter) of the lesser of (i) the average of the value of the Company's gross assets, net of average of any payable for investments (excluding cash or cash equivalents but including other assets purchased with borrowed amounts) at the end of each of the two most recently completed calendar quarters and (ii) the average monthly value (measured as of the last day of each month) of the Company's gross assets (excluding cash or cash equivalents but including other assets purchased with borrowed amounts) during the most recently completed calendar quarter; provided, however, in each case, the base management fee is calculated at an annual rate of 1.00% (0.250% per quarter) of the average of the value of the Company's gross assets (excluding cash or cash equivalents but including other assets purchased with borrowed amounts) that exceeds the product of (A) 200% and (B) the value of the Company's net asset value at the end of the prior calendar quarter. The base management fee will be payable quarterly in arrears. The value of the Company's gross assets shall be calculated in accordance with the Company's valuation policies.

Performance-based Incentive Fee

The incentive fee (the "Incentive Fee") consists of two components that are determined independent of each other, with the result that one component may be payable even if the other is not. A portion of the Incentive Fee is based on income and a portion is based on capital gains, each as described below:

A. Incentive Fee based on Income

Beginning January 1, 2019, the incentive fee on pre-incentive fee net investment income will be determined and paid quarterly in arrears by calculating the amount by which (x) the aggregate amount of the pre-incentive fee net investment income with respect of the current calendar quarter and each of the eleven preceding calendar quarters beginning with the calendar quarter that commences on or after April 1, 2018 (the "trailing twelve quarters") exceeds (y) the preferred return amount in respect of the trailing twelve quarters.

The preferred return amount will be determined on a quarterly basis, and will be calculated by summing the amounts obtained by multiplying 1.75% by the Company's net asset value at the beginning of each applicable calendar quarter comprising the relevant trailing twelve quarters. The preferred return amount will be calculated after making appropriate adjustments to the Company's net asset value at the beginning of each applicable calendar quarter for Company capital issuances and distributions during the applicable calendar quarter.

The amount of the Incentive Fee on Income that will be paid to the Investment Adviser for a particular quarter will equal the excess of the incentive fee on pre-incentive fee net investment income, so calculated less the aggregate incentive fee on pre-incentive fee net investment income that were paid to the Investment Adviser (excluding waivers, if any) in the preceding eleven calendar quarters comprising the relevant trailing twelve quarters.

The Company will pay the Investment Adviser an incentive fee with respect to our pre-incentive fee net investment income in each calendar quarter as follows:

(1) no incentive fee in any calendar quarter in which our pre-incentive fee net investment income for the trailing twelve quarters does not exceed the preferred return amount.



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APOLLO INVESTMENT CORPORATION
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(In thousands, except share and per share data)

(2) 100% of our pre-incentive fee net investment income for the trailing twelve quarters, if any, that exceeds the preferred return amount but is less than or equal to an amount (the "catch-up amount") determined by multiplying 2.1875% by the Company's net asset value at the beginning of each applicable calendar quarter comprising the relevant trailing twelve quarters.

(3) for any quarter in which the Company's pre-incentive fee net investment income for the trailing twelve quarters exceeds the catch-up amount, the incentive fee shall equal 20% of the amount of the Company's pre-incentive fee net investment income for such trailing twelve quarters.

The Incentive Fee on Income as calculated is subject to a cap (the "Incentive Fee Cap"). The Incentive Fee Cap in any quarter is an amount equal to (a) 20% of the Cumulative Pre-Incentive Fee Net Return (as defined below) during the relevant trailing twelve quarters less (b) the aggregate Incentive Fees on Income that were paid to the Investment Adviser (excluding waivers, if any) in the preceding eleven calendar quarters (or portion thereof) comprising the relevant trailing twelve quarters.

For this purpose, "Cumulative Pre-Incentive Fee Net Return" during the relevant trailing twelve quarters means (x) Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income in respect of the trailing twelve quarters less (y) any Net Capital Loss, since April 1, 2018, in respect of the trailing twelve quarters. If, in any quarter, the Incentive Fee Cap is zero or a negative value, the Company shall pay no Incentive Fee on Income to the Investment Adviser in that quarter. If, in any quarter, the Incentive Fee Cap is a positive value but is less than the Incentive Fee on Income calculated in accordance with the calculation described above, the Company shall pay the Investment Adviser the Incentive Fee Cap for such quarter. If, in any quarter, the Incentive Fee Cap is equal to or greater than the Incentive Fee on Income calculated in accordance with the calculation described above, the Company shall pay the Investment Adviser the Incentive Fee on Income for such quarter.

"Net Capital Loss" in respect of a particular period means the difference, if positive, between (i) aggregate capital losses, whether realized or unrealized, in such period and (ii) aggregate capital gains, whether realized or unrealized, in such period.

B. Incentive Fee Based on Cumulative Net Realized Gains

The Incentive Fee on Capital Gains is determined and payable in arrears as of the end of each calendar year (or upon termination of the investment advisory management agreement). This fee shall equal 20.0% of the sum of the Company's realized capital gains on a cumulative basis, calculated as of the end of each calendar year (or upon termination of investment advisory management agreement), computed net of all realized capital losses and unrealized capital depreciation on a cumulative basis, less the aggregate amount of any Incentive Fees on Capital Gains previously paid to the Investment Adviser. The aggregate unrealized capital depreciation of the Company shall be calculated as the sum of the differences, if negative, between (a) the valuation of each investment in the Company's portfolio as of the applicable calculation date and (b) the accreted or amortized cost basis of such investment.

For accounting purposes only, we are required under GAAP to accrue a theoretical capital gains incentive fee based upon net realized capital gains and unrealized capital gain and loss on investments held at the end of each period. The accrual of this theoretical capital gains incentive fee assumes all unrealized capital gain and loss is realized in order to reflect a theoretical capital gains incentive fee that would be payable to the Investment Adviser at each measurement date. There was no accrual for theoretical capital gains incentive fee for the years ended March 31, 2022 and 2021. It should be noted that a fee so calculated and accrued would not be payable under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 ("the Advisers Act") or the investment advisory management agreement, and would not be paid based upon such computation of capital gains incentive fees in subsequent periods. Amounts actually paid to the Investment Adviser will be consistent with the Advisers Act and formula reflected in the investment advisory management agreement which specifically excludes consideration of unrealized capital gain.

For the years ended March 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, the Company recognized \$36,142, \$36,434 and \$40,360, respectively, of management fees, and \$11,681, \$0 and \$1,983, respectively, of incentive fees before impact of waived fees. For the years ended March 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 no management fees were waived (as not applicable). For the years ended March 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 no incentive fees were waived.

As of March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, management and performance-based incentive fees payable were \$9,912 and \$8,666, respectively.



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Fee Offset

On January 16, 2019, the Company and AIM entered into a fee offset agreement in connection with revenue realized by AIM and its affiliates for the management of certain aircraft assets. The Company will receive an offsetting credit against total incentive fees otherwise due to AIM under the investment advisory management agreement. The amount offset will initially be 20% of the management fee revenue earned and incentive fee revenue realized by AIM and its affiliates in connection with managing aircraft assets on related insurance balance sheets ("New Balance Sheet Investments"), new aircraft managed account capital ("New Managed Accounts") and new dedicated aircraft funds ("New Aircraft Funds"). Once the aggregate capital raised by the New Aircraft Funds or New Managed Accounts and capital invested by the New Balance Sheet Investments exceeds \$3 billion cumulatively, the fee offset will step down to 10% of the amount of incremental management fee revenue earned and incentive fee revenue realized by AIM and its affiliates. The fee offset will be in place for seven years, however the incentive fees realized by AIM and its affiliates after this seven-year period from applicable investments that were raised or made within the seven-year period will also be used to offset incentive fees payable to AIM by the Company. The offset will be limited to the amount of incentive fee payable by the Company to AIM and any unapplied fee offset which exceeds the incentive fees payable in a given quarter will carry forward to be credited against the incentive fees payable by the Company in subsequent quarters.

For the years ended March 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 management fee offset was \$247, \$25 and \$0, respectively.

Administration Agreement with AIA

The Company has also entered into an administration agreement with the Administrator (the "Administration Agreement") under which AIA provides administrative services for the Company. For providing these services, facilities and personnel, the Company reimburses the Administrator for the allocable portion of overhead and other expenses incurred by the Administrator and requested to be reimbursed by the Administrator in performing its obligations under the Administration Agreement. The expenses include rent and the Company's allocable portion of compensation and other related expenses for its Chief Financial Officer, Chief Legal Officer and Chief Compliance Officer and their respective staffs. For the years ended March 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, the Company recognized administrative services expense under the Administration Agreement of \$5,835, \$4,765 and \$6,335, respectively. There was no payable to AIA and its affiliates for expenses paid on our behalf as of March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.

Administrative Service Expense Reimbursement

Merx Aviation Finance, LLC ("Merx"), a wholly-owned portfolio company of the Company, has entered into an administration agreement with the Administrator (the "Merx Administration Agreement") under which AIA provides administrative services to Merx and several Merx managed entities. For the years ended March 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, the Company recognized administrative service expense reimbursements of \$300, \$300 and \$300, respectively.

Debt Expense Reimbursements

The Company has also entered into debt expense reimbursement agreements with Merx and several other portfolio companies, which will reimburse the Company for reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred, including any interest, fees or other amounts incurred by the Company in connection with letters of credit issued on their behalf. For the years ended March 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, the Company recognized debt expense reimbursements of \$43, \$62 and \$133, respectively, under the debt expense reimbursement agreements.



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APOLLO INVESTMENT CORPORATION NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) (In thousands, except share and per share data)

Co-Investment Activity

We may co-invest on a concurrent basis with affiliates of ours, subject to compliance with applicable regulations and our allocation procedures. Certain types of negotiated co-investments may be made only in accordance with the terms of the exemptive order we received from the SEC permitting us to do so. On March 29, 2016, we received an exemptive order from the SEC, which was amended on December 29, 2021 (the "Order") permitting us greater flexibility to negotiate the terms of co-investment transactions with certain of our affiliates, including investment funds managed by AIM or its affiliates and Apollo proprietary accounts, subject to the conditions included therein. Under the terms of the Order, a "required majority" (as defined in Section 57(o) of the 1940 Act) of our independent directors must be able to reach certain conclusions in connection with a co-investment transaction, including that (1) the terms of the proposed transaction are reasonable and fair to us and our stockholders and do not involve overreaching of 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 Board of Directors' approved criteria. In certain situations where co-investment with one or more funds managed by AIM or its affiliates is not covered by the Order, the personnel of AIM or its affiliates will need to decide which fund will proceed with the investment. Such personnel will make these determinations based on allocation policies and procedures, which are designed to reasonably ensure that investment opportunities are allocated fairly and equitably among affiliated funds over time and in a manner that is consistent with applicable laws, rules and regulations. The Order is subject to certain terms and conditions so there can be no assurance that we will be permitted to co-invest with certain of our affiliates other than in the circumstances currently permitted by regulatory guidance and the Order.

As of March 31, 2022, the Company's co-investment holdings were 71% of the portfolio or \$1,783,052, measured at fair value. On a cost basis, 65% of the portfolio or \$1,780,779 were co-investments. As of March 31, 2021, the Company's co-investment holdings were 63% of the portfolio or \$1,542,275, measured at fair value. On a cost basis, 57% of the portfolio or \$1,545,567 were co-investments.

Merx Aviation

Effective January 16, 2019, Mr. Gary Rothschild, President and Chief Executive Officer of Merx, became an employee of Apollo Management Holdings, L.P. ("AMH"), an affiliate of the Company's investment adviser. Mr. Rothschild also retained his role as the President and Chief Executive Officer of Merx.

Effective January 16, 2019, Merx entered into a series of service arrangements with affiliates of AGM. Under a servicing agreement with Apollo Capital Management, L.P. ("ACM"), Merx serves as technical servicer to aircraft clients of ACM and its affiliates. Under a research support agreement with ACM, Merx employees assist ACM with technical due-diligence and underwriting of new aircraft-related investment opportunities. Under a technical support agreement, Merx and AMH share the services of Mr. Gary Rothschild, who is the President and Chief Executive Officer of Merx and an employee of AMH.

On April 1, 2020, \$105,300 of the Merx first lien secured revolver held by the Company was converted into common equity. In addition, the interest rate on the revolver was lowered from 12% to 10%.

On July 1, 2021, \$84,500 of the Merx common equity held by the Company was converted into the Merx first lien secured revolver. The balance of the Merx revolver as of March 31, 2022 was \$275,000.

Note 4. Earnings Per Share

The following table sets forth the computation of earnings (loss) per share ("EPS"), pursuant to ASC 260-10, for the years ended March 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020:

	Year Ended March 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Basic and Diluted Earnings (Loss) Per Share			
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations	\$ 82,364	\$ 111,861	\$ (116,064)
Weighted average shares outstanding	64,516,533	65,259,176	67,228,771
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share	\$ 1.28	\$ 1.71	\$ (1.73)



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Note 5. Investments

Fair Value Measurement and Disclosures

The following table shows the composition of our investment portfolio as of March 31, 2022, with the fair value disaggregated into the three levels of the fair value hierarchy in accordance with ASC 820:

	Cost	Fair Value	Fair Value Hierarchy		
			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
First Lien Secured Debt	\$ 2,261,481	\$ 2,259,506	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2,259,506
Second Lien Secured Debt	116,073	97,844	—	—	97,844
Structured Products and Other	16,998	10,038	—	—	10,038
Preferred Equity	41,152	30,162	—	—	30,162
Common Equity/Interests	309,990	125,524	1,230	—	124,294
Warrants	135	99	—	—	99
Total Investments	<u>\$ 2,745,829</u>	<u>\$ 2,523,173</u>	<u>\$ 1,230</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 2,521,943</u>

The following table shows the composition of our investment and derivative portfolio as of March 31, 2021, with the fair value disaggregated into the three levels of the fair value hierarchy in accordance with ASC 820:

	Cost	Fair Value	Fair Value Hierarchy		
			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
First Lien Secured Debt	\$ 1,995,074	\$ 1,907,807	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,907,807
Second Lien Secured Debt	279,437	237,609	—	—	237,609
Unsecured Debt	22,000	22,000	—	—	22,000
Structured Products and Other	16,812	11,289	—	—	11,289
Preferred Equity	40,703	22,537	—	—	22,537
Common Equity/Interests	362,162	246,314	—	484	245,830
Warrants	211	1,595	—	—	1,595
Total Investments before Cash Equivalents	<u>\$ 2,716,399</u>	<u>\$ 2,449,151</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 484</u>	<u>\$ 2,448,667</u>
Money Market Fund	<u>\$ 50,180</u>	<u>\$ 50,180</u>	<u>\$ 50,180</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Total Cash Equivalents	<u>\$ 50,180</u>	<u>\$ 50,180</u>	<u>\$ 50,180</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Total Investments after Cash Equivalents	<u>\$ 2,766,579</u>	<u>\$ 2,499,331</u>	<u>\$ 50,180</u>	<u>\$ 484</u>	<u>\$ 2,448,667</u>



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(In thousands, except share and per share data)

The following table shows changes in the fair value of our Level 3 investments during the year ended March 31, 2022:

	First Lien Secured Debt (2)	Second Lien Secured Debt (2)	Unsecured Debt	Structured Products and Other	Preferred Equity	Common Equity/Interests	Warrants	Total
Fair value as of March 31, 2021	\$ 1,907,807	\$ 237,609	\$ 22,000	\$ 11,289	\$ 22,537	\$ 245,830	\$ 1,595	\$ 2,448,667
Net realized gains (losses)	(42,356)	(20,440)	25	—	—	696	—	(62,075)
Net change in unrealized gains (losses)	85,621	23,598	—	(1,437)	7,177	(69,675)	(1,420)	43,864
Net amortization on investments	18,725	2,188	—	—	—	—	—	20,913
Purchases, including capitalized PIK (3)	1,233,100	2,442	—	186	448	49,057	—	1,285,233
Sales (3)	(932,673)	(147,553)	(22,025)	—	—	(102,004)	(76)	(1,204,331)
Transfers out of Level 3 (1)	(10,718)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(10,718)
Transfers into Level 3 (1)	—	—	—	—	—	390	—	390
Fair value as of March 31, 2022	\$ 2,259,506	\$ 97,844	\$ —	\$ 10,038	\$ 30,162	\$ 124,294	\$ 99	\$ 2,521,943
Net change in unrealized gains (losses) on Level 3 investments still held as of March 31, 2022	\$ 7,385	\$ 1,425	\$ —	\$ (1,429)	\$ 7,177	\$ (34,834)	\$ (4)	\$ (20,280)

(1) Transfers out of Level 3 are due to an increase in the quantity and reliability of broker quotes obtained and transfers into Level 3 are due to a decrease in the quantity and reliability of broker quotes obtained as assessed by the Investment Adviser. Transfers are assumed to have occurred at the end of the period. There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements during the period shown.

