CAPITAL SOUTHWEST CORP
Form POS 8C
September 07, 2018

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 7, 2018

Securities Act File No. 333-220385

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Form N-2

(check appropriate box or boxes)

REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

Pre-Effective Amendment No.

Post-Effective Amendment No. 5

Capital Southwest Corporation

(Exact name of registrant as specified in charter)

5400 Lyndon B. Johnson Freeway, Suite 1300

Dallas, TX 75240

(214) 238-5700

(Address and telephone number, including area code, of principal executive offices)

Michael S. Sarner

Chief Financial Officer, Secretary and Treasurer

Capital Southwest Corporation

5400 Lyndon B. Johnson Freeway, Suite 1300

Dallas, TX 75240

(Name and address of agent for service)

COPIES TO:

Steven B. Boehm

Vlad M. Bulkin

Eversheds Sutherland (US) LLP

700 Sixth Street, NW, Suite 700

Washington, D.C. 20001

(202) 383-0100

Approximate date of proposed public offering: From time to time after the effective date of this Registration Statement.

If any securities being registered on this form will be offered on a delayed or continuous basis in reliance on Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, other than securities offered in connection with a dividend reinvestment plan, check the following box.

It is proposed that this filing will become effective (check appropriate box): when declared effective pursuant to section 8(c).

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

SUBJECT TO COMPLETION, DATED SEPTEMBER 7, 2018

PROSPECTUS

$500,000,000

Common Stock

Debt Securities

We may offer, from time to time in one or more offerings, up to $500,000,000 of our common stock or debt securities, which we refer to, collectively, as the securities. Our securities may be offered at prices and on terms to be disclosed in one or more supplements to this prospectus. The offering price per share of our common stock, less any underwriting commissions or discounts, will not be less than the net asset value, or NAV, per share of our common stock at the time of the offering, except (1) with the approval of our common stockholders or (2) under such other circumstances as the Securities and Exchange Commission may permit. We did not seek stockholder approval to issue common stock at a price below NAV per share at our 2018 annual meeting of stockholders. We do not anticipate seeking such approval in the future. However, in the event we change our position, we will seek approval of our common stockholders. Sales of common stock at prices below NAV per share would dilute the interests of existing stockholders, reducing our NAV per share and may lower the market price of our common stock. Moreover, sales of common stock below NAV may have a negative impact on total returns and could have a negative impact on the market price of shares of our common stock. See Sales of Common Stock Below Net Asset Value.

Shares of closed-end investment companies frequently trade at a discount to NAV. This risk is separate and distinct from the risk that our NAV per share may decline. We cannot predict whether our common stock will trade above, at or below NAV. You should read this prospectus and the applicable prospectus supplement carefully before you invest in our common stock.

Our securities may be offered directly to one or more purchasers through agents designated from time to time, or to or through underwriters or dealers. The prospectus supplement relating to the offering will identify any agents or underwriters involved in the sale of our securities, and will disclose any applicable purchase price, fee, commission or discount arrangement between us and our agents or underwriters or among our underwriters or the basis upon which such amount may be calculated. See Plan of Distribution. We may not sell any of our securities through agents, underwriters or dealers without delivering a prospectus supplement describing the method and terms of the offering of such securities, which must be provided to each purchaser at, or prior to, the earlier of delivery of a confirmation of sale or delivery of the securities.

We are an internally managed investment company that specializes in providing customized debt and equity financing to lower middle market, or LMM, companies and debt capital to upper middle market, or UMM, companies. Our LMM companies generally have annual earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, or EBITDA, between $3.0 million and $15.0 million, and our LMM investments generally range in size from $5.0 million to $25.0 million. Our UMM investments generally include syndicated first and second lien loans in companies with annual EBITDA generally greater than $50.0 million, and our UMM investments typically range in size from $5.0 million to $15.0 million.

Our business strategy is to achieve our investment objective of producing attractive risk-adjusted returns by generating current income from our debt investments and capital appreciation from our equity and equity related investments.

We are an internally managed, closed-end, non-diversified management investment company that has elected to be treated as a business development company under the Investment Company Act of 1940.

Our common stock is listed on The Nasdaq Global Select Market, or Nasdaq, under the symbol CSWC. On September 5, 2018, the last reported sale price of our common stock on the Nasdaq was $19.38 per share, and the NAV per share of our common stock on June 30, 2018 (the last date prior to the date of this prospectus on which we determined our NAV per share) was $18.87.

Investing in our securities involves a high degree of risk, and should be considered highly speculative. See Risk Factors beginning on page 12 to read about factors you should consider, including the risk of leverage and dilution, before investing in our securities.

This prospectus and the accompanying prospectus supplement contain important information about us that a prospective investor should know before investing in our securities. Please read this prospectus and the accompanying prospectus supplement before investing and keep them for future reference. We file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission. This information is available free of charge by contacting us at 5400 Lyndon B. Johnson Freeway, Suite 1300, Dallas, Texas 75240 or by telephone at (214) 238-5700 or on our website at www.capitalsouthwest.com. Information contained on our website is not incorporated by reference into this prospectus, and you should not consider that information to be part of this prospectus. The Securities and Exchange Commission also maintains a website at www.sec.gov that contains such information.

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

The date of this prospectus is , 2018

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ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS

This prospectus is part of a registration statement that we have filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, using the shelf registration process. Under the shelf registration process, we may offer, from time to time, up to $500,000,000 of our securities on terms to be determined at the time of the offering. This prospectus provides you with a general description of the securities that we may offer. Each time we use this prospectus to offer securities, we will provide a prospectus supplement that will contain specific information about the terms of that offering. The prospectus supplement may also add, update or change information contained in this prospectus. To the extent required by law, we will amend or supplement the information contained in this prospectus and any accompanying prospectus supplement to reflect any material changes to such information subsequent to the date of the prospectus and any accompanying prospectus supplement and prior to the completion of any offering pursuant to the prospectus and any accompanying prospectus supplement. Please carefully read this prospectus and any accompanying prospectus supplement together with the additional information described under Available Information and Risk Factors before you make an investment decision.

No dealer, salesperson or other person is authorized to give any information or to represent anything not contained in this prospectus or any accompanying supplement to this prospectus. You must not rely on any unauthorized information or representations not contained in this prospectus or any accompanying prospectus supplement as if we had authorized it. This prospectus and any accompanying prospectus supplement do not constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of any offer to buy any security other than the registered securities to which they relate, nor do they constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy any securities in any jurisdiction to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such an offer or solicitation in such jurisdiction. The information contained in this prospectus and any accompanying prospectus supplement is accurate as of the dates on their covers.

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PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This summary highlights some of the information in this prospectus. It is not complete and may not contain all of the information that you may want to consider. You should read the entire prospectus and any prospectus supplement carefully, including the section entitled Risk Factors. Yield information contained in this prospectus related to debt investments in our investment portfolio is not intended to approximate a return on your investment in us and does not take into account other aspects of our business, including our operating and other expenses, or other costs incurred by you in connection with your investment in us.

Capital Southwest Corporation, which we refer to as CSWC or the Company, is an internally managed closed-end, non-diversified management investment company that specializes in providing customized financing to middle market companies in a broad range of industry segments located primarily in the United States. Our common stock currently trades on The Nasdaq Global Select Market under the ticker symbol CSWC.

CSWC was organized as a Texas corporation on April 19, 1961. Prior to March 30, 1988, CSWC was registered as a closed-end, non-diversified investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940 Act, as amended, or the 1940 Act. On that date, we elected to be treated as a business development company, or BDC, under the 1940 Act.

We are also a regulated investment company, or RIC, under Subchapter M of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or the Code. As such, we are not required to pay U.S. federal corporate-level income tax on our investment income. We intend to maintain our RIC tax treatment, which requires that we qualify annually as a RIC by meeting certain specified requirements.

On September 30, 2015, we completed the spin-off, which we refer to as the Share Distribution, of CSW Industrials, Inc., or CSWI. CSWI is now an independent publicly traded company. The Share Distribution was effected through a tax-free, pro-rata distribution of 100.0% of CSWI s common stock to shareholders of the Company. Each Company shareholder received one share of CSWI common stock for every one share of Company common stock on the record date, September 18, 2015. Cash was paid in lieu of any fractional shares of CSWI common stock.

Following the Share Distribution, we have maintained operations as an internally-managed BDC and pursued a credit-focused investing strategy akin to similarly structured organizations. We intend to continue to provide capital to middle-market companies. We intend to invest primarily in debt securities, including senior debt, second lien and subordinated debt, and may also invest in preferred stock and common stock alongside our debt investments or through warrants.

The following diagram depicts CSWC s current summary organizational structure:

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Capital Southwest Management Corporation, or CSMC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of CSWC, is the management company for CSWC. CSMC generally incurs all normal operating and administrative expenses, including, but not limited to, salaries and related benefits, rent, equipment and other administrative costs required for day-to-day operations.

CSWC also has a direct wholly-owned subsidiary that has been elected to be a taxable entity, or the Taxable Subsidiary. The primary purpose of the Taxable Subsidiary is to permit CSWC to hold certain interests in portfolio companies that are organized as limited liability companies, or LLCs, (or other forms of pass-through entities) and still allow us to satisfy the RIC tax requirement that at least 90.0% of our gross income for U.S. federal income tax purposes must consist of qualifying investment income. The Taxable Subsidiary is taxed at normal corporate tax rates based on its taxable income.

Overview

CSWC is an internally managed closed-end, non-diversified management investment company that specializes in providing customized debt and equity financing to lower middle market, or LMM, companies and debt capital to upper middle market, or UMM, companies in a broad range of investment segments located primarily in the United States. Our investment objective is to produce attractive risk-adjusted returns by generating current income from our debt investments and capital appreciation from our equity and equity related investments. Our investment strategy is to partner with business owners, management teams and financial sponsors to provide flexible financing solutions to fund growth, changes of control, or other corporate events. We invest primarily in senior debt securities, secured by security interests in portfolio company assets, and in secured and unsecured subordinated debt securities. We also may invest in equity interests in our portfolio companies alongside our debt securities.

We focus on investing in companies with histories of generating revenues and positive cash flow, established market positions and proven management teams with strong operating discipline. We target senior debt, subordinated debt, and equity investments in LMM companies, as well as first and second lien syndicated loans in UMM companies. Our target LMM companies typically have annual earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, or EBITDA, between $3.0 million and $15.0 million, and our LMM investments generally range in size from $5.0 million to $25.0 million. Our UMM investments generally include syndicated first and second lien loans in companies with EBITDA generally greater than $50.0 million, and our UMM investments typically range in size from $5.0 million to $15.0 million.

We seek to fill the financing gap for LMM companies, which, historically, have had more limited access to financing from commercial banks and other traditional sources. The underserved nature of the LMM creates the opportunity for us to meet the financing needs of LMM companies while also negotiating favorable transaction terms including equity participation. Our ability to invest across a LMM company s capital structure, from secured loans to equity securities, allows us to offer portfolio companies a comprehensive suite of financing options. Providing customized financing solutions is important to LMM companies. We generally seek to partner directly with financial sponsors, entrepreneurs, management teams and business owners in making our investments. Our LMM debt investments typically include senior loans with a first lien on the assets of the portfolio company, as well as subordinated debt, which may either be secured or unsecured subordinated loans. Our LMM debt investments typically have a term of between five and seven years from the original investment date. We also often seek to invest in the equity securities of our LMM portfolio companies.

Our investments in UMM companies primarily consist of direct investments in or secondary purchases of interest bearing debt securities in privately held companies that are generally larger in size than the LMM companies included in our portfolio. Our UMM debt investments are generally secured by either a first or second priority lien on the assets of the portfolio company and typically have an expected duration of between three and seven years from the original investment date.

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We offer managerial assistance to our portfolio companies and provide them access to our investment experience, direct industry expertise and contacts. Our obligation to offer to make available significant managerial assistance to our portfolio companies is consistent with our belief that providing managerial assistance to a portfolio company is important to its business development activities.

Because we are internally managed, we do not pay external investment advisory fees, but instead directly incur the operating costs associated with employing investment and portfolio management professionals. We believe that our internally managed structure provides us with a beneficial operating expense structure when compared to other publicly traded and privately held investment firms which are externally managed, and our internally managed structure allows us the opportunity to leverage our non-interest operating expenses as we grow our investment portfolio.

Our principal executive offices are located at 5400 Lyndon B. Johnson Freeway, Suite 1300, Dallas, Texas 75240. We maintain a website at http://www.capitalsouthwest.com. Information contained on our website is not incorporated by reference into this registration statement or any accompanying post-effective amendment or prospectus, and you should not consider that information to be part of this registration statement or any accompanying post-effective amendment or prospectus.

Business Strategies

Our business strategy is to achieve our investment objective of producing attractive risk-adjusted returns by generating current income from our debt investments and realizing capital appreciation from our equity and equity-related investments. We have adopted the following business strategies to achieve our investment objective:

Leveraging the Experience of our Management Team. Our senior management team has extensive experience investing in and lending to middle market companies across changing market cycles. The members of our management team have diverse investment backgrounds, with prior experience at BDCs in the capacity of senior officers. We believe this extensive experience provides us with an in-depth understanding of the strategic, financial and operational challenges and opportunities of the middle market companies in which we invest. We believe this understanding allows us to select and structure better investments and to efficiently monitor and provide managerial assistance to our portfolio companies.

Applying Rigorous Underwriting Policies and Active Portfolio Management. Our senior management team has implemented rigorous underwriting policies that are followed in each transaction. These policies include a thorough analysis of each potential portfolio company s competitive position, financial performance, management team operating discipline, growth potential and industry attractiveness, which we believe allows us to better assess the company s prospects. After investing in a company, we monitor the investment closely, typically receiving monthly, quarterly and annual financial statements. Senior management, together with the deal team and accounting and finance departments, meets at least monthly to analyze and discuss in detail the company s financial performance and industry trends. We believe that our initial and ongoing portfolio review process allows us to monitor effectively the performance and prospects of our portfolio companies.

Investing Across Multiple Companies, Industries, Regions and End Markets. We seek to maintain a portfolio of investments that is appropriately diverse among various companies, industries, geographic regions and end markets. This portfolio balance is intended to mitigate the potential effects of negative economic events for particular companies, regions, industries and end markets. However, we may from time to time hold securities of an individual portfolio company that comprise more than 5.0% of our total assets and/or more than 10.0% of the outstanding voting securities of the portfolio company. For that reason, we are classified as a non-diversified management investment company that has elected to be regulated as a BDC under the 1940 Act.

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Utilizing Long-Standing Relationships to Source Deals. Our senior management team and investment professionals maintain extensive relationships with entrepreneurs, financial sponsors, attorneys, accountants, investment bankers, commercial bankers and other non-bank providers of capital who refer prospective portfolio companies to us. These relationships historically have generated significant investment opportunities. We believe that our network of relationships will continue to produce attractive investment opportunities.

Focusing on Underserved Markets. The middle market has traditionally been underserved. We believe that operating margin and growth pressures, as well as regulatory concerns, have caused many financial institutions to de-emphasize services to middle market companies in favor of larger corporate clients and more liquid capital market transactions. We also invest in securities that would be rated below investment grade if they were rated. We believe these dynamics have resulted in the financing market for middle market companies being underserved, providing us with greater investment opportunities.

Focus on Established Companies. We generally invest in companies with established market positions, proven management teams with strong operating discipline, histories of generating revenues, and recurring cash flow streams. We believe that those companies generally possess better risk adjusted return profiles than earlier stage companies that are building their management teams and establishing their revenue base. We also believe that established companies in our target size range generally provide opportunities for capital appreciation.

Capital Structures Appropriate for Potential Industry and Business Volatility. Our investment team spends significant time understanding the performance of both the target portfolio company and its specific industry throughout a full economic cycle. The history of each specific industry and target portfolio company will demonstrate a different level of potential volatility in financial performance. We seek to understand this dynamic thoroughly and invest our capital at leverage levels in the capital structure that will remain within enterprise value and in securities that will receive interest payments if such downside volatility were to occur.

Providing Customized Financing Solutions. We offer a variety of financing structures and have the flexibility to structure our investments to meet the needs of our portfolio companies. Often we invest in senior and subordinated debt securities, coupled with equity interests. We believe our ability to customize financing structures makes us an attractive partner to middle market companies.

Risk Factors

Investing in our securities involves a high degree of risk. You should consider carefully the information found in Risk Factors, including, but not limited to, the following risks:

- Our financial condition and results of operations will depend on our ability to effectively allocate and manage capital.

Our investments in portfolio companies involve a number of significant risks:

- They may have unpredictable operating results, could become 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.

- Most of our portfolio companies are private companies. Private companies may not have readily publicly available information about their businesses, operations and financial condition. Consequently, we rely on the ability of our management team and investment professionals to obtain adequate information to evaluate the potential returns from making investments in these portfolio

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companies. If we are unable to uncover all material information about the target portfolio company, we may not make a fully informed investment decision and may lose all or part of our investment.

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

Any unrealized losses or defaults we experience may be an indication of future realized losses, which could reduce our income available to make distributions.

Our investments in equity securities involve a substantial degree of risk. We may not realize gains from our equity investments.

Prepayments of our debt investments by our portfolio companies could adversely impact our results of operations and reduce our return on equity.

Our business model depends to a significant extent upon strong referral relationships. Our inability to maintain or develop these relationships, as well as the failure of these relationships to generate investment opportunities, could adversely affect our business.

In addition to regulatory limitations on our ability to raise capital, our current debt obligations contain various covenants, which, if not complied with, could accelerate our repayment obligations under the Credit Facility or 5.95% Notes due 2022, or the December 2022 Notes, thereby materially and adversely affecting our liquidity, financial condition, results of operations and ability to pay distributions. All of our assets are subject to security interests under our secured Credit Facility and if we default on our obligations under the Credit Facility, we may suffer adverse consequences, including foreclosure on our assets.

Because we borrow money to make investments, the potential for gain or loss on amounts invested in us is magnified and may increase the risk of investing in us.

Changes in interest rates may affect our cost of capital, the value of investments and net investment income.

Changes relating to LIBOR may adversely affect the value of the LIBOR-indexed, floating-rate debt securities in our portfolio.

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

We will be subject to corporate-level U.S. federal income tax if we are unable to qualify as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. Even if we qualify as a RIC, we may face tax liabilities that reduce our cash flow.

Our historical financial statements are not necessarily representative of the results we would have achieved as a stand-alone publicly-traded company and therefore may not be indicative of our future performance.

Our investment portfolio is and will continue to be recorded at fair value. Our board of directors has final responsibility for overseeing, reviewing and approving, in good faith, our fair value determination. As a result of recording our investments at fair value, there is and will continue to be subjectivity as to the value of our portfolio investments.

The 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, which may have a negative impact on our business and operations.

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

Recent legislation may allow us to incur additional leverage, which could increase the risk of investing in the Company.

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We cannot predict how tax reform legislation will affect us, our investments, or our stockholders, and any such legislation could adversely affect our business.

The market price of our common stock may fluctuate significantly.

Investment Criteria

Our investment team has identified the following investment criteria that we believe are important in evaluating prospective investment opportunities. However, not all of these criteria have been or will be met in connection with each of our investments:

Companies with Positive and Sustainable Cash Flow: We generally seek to invest in established companies with sound historical financial performance.

Excellent Management: Management teams with a proven record of achievement, exceptional ability, unyielding determination and integrity. We believe management teams with these attributes are more likely to manage the companies in a manner that protects and enhances value.

Industry: We primarily focus on companies having competitive advantages in their respective markets and/or operating in industries with barriers to entry, which may help protect their market position.

Strong Private Equity Sponsors: We focus on developing relationships with leading private equity firms in order to partner with these firms and provide them capital to support the acquisition and growth of their portfolio companies.

Appropriate Risk-Adjusted Returns: We focus on and price opportunities to generate returns that are attractive on a risk-adjusted basis, taking into consideration factors, in addition to the ones depicted above, including credit structure, leverage levels and the general volatility and potential volatility of cash flows.

Recent Developments

On July 2, 2018, CSWC paid total dividends of $14.5 million, or $0.89 per share, which consisted of regular dividends declared on June 1, 2018 in the amount of $4.7 million, or $0.29 per share, and supplemental dividends declared on June 7, 2018 in the amount of $9.8 million, or $0.60 per share.

From July 1, 2018 through August 3, 2018, CSWC sold 419,508 of the December 2022 Notes for an aggregate principal amount of approximately $10.5 million pursuant to the At-the-Market (ATM) debt distribution agreement. Since inception of the ATM program through August 3, 2018, the Company has sold 474,950 of the December 2022 Notes for an aggregate principal amount of approximately $11.9 million.

On August 30, 2018, CSWC s board of directors declared a total dividend of $0.44 per share of common stock for the quarter ended September 30, 2018, comprised of a regular dividend of $0.34 per share and a supplemental dividend of $0.10 per share. The dividend is payable on September 28, 2018 to shareholders of record on September 17, 2018.

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The Offering

We may offer, from time to time, up to $500,000,000 of our securities, on terms to be determined at the time of the offering. Our securities may be offered at prices and on terms to be disclosed in one or more prospectus supplements.

Our securities may be offered directly to one or more purchasers by us or through agents designated from time to time by us, or to or through underwriters or dealers. The prospectus supplement relating to the offering will disclose the terms of the offering, including the name or names of any agents or underwriters involved in the sale of our securities by us, the purchase price, and any fee, commission or discount arrangement between us and our agents or underwriters or among our underwriters or the basis upon which such amount may be calculated. See Plan of Distribution. We may not sell any of our securities through agents, underwriters or dealers without delivery of a prospectus supplement describing the method and terms of the offering of our securities.

Set forth below is additional information regarding the offering of our securities:

Use of proceeds	Unless otherwise specified in a prospectus supplement, we intend to use the net proceeds from any offering to make investments in LMM and UMM portfolio companies in accordance with our investment objective and strategies. While we work to invest these proceeds in LMM and UMM portfolio companies, we may use the proceeds to pay down revolver debt outstanding, to make investments in marketable securities and other temporary investments, and for other general corporate purposes, including payment of operating expenses. See Use of Proceeds.
Nasdaq Exchange symbol	CSWC (common stock).
Dividends and distributions	We currently pay quarterly dividends and may pay supplemental dividends to our stockholders. Our quarterly dividends, if any, will be determined by our board of directors on a quarterly basis. Our supplemental dividends, if any, will be determined by our board of directors.
	Our ability to declare dividends depends on our earnings, our overall financial condition (including our liquidity position), maintenance of our RIC tax treatment and such other factors as our board of directors may deem relevant from time to time.
	When we make distributions, we are required to determine the extent to which such distributions are paid out of current or accumulated earnings, recognized capital gains or capital. To the extent there is a return of capital (a distribution of the stockholders invested capital), investors will be required to reduce their basis in our stock for U.S. federal tax

	purposes. In the future, our distributions may include a return of capital.
Taxation	We have elected to be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, we generally will

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not have to pay corporate-level U.S. federal income tax on any ordinary income or capital gains that we distribute to our stockholders as dividends.. To continue to maintain our RIC tax treatment, we must meet specified source-of-income and asset diversification requirements and distribute annually 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. See Plan of Distribution and Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations.

