

ALLIED CAPITAL CORP
Form 497
April 12, 2002

PROSPECTUS

\$300,000,000

**Common Stock
Preferred Stock
Debt Securities**

Please read this prospectus, and the accompanying prospectus supplement, if any, before investing, and keep it for future reference. It contains important information about the Company.

To learn more about the Company, you may want to look at the Statement of Additional Information dated April 10, 2002 (known as the SAI). For a free copy of the SAI, contact us at:

Allied Capital Corporation
1919 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20006
1-888-818-5298

The Company has filed the SAI with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission and has incorporated it by reference into this prospectus. The SAI s table of contents appears on page 75 of this prospectus.

The Commission maintains an Internet website (<http://www.sec.gov>) that contains the SAI, material incorporated by reference and other information about the Company.

Our common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol ALD. As of April 10, 2002, the last reported sales price on the New York Stock Exchange for the common stock was \$27.27.

We may offer, from time to time, up to \$300,000,000 of our common stock, preferred stock, or debt securities in one or more offerings. All shares of common stock, preferred stock, and debt securities that are offered under this prospectus are collectively referred to herein as the Securities.

The Securities may be offered at prices and on terms to be described in one or more supplements to this prospectus. In the case of our common stock, the offering price per share less any underwriting commissions or discounts will not be less than the net asset value per share of our common stock at the time we make the offering.

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

Our investment objective is to achieve current income and capital gains. We seek to achieve our investment objective by investing primarily in private businesses in a variety of industries throughout the United States. No assurances can be given that we will continue to achieve our objective.

You should review the information including the risk of leverage, set forth under Risk Factors on page 8 of this prospectus before investing in the Securities.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus. Any representations to the contrary is a criminal offense.

This prospectus may not be used to consummate sales of Securities unless accompanied by a prospectus supplement.

April 10, 2002

We have not authorized any dealer, salesman or other person to give any information or to make any representation other than those contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus or any accompanying supplement to this prospectus. You must not rely upon any information or representation not contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus or the accompanying prospectus supplement as if we had authorized it. This prospectus and any 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 prospectus supplement is accurate as of the dates on their covers.

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(i)

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

The following summary contains basic information about this offering. It may not contain all the information that is important to an investor. For a more complete understanding of this offering, we encourage you to read this entire document and the documents to which we have referred.

In this prospectus or any accompanying prospectus supplement, unless otherwise indicated, the Company, ACC, we, us or our refer to Allied Capital Corporation and its subsidiaries.

THE COMPANY (Page 13)

We are a business development company and provide long-term debt and equity investment capital to support the expansion of growing businesses in a variety of industries in diverse geographic locations throughout the United States. We have been investing in growing businesses for over 40 years and have financed thousands of companies nationwide. Our investment and lending activity is focused in two areas:

private finance, and

commercial real estate finance, or the investment in non-investment grade commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS).

Our investment portfolio includes:

long-term unsecured loans with equity features,

equity investments in growing companies, which may or may not constitute a controlling equity interest,

non-investment grade commercial mortgage-backed securities, and

commercial mortgage loans.

We identify loans and investments through our numerous relationships with:

mezzanine and private equity investors,

investment banks, and

other intermediaries, including professional services firms.

In order to increase our sourcing and origination activities, we have two regional offices in New York and Chicago. We centralize our credit approval process and service our loans through an experienced staff of professionals at our headquarters in Washington, DC.

We have an advantageous tax structure, as compared to operating companies, that allows for the pass-through of income to our shareholders through dividends without the imposition of a corporate level of taxation. See Tax Status.

We are an internally managed diversified closed-end management investment company that has elected to be regulated as a business development company (BDC) under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (1940 Act). Our investment objective is to achieve current income and capital gains. We seek to achieve our investment objective by investing in growing businesses in a variety of industries throughout the United States. As a BDC, we are required to meet regulatory tests, the most significant relating to our investments and borrowings. A BDC is required to invest at least 70% of its assets in private or thinly traded public, U.S.-based companies. A BDC must maintain a

coverage ratio of assets to senior securities of at least 200%. See Business Certain Government Regulations.