(2) Includes unfunded commitments measured at fair value of \$(2,091).

(3) Includes reorganizations and restructuring of investments.



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(In thousands, except share and per share data)

The following table shows changes in the fair value of our Level 3 investments during the year ended March 31, 2021:

	First Lien Secured Debt (2)	Second Lien Secured Debt (2)	Unsecured Debt	Structured Products and Other	Preferred Equity	Common Equity/Interests	Warrants	Total
Fair value as of March 31, 2020	\$ 2,265,800	\$ 343,420	\$ —	\$ 9,748	\$ 7,968	\$ 157,943	\$ 136	\$ 2,785,015
Net realized gains (losses)	(15,446)	(2,906)	—	—	(1,519)	2,524	(48)	(17,395)
Net change in unrealized gains (losses)	70,671	676	—	1,458	(3,456)	(33,916)	1,431	36,864
Net amortization on investments	10,202	932	—	—	—	—	—	11,134
Purchases, including capitalized PIK (3)	683,284	2,171	22,000	83	19,764	138,148	76	865,526
Sales (3)	(1,106,704)	(106,684)	—	—	(220)	(18,869)	—	(1,232,477)
Transfers out of Level 3 (1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfers into Level 3 (1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fair value as of March 31, 2021	\$ 1,907,807	\$ 237,609	\$ 22,000	\$ 11,289	\$ 22,537	\$ 245,830	\$ 1,595	\$ 2,448,667
Net change in unrealized gains (losses) on Level 3 investments still held as of March 31, 2021	\$ 20,794	\$ (5,764)	\$ —	\$ 1,458	\$ (3,456)	\$ (36,640)	\$ 1,431	\$ (22,177)

(1) Transfers out of Level 3 are due to an increase in the quantity and reliability of broker quotes obtained and transfers into Level 3 are due to a decrease in the quantity and reliability of broker quotes obtained as assessed by the Investment Adviser. Transfers are assumed to have occurred at the end of the period. There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements during the period shown.

(2) Includes unfunded commitments measured at fair value of \$(5,446).

(3) Includes reorganizations and restructuring of investments.



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The following tables summarize the significant unobservable inputs the Company used to value its investments categorized within Level 3 as of March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021. In addition to the techniques and inputs noted in the tables below, according to our valuation policy we may also use other valuation techniques and methodologies when determining our fair value measurements. The below tables are not intended to be all-inclusive, but rather provide information on the significant unobservable inputs as they relate to the Company's determination of fair values.

The unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of our Level 3 investments as of March 31, 2022 were as follows:

Quantitative Information about Level 3 Fair Value Measurements							
Asset Category	Fair Value	Valuation Techniques/Methodologies	Unobservable Input	Range		Weighted Average (1)	
First Lien Secured Debt	\$ 275,000	Discounted Cash Flow	Discount Rate	12.0%	12.0%	12.0%	
		Residual Value	Residual Value	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	62,975	Recent Transaction	Recent Transaction	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	558	Recovery Analysis	Recoverable Amount	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	28,798	Recovery Analysis	Sale Proceeds	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	1,892,175	Yield Analysis	Discount Rate	5.1%	52.3%	8.9%	
Second Lien Secured Debt	5,657	Market Comparable Technique	Comparable Multiple	12.3x	12.3x	12.3x	
	6,444	Recovery Analysis	Recoverable Amount	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	85,743	Yield Analysis	Discount Rate	6.9%	19.1%	13.0%	
Structured Products and Other	10,038	Discounted Cash Flow	Discount Rate	9.8%	9.8%	9.8%	
Preferred Equity	355	Discounted Cash Flow	Discount Rate	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	
	24,741	Market Comparable Technique	Comparable Multiple	0.1x	22.8x	14.4x	
	4,988	Option Pricing Model	Expected Volatility	80.0%	80.0%	80.0%	
	78	Residual Value	Residual Value	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	—	Yield Analysis	Discount Rate	52.3%	52.3%	52.3%	
Common Equity/Interests	613	Discounted Cash Flow	Discount Rate	10.0%	52.3%	10.0%	
	57,782	Discounted Cash Flow	Discount Rate	10.1%	11.0%	10.6%	
		Residual Value	Residual Value	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	14,766	Market Comparable Technique	Comparable Multiple	0.1x	20.9x	10.9x	
	42,331	Recent Transaction	Recent Transaction	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	—	Recovery Analysis	Recoverable Amount	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	7,762	Recovery Analysis	Sale Proceeds	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	85	Market Comparable Technique	Comparable Multiple	22.8x	22.8x	22.8x	
		Option Pricing Model	Expected Volatility	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	
	325	N/A - Public	N/A - Public	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	630	Sale Proceeds	Sale Proceeds	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Warrants	99	Option Pricing Model	Expected Volatility	60.0%	60.0%	60.0%	
Total Level 3 Investments	\$ 2,521,943						

(1) The weighted average information is generally derived by assigning each disclosed unobservable input a proportionate weight based on the fair value of the related investment. For the commodity price unobservable input, the weighted average price is an undiscounted price based upon the estimated production level from the underlying reserves.



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The unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of our Level 3 investments as of March 31, 2021 were as follows:

Asset Category	Fair Value	Quantitative Information about Level 3 Fair Value Measurements				
		Valuation Techniques/Methodologies	Unobservable Input	Range		Weighted Average (1)
First Lien Secured Debt	\$ 190,500	Discounted Cash Flow	Discount Rate	7.5%	12.0%	12.0%
		Residual Value	Residual Value	N/A	N/A	N/A
	31,438	Recovery Analysis	Recoverable Amount	N/A	N/A	N/A
		Market Comparable Technique	Comparable Multiple	0.7x	1.4x	1.1x
	44,998	Recent Transaction	Recent Transaction	N/A	N/A	N/A
	35,369	Recovery Analysis	Commodity Price	54.00	60.16	59.86
	398	Recovery Analysis	Recoverable Amount	N/A	N/A	N/A
	8,376	Recovery Analysis	Sale Proceeds	N/A	N/A	N/A
	1,596,728	Yield Analysis	Discount Rate	4.1%	32.3%	8.5%
Second Lien Secured Debt	12,795	Market Comparable Approach	Comparable Multiple	6.3x	6.3x	6.3x
	8,111	Recovery Analysis	Commodity Price	57.00	62.33	61.13
	10,536	Recovery Analysis	Sale Proceeds	N/A	N/A	N/A
	206,167	Yield Analysis	Discount Rate	9.3%	14.9%	11.5%
Unsecured Debt	22,000	Discounted Cash Flow	Discount Rate	16.0%	16.0%	16.0%
		Residual Value	Residual Value	N/A	N/A	N/A
Structured Products and Other	11,289	Discounted Cash Flow	Discount Rate	9.0%	9.0%	9.0%
Preferred Equity	498	Discounted Cash Flow	Discount Rate	9.0%	9.0%	9.0%
	16,863	Market Comparable Technique	Comparable Multiple	0.7x	13.2x	8.7x
	5,176	Option Pricing Model	Expected Volatility	101.0%	101.0%	101.0%
	—	Yield Analysis	Discount Rate	32.3%	32.3%	0.0%
Common Equity/Interests	2,053	Discounted Cash Flow	Discount Rate	9.0%	32.3%	19.3%
	207,617	Discounted Cash Flow	Discount Rate	7.5%	16.0%	10.2%
		Residual Value	Residual Value	N/A	N/A	N/A
	7,977	Market Comparable Technique	Comparable Multiple	0.7x	16.5x	9.9x
	215	Option Pricing Model	Expected Volatility	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
	374	Recent Transaction	Recent Transaction	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2,170	Recovery Analysis	Commodity Price	54.00	62.33	60.08
	25,424	Recovery Analysis	Implied Illiquidity Discount	18.5%	18.5%	18.5%
		Recovery Analysis	Transaction Price	N/A	N/A	N/A
Warrants	1,595	Option Pricing Model	Expected Volatility	65.0%	90.0%	88.4%
Total Level 3 Investments	\$ 2,448,667					

(1) The weighted average information is generally derived by assigning each disclosed unobservable input a proportionate weight based on the fair value of the related investment. For the commodity price unobservable input, the weighted average price is an undiscounted price based upon the estimated production level from the underlying reserves.



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The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of the Company's debt and equity securities are primarily earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA") comparable multiples and market discount rates. The Company typically uses EBITDA comparable multiples on its equity securities to determine the fair value of investments. The Company uses market discount rates for debt securities to determine if the effective yield on a debt security is commensurate with the market yields for that type of debt security. If a debt security's effective yield is significantly less than the market yield for a similar debt security with a similar credit profile, the resulting fair value of the debt security may be lower. For certain investments where fair value is derived based on a recovery analysis, the Company uses underlying commodity prices from third party market pricing services to determine the fair value and/or recoverable amount, which represents the proceeds expected to be collected through asset sales or liquidation. Further, for certain investments, the Company also considered the probability of future events which are not in management's control. Significant increases or decreases in any of these inputs in isolation would result in a significantly lower or higher fair value measurement. The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of the structured products include the discount rate applied in the valuation models in addition to default and recovery rates applied to projected cash flows in the valuation models. Specifically, when a discounted cash flow model is used to determine fair value, the significant input used in the valuation model is the discount rate applied to present value the projected cash flows. Increases in the discount rate can significantly lower the fair value of an investment; conversely decreases in the discount rate can significantly increase the fair value of an investment. The discount rate is determined based on the market rates an investor would expect for a similar investment with similar risks. For certain investments such as warrants, the Company may use an option pricing technique, of which the applicable method is the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Method ("BSM"), to perform valuations. The BSM is a model of price variation over time of financial instruments, such as equity, that is used to determine the price of call or put options. Various inputs are required but the primary unobservable input into the BSM model is the underlying asset volatility.

Investment Transactions

For the years ended March 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, purchases of investments on a trade date basis were \$1,140,849, \$617,096 and \$1,866,272, respectively. For the years ended March 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, sales and repayments (including prepayments and unamortized fees) of investments on a trade date basis were \$1,074,927, \$997,924 and \$1,265,631, respectively.

PIK Income

The Company holds loans and other investments, including certain preferred equity investments, that have contractual PIK income. PIK income computed at the contractual rate is accrued into income and reflected as receivable up to the capitalization date. During the years ended March 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, PIK income earned was \$4,075, \$6,506 and \$10,936, respectively.

The following table shows the change in capitalized PIK balance for the years ended March 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020:

	Year Ended March 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
PIK balance at beginning of period	\$ 41,947	\$ 37,481	\$ 23,720
PIK income capitalized	4,318	6,774	20,083
Adjustments due to investments exited or written off	(7,038)	—	—
PIK income received in cash	—	(2,308)	(6,322)
PIK balance at end of period	\$ 39,227	\$ 41,947	\$ 37,481



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APOLLO INVESTMENT CORPORATION NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) (In thousands, except share and per share data)

Dividend Income on CLOs

The Company holds structured products and other investments. The CLO equity investments are entitled to recurring distributions which are generally equal to the excess cash flow generated from the underlying investments after payment of the contractual payments to debt holders and fund expenses. The Company records as dividend income the accretable yield from its beneficial interests in structured products such as CLOs based upon a number of cash flow assumptions that are subject to uncertainties and contingencies. During the years ended March 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 dividend income from structured products was \$1,290, \$1,308 and \$1,286, respectively.

Investments on Non-Accrual Status

As of March 31, 2022, 1.3% of total investments at amortized cost, or 0.6% of total investments at fair value, were on non-accrual status. As of March 31, 2021, 5.7% of total investments at amortized cost, or 1.4% of total investments at fair value, were on non-accrual status.

Unconsolidated Significant Subsidiary

Our investments are generally in small and mid-sized companies in a variety of industries. In accordance with Rules 3-09 and 4-08(g) of Regulation S-X ("Rule 3-09" and "Rule 4-08(g)," respectively), we must determine which of our unconsolidated controlled portfolio companies are considered "significant subsidiaries," if any. In evaluating these investments, Rule 1-02(w)(2) of Regulation S-X stipulates two tests to be utilized by a business development corporation to determine if any of our controlled investments are considered significant subsidiaries for financial reporting purposes: the investment test and the income test. Rule 3-09 requires separate audited financial statements of an unconsolidated majority owned subsidiary in an annual report if any of the tests exceed the thresholds noted in Rule 1-02(w)(2) whereas Rule 4-08(g) only requires summarized financial information in an annual/quarterly report if the thresholds are exceeded.

Our investment in Merx Aviation Finance, LLC as of March 31, 2022 exceeded the threshold in at least one of the tests. Accordingly, we are attaching the audited financial statements of Merx Aviation Finance, LLC to Form 10-K.

Note 6. Debt and Foreign Currency Transactions and Translations

On April 4, 2018, the Company's Board of Directors, including a "required majority" (as defined in Section 57(o) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended) of the Board, approved the application of the modified asset coverage requirements set forth in Section 61(a)(2) of the Investment Company Act of 1940. As a result, effective on April 4, 2019, our asset coverage requirement applicable to senior securities was reduced from 200% to 150% (i.e., the revised regulatory leverage limitation permits BDCs to double the amount of borrowings, such that we would be able to borrow up to two dollars for every dollar we have in assets less all liabilities and indebtedness not represented by senior securities issued by us).

The Company's outstanding debt obligations as of March 31, 2022 were as follows:

	Date Issued/Amended	Total Aggregate Principal Amount Committed	Principal Amount Outstanding	Fair Value	Final Maturity Date
Senior Secured Facility	12/22/2020	\$ 1,810,000 **	\$ 1,080,468 *	\$ 1,080,468 (1)	12/22/2025
2025 Notes	3/3/2015	350,000	350,000	350,399 (2)	3/3/2025
2026 Notes	7/16/2021	125,000	125,000	117,687 (2)	7/16/2026
Total Debt Obligations		\$ 2,285,000	\$ 1,555,468	\$ 1,548,554	
Deferred Financing Cost and Debt Discount			\$ (4,860)		
Total Debt Obligations, net of Deferred Financing Cost and Debt Discount			\$ 1,550,608		

* Includes foreign currency debt obligations as outlined in *Foreign Currency Transactions and Translations* within this note to the financial statements.