Dividend reinvestment plan

We have adopted a dividend reinvestment plan, or DRIP, that provides for the reinvestment of dividends on behalf of our registered stockholders who hold their shares with American Stock Transfer and Trust Company, the plan administrator and our transfer agent and registrar. As a result, if we declare a cash dividend, our registered stockholders who have opted in to our DRIP by the dividend record date will have their cash dividend automatically reinvested into additional shares of our common stock.

Stockholders who receive dividends in the form of stock will be subject to the same U.S. federal, state and local tax consequences as stockholders who elect to receive their dividends in cash. See Dividend Reinvestment Plan.

Trading at a discount

Shares of closed-end investment companies frequently trade at a discount to their net asset value, or NAV. This risk is separate and distinct from the risk that our NAV per share may decline. We cannot predict whether our shares will trade above, at or below NAV.

Sales of common stock below NAV

The offering price per share of our common stock, less any underwriting commissions or discounts, will not be less than the NAV per share of our common stock at the time of the offering, except (i) with the requisite approval of our common stockholders or (ii) under such other circumstances as the Securities and Exchange Commission may permit. In addition, we cannot issue shares of our common stock below NAV unless our board of directors determines that it would be in our and our stockholders best interests to do so. We did not seek stockholder authorization to issue common stock at a price below NAV per share at our 2018 annual meeting of stockholders. We do not anticipate seeking such authorization in the future. However, in the event we change our position, we will seek the requisite approval of our common stockholders.

Sales by us of our common stock at a discount from our NAV pose potential risks for our existing stockholders whether or not they participate in the offering, as well as for new investors who participate in the offering. See Sales of Common Stock Below Net Asset Value.

Available Information	We file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or

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SEC, under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or the Exchange Act. You can inspect any materials we file with the SEC, without charge, at the SEC s Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the Public Reference Room. The information we file with the SEC is available free of charge by contacting us at 5400 Lyndon B. Johnson Freeway, Suite 1300, Dallas, Texas 75240, by telephone at 214-238-5700 or on our website at http://www.capitalsouthwest.com. The SEC also maintains a website that contains reports, proxy statements and other information regarding registrants, including us, that file such information electronically with the SEC. The address of the SEC s website is http://www.sec.gov. Information contained on our website or on the SEC s website about us is not incorporated into this prospectus, and you should not consider information contained on our website or on the SEC s website to be part of this prospectus.

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FEES AND EXPENSES

The following table is intended to assist you in understanding the costs and expenses that an investor in an offering will bear directly or indirectly. We caution you that some of the percentages indicated in the table below are estimates and may vary. Except where the context suggests otherwise, whenever this prospectus contains a reference to fees or expenses paid by you, us or CSWC, or that we will pay fees or expenses, stockholders will indirectly bear such fees expenses as investors in us.

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 stockholder transaction expenses (as a percentage of offering price)	%(4)
Annual Expenses (as a percentage of net assets attributable to common stock):	
Operating expenses	4.86%(5)
Interest payments on borrowed funds	3.78%(6)
Income tax expense	0.49%(7)
Acquired fund fees and expenses	1.66%(8)
Total annual expenses	10.79%

(1) In the event that our securities are sold to or through underwriters, a corresponding prospectus supplement will disclose the applicable sales load.

(2) In the event that we conduct an offering of our securities, a corresponding prospectus supplement will disclose the estimated offering expenses.

(3) The expenses of administering our DRIP are included in operating expenses. The DRIP does not allow shareholders to sell shares through the DRIP. If a shareholder wishes to sell shares they would be required to select a broker of their choice and pay any fees or other costs associated with the sale.

(4) Total stockholder transaction expenses may include sales load and will be disclosed in a future prospectus supplement, if any.

(5) Operating expenses in this table represent the estimated annual operating expenses of CSWC and its consolidated subsidiaries based on annualized operating expenses for the quarter ended June 30, 2018. We do not have an investment adviser and are internally managed by our executive officers under the supervision of our board of directors. As a result, we do not pay investment advisory fees, but instead we pay the operating costs associated with employing investment management professionals including, without limitation, compensation expenses related to salaries, discretionary bonuses and restricted stock grants.

(6) Interest payments on borrowed funds represents our estimated annual interest payments based on actual interest rate terms under our Credit Facility. Interest payments on borrowed funds also represents our estimated annual interest payments assuming future issuances of $50 million in debt securities at an interest rate of 5.95% per annum in the next twelve months. The estimate of annual interest payments are based upon our existing ATM offering of up to $50 million of the December 2022 Notes that was established in June 2018 and may not reflect the actual amount of future issuances of debt securities. The future issuances of debt securities will be made at the discretion of management and our board of directors after evaluating the investment opportunities and economic situation of the Company and the market as a whole.

(7) Income tax expense relates to the accrual of (a) deferred and current tax provision (benefit) for U.S. federal income taxes and (b) excise, state and other taxes. Deferred taxes are non-cash in nature and may vary significantly from period to period. We are required to include deferred taxes in calculating our annual expenses even though deferred taxes are not currently payable or receivable. Income tax expense represents the estimated annual income tax expense of CSWC and its consolidated subsidiaries based on annualized income tax expense for the quarter ended June 30, 2018.

(8) Acquired fund fees and expenses represent the estimated indirect expense incurred due to our investment in the I-45 Senior Loan Fund based upon the actual amount incurred for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018.

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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. In calculating the following expense amounts, we have assumed we would have no additional leverage and that our annual operating expenses would remain at the levels set forth in the table above. In the event that shares to which this prospectus relates are sold to or through underwriters, a corresponding prospectus supplement will restate this example to reflect the applicable sales load.

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
You would pay the following expenses on a $1,000 investment, assuming a 5.0% annual return	$ 108	$ 306	$ 481	$ 837

The example 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. While the example assumes, as required by the SEC, a 5.0% annual return, our performance will vary and may result in a return greater or less than 5.0%. In addition, while the example assumes reinvestment of all dividends at NAV, participants in our DRIP 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 average purchase price of all shares of common stock purchased by the administrator of the DRIP in the event that shares are purchased in the open market to satisfy the share requirements of the DRIP, which may be at, above or below NAV. See Dividend Reinvestment Plan for additional information regarding our DRIP.

RISK FACTORS

Investing in our securities involves a number of significant risks. In addition to the other information contained in this prospectus and any accompanying prospectus supplement, you should consider carefully the following information before making an investment in our securities. The risks and uncertainties described below could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Risks and uncertainties not presently known to us, or not presently deemed material by us, may also impair our operations and performance. If any of the following risks, or risks not presently known to us, actually occur, the trading price of our common stock could decline, and you may lose all or part of your investment.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR BUSINESS AND STRUCTURE

Our financial condition and results of operations will depend on our ability to effectively allocate and manage capital.

Our ability to achieve our investment objective of maximizing risk-adjusted returns to shareholders depends on our ability to effectively allocate and manage capital. Capital allocation depends, in part, upon our investment team s ability to identify, evaluate, invest in and monitor companies that meet our investment criteria.

Accomplishing our investment objectives is largely a function of our investment team s management of the investment process and our access to investments offering attractive risk adjusted returns. In addition, members of our investment team are called upon, from time to time, to provide managerial assistance to some of our portfolio companies.

The results of our operations depend on many factors, including the availability of opportunities for investment, readily accessible short and long-term funding alternatives in the financial markets and economic conditions. Our ability to make new investments at attractive relative returns is also a function of our marketing and our management of the investment process, as well as conditions in the private credit markets in which we invest. If we fail to invest our capital effectively, our return on equity may be negatively impacted, which could have a material adverse effect on the price of the shares of our common stock.

Any unrealized losses we experience may be an indication of future realized losses, which could reduce our income available to make distributions.

As a BDC, we are required to carry our investments at market value or, if no market value is ascertainable, at the fair value as determined in good faith by our board of directors pursuant to a valuation methodology approved by our board of directors. Decreases in the market values or fair values of our investments will be recorded as unrealized losses. An unrealized loss could be an indication of a portfolio company s inability to generate cash flow or meet its repayment obligations. This could result in realized losses in the future and ultimately in reductions of our income available to pay dividends or interest and principal on our securities and could have a material adverse effect on your investment.

Our business model depends to a significant extent upon strong referral relationships. Our inability to maintain or develop these relationships, as well as the failure of these relationships to generate investment opportunities, could adversely affect our business.

We expect that members of our management team will maintain their relationships with financial sponsors, intermediaries, financial institutions, investment bankers, commercial bankers, financial advisors, attorneys, accountants, consultants and other individuals within our network, and we will rely to a significant extent upon these relationships to provide us with potential investment opportunities. If our management team fails to maintain its existing relationships or develop new relationships with sources of investment opportunities, we will not be able to effectively invest our capital. Individuals with whom members of our management team have relationships are not obligated to provide us with investment opportunities; therefore, there is no assurance that these relationships will generate investment opportunities for us.

In addition to regulatory limitations on our ability to raise capital, our current debt obligations contain various covenants, which, if not complied with, could accelerate our repayment obligations under the Credit Facility or the December 2022 Notes, thereby materially and adversely affecting our liquidity, financial condition, results of operations and ability to pay distributions.

We will have a continuing need for capital to finance our investments. We are party to a senior secured credit facility, dated as of August 30, 2016 and amended as of November 16, 2017, which we refer to as the Credit Facility. As of June 30, 2018, the Credit Facility provides us with a revolving credit line of up to $210.0 million of which $65.0 million was drawn.

The Credit Facility contains customary terms and conditions, including, without limitation, affirmative and negative covenants such as information reporting requirements, minimum consolidated net worth, minimum consolidated interest coverage ratio, minimum asset coverage, and maintenance of RIC tax treatment and BDC status. The Credit Facility also contains customary events of default with customary cure and notice provisions, including, without limitation, nonpayment, misrepresentation of representations and warranties in a material respect, breach of covenants, bankruptcy, and change of control. The Credit Facility permits us to fund additional loans and investments as long as we are within the conditions set out in the Credit Facility. In December 2017, we issued $57.5 million in aggregate principal amount of the December 2022 Notes. In June 2018, the Company entered into an at-the-market debt distribution agreement with B. Riley FBR, Inc., acting as the Company s sales agent, through which the Company may sell, from to time, up to $50,000,000 in aggregate principal amount of the December 2022 Notes. The indenture governing the December 2022 Notes contains certain covenants including but not limited to (i) a requirement that we comply with the asset coverage requirement of Section 61 of the 1940 Act or any successor provisions thereto, after giving effect to any exemptive relief granted to us by the SEC, (ii) a requirement, subject to a limited exception, that we will not declare any cash dividend, or declare any other cash distribution, upon a class of our capital stock, or purchase any such capital stock, unless, in every such case, at the time of the declaration of any such dividend or distribution, or at the time of any such purchase, we have the minimum asset coverage required pursuant to Section 61 of the 1940 Act or any successor provisions thereto after deducting the amount of such dividend, distribution or purchase price, as the case may be, giving effect to any exemptive relief granted to us by the SEC and (iii) a requirement to provide financial information to the holders of the December 2022 Notes and the trustee under the indenture if we should no longer be subject to the reporting requirements under the Exchange Act. The indenture and supplement relating to the December 2022 Notes also provides for customary events of default.

Our continued compliance with these covenants depends on many factors, some of which are beyond our control, and there are no assurances that we will continue to comply with these covenants. Our failure to satisfy these covenants could result in foreclosure by our lenders, which would accelerate our repayment obligations under the facility and thereby have a material adverse effect on our business, liquidity, financial condition, results of operations and ability to pay distributions to our stockholders.

All of our assets are subject to security interests under our secured Credit Facility and if we default on our obligations under the Credit Facility, we may suffer adverse consequences, including foreclosure on our assets.

All of our assets are currently pledged as collateral under our Credit Facility. If we default on our obligations under the Credit Facility, the lenders party thereto may have the right to foreclose upon and sell, or otherwise transfer, the collateral subject to their security interests. In such event, we may be forced to sell our investments to raise funds to repay our outstanding borrowings in order to avoid foreclosure and these forced sales may be at times and at prices we would not consider advantageous. Moreover, such deleveraging of our company could significantly impair our ability to effectively operate our business in the manner in which we have historically operated. As a result, we could be forced to curtail or cease new investment activities and lower or eliminate the dividends that we have historically paid to our stockholders. In addition, if the lenders exercise their right to sell the assets pledged under our Credit Facility, such sales may be completed at distressed sale prices, thereby diminishing or potentially eliminating the amount of cash available to us after repayment of the amounts outstanding under the Credit Facility. These distressed prices could be materially below our most recent valuation of each security, which could have a significantly negative effect on NAV.

Because we borrow money to make investments, the potential for gain or loss on amounts invested in us is magnified and may increase the risk of investing in us.

Borrowings to fund investments, also known as leverage, magnify the potential for loss on investments in our indebtedness and gain or loss on investments in our equity capital. As we use leverage to partially finance our investments, you will experience increased risks of investing in our securities. We may borrow from banks and other lenders, including under our Credit Facility, and may issue debt securities or enter into other types of borrowing arrangements in the future. If the value of our assets decreases, leveraging would cause NAV to decline more sharply than it otherwise would have had we not leveraged our business. Similarly, any decrease in our income would cause net investment income to decline more sharply than it would have had we not leveraged our business. Such a decline could negatively affect our ability to pay common stock dividends, scheduled debt payments or other payments related to our securities. Use of leverage is generally considered a speculative investment technique.

As of June 30, 2018, we had $65.0 million debt outstanding under our Credit Facility, which provides total commitments of $210.0 million. Borrowings under the Credit Facility bear interest on a per annum basis at a rate equal to the applicable London Interbank Offered Rate, or LIBOR, plus 3.00% with a step-down to LIBOR plus 2.75% at the time the Company s net worth exceeds $325 million. We pay unused commitment fees of 0.50% to 1.00% per annum, based on utilization, on the unused lender commitments under the Credit Facility. The Credit Facility is secured by substantially all of our assets. If we are unable to meet the financial obligations under the Credit Facility, the lenders under the Credit Facility may exercise its remedies under the Credit Facility as the result of a default by us.

As of June 30, 2018, the carrying amount of the December 2022 Notes was $56.6 million. The December 2022 Notes mature on December 15, 2022 and may be redeemed in whole or in part at any time, or from time to time, at our option on or after December 15, 2019. The December 2022 Notes bear interest at a rate of 5.95% per year, payable quarterly on March 15, June 15, September 15 and December 15 of each year. The December 2022 Notes are an unsecured obligation, rank pari passu with our other outstanding and future unsecured unsubordinated indebtedness and are effectively subordinated to all of our existing and future secured indebtedness, including borrowings under our Credit Facility.

Our ability to achieve our investment objective may depend in part on our ability to access additional leverage on favorable terms by borrowing from banks or insurance companies or by issuing debt securities and there can be no assurance that such additional leverage can in fact be achieved.

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

Assumed Return on Our Portfolio[1]

(net of expenses)

	(10.0)%	**(5.0)%**	**0.0%**	**5.0%**	**10.0%**

Corresponding net return to common stockholder(2)	(17.30)%	(9.97)%	(2.63)%	4.70%	12.04%

(1) Assumes $450.9 million in total assets, $123.9 million in debt principal outstanding, $307.4 million in net assets, and a weighted-average interest rate of 5.65% based on our financial data available on June 30, 2018. Actual interest payments may be different.
(2) In order for us to cover our annual interest payments on indebtedness, we must achieve annual returns on our June 30, 2018 total assets of at least 1.79%.

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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 70.0% of our total assets are qualifying assets.

Currently, more than 70.0% our assets consist of qualifying assets. However, we may be precluded from investing in what we believe are attractive investments if those investments are not qualifying assets for purposes of the 1940 Act. Similarly, these rules could prevent us from making follow-on investments in existing portfolio companies or we could be required to dispose of investments at inappropriate times to comply with regulations provisions under the 1940 Act (which could result in the dilution of our position).

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

If we fail to maintain our status as a BDC, we might be regulated as a closed-end investment company that is required to register under the 1940 Act, which would subject us to additional regulatory restrictions and significantly decrease our operating flexibility. In addition, any such failure could cause an event of default under our outstanding indebtedness, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

We will be subject to corporate-level U.S. federal income tax if we are unable to qualify as a Regulated Investment Company under Subchapter M of the Code.

To maintain RIC tax treatment under the Code, we must meet the following annual distribution, income source and asset diversification requirements:

- The annual distribution requirement for a RIC will be satisfied if we distribute to our shareholders on an annual basis at least 90.0% of our net ordinary income and realized short-term capital gains in excess of realized net long-term capital losses. Depending on the level of taxable income earned in a tax year, we may choose to carry forward taxable income in excess of current year distributions into the next year and pay a 4.0% excise tax on such income. Any such carryover taxable income must be distributed through a dividend declared prior to filing the final tax return related to the year that generated such taxable income. For more information regarding tax treatment, see Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations Taxation as a Regulated Investment Company.

- The source of income requirement will be satisfied if we obtain at least 90.0% of our gross income for each taxable year from dividends, interest, payments with respect to certain securities loans, gains from the sale or other disposition of stock or other securities or foreign currencies or other income derived with respect to our business of investing in such stock, securities or currencies and net income derived from an interest in a qualified publicly traded partnership (as defined in the Code), or the 90% Income Test.

- The asset diversification requirement will be satisfied if we meet certain asset diversification requirements at the end of each quarter of our taxable year. To satisfy this requirement, at least 50.0% of the value of our assets must consist of cash, cash equivalents, U.S. Government securities, securities of other RICs, and other securities if such other securities of any one issuer do not represent more than 5.0% of the value of our assets or more than 10.0% of the outstanding voting securities of the issuer (which for these purposes includes the equity securities of a qualified publicly traded partnership). In addition, no more than 25.0% of the value of our assets can be invested in the securities, other than U.S. Government securities or securities of other RICs, (1) of one issuer (2) of two or more issuers that are controlled, as determined under applicable tax rules, by us and that are engaged in the same or similar or related trades or businesses or (3) of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships, or the Diversification Tests.

Failure to meet these requirements may result in us having to dispose of certain unqualified investments quickly in order to prevent the loss of RIC tax treatment. If we fail to maintain RIC tax treatment for any reason and are subject to corporate income tax, the resulting corporate taxes could substantially reduce our net assets, the amount of income available for distribution and the amount of our distributions. In addition, to the extent we had unrealized gains, we would have to establish deferred tax liabilities for taxes, which would reduce our NAV accordingly. In addition, our shareholders would lose the tax credit realized when we, as a RIC, decide to retain the net realized capital gain and make deemed distributions of net realized capital gains, and pay taxes on behalf of our shareholders at the end of the tax year. The loss of this pass-through tax treatment could have a material adverse effect on the total return of an investment in our common stock.

Even if the Company qualifies as a Regulated Investment Company, it may face tax liabilities that reduce its cash flow.

Even if we qualify for taxation as a RIC, we may be subject to certain U.S. federal, state and local taxes on its income and assets. In addition, we may hold some of our assets through our Taxable Subsidiary, which is not consolidated for U.S. federal income tax purposes, or any other taxable subsidiary we may form. Any taxes paid by our subsidiary corporations would decrease the cash available for distribution to our stockholders.

Our historical financial statements are not necessarily representative of the results we would have achieved as a stand-alone publicly-traded company and therefore may not be indicative of our future performance.

As part of the Share Distribution, we spun off 63.5% of our NAV to our shareholders and divested other major investments during the past three years. We emerged from these divestitures and the Share Distribution with a significantly different company profile. Our historical financial statements included elsewhere in this registration statement for historical periods are not necessarily representative of the results we would have achieved as a stand-alone publicly traded company with a smaller market footprint. Accordingly, this data may not be indicative of our future performance, or necessarily reflect what our financial position and results of operations or cash flows would have been, had we operated as a separate, stand-alone publicly-traded entity during all of the periods presented.

Our investment portfolio is and will continue to be recorded at fair value. Our board of directors has final responsibility for overseeing, reviewing and approving, in good faith, our fair value determination. As a result of recording our investments at fair value, there is and will continue to be subjectivity as to the value of our portfolio investments.

Under the 1940 Act, we are required to carry our portfolio investments at market value or, if there is no readily available market value, at fair value as determined by us, with our board of directors having final responsibility for overseeing, reviewing and approving, in good faith, our fair value determination. Typically, there is not a public market for the securities of the privately held companies in which we have invested and will continue to invest. As a result, we value these securities quarterly at fair value based on inputs from management and our investment team, along with the oversight, review and approval of our board of directors.

The determination of fair value and consequently, the amount of unrealized gains and losses in our portfolio, are to a certain degree, subjective and dependent on a valuation process approved by our board of directors. Certain factors that may be considered in determining the fair value of our investments include external events, such as private mergers, sales and acquisitions involving comparable companies. Because of the inherent uncertainty of the valuation of portfolio securities that do not have readily ascertainable market values, our fair value determinations may differ materially from the values a third party would be willing to pay for our securities or the values which would be applicable to unrestricted securities having a public market. Due to this uncertainty, our fair value determinations may cause our NAV on a given date to materially understate or overstate the value that we may ultimately realize on one or more of our investments. As a result, investors purchasing our common

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stock based on an overstated NAV may pay a higher price than the value of our investments might warrant. Conversely, investors selling shares during a period in which the NAV understates the value of our investments may receive a lower price for their shares than the value of our investments might warrant.

The 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, 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 2008 and 2009, the global capital markets were unstable as evidenced by periodic disruptions in liquidity in the debt capital markets, significant write-offs in the financial services sector, the re-pricing of credit risk in the broadly syndicated credit market and the failure of major financial institutions. 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. There can be no assurance these market conditions will not repeat themselves or worsen in the future. The reappearance of market conditions similar to those experienced from 2008 through 2009 for any substantial length of time could make it difficult to extend the maturity of or refinance our existing indebtedness or obtain new indebtedness with similar terms. Additionally, the debt capital that will be available to us in the future may be at a higher cost and on less favorable terms than what we currently experience due to the existence of a rising interest rate environment. If any of these conditions appear, they may have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations. These events could limit our investment originations, limit our ability to increase returns to equity holders through the effective use of leverage, and negatively impact our operating results.

In addition, significant changes or volatility in the capital markets may also have a negative effect on the valuations of our investments. While most of our investments are not publicly traded, applicable accounting standards require us to assume as part of our valuation process that our investments are sold in a principal market to market participants (even if we plan on holding an investment through its maturity). Significant changes in the capital markets may also affect the pace of our investment activity and the potential for liquidity events involving our investments. Thus, the illiquidity of our investments may make it difficult for us to sell our investments to access capital if required, and as a result, we could realize significantly less than the value at which we have recorded our investments if we were required to sell them for liquidity purposes. An inability to raise or access capital could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

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

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, results of operations or financial condition.

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We operate in a highly competitive market for investment opportunities.