We are quoted on the New York Stock Exchange and trade under the symbol ALD.

THE OFFERING (Page 72)

We may offer, from time to time, up to \$300,000,000 of our Securities, on terms to be determined at the time of offering.

Securities may be offered at prices and on terms described in one or more supplements to this prospectus. In the case of the offering of our common stock, the offering price per share less any underwriting commission or discount will not be less than the net asset value per share of our common stock at the time we make the offering.

Our Securities may be offered directly to one or more purchasers, through agents designated from time to time by us, or to or through underwriters or dealers. The supplement to this prospectus relating to the offering will identify any agents or underwriters involved in the sale of our Securities, and will set forth any applicable purchase price, fee and commission or discount arrangement between our agents and us or among our underwriters or the basis upon which such amount may be calculated.

We may not sell Securities without delivering a prospectus supplement describing the method and terms of the offering of our Securities.

USE OF PROCEEDS (Page 13)

Unless otherwise specified in the prospectus supplement accompanying this prospectus, we intend to use the net proceeds from selling Securities for general corporate purposes, which may include investments in growing businesses or CMBS, repayment of indebtedness, acquisitions and other general corporate purposes.

DISTRIBUTIONS (Page 14)

We pay quarterly dividends to holders of our common stock. The amount of our quarterly dividends is determined by the Board of Directors. Other types of Securities will likely pay distributions in accordance with their terms.

DIVIDEND REINVESTMENT PLAN (Page 67)

We have adopted an opt out dividend reinvestment plan (DRIP plan) for our common stockholders. Under the DRIP plan, if your shares of common stock are registered in your name, your dividends will be *automatically* reinvested in additional shares of our common stock unless you opt out of the DRIP plan. After May 1, 2002, our DRIP plan will convert to an opt-in plan.

PRINCIPAL RISK FACTORS (Page 8)

Investment in Securities involves certain risks relating to our structure and our investment objective that you should consider before purchasing Securities.

As a BDC, our consolidated portfolio includes securities primarily issued by privately held companies. These investments may involve a high degree of business and financial risk, and they are generally illiquid. A large number of entities and individuals compete for the same kind of investment opportunities as we do.

We borrow funds to make investments in private businesses. As a result, we are exposed to the risks of leverage, which may be considered a speculative investment technique. Borrowings, also known as leverage, magnify the potential for gain and loss on amounts invested and, therefore increase the risks associated with investing in our securities.

Also, we are subject to certain risks associated with investing in non-investment grade CMBS, valuing our portfolio, changing interest rates, accessing additional capital, fluctuating quarterly results,

and operating in a regulated environment. In addition, the loss of pass-through tax treatment could have a material adverse effect on our total return, if any.

CERTAIN ANTI-TAKEOVER

PROVISIONS *(Page 69)*

Our charter and bylaws, as well as certain statutory and regulatory requirements, contain certain provisions that may have the effect of discouraging a third party from making an acquisition proposal for the Company. These anti-takeover provisions may inhibit a change in control in circumstances that could give the holders of our common stock the opportunity to realize a premium over the market price for our common stock.

FEES AND EXPENSES

This table describes the various costs and expenses that an investor in our Securities will bear directly or indirectly.

**Shareholder
Transaction Expenses**

Sales load (as a
percentage of offering
price)(1)
%

Dividend reinvestment
plan fees(2)
None

**Annual Expenses (as
a percentage of
consolidated net
assets attributable to
common stock)(3)**

Operating expenses(4)
3.3%

Interest payments on
borrowed funds(5)
4.8%

Total annual
expenses(6)
8.1%

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

(2) The expenses of the Company's DRIP plan are included in Operating expenses. The Company has no cash purchase plan. The participants in the DRIP plan will bear a pro rata share of brokerage commissions incurred with respect to open market purchases, if any. See Dividend Reinvestment Plan.

(3) Consolidated net assets attributable to common stock equals net assets (*i.e.*, total assets less total liabilities and preferred stock) at December 31, 2001.