** Lender commitments will remain \$1,810,000 through November 19, 2022 and will then decrease to \$1,705,000 thereafter



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APOLLO INVESTMENT CORPORATION NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) (In thousands, except share and per share data)

- (1) The fair value of these debt obligations would be categorized as Level 3 under ASC 820 as of March 31, 2022. The valuation is based on a yield analysis and discount rate commensurate with the market yields for similar types of debt.
- (2) The fair value of these debt obligations would be categorized as Level 2 under ASC 820 as of March 31, 2022. The valuation is based on broker quoted prices.

The Company's outstanding debt obligations as of March 31, 2021 were as follows:

	Date Issued/Amended	Total Aggregate Principal Amount Committed	Principal Amount Outstanding	Fair Value	Final Maturity Date
Senior Secured Facility	12/22/2020	\$ 1,810,000 **	\$ 1,119,186 *	\$ 1,139,765 (1)	12/22/2025
2025 Notes	3/3/2015	350,000	350,000	357,763 (2)	3/3/2025
Total Debt Obligations		\$ 2,160,000	\$ 1,469,186	\$ 1,497,528	
Deferred Financing Cost and Debt Discount			\$ (3,815)		
Total Debt Obligations, net of Deferred Financing Cost and Debt Discount			\$ 1,465,371		

* Includes foreign currency debt obligations as outlined in *Foreign Currency Transactions and Translations* within this note to the financial statements.

** Lender commitments will remain \$1,810,000 through November 19, 2022 and will then decrease to \$1,705,000 thereafter

- (1) The fair value of these debt obligations would be categorized as Level 3 under ASC 820 as of March 31, 2021. The valuation is based on a yield analysis and discount rate commensurate with the market yields for similar types of debt.
- (2) The fair value of these debt obligations would be categorized as Level 2 under ASC 820 as of March 31, 2021. The valuation is based on broker quoted prices.

Senior Secured Facility

On December 22, 2020, the Company amended and restated its senior secured, multi-currency, revolving credit facility (the "Senior Secured Facility"), previously amended and restated as of November 19, 2018. Lender commitments in the amended and restated agreement will remain \$1,810,000 through November 19, 2022 and will decrease to \$1,705,000 thereafter. The amended and restated agreement extended the final maturity date through December 22, 2025, and includes an accordion provision which allows the Company to increase the total commitments under the existing revolving facility up to an aggregate principal amount of \$2,715,000 from new or existing lenders on the same terms and conditions as the existing commitments. The Senior Secured Facility is secured by substantially all of the assets in the Company's portfolio, including cash and cash equivalents. Commencing December 22, 2024, the Company is required to repay, in twelve consecutive monthly installments of equal size, the outstanding amount under the Senior Secured Facility as of December 22, 2024. In addition, the stated interest rate on the facility remains as a formula-based calculation based on a minimum borrowing base, resulting in a stated interest rate, depending on the type of borrowing, of (a) either LIBOR plus 1.75% per annum or LIBOR plus 2.00% per annum, or (b) either Alternate Base Rate plus 0.75% per annum or Alternate Base Rate plus 1% per annum. As of March 31, 2022, the stated interest rate on the facility was LIBOR plus 2.00%. The Company is required to pay a commitment fee of 0.375% per annum on any unused portion of the Senior Secured Facility and participation fees and fronting fees of up to 2.25% per annum on the letters of credit issued.



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APOLLO INVESTMENT CORPORATION NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) (In thousands, except share and per share data)

The Senior Secured Facility contains affirmative and restrictive covenants, events of default and other customary provisions for similar debt facilities, including: (a) periodic financial reporting requirements, (b) maintaining minimum stockholders' equity of the greater of (i) 30% of the total assets of the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries as of the last day of any fiscal quarter and (ii) the sum of (A) \$705,000 plus (B) 25% of the net proceeds from the sale of equity interests in the Company after the closing date of the Senior Secured Facility, (c) maintaining a ratio of total assets, less total liabilities (other than indebtedness) to total indebtedness, in each case of the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries, of not less than 1.5:1.0, (d) limitations on the incurrence of additional indebtedness, including a requirement to meet a certain minimum liquidity threshold before the Company can incur such additional debt, (e) limitations on liens, (f) limitations on investments (other than in the ordinary course of the Company's business), (g) limitations on mergers and disposition of assets (other than in the normal course of the Company's business activities), (h) limitations on the creation or existence of agreements that permit liens on properties of the Company's consolidated subsidiaries and (i) limitations on the repurchase or redemption of certain unsecured debt and debt securities. In addition to the asset coverage ratio described in clause (c) of the preceding sentence, borrowings under the Senior Secured Facility (and the incurrence of certain other permitted debt) are subject to compliance with a borrowing base that applies different advance rates to different types of assets in the Company's portfolio. The advance rate applicable to any specific type of asset in the Company's portfolio will also depend on the relevant asset coverage ratio as of the date of determination. Borrowings under the Senior Secured Facility will also continue to be subject to the leverage restrictions contained in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

The Senior Secured Facility also provides for the issuance of letters of credit up to an aggregate amount of \$150,000. As of March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, the Company had \$26,877 and \$177, respectively, in standby letters of credit issued through the Senior Secured Facility. The amount available for borrowing under the Senior Secured Facility is reduced by any standby letters of credit issued through the Senior Secured Facility. Under GAAP, these letters of credit are considered commitments because no funding has been made and as such are not considered a liability. These letters of credit are not senior securities because they are not in the form of a typical financial guarantee and the portfolio companies are obligated to refund any drawn amounts. The available remaining capacity under the Senior Secured Facility was \$702,655 and \$690,637 as of March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, respectively. Terms used in this disclosure have the meanings set forth in the Senior Secured Facility agreement.

Senior Unsecured Notes

2025 Notes

On March 3, 2015, the Company issued \$350,000 aggregate principal amount of senior unsecured notes for net proceeds of \$343,650 (the "2025 Notes"). The 2025 Notes will mature on March 3, 2025. Interest on the 2025 Notes is due semi-annually on March 3 and September 3, at an annual rate of 5.25%, commencing on September 3, 2015. The 2025 Notes are general, unsecured obligations and rank equal in right of payment with all of our existing and future senior unsecured indebtedness.

2026 Notes

On July 16, 2021, the Company issued \$125,000 aggregate principal amount of general unsecured notes for net proceeds of \$122,965 (the "2026 Notes"). The 2026 Notes will mature on July 16, 2026. Interest on the 2026 Notes is due semi-annually on January 16 and July 16, at an annual rate of 4.50%, commencing on January 16, 2022. The 2026 Notes are general, unsecured obligations and rank equal in right of payment with all of our existing and future senior unsecured indebtedness.



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2043 Notes

On June 17, 2013, the Company issued \$135,000 aggregate principal amount of senior unsecured notes and on June 24, 2013, an additional \$15,000 in aggregate principal amount of such notes was issued pursuant to the underwriters' over-allotment option exercise. In total, \$150,000 of aggregate principal was issued for net proceeds of \$145,275 (the "2043 Notes"). The 2043 Notes will mature on July 15, 2043. Interest on the 2043 Notes is paid quarterly on January 15, April 15, July 15 and October 15, at an annual rate of 6.875%, commencing on October 15, 2013. The Company may redeem the 2043 Notes in whole or in part at any time or from time to time on or after July 15, 2018. The 2043 Notes are general, unsecured obligations and rank equal in right of payment with all of our existing and future senior, unsecured indebtedness. The 2043 Notes were listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the ticker symbol "AIY."

On August 12, 2019, the Company redeemed the entire \$150,000 aggregate principal amount outstanding of the 2043 Notes in accordance with the terms of the indenture governing the 2043 Notes, before its stated maturity date, which resulted in a realized loss on the extinguishment of debt of \$4,375.

The following table summarizes the average and maximum debt outstanding, and the interest and debt issuance cost for the years ended March 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020:

	Year Ended March 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Average debt outstanding	\$ 1,545,227	\$ 1,632,308	\$ 1,529,524
Maximum amount of debt outstanding	1,633,723	1,818,920	1,878,950
Weighted average annualized interest cost (1)	3.18%	3.04%	4.42%
Annualized amortized debt issuance cost	0.38%	0.35%	0.37%
Total annualized interest cost	3.56%	3.39%	4.79%

(1) Includes the stated interest expense and commitment fees on the unused portion of the Senior Secured Facility. Commitment fees for the years ended March 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 were \$2,648, \$1,983 and \$2,150, respectively.

Foreign Currency Transactions and Translations

The Company had the following foreign-denominated debt outstanding on the Senior Secured Facility as of March 31, 2022:

	Original Principal Amount (Local)	Original Principal Amount (USD)	Principal Amount Outstanding	Unrealized Gain/(Loss)	Reset Date
British Pound	£ 41,000	51,037	53,866	(2,829)	4/29/2022
Australian Dollar	A\$ 6,200	4,543	4,639	(96)	4/29/2022
		\$ 55,580	\$ 58,505	\$ (2,925)	



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The Company had the following foreign-denominated debt outstanding on the Senior Secured Facility as of March 31, 2021:

	Original Principal Amount (Local)	Original Principal Amount (USD)	Principal Amount Outstanding	Unrealized Gain/(Loss)	Reset Date
Euro	€ 15,900	17,392	18,687	(1,295)	4/30/2021
British Pound	£ 77,000	95,593	106,237	(10,644)	4/30/2021
Australian Dollar	A\$ 6,300	4,617	4,799	(182)	4/30/2021
		<u>\$ 117,602</u>	<u>\$ 129,723</u>	<u>\$ (12,121)</u>	

As of March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, the Company was in compliance with all debt covenants for all outstanding debt obligations.

Note 7. Stockholders' Equity

There were no equity offerings of common stock during the years ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.

The Company adopted the following plans, approved by the Board of Directors, for the purpose of repurchasing its common stock in accordance with applicable rules specified in the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "1934 Act") (the "Repurchase Plans"):

Date of Agreement/Amendment	Maximum Cost of Shares That May Be Repurchased	Cost of Shares Repurchased	Remaining Cost of Shares That May Be Repurchased
August 5, 2015	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ —
December 14, 2015	50,000	50,000	—
September 14, 2016	50,000	50,000	—
October 30, 2018	50,000	50,000	—
February 6, 2019	50,000	44,171	5,829
February 3, 2022	25,000	—	25,000
Total as of March 31, 2022	<u>\$ 275,000</u>	<u>\$ 244,171</u>	<u>\$ 30,829</u>

The Repurchase Plans were designed to allow the Company to repurchase its shares both during its open window periods and at times when it otherwise might be prevented from doing so under applicable insider trading laws or because of self-imposed trading blackout periods. A broker selected by the Company will have the authority under the terms and limitations specified in an agreement with the Company to repurchase shares on the Company's behalf in accordance with the terms of the Repurchase Plans. Repurchases are subject to SEC regulations as well as certain price, market volume and timing constraints specified in the Repurchase Plans. Pursuant to the Repurchase Plans, the Company may from time to time repurchase a portion of its shares of common stock and the Company is hereby notifying stockholders of its intention as required by applicable securities laws.



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Under the Repurchase Plans described above, the Company allocated the following amounts to be repurchased in accordance with SEC Rule 10b5-1 (the "10b5-1 Repurchase Plans"):

Effective Date	Termination Date	Amount Allocated to 10b5-1 Repurchase Plans
September 15, 2015	November 5, 2015	\$ 5,000
January 1, 2016	February 5, 2016	10,000
April 1, 2016	May 19, 2016	5,000
July 1, 2016	August 5, 2016	15,000
September 30, 2016	November 8, 2016	20,000
January 4, 2017	February 6, 2017	10,000
March 31, 2017	May 19, 2017	10,000
June 30, 2017	August 7, 2017	10,000
October 2, 2017	November 6, 2017	10,000
January 3, 2018	February 8, 2018	10,000
June 18, 2018	August 9, 2018	10,000
September 17, 2018	October 31, 2018	10,000
December 12, 2018	February 7, 2019	10,000
February 25, 2019	May 17, 2019	25,000
March 18, 2019	May 17, 2019	10,000
June 4, 2019	August 7, 2019	25,000
June 17, 2019	August 7, 2019	20,000
September 16, 2019	November 6, 2019	20,000
December 6, 2019	February 5, 2020	25,000
December 16, 2019	February 5, 2020	15,000
March 12, 2020	March 19, 2020	20,000
March 30, 2021	May 21, 2021	10,000
June 16, 2021	November 5, 2021	10,000
December 16, 2021	May 20, 2022	5,000

During the year ended March 31, 2022, the Company repurchased 1,611,936 shares at a weighted average price per share of \$13.09, inclusive of commissions, for a total cost of \$21,100. This represents a discount of approximately 18.02% of the average net asset value per share for the year ended March 31, 2022.

During the year ended March 31, 2021, the Company did not repurchase shares.

Since the inception of the Repurchase Plans through March 31, 2022, the Company repurchased 15,266,514 shares at a weighted average price per share of \$15.99, inclusive of commissions, for a total cost of \$244,172. Including fractional shares, the Company has repurchased 15,266,544 shares at a weighted average price per share of \$15.99, inclusive of commissions for a total cost of \$244,171.

On October 30, 2018, the Company's Board of Directors approved a one-for-three reverse stock split of the Company's common stock which was effective as of the close of business on November 30, 2018. The Company's common stock began trading on a split-adjusted basis on December 3, 2018. The fractional shares that resulted from the Reverse Stock Split were approximately 29 shares and they were canceled by paying cash in lieu of the fair value.

On July 22, 2019 the Board of Directors approved Articles of Amendment which amended the Company's charter to reduce the amount of authorized capital stock from 400,000,000 shares, par value \$0.001 per share, to 130,000,000 shares, par value \$0.001 per share. The Articles of Amendment were accepted for record by the Department of Assessments and Taxation of the State of Maryland on July 22, 2019 and immediately became effective.



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Note 8. Commitments and Contingencies

The Company has various commitments to fund various revolving and delayed draw senior secured and subordinated loans, including commitments to issue letters of credit through a financial intermediary on behalf of certain portfolio companies. As of March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, the Company had the following unfunded commitments to its portfolio companies:

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Unfunded revolver obligations and bridge loan commitments (1)	\$ 182,645	\$ 261,854
Standby letters of credit issued and outstanding (2)	31,188	2,787
Unfunded delayed draw loan commitments (including commitments with performance thresholds not met) (3)	272,787	172,249
Total Unfunded Commitments(4)	<u>\$ 486,620</u>	<u>\$ 436,890</u>

- (1) The unfunded revolver obligations may or may not be funded to the borrowing party in the future. The amounts relate to loans with various maturity dates, but the entire amount was eligible for funding to the borrowers as of March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, subject to the terms of each loan's respective credit agreements which includes borrowing covenants that need to be met prior to funding. As of March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, the bridge loan commitments included in the balances were \$0 and \$0, respectively.
- (2) For all these letters of credit issued and outstanding, the Company would be required to make payments to third parties if the portfolio companies were to default on their related payment obligations. None of the letters of credit issued and outstanding are recorded as a liability on the Company's Statements of Assets and Liabilities as such letters of credit are considered in the valuation of the investments in the portfolio company.
- (3) The Company's commitment to fund delayed draw loans is triggered upon the satisfaction of certain pre-negotiated terms and conditions which can include covenants to maintain specified leverage levels and other related borrowing base covenants. For commitments to fund delayed draw loans with performance thresholds, borrowers are required to meet certain performance requirements before the Company is obligated to fulfill these commitments.
- (4) The Company also had an unfunded revolver commitment to its fully controlled affiliate Merx Aviation Finance, LLC of \$25,000 and \$109,500 for the years ended of March 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. Given the Company's controlling interest, the timing and the amount of the funding has not been determined.