We compete for attractive investment opportunities with other financial institutions, including BDCs, junior capital lenders, and banks. Some of these competitors are substantially larger and have greater financial, technical and marketing resources, and some are subject to different, and frequently less stringent, regulations. Our competitors may have a lower cost of funds and may have access to funding sources that are not available to us. Furthermore, many of our competitors are not subject to the regulatory restrictions that the 1940 Act imposes on us as a BDC. As a result of this competition, we may not be able to take advantage of attractive investment opportunities from time to time, and there can be no assurance that we will be able to identify and make investments that satisfy our objectives. A significant increase in the number and/or size of our competitors in our target market could force us to accept less attractive investment terms. We cannot assure you that the competitive pressures we face will not have a materially adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operation.

Adverse market and economic conditions could cause harm to our operating results.

Past recessions have had a significant negative impact on the operating performance and fair value of many middle market companies. Many of our portfolio companies could be adversely impacted again by any future economic downturn or recession and may be unable to be sold at a price that would allow us to recover our investment, or may be unable to operate during a recession. Such portfolio company performance could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our success depends on attracting and retaining qualified personnel in a competitive environment.

Sourcing, selection, structuring and closing our investments depends upon the diligence and skill of our management. Our management s capabilities may significantly impact our results of operations. Our success requires that we retain investment and operations personnel in a competitive environment. Our ability to attract and retain personnel with the requisite credentials, experience and skills depends on several factors, including but not limited to, our ability to offer competitive wages, benefits and professional growth opportunities.

The competitive environment for qualified personnel may require us to take certain measures to ensure that we are able to attract and retain experienced personnel. Such measures may include increasing the attractiveness of our overall compensation packages, altering the structure of our compensation packages through the use of additional forms of compensation or other steps. The inability to attract and retain experienced personnel could potentially have an adverse effect on our business.

In connection with CSWI s separation from us, CSWI has indemnified us for certain liabilities. However, there can be no assurance that these indemnities will be sufficient to insure us against the full amount of such liabilities or that CSWI s ability to satisfy its indemnification obligation will not be impaired in the future.

CSWI agreed to indemnify us for certain liabilities, including certain tax liabilities. However, third parties could seek to hold us responsible for any of the liabilities that CSWI has agreed to retain, and there can be no assurance that CSWI will be able to fully satisfy its indemnification obligations. Moreover, even if we ultimately succeed in recovering from CSWI any amounts for which we are held liable, we may be temporarily required to bear these losses while seeking recovery from CSWI.

Potential indemnification liabilities of us to CSWI could materially adversely affect us.

Agreements relating to the Share Distribution between us and CSWI provide for indemnification obligations designed to make us financially responsible for liabilities that may exist relating to or arising out of our business activities, whether incurred prior to or after the Share Distribution.

Potential liabilities may arise due to fraudulent transfer considerations, which would adversely affect our financial condition and our results of operations.

In connection with the Share Distribution, we undertook several corporate restructuring transactions which, along with the Share Distribution, may be subject to U.S. federal and state fraudulent conveyance and transfer laws. If, under these laws, a court were to determine that, at the time of the Share Distribution, any entity involved in these restructuring transactions or the Share Distribution: (1) was insolvent; (2) was rendered insolvent by reason of the Share Distribution; (3) had remaining assets constituting unreasonably small capital; or (4) intended to incur, or believed it would incur, debts beyond its ability to pay these debts as they matured, then the court could void the Share Distribution, in whole or in part, as a fraudulent conveyance or transfer. The court could require us to fund liabilities of the other company for the benefit of creditors.

Recent legislation may allow us to incur additional leverage, which could increase the risk of investing in the Company.

The 1940 Act generally prohibits us from incurring indebtedness unless immediately after such borrowing we have an asset coverage for total borrowings of at least 200% (i.e., the amount of debt may not exceed 50% of the value of our total assets). However, on March 23, 2018, the Small Business Credit Availability Act (the SBCA) was signed into law, which included various changes to regulations under the federal securities laws that impact BDCs. The SBCA included changes to the 1940 Act to allow BDCs to decrease their asset coverage requirement from 200% to 150%, if certain requirements are met. Under the SBCA, we are allowed to reduce our asset coverage requirement to 150%, and thereby increase our leverage capacity, if shareholders representing at least a majority of the votes cast, when a quorum is present, approve a proposal to do so. If we receive shareholder approval, we would be allowed to reduce our asset coverage requirement to 150% on the first day after such approval. Alternatively, the SBCA allows the majority of our independent directors to approve the reduction in our asset coverage requirement to 150%, and such approval would become effective on the one-year anniversary of such approval. In either case, we would be required to make certain disclosures on our website and in SEC filings regarding, among other things, the receipt of approval to reduce our asset coverage requirement to 150%, our leverage capacity and usage, and risks related to leverage.

On April 25, 2018, our board of directors, including a required majority (as such term is defined in Section 57(o) of the 1940 Act) 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 a result, the minimum asset coverage ratio applicable to the Company will be decreased from 200% to 150%, effective April 25, 2019. Our board of directors also approved a resolution which limits the Company s issuance of senior securities such that the asset coverage ratio, taking into account such issuance, would not be less than 166%, effective April 25, 2019.

Leverage is generally considered a speculative investment technique and increases the risk of investing in our securities. Leverage magnifies the potential for loss on investments in our indebtedness and on invested equity capital. As we use leverage to partially finance our investments, you will experience increased risks of investing in our securities. If the value of our assets increases, then leveraging would cause the NAV attributable to our common stock to increase more sharply than it would have had we not leveraged. Conversely, if the value of our assets decreases, leveraging would cause NAV to decline more sharply than it otherwise would have had we not leveraged our business. Similarly, any increase in our income in excess of interest payable on the borrowed funds would cause our net investment income to increase more than it would without the leverage, while any decrease in our income would cause net investment income to decline more sharply than it would have had we not borrowed. Such a decline could negatively affect our ability to pay common stock dividends, scheduled debt payments or other payments related to our securities. If we incur additional leverage, you will experience increased risks of investing in our common stock.

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We cannot predict how tax reform legislation will affect us, our investments, or our stockholders, and any such legislation could adversely affect our business.

Legislative or other actions relating to taxes could have a negative effect on the Company. The rules dealing with U.S. federal income taxation are constantly under review by persons involved in the legislative process and by the IRS and the U.S. Treasury Department. In December 2017, the U.S. House of Representatives and U.S. Senate passed tax reform legislation, which was signed by the President. Such legislation will make many changes to the Code, including significant changes to the taxation of business entities, the deductibility of interest expense, and the tax treatment of capital investment. We cannot predict with certainty how any changes in the tax laws might affect the Company, investors, or the Company s portfolio investments. New legislation and any U.S. Treasury regulations, administrative interpretations or court decisions interpreting such legislation could significantly and negatively affect the Company s ability to qualify for tax treatment as a RIC or the U.S. federal income tax consequences to the Company and its investors of such qualification, or could have other adverse consequences. Investors are urged to consult with their tax advisor regarding tax legislative, regulatory, or administrative developments and proposals and their potential effect on an investment in the Company s securities.

Efforts to comply with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act involve significant expenditures, and non-compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act may adversely affect us.

We are subject to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, or the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, and the related rules and regulations promulgated by the SEC. Among other requirements, under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and rules and regulations of the SEC thereunder, our management is required to report on our internal controls over financial reporting. We are required to review on an annual basis our internal controls over financial reporting, and on a quarterly and annual basis to evaluate and disclose significant changes in our internal controls over financial reporting. We have and expect to continue to incur significant expenses related to compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, which will negatively impact our financial performance and our ability to make distributions. In addition, this process results in a diversion of management s time and attention. In the event that we are unable to maintain compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and related rules, we may be adversely affected.

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

We are prohibited under the 1940 Act from participating in certain transactions with certain of our affiliates without the prior approval of our independent directors and, in some cases, the SEC. Any person that owns, directly or indirectly, 5.0% or more of our outstanding voting securities is our affiliate for purposes of the 1940 Act, and we generally are prohibited from buying or selling any security from or to an affiliate, absent the prior approval of our independent directors. The 1940 Act also prohibits certain joint transactions with certain of our affiliates, which could include investments in the same portfolio company (whether at the same or different times), without prior approval of our independent directors and, in some cases, the SEC. If a person acquires more than 25.0% of our voting securities, we are prohibited from buying or selling any security from or to that person or certain of that person s affiliates, or entering into prohibited joint transactions with that person, absent the prior approval of the SEC. Similar restrictions limit our ability to transact business with our officers or directors or their affiliates.

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

Our business will require capital to operate and grow. We may acquire such additional capital from the following sources:

Senior Securities. We may issue debt securities and/or borrow money from banks or other financial institutions, which we refer to collectively as senior securities. As a result of issuing senior securities, we will be exposed to additional risks, including the following:

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Under the provisions of the 1940 Act, we are permitted, as a BDC, to issue senior securities only in amounts such that our asset coverage, as defined in the 1940 Act, equals at least 200% (or 150% if, pursuant to recent legislation, certain requirements are met as described in the Regulation Section under Regulation as a Business Development Company Senior Securities) immediately after each issuance of senior securities. In accordance with this recent legislation, on April 25, 2018, our Board of Directors, including a required majority (as such term is defined in Section 57(o) of the 1940 Act) 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 a result, the minimum asset coverage ratio applicable to the Company will be decreased from 200% to 150%, effective April 25, 2019. The Board also approved a resolution which limits the Company s issuance of senior securities such that the asset coverage ratio, taking into account such issuance, would not be less than 166%, effective April 25, 2019. If the value of our assets declines, we may be unable to satisfy this test. If that happens, we will be prohibited from issuing debt securities and/or borrowing money from banks or other financial institutions and may not be permitted to declare a dividend or make any distribution to stockholders or repurchase shares until such time as we satisfy this test.

Any amounts that we use to service our debt will not be available for dividends to our common stockholders.

It is likely that any senior securities or other indebtedness we issue will be governed by an indenture or other instrument containing covenants restricting our operating flexibility. Additionally, some of these securities or other indebtedness may be rated by rating agencies, and in obtaining a rating for such securities and other indebtedness, we may be required to abide by operating and investment guidelines that further restrict operating and financial flexibility.

We and, indirectly, our stockholders will bear the cost of issuing and servicing such securities and other indebtedness.

Any unsecured debt issued by us would rank (1) pari passu with our future unsecured indebtedness and effectively subordinated to all of our existing and future secured indebtedness, to the extent of the value of the assets securing such indebtedness, and (2) structurally subordinated to all existing and future indebtedness and other obligations of any of our subsidiaries

Upon a liquidation of our company, holders of our debt securities and lenders with respect to other borrowings would receive a distribution of our available assets prior to the holders of our common stock. Future offerings of additional debt securities, which would be senior to our common stock upon liquidation, or equity securities, which could dilute our existing stockholders, may harm the value of our common stock.

Additional Common Stock. The 1940 Act prohibits us from selling shares of our common stock at a price below the current NAV per share of such stock, with certain exceptions. One such exception is prior stockholder approval of issuances below current NAV per share provided that our board of directors makes certain determinations. We did not seek stockholder authorization to sell shares of our common stock below the then current NAV per share of our common stock at our 2018 annual meeting of stockholders. We do not anticipate seeking such authorization in the future. However, in the event we change our position, we will seek the requisite approval of our common stockholders. See Stockholders may incur dilution if we sell shares of our common stock in one or more offerings at prices below the then current NAV per share of our common stock or issue securities to subscribe to, convert to or purchase shares of our common stock for a discussion of the risks related to us issuing shares of our common stock below NAV. If we raise additional funds by issuing more common stock or senior securities convertible into, or exchangeable for, our common stock, the percentage ownership of our stockholders at that time would decrease, and they may experience dilution. Moreover, we can offer no assurance that we will be able to issue and sell additional equity securities in the future, on favorable terms or at all.

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Stockholders may incur dilution if we sell shares of our common stock in one or more offerings at prices below the then current NAV per share of our common stock or issue securities to convert to shares of our common stock.

The 1940 Act prohibits us from selling shares of our common stock at a price below the current NAV per share of such stock, with certain exceptions. One such exception is prior stockholder approval of issuances below NAV provided that our board of directors makes certain determinations. We did not seek stockholder authorization to sell shares of our common stock below the then current NAV per share of our common stock at our 2018 annual meeting of stockholders. We do not anticipate seeking such authorization in the future. However, in the event we change our position, we will seek the requisite approval of our common stockholders.

If we were to sell shares of our common stock below NAV per share, such sales would result in an immediate dilution to the NAV per share. This dilution would occur as a result of the sale of shares at a price below the then current NAV per share of our common stock and a proportionately greater decrease in a stockholder s interest in our earnings and assets and voting interest in us than the increase in our assets resulting from such issuance. Because the number of shares of common stock that could be so issued and the timing of any issuance is not currently known, the actual dilutive effect cannot be predicted. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the example below illustrates the effect of dilution to existing stockholders resulting from the sale of common stock at prices below the NAV of such shares.

In addition, if we issue securities to convert to shares of common stock, the exercise or conversion of such securities would increase the number of outstanding shares of our common stock. Any such exercise would be dilutive on the voting power of existing stockholders, and could be dilutive with regard to dividends and our NAV, and other economic aspects of the common stock.

Please see Sales of Common Stock Below Net Asset Value for a more complete discussion of the potentially dilutive impacts of an offering at a price less than NAV per share.

Illustration: Example of Dilutive Effect of the Issuance of Shares Below Net Asset Value. Assume that Company XYZ has 1,000,000 total shares outstanding, $15,000,000 in total assets and $5,000,000 in total liabilities. The NAV per share of the common stock of Company XYZ is $10.00. The following table illustrates the reduction NAV and the dilution experienced by Stockholder A following the sale of 100,000 shares of the common stock of Company XYZ at $9.00 per share, a price below its NAV per share.

	Prior to Sale Below NAV	**Following Sale Below NAV**	**Percentage Change**
Reduction to NAV			
Total Shares Outstanding	1,000,000	1,100,000	10.00%
NAV per share	$ 10.00	$ 9.91	(0.91)%
Dilution to Existing Stockholder			
Shares Held by Stockholder A	10,000	10,000[1]	0.00%
Percentage Held by Stockholder A	1.00%	0.91%	(9.09)%
Total Interest of Stockholder A in NAV	$ 100,000	$ 99,091	(0.91)%

(1) Assumes that Stockholder A does not purchase additional shares in the sale of shares below NAV.

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

Our business is highly dependent on our 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;
- Events arising from local or larger scale political or social matters, including terrorist acts; and
- Cyber attacks.

If we are unable to maintain the availability of our electronic data systems and safeguard the security of our data, our ability to conduct business may be compromised, which could impair our liquidity, disrupt our business, damage our reputation and cause losses.

Cybersecurity refers to the combination of technologies, processes, and procedures established to protect information technology systems and data from unauthorized access, attack, or damage. We are subject to cybersecurity risks. Information cybersecurity risks have significantly increased in recent years and, while we have not experienced any material losses relating to cyber attacks or other information security breaches, we could suffer such losses in the future. Our computer systems, software and networks may be vulnerable to unauthorized access, computer viruses or other malicious code and other events that could have a security impact. If one or more of such events occur, this potentially could jeopardize confidential and other information, including nonpublic personal information and sensitive business data, processed and stored in, and transmitted through, our computer systems and networks, or otherwise cause interruptions or malfunctions in our operations or the operations of our customers or counterparties. This could result in significant losses, reputational damage, litigation, regulatory fines or penalties, or otherwise adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations. Privacy and information security laws and regulation changes, and compliance with those changes, may result in cost increases due to system changes and the development of new administrative processes. In the future, we may be required to expend significant additional resources to modify our protective measures and to investigate and remediate vulnerabilities or other exposures arising from operational and security risks. In addition, we may be subject to litigation and financial losses that are not fully insured.

Third parties with which we do business may also be sources of cybersecurity or other technological risks. We outsource certain functions, and these relationships allow for the storage and processing of our information, as well as customer, counterparty, employee and borrower information. While we engage in actions to reduce our exposure resulting from outsourcing, ongoing threats may result in unauthorized access, loss, exposure or destruction of data, or other cybersecurity incidents, with increased costs and other consequences, including those described above.

Terrorist attacks, acts of war or natural disasters may affect any market for our common stock, impact the businesses in which we invest and harm our business, operating results and financial condition.

Terrorist attacks, acts of war or natural disasters may disrupt our operations, as well as the operations of the businesses in which we invest. These events have created, and continue to create, economic and political uncertainties and have contributed to global economic instability. Future terrorist activities, military or security operations, or natural disasters could further weaken the domestic or global economy. These events could create additional uncertainties, which may negatively impact the businesses in which we invest directly or indirectly and, in turn, could have a material adverse impact on our business, operating results and financial condition. Losses from terrorist attacks and natural disasters are generally uninsurable.

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We may be negatively affected by securities litigation or shareholder activism, which could cause us to incur significant expense and impact our results of operations.

We may be the target of securities litigation in the future, particularly if the trading price of our common stock and our debt securities fluctuates significantly. We could also generally be subject to litigation, including derivative actions by our shareholders or shareholder activism for a variety of other reasons. Any litigation or shareholder activism may result in substantial costs and divert management s and our board of directors attention and resources from our business. Significant legal fees and other expenses may cause a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR INVESTMENTS

Our investments in portfolio companies involve a number of significant risks:

- Portfolio companies are more likely to depend on the management talents and efforts of a small group of key employees. Therefore, the death, disability, resignation, termination, or significant under-performance of one or more of these persons could have a material adverse impact on our portfolio company and, in turn, on us.

- Portfolio companies may have unpredictable operating results, could become 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.

- Most of our portfolio companies are private companies. Private companies may not have readily publicly available information about their businesses, operations and financial condition. Consequently, we rely on the ability of our management team and investment professionals to obtain adequate information to evaluate the potential returns from making investments in these portfolio companies. If we are unable to uncover all material information about the target portfolio company, we may not make a fully informed investment decision and may lose all or part of our investment.

- Portfolio companies may have shorter operating histories, narrower product lines, smaller market shares and/or more significant customer concentration than larger businesses, which tend to render them more vulnerable to competitors actions and market conditions, as well as general economic downturns.

- Portfolio companies may have limited financial resources and may be unable to meet their obligations under their debt instruments 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 from subsidiaries or affiliates of our portfolio companies that we may have obtained in connection with our investment, as well as a corresponding decrease in the value of the equity components of our investments.

In addition, in the course of providing significant managerial assistance to certain of our portfolio companies, certain of our officers and directors may serve as directors on the boards of these companies. To the extent that litigation arises out of our investments in these companies, our officers and directors may be named as defendants in such litigation, which could result in an expenditure of funds for claims in excess of our directors and officers insurance coverage (through our indemnification of our officers and directors) and the diversion of management s time and resources.

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

We invest, and will continue to invest, in portfolio companies whose securities are not publicly traded. These securities are generally subject to legal and other restrictions on resale or will otherwise be less liquid than publicly traded securities. As a result, we do not expect to achieve liquidity in our investments in the near-term. The illiquidity of these investments may make it difficult for us to sell these investments when desired. 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 had previously recorded these investments and, as a result, we may suffer losses.

Defaults by our portfolio companies could harm our operating results.

Portfolio companies may fail to satisfy financial, operating or other covenants imposed by us or other lenders, which could lead to a default and, potentially, acceleration of its loans and foreclosure on its secured assets. These events could trigger cross-defaults under other agreements and jeopardize the portfolio company s ability to meet its obligations, including under the debt or equity securities we hold. We may also incur expenses to the extent necessary to recover upon a default or to negotiate new terms with the defaulting portfolio company.

Our investments in equity securities involve a substantial degree of risk.

We may purchase common stock and other equity securities, including warrants. Although equity securities have historically generated higher average total returns than fixed-income securities over the long term, equity securities have also experienced significantly more volatility in those returns. The equity securities we acquire may fail to appreciate and may decline in value or become worthless, and our ability to recover our investment depends on our portfolio company s success. Investments in equity securities involve a number of significant risks, including the risk of further dilution as a result of additional issuances, inability to access additional capital and failure to pay current distributions. Investments in preferred securities involve special risks, such as the risk of deferred distributions, credit risk, illiquidity and limited voting rights.

We may not realize gains from our equity investments.

Certain investments that we have made in the past and may make in the future include warrants or other equity securities. Investments in equity securities involve a number of significant risks, including the risk of further dilution as a result of additional issuances, inability to access additional capital and failure to pay current distributions. Investments in preferred securities involve special risks, such as the risk of deferred distributions, credit risk, illiquidity and limited voting rights. In addition, we may from time to time make non-control, equity investments in portfolio companies. Our goal is ultimately to realize gains upon our disposition of these equity interests. However, the equity interests we receive may not appreciate in value and, in fact, may decline in value. Accordingly, we may not be able to realize gains from our equity interests, and any gains that we do realize on the disposition of any equity interests may not be sufficient to offset any other losses we experience. We also may be unable to realize any value if a portfolio company does not have a liquidity event, such as a sale of the business, recapitalization or public offering, which would allow us to sell the underlying equity interests. We often seek puts or similar rights to give us the right to sell our equity securities back to the portfolio company issuer; however, we may be unable to exercise these put rights for the consideration provided in our investment documents if the issuer is in financial distress.

Prepayments of our debt investments by our portfolio companies could adversely impact our results of operations and reduce our return on equity.

From time to time, certain portfolio companies may prepay our debt investments in our portfolio companies prior to maturity, the specific timing of which we do not control. When this occurs, we will generally reinvest these proceeds in temporary investments, pending their future investment in new portfolio companies. These temporary investments will typically have substantially lower yields than the debt being prepaid and we could experience significant delays in reinvesting these amounts. Any future investment in a new portfolio company may also be at lower yields than the debt that was repaid. As a result, our results of operations could be materially adversely affected if one or more of our portfolio companies elect to prepay amounts owed to us. Additionally, prepayments could negatively impact our return on equity, which could result in a decline in the market price of our securities.

Changes in interest rates may affect our cost of capital, the value of investments and net investment income.

Some of our debt investments will bear interest at variable rates and the interest income from these investments could be negatively affected by decreases in market interest rates. In addition, an increase in interest rates would make it more expensive for us to use debt to finance our investments. As a result, a significant increase in market interest rates could increase our cost of capital, which would reduce our net investment income. Also, an increase in interest rates available to investors could make an investment in our securities less attractive than alternative investments, a situation which could reduce the value of our securities. Conversely, a decrease in interest rates may have an adverse impact on our returns by requiring us to seek lower yields on our debt investments and by increasing the risk that our portfolio companies will prepay our debt investments, resulting in the need to redeploy capital at potentially lower rates. A decrease in market interest rates may also adversely impact our returns on temporary investments, which would reduce our net investment income. In addition, certain of our debt investments and debt liabilities may bear interest at fixed rates. To the extent that our fixed rate assets and liabilities are not perfectly hedged, our net investment income may decrease based on changes in market interest rates. An increase in market interest rates may also decrease the fair value of our fixed rate investments, as these may be less attractive securities in a rising rate environment.