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Note 9. Income Taxes

For income tax purposes, distributions made to stockholders are reported as ordinary income, capital gains, non-taxable return of capital, or a combination thereof. The final determination of the tax character of distributions will not be made until we file our tax return for each tax year and the tax characteristics of all distributions will be reported to stockholders on Form 1099 after the end of each calendar year. The tax character of distributions paid to stockholders during the tax years ended March 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

	Year Ended March 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Ordinary income	\$ 92,761	\$ 99,847	\$ 120,107
Capital gains	—	—	—
Return of capital	—	—	—
Total distributions paid to stockholders	<u>\$ 92,761</u>	<u>\$ 99,847</u>	<u>\$ 120,107</u>

Taxable income generally differs from net increase in net assets resulting from operations for financial reporting purposes due to temporary and permanent differences in the recognition of income and expenses, and generally excludes net unrealized gains or losses, as unrealized gains or losses are generally not included in taxable income until they are realized.

The following table reconciles the net increase in net assets resulting from operations to taxable income for the tax years ended March 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020:

	Year Ended March 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations	\$ 82,364	\$ 111,861	\$ (116,064)
Adjustments:			
Net realized losses (gains)	67,367	21,506	6,318
Net change in unrealized losses (gains)	(53,771)	(23,341)	255,020
Income not currently taxable	—	—	—
Income (loss) recognized for tax but not book	4,596	7,673	(11,895)
Expenses not currently deductible	—	—	—
Expenses incurred for tax but not book	—	—	—
Realized gain/loss differences (1)	(13,316)	(7,933)	41,533
Taxable income before deductions for distributions	<u>\$ 87,240</u>	<u>\$ 109,766</u>	<u>\$ 174,912</u>

(1) These pertain to book income/losses treated as capital gains/losses for tax purposes or book realized gains/losses treated as ordinary income/losses for tax purposes.

The following table shows the components of accumulated losses on a tax basis for the years ended March 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020:

	Year Ended March 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Undistributed ordinary income	\$ 56,120	\$ 61,268	\$ 53,132
Capital loss carryforward	(817,268)	(752,317)	(739,365)
Other temporary book-to-tax differences	(24,678)	(34,615)	(35,225)
Unrealized appreciation (depreciation)	(288,164)	(337,930)	(354,168)
Total accumulated under-distributed (over-distributed) earnings	<u>\$ (1,073,990)</u>	<u>\$ (1,063,594)</u>	<u>\$ (1,075,626)</u>



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On December 22, 2010, the Regulated Investment Company Modernization Act (the "Act") was enacted which changed various technical rules governing the tax treatment of RICs. The changes are generally effective for taxable years beginning after the date of enactment. Under the Act, the Company will be permitted to carry forward capital losses incurred in taxable years beginning after the date of enactment for an unlimited period. However, any losses incurred during those future taxable years will be required to be utilized prior to the losses incurred in pre-enactment taxable years, which carry an expiration date. As a result of this ordering rule, pre-enactment capital loss carryforwards may be more likely to expire unused. Additionally, post-enactment capital losses that are carried forward will retain their character as either short-term or long-term losses rather than being considered all short-term as under previous law.

As of March 31, 2022, the Company had a post-enactment short-term capital loss carryforward of \$237,283 and long-term capital loss carryforward of \$579,985. As of March 31, 2021, the Company had a post-enactment short-term capital loss carryforward of \$240,497 and long-term capital loss carryforward of \$511,821. As of March 31, 2020, the Company had a post-enactment short-term capital loss carryforward of \$245,100 and long-term capital loss carryforward of \$494,265.

As of March 31, 2022, the Company had no pre-enactment net capital loss carryforward. None of the pre-enactment net capital loss carryforwards were utilized in the past three years and none of the pre-enactment net capital loss carryforwards expired on March 31, 2022.

For tax purposes, the Company may elect to defer any portion of a post-October capital loss or late-year ordinary loss to the first day of the following fiscal year.

As of March 31, 2022, the Company deferred no late-year ordinary losses which are deemed to arise on April 1, 2022. As of March 31, 2021, the Company deferred no late-year ordinary losses which are deemed to arise on April 1, 2021. As of March 31, 2020, the Company deferred no late-year ordinary losses which are deemed to arise on April 1, 2020.

As of March 31, 2022, the Company deferred post-October capital loss of \$1,765 deemed to arise on April 1, 2022. As of March 31, 2021, the Company deferred post-October capital loss of \$11,121 deemed to arise on April 1, 2021. As of March 31, 2020, the Company had no net post-October capital loss of \$5,858 deemed to arise on April 1, 2020.

Management has analyzed the Company's tax positions taken, or to be taken, on federal income tax returns for all open tax years, and has concluded that no provision for income tax is required in the Company's financial statements. The Company's federal tax returns are subject to examination by the Internal Revenue Service for a period of three fiscal years after they are filed.

In general, we may make certain reclassifications to the components of net assets as a result of permanent book-to-tax differences and book-to-tax differences relating to stockholder distributions. Accordingly, as of March 31, 2022, we adjusted accumulated net realized loss by (\$11,774) to \$811,200 and overdistributed net investment income by (\$11,772) to (\$32,798). Total earnings and net asset value were not affected. As of March 31, 2021, we adjusted accumulated net realized loss by (\$7,179) to \$755,606 and overdistributed net investment income by (\$7,161) to (\$24,226). Total earnings and net asset value were not affected.



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Note 10. Financial Highlights

The following is a schedule of financial highlights for each of the five years ended March 31, 2022.

	Year Ended March 31,				
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Per Share Data*					
Net asset value at beginning of period	\$ 15.88	\$ 15.70	\$ 19.06	\$ 19.67	\$ 20.22
Net investment income (1)	1.49	1.69	2.16	1.81	1.83
Net realized and change in unrealized gains (losses) (1)	(0.21)	0.03	(3.89)	(0.79)	(0.64)
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations	1.28	1.71	(1.73)	1.02	1.19
Distribution of net investment income (2)	(1.44)	(1.53)	(1.80)	(1.59)	(1.19)
Distribution of return of capital (2)	—	—	—	(0.21)	(0.60)
Accretion due to share repurchases	0.07	—	0.20	0.17	0.03
Net asset value at end of period	\$ 15.79	\$ 15.88	\$ 15.70	\$ 19.06	\$ 19.67
Ratio/Supplemental Data					
Per share market value at end of period	\$ 13.22	\$ 13.72	\$ 6.75	\$ 15.14	\$ 15.66
Total return (3)	7.19 %	135.08 %	(48.62)%	8.31 %	(12.06) %
Shares outstanding at end of period	63,647,240	65,259,176	65,259,176	68,876,986	72,104,032
Weighted average shares outstanding	64,516,533	65,259,176	67,228,771	70,645,944	72,874,613
Net assets at end of period (in millions)	\$ 1,004.8	\$ 1,036.3	\$ 1,024.3	\$ 1,312.6	\$ 1,418.1
Ratio of operating expenses to average net assets (4)	6.04 %	5.05 %	4.79 %	5.09 %	5.02 %
Ratio of interest and other debt expenses to average net assets	5.34 %	5.44 %	6.01 %	4.26 %	3.61 %
Ratio of total expenses to average net assets (4)	11.38 %	10.49 %	10.80 %	9.35 %	8.63 %
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	9.32 %	10.82 %	11.91 %	9.38 %	9.15 %
Average debt outstanding (in millions)	\$ 1,545.2	\$ 1,632.3	\$ 1,529.5	\$ 993.2	\$ 899.3
Average debt per share	\$ 23.95	\$ 25.01	\$ 22.75	\$ 14.06	\$ 12.33
Portfolio turnover rate	42.41 %	23.79 %	46.58 %	46.26 %	45.06 %
Asset coverage per unit (5)	\$ 1,635	\$ 1,705	\$ 1,567	\$ 2,153	\$ 2,770

* Totals may not foot due to rounding.

(1) Financial highlights are based on the weighted average number of shares outstanding for the period presented.

(2) The tax character of distributions are determined based on taxable income calculated in accordance with income tax regulations which may differ from amounts determined under GAAP. Although the tax character of distributions paid to stockholders through March 31, 2022 may include return of capital, the exact amount cannot be determined at this point. Per share amounts are based on actual rate per share.

(3) Total return is based on the change in market price per share during the respective periods. Total return also takes into account distributions, if any, reinvested in accordance with the Company's dividend reinvestment plan.



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APOLLO INVESTMENT CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(In thousands, except share and per share data)

- (4) The ratio of operating expenses to average net assets and the ratio of total expenses to average net assets are shown inclusive of all voluntary management and incentive fee waivers (See Note 3 to the financial statements). For the years ended March 31, 2022, the ratio of operating expenses to average net assets and the ratio of total expenses to average net assets would be 6.10% and 11.44%, respectively, without the voluntary fee waivers. For the year ended March 31, 2021, the ratio of operating expenses to average net assets and the ratio of total expenses to average net assets would be 5.08% and 10.53%, respectively, without the voluntary fee waivers. For the year ended March 31, 2020, the ratio of operating expenses to average net assets and the ratio of total expenses to average net assets would be 4.81% and 10.83%, respectively, without the voluntary fee waivers. For the year ended March 31, 2019, the ratio of operating expenses to average net assets and the ratio of total expenses to average net assets would be 5.51% and 9.79%, respectively, without the voluntary fee waivers. For the year ended March 31, 2018, the ratio of operating expenses to average net assets and the ratio of total expenses to average net assets would be 6.39% and 10.03%, respectively, without the voluntary fee waivers.
- (5) The asset coverage ratio for a class of senior securities representing indebtedness is calculated as our total assets, less all liabilities and indebtedness not represented by senior securities, divided by senior securities representing indebtedness. This asset coverage ratio is multiplied by one thousand to determine the asset coverage per unit.

Note 11. Selected Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited)

The following table sets forth selected financial data for each quarter within the three years ended March 31, 2022:

Quarter Ended	Investment Income		Net Investment Income		Net Realized And Change in Unrealized Gains (Losses)		Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets from Operations — Basic	
	Total	Per Share*	Total	Per Share*	Total	Per Share*	Total	Per Share*
March 31, 2022	\$ 54,740	\$ 0.86	\$ 26,887	\$ 0.42	\$ (22,649)	\$ (0.36)	\$ 4,238	\$ 0.07
December 31, 2021	54,973	0.86	22,498	0.35	(1,957)	(0.03)	20,541	0.32
September 30, 2021	52,889	0.81	21,231	0.33	4,210	0.06	25,441	0.39
June 30, 2021	50,553	0.78	25,345	0.39	6,799	0.10	32,144	0.49
March 31, 2021	50,825	0.78	25,635	0.39	16,777	0.26	42,411	0.65
December 31, 2020	54,364	0.83	28,257	0.43	4,909	0.08	33,166	0.51
September 30, 2020	54,891	0.84	27,906	0.43	5,383	0.08	33,289	0.51
June 30, 2020	56,669	0.87	28,229	0.43	(25,234)	(0.39)	2,995	0.05
March 31, 2020	71,600	1.08	38,786	0.59	(186,033)	(2.81)	(147,247)	(2.22)
December 31, 2019	68,482	1.03	36,220	0.54	(35,934)	(0.54)	286	0.00
September 30, 2019	70,318	1.04	35,734	0.53	(28,666)	(0.43)	7,068	0.10
June 30, 2019	66,516	0.97	34,534	0.50	(10,705)	(0.16)	23,829	0.35

* Totals may not foot due to rounding.



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APOLLO INVESTMENT CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(In thousands, except share and per share data)

Note 12. Subsequent Events

Management has evaluated subsequent events through the date of issuance of these financial statements and has determined that there are no subsequent events outside the ordinary scope of business that require adjustment to, or disclosure in, the financial statements other than those disclosed below.

On May 19, 2022 the Company's Board of Directors, including a majority of the directors who are not "interested persons" of the Company as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, voted to approve the continuation of the Company's investment advisory management agreement through May 19, 2023.

On May 19, 2022, the Company's Board of Directors declared a distribution of \$0.31 per share, payable on July 7, 2022 to stockholders of record as of June 16, 2022. On May 19, 2022, the Company's Board also declared a supplemental distribution of \$0.05 per share payable on July 7, 2022 to stockholders of record as of June 16, 2022. Going forward, in addition to a quarterly base distribution of \$0.31 per share, the Board may declare a quarterly supplemental distribution in an amount to be determined each quarter. There can be no assurances that the Board will continue to declare a base distribution of \$0.31 per share or a supplemental distribution.



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Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

Not applicable.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As of March 31, 2022 (the end of the period covered by this report), we, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) of the 1934 Act). Based on that evaluation, our management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective and provided reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in our periodic SEC filings is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. However, in evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognized that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives, and management necessarily was required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of such possible controls and procedures.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting, which is contained in "Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" of this report, is incorporated by reference herein.

Attestation Report of the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Our independent registered public accounting firm, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, has issued an attestation report on the Company's internal control over financial reporting, which is contained in "Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" of this report.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management has not identified any change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the fourth fiscal quarter of 2022 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information

None.



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PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

Information required by this item will be contained in the Company's definitive Proxy Statement for its 2022 Annual Stockholder Meeting, to be filed with the SEC within 120 days after March 31, 2022, and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

Information required by this item will be contained in the Company's definitive Proxy Statement for its 2022 Annual Stockholder Meeting, to be filed with the SEC within 120 days after March 31, 2022, and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

Information required by this item will be contained in the Company's definitive Proxy Statement for its 2022 Annual Stockholder Meeting, to be filed with the SEC within 120 days after March 31, 2022, and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

Information required by this item will be contained in the Company's definitive Proxy Statement for its 2022 Annual Stockholder Meeting, to be filed with the SEC within 120 days after March 31, 2022, and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services

Information required by this item will be contained in the Company's definitive Proxy Statement for its 2022 Annual Stockholder Meeting, to be filed with the SEC within 120 days after March 31, 2022, and is incorporated herein by reference.



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PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

(a) The following documents are filed as part of this report:

- i. Financial Statements – See the Index to Financial Statements in Item 8 of this report.
- ii. Financial Statement Schedules – None.
- iii. Exhibits – The following exhibits are filed as part of this report or hereby incorporated by reference to exhibits previously filed with the SEC (according to the number assigned to them in Item 601 of Regulation S-K):

- 3.1(a) [Articles of Amendment \(1\)](#)
- 3.1(b) [Articles of Amendment and Restatement \(8\)](#)
- 3.1(c) [Articles of Amendment \(12\)](#)
- 3.1(d) [Articles of Amendment \(14\)](#)
- 3.2 [Fifth Amended and Restated Bylaws \(9\)](#)
- 4.1 [Form of Stock Certificate \(4\)](#)
- 4.2 In accordance with Item 601(b)(4)(iii)(A) of Regulation S-K, certain instruments respecting long-term debt of the Registrant have been omitted but will be furnished to the SEC upon request.
- 4.3 [Indenture, dated as of October 9, 2012, between the Registrant and U.S. Bank National Association, as Trustee \(7\)](#)
- 4.4 [Fourth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of March 3, 2015, relating to the 5.250% Notes due 2025, between the Registrant and U.S. Bank National Association, as Trustee \(7\)](#)
- 4.5 [Form of 5.250% Notes due 2025 \(contained in the Fourth Supplemental Indenture filed as Exhibit 4.4 hereto\) \(7\)](#)
- 4.6 [Fifth Supplemental Indenture, dated July 16, 2021, relating to the 4.500% Notes due 2026, between the Registrant and U.S. Bank National Association, as Trustee \(16\)](#)
- 4.7 [Form of 4.500% Notes due 2026 \(contained in the Fifth Supplemental Indenture filed as Exhibit 4.6 hereto\) \(16\)](#)
- 4.8 [Description of Apollo Investment Corporation's Registered Securities \(15\)](#)
- 10.1 [Third Amended and Restated Investment Advisory Management Agreement between the Registrant and Apollo Investment Management, L.P. \(10\)](#)
- 10.2 [Second Amended and Restated Administration Agreement between the Registrant and Apollo Investment Administration, LLC \(3\)](#)
- 10.3 [Dividend Reinvestment Plan \(4\)](#)
- 10.4 [Custodian Agreement \(2\)](#)
- 10.5 [Amended and Restated Trademark License Agreement between the Registrant and Apollo Management Holdings, L.P., dated as of May 14, 2012 \(6\)](#)
- 10.6 [Form of Transfer Agency and Service Agreement \(2\)](#)
- 10.7 [Amended and Restated Senior Secured Revolving Credit Agreement, dated December 22, 2020 \(11\)](#)
- 10.10 [Fee Offset Agreement, dated as of January 16, 2019 \(13\)](#)
- 11.1 [Computation of Per Share Earnings \(included in the notes to the financial statements contained in this annual report\)](#)
- 12.1 [Computation of Ratios \(included in the notes to the financial statements contained in this annual report\)](#)
- 14.1 [Amended and Restated Code of Ethics \(5\)](#)
- 21.1 [Subsidiaries of the Registrant \(included in the notes to the financial statements contained in this annual report\)](#)
- 31.1 [Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14\(a\) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934*](#)
- 31.2 [Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14\(a\) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934*](#)
- 32.1 [Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 \(18 U.S.C. 1350\)*](#)
- 99.1 [Audited Financial Statements of Merx Aviation Finance LLC as of and for the year ended March 31, 2022*](#)
- 99.2 [Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm*](#)
- 99.3 [Consent of Independent Auditors*](#)



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* Filed herewith.

- (1) Incorporated by reference from the Registrant's pre-effective Amendment No. 1 to the Registration Statement under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, on Form N-2, filed on June 20, 2005.
- (2) Incorporated by reference from the Registrant's pre-effective Amendment No. 3 to the Registration Statement under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, on Form N-2, filed on April 1, 2004.
- (3) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Registrant's Form 10-K, filed on May 18, 2018.
- (4) Incorporated by reference from the Registrant's pre-effective Amendment No. 1 to the Registration Statement under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, on Form N-2, filed on March 12, 2004.
- (5) Incorporated by reference from the Registrant's Registration Statement under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, on Form N-2, filed on October 7, 2008.
- (6) Incorporated by reference from the Registrant's Form 10-K, filed on May 23, 2012.
- (7) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 as applicable, to the Registrant's Form 8-K, filed on March 3, 2015.
- (8) Incorporated by reference from the Registrant's post-effective amendments No.1 to the Registration Statement under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, on form N-2, filed on August 14, 2006.
- (9) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Registrant's Form 8-K, filed on May 18, 2018.
- (10) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Form 8-K, filed on August 10, 2018.
- (11) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Form 8-K, filed on December 22, 2020.
- (12) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Registrant's Form 8-K, filed on December 3, 2018.
- (13) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Registrant's Form 10-Q, filed on February 6, 2019.
- (14) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Registrant's Form 8-K, filed on July 22, 2019.
- (15) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.6 to Registrant's Form 10k, Filed May 21, 2020.
- (16) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 as applicable, to the Registrant's Form 8-K filed on July 16, 2021.



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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized on May 19, 2022.

APOLLO INVESTMENT CORPORATION

By: /s/ HOWARD WIDRA

Howard Widra
Chief Executive Officer

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Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

/s/ HOWARD WIDRA

Howard Widra
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)
May 19, 2022

/s/ GREGORY W. HUNT

Gregory W. Hunt
Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer
(Principal Financial Officer)
May 19, 2022

/s/ AMIT JOSHI

Amit Joshi
Chief Accounting Officer and Assistant Treasurer
(Principal Accounting Officer)
May 19, 2022

/s/ JOHN J. HANNAN

John J. Hannan
Chairman of the Board of Directors, Director
May 19, 2022

/s/ R. RUDOLPH REINFRANK

R. Rudolph Reinfrank
Director
May 19, 2022

/s/ BARBARA MATAS

Barbara Matas
Director
May 19, 2022

/s/ BRADLEY J. WECHSLER

Bradley J. Wechsler
Director
May 19, 2022

/s/ JEANETTE W. LOEB

Jeanette W. Loeb
Director
May 19, 2022

/s/ ELLIOT STEIN, JR.

Elliot Stein, Jr.
Director
May 19, 2022

/s/ FRANK C. PULEO

Frank C. Puleo
Director
May 19, 2022



EXHIBIT 31.1

CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

I, Howard Widra, Chief Executive Officer of Apollo Investment Corporation, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Apollo Investment Corporation;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: May 19, 2022

/s/ HOWARD WIDRA

Howard Widra

Chief Executive Officer



EXHIBIT 31.2

CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

I, Gregory W. Hunt, Chief Financial Officer of Apollo Investment Corporation, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Apollo Investment Corporation;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: May 19, 2022

/s/ GREGORY W. HUNT

Gregory W. Hunt

Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer



EXHIBIT 32.1

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the annual report of Apollo Investment Corporation (the "Company") on Form 10-K for the period ended March 31, 2022 (the "Report"), I, Howard Widra, Chief Executive Officer of the Company, and I, Gregory W. Hunt, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, each certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

1. To my knowledge, the Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ HOWARD WIDRA

Howard Widra
Chief Executive Officer
May 19, 2022

/s/ GREGORY W. HUNT

Gregory W. Hunt
Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer
May 19, 2022



Merx Aviation Finance, LLC and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Financial Statements

Exhibit 99.1



MERX AVIATION FINANCE, LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Report of Independent Auditors

To the Management of Merx Aviation Finance, LLC

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Merx Aviation Finance, LLC and its subsidiaries (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as of March 31, 2022 and 2021, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended March 31, 2022, including the related notes (collectively referred to as the "consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of March 31, 2022 and 2021, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended March 31, 2022 in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (US GAAS). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Company and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for one year after the date the financial statements are available to be issued.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with US GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgement made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.



In performing an audit in accordance with US GAAS, we:

- a. Exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- b. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- c. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.
- d. Conclude whether, in our judgement, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.
- e. We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Dublin, Ireland
19 May, 2022



MERX AVIATION FINANCE, LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(In thousands)

	Notes	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Current assets			
Cash		\$ 2,181	\$ 13,529
Restricted cash		45,306	64,043
Aircraft held for sale, net of depreciation	4 (ii)	82,101	11,954
Lease revenue receivable	5	26,100	29,508
Other assets		3,674	3,671
Due from affiliates	3	12	12
Total current assets		159,374	122,717
Non-current assets			
Aircraft held for lease, net of depreciation	4 (i)	1,078,335	1,437,087
Interest in joint venture	6	114,645	108,239
Deferred financing costs		12,997	16,311
Total non-current assets		1,205,977	1,561,637
Total assets		\$ 1,365,351	\$ 1,684,354
Current liabilities			
Debt	7	\$ 165,130	\$ 130,820
Deferred revenue		123	5,607
Interest payable		9,080	4,191
Due to affiliates		54	63
Accrued expenses and other liabilities		4,030	1,913
Total current liabilities		178,417	142,594
Non-current liabilities			
Debt	7	1,122,304	1,252,643
Maintenance reserves liability	9	108,220	221,275
Derivative financial instruments	10	3,275	15,675
Lease deposit liability	8	10,286	15,534
Deferred revenue		2,365	—
Deferred income tax liability	15	135	(93)
Total non-current liabilities		1,246,585	1,505,034
Total liabilities		\$ 1,425,002	\$ 1,647,628
Equity			
Merx Aviation Finance, LLC shareholders' equity:			
Member's equity		\$ (43,859)	\$ 60,702
Cash flow hedge reserve		(305)	(2,164)
Total Merx Aviation Finance, LLC shareholders' equity		(44,164)	58,538
Non-controlling interests in consolidated entities		(15,487)	(21,812)
Total equity		\$ (59,651)	\$ 36,726
Total liabilities and equity		\$ 1,365,351	\$ 1,684,354

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.



MERX AVIATION FINANCE, LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(In thousands)

	Notes	For the year ended March 31,		
		2022	2021	2020
Revenues				
Lease revenue	11	\$ 243,618	\$ 211,478	\$ 221,514
Investment income		—	—	720
Redelivery income		239	—	687
Service fee income	12	8,112	9,777	2,208
Other income	13	617	4,089	1,461
Total revenues		\$ 252,586	\$ 225,344	\$ 226,590
Expenses				
Interest expense		\$ 79,906	\$ 75,764	\$ 103,455
Depreciation		85,779	95,223	101,136
Asset impairment		73,714	79,547	25,886
Management fee expense		272	257	411
Allowance for credit losses	5	25,098	32,069	2,471
General and administrative expenses	14	35,422	24,625	27,580
Total expenses		\$ 300,191	\$ 307,485	\$ 260,939
Other income (expenses)				
Interest in joint venture profit		\$ 6,905	\$ 2,857	\$ 14,938
Net (loss) gain on sale of aircraft		16,628	—	(10,674)
Fair value movement in derivative financial instruments		4	—	4
Net (loss) profit before taxes		\$ (24,068)	\$ (79,284)	\$ (30,081)
Income tax	15	(205)	2,528	2,299
Net (loss) profit after taxes		\$ (24,273)	\$ (76,756)	\$ (27,782)
Net loss after taxes attributable to non-controlling interests		(4,212)	(5,652)	(1,895)
Net (loss) profit after taxes attributable to Merx Aviation Finance, LLC		\$ (20,061)	\$ (71,104)	\$ (25,887)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.



MERX AVIATION FINANCE, LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(In thousands)

	For the year ended March 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Net (loss) / profit after taxes	\$ (24,273)	\$ (76,756)	\$ (27,782)
Other comprehensive income			
Movement in cash flow hedge reserve, net of tax	12,396	9,336	(16,639)
Total other comprehensive (loss) income	\$ 12,396	\$ 9,336	\$ (16,639)
Other comprehensive (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests	6,325	356	(13,208)
Total comprehensive (loss) income attributable to Merx Aviation Finance, LLC	\$ (18,202)	\$ (67,776)	\$ (31,213)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.



MERX AVIATION FINANCE, LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(In thousands)

	Merx Aviation Finance, LLC shareholders		Non-controlling interests in consolidated entities	Total equity
	Cashflow hedge reserve	Member's equity		
Balance at March 31, 2019	\$ (166)	\$ 54,893	\$ (8,960)	\$ 45,767
Distribution to member	—	(2,500)	—	(2,500)
Net profit (loss) after taxes	—	(25,887)	(1,895)	(27,782)
Movement in cash flow hedge reserve	(5,326)	—	(11,313)	(16,639)
Balance at March 31, 2020	\$ (5,492)	\$ 26,506	\$ (22,168)	\$ (1,154)
Capital contribution	—	105,300	—	105,300
Net (loss) after taxes	—	(71,104)	(5,652)	(76,756)
Movement in cash flow hedge reserve	3,328	—	6,008	9,336
Balance at March 31, 2021	\$ (2,164)	\$ 60,702	\$ (21,812)	\$ 36,726
Distribution to member	—	(84,500)	—	(84,500)
Net (loss) after taxes	—	(20,061)	(4,212)	(24,273)
Movement in cash flow hedge reserve	1,859	—	10,537	12,396
Balance at March 31, 2022	\$ (305)	\$ (43,859)	\$ (15,487)	\$ (59,651)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.



MERX AVIATION FINANCE, LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In thousands)

	For the year ended March 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net (loss) / profit after tax	\$ (24,273)	\$ (76,756)	\$ (27,782)
Adjustments to reconcile net profit after tax to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation	85,779	95,223	101,136
Asset impairment	73,714	79,547	25,886
Loss (Gain) on sale of aircraft	(16,628)	—	10,674
Movement in derivative financial instruments	—	—	(4)
Movement in investment securities	—	—	(720)
Net amortization of deferred financing cost	3,314	993	3,266
Interest in joint venture (profits) losses	(6,905)	(2,857)	(14,938)
PIK interest expense capitalized	3,832	906	—
Maintenance reserve income	(86,798)	(22,470)	(48,893)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities net of effects of business acquired:			
Movement in interest receivable and other assets net of allowance for credit losses	3,408	(13,650)	(7,755)
Movement in deferred revenue	(3,119)	(3,239)	(455)
Movement in interest payable	4,889	370	129
Movement in due to affiliates	(9)	—	—
Movement in accrued expenses and other liabilities	2,117	(5,615)	(4,763)
Movement in deferred income tax liabilities	228	(2,744)	(1,680)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ 39,549	\$ 49,708	\$ 34,101
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of aircraft	\$ (6,806)	\$ (1,100)	\$ (9,993)
Net cash received in business combination	—	—	—
Proceeds from disposal of aircraft	152,546	—	106,119
Investment in joint venture	500	—	10,698
Receipts from investments in securities	—	—	4,479
Lease deposits returned	(5,248)	(2,574)	(3,522)
Maintenance reserve receipts	29,558	15,496	57,406
Maintenance reserve disbursements	(55,816)	(14,080)	(28,284)
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	\$ 114,734	\$ (2,258)	\$ 136,903
Cash flows from financing activities			
Drawdowns of debt	\$ —	\$ 104,000	\$ 31,718
Repayments of debt	(184,368)	(165,031)	(237,549)
Distribution to member	—	—	(2,500)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	\$ (184,368)	\$ (61,031)	\$ (208,331)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and restricted cash	\$ (30,085)	\$ (13,581)	\$ (37,327)
Cash and restricted cash, beginning of year	\$ 77,572	\$ 91,153	\$ 128,480
Cash and restricted cash, end of year	\$ 47,487	\$ 77,572	\$ 91,153



MERX AVIATION FINANCE, LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In thousands)

	For the year ended March 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information			
Cash paid for interest	\$ 71,700	\$ 71,480	\$ 100,060
Cash paid for tax	—	6	—
Supplemental disclosure of non-cash activities			
Transfer of maintenance reserve and security deposit	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Net assets acquired upon business acquisition (net of cash)	—	—	—
Non-cash consideration paid for the business acquisition	—	—	—
Revolver loan (1)	(84,500)	105,300	—
Supplemental disclosure of cash and restricted cash reconciliation			
Cash per Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	\$ 2,181	\$ 13,529	\$ 10,446
Restricted cash per Consolidated Statement of Financial Position (2)	45,306	64,043	80,707
Total cash and restricted cash	<u>\$ 47,487</u>	<u>\$ 77,572</u>	<u>\$ 91,153</u>

(1) At the start of 2021 \$105,300 of the revolver was converted to equity on the consolidation. In the current year, \$84,500 of equity was converted to the revolver.

(2) Restricted cash consists of pledged security deposits, maintenance reserves and other reserves related to secured aircraft financing arrangements.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements



MERX AVIATION FINANCE, LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (In thousands except share and per share data)

Note 1. Organization

Merx Aviation Finance, LLC ("Merx"), a Delaware limited liability company, commenced operations on March 31, 2014. Merx and its subsidiaries ("Merx Aviation", the "Company", "we", "us", or "our") are principally engaged in acquiring and leasing commercial aircraft to airlines throughout the world. The Company has executive offices and employees in New York City, New York as well as Dublin, Ireland.

Merx was formed by Apollo Investment Corporation ("AIC"), a Maryland corporation. AIC is the sole member of Merx. On March 31, 2014, AIC entered into an agreement whereby it exchanged its 100% membership interest in Merx Aviation Finance Holdings, LLC ("Holdings, LLC") for a 100% membership interest in Merx. In connection with the exchange, all debt (the "Revolver", discussed in Note 3) and equity due to AIC held by Holdings, LLC was assumed by the Merx, and in return Merx received equity in Holdings, LLC.