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

Even though we may have structured certain of our investments as secured loans, if one of our portfolio companies were to go bankrupt, depending on the facts and circumstances, and based upon principles of equitable subordination as defined by existing case law, a bankruptcy court could subordinate all or a portion of our claim to that of other creditors and transfer any lien securing our subordinated claim to the bankruptcy estate. The principles of equitable subordination defined by case law have generally indicated that a claim may be subordinated only if its holder is guilty of misconduct or where the senior loan is re-characterized as an equity investment and the senior lender has actually provided significant managerial assistance to the bankrupt debtor. We may also be subject to lender liability claims for actions taken by us with respect to a borrower s business or instances where we exercise control over the borrower. It is possible that we could become subject to a lender s liability claim, including as a result of actions taken in rendering significant managerial assistance or actions to compel and collect payments from the borrower outside the ordinary course of business.

As a Regulated Investment Company, we may have certain regulatory restrictions that could preclude us from making additional investments in our portfolio companies.

We may not have the ability to make additional investments in our portfolio companies. After our initial investment in a portfolio company, we may be called upon from time to time to provide additional funds to that company or have the opportunity to increase our investment or make follow-on investments. Any decisions not to make a follow-on investment or any inability on our part to make such an investment may have a negative impact on a portfolio company in need of such an investment, may result in a missed opportunity for us to increase our participation in a successful operation or may reduce the expected return on the investment.

Changes relating to LIBOR may adversely affect the value of the LIBOR-indexed, floating-rate debt securities in our portfolio.

In July 2017, the head of the United Kingdom Financial Conduct Authority announced the desire to phase out the use of LIBOR by the end of 2021. As of June 30, 2018, approximately 93.1% of our debt investment portfolio (at fair value) bore interest rates indexed upon LIBOR. Additionally, our Credit Facility accrues interest at the applicable

LIBOR rate plus 3.00%, with a step-down to LIBOR plus 2.75% at the time our net worth exceeds $325 million. The use of the new index could reduce our interest income or increase our interest expense and therefore have an adverse effect on our results of operations. Management continues to monitor the status and discussions regarding LIBOR.

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We generally will not control our portfolio companies.

We do not, and do not expect to, control most of our portfolio companies, even though we may have board representation or board observation rights, and our debt agreements may contain certain restrictive covenants. 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. Due to the lack of liquidity for our investments in non-traded companies, we may not be able to dispose of our interests in our portfolio companies as readily as we would like or at an appropriate valuation. As a result, a portfolio company may make decisions that could decrease the value of our portfolio holdings.

Second priority liens on collateral securing loans that we make to our portfolio companies may be subject to control by senior creditors with first priority liens. Further, in cases where we invest in unsecured subordinated debt, we would not have any lien on the collateral. In each of these cases, if there is a default, the value of the collateral may not be sufficient to repay in full both the first priority creditors and us.

Certain loans that we make are either secured by a second priority security interest in the same collateral pledged by a portfolio company to secure senior debt owed by the portfolio company to commercial banks or other traditional lenders, or in the case of unsecured subordinated debt, we have no lien at all on the assets. Often the senior lender has procured covenants from the portfolio company prohibiting the incurrence of additional secured debt without the senior lender s consent. Prior to and as a condition of permitting the portfolio company to borrow money from us secured by the same collateral pledged to the senior lender, or in the case where we invest in unsecured subordinated debt, the senior lender will require assurances that it will control the disposition of any collateral in the event of bankruptcy or other default. In many cases, the senior lender will require us to enter into an intercreditor agreement prior to permitting the portfolio company to borrow from us. Typically the intercreditor agreements we are requested to execute expressly subordinate our debt instruments to those held by the senior lender and further provide that the senior lender shall control: (1) the commencement of foreclosure or other proceedings to liquidate and collect on the collateral, subject to a negotiated standstill period after which we can initiate; (2) the nature, timing and conduct of foreclosure or other collection proceedings, subject to a negotiated standstill period after which we can initiate; (3) the amendment of any collateral document; (4) the release of the security interests in respect of any collateral; and (5) the waiver of defaults under any security agreement. Because of the control we may cede to senior lenders under intercreditor agreements we may enter, we may be unable to realize the proceeds of any collateral securing some of our loans.

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

We invest primarily in the secured term debt of middle market companies and equity issued by middle market companies. Our portfolio companies may have, or may be permitted to incur, other debt that ranks equally with, or senior to, the debt in which we invest. By their terms, these debt instruments may entitle the holders to receive payment of interest or principal on or before the dates on which we are entitled to receive payments with respect to the debt instruments 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. After repaying its senior creditors, the portfolio company may not have any remaining assets to use for repaying its obligation to us. In the case of debt ranking equally with debt instruments 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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RISKS RELATED TO OUR SECURITIES

The market price of our common stock may fluctuate significantly.

The market price of our common stock will fluctuate with market conditions and other factors. Our common stock is intended for long-term investors and should not be treated as a trading vehicle. The market price and liquidity of the market for shares of our common stock may be significantly affected by numerous factors, some of which are beyond our control and may not be directly related to our operating performance. These factors include:

- significant volatility in the market price and trading volume of securities of BDCs or other companies in our sector, which is not necessarily related to the operating performance of these companies;
- exclusion of our common stock from certain market indices, such as the Russell 2000 Financial Services Index, which could reduce the ability of certain investment funds to own our common stock and put short-term selling pressure on our common stock;
- changes in regulatory policies or tax guidelines, particularly with respect to RICs or BDCs;
- loss of RIC tax treatment;
- our origination activity, including the pace of, and competition for, new investment opportunities;
- changes or perceived changes in earnings or variations of operating results;
- changes or perceived changes in the value of our portfolio of investments;
- any shortfall in revenue or net income or any increase in losses from levels expected by investors or securities analysts;
- potential future sales of common stock or debt securities convertible into or exchangeable or exercisable for our common stock or the conversion of such securities;
- departure of our key personnel;
- operating performance of companies comparable to us;

general economic trends and other external factors; and

loss of a major funding source.

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

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

Our common stock often trades at a discount from NAV.

Our common stock is listed on The Nasdaq Global Select Market, or Nasdaq. Shareholders desiring liquidity may sell their shares on Nasdaq at current market value, which has often been below NAV. Shares of closed-end investment companies frequently trade at discounts from NAV, which is a risk separate and distinct from the risk that a fund s performance will cause its NAV to decrease. We cannot predict whether our common stock will trade at, above or below NAV. In addition, if our common stock trades below our NAV per share, we will generally not be able to issue additional common stock at the market price unless our stockholders approve such a sale and our board of directors make certain determinations. See Risks Relating to Our Business and Structure Stockholders may incur dilution if we sell shares of our common stock in one or more offerings at prices below the then current NAV per share of our common stock or issue securities to subscribe to, convert to or purchase shares of our common stock for a discussion related to us issuing shares of our common stock below NAV.

The trading market or market value of our publicly issued debt securities may be volatile.

The trading market for our publicly issued debt securities may from time to time be significantly affected by numerous factors, including:

- Creditworthiness;
- Terms, including, but not limited to, maturity, principal amount, redemption, and repayment or convertible features;
- Market and economic conditions; and
- Demand for our debt securities.

In addition, credit rating assessments by third parties regarding our ability to pay our obligations will generally affect the market value of our debt securities.

We currently intend to pay quarterly dividends. However, in the future we may not pay any dividends depending on a variety of factors.

While we intend to pay dividends to our shareholders out of taxable income available for distribution, there can be no assurance that we will do so. Any dividends that we do pay may be payable in cash, in our stock, or in stock in any of our holdings or in a combination of all three. All dividends will be paid at the discretion of our board of directors and will depend upon our financial condition, maintenance of our RIC tax treatment, and compliance with applicable BDC regulations.

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

We may distribute taxable dividends that are payable in part in our stock. Under certain applicable provisions of the Code and the Treasury regulations, distributions payable by us in cash or in shares of stock (at the shareholders election) would satisfy the annual distribution requirement for a RIC. The IRS has issued a revenue procedure letter rulings providing that a dividend payable in stock or in cash at the election of the shareholders will be treated as a taxable dividend eligible for the dividends paid deduction provided that at least 20.0% of the total dividend is payable in cash and certain other requirements are satisfied. Taxable shareholders receiving such dividends will be required to include the full amount of the dividend as ordinary income (or as long-term capital gain to the extent such dividend is properly reported as a capital gain dividend) to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits for U.S. federal income tax purposes. As a result, a U.S. shareholder may be required to pay tax with respect to such dividends in excess of any cash received. If a U.S. shareholder sells the stock it receives as a dividend in order to pay this tax, the sales proceeds may be less than the amount included in income with respect to the dividend, depending on the market price of our stock at the time of the sale. Furthermore, with respect to non-U.S. shareholders, we may be required to withhold U.S. tax with respect to such dividends, including in respect of all or a portion of such dividends payable in stock. If a significant number of our shareholders determine to sell shares of our stock in order to pay taxes owed on dividends, it may put downward pressure on the trading price of our stock.

We may not be able to invest a significant portion of the net proceeds from a future offering on acceptable terms, which could harm our financial condition and operating results.

Delays in investing the net proceeds raised in an offering may cause our performance to be worse than that of other fully invested BDCs or other lenders or investors pursuing comparable investment strategies. We cannot

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assure you that we will be able to identify any investments that meet our investment objective or that any investment that we make will produce a positive return. We may be unable to invest the net proceeds of any offering on acceptable terms within the time period that we anticipate or at all, which could harm our financial condition and operating results.

In the event that we cannot invest our net proceeds as desired we will invest the net proceeds from any offering primarily in cash, cash equivalents, U.S. Government securities and other high-quality debt investments that mature in one year or less from the time of investment. These securities may have lower yields than our other investments and accordingly may result in lower distributions, if any, during such period.

Terms relating to redemption may materially adversely affect the return on our debt securities.

If our debt securities are redeemable at our option, we may choose to redeem the debt securities at times when prevailing interest rates are lower than the interest rate paid on the debt securities. In addition, if the debt securities are subject to mandatory redemption, we may be required to redeem the debt securities at times when prevailing interest rates are lower than the interest rate paid on the debt securities. In this circumstance, a holder of our debt securities 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.

Provisions of the Texas law and our charter could deter takeover attempts and have an adverse impact on the price of our common stock.

Texas law and our charter contain provisions that may have the effect of discouraging, delaying or making difficult a change in control. The existence of these provisions, among others, may have a negative impact on the price of our common stock and may discourage third-party bids for ownership of our company. These provisions may prevent any premiums being offered to you for our common stock.

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENT CONCERNING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This registration statement and any accompanying prospectus supplement include or incorporate by reference forward-looking statements regarding the plans and objectives of management for future operations. Any such forward-looking statements may involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other *factors which may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by any forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements, which involve assumptions and describe our future plans, strategies and expectations are generally identifiable by use of the words may, predict, will, continue, likely, would, could, should, expect, anticipate, potential, estimate, indicate, seek, believe, target, intend or project or the negative of these words or other variations on these words or comparable terminology. These forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties and are based on assumptions that may be incorrect, and we cannot assure you that the projections included in these forward-looking statements will come to pass. Accordingly, there are or will be important factors that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. We believe these factors include, but are not limited to, the following:*

our future operating results;

market conditions and our ability to access debt and equity capital and our ability to manage our capital resources effectively;

the timing of cash flows, if any, from the operations of our portfolio companies;

our business prospects and the prospects of our existing and prospective portfolio companies;

the financial condition and ability of our existing and prospective portfolio companies to achieve their objectives;

the adequacy of our cash resources and working capital;

our ability to recover unrealized losses;

our expected financings and investments;

our contractual arrangements and other relationships with third parties;

the impact of fluctuations in interest rates on our business;

the impact of a protracted decline in the liquidity of credit markets on our business;

our ability to operate as a BDC and a RIC, including the impact of changes in laws or regulations governing our operations or the operations of our portfolio companies;

the dependence of our future success on the general economy and its impact on the industries in which we invest;

our ability to successfully invest any capital raised in an offering;

the return or impact of current and future investments;

our transition to a debt focused investment strategy;

the valuation of our investments in portfolio companies, particularly those having no liquid trading market;

our regulatory structure and tax treatment; and

the timing, form and amount of any dividend distributions.

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For a discussion of these and other factors that could cause our actual results to differ materially from forward-looking statements contained in this registration statement, please see the discussion under Risk Factors. You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements and you should carefully consider all of the factors identified in this registration statement that could cause actual results to differ. The forward-looking statements made in this registration statement relate only to events as of the date on which the statements are made. 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, including in the form of a prospectus supplement or post-effective amendment to this registration statement, or through reports that we file with the SEC, including annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and current reports on Form 8-K.

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USE OF PROCEEDS

Unless otherwise specified in a prospectus supplement, we intend to use the net proceeds from any offering to make investments in LMM and UMM portfolio companies in accordance with our investment objective and strategies. While we work to invest these proceeds in LMM and UMM portfolio companies, we may use the proceeds to pay down revolver debt outstanding, to make investments in marketable securities and other temporary investments, and for other general corporate purposes, including payment of operating expenses. We anticipate that substantially all of any remainder of the net proceeds of an offering will be invested in accordance with our investment objective within twelve months following completion of such offering, depending on the availability of appropriate investment opportunities consistent with our investment objectives and market conditions. We cannot assure you that we will achieve our targeted investment pace. Pending our investments in portfolio companies, we will invest the remaining net proceeds of an offering primarily in cash, cash equivalents, U.S. Government securities and other high-quality debt investments that mature in one year or less from the time of investment. These securities may have lower yields than our other investments and accordingly may result in lower distributions, if any, during such period.

We intend to raise new equity or issue debt securities when we have attractive opportunities available. We did not seek stockholder authorization to issue common stock at a price below NAV per share at our 2018 annual meeting of stockholders. We do not anticipate seeking such authorization in the future. However, in the event we change our position, we will seek the requisite approval of our common stockholders.

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PRICE RANGE OF COMMON STOCK AND DISTRIBUTIONS

Market Information

Our common stock is traded on Nasdaq under the symbol CSWC.

The following table set forth, for each fiscal quarter within the two most recent fiscal years and each full fiscal quarter since the beginning of the current fiscal year, the range of high and low selling prices of our common stock as reported on Nasdaq, as applicable, and the sales price as a percentage of the NAV per share of our common stock.

		Price Range		Premium (Discount) of High Sales Price to NAV(2)	Premium (Discount) of Low Sales Price to NAV(2)
	NAV(1)	High	Low		
Year ending March 31, 2019					
Second Quarter (through September 5, 2018)	*	$ 19.64	$ 18.00	*	*
First Quarter	$ 18.87	19.38	16.53	2.70%	(12.40)%
Year ending March 31, 2018					
Fourth Quarter	$ 19.08	$ 18.00	$ 14.85	(5.66)%	(22.17)%
Third Quarter	18.44	17.76	16.15	(3.69)	(12.42)
Second Quarter	18.26	17.50	16.00	(4.16)	(12.38)
First Quarter	17.96	17.34	15.20	(3.45)	(15.37)
Year ended March 31, 2017					
Fourth Quarter	$ 17.80	$ 16.91	$ 15.04	(5.00)%	(15.51)%
Third Quarter	17.88	16.86	13.81	(5.70)	(22.76)
Second Quarter	17.74	15.05	13.75	(15.16)	(22.49)
First Quarter	17.39	14.37	13.49	(17.37)	(22.43)

(1) NAV per share, is determined as of the last day in the relevant quarter and therefore may not reflect the NAV per share on the date of the high and low sales prices. The NAVs shown are based on outstanding shares at the end of each period.
(2) Calculated as the respective high or low share price divided by NAV and subtracting 1.
* NAV has not yet been determined.

On September 5, 2018, we had 445 stockholders of record. On September 5, 2018, the last sale price of our common stock on Nasdaq was $19.38 per share.

Shares of BDCs may trade at a market price that is less than the value of the net assets attributable to those shares. The possibility that our shares of common stock will trade at a discount from NAV per share or at premiums that are unsustainable over the long term are separate and distinct from the risk that our NAV per share will decrease. It is not possible to predict whether our common stock will trade at, above, or below NAV per share. As we continue to make investments and grow our balance sheet through the use of leverage, we believe we will achieve a market dividend yield which should allow us to trade at or above NAV.

DISTRIBUTIONS

We intend to make distributions on a quarterly basis to our shareholders of substantially all of our taxable income. In lieu of cash, we may make deemed distributions of certain net capital gains to our shareholders.

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The payment dates and amounts of cash dividends per share on a post-split basis for the past five years are as follows:

Payment Date	Cash Dividend
March 28, 2013	$ 0.69
May 31, 2013	0.10
November 29, 2013	0.10
May 30, 2014	0.10
November 28, 2014	0.10
June 10, 2015	0.10
April 1, 2016	0.04
July 1, 2016	0.06
October 1, 2016	0.11
January 3, 2017	0.17
April 3, 2017(1)	0.45
July 3, 2017	0.21
October 2, 2017	0.24
January 2, 2018	0.26
April 2, 2018	0.28
July 2, 2018(2)	0.89
September 28, 2018(3)	0.44

(1) On April 3, 2017, CSWC paid a quarterly dividend of $0.19 per share and a supplemental dividend of $0.26 per share.
(2) On July 2, 2018, CSWC paid a quarterly dividend of $0.29 per share and a supplemental dividend of $0.60 per share.
(3) On September 28, 2018, CSWC will pay a quarterly dividend of $0.34 per share and a supplemental dividend of $0.10 per share.

The amounts and timing of cash dividend payments have generally been dictated by requirements of the Code regarding the distribution of taxable net investment income (ordinary income) of regulated investment companies.

On March 1, 2016, we established a share repurchase plan in compliance with the requirements of Rules 10b5-1(c)(1)(i)(B) and 10b-18 under the Exchange Act. The plan was established pursuant to a $10 million share repurchase program that the board approved on January 20, 2016. This agreement became effective immediately and shall terminate on the earliest of: (1) the date on which a total of $10 million worth of common shares have been purchased under the plan; (2) the date on which the terms set forth in the purchase instructions have been met; or (3) the date that is one trading day after the date on which insider notifies broker in writing that this agreement shall terminate. During both the three months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, the Company did not repurchase any shares of the Company s common stock under the share repurchase program. As of June 30, 2018, the Company has approximately $9.4 million available for additional repurchases under the share repurchase program.

Distribution Policy

We generally intend to make distributions on a quarterly basis to our shareholders of substantially all of our taxable income. In order to avoid certain excise taxes imposed on RICs, we must distribute during each calendar year an amount at least equal to the sum of (1) 98.0% of our ordinary income for the calendar year, (2) 98.2% of our capital gains in excess of capital losses for the one year period ended each October 31, and (3) any ordinary income and net capital gains for the preceding year that were not distributed during that year. We will not be subject to excise taxes on amounts on which we are required to pay corporate income tax (such as retained net capital gains). In order to obtain the tax benefits applicable to RICs, we will be required to distribute to our shareholders with respect to each taxable year at least 90.0% of our ordinary income and realized net short-term capital gains in excess of realized net long-term capital losses. We may retain for investment realized net long-term capital gains in excess

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of realized net short-term capital losses. We may make deemed distributions to our shareholders of any retained net capital gains. If this happens, our shareholders will be treated as if they received an actual distribution of the capital gains we retain and then reinvested the net after-tax proceeds in our common stock. Our shareholders also may be eligible to claim a tax credit (or, in certain circumstances, a tax refund) equal to their allocable share of the tax we paid on the capital gains deemed distributed to them. We may, in the future, make actual distributions to our shareholders of some or all realized net long-term capital gains in excess of realized net short-term capital losses. We can offer no assurance that we will achieve results that will permit the payment of any cash distributions and, if we issue senior securities, we will be prohibited from making distributions if doing so causes us to fail to maintain the asset coverage ratios stipulated by the 1940 Act or if distributions are limited by the terms of any of our borrowings.

We have adopted a DRIP which provides for reinvestment of our distributions on behalf of our common shareholders if opted into by a common shareholder.

Shareholders who receive dividends in the form of stock generally are subject to the same U.S. federal, state and local tax consequences as are shareholders who elect to receive their dividends in cash. A shareholder s basis for determining gain or loss upon the sale of stock received in a dividend from us will be equal to the total dollar amount of the dividend payable to the shareholder. Any stock received in a dividend will have a holding period for tax purposes commencing on the day following the day on which the shares are credited to the U.S. shareholder s account.

Our ability to make distributions will be limited by the asset coverage requirements under the 1940 Act.

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RATIOS OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES

The following table contains our ratio of earnings to fixed charges for the periods indicated, computed as set forth below. You should read these ratios of earnings to fixed charges in connection with our financial statements, including the notes to those statements, included in this prospectus.

	For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2018	For the Year Ended March 31, 2018	For the Year Ended March 31, 2017	For the Year Ended March 31, 2016	For the Year Ended March 31, 2015	For the Year Ended March 31, 2014
Earnings to Fixed Charges[1]	6.07	9.10	26.53	(2)	(2)	(2)

(1) Earnings include net realized and unrealized gains or losses. Net realized and unrealized gains or losses can vary substantially from period to period.

Excluding net realized and unrealized gains and losses, the earnings to fixed charges ratio would be 9.04 for the three months ended June 30, 2018 and 4.37 and 10.77 for the years ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, and unchanged for the years ended March 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014.

(2) There were no fixed charges for the years ended March 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014.

For purposes of computing the ratios of earnings to fixed charges, earnings represent net increase in net assets resulting from operations plus (or minus) income tax expense (benefit) including excise tax expense plus fixed charges. Fixed charges include interest and credit facility fees expense and amortization of debt issuance costs.

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SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The selected financial and other data below reflects the historical financial condition and the results of operations of Capital Southwest Corporation as of and for the three months ended June 30, 2018 and each of the years ended March 31, 2018, 2017, 2016, 2015 and 2014. The selected financial data as of and for the year ended March 31, 2018 has been derived from consolidated financial statements that have been audited by RSM US LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm. The selected financial data as of and for the years ended March 31, 2017, 2016, 2015, and 2014 has been derived from consolidated financial statements that have been audited by Grant Thornton LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm. The selected financial data for the three months ended June 30, 2018 is derived from the unaudited consolidated financial statements. In the opinion of management, the selected financial data for the three months ended June 30, 2018 reflects all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring adjustments) that are necessary to present fairly the results for such interim period. The selected financial data for the three months ended June 30, 2018 may not be indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending March 31, 2019 or for any other period. You should read this selected financial and other data in conjunction with our Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, Senior Securities and the financial statements and related notes in this prospectus.

Selected Consolidated Financial Data

(In thousands except per share data)

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2018 (Unaudited)	Year ended March 31, 2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Income statement data:						
Investment income:						
Interest and dividends:	$ 10,718	$ 34,233	$ 22,324	$ 8,033	$ 9,231	$ 11,915
Interest income from cash and cash equivalents	4	21	166	386	122	67
Fees and other income	385	872	984	741	595	625
Total investment income	11,107	35,126	23,474	9,160	9,948	12,607
Operating expenses:						
Compensation-related expenses	2,385	9,238	8,217	9,515	6,440	5,489
Interest expense	2,373	4,875	989			
General, administrative and other	1,353	4,585	4,601	11,610	5,683	2,963
Total operating expenses	6,111	18,698	13,807	21,125	12,123	8,452
Income (loss) before income taxes	4,996	16,428	9,667	(11,965)	(2,175)	4,155
Income tax expense (benefit)	379	195	1,779	(1,278)	270	(739)
Net investment income (loss)	4,617	16,233	7,888	(10,687)	(2,445)	4,894

Net realized gains (losses):						
Non-control/Non-affiliate investments	200	1,492	3,992	(9,575)	8,226	14,084
Affiliate investments		90	3,876	(1,458)	157,213	
Control investments	18,619		28	231	(1,175)	
Net realized gains (losses) on investments	18,819	1,582	7,896	(10,802)	164,264	14,084
Net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments	(11,783)	21,492	7,690	16,089	(108,377)	93,032
Net realized and unrealized gains (losses) on investments	7,036	23,074	15,586	5,287	55,887	107,116
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations	$ 11,653	$ 39,307	$ 23,474	$ (5,400)	$ 53,442	$ 112,010

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	Three Months Ended June 30, 2018 (Unaudited)	Year ended March 31, 2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Net investment income (loss) per share basic and diluted	$ 0.29	$ 1.01	$ 0.50	$ (0.68)	$ (0.16)	$ 0.32
Net realized earnings per share basic and diluted[(1)]	$ 1.45	$ 1.11	$ 1.00	$ (1.37)	$ 10.45	$ 1.24
Net increase (decrease) in net assets from operations basic and diluted	$ 0.72	$ 2.45	$ 1.48	$ (0.35)	$ 3.44	$ 7.32
Net asset value per common share	$ 18.87	$ 19.08	$ 17.80	$ 17.34	$ 49.30	$ 49.98
Total dividends/distributions declared per common share	$ 0.89	$ 0.99	$ 0.79	$ 0.14	$ 0.20	$ 0.20
Weighted average number of shares outstanding basic	16,180	16,074	15,825	15,636	15,492	15,278
Weighted average number of shares outstanding diluted	16,201	16,139	15,877	15,724	15,531	15,298

(1) Net realized earnings per share basic and diluted is calculated as the sum of Net investment income (loss) and Net realized gain (loss) on investments divided by weighted average shares outstanding basic and diluted.

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2018 (Unaudited)	Year ended March 31, 2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Balance sheet data:						
Assets:						
Investments at fair value	$411,330	$393,095	$ 286,880	$ 178,436	$ 535,536	$ 677,920
Cash and cash equivalents	12,532	7,907	22,386	95,969	225,797	88,163
Interest, escrow and other receivables	6,541	5,894	4,308	6,405	4,418	1,371
Net pension assets					10,294	10,962
Deferred tax asset	2,116	2,050	2,017	2,342		
Other assets	18,407	8,544	10,161	1,341	827	278
Total assets	$ 450,926	$ 417,490	$ 325,752	$ 284,493	$ 776,872	$ 778,694
Liabilities:						
Notes	$ 56,646	$ 55,305	$	$	$	$
Credit facility	65,000	40,000	25,000			
Other liabilities	4,483	6,245	5,996	9,028	4,923	3,263
Dividends payable	14,503	4,525	7,191	625		
	2,913	2,937	2,170	2,205	3,119	3,103

Accrued restoration plan liability						
Deferred income taxes		190	323		1,412	1,940
Total liabilities	143,545	109,202	40,680	11,858	9,454	8,306
Net assets	307,381	308,288	285,072	272,635	767,418	770,388
Total liabilities and net assets	$ 450,926	$ 417,490	$ 325,752	$ 284,493	$ 776,872	$ 778,694
Other data:						
Number of portfolio companies	30	30	28	23	22	27
Weighted average yield on debt investments at end of period	11.73%	11.46%	10.28%	10.67%	3.14%	NM
Weighted average yield on total investments at end of period	10.60%	10.48%	10.49%	9.46%	0.46%	NM
Expense ratios (as percentage of average net assets):						
Total expenses, excluding interest expense	1.21%	4.70%	4.59%	4.48%	1.59%	1.18%

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Selected Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited)

(in thousands, except per share data)

The following tables set forth certain quarterly financial information for the quarter ended June 30, 2018 and each of the quarters for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2018 and 2017. Results for any quarter are not necessarily indicative of results for the past fiscal year or for any future quarter.

2019	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Total
Net investment income	$ 4,617	$	$	$	$ 4,617
Net realized gain on investments	18,819				18,819
Net change in unrealized appreciation on investments, net of tax	(11,783)				(11,783)
Net increase in net assets from operations	11,653				11,653
Net investment income per share	0.29				0.29
Net increase in net assets from operations per share	0.72				0.72

2018	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Total
Net investment income	$ 3,436	$ 3,937	$ 4,663	$ 4,197	$ 16,233
Net realized gain on investments	624	210	617	131	1,582
Net change in unrealized appreciation on investments, net of tax	1,384	4,496	4,963	10,649	21,492
Net increase in net assets from operations	5,444	8,643	10,243	14,977	39,307
Net investment income per share	0.21	0.25	0.29	0.26	1.01
Net increase in net assets from operations per share	0.34	0.54	0.64	0.93	2.45

2017	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Total
Net investment income	$ 371	$ 1,365	$ 2,873	$ 3,279	$ 7,888
Net realized gain on investments	199	3,527	72	4,098	7,896
Net change in unrealized appreciation on investments, net of tax	2,127	2,026	4,940	(1,403)	7,690
Net increase in net assets from operations	2,697	6,918	7,885	5,974	23,474
Net investment income per share	0.02	0.09	0.18	0.21	0.50
Net increase in net assets from operations per share	0.17	0.44	0.50	0.37	1.48

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MANAGEMENT S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our financial statements and the notes thereto included elsewhere in this registration statement or an accompanying post-effective amendment or prospectus.

Statements we make in the following discussion which express a belief, expectation or intention, as well as those that are not historical fact, are forward-looking statements that are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Our actual results, performance or achievements, or industry results, could differ materially from those we express in the following discussion as a result of a variety of factors, including the risks and uncertainties we have referred to under the headings Cautionary Statement Concerning Forward-Looking Statements and Risk Factors in this prospectus.

OVERVIEW

We are an internally managed closed-end, non-diversified management investment company that has elected to be regulated as a BDC under the 1940 Act. We specialize in providing customized debt and equity financing to LMM companies and debt capital to UMM companies in a broad range of investment segments located primarily in the United States. Our investment objective is to produce attractive risk-adjusted returns by generating current income from our debt investments and capital appreciation from our equity and equity related investments. Our investment strategy is to partner with business owners, management teams and financial sponsors to provide flexible financing solutions to fund growth, changes of control, or other corporate events. We invest primarily in senior debt securities, secured by security interests in portfolio company assets, and in secured and unsecured subordinated debt securities. We also invest in equity interests in our portfolio companies alongside our debt securities.

We focus on investing in companies with histories of generating revenues and positive cash flow, established market positions and proven management teams with strong operating discipline. We target senior debt, subordinated debt, and equity investments in LMM companies, as well as first and second lien syndicated loans in UMM companies. Our target LMM companies typically have annual earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) between $3.0 million and $15.0 million, and our LMM investments generally range in size from $5.0 million to $25.0 million. Our UMM investments generally include syndicated first and second lien loans in companies with EBITDA generally greater than $50.0 million, and our UMM investments typically range in size from $5.0 million to $15.0 million.

We seek to fill the financing gap for LMM companies, which, historically, have had more limited access to financing from commercial banks and other traditional sources. The underserved nature of the LMM creates the opportunity for us to meet the financing needs of LMM companies while also negotiating favorable transaction terms and equity participations. Our ability to invest across a LMM company s capital structure, from secured loans to equity securities, allows us to offer portfolio companies a comprehensive suite of financing options. Providing customized financing solutions is important to LMM companies. We generally seek to partner directly with financial sponsors, entrepreneurs, management teams and business owners in making our investments. Our LMM debt investments typically include senior loans with a first lien on the assets of the portfolio company, as well as subordinated debt which may either be secured or unsecured subordinated loans. Our LMM debt investments typically have a term of between five and seven years from the original investment date. We also often seek to invest in the equity securities of our LMM portfolio companies.

Our investments in UMM companies primarily consist of direct investments in or secondary purchases of interest bearing debt securities in privately held companies that are generally larger in size than the LMM companies included in our portfolio. Our UMM debt investments are generally secured by either a first or second priority lien on the assets of the portfolio company and typically have an expected duration of between three and seven years from the original investment date.

Because we are internally managed, we do not pay any external investment advisory fees, but instead directly incur the operating costs associated with employing investment and portfolio management professionals. We believe that our internally managed structure provides us with a beneficial operating expense structure when compared to other publicly traded and privately held investment firms which are externally managed, and our internally managed structure allows us the opportunity to leverage our non-interest operating expenses as we grow our investment portfolio. For the three months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, the ratio of our annualized first quarter operating expenses, excluding interest expense, as a percentage of our quarterly average total assets was 3.44% and 4.15%, respectively.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND USE OF ESTIMATES

The preparation of our consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the periods covered by the consolidated financial statements. We have identified investment valuation and revenue recognition as our most critical accounting estimates. On an on-going basis, we evaluate our estimates, including those related to the matters below. These estimates are based on the information that is currently available to us and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could differ materially from those estimates under different assumptions or conditions. A discussion of our critical accounting policies follows.

Valuation of Investments

The most significant determination inherent in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements is the valuation of our investment portfolio and the related amounts of unrealized appreciation and depreciation. As of June 30, 2018 and March 31, 2018, our investment portfolio at fair value represented approximately 91.2% and 94.2%, respectively, of our total assets. We are required to report our investments at fair value. We follow the provisions of Accounting Standards Codification, or ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures* (ASC 820). ASC 820 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, establishes a fair value hierarchy based on the quality of inputs used to measure fair value, and enhances disclosure requirements for fair value measurements. ASC 820 requires us to assume that the portfolio investment is to be sold in the principal market to independent market participants, which may be a hypothetical market. See Note 4 Fair Value Measurements in the notes to consolidated financial statements for a detailed discussion of our investment portfolio valuation process and procedures.

Due to the inherent uncertainty in the valuation process, our determination of fair value for our investment portfolio may differ materially from the values that would have been determined had a ready market for the securities actually existed. In addition, changes in the market environment, portfolio company performance, and other events may occur over the lives of the investments that may cause the gains or losses ultimately realized on these investments to be materially different than the valuations currently assigned. We determine fair value of each individual investment and record changes in fair value as unrealized appreciation or depreciation.

Our Board of Directors is responsible for determining, in good faith, the fair value of our investments and our valuation procedures, consistent with the 1940 Act requirements. Our Board of Directors believes that our investment portfolio as of June 30, 2018 and March 31, 2018 reflects the fair value as of those dates based on the markets in which we operate and other conditions in existence on those reporting dates.

Revenue Recognition

Interest and Dividend Income

Interest and dividend income is recorded on an accrual basis to the extent amounts are expected to be collected. Dividend income is recognized on the date dividends are declared by the portfolio company or at the point an obligation exists for the portfolio company to make a distribution. Discounts/premiums received to par on loans purchased are capitalized and accreted or amortized into income over the life of the loan. In accordance with our valuation policy, accrued interest and dividend income is evaluated periodically for collectability. When we do not expect the debtor to be able to service all of its debt or other obligations, we will generally establish a reserve against interest income receivable, thereby placing the loan or debt security on non-accrual status, and cease to recognize interest income on that loan or debt security until the borrower has demonstrated the ability and intent to pay contractual amounts due. If a loan or debt security s status significantly improves regarding ability to service debt or other obligations, it will be restored to accrual basis. As of June 30, 2018, we did not have any investments on non-accrual status or past due its contractual payment obligation.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, *Leases*, which requires lessees to recognize on the balance sheet a right-of-use asset, representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term, and a lease liability for all leases with terms greater than 12 months. The guidance also requires qualitative and quantitative disclosures designed to assess the amount, timing, and uncertainty of cash flows arising from leases. The standard requires the use of a modified retrospective transition approach, which includes a number of optional practical expedients that entities may elect to apply. In July 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-10, *Codification Improvements to Topic 842, Leases,* which affects narrow aspects of the guidance issued in the amendments in ASU 2016-02. The new guidance is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018, and interim periods therein. Early application is permitted. While we continue to assess the effect of adoption, we currently believe the single change relates to the recognition of a new right-of-use asset and lease liability on our consolidated balance sheet for our office space operating lease. We currently have one operating lease for office space and do not expect a significant change in our leasing activity between now and adoption. See further discussion of our operating lease obligation in Note 11 Commitments and Contingencies in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)*. ASU 2014-09 supersedes the revenue recognition requirements under SAC Topic 605, *Revenue Recognition*, and most industry-specific guidance throughout the Industry Topics of the ASC. The core principle of the guidance is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Under the new guidance, an entity is required to perform the following five steps: (1) identify the contract(s) with a customer; (2) identify the performance obligations in the contract; (3) determine the transaction price; (4) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract, and (5) recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation. The new guidance will significantly enhance comparability of revenue recognition practices across entities, industries, jurisdictions and capital markets. Additionally, the guidance requires improved disclosures as to the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue that is recognized. In May 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-12, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606) Narrow-Scope Improvements and Practical Expedients*. This ASU clarified guidance on assessing collectability, presenting sales tax, measuring noncash consideration, and certain transition matters. The new guidance is effective for the annual reporting period beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within that reporting period. The Company adopted ASU 2014-09 effective April 1, 2018 and determined that its material financial contracts are excluded from the scope of ASU 2014-09. As a result of the scope exception for financial contracts, the Company s management has determined that there were no material changes to the recognition timing and classification of revenues and expenses; additionally, the adoption of ASU 2014-09 did not have a significant impact on pretax income or on the consolidated financial statement disclosures.

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-15, *Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230),* which is intended to reduce the existing diversity in practice in how certain cash receipts and cash payments are presented and classified in the statement of cash flows. The guidance is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods therein. The Company adopted ASU 2016-15 effective April 1, 2018 and the adoption did not have a material impact on the Company s consolidated financial statements.

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INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO COMPOSITION

Our LMM investments consist of secured debt, subordinated debt, equity warrants and direct equity investments in privately held, LMM companies based in the United States. Our LMM portfolio companies generally have annual EBITDA between $3.0 million and $15.0 million, and our LMM investments typically range in size from $5.0 million to $25.0 million. The LMM debt investments are typically secured by either a first or second priority lien on the assets of the portfolio company, generally bear interest at floating rates, and generally have a term of between five and seven years from the original investment date.

Our UMM investments consist of direct investments in or secondary purchases of interest-bearing debt securities in privately held companies based in the United States that are generally larger in size than the LMM companies included in our portfolio with EBITDA generally greater than $50.0 million. Our UMM investments typically range in size from $5.0 million to $15.0 million. Our UMM debt investments are generally secured by ether a first or second priority lien on the assets of the portfolio company and typically have a term of between three and seven years from the original investment date.

The total value of our investment portfolio was $411.3 million as of June 30, 2018, as compared to $393.1 million as of March 31, 2018. As of June 30, 2018, we had investments in 30 portfolio companies with an aggregate cost of $365.7 million. As of March 31, 2018, we had investments in 30 portfolio companies with an aggregate cost of $335.4 million.

As of June 30, 2018 and March 31, 2018, approximately $253.3 million, or 93.1%, and $220.3 million, or 92.1%, respectively, of our debt investment portfolio (at fair value) bore interest at floating rates, of which 89.1% and 94.2%, respectively, were subject to contractual minimum interest rates. As of June 30, 2018 and March 31, 2018, approximately $18.8 million, or 6.9%, and $18.8 million, or 7.9%, respectively, of our debt investment portfolio (at fair value) bore interest at fixed rates.

The following tables provide a summary of our investments in LMM and UMM companies as of June 30, 2018 and March 31, 2018 (excluding our investment in I-45 SLF LLC):

	As of June 30, 2018	
	LMM[(a)]	UMM
	(dollars in thousands)	
Number of portfolio companies	19	10
Fair value	$ 271,373	$ 73,382
Cost	$ 227,901	$ 73,033
% of portfolio at cost - debt	86.5%	100.0%
% of portfolio at cost - equity	13.5%	
% of debt investments at cost secured by first lien	78.2%	75.2%
Weighted average annual effective yield[(b)(c)]	12.0%	10.5%
Weighted average EBITDA[(c)]	$ 8,600	$ 81,200
Weighted average leverage through CSWC security[(c)(d)]	3.4x	4.0x

(a) At June 30, 2018, we had equity ownership in approximately 73.7% of our LMM investments.

(b) The weighted-average annual effective yields were computed using the effective interest rates for all debt investments at cost as of June 30, 2018, including accretion of original issue discount but excluding fees payable upon repayment of the debt instruments and any debt investments on non-accrual status. As of June 30, 2018, there were no investments on non-accrual status. Weighted-average annual effective yield is not a return to shareholders and is higher than what an investor in shares in our common stock will realize on its investment because it does not reflect our expenses or any sales load paid by an investor.

(c) Weighted average metrics are calculated using investment cost basis weighting.

(d) Includes CSWC debt investments only. Calculated as the amount of each portfolio company s debt (including CSWC s position and debt senior or pari passu to CSWC s position, but excluding debt subordinated to CSWC s position) in the capital structure divided by each portfolio company s adjusted EBITDA. Management uses this metric as a guide to evaluate relative risk of its position in each portfolio debt investment.

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	As of March 31, 2018	
	LMM[(a)]	UMM
	(dollars in thousands)	
Number of portfolio companies	19	10
Fair value	$ 259,116	$ 66,866
Cost	$ 204,331	$ 66,266
% of portfolio at cost - debt	83.5%	100.0%
% of portfolio at cost - equity	16.5%	
% of debt investments at cost secured by first lien	74.2%	65.2%
Weighted average annual effective yield[(b)(c)]	11.9%	10.2%
Weighted average EBITDA[(c)]	$ 8,600	$ 86,200
Weighted average leverage through CSWC security[(c)(d)]	3.3x	4.3x

(a) At March 31, 2018, we had equity ownership in approximately 73.7% of our LMM investments.
(b) The weighted-average annual effective yields were computed using the effective interest rates for all debt investments at cost as of March 31, 2018, including accretion of original issue discount but excluding fees payable upon repayment of the debt instruments and any debt investments on non-accrual status. As of March 31, 2018, there were no investments on non-accrual status. Weighted-average annual effective yield is not a return to shareholders and is higher than what an investor in shares in our common stock will realize on its investment because it does not reflect our expenses or any sales load paid by an investor.
(c) Weighted average metrics are calculated using investment cost basis weighting.
(d) Includes CSWC debt investments only. Calculated as the amount of each portfolio company s debt (including CSWC s position and debt senior or pari passu to CSWC s position, but excluding debt subordinated to CSWC s position) in the capital structure divided by each portfolio company s adjusted EBITDA. Management uses this metric as a guide to evaluate relative risk of its position in each portfolio debt investment.

As of June 30, 2018 and March 31, 2018, our investment portfolio consisted of the following investments:

	Fair Value	Percentage of Total Portfolio	Cost	Percentage of Total Portfolio
June 30, 2018:				
First lien loans[1]	$ 234,873	57.1%	$ 233,060	63.7%
Second lien loans	18,437	4.5	18,145	5.0
Subordinated debt	18,823	4.6	18,910	5.2
Preferred equity	18,391	4.5	10,685	2.9
Common equity & warrants	54,231	13.1	20,134	5.5
I-45 SLF LLC[2]	66,575	16.2	64,800	17.7
	$ 411,330	100.0%	$ 365,734	100.0%
March 31, 2018:				
First lien loans	$ 197,110	50.1%	$ 194,820	58.1%
Second lien loans	23,229	5.9	23,092	6.9
Subordinated debt	18,783	4.8	18,885	5.6
Preferred equity	36,545	9.3	16,666	5.0

Common equity & warrants	50,315	12.8	17,134	5.1
I-45 SLF LLC[2]	67,113	17.1	64,800	19.3
	$ 393,095	100.0%	$ 335,397	100.0%

1 Included in first lien loans are loans structured as first lien last out loans. These loans may in certain cases be subordinated in payment priority to other senior secured lenders. As of June 30, 2018 and March 31, 2018, the fair value of the first lien last out loans are $29.0 million and $26.9 million, respectively.

2 I-45 SLF LLC is a joint venture between CSWC and Main Street Capital. This entity primarily invests in syndicated senior secured loans in the UMM. The portfolio companies held by I-45 SLF LLC represent a diverse set of industry classifications, which are similar to those in which CSWC invests directly. We own 80.0% of I-45 SLF LLC and have a profits interest of 75.6%, while Main Street Capital owns 20.0% and has a profits interest of 24.4%. I-45 SLF LLC s Board of Managers makes all investment and operational decisions for the fund, and consists of equal representation from our Company and Main Street. The Company does not guarantee or otherwise obligate itself to make payments on debts owed by I-45 SLF LLC.

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Portfolio Asset Quality

We utilize an internally developed investment rating system to rate the performance and monitor the expected level of returns for each debt investment in our portfolio. The investment rating system takes into account both quantitative and qualitative factors of the portfolio company and the investments held therein, including each investment s expected level of returns and the collectability of our debt investments, comparisons to competitors and other industry participants and the portfolio company s future outlook. The ratings are not intended to reflect the performance or expected level of returns of our equity investments.

Investment Rating 1 represents the least amount of risk in our portfolio. The investment is performing materially above underwriting expectations and the trends and risk factors are generally favorable.

Investment Rating 2 indicates the investment is performing as expected at the time of underwriting and the trends and risk factors are generally favorable to neutral.

Investment Rating 3 involves an investment performing below underwriting expectations and the trends and risk factors are generally neutral to negative. The portfolio company or investment may be out of compliance with financial covenants and interest payments may be impaired, however principal payments are generally not past due.

Investment Rating 4 indicates that the investment is performing materially below underwriting expectations, the trends and risk factors are generally negative and the risk of the investment has increased substantially. Interest and principal payments on our investment are likely to be impaired.

The following table shows the distribution of our debt portfolio investments on the 1 to 4 investment rating scale at fair value as of June 30, 2018 and March 31, 2018:

	As of June 30, 2018	
Investment Rating	**Debt Investments at Fair Value**	**Percentage of Debt Portfolio**
	(dollars in thousands)	
1	$ 8,134	3.0%
2	251,234	92.3
3	12,765	4.7
4		
Total	$ 272,133	100.0%

	As of March 31, 2018
Investment Rating	

	Debt Investments at Fair Value	Percentage of Debt Portfolio
	(dollars in thousands)	
1	$ 8,194	3.4%
2	217,989	91.2
3	12,939	5.4
4		
Total	$ 239,122	100.0%

Interest and dividend income is recorded on an accrual basis to the extent amounts are expected to be collected. When we do not expect the debtor to be able to service all of its debt or other obligations, we will generally establish a reserve against interest income receivable, thereby placing the loan or debt security on non-accrual status, and cease to recognize interest income on that loan or debt security until the borrower has demonstrated the ability and intent to pay contractual amounts due.