As of March 31, 2022, the Company owned a fleet of 67 aircraft in its operating lease portfolio through securitized vehicles, joint ventures and direct ownership, and managed additional 33 aircraft owned by Apollo Funds. In addition to its leasing activities, the Company sells aircraft from its operating lease portfolio to third parties, including other lease companies, financial services companies, airlines and other investors. The Company also provides aircraft management services to investors and owners of aircraft portfolios for a management fee.

Note 2. Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Accounting and Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. ("U.S. GAAP").

The Company consolidates financial statements of all entities in which we have a controlling financial interest, including the account of any Variable Interest Entity in which we have a controlling financial interest and for which we are the primary beneficiary. All material intercompany balances are eliminated in consolidation.

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Merx Aviation and all of its subsidiaries as well as those entities for which Merx Aviation is deemed to be the primary beneficiary, which include MAPS 2018-1 and MAPS 2019-1. The Company obtained control and consolidated the operations of MAPS 2018-1 and MAPS 2019-1 as of May 15, 2018.

We use judgment when (a) evaluating whether an entity is subject to consolidation as a variable interest entity ("VIE"), (b) identifying the entity's variable interest holders, (c) estimating the potential expected losses and residual returns that may inure to the variable interest holders, and (d) assessing whether Merx Aviation is the primary beneficiary. When evaluating whether Merx Aviation is the primary beneficiary, we consider (1) the entity's purpose and design, and the risks that are intended to be passed on its variable interest holders, (2) whether Merx Aviation has the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance, and (3) whether Merx Aviation's obligation to absorb losses of the entity or the right to receive benefits from the entity could potentially be significant to the VIE. When certain events occur, we reconsider whether we are the primary beneficiary of VIEs. We do not reconsider whether we are a primary beneficiary solely because of operating losses incurred by an entity.

The Company also consolidates OVI Aviation Designated Activity Company ("OVI"). OVI is jointly owned by the Company and Athene Holding Ltd., a related entity of AGM and controlled by the Company. The aggregate of the income or loss and corresponding equity that is not owned by the Company is included in non-controlling interests in the consolidated financial statements.

Functional currency

The group functional currency is the United States dollar (\$), being the currency that most faithfully represents the economic effects of the underlying transactions, events and conditions.



Use of Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. While the Company believes that the estimates and related assumptions used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are appropriate, actual results could differ from those estimates, and such differences could be material.

Risk and Uncertainties

In the normal course of business, Merx Aviation encounters several significant types of economic risk including credit, market, aviation industry and capital market risks. Credit risk is the risk of another party's inability or unwillingness to make contractually required payments and to fulfill its other contractual obligations. Market risk reflects the change in the value of the investments due to changes in interest rate spreads or other market factors, including the value of collateral underlying the investments. Aviation industry risk is the risk of a downturn in the commercial aviation industry which could adversely impact a lessee's ability to make payments, increase the risk of unscheduled lease terminations and depress lease rates and the value of the Company's aircraft. Capital market risk is the risk that the Company is unable to obtain capital at reasonable rates to fund the growth of our business or to refinance existing debt facilities.

Worldwide Pandemic and Russian invasion of Ukraine

COVID 19 has resulted in Governments at various times during the pandemic imposing severe travel restrictions, affecting commercial airline traffic and the financial condition of the aviation industry. Whilst there were several positive signs in the current financial year, including the lifting of travel restrictions in many countries towards the end of 2021, the industry is still in transition to normality. The continued successful manufacture and distribution of vaccines is an important factor for the speed of this recovery. The length and severity of the reduction in demand due to the pandemic is uncertain given the significant impact of the pandemic on the global economy. Airlines have taken numerous measures with respect to expense and liquidity management to minimize the impact of the pandemic. Additionally, central governments across the globe have taken initiatives to provide, relief, and economic security to the airlines.

Our financial condition depends on the ability of our lessees to perform their payment and other obligations to us under our leases. The downturn in the aviation industry resulting from COVID-19 could weaken the financial condition and exacerbate the liquidity problems of some of our lessees, and increases the risk that they will delay, reduce or fail to make rental payments when due. In addition, the travel downturn in the future could result in lower utilization of our aircraft assets and could impact our ability to lease or sell our aircraft. All of these actual and potential developments arising from the outbreak of COVID-19 could materially and adversely affect our financial condition, results and cash flows.

While lease deferrals may delay our receipt of cash, we generally recognize the lease revenue during the period even if a deferral is provided to the lessee, unless we determine collection is not reasonably assured. We monitor all lessees with past due lease payments and discuss relevant operational and financial issues facing those lessees in order to determine an appropriate course of action. As of March 31, 2022 we concluded that collection of lease rental payments was not probable from several lessees, resulting in creation of an allowance for doubtful debts of \$25.1 million which represents 10% of our aggregate lease revenue for the year ended March 31, 2022 (March 31, 2021: \$32.1 million, March 31, 2020: \$2.5 million).

Depending on the severity and longevity of the COVID-19 pandemic, the efforts taken to reduce its spread and the possibility of a resurgence of COVID-19, some of our lessees may return aircraft to us before the return date in their lease agreement or experience insolvency or initiate bankruptcy or similar proceedings that result in aircraft being returned to us. If this occurs, we may not be able to reposition the aircraft with other airlines as quickly as we have historically, or we may incur increased costs in repositioning such aircraft. As a result, our revenues and collection rates would decline.



In February 2022, significant sanctions were put in place by a number of governments, (including the US, UK and EU) directly targeting the Russian Federation and Belarus, companies and financial institutions in and connected to both countries as well as a number of named individuals. The impact of these sanctions includes but is not limited to restricting their ability to make payments, enter into commercial agreements and import or export goods and services. The nature of the sanctions, as well as the list of directly sanctioned entities and persons is changing on an ongoing basis.

In addition, many international companies have indicated their intention to withdraw from providing services in Russia and Belarus.

The Company has 4 aircraft leased to airlines based in Russia/Belarus and no aircraft leased to airlines based in Ukraine. The present condition of 3 of these aircraft is unknown and management cannot determine with certainty as to when and in what condition the aircraft may be returned to the company and to what extent lease revenues and outstanding debtor balances will be received. One of the aircraft is currently held in Mongolia under the control of Merx. The carrying value of the aircraft currently held in Mongolia is \$12.85 million. The total impairment charge related to these aircrafts was \$46.9 million at the balance sheet date and the outstanding debtors at 31 March 2022 amounted to \$0.2 million.

In addition, given the broad nature of the sanctions and the Global nature of the aviation industry there is the potential for other impacts to emerge for aircraft not currently on lease to Russia/Belarus/Ukraine.

The Company's assumptions about future conditions important to its assessment of potential impairment of its depreciable assets, and receivables, including the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Russian invasion on Ukraine and other ongoing impacts to its business, are subject to uncertainty, and the Company will continue to monitor these conditions in future periods as new information becomes available, and will update its analysis accordingly.

Cash

Cash held at U.S. financial institutions, at times, may exceed the amount insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Cash is carried at cost which approximates fair value. As of March 31, 2022, the Standards & Poor's credit rating of J.P. Morgan & Chase N.A. was A+, Allied Irish Bank plc was BBB-, Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corp. was A, Wells Fargo Bank N.A. was A+ and Deutsche Bank AG was A-, BNP Paribas was A+ and ABN AMRO Bank N.V. was A. Bank of Utah is not rated by Standard & Poors.

Restricted Cash

Cash held at financial institutions may be classified as restricted cash if provisions exist in contracts with other parties that affect the Company's ability to readily access or utilize cash for business purposes. Under certain of the Company's debt arrangements, payments received from lessees serve as collateral to the lenders and are thus subject to withdrawal restrictions. The Company's restricted cash consists primarily of (i) security deposits and maintenance reserves received from lessees under the terms of various lease agreements; (ii) a portion of rents collected required to be held for debt repayments; and (iii) cash held in securitized vehicles.

Aircraft Held for Lease and Depreciation

Aircraft held for lease are stated at cost less depreciation and impairment. Depreciation is charged using the straight-line method, typically over a 25-year life from the date of manufacture. Estimated residual values are generally determined to be approximately 10% of the purchase price. Management may make exceptions to this policy on a case-by-case basis when, in its judgment, the residual value or the useful life calculated pursuant to this policy does not appear to reflect current expectations of value. In accounting for aircraft held for lease, we make estimates about the expected useful lives and the estimated residual values. In making these estimates, we rely upon industry experience with the same or similar aircraft types and our anticipated lessee's utilization of the aircraft. Aircraft may be pledged as collateral for external funding arrangements.



Aircraft Held for Sale

Management evaluates all contemplated aircraft sale transactions to determine whether all the required criteria have been met under US GAAP to classify aircraft as flight equipment held for sale. Management uses judgment in evaluating these criteria. Due to the significant uncertainties of potential sale transactions, the held for sale criteria generally will not be met unless the aircraft is subject to a signed sale agreement, or management has made a specific determination and obtained appropriate approvals to sell a particular aircraft or group of aircraft.

Aircraft held for sale are recorded at the lesser of carrying value or fair value, less estimated cost to sell. The Company continues to recognize rent from aircraft held for sale until the date the aircraft is sold. Rent collected from the sale contract date through the aircraft disposition date reduces the sale proceeds and gain on sale of aircraft. In addition, depreciation ceases once an aircraft is classified as held for sale. The Company performs an impairment review of aircraft held for sale. An impairment loss is recorded for an asset or asset group held for sale when the carrying value of the asset or asset group exceeds its fair value, less estimated cost to sell.

Repair and Maintenance of Aircraft

Major improvements and modifications incurred in connection with the acquisition of aircraft that are required to get the aircraft ready for use are capitalized and depreciated over the remaining life of the aircraft. In addition, costs paid by us for scheduled maintenance and overhauls are capitalized and depreciated over a period to the next scheduled maintenance or overhaul event. Miscellaneous repairs are expensed when incurred.

Impairment of Aircraft

We perform a recoverability assessment of all aircraft in our fleet, on an aircraft-by-aircraft basis, at least annually. In addition, a recoverability assessment is performed whenever events or changes in circumstances or indicators indicate that the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable. Indicators may include but are not limited to a significant lease restructuring or early lease termination, significant air traffic decline, the introduction of newer technology aircraft or engines, the discontinuation of the production of an aircraft type or an issuance of a significant airworthiness directive. When we perform a recoverability assessment, we measure whether the estimated future undiscounted net cash flows expected to be generated by the aircraft exceed its carrying value. The recoverability assessment is based on undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the entity's use and eventual disposition of the asset group, rather than on market-participant assumptions that would be used in measuring the asset's fair value. The undiscounted cash flows consist of cash flows from currently contracted leases, end of lease payments, future projected lease rates, transition costs, estimated down time and estimated residual or scrap values for an aircraft.

We develop assumptions used in the recoverability analysis based on our knowledge of active lease contracts, current and future expectations of the global demand for a particular aircraft type, and historical experience in the aircraft leasing market and aviation industry, as well as information received from third-party industry sources. The factors considered in estimating the undiscounted cash flows are affected by changes in future periods due to changes in contracted lease rates, economic conditions, technology, and airline demand for a particular aircraft type. In the event that an aircraft does not meet the recoverability test and the aircraft's carrying amount falls below estimated values from third-party industry sources, the aircraft will be recorded at fair value in accordance with the Company's fair value measurement policy, resulting in an impairment charge.

Investment Securities

Where the Company has the intent and ability to hold securities for the foreseeable future, we have classified them as held-for-investment. These investments are reported in the balance sheet at outstanding principal adjusted for any charge-offs, repayments, allowance for loan losses, any deferred fees or costs on originated loans, and any unamortized premiums or discounts.

Interest in Joint Venture

The Company recognizes interest in joint ventures using the equity method of accounting. Investments accounted for under the equity method are recorded at the amount of the Company's investment and adjusted each period for the Company's share of the joint venture's income or loss.



Lease Revenue Receivable

Lease rental receivables represent unpaid, current lessee rental obligations under existing lease contracts. An allowance for credit losses on trade receivables is established when the risk of non-recovery is probable. The risk of non-recovery is primarily based on the extent to which amounts outstanding exceed the value of security held, together with an assessment of the financial strength and condition of a debtor and the economic conditions persisting in the debtor's operating environment. The allowance for credit losses is classified as leasing expenses in our Consolidated Statement of Operations.

Debt and Deferred Debt Issuance Costs

Long-term debt is carried at the principal amount borrowed, including unamortized discounts, premiums, and debt issuance costs, where applicable. We amortize the amount of discounts, premiums and over the period the debt is outstanding using the effective interest method. The costs we incur for issuing debt are capitalized and amortized as an increase to interest expense over the life of the debt using the effective interest method. Debt issuance costs related to our line-of-credit arrangements are presented within other assets.

Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company enters into derivative contracts to manage its exposure to interest rate risk. Interest rate swaps are used to minimize exposures to interest rate movement on underlying debt obligations of the Company. Our derivative assets are recorded in non-current assets and our derivative liabilities are recorded in non-current liabilities in our Consolidated Balance Sheets, unless there is a legal liability and intention to settle net.

The Company has elected to apply hedge accounting to its derivative instruments, as such when cash flow hedge accounting treatment is applied, the changes in fair values related to the effective portion of the derivatives are recorded in Other Comprehensive Income ("OCI"), and the ineffective portion is recognized immediately in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Amounts reflected in OCI related to the effective portion are reclassified into the Consolidated Statements of Operations in the same period or periods during which the hedged transaction affects interest expense.

We discontinue hedge accounting prospectively when (i) we determine that the derivative is no longer effective in offsetting changes in the fair value or cash flows of the hedged item; (ii) the derivative expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised; or (iii) management determines that designating the derivative as a hedging instrument is no longer appropriate. In all situations in which hedge accounting is discontinued and the derivative remains outstanding, we recognize the changes in the fair value in current-period earnings. The remaining balance in OCI at the time we discontinue hedge accounting is not recognized in our Consolidated Statements of Operations unless it is probable that the forecasted transaction will not occur. Such amounts are recognized in Consolidated Statements of Operations when the hedged transaction affects interest expense.

When cash flow hedge accounting treatment is not applied, the changes in fair values between periods are recognized as a fair value movement in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Net cash received or paid under derivative contracts in any reporting period is classified as operating cash flows in our Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

Investment Transactions

Investments are recognized when we assume an obligation to acquire a financial instrument and assume the risks for gains and losses related to that instrument. Investments are derecognized when we assume an obligation to sell a financial instrument and forego the risks for gains or losses related to that instrument. Specifically, we record all security transactions on a trade date basis. Amounts for investments recognized or derecognized but not yet settled are reported as receivables for investments sold and payables for investments purchased, respectively, in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.



Fair Value Measurements

Fair value is defined as the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The Company utilizes valuation techniques that maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs to the extent possible. The Company determines fair value based on assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability in the principal or most advantageous market. When considering market participant assumptions in fair value measurements, the following fair value hierarchy distinguishes between observable and unobservable inputs, which are categorized in one of the following levels:

- **Level 1 Inputs:** Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities accessible to the reporting entity at the measurement date.
- **Level 2 Inputs:** Other than quoted prices included in Level 1 inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.
- **Level 3 Inputs:** One or more inputs to valuation techniques are significant and unobservable.

In some cases, the inputs used to measure fair value can fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, the determination of which category within the fair value hierarchy is appropriate for any given financial instrument is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

The Company measures the fair value of certain assets on a non-recurring basis, principally our flight equipment, when GAAP requires the application of fair value, including events or changes in circumstances that indicate that the carrying amounts of assets may not be recoverable.