As of June 30, 2018 and March 31, 2018, we did not have any investments on non-accrual status.

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Investment Activity

During the three months ended June 30, 2018, we made new debt investments in three portfolio companies totaling $63.7 million, follow-on debt investments in five portfolio companies totaling $11.1 million, and equity investments in one existing and one new portfolio company totaling $3.1 million. We received contractual principal repayments totaling approximately $4.2 million and full prepayments of approximately $14.9 million from two portfolio companies. In addition, we received proceeds from sales and return of capital of investments totaling $47.6 million and recognized realized gains on those sales totaling $18.8 million.

During the three months ended June 30, 2017, we made new debt investments in four portfolio companies totaling $32.1 million, follow-on debt investments in one portfolio company totaling $4.1 million, and equity investments in one existing and one new portfolio company totaling $1.0 million. We also funded $4.0 million on our existing equity commitment to I-45 SLF LLC. We received contractual principal repayments totaling approximately $4.9 million and full prepayments of approximately $19.2 million from four portfolio companies.

Total portfolio investment activity for the three months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017 was as follows (dollars in thousands):

Three months ended June 30, 2018	First Lien Loans	Second Lien Loans	Subordinated Debt	Preferred & Common Equity	I-45 SLF, LLC	Total
Fair value, beginning of period	$ 197,110	$ 23,229	$ 18,783	$ 86,860	$ 67,113	$ 393,095
New investments	74,753			3,111		77,864
Proceeds from sales of investments	(22,865)			(24,767)		(47,632)
Principal repayments received	(14,105)	(5,000)				(19,105)
PIK interest earned			12	67		79
Accretion of loan discounts	277	22	13			312
Realized gain	180	31		18,608		18,819
Unrealized gain (loss)	(477)	155	15	(11,257)	(538)	(12,102)
Fair value, end of period	$ 234,873	$ 18,437	$ 18,823	$ 72,622	$ 66,575	$ 411,330
Weighted average yield on debt investments at end of period						11.73%
Weighted average yield on total investments at end of period						10.60%

Three months ended June 30, 2017	First Lien Loans	Second Lien Loans	Subordinated Debt	Preferred & Common Equity	I-45 SLF, LLC	Total
Fair value, beginning of period	$ 107,817	$ 47,177	$ 12,485	$ 56,006	$ 63,395	$ 286,880
New investments	32,113		4,508	1,041	4,000	41,662
Proceeds from sales of investments				(15)		(15)
Principal repayments received	(16,905)	(7,219)				(24,124)
PIK interest earned			2	71		73

Accretion of loan discounts	142	32	9			183
Realized gain	465	144		15		624
Unrealized gain (loss)	900	92	(3)	170	140	1,299
Fair value, end of period	$ 124,532	$ 40,226	$ 17,001	$ 57,288	$ 67,535	$ 306,582
Weighted average yield on debt investments at end of period						10.51%
Weighted average yield on total investments at end of period						10.43%

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RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The composite measure of our financial performance in the Consolidated Statements of Operations is captioned Net increase in net assets from operations and consists of three elements. The first is Net investment income, which is the difference between income from interest, dividends and fees and our combined operating and interest expenses, net of applicable income taxes. The second element is Net realized gain on investments before income tax, which is the difference between the proceeds received from the disposition of portfolio securities and their stated cost. The third element is the Net change in unrealized appreciation of investments, net of tax, which is the net change in the market or fair value of our investment portfolio, compared with stated cost. It should be noted that the Net realized gain on investments before income tax and Net change in unrealized appreciation of investments, net of tax are directly related in that when an appreciated portfolio security is sold to realize a gain, a corresponding decrease in net unrealized appreciation occurs by transferring the gain associated with the transaction from being unrealized to being realized. Conversely, when a loss is realized on a depreciated portfolio security, an increase in net unrealized appreciation occurs.

Comparison of three months ended June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Net Change	
	2018	2017	Amount	%
	(in thousands)			
Total investment income	$ 11,107	$ 7,724	$ 3,383	43.8%
Interest expense	(2,373)	(738)	(1,635)	221.5%
Other operating expenses	(3,738)	(3,406)	(332)	9.7%
Income before taxes	4,996	3,580	1,416	39.6%
Income tax expense	379	144	235	163.2%
Net investment income	4,617	3,436	1,181	34.4%
Net realized gain on investments before income tax	18,819	624	18,195	2,915.9%
Net change in unrealized appreciation on investments, net of tax	(11,783)	1,384	(13,167)	(951.4)%
Net increase in net assets from operations	$ 11,653	$ 5,444	$ 6,209	114.1%

Investment Income

Total investment income consisted of interest income, management fees, dividend income and other income for each applicable period. For the three months ended June 30, 2018, Capital Southwest reported investment income of $11.1 million, a $3.4 million, or 43.8%, increase as compared to the three months ended June 30, 2017. The increase was primarily due to a $3.1 million, or 69.4%, increase in interest income generated from our debt investments due to a 36.0% increase in the cost basis of debt investments held from $268.9 million to $365.7 million year over year in addition to an increase in the weighted average yield on debt investments from 10.51% to 11.73% year over year.

Operating Expenses

Due to the nature of our business, the majority of our operating expenses are related to interest and fees on our borrowings, employee compensation (including both cash and share-based compensation) and general and administrative expenses.

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Interest and Fees on our Borrowings

For the three months ended June 30, 2018, our total interest expense was $2.4 million, an increase of $1.6 million as compared to the total interest expense of $0.7 million for the three months ended June 30, 2017. The increase was primarily attributable to an increase of $33.6 million in average borrowings on our Credit Facility during the three months ended June 30, 2018 as compared to the three months ended June 30, 2017, as well as the additional $58.9 million of December 2022 Notes.

Salaries, General and Administrative Expenses

For the three months ended June 30, 2018, our total employee compensation expense (including both cash and share-based compensation) was $2.4 million, an increase of $0.2 million, or 9.5%, as compared to the total employee compensation expense of $2.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2017. The increase was primarily due to an increase in headcount. For the three months ended June 30, 2018, our total general and administrative expense was $1.4 million, an increase of $0.2 million, or 10.2%, as compared to the total general and administrative expense of $1.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2017. The increase was primarily due to an increase in board-related expenses, which included fees paid in connection with the search of a new board member.

Net Investment Income

For the three months ended June 30, 2018, income before taxes increased by $1.4 million, or 39.6%. Net investment income increased from the prior year period by $1.2 million, or 34.4%, to $4.6 million as a result of a $3.4 million increase in total investment income, offset by a $0.2 million increase in income tax expense and a $1.6 million increase in interest expense.

Increase in Net Assets from Operations

During the three months ended June 30, 2018, we recognized realized gains totaling $18.8 million, which consisted of gains on the partial repayments of four non-control/non-affiliate investments, full repayments of two non-control/non-affiliate investments and the sale of one control investment.

In addition, during the three months ended June 30, 2018, we recorded a net change in unrealized depreciation of investments totaling $11.8 million, consisting of net unrealized appreciation on our current portfolio of $5.4 million, the reversal of $17.5 million of net unrealized appreciation recognized in prior periods due to realized gains noted above, and net unrealized appreciation related to deferred tax associated with the Taxable Subsidiary of $0.3 million. Net unrealized appreciation on our current portfolio included unrealized gains on Deepwater Corrosion Services, Inc. of $4.7 million and Media Recovery, Inc. of $1.7 million. These unrealized gains and losses were due to changes in fair value based on the overall EBITDA performance and cash flows of each investment.

During the three months ended June 30, 2017, we recognized realized gains totaling $0.6 million, which consisted of net gains on the partial repayments of two non-control/non-affiliate investments, full repayment on four non-control/non-affiliate investment, and the sale of one non-control/non-affiliate equity investment.

In addition, during the three months ended June 30, 2017, we recorded a net change in unrealized appreciation of investments totaling $1.4 million, consisting of net unrealized appreciation on our current portfolio of $1.5 million, the reversal of $0.2 million of net unrealized appreciation recognized in prior periods due to realized gains noted above, and net unrealized appreciation related to deferred tax associated with the Taxable Subsidiary of $0.1 million. Net unrealized appreciation on our current portfolio included unrealized gains on TitanLiner, Inc. of $6.0 million and

Vistar Media Inc. of $1.1 million, offset by unrealized losses on Media Recovery, Inc. of $2.1 million and Deepwater Corrosion Services of $4.1 million.

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Comparison of years ended March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017

	Year ended March 31,		Net Change	
	2018	2017	Amount	%
	(in thousands)			
Total investment income	$ 35,126	$ 23,474	$ 11,652	49.6%
Interest expense	(4,875)	(989)	(3,886)	392.9%
Other operating expenses	(13,823)	(12,818)	(1,005)	7.8%
Income before taxes	16,428	9,667	6,761	69.9%
Income tax expense	195	1,779	(1,584)	(89.0)%
Net investment income	16,233	7,888	8,345	105.8%
Net realized gain on investments before income tax	1,582	7,896	(6,314)	(80.0)%
Net change in net unrealized appreciation on investments, net of tax	21,492	7,690	13,802	179.5%
Net increase in net assets from operations	$ 39,307	$ 23,474	$ 15,833	67.4%

Investment Income

Total investment income consisted of interest income, management fees, dividend income and other income for each applicable period. For the year ended March 31, 2018, total investment income was $35.1 million, a $11.7 million, or 49.6%, increase over total investment income of $23.5 million for the year ended March 31, 2017. The increase was primarily due to a $9.4 million, or 76.0% increase in interest income generated from our debt investments due to a 42.6% increase in the cost basis of debt investments held from $166.1 million to $236.8 million year over year in addition to an increase in the weighted average yield on debt investments from 10.28% to 11.46%.

We receive management fees primarily from our controlled affiliate investments which aggregated $0.4 million for both the years ended March 31, 2018 and 2017. We also received other miscellaneous fees and income of approximately $0.5 million and $0.6 million during the years ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, related primarily to other portfolio company activity.

Operating Expenses

Due to the nature of our business, the majority of our operating expenses are related to interest and fees on our borrowings, employee compensation (including both cash and share-based compensation), and general and administrative expenses.

Interest and Fees on our Borrowings

For the year ended March 31, 2018, total interest expense was $4.9 million, an increase of $3.9 million as compared to the total interest expense of $1.0 million for the year ended March 31, 2017. The increase was primarily attributable to an increase of $24.4 million in average borrowings on our Credit Facility during the year ended March 31, 2018, as well as the additional $57.5 million of December 2022 Notes.

Salaries, General and Administrative Expenses

For the year ended March 31, 2018, total employee compensation expense (including both cash and share-based compensation) was $9.2 million, a $1.0 million, or 12.4%, increase over total employee compensation expense of $8.2 million for the year ended March 31, 2017. The increase was primarily due to an increase in headcount, as well as additional restricted stock award grants. For both the years ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, total general and administrative expense was $4.6 million.

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Net Investment Income

For the year ended March 31, 2018, net investment income was $16.2 million, an $8.3 million, or 105.8%, increase over net investment income of $7.9 million for the year ended March 31, 2017. The increase was driven by an $11.7 million increase in total investment income and a $1.6 million decrease in income tax expense primarily due to the tax reform, offset by a $3.9 million increase in interest expense and a $1.0 million increase in employee compensation expense.

Increase in Net Assets from Operations

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018, we recognized realized gains on investments before income tax totaling $1.6 million, which consisted of gains on the partial repayments of five non-control/non-affiliate investments and full repayments on 13 non-control/non-affiliate investments.

In addition, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018, we recorded a net increase in unrealized appreciation on investments, net of tax, totaling $21.5 million, consisting of net unrealized appreciation on our current portfolio of $22.0 million, the reversal of $0.6 million of net unrealized appreciation recognized in prior periods due to the realized gains noted above, and net unrealized appreciation related to deferred tax associated with the Taxable Subsidiary of $0.1 million. Net unrealized appreciation on our current portfolio included unrealized gains on TitanLiner, Inc. of $20.3 million and Media Recovery, Inc. of $5.3 million, partially offset by unrealized losses on Deepwater Corrosion Services of $5.3 million. These unrealized gains and losses were due to changes in fair value based on the overall EBITDA performance and cash flows of each investment.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017, we recognized realized gains on investments before income tax totaling $7.9 million, which consisted of net gains on the partial repayments of 22 non-control/non-affiliate investments, full repayments on five non-control/non-affiliate investments and the sale of certain equity securities.

In addition, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017, we recorded a net increase in unrealized appreciation, net of tax, on investments totaling $7.7 million, consisting of net unrealized appreciation on our current portfolio of $12.5 million, the reversal of $4.5 million of net unrealized appreciation recognized in prior periods due to the realized gains noted above, and net unrealized depreciation related to deferred tax associated with the Taxable Subsidiary of $0.3 million. Net unrealized appreciation on our current portfolio included unrealized gains on Media Recovery, Inc. of $5.6 million, Deepwater Corrosion Services, Inc. of $4.9 million and I-45 SLF LLC of $3.1 million, partially offset by unrealized losses on TitanLiner, Inc. of $3.3 million. These unrealized gains and losses were due to changes in fair value based on the overall EBITDA performance and cash flows of each investment.

Comparison of years ended March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016

	Year ended March 31,		Net Change	
	2017	2016	Amount	%
	(in thousands)			
Total investment income	$ 23,474	$ 9,160	$ 14,314	156.3%
Interest expense	(989)		(989)	100.0%
Other operating expenses	(12,818)	(21,125)	8,307	(39.3)%
Income (loss) before taxes	9,667	(11,965)	21,632	180.8%

Income tax expense (benefit)	1,779	(1,278)	3,057	239.2%
Net investment income (loss)	7,888	(10,687)	18,575	173.8%
Net realized gain (loss) on investments before income tax	7,896	(10,802)	18,698	173.1%

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	Year ended March 31, 2017	2016	Net Change Amount	%
	(in thousands)			
Net change in net unrealized appreciation on investments, net of tax	$ 7,690	$ 16,089	$ (8,399)	$ (52.2)%
Net increase (decrease) in net assets from operations	$ 23,474	$ (5,400)	$ 28,874	534.7%

Investment Income

Total investment income consisted of interest income, management fees, dividend income and other income for each applicable period. For the year ended March 31, 2017, total investment income was $23.5 million, a $14.3 million, or 156.3%, increase over total investment income of $9.2 million for the year ended March 31, 2016. This increase was primarily due to a $7.9 million, or 173.2%, increase in interest income generated from our debt investments due to a 78% increase in the cost basis of debt investments held from $93.4 million to $166.1 million year over year, partially offset by a decrease in the weighted average yield on debt investments from 10.67% to 10.28% year over year. Additionally, there was a $6.4 million, or 184.0%, increase in dividend income due to dividends received from I-45 SLF LLC and Media Recovery, Inc. Total investment income also includes interest income we earn from the short-term investment of cash funds, and the annual amount of such income varies based upon the average level of funds invested during the year and fluctuations in short-term interest rates. During the two years ended March 31, we had interest income from cash and cash equivalents of $0.2 million in 2017 and $0.4 million in 2016.

We receive management fees primarily from our controlled affiliate investments which aggregated $0.4 million in 2017 and $0.7 million in 2016. We also received other miscellaneous income of approximately $0.6 million and $0.1 million during the years ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively, related primarily to other portfolio company activity.

Operating Expenses

Due to the nature of our business, the majority of our operating expenses are related to interest and fees on our borrowings, employee compensation (including both cash and share-based compensation), and general and administrative expenses.

Interest and Fees on our Borrowings

For the year ended March 31, 2017, total interest expense was $1.0 million. We entered into the Credit Facility in August 2016. As such, there was no interest expense incurred during the year ended March 31, 2016.

Salaries, General and Administrative Expenses

For the year ended March 31, 2017, total employee compensation expense (including both cash and share-based compensation) was $8.2 million, a $1.6 million, or 16.2%, decrease from the total employee compensation expense of $9.8 million for the year ended March 31, 2016. The decrease was primarily due to approximately $1.6 million of compensation expense incurred in fiscal 2016 for employees who transferred to CSWI following the Share Distribution. For the year ended March 31, 2017, total general and administrative expense was $4.6 million, a $6.7 million, or 59.4%, decrease over total general and administrative expenses of $11.3 million for the year ended

March 31, 2016. The decrease was primarily due to expenses of $7.0 million related to the Share Distribution.

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Net Investment Income/Loss

For the year ended March 31, 2017, net investment income was $7.9 million, a $18.6 million, or 173.8%, increase over net investment loss of $10.7 million during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, primarily as a result of the $14.3 million increase in total investment income and the $7.3 million decrease in operating expenses.

Increase/Decrease in Net Assets from Operations

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017, we recognized realized gains on investments before income tax totaling $7.9 million, which consisted of net gains on the partial repayments of 22 non-control/non-affiliate investments, full repayments on five non-control/non-affiliate investments and the sale of certain equity securities.

In addition, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017, we recorded a net increase in unrealized appreciation on investments totaling $7.7 million, consisting of net unrealized appreciation on our current portfolio of $12.5 million, the reversal of $4.5 million of net unrealized appreciation recognized in prior periods due to the realized gains noted above, and net unrealized depreciation related to deferred tax associated with the Taxable Subsidiary of $0.3 million. Net unrealized appreciation on our current portfolio included unrealized gains on Media Recovery, Inc. of $5.6 million, Deepwater Corrosion Services, Inc. of $4.9 million and I-45 SLF LLC of $3.1 million, partially offset by unrealized losses on TitanLiner, Inc. of $3.3 million. These unrealized gains and losses were due to changes in fair value based on the overall EBITDA performance and cash flows of each investment.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, we recognized a total net realized loss before income taxes of $10.8 million consisting of the difference between $19.7 million of proceeds from disposition of investments and $30.5 million of cost from four partial repayments of investments and the disposition of 12 investments.

In addition, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, we recorded a net increase in unrealized appreciation on investments of $16.1 million, consisting of net unrealized appreciation on our current portfolio of $7.6 million and the reversal of $8.5 million of net unrealized appreciated recognized in prior periods due to the realized gains and losses noted above.

FINANCIAL LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Management believes that the Company s cash and cash equivalents, cash available from investments, and commitments under the Credit Facility are adequate to meet its needs for the next twelve months.

Cash Flows

For the three months ended June 30, 2018, we experienced a net increase in cash and cash equivalents in the amount of $4.6 million. During that period, our operating activities used $18.2 million in cash, consisting primarily of new portfolio investments of $77.9 million, partially offset by $41.8 million from sales and repayments received from debt investments in portfolio companies and $24.9 million from sales and return of capital of equity investments in portfolio companies. In addition, our financing activities increased cash by $22.9 million, consisting primarily of proceeds from net borrowings under the Credit Facility of $25.0 million, partially offset by cash dividends paid in the amount of $4.5 million. At June 30, 2018, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of approximately $12.5 million.

For the three months ended June 30, 2017, we experienced a net decrease in cash and cash equivalents in the amount of $10.0 million. During that period, our operating activities used $2.8 million in cash, consisting primarily of new portfolio investments of $41.7 million, partially offset by $23.5 million of sales and repayments received from debt investments in portfolio companies. In addition, our financing activities decreased cash by $7.2 million, consisting primarily of cash dividends paid in the amount of $7.2 million. At June 30, 2017, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of approximately $12.4 million.

Financing Transactions

In accordance with the 1940 Act, with certain limitations, the Company is only allowed to borrow amounts such that its asset coverage (i.e., the ratio of assets less liabilities not represented by senior securities to senior securities such as borrowings), calculated pursuant to the 1940 Act, is at least 200% (or, pursuant to recent legislation, 150% if certain requirements are met as described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K in the Business Section under Regulation as a Business Development Company-Senior Securities) after such borrowing. On April 25, 2018, the Board of Directors unanimously approved the application of the recently modified asset coverage requirements set forth in Section 61(a)(2) of the 1940 Act. As a result, the minimum asset coverage ratio applicable to the Company will be decreased from 200% to 150%, effective April 25, 2019. The Board of Directors also approved a resolution which limits the Company s issuance of senior securities such that the asset coverage ratio, taking into account any such issuance, would not be less than 166%, effective April 25, 2019. As of June 30, 2018, the Company s asset coverage was 351%.

Credit Facility

In August 2016, CSWC entered into a senior secured credit facility (the Credit Facility) to provide additional liquidity to support its investment and operational activities, which included total commitments of $100 million. The Credit Facility contained an accordion feature that allowed CSWC to increase the total commitments under the facility up to $150 million from new and existing lenders on the same terms and conditions as the existing commitments. In August 2017, we increased our total commitments by $15 million through adding an additional lender using the accordion feature.

On November 16, 2017, CSWC entered into Amendment No. 1 (the Amendment) to its Credit Facility. Prior to the Amendment, borrowings under the Credit Facility accrued interest on a per annum basis at a rate equal to the applicable LIBOR rate plus 3.25% with no LIBOR floor. CSWC paid unused commitment fees of 0.50% to 1.50% per annum, based on utilization, on the unused lender commitments under the Credit Facility. The Amendment (1) increased the total borrowing capacity under the Credit Facility to $180 million, with commitments from a diversified group of eight lenders, (2) increased the Credit Facility s accordion feature that allows for an increase in total commitments of up to $250 million under the Credit Facility from new and existing lenders on the same terms and conditions as the existing commitments, (3) reduced the interest rate on borrowings from LIBOR plus 3.25% down to LIBOR plus 3.00%, with a further step-down to LIBOR plus 2.75% at the time the Company s net worth exceeds $325 million, (4) reduced unused commitment fees from a utilization-based grid of 0.50% to 1.5% down to a range of 0.50% to 1.0% per annum, and (5) extended the Credit Facility s revolving period that ended on August 30, 2019 through November 16, 2020. Additionally, the final maturity of the Credit Facility was extended from August 30, 2020 to November 16, 2021. On April 16, 2018 and May 11, 2018, CSWC entered into Incremental Assumption Agreements, which increased the total commitments under the Credit Facility by $20 million and $10 million, respectively. The increases were executed in accordance with the accordion feature of the Credit Facility, increasing total commitments from $180 million to $210 million.

The Credit Facility contains certain affirmative and negative covenants, including but not limited to: (1) certain reporting requirements, (2) maintaining RIC and BDC status, (3) maintaining a minimum shareholders equity, (4) maintaining a minimum consolidated net worth, (5) maintaining a regulatory asset coverage of not less than 200%, (6) maintaining a consolidated interest coverage ratio of at least 2.5 to 1.0, and (7) at any time the outstanding advances exceed 90% of the borrowing base, maintaining a minimum liquidity of not less than 10.0% of the covered debt amount.

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The Credit Facility also contains customary events of default, including, without limitation, nonpayment, misrepresentation of representations and warranties in a material respect, breach of covenant, bankruptcy, and change of control, with customary cure and notice provisions. If the Company defaults on its obligations under the Credit Facility, the lenders may have the right to foreclose upon and sell, or otherwise transfer, the collateral subject to their security interests. There are no changes to the covenants or the events of default in the Credit Facility as a result of the Amendment.

The Credit Facility is secured by (1) substantially all of the present and future property and assets of the Company and the guarantors and (2) 100% of the equity interests in the Company s wholly-owned subsidiaries. As of June 30, 2018, substantially all of the Company s assets were pledged as collateral for the Credit Facility.

At June 30, 2018, CSWC had $65.0 million in borrowings outstanding under the Credit Facility. CSWC recognized interest expense related to the Credit Facility, including unused commitment fees and amortization of deferred loan costs of $1.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2018. For the three months ended June 30, 2017, CSWC recognized interest expense of $0.7 million. The weighted average interest rate on the Credit Facility was 5.18% and 4.45%, respectively, for the three months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017. Average borrowings for the three months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017 were $58.6 million and $25.0 million, respectively. As of June 30, 2018, CSWC was in compliance with all financial covenants under the Credit Facility.

Notes

In December 2017, the Company issued $57.5 million, including the underwriters full exercise of their option to purchase additional principal amounts to cover over-allotments, in aggregate principal amount of 5.95% Notes due 2022 (the December 2022 Notes). The December 2022 Notes mature on December 15, 2022 and may be redeemed in whole or in part at any time, or from time to time, at the Company s option on or after December 15, 2019. The December 2022 Notes bear interest at a rate of 5.95% per year, payable quarterly on March 15, June 15, September 15 and December 15 of each year, beginning on March 15, 2018. The December 2022 Notes are an unsecured obligation, rank pari passu with our other outstanding and future unsecured unsubordinated indebtedness and are effectively subordinated to all of our existing and future secured indebtedness, including borrowings under our Credit Facility.

On June 11, 2018, the Company entered into an At-The-Market (ATM) debt distribution agreement, pursuant to which it may offer for sale, from time to time, up to $50 million in aggregate principal amount of December 2022 Notes through B. Riley FBR, Inc., acting as its sales agent (the 2022 Notes Agent). Sales of the December 2022 Notes may be made in negotiated transactions or transactions that are deemed to be at the market offerings as defined in Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, including sales made directly on The Nasdaq Global Select Market, or similar securities exchanges or sales made through a market maker other than on an exchange at prices related to prevailing market prices or at negotiated prices.

The 2022 Notes Agent receives a commission from the Company equal to up to 2% of the gross sales of any December 2022 Notes sold through the 2022 Notes Agent under the debt distribution agreement. The 2022 Notes Agent is not required to sell any specific principal amount of December 2022 Notes, but will use its commercially reasonable efforts consistent with its sales and trading practices to sell the December 2022 Notes. The December 2022 Notes trade flat, which means that purchasers in the secondary market will not pay, and sellers will not receive, any accrued and unpaid interest on the December 2022 Notes that is not reflected in the trading price.

During the three months ended June 30, 2018, the Company sold 55,442 of the December 2022 Notes for an aggregate principal amount of approximately $1.4 million. As of June 30, 2018, an aggregate principal amount of approximately $48.6 million remains available for issuance and sale under the debt distribution agreement.

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All issuances of December 2022 Notes rank equally in right of payment and form a single series of notes.

As of June 30, 2018, the carrying amount of the December 2022 Notes was $56.6 million. As of June 30, 2018, the fair value of the December 2022 Notes was $59.7 million. The fair value is based on the closing price of the security of The Nasdaq Global Select Market, which is a Level 1 input under ASC 820. The Company recognized interest expense related to the December 2022 Notes, including amortization of deferred issuance costs of $1.0 million for the three months ended June 30, 2018.

The indenture governing the December 2022 Notes contains certain covenants including but not limited to (i) a requirement that the Company comply with the asset coverage requirement of the 1940 Act or any successor provisions, after giving effect to any exemptive relief granted to the Company by the SEC, (ii) a requirement that the Company will not declare any cash dividend, or declare any other cash distribution, upon a class of its capital stock, or purchase any such capital stock, unless, in every such case, at the time of the declaration of any such dividend or distribution, or at the time of any such purchase, the Company has the minimum asset coverage required pursuant to Section 61 of the 1940 Act or any successor provisions thereto after deducting the amount of such dividend, distribution or purchase price, as the case may be, giving effect to any exemptive relief granted to the Company by the SEC and (iii) a requirement to provide financial information to the holders of the December 2022 Notes and the trustee under the indenture if the Company should no longer be subject to the reporting requirements under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act). The indenture and supplement relating to the December 2022 Notes also provides for customary events of default. As of June 30, 2018, the Company was in compliance with all covenants of the December 2022 Notes.

Equity Capital Activities

In January 2016, our board of directors approved a share repurchase program authorizing us to repurchase up to $10 million in the aggregate of our outstanding common stock in the open market at certain thresholds below our net asset value per share, in accordance with Rules 10b-18 under the Exchange Act. During the three months ended June 30, 2018, we did not repurchase any common stock under the stock repurchase program. Cumulative to date, we have repurchased a total of 35,911 shares of our common stock in the open market under the stock repurchase program, at an average price of $16.37, including commissions paid, leaving approximately $9.4 million available for additional repurchases under the program.

We anticipate that we will continue to fund our investment activities through existing cash and cash equivalents, cash flows generated through our ongoing operating activities, utilization of available borrowings under our Credit Facility and future issuances of debt and equity on terms we believe are favorable to the Company and our shareholders. Our primary uses of funds will be investments in portfolio companies and operating expenses.

In order to satisfy the Internal Revenue Code requirements applicable to a RIC, we intend to distribute to our stockholders, after consideration and application of our ability under the Internal Revenue Code to carry forward certain excess undistributed taxable income from one tax year into the next tax year, substantially all of our taxable income.

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CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

As shown below, we had the following contractual obligations as of June 30, 2018.

	Payments Due By Period (In thousands)				
Contractual Obligations	**Total**	**Less than 1 Year**	**1-3 Years**	**3-5 Years**	**More Than 5 Years**
Operating lease obligations	$ 958	$ 250	$ 708	$	$
Credit Facility(1)	76,531	3,407	73,124		
December 2022 Notes(2)	74,740	3,552	10,667	60,521	
	$ 152,229	$ 7,209	$ 84,499	$ 60,521	$

(1) Amounts include interest payments calculated at an average rate of 5.18% of outstanding credit facility borrowings, which were $65.0 million as of June 30, 2018.

(2) Includes interest payments.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

We may be a party to financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk in the normal course of business to meet the financial needs of our portfolio companies. These instruments may include commitments to extend credit and fund equity capital and involve, to varying degrees, elements of liquidity and credit risk in excess of the amount recognized in the balance sheet.

At June 30, 2018 and March 31, 2018, we had a total of approximately $23.7 million and $11.6 million, respectively, in currently unfunded commitments. Included within the total unfunded commitments as of June 30, 2018 were commitments to issue letters of credit through a financial intermediary on behalf of certain portfolio companies. As of June 30, 2018, we had $3.3 million in letters of credit issued and outstanding under these commitments on behalf of the portfolio companies. For the letters of credit issued and outstanding, we would be required to make payments to third parties if the portfolio companies were to default on their related payment obligations. Of these letters of credit, $3.3 million expire in May 2019. As of June 30, 2018, none of the letters of credit issued and outstanding were recorded as a liability on the Company s balance sheet as such letters of credit are considered in the valuation of the investments in the portfolio company.

The Company believes its assets will provide adequate coverage to satisfy these commitments. As of June 30, 2018, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of $12.5 million and $145.0 million in available borrowings under the Credit Facility.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

On July 2, 2018, CSWC paid total dividends of $14.5 million, or $0.89 per share, which consisted of regular dividends declared on June 1, 2018 in the amount of $4.7 million, or $0.29 per share, and supplemental dividends declared on June 7, 2018 in the amount of $9.8 million, or $0.60 per share.

From July 1, 2018 through August 3, 2018, the Company sold 419,508 of the December 2022 Notes for an aggregate principal amount of approximately $10.5 million pursuant to the ATM debt distribution agreement. Since inception of the ATM program through August 3, 2018, the Company has sold 474,950 of the December 2022 Notes for an aggregate principal amount of approximately $11.9 million.

On August 30, 2018, CSWC s board of directors declared a total dividend of $0.44 per share of common stock for the quarter ended September 30, 2018, comprised of a regular dividend of $0.34 per share and a supplemental dividend of $0.10 per share. The dividend is payable on September 28, 2018 to shareholders of record on September 17, 2018.

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SENIOR SECURITIES

Information about our senior securities is shown in the following table as of June 30, 2018, which are unaudited, and March 31 for the years indicated in the table, unless otherwise noted. The Company did not have any senior securities outstanding prior to the year ended March 31, 2017. The report of RSM US LLP, our independent registered public accountants for the year ended March 31, 2018, on the senior securities table as of March 31, 2018, is attached as an exhibit to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part. The report of Grant Thornton LLP, our independent registered public accountants for the year ended March 31, 2017, on the senior securities table as of March 31, 2017, is incorporated by reference as an exhibit to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part.

Class and Year	Total Amount Outstanding Exclusive of Treasury Securities[(1)] (dollars in thousands)	Asset Coverage per Unit[(2)]	Involuntary Liquidating Preference per Unit[(3)]	Average Market Value per Unit[(4)]
Credit Facility				
2019 (as of June 30, 2018) (unaudited)	$ 65,000	$ 3.48		N/A
2018	40,000	4.16		N/A
2017	25,000	12.40		N/A
December 2022 Notes				
2019 (as of June 30, 2018) (unaudited)	$ 58,886	$ 3.48		$ 25.53
2018	57,500	4.16		25.40
2017				

(1) Total amount of each class of senior securities outstanding at the end of the period presented.
(2) Asset coverage per unit is the ratio of the carrying value of our total consolidated assets, less all liabilities and indebtedness not represented by senior securities, to the aggregate amount of senior securities representing indebtedness. Asset coverage per unit is expressed in terms of dollar amounts per $1,000 of indebtedness.
(3) The amount to which such class of senior security would be entitled upon the involuntary liquidation of the issuer in preference to any security junior to it. The - indicates information which the SEC expressly does not required to be disclosed for certain types of senior securities.
(4) Average market value per unit for our Credit Facility is not applicable because this is not registered for public trading.

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BUSINESS

ORGANIZATION

CSWC is an internally managed closed-end, non-diversified management investment company that specializes in providing customized financing to middle market companies in a broad range of industry segments located primarily in the United States. Our common stock currently trades on Nasdaq under the ticker symbol CSWC.

CSWC was organized as a Texas corporation on April 19, 1961. Until September 1969, we operated as a small business investment company, or SBIC licensed under the Small Business Investment Act of 1958. At that time, CSWC transferred to our wholly-owned subsidiary, Capital Southwest Venture Corporation, or CSVC, certain assets including our license as a SBIC. CSVC was a closed-end, non-diversified investment company registered under the 1940 Act. Effective June 14, 2016, CSVC was dissolved and its SBIC license was surrendered. All assets held in CSVC were transferred to CSWC upon dissolution. Prior to March 30, 1988, CSWC was registered as a closed-end, non-diversified investment company under the 1940 Act. On that date, we elected to be treated as a BDC under the 1940 Act. As a BDC, we must meet certain specified requirements under the 1940 Act, including investing at least 70.0% of our assets in eligible portfolio companies and limiting the amount of leverage we incur.

We are also a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As such, we are not required to pay corporate-level income tax on our investment income. We intend to maintain our RIC tax treatment, which requires that we qualify annually as a RIC by meeting certain specified requirements.

CSMC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of CSWC, is the management company for CSWC. CSMC generally incurs all normal operating and administrative expenses, including, but not limited to, salaries and related benefits, rent, equipment and other administrative costs required for day-to-day operations.

CSWC also has a Taxable Subsidiary. The primary purpose of the Taxable Subsidiary is to permit CSWC to hold certain interests in portfolio companies that are organized as LLCs (or other forms of pass-through entities) and still allow us to satisfy the RIC tax requirement that at least 90.0% of our gross income for U.S. federal income tax purposes must consist of qualifying investment income. The Taxable Subsidiary is taxed at normal corporate tax rates based on its taxable income.

On September 30, 2015, we completed the Share Distribution of CSWI. CSWI is now an independent publicly traded company. The Share Distribution was effected through a tax-free, pro-rata distribution of 100.0% of CSWI s common stock to shareholders of the Company. Each Company shareholder received one share of CSWI common stock for every one share of Company common stock on the record date, September 18, 2015. Cash was paid in lieu of any fractional shares of CSWI common stock.

Following the Share Distribution, we have maintained operations as an internally-managed BDC and pursued a credit-focused investing strategy akin to similarly structured organizations. We intend to continue to provide capital to middle-market companies. We intend to invest primarily in debt securities, including senior debt, second lien and subordinated debt, and may also invest in preferred stock and common stock alongside our debt investments or through warrants.

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The following diagram depicts CSWC s current summary organizational structure:

OVERVIEW OF OUR BUSINESS

We are an internally managed closed-end, non-diversified management investment company that specializes in providing customized debt and equity financing to LMM companies and debt capital to UMM companies in a broad range of investment segments located primarily in the United States. Our investment objective is to produce attractive risk-adjusted returns by generating current income from our debt investments and capital appreciation from our equity and equity related investments. Our investment strategy is to partner with business owners, management teams and financial sponsors to provide flexible financing solutions to fund growth, changes of control, or other corporate events. In allocating future investments, we plan to continue investing primarily in senior and subordinated debt securities secured by security interests in portfolio company assets, coupled with equity interests.

We focus on investing in companies with histories of generating revenues and positive cash flow, established market positions and proven management teams with strong operating discipline. We target senior debt, subordinated debt, and equity investments in LMM companies, as well as first and second lien syndicated loans in UMM companies. Our target LMM companies typically have annual EBITDA between $3.0 million and $15.0 million and our LMM investments generally range in size from $5.0 million to $25.0 million. Our UMM investments generally include syndicated first and second lien loan investments in companies with EBITDA generally greater than $50.0 million, and our UMM investments typically range in size from $5.0 million to $15.0 million. We make available significant managerial assistance to the companies in which we invest as we believe that providing managerial assistance to an investee company is important to its business development activities.

Because we are internally managed, we do not pay external investment advisory fees, but instead directly incur the operating costs associated with employing investment and portfolio management professionals. We believe that our internally managed structure provides us with a beneficial operating expense structure when compared to other publicly traded and privately held investment firms which are externally managed, and our internally managed structure allows us the opportunity to leverage our non-interest operating expenses as we grow our investment portfolio.

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Our Business Strategy

Our business strategy is to achieve our investment objective of producing attractive risk-adjusted returns by generating current income from our debt investments and realizing capital appreciation from our equity and equity-related investments. We have adopted the following business strategies to achieve our investment objective:

Leveraging the Experience of Our Management Team. Our senior management team has extensive experience, investing in and lending to middle market companies across changing market cycles. The members of our management team have diverse investment backgrounds, with prior experience at BDCs in the capacity of senior officers. We believe this extensive experience provides us with an in-depth understanding of the strategic, financial and operational challenges and opportunities of the middle market companies in which we invest. We believe this understanding allows us to select and structure better investments and to efficiently monitor and provide managerial assistance to our portfolio companies.

Applying Rigorous Underwriting Policies and Active Portfolio Management. Our senior management team has implemented rigorous underwriting policies that are followed in each transaction. These policies include a thorough analysis of each potential portfolio company s competitive position, financial performance, management team operating discipline, growth potential and industry attractiveness, which we believe allows us to better assess the company s prospects. After investing in a company, we monitor the investment closely, typically receiving monthly, quarterly and annual financial statements. Senior management, together with the deal team and accounting and finance departments, meets at least monthly to analyze and discuss in detail the company s financial performance and industry trends. We believe that our initial and ongoing portfolio review process allows us to monitor effectively the performance and prospects of our portfolio companies.

Investing Across Multiple Companies, Industries, Regions and End Markets. We seek to maintain a portfolio of investments that is appropriately diverse among various companies, industries, geographic regions and end markets. This portfolio balance is intended to mitigate the potential effects of negative economic events for particular companies, regions, industries and end markets. However, we may from time to time hold securities of an individual portfolio company that comprise more than 5.0% of our total assets and/or more than 10.0% of the outstanding voting securities of the portfolio company. For that reason, we are classified as a non-diversified management investment company that has elected to be regulated as a BDC under the 1940 Act.

Utilizing Long-Standing Relationships to Source Deals. Our senior management team and investment professionals maintain extensive relationships with entrepreneurs, financial sponsors, attorneys, accountants, investment bankers, commercial bankers and other non-bank providers of capital who refer prospective portfolio companies to us. These relationships historically have generated significant investment opportunities. We believe that our network of relationships will continue to produce attractive investment opportunities.

Focusing on Underserved Markets. The middle market has traditionally been underserved. We believe that operating margin and growth pressures, as well as regulatory concerns, have caused many financial institutions to de-emphasize services to middle market companies in favor of larger corporate clients and more liquid capital market transactions. We also invest in securities that would be rated below investment grade if they were rated. We believe these dynamics have resulted in the financing market for middle market companies being underserved, providing us with greater investment opportunities.

Focus on Established Companies. We generally invest in companies with established market positions, proven management teams with strong operating discipline, histories of generating revenues, and recurring cash flow streams. We believe that those companies generally possess better risk adjusted return profiles than earlier stage companies that are building their management teams and establishing their revenue base. We also believe that established companies in our target size range generally provide opportunities for capital appreciation.

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Capital Structures Appropriate for Potential Industry and Business Volatility. Our investment team spends significant time understanding the performance of both the target portfolio company and its specific industry throughout a full economic cycle. The history of each specific industry and target portfolio company will demonstrate a different level of potential volatility in financial performance. We seek to understand this dynamic thoroughly and invest our capital at leverage levels in the capital structure that will remain within enterprise value and in securities that will receive interest payments if such downside volatility were to occur.

Providing Customized Financing Solutions. We offer a variety of financing structures and have the flexibility to structure our investments to meet the needs of our portfolio companies. Often we invest in senior and subordinated debt securities, coupled with equity interests. We believe our ability to customize financing structures makes us an attractive partner to middle market companies.

Investment Criteria and Objectives

Our investment team has identified the following investment criteria that we believe are important in evaluating prospective investment opportunities. However, not all of these criteria have been or will be met in connection with each of our investments:

Companies with Positive and Sustainable Cash Flow: We generally seek to invest in established companies with sound historical financial performance.

Excellent Management: Management teams with a proven record of achievement, exceptional ability, unyielding determination and integrity. We believe management teams with these attributes are more likely to manage the companies in a manner that protects and enhances value.

Industry: We primarily focus on companies having competitive advantages in their respective markets and/or operating in industries with barriers to entry, which may help protect their market position.

Strong Private Equity Sponsors: We focus on developing relationships with leading private equity firms in order to partner with these firms and provide them capital to support the acquisition and growth of their portfolio companies.

Appropriate Risk-Adjusted Returns: We focus on and price opportunities to generate returns that are attractive on a risk-adjusted basis, taking into consideration factors, in addition to the ones depicted above, including credit structure, leverage levels and the general volatility and potential volatility of cash flows.

We have an investment committee that is responsible for all aspects of our investment process relating to investments made by us. The current members of the investment committee are Bowen Diehl, Chief Executive Officer, Michael Sarner, Chief Financial Officer, Douglas Kelley, Managing Director Josh Weinstein, Managing Director, and David Brooks, Chairman of the Board.

Investment Process

Our investment strategy involves a team approach, whereby our investment team screens potential transactions before they are presented to the investment committee for approval. Transactions that are either above a certain hold size or outside our general investment policy will also be reviewed and approved by the board of directors. Our investment team generally categorizes the investment process into six distinctive stages:

Deal Generation/Origination: Deal generation and origination is maximized through long-standing and extensive relationships with private equity firms, leveraged loan syndication desks, brokers, commercial and investment bankers, entrepreneurs, service providers such as lawyers and accountants, and current and former portfolio companies and investors.

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Screening: Once it is determined that a potential investment has met our investment criteria, we will screen the investment by performing preliminary due diligence, which could include discussions with the private equity firm, management team, loan syndication desk, etc. Upon successful screening of the proposed investment, the investment team makes a recommendation to move forward and prepares an initial screening memo for our investment committee. We then issue either a non-binding term sheet (in the case of a directly originated transaction), or submit an order to the loan syndication desk (in the case of a large-market syndicated loan transaction).

Term Sheet: In a directly originated transaction, the non-binding term sheet will typically include the key economic terms of our investment proposal, along with exclusivity, confidentiality, and expense reimbursement provisions, among other terms relevant to the particular investment. Upon acceptance of the term sheet, we will begin our formal due diligence process. In a syndicated loan transaction, rather than a formal term sheet, we will submit an order for an allocation to the syndicated loan desk.

Due Diligence: Due diligence is performed under the direction of our senior investment professionals, and involves our entire investment team as well as certain external resources, who together perform due diligence to understand the relationships among the prospective portfolio company s business plan, operations, financial performance, and legal risks. On our directly originated transactions, our due diligence will often include (1) conducting site visits with management and key personnel; (2) performing a detailed review of historical and projected financial statements, often with a third-party accounting firm, to evaluate the target company s normalized cash flow; (3) creating our own detailed modeling projections, including a downside case which attempts to project how the business would perform in a recession based on past operating history of either the company or the industry; (4) interviewing key customers and suppliers; (5) evaluating company management, including a formal background check; (6) reviewing material contracts; (7) conducting an industry, market and strategy analysis; and (8) obtaining a review by legal, environmental or other consultants. In instances where a financial sponsor is investing in the equity in a transaction, we will leverage work done by the financial sponsor for purposes of our due diligence. In syndicated loan transactions, our due diligence may exclude direct customer and supplier interviews, and will consist of a detailed review of reports from the financial sponsor or syndication agent for industry and market analysis, and legal and environmental diligence.

Document and Close: Upon completion of a satisfactory due diligence review, our investment team presents its written findings to the investment committee. For transactions that are either over a certain hold size, or outside our general investment policy, the investment team will present the transaction to our board of directors for approval. Upon approval for the investment, we re-confirm our regulatory company compliance, process and finalize all required legal documents and fund the investment.

Post-Investment: We continuously monitor the status and progress of our portfolio companies, as well as our investment thesis developed at the time of investment. We offer managerial assistance to our portfolio companies and provide them access to our investment experience, direct industry expertise and contacts. The same investment team leader that was involved in the investment process will continue to be involved in the portfolio company post-investment. This approach provides continuity of knowledge and allows the investment team to maintain a strong business relationship with the financial sponsor, business owner and key management of our portfolio companies. As part of the monitoring process, members of our investment team will analyze monthly, quarterly and annual financial statements against previous periods, review financial projections, meet with the financial sponsor and management (when necessary), attend board meetings (when appropriate) and review all compliance certificates and covenants. Our investment team meets once each month with senior management to review the performance of each of our portfolio companies.