The Company records flight equipment at fair value when we determine the carrying value may not be recoverable. The Company principally uses the income approach to measure the fair value of flight equipment. The income approach is based on the present value of cash flows from contractual lease agreements and projected future lease payments, including contingent rentals, net of expenses, which extend to the end of the aircraft's economic life in its highest and best use configuration, as well as a disposition value based on expectations of market participants. These valuations are considered Level 3 valuations, as the valuations contain significant non-observable inputs.

Lease Revenue

The Company leases aircraft principally under operating leases and reports rental income ratably over the life of each lease. At lease inception, we review all necessary criteria to determine proper lease classification. We account for lease agreements that include uneven rental payments on a straight-line basis. Most of our lease contracts require rental payments in advance. Rentals received, but unearned, under the lease agreements are recorded as deferred revenue on the Company's Consolidated Statements of Financial Position until earned. The difference between the rental income recorded and the cash received under the provisions of the lease is included in Lease receivables, as a component of current assets on the Company's Consolidated Statements of Financial Position. An allowance for doubtful accounts will be recognized for past-due rentals based on management's assessment of collectability. Management monitors all lessees with past due lease payments and discuss relevant operational and financial issues facing those lessees in order to determine an appropriate allowance for doubtful accounts.

All of the Company's lease agreements are triple net leases whereby the lessee is responsible for all taxes, insurance, and aircraft maintenance. In many operating lease contracts, the lessee is obligated to make periodic payments, which are calculated with reference to the utilization of the airframe, engines, and other major life-limited components during the lease. In these leases, we will make a payment to the lessee to compensate the lessee for the cost of the qualifying event incurred, up to the maximum of the amount of maintenance reserves payment made by the lessee during the lease term, net of previous reimbursements. These payments are made upon the lessee's presentation of invoices evidencing the completion of such qualifying event. The Company records as lease revenue, the portion of maintenance reserves liability that is virtually certain will not be reimbursed to the lessee. Maintenance reserves payments which we may be required to reimburse to the lessee are reflected in our maintenance reserve liability, as a component of non-current liabilities in our consolidated statements of financial position. Any maintenance reserves or end of lease payments collected that were not reimbursed to the lessee during the term of the lease for a qualifying event are recognized as lease revenue at the end of the lease.

Investment Income

Investment income is recognized on an accrual basis. Discounts or premiums are accreted or amortized into investment income on an effective yield or "interest" method based upon a comparison of actual and expected cash flows, through the expected maturity date of the security.



Redelivery Income

In certain contracts, the lessee is required to re-deliver the aircraft in a specified maintenance condition (normal wear and tear excepted), with reference to major life-limited components of the aircraft. To the extent that such components are re-delivered in a different condition than specified, there is normally an end-of-lease compensation adjustment for the difference at re-delivery. Amounts received as part of these re-delivery adjustments are recorded as redelivery income at lease termination.

Service Fee Income

Service fee income is accounted for on an accruals basis. This include aircraft service income by providing administrative and technical services for each managed aircraft, remarketing services upon sale and release of managed aircraft, research support and advisory services.

Expenses

Expenses include interest expense, management fee expense, compensation expenses and benefits, selling, other general and administrative expenses. Expenses are recognized on an accrual basis.

Income Taxes

The Company and two of its subsidiaries are single member limited liability companies and were structured as disregarded entities for U.S. federal, state and local tax purposes. Accordingly no provision for income taxes is made for these Companies. Four of the Company's subsidiaries are structured as a taxable entity for U.S. federal, state and local tax purposes. Accordingly, the Company uses the liability method in accounting for deferred income taxes for this subsidiary. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributed to temporary differences between the carrying value and tax basis of existing assets and liabilities using enacted rates applicable to the periods in which the differences are expected to be reversed. A valuation allowance is established, if necessary, to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount estimated to be recoverable. The Company recognizes the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained on examination by the taxing authorities.

The Company wholly owns subsidiaries which qualify as controlled foreign corporations for U.S. federal, state and local tax purposes. These entities are subject to tax at the rate of their jurisdiction of incorporation.

Non-controlling interests

For entities that are consolidated, but not 100% owned, a portion of the income or loss and corresponding equity is allocated to owners other than the Company. The aggregate of the income or loss and corresponding equity that is not owned by the Company is included in non-controlling interests in the consolidated financial statements.

The authoritative guidance for non-controlling interests in the consolidated financial statements requires reporting entities to present non-controlling interest as equity and provides guidance on the accounting for transactions between an entity and non-controlling interests. According to the guidance, (1) non-controlling interests are presented as a separate component of shareholders' equity on the Company's consolidated statements of financial condition, (2) net profit (loss) after taxes includes the net profit (loss) after taxes attributable to the non-controlling interest holders on the Company's consolidated statements of operations, (3) the primary components of non-controlling interest are separately presented in the Company's consolidated statements of changes in shareholders' equity to clearly distinguish the interests in the Company and other ownership interests in the consolidated entities and (4) profits and losses are allocated to non-controlling interests in proportion to their ownership interests regardless of their basis.

Recently Adopted Accounting Standards

On December 18, 2019, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (the "FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2019-12, Income Taxes (Topic 740): Simplifying the Accounting for Income Taxes. This new standard eliminates certain exceptions in Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 740 related to the approach for intraperiod tax allocation, the methodology for calculating income taxes in an interim period, and the recognition of deferred tax liabilities for outside basis differences. It also clarifies and simplifies other aspects of the accounting for income taxes. The adoption of this ASU did not have an impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.



Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02 ("ASU 2016-02"), "Leases (Topic 842)". The amendments in ASU 2016-02 set out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both lessees and lessors. In July 2018, the FASB issued ASU No. 2018-10, "Codification Improvements to Topic 842, Leases", which provides narrow amendments to clarify how to apply certain aspects of the new lease standard. In addition, in August 2018, the FASB issued ASU No. 2018-11, "Targeted Improvements to ASC 842", which includes an option to apply the new lease standard at the adoption date and recognize a cumulative-effect adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings in the period of adoption rather than restate comparative periods in transition. In December 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-20, "Narrow-Scope Improvements for Lessors". This ASU provides an election for lessors to exclude sales and related taxes from consideration in the contract and requires lessors to exclude from revenue and expense lessor costs paid directly to a third party by lessees. In March 2019, the FASB issued ASU 2019-01, "Codification Improvements". This ASU address issues relating to (i) Determining the fair value of the underlying asset by lessors that are not manufacturers or dealers; (ii) Presentation on the statement of cash flows-sales-type and direct financing leases; and Transition disclosures related to Topic 250, Accounting Changes and Error Corrections. Recently, the effective date of ASC 842 for private companies has further extended for one year by FASB. The standard will be effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2021, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2022.

The Company will adopt the amendments to Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 842 on April 1, 2022. As a result, the Company will continue to disclose comparative reporting periods under the previous accounting guidance, ASC 840. Based on our evaluation of the guidance, we noted that Lessor accounting is similar to the current model, but the guidance will impact us in scenarios where we are the Lessee. The Company is evaluating the potential effects on the consolidated financial statements.

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-13 ("ASU 2016-13"), "Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326) Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments". ASU 2016-13 revises the measurement of credit losses for financial assets measured at amortized cost from an incurred loss methodology to an expected loss methodology. ASU 2016-13 affects trade receivables, debt securities, net investment in leases, and most other financial assets that represent a right to receive cash. Additional disclosures about significant estimates and credit quality are also required. In November 2018, the FASB issued ASU No. 2018-19, "Codification Improvements to Topic 326, Financial Instruments - Credit Losses". This ASU clarifies that receivables from operating leases are accounted for using the lease guidance and not as financial instruments. The effective date will be the first quarter of fiscal year 2023. The Company is evaluating the potential effects on the consolidated financial statements.

In March 2020, the FASB issued ASU 2020-04, Reference Rate Reform (Topic 848) Facilitation of the Effects of Reference Rate Reform on Financial Reporting ("ASC 848"). ASC 848 provided temporary optional expedients and exceptions to the U.S. GAAP guidance on contract modifications and hedge accounting to reduce the financial reporting burden in light of the market transition from London Interbank Offered Rates ("LIBOR") and other reference interest rates to alternative reference rates.

Under ASC 848, companies can elect not to apply certain modification accounting requirements to contracts affected by reference rate reform if certain criteria are met. An entity that makes this election would not be required to remeasure the contracts at the modification date or reassess a previous accounting determination. The amendments of ASC 848 apply only to contracts, hedging relationships and other transactions that reference LIBOR or another reference rate expected to be discontinued because of reference rate reform. The amendments in ASU 2020-04 are effective from March 12, 2020 through December 31, 2022 and can be adopted prospectively for any interim period that includes or is subsequent to March 12, 2020. We have not adopted ASC 848 for this annual period and are currently evaluating the impact that adopting the standard may have on our financial statements.

In July 2021, the FASB issued ASU 2021-05, Lessors – certain leases with variable lease payments (Topic 842). The new guidance is effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2022, with early adoption permitted. The Company has early adopted the new guidance. The guidance has amended the lease classification requirements for lessors to align them with practice under Topic 840. The guidance requires lessors to classify and account for a lease with variable lease payments that do not depend on a reference index or a rate as an operating lease if both the lease would have been classified as a sales-type lease or a direct financing lease in accordance with the classification criteria in Topic 842 and the lessor would have otherwise recognized a day-one loss. The Company has reviewed the impact of the initial application of amendments and determined that there is no significant for the Company.



Note 3. Related Party Arrangements

The Company is party to an administration agreement (the "Administration Agreement") with Apollo Investment Administration, LLC (the "Administrator" or "AIA"), under which the Administrator, subject to review by the Company's management and the Board of Directors of AIC, provides administrative services to the Company. AIA is an affiliated entity of Apollo Investment Management, L.P. which provides investment advisory services to AIC. The Administration Agreement provides that the Company will reimburse the Administrator for all costs and expenses incurred by Administrator in performing its obligations and providing personnel under the agreement. Additionally, the Company will bear all costs and expenses incurred by any person or entity, including the Administrator, in connection with the business operations of the Company, including, without limitation, payments based upon the allocable portion for the Company of the Administrator's overhead in performing its obligations. For the years ended March 31, 2022, March 31, 2021 (FY2021), and March 31, 2020 (FY2020), the Company paid \$250, \$250 and \$250, respectively, to AIA for the provision of administrative services.

Apollo Global Management ("AGM") is an affiliate of both AIA and AIC, and pays certain expenses on behalf of the Company and other affiliates. Accordingly, the Company periodically reimburses AGM for expenses paid on its behalf.

AIC has also entered into an expense reimbursement agreement with Merx Aviation Finance Assets Ireland Limited ("Merx Ireland"), an affiliate of the Company, that will reimburse AIC for reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred, including any interest, fees or other amounts incurred by AIC in connection with letters of credit issued on behalf of Merx Ireland. For the year ended March 31, 2021, the Company reimbursed expenses of \$4; (FY:2021 \$4, FY2020: \$4) to AIC under the expense reimbursement agreement.

In March 2014, AIC issued a revolving credit facility (the "Revolver") with financing capacity up to \$500,000 to the Company with an interest rate of 12% and maturity date of October 31, 2023. As of March 31, 2021, the Revolver provided the Company with financing capacity of up to \$300,000 at the sole discretion of AIC. Borrowings under the revolver may be used for working capital needs in the ordinary course of business and other general corporate purposes (including, but not limited to making investments). The total amount outstanding under the Revolver was \$275,500 and \$190,500 as of March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, respectively. The interest rate of the Revolver was reduced to 10% in April 2021. See Note 7 for additional disclosures.

The following related party balances are included in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Due from affiliates		
Management fees - AIC affiliate	\$ 12	\$ 12
Due from affiliates	\$ 12	\$ 12

On January 17, 2019, AIC announced that effective January 16, 2019, Mr. Gary Rothschild, President and Chief Executive Officer of Merx, became an employee of Apollo Management Holdings, L.P. ("AMH"), an affiliate of AIC's investment adviser. Mr. Rothschild also retained his role as the President and Chief Executive Officer of Merx.

Note 4 (i). Aircraft Held for Lease

The following table shows the changes in aircraft held for lease, net of depreciation, for the years ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021. See Note 11 for additional disclosure including geographic detail of aircraft held for lease.

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Beginning balance	\$ 1,437,087	\$ 1,622,711
Acquisitions and capital improvements	6,806	1,100
Acquired in business combination	—	—
Transferred to aircraft held for sale, net of related accumulated depreciation	(82,101)	(11,954)
Dispositions, net of related accumulated depreciation	(123,964)	—
Depreciation	(85,779)	(95,223)
Asset impairment	(73,714)	(79,547)
Ending balance	\$ 1,078,335	\$ 1,437,087



The following table presents accumulated depreciation and asset impairment for the aircraft held for lease as of March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Accumulated Depreciation	\$ 568,120	\$ 358,470
Accumulated Asset Impairment	\$ 169,519	\$ 115,813

There were 44 aircraft, 4 engines and a portfolio of component parts classified as held for lease at year end (March 31, 2021: 54 Aircraft and a portfolio of component parts).

Note 4 (ii). Aircraft Held for Sale

The following table shows the changes in aircraft held for sale, net of depreciation, for the years ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Beginning balance	\$ 11,954	\$ 0
Transferred from Aircraft held for lease, net of related accumulated depreciation	82,101	11,954
Dispositions, net of related accumulated depreciation	(11,954)	0
Ending balance	<u>\$ 82,101</u>	<u>\$ 11,954</u>

There were 3 aircraft classified as held for sale at year end (March 31, 2021: 2 aircraft).

Note 5. Lease revenue receivable

The following table shows the movement schedule for allowance for doubtful accounts for the year ended March 31, 2022 and for the year ended March 31, 2021.

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Beginning balance	\$ 29,508	\$ 14,629
Lease revenue for the year	156,820	189,008
Cash received during the year	(135,130)	(142,060)
Allowance for credit losses	(25,098)	(32,069)
Closing balance	<u>\$ 26,100</u>	<u>\$ 29,508</u>

During the year ended March 31, 2022, we increased our allowance for credit losses by \$25.1 million primarily to reflect the increased credit risk due to the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic.



Note 6. Interest in Joint Venture

The Company has investments in Sora Airlease Designated Activity Company ("Sora DAC"). The Company holds 50% interest in Sora DAC. The Company recorded the investment at cost and adjusted each period for the Company's share of the joint venture's income or loss.

The following table shows the summarized financial information of Sora DAC as of March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Total assets	\$ 467,850	\$ 617,785
Third party liabilities	(238,561)	(401,307)
Net assets	<u>\$ 229,289</u>	<u>\$ 216,478</u>

Total liabilities of SORA DAC include Senior debt of \$7,212 (FY2021: \$7,212) and Junior debt of \$52,698 (2021: \$52,698) owed to the Company. This debt is included within Interest in joint venture on the consolidated statements of financial position as of March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.

The following table shows the Company's summarized interest in Sora DAC as of March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.

	March 31, 2022 Merx Share 50%	March 31, 2021 Merx Share 50%
Total assets	\$ 233,925	\$ 308,892
Third party liabilities	(119,280)	(200,653)
Net assets	<u>\$114,645</u>	<u>\$108,239</u>
Comprised of		
Shareholders loan and accrued interest	84,244	79,308
Capital contribution	12,500	12,500
Accumulated earnings	17,901	16,431
Net assets	<u>\$ 114,645</u>	<u>\$ 108,239</u>

There were 18 aircraft held by the Company in SORA DAC at year end (March 31, 2021: 24 Aircraft).