We utilize an internally developed investment rating system to rate the performance and monitor the expected level of returns for each debt investment in our portfolio. The investment rating system takes into account both quantitative and qualitative factors of the portfolio company and the investments held therein, including each investment s expected level of returns and the collectability of our debt investments, comparisons to competitors and other industry participants and the portfolio company s future outlook. The ratings are not intended to reflect the performance or expected level of returns of our equity investments.

Investment Rating 1 represents the least amount of risk in our portfolio. The investment is performing materially above underwriting expectations and the trends and risk factors are generally favorable.

Investment Rating 2 indicates the investment is performing as expected at the time of underwriting and the trends and risk factors are generally favorable to neutral.

Investment Rating 3 involves an investment performing below underwriting expectations and the trends and risk factors are generally neutral to negative. The portfolio company or investment may be out of compliance with financial covenants and interest payments may be impaired, however principal payments are generally not past due.

Investment Rating 4 indicates that the investment is performing materially below underwriting expectations, the trends and risk factors are generally negative and the risk of the investment has increased substantially. Interest and principal payments on our investment are likely to be impaired.

Determination of Net Asset Value and Portfolio Valuation Process

We determine our NAV per share on a quarterly basis. The NAV per share is equal to our total assets minus liabilities divided by the total number of shares of common stock outstanding.

We determine in good faith the fair value of our portfolio investments pursuant to a valuation policy in accordance with ASC Topic 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*, or ASC 820, and a valuation process approved by our board of directors and in accordance with the 1940 Act. Our valuation policy is intended to provide a consistent basis for determining the fair value of the portfolio.

We undertake a multi-step valuation process each quarter in connection with determining the fair value of our investments. The valuation process is led by the finance department in conjunction with the investment teams and senior management. Valuations of each portfolio security are prepared quarterly by the finance department using updated portfolio company financial and operational information. Each investment valuation is also subject to review by the executive officers and investment teams.

In conjunction with the internal valuation process, we have engaged multiple independent consulting firms that specialize in financial due diligence, valuation and business advisory services to provide third-party valuation reviews of the majority of our investments on a quarterly basis. Our board of directors is ultimately responsible for overseeing, reviewing and approving, in good faith, our determination of the fair value of each investment in our portfolio. See Determination of Net Asset Value.

COMPETITION

We compete for attractive investment opportunities with other financial institutions, including BDCs, junior capital lenders, and banks. We believe we are able to be competitive with these entities primarily on the basis of the experience and contacts of our management team and our responsive and efficient investment analysis and decision-making processes. However, many of our competitors are substantially larger and have considerably greater financial, technical and marketing resources than we do. Furthermore, our competitors may have a lower cost of funds and many have access to funding sources that are not available to us. In addition, certain of our competitors may have higher risk tolerances or different risk assessments, which could allow them to consider a wider variety of investments, establish more relationships and build their market shares. Likewise, many of our competitors are not subject to the regulatory restrictions and valuation requirements that the 1940 Act imposes on us as a BDC. See Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Business and Structure We operate in a highly competitive market for investment opportunities.

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. In addition, because of this competition, we may be unable to take advantage of attractive investment opportunities and may be unable to identify and make investments that satisfy our investment objectives or meet our investment goals.

DIVIDEND REINVESTMENT PLAN

We have adopted a DRIP that provides for the reinvestment of dividends on behalf of our shareholders. Under the DRIP, if we declare a dividend, registered shareholders who have opted into the DRIP as of the dividend record date will have their dividend automatically reinvested into additional shares of our common stock. The share requirements of the DRIP are satisfied through open market purchases of common stock by the DRIP plan administrator. Shares purchased in the open market to satisfy the DRIP requirements will be valued based upon the average price of the applicable shares purchased by the DRIP plan administrator, before any associated brokerage or other costs.

ELECTION TO BE REGULATED AS A BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

CSWC is a closed-end, non-diversified management investment company. CSWC has elected to be treated as a BDC under the 1940 Act. In addition, we have elected, and intend to qualify annually, to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. Our election to be regulated as a BDC and our election to be treated as a RIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes have a significant impact on our operations. Some of the most important effects on our operations of our election to be regulated as a BDC and our election to be treated as a RIC are outlined below.

We report our investments at market value or fair value with changes in value reported through our consolidated statements of operations.

In accordance with the requirements of the 1940 Act and Article 6 of Regulation S-X, we report all of our investments, including debt investments, at market value or, for investments that do not have a readily available market value, at their fair value as determined in good faith by our Board of Directors. Changes in these values are reported through our consolidated statements of operations under the caption of net change in unrealized appreciation on investments. See Determination of Net Asset Value and Portfolio Valuation Process above.

We intend to distribute substantially all of our income to our shareholders. We generally will be required to pay income taxes only on the portion of our taxable income we do not distribute to shareholders (actually or constructively).

As a RIC, so long as we meet certain minimum distribution, source of income and asset diversification requirements, we generally are required to pay U.S. federal income taxes only on the portion of our taxable income and gains we do not distribute (actually or constructively) and certain built-in gains. Depending on the level of taxable income earned in a tax year, we may choose to carry forward taxable income in excess of current year distributions into the next year and pay a 4% excise tax on such income. Any such carryover taxable income must be distributed through a dividend declared prior to filing the final tax return related to the year that generated such taxable income. We intend to distribute to our shareholders substantially all of our income. We may, however, make deemed distributions to our shareholders of any retained net long-term capital gains. If this happens, our shareholders will be treated as if they received an actual distribution of the net capital gains and reinvested the net after-tax proceeds in us. Our shareholders also may be eligible to claim a tax credit (or, in certain circumstances, a tax refund) equal to their allocable share of the corporate-level U.S. federal income tax we pay on the deemed distribution. See Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax

Considerations. We met the minimum

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distribution requirements for tax years 2015, 2016 and 2017 and continually monitor our distribution requirements with the goal of ensuring compliance with the Code.

In addition, we have a Taxable Subsidiary that holds a portion of one or more of our portfolio investments that are listed on the Consolidated Schedule of Investments. The Taxable Subsidiary is consolidated for financial reporting purposes in accordance with U.S. GAAP, so that our consolidated financial statements reflect our investments in the portfolio companies owned by the Taxable Subsidiary. The purpose of the Taxable Subsidiary is to permit us to hold certain interests in portfolio companies that are organized as LLCs (or other forms of pass-through entities) and still satisfy the RIC tax requirement that at least 90.0% of our gross income for U.S. federal income tax purposes must consist of qualifying investment income. Absent the Taxable Subsidiary, a proportionate amount of any gross income of a partnership or LLC (or other pass-through entity) portfolio investment would flow through directly to us. To the extent that such income did not consist of investment income, it could jeopardize our ability to qualify as a RIC and therefore cause us to incur significant amounts of corporate-level U.S. federal income taxes. Where interests in LLCs (or other pass-through entities) are owned by the Taxable Subsidiary, the income from those interests is taxed to the Taxable Subsidiary and does not flow through to us, thereby helping us preserve our RIC tax treatment and resultant tax advantages. The Taxable Subsidiary is not consolidated for U.S. federal income tax purposes and may generate income tax expense as a result of its ownership of the portfolio companies. This income tax expense, if any, is reflected in our Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Our ability to use leverage as a means of financing our portfolio of investments is limited.

As a BDC, we are required to meet a coverage ratio of total assets to total senior securities of at least 200.0% (or 150.0% if, pursuant to recent legislation, certain requirements are met as described in the Regulation Section under Regulation as a Business Development Company Senior Securities). In accordance with this recent legislation, on April 25, 2018, our Board of Directors, including a required majority (as such term is defined in Section 57(o) of the 1940 Act) 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 a result, the minimum asset coverage ratio applicable to the Company will be decreased from 200% to 150%, effective April 25, 2019. The Board also approved a resolution which limits the Company s issuance of senior securities such that the asset coverage ratio, taking into account such issuance, would not be less than 166%, effective April 25, 2019. For this purpose, senior securities include all borrowings and any preferred stock we may issue in the future. Additionally, our ability to utilize leverage as a means of financing our portfolio of investments may be limited by this asset coverage test. While the use of leverage may enhance returns if we meet our investment objective, our returns may be reduced or eliminated if our returns on investments are less than the costs of borrowing.

We are required to comply with the provisions of the 1940 Act applicable to business development companies.

As a BDC, we are required to have a majority of directors who are not interested persons under the 1940 Act. In addition, we are required to comply with other applicable provisions of the 1940 Act, including those requiring the adoption of a code of ethics, fidelity bonding and investment custody arrangements. See Regulation as a Business Development Company below.

EMPLOYEES

As of June 30, 2018, we had twenty employees, each of whom was employed by our management company, CSMC. These employees include our corporate officers, investment and portfolio management professionals and administrative staff. All of our employees are located in our principal executive offices in Dallas, Texas.

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PROPERTIES

We do not own any real estate or other physical properties. We maintain our offices at 5400 Lyndon B. Johnson Freeway, Suite 1300, Dallas, Texas 75240, where we lease approximately 9,261 square feet of office space pursuant to a lease agreement expiring in January 2022. We believe that our offices are adequate to meet our current and expected future needs.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We may, from time to time, be involved in litigation arising out of our operations in the normal course of business or otherwise. Furthermore, third parties may try to seek to impose liability on us in connection with the activities of our portfolio companies. As of the date hereof, we are not a party to, and none of our assets are subject to, any material pending legal proceedings and are not aware of any claims that could have a materially adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

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PORTFOLIO COMPANIES

The following table sets forth information as of June 30, 2018, for the portfolio companies in which we had a debt or equity investment. Other than these investments, our only formal relationships with our portfolio companies are the managerial assistance ancillary to our investments and the board observer or participation rights we may receive. The following table excludes our investments in marketable securities and temporary investments.

tfolio Company[1]	Type of Investment[2]	Industry	Current Interest Rate[3]	Maturity	Principal	Cost	Fair Value[4]
n-control/Non-affiliate estments[5]							
C HOLDINGS, INC.							
Powell Place ntwood, TN 37027	First Lien	Healthcare services	L+6.75% (Floor 1.00%), Current Coupon 9.11%	6/30/2023	$ 9,262,500	$ 9,060,954	$ 9,401,4
KINGS HOLDINGS C.[8]							
Lanidex Plaza sippany, NJ 07054	First Lien	Food, agriculture & beverage	L+9.42% (Floor 1.00%), Current Coupon 11.78%	8/8/2021	9,366,667	9,236,751	9,038,8
LIANCE SPORTS OUP, L.P.	Senior subordinated debt	Consumer products & retail	11.00%	2/1/2023	10,100,000	9,923,399	9,908,1
5 N. Great Southwest kway nd Prairie, TX 75050	2.65% membership interest					2,500,000	1,996,0
						12,423,399	11,904,1
ERICAN LECONFERENCING RVICES, LTD.	First Lien	Telecommunications	L+6.50% (Floor 1.00%), Current Coupon 8.86%	12/8/2021	6,289,340	6,159,290	6,112,4
0 Peachtree Road NE e 1000 nta, GA 30305	Second Lien		L+9.50% (Floor 1.00%), Current Coupon 11.84%	6/6/2022	2,005,714	1,944,094	1,900,4
						8,103,384	8,012,8
WARE FULFILLMENT LLC[15]							
5 Newpoint Place	First Lien	Distribution	L+12.00% (Floor 1.00%),	5/21/2019	13,296,944	13,145,356	12,765,0

vrenceville, GA 30043			Current Coupon 14.34%				
NSWANGER LDING CORP.	First Lien	Distribution	L+8.00% (Floor 1.00%), Current Coupon 10.32%	3/9/2022	12,398,351	12,204,051	12,280,5
Ridge Lake Blvd., e 305 mphis, TN 38120	900,000 shares of common stock					900,000	874,0
						13,104,051	13,154,5

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Portfolio Company[1]	Type of Investment[2]	Industry	Current Interest Rate[3]	Maturity	Principal	Cost	Fair Value[4]
CALIFORNIA PIZZA KITCHEN, INC.							
12181 Bluff Creek Drive 5th Floor Playa Vista, CA 90094	First Lien	Restaurants	L+6.00% (Floor 1.00%), Current Coupon 8.10%	8/23/2022	$ 4,912,500	$ 4,875,968	$ 4,821,619
CAPITAL PAWN HOLDINGS, LLC							
3771 Tamiami Trl E Naples, FL 34112	First Lien	Consumer products & retail	L+9.50%, Current Coupon 11.81%	7/8/2020	11,922,365	11,711,936	11,755,452
CLICKBOOTH.COM, LLC	First Lien	Media, marketing & entertainment	L+8.50% (Floor 1.00%), Current Coupon 10.82%	12/5/2022	17,281,250	16,965,249	17,203,484
5911 N Honore Ave #114 Sarasota, FL 34243	Revolving Loan[10]		L+8.50% (Floor 1.00%)	12/5/2022		(17,722)	
						16,947,527	17,203,484
DEEPWATER CORROSION SERVICES, INC.							
13813 FM 529 Rd. Houston, TX 77041	127,004 shares of Series A convertible preferred stock	Energy services (upstream)				8,000,000	9,316,000
DELPHI INTERMEDIATE HEALTHCO, LLC	First Lien	Healthcare services	L+7.50% (Floor 1.00%), Current Coupon 9.86%	10/3/2022	7,359,375	7,293,501	7,263,703
1901 W Cypress Creek Rd. Ste #600 Fort Lauderdale, FL 33309	First Lien		L+7.50 (Floor 1.00%), Current Coupon 9.83%	10/3/2022	4,968,750	4,920,581	4,904,156

						12,214,082	12,167,859
DIGITAL RIVER, INC.							
8000 Haskell Avenue Van Nuys, CA 91406	First Lien	Software & IT services	L+6.00% (Floor 1.00%), Current Coupon 8.34%	2/12/2021	6,285,444	6,274,316	6,277,587
DUNN PAPER, INC.							
218 Riverview St. Port Huron, MI 48060	Second Lien	Paper & forest products	L+8.75% (Floor 1.00%), Current Coupon 10.84%	8/26/2023	3,000,000	2,951,375	2,974,500
ENVIRONMENTAL PEST SERVICE MANAGEMENT COMPANY, LLC	First Lien	Consumer services	L+7.25%, Current Coupon 9.59%	6/22/2023	16,250,000	15,966,754	15,966,754
5670 W. Cypress St. Suite B Tampa, FL 33607	Delayed Draw Term Loan[10]		L+7.25%			(69,655)	
						15,897,099	15,966,754

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Portfolio Company[1]	Type of Investment[2]	Industry	Current Interest Rate[3]	Maturity	Principal	Cost	Fair Value[4]
FAST SANDWICH, LLC	First Lien	Restaurants	L+9.00% (Floor 1.00%), Current Coupon 11.33%	5/23/2023	$ 3,300,000	$ 3,246,010	$ 3,246,010
6400 Shafer Court, Suite 250 Rosemont, IL 60018	Revolving Loan[10]		L+9.00% (Floor 1.00%)			(67,636)	
						3,178,374	3,246,010
GAUGE AMERICAN NUTS OPERATIONS LLC[13]	First Lien	Food, agriculture and beverage	L+8.00% (Floor 1.00%), Current Coupon 10.33%	4/10/2023	17,500,000	17,162,415	17,162,415
	First Lien - Term Loan B		L+8.00% (Floor 1.00%), Current Coupon 10.33%	10/10/2018	656,250	648,900	648,900
	Delayed Draw Term Loan[10]		L+8.00% (Floor 1.00%)	4/10/2023		(9,402)	0
	Revolving Loan		L+8.00% (Floor 1.00%), Current Coupon 10.33%	4/10/2023	3,500,000	3,483,286	3,483,286
12950 San Fernando Road Sylmar, CA 91342	3,000,000 units of Class A common stock[9]					3,000,000	3,000,000
						24,285,199	24,294,601
LGM PHARMA, LLC[13]	First Lien	Healthcare products	L+8.50% (Floor 1.00%), Current Coupon 10.50%	11/15/2022	9,950,000	9,770,998	9,890,300
	Delayed Draw Term Loan[10]		L+8.50% (Floor 1.00%), Current Coupon 10.51%	11/15/2022	1,796,750	1,766,653	1,785,970
2758 Circleport Dr., Erlanger, KY 41018	110,000 units of Class A common					1,100,000	1,100,000

	stock[9]						
						12,637,651	12,776,270
LIGHTING RETROFIT INTERNATIONAL, LLC	First Lien	Environmental services	L+9.25% (Floor 1.00%), Current Coupon 11.56%	6/30/2022	14,437,500	14,307,179	14,278,688
750 MD Route 3 South Suite 19 Gambills, MD 21054	396,825 shares of Series B preferred stock					500,000	511,000
						14,807,179	14,789,688

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tfolio Company[1]	Type of Investment[2]	Industry	Current Interest Rate[3]	Maturity	Principal	Cost	Fair Value[4]
SEARCH NOW OUP, INC.							
0 Tennyson Parkway e 600 o, TX 75024	Second Lien	Business services	L+9.50% (Floor 1.00%), Current Coupon 11.82%	12/20/2025	$ 10,500,000	$ 9,792,890	$ 10,080,(
STAURANT CHNOLOGIES, INC.							
0 Tennyson Parkway e 600 o, TX 75024	Second Lien	Business services	L+8.75% (Floor 1.00%), Current Coupon 11.07%	11/23/2023	3,500,000	3,456,390	3,482,
IC HOLDINGS RP.[14]							
S. Riverside Plaza e 1200 cago, IL 60606	First Lien	Financial services	L+8.02% (Floor 1.00%), Current Coupon 10.11%	5/5/2022	7,125,000	7,066,937	7,125,(
K ADVISORS OUP, LLC[13]							
00 Coit Road e 1270 as, TX 75251	Senior subordinated debt	Financial services	10.00% / 2.00% PIK	12/23/2022	4,600,000	4,521,270	4,600,(
	143.3 Class A units[9]					541,176	645,(
						5,062,446	5,245,(
TAR MEDIA INC.							
0 Walnut Street adelphia, PA 19102	First Lien	Media, marketing & entertainment	L+10.00% (Floor 1.00%), Current Coupon 12.32%	2/16/2022	7,975,000	7,341,113	8,134,
	Warrants (Expiration - February 17, 2027)					886,000	2,027,(
						8,227,113	10,161,
						$232,460,377	$235,960,(

al -control/Non-affiliate estments							
liate Investments[6]							
ANDLER SIGNS, C[13]	Senior subordinated debt	Business services	12.00% / 1.00% PIK	7/4/2021	4,522,672	4,465,563	4,314,
1 Manor Way as, TX 75235	1,500,000 units of Class A-1 common stock[9]					1,500,000	1,293,
						5,965,563	5,607,
TE SEM, INC.[8]	First Lien	Media, marketing & entertainment	L+8.42% (Floor 1.00%), Current Coupon 10.76%	2/1/2022	20,000,000	19,524,654	20,000,
W 36th Street, 1 New York, 1001	1,173 Preferred units; 1,173 Class A Common units		12% PIK			1,385,253	1,941,
						20,909,907	21,941,

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Portfolio Company[1]	Type of Investment[2]	Industry	Current Interest Rate[3]	Maturity	Principal	Cost	Fair Value[4]
ITA HOLDINGS GROUP, LLC[13]	First Lien	Transportation & logistics	L+8.50% (Floor 1.00%, Current Coupon 10.81%)	2/14/2023	$ 9,440,625	$ 9,262,607	$ 9,265,973
4105 Tradewind St. Hangar #4 Amarillo, TX 79118	First Lien - Term Loan B		L+8.50% (Floor 1.00%, Current Coupon 10.82%)	2/14/2023	2,000,000	1,960,507	1,963,000
	Revolving Loan[10].		L+8.50% (Floor 1.00%, Current Coupon 8.50%)	2/14/2023	313,500	276,501	307,700
	Delayed Draw Term Loan		L+8.50% (Floor 1.00%, Current Coupon 10.81%)	2/14/2023	1,500,000	1,471,135	1,472,250
	9.25% Class A Membership Interest[9]					1,500,000	1,500,000
						14,470,750	14,508,923
ZENFOLIO INC.	First Lien	Business services	L+9.00% (Floor 1.00%), Current Coupon 11.31%	7/17/2022	13,398,750	13,180,154	13,331,756
3515A Edison Way Menlo Park, CA 94025-1815	Revolving Loan[10]		L+9.00% (Floor 1.00%)	7/17/2022		(16,177)	
	190 shares of common stock					1,900,000	1,900,000
						15,063,977	15,231,756
Total Affiliate Investments						$ 56,410,197	$ 57,289,308
Control Investments[7]							
I-45 SLF LLC[9, 10, 11]							
5400 LBJ Freeway	80% LLC equity	Multi-sector holdings				$ 64,800,000	$ 66,575,453

Suite 1300	interest			
Dallas, TX 75240				
MEDIA RECOVERY, INC.[11]	800,000 shares of Series A convertible preferred stock	Industrial products	800,000	6,622,641
510 Corporate Drive Graham, TX 76450	4,000,002 shares of common stock		4,615,000	38,204,359
			5,415,000	44,827,000

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Portfolio Company[1]	Type of Investment[2]	Industry	Current Interest Rate[3]	Maturity	Principal	Cost	Fair Value[4]
PRISM SPECTRUM HOLDINGS, LLC[13]	First Lien	Environmental services	L+9.50% (Floor 2.25%), Current Coupon 11.82%	2/6/2023	$ 4,325,177	$ 4,243,753	$ 4,249,486
5670 W. Cypress Street, Suite B Tampa, FL 33607	Revolving Loan[10]		L+9.50% (Floor 2.25%), Current Coupon 11.82%	2/6/2023	750,000	713,156	736,875
	57.25 Class A units[9]					1,691,674	1,691,674
						6,648,583	6,678,035
Total Control Investments						$ 76,863,583	$ 118,080,488
TOTAL INVESTMENTS[12]						$ 365,734,157	$ 411,330,491

1 All debt investments are income-producing, unless otherwise noted. Equity investments are non-income producing, unless otherwise noted.

2 All of the Company s investments, unless otherwise noted, are encumbered as security for the Company s senior secured credit facility.

3 The majority of investments bear interest at a rate that may be determined by reference to London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR or L) or Prime (P) and reset daily, monthly, quarterly, or semiannually. For each the Company has provided the spread over LIBOR or Prime and the current contractual interest rate in effect at June 30, 2018. Certain investments are subject to a LIBOR or Prime interest rate floor. Certain investments, as noted, accrue payment-in-kind (PIK) interest.

4 The Company s investment portfolio is comprised entirely of debt and equity securities of privately held companies for which quoted prices falling within the categories of Level 1 and Level 2 inputs are not available. Therefore, the Company values all of its portfolio investments at fair value, as determined in good faith by the Board of Directors, using significant unobservable Level 3 inputs. Refer to Note 4 for further discussion.

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