Note 7. Debt

Interest on the Revolver and notes payable is paid on a monthly or quarterly basis at various interest rates. See Note 3 for additional disclosure on Revolver.

Many of the Company's aircraft were partially financed with the Revolver and notes payable. As the notes are held by subsidiaries and are secured by a lien on the specific aircraft acquired with no recourse against any other aircraft or asset owned by the Company or its subsidiaries, management has estimated that the fair value of each debt instrument approximates its amortized cost. Management determines fair value based on level 3 inputs.

As of March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, the Company was in compliance with all debt covenants.

The Company's outstanding debt obligations as of March 31, 2022 were as follows:

	Issuance Date	Outstanding Principal	Amortized Cost	Interest Rate
Shareholder's debt				
Revolver due October 2023	Mar-14	\$ 275,000	\$ 275,000	10.00%
Profit Participating Note due June 2078 (1)	Jun-18	108,964	108,964	N/A
Total Shareholder's debt		383,964	383,964	
Third party debt				
Note Payable due July 2025	Jun-18	90,056	89,205	1M LIBOR + 2.15%
Note Payable due July 2025	Sep-18	93,041	92,137	1M LIBOR + 2.15%
Note Payable due November 2024	Sep-18	33,970	33,679	1M LIBOR + 2.50%
Note Payable due June 2031	Jan-21	74,442	71,826	2.91%
MAPS 2018 - 1 Series A Note due May 2043	May-18	266,096	262,612	4.21%
MAPS 2018 - 1 Series B Note due May 2043	May-18	35,389	34,925	5.19%
MAPS 2018 - 1 Series C Note due May 2043	May-18	29,472	29,086	6.41%
MAPS 2019 - 1 Series A Note due March 2044	Mar-19	188,334	185,650	4.46%
MAPS 2019 - 1 Series B Note due March 2044	Mar-19	64,380	63,465	5.56%
MAPS 2019 - 1 Series C Note due March 2044	Mar-19	28,290	27,888	7.39%
Total third party debt		903,470	890,473	
Total		\$ 1,287,434	\$ 1,274,437	

(1) The Profit Participating Note is a senior unsecured security issued to Athene with a term of sixty years with no stated interest rate. These are reported in the consolidated statements of financial position at outstanding principal adjusted for any charge-off, allowances for loan losses, any deferred fees or costs on originated loans, and any unamortized premiums or discounts. Pro-rata share of profits of the borrower, excluding a marginal amount accrues as interest to the lenders.



The Company's outstanding debt obligations as of March 31, 2021 were as follows:

	Issuance Date	Outstanding Principal	Amortized Cost	Interest Rate
Shareholder's debt				
Revolver due October 2023	Mar-14	\$ 190,500	\$ 190,500	10.00%
Profit Participating Note due June 2078 (1)	Jun-18	108,964	108,964	N/A
Total shareholder's debt		299,464	299,464	
Third party debt				
Note Payable due July 2025	Jun-18	99,950	98,844	1M LIBOR + 2.15%
Note Payable due July 2025	Sep-18	102,904	101,729	1M LIBOR + 2.15%
Note Payable due November 2024	Sep-18	39,376	38,977	1M LIBOR + 2.50%
Note Payable due June 2031	Jan-21	82,919	80,020	2.91%
MAPS 2018 - 1 Series A Note due May 2043	May-18	321,874	317,180	4.21%
MAPS 2018 - 1 Series B Note due May 2043	May-18	42,658	42,036	5.19%
MAPS 2018 - 1 Series C Note due May 2043	May-18	27,646	27,243	6.41%
MAPS 2019 - 1 Series A Note due March 2044	Mar-19	274,862	271,104	4.46%
MAPS 2019 - 1 Series B Note due March 2044	Mar-19	65,528	64,632	5.56%
MAPS 2019 - 1 Series C Note due March 2044	Mar-19	26,282	25,923	7.39%
Total third party debt		1,083,999	1,067,688	
Total		\$ 1,383,463	\$ 1,367,152	

Scheduled repayments of third party debt over next five years and thereafter are as follows:

As of March 31, 2022		As of March 31, 2021	
Years ending March 31,	Amount	Years ending March 31,	Amount
2023	\$ 165,130	2022	\$ 130,820
2024	104,471	2023	112,798
2025	120,520	2024	113,123
2026	185,734	2025	129,995
2027	68,131	2026	197,816
Thereafter	259,484	Thereafter	399,447
Total	\$ 903,470	Total	\$ 1,083,999

Note 8. Lease Deposit Liability

As of March 31, 2022, cash security deposits in connection with lease agreements amounted to \$10,286 (FY2021: \$15,534). Lease deposit liabilities are generally refundable at the end of the contract lease period after all lease obligations have been met by the lessee. In addition, at March 31, 2022 the Company held letters of credit in lieu of cash security deposits that amounted to \$7,437 (FY2021: \$10,243).



Note 9. Maintenance Reserves Liability

The below table sets out the movement for maintenance reserves for the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Beginning balance	\$ 221,275	\$ 242,329
Maintenance reserve receipts	29,559	15,496
Maintenance reserve disbursements	(55,816)	(14,080)
Released to revenue	(86,798)	(22,470)
Ending balance*	\$ 108,220	\$ 221,275

*The balance as of March 31, 2022 excludes maintenance reserve receivables from lessees amounting to \$4.6 million (March 31, 2021: \$12.5 million).

In addition, at March 31, 2022 the Company held letters of credit in lieu of cash that amounted to \$14,114 (FY2021: \$12,751). Maintenance reserves represent the obligation to make periodic payments which are calculated with reference to the utilisation of airframes, engines and other major life limited components during the lease. In such contracts, upon lessee presentation of invoices evidencing the completion of qualified work on the aircraft, the company reimburses the lessee for the work.

Note 10. Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company utilizes interest rate swap contracts to economically hedge its interest rate exposure on certain of its variable rate debt. An interest rate swap is an instrument in which two parties agree to exchange interest rate cash flows based on a specified notional amount from a floating rate to a fixed rate or from one floating rate to another. Under the swap transactions, the Company makes fixed rate payments and receives floating rate payments to convert the floating rate notes payable to fixed rate obligations to better match the fixed rate cash flows from the leasing of aircraft. Derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value using Level 2 inputs.

The table below shows the fair values of derivative financial instruments designated as cash flow hedges, recorded as assets or liabilities, together with their notional amounts. The notional amount, recorded gross, is the amount of a derivative's underlying asset and is the basis upon which changes in the value of derivatives are measured. The notional amounts indicate the volume of transactions outstanding at year end and are indicative of neither the market risk nor the credit risk.

Some of our agreements with derivative counterparties require a cash collateralization of derivative fair values. As of March 31, 2022, and March 31, 2021, no cash collateral was received or advanced to counterparties.

The counterparties to our interest rate derivatives are primarily major international financial institutions. We continually monitor our positions and the credit ratings of the counterparties involved and limit the amount of credit exposure to any one party. We could be exposed to potential losses due to the credit risk of non-performance by these counterparties. We have not experienced any losses to date.

As of March 31, 2022			
	Outstanding notional amount	Fair value assets	Fair value liabilities
Derivative liabilities designated as cash flow hedges	\$ 171,622	\$ —	\$ 3,275
As of March 31, 2021			
	Outstanding notional amount	Fair value assets	Fair value liabilities
Derivative liabilities designated as cash flow hedges	\$ 191,123	\$ —	\$ 15,675



Note 11. Lease Revenue

The below table shows the breakout of maintenance reserve revenue for year ended March 31, 2022, the year ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020.

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Lease revenue	\$ 156,820	\$ 189,008	\$ 202,899
Maintenance reserve revenue	86,798	22,470	18,615
Total	\$ 243,618	\$ 211,478	\$ 221,514

Geographic and credit risks

Lease rental revenue includes \$927 (FY2021: \$927; FY2020: \$927) related to leases of aircraft component parts in use by non-U.S. domiciled airlines. As of March 31, 2022, the Company had lease arrangements with 25 lessees (FY2021: 30 lessees) whose principal places of business are located in 20 countries (FY2021: 19 countries).

Carrying value of aircraft held for lease and aircraft held for sale at year end, lease revenues in the financial period and number of Aircraft at year end were as follows:

	Carrying value as of March 31, 2022	%	Lease revenue for the year ended March 31, 2022	%	Number of Assets as at March 31, 2022	%
Africa	\$ 71,974	6 %	\$ 17,369	7 %	4	8 %
Asia/Pacific	353,183	30 %	81,982	33 %	13	25 %
Australia	34,936	3 %	4,570	2 %	2	4 %
Europe	254,830	22 %	83,158	34 %	7	13 %
Latin America	56,524	5 %	11,456	5 %	3	6 %
Middle East	48,506	4 %	5,232	2 %	2	4 %
North America	251,416	22 %	39,851	17 %	9	17 %
Off-Lease	89,068	8 %	—	—	12	23 %
Total	\$ 1,160,437	100 %	\$ 243,618	100 %	52	100 %

	Carrying value as of March 31, 2021	%	Lease revenue for the year ended March 31, 2021	%	Number of Assets as at March 31, 2021	%
Africa	\$ 78,824	4 %	\$ 11,437	5 %	4	7 %
Asia/Pacific	452,504	29 %	71,338	34 %	18	32 %
Australia	36,749	4 %	17,092	8 %	2	4 %
Europe	369,594	28 %	49,057	23 %	12	21 %
Latin America	95,932	8 %	13,833	7 %	4	7 %
Middle East	51,523	3 %	5,255	2 %	2	4 %
North America	351,961	23 %	43,466	21 %	12	21 %
Off-Lease	11,954	1 %	—	—	2	4 %
Total	\$ 1,449,041	100 %	\$ 211,478	100 %	56	100 %



Minimum future lease payments

The minimum future lease payments on non-cancelable operating leases of aircraft in our fleet were as follows:

As of March 31, 2022		As of March 31, 2021	
Years ending March 31,	Amount	Years ending March 31,	Amount
2023	\$ 124,943	2022	\$ 170,336
2024	114,852	2023	159,199
2025	101,071	2024	135,063
2026	81,738	2025	111,539
2027	51,462	2026	84,614
Thereafter	145,328	Thereafter	158,118
Total	\$ 619,394	Total	\$ 818,869

Note 12. Service fee income

Effective January 16, 2019, the Company entered into a series of service arrangements with affiliates of AGM. Under a servicing agreement with Apollo Capital Management, L.P. ("ACM"), the Company serves as technical servicer to aircraft clients of ACM and its affiliates. Under a research support agreement with ACM, the Company's employees assist ACM with technical diligence and underwriting of new aircraft-related investment opportunities. Under a technical support agreement, the Company and AMH share the services of Mr. Gary Rothschild.

For providing these services, the Company receives a management fee. The below table sets out the management fee income for the year ended March 31, 2022, year ended March 31, 2021 and year ended March 31, 2020 for the services provided by the Company to ACM and its affiliates.

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Apollo Navigator Fund	\$ 4,496	\$ 8,146	\$ 900
PK Air 1 LP	3,585	1,284	1,200
Others	31	347	108
Net service fee income as per statement of operations	<u>\$ 8,112</u>	<u>\$ 9,777</u>	<u>\$ 2,208</u>

The below table sets out the reconciliation of total management fee income earned by the company for the year ended March 31, 2022, year ended March 31, 2021 and year ended March 31, 2020.

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Service fee income	\$ 15,814	\$ 13,479	\$ 7,561
Service fee income elimination upon consolidation	(7,702)	(3,702)	(5,353)
Net service fee income as per statement of operations	<u>\$ 8,112</u>	<u>\$ 9,777</u>	<u>\$ 2,208</u>

These figures are made up of income from MAPS 2019-1 Limited, MAPS 2018-1 Limited, OVI DAC, Borealis Aviation Ireland Limited, EOS and PK AIR. A portion of these fees are eliminated upon consolidation.

Note 13. Other Income

Other income of \$617 mainly includes miscellaneous income (FY2021: \$4,089 mainly includes deferred interest income, income on bank deposits and other miscellaneous income. FY2020: \$1,461 mainly includes interest on bank deposits and other miscellaneous income.).



Note 14. General and administrative expenses

The below table sets out the general and administrative expenses for the year ended March 31, 2022, March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020.

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Salary and compensation	\$ 10,352	\$ 10,618	\$ 10,350
Aircraft maintenance and technical fees	14,940	5,739	4,943
Legal and insurance expense	3,893	2,861	3,476
Others	6,237	5,407	8,811
Total	\$ 35,422	\$ 24,625	\$ 27,580

Note 15. Income Taxes

Four of the Company's subsidiaries are recognized as a corporation for U.S. tax purposes and are subject to U.S. federal, state, and local income taxes. Income taxes have been provided for based upon the tax laws and rates in the U.S. where the operations are conducted and income is earned. The subsidiary's net profit (loss) before income taxes for the year ended March 31, 2022 was \$0 (FY2021: (\$20); FY2020: \$109). The components of the income tax provision consisted of the following:

	For the year ended March 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Current income tax			
Domestic tax	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 0
Foreign tax	6	(19)	27
Total current income tax	\$ 6	\$ (19)	\$ 27
Deferred income tax			
Domestic tax	—	—	—
Foreign tax	199	(2,509)	(2,326)
Total deferred income tax	\$ 199	\$ (2,509)	\$ (2,326)
Total income tax	\$ 205	\$ (2,528)	\$ (2,299)

The Company did not have significant domestic deferred tax assets and liabilities at March 31, 2022 or March 31, 2021.

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Opening deferred tax balance	\$ (93)	\$ (2,651)
Deferred tax charge to statement of operations	199	2,184
Others	29	374
Closing deferred tax balance	\$ 135	\$ (93)

The Company did not have net taxable operating loss ("NOL") carry forward available at March 31, 2022 (FY2021: \$0 : FY2020: \$0) to offset future taxable income subject to U.S. graduated tax rates. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are netted as they both fall within the U.S. tax jurisdiction. The Company recognizes the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained on examination by the taxing authorities. The Company is subject to examination by taxing authorities in the U.S. for a period of three fiscal years after tax returns are filed.



Note 16. Commitments and Contingencies

As of March 31, 2022, the Company was obligated under non-cancelable operating leases relating to office facilities in New York, New York and Dublin, Ireland for future minimum lease payments as follows:

Years ending March 31,	Amount
2023	\$ 627
2024	472
2025	458
2026	38
2027	—
Thereafter	—
Total	\$ 1,595

As of March 31, 2021, the Company was obligated under non-cancelable operating leases relating to office facilities in New York, New York and Dublin, Ireland for future minimum lease payments as follows:

Years ending March 31,	Amount
2022	\$ 627
2023	627
2024	472
2025	458
2026	38
Thereafter	—
Total	\$ 2,222

Note 17. Subsequent Events

Management has evaluated subsequent events through the date of issuance of these financial statements on the May 18, 2022 and has determined that there are no subsequent events outside the ordinary scope of business that require adjustment to, or disclosure in, the financial statements.



Exhibit 99.2

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We hereby consent to the incorporation by reference in the Registration Statement on Form N-2 (No. 333-238518) of Apollo Investment Corporation of our report dated May 19, 2022 relating to the financial statements, senior securities table and the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, which appears in this Form 10-K.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
New York, New York
May 19, 2022



Exhibit 99.3

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

We hereby consent to the incorporation by reference in the Registration Statement on Form N-2 (No. 333-238518) of Apollo Investment Corporation of our report dated May 19, 2022 relating to the financial statements of Merx Aviation Finance LLC, which appears in this Form 10-K.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers
Dublin, Ireland
May 19, 2022