(4) Operating expenses represent the operating expenses of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2001 excluding interest on indebtedness. This percentage for the year ended December 31, 2000 was 3.4%.

(5) The Interest payments on borrowed funds represents the interest expenses of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2001. The Company had outstanding borrowings of \$1,020.8 million at December 31, 2001. This percentage for the year ended December 31, 2000 was 5.6%. See Risk Factors.

(6) Total annual expenses as a percentage of consolidated net assets attributable to common stock are higher than the total annual expenses percentage would be for a company that is not leveraged. The Company borrows money to leverage its net assets and increase its total assets. The Securities and Exchange Commission requires that Total annual expenses percentage be calculated as a percentage of *net* assets, rather than the total assets, including assets that have been funded with borrowed monies. If the Total annual expenses percentage were calculated instead as a percentage of consolidated total assets, Total annual expenses for the Company would be 4.5% of consolidated total assets.

Example

The following example, required by the Commission, demonstrates the projected dollar amount of total cumulative expenses that would be incurred over various periods with respect to a hypothetical investment in the Company. In calculating the following expense amounts, we assumed we would have no additional leverage and that our 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.

	<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>	<u>5 Years</u>	<u>10 Years</u>
You would pay the following expenses on a \$1,000 investment, assuming a 5.0% annual return	\$82	\$247	\$413	\$837

Although the example assumes (as required by the Commission) a 5.0% annual return, our performance will vary and may result in a return of greater or less than 5.0%. In addition, while the example assumes reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at net asset value, participants in the DRIP plan may receive shares of common stock that we issue at or above net asset value or are purchased by the administrator of the DRIP plan, at the market price in effect at the time, which may be higher than, at, or below net asset value. See Dividend Reinvestment Plan.

The example should not be considered a representation of future expenses, and the actual expenses may be greater or less than those shown.

Total operating expenses
110,059 98,872 70,099 51,493 51,339

Net operating income before net realized and unrealized gains
179,051 112,717 71,041 55,245 46,066

Net realized and unrealized gains:

Net realized gains
661 15,523 25,391 22,541 10,704
Net unrealized gains
20,603 14,861 2,138 1,079 7,209

Total net realized and unrealized gains
21,264 30,384 27,529 23,620 17,913

Income before minority interests and income taxes

200,315 143,101 98,570 78,865 63,979

Minority interests

1,231

Income tax benefit (expense)

412 (787) (1,444)

Net increase in net assets resulting from operations

\$200,727 \$143,101 \$98,570 \$78,078 \$61,304

Per Share:

Diluted net operating income per common share(1)

\$1.92 \$1.53 \$1.18 \$1.06 \$1.04

Diluted earnings per common share

\$2.16 \$1.94 \$1.64 \$1.50 \$1.24

Dividends per common share(2)

\$2.01 \$1.82 \$1.60 \$1.43 \$1.71

Weighted average common shares outstanding diluted(3)

93,003 73,472 60,044 51,974 49,251

At December 31,

(in thousands,
except per share data)

2001	2000	1999	1998	1997
------	------	------	------	------

Balance Sheet Data:

Portfolio at value

\$2,329,590 \$1,788,001 \$1,228,497 \$807,119 \$703,331

Portfolio at cost

2,286,602 1,765,895 1,222,901 803,479 697,030

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Total assets	2,460,713	1,853,817	1,290,038	856,079	807,775
Total debt outstanding(4)	1,020,806	786,648	592,850	334,350	347,663
Preferred stock issued to SBA(4)	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
Shareholders' equity	1,352,123	1,029,692	667,513	491,358	420,060
Shareholders' equity per common share (NAV)	\$13.57	\$12.11	\$10.20	\$8.79	\$8.07
Common shares outstanding at period end(3)	99,607	85,057	65,414	55,919	52,047

Year Ended December 31,				
2001	2000	1999	1998	1997

Other Data:

Investments funded	\$680,329	\$901,545	\$751,871	\$524,530	\$364,942
Repayments	74,461	111,031	139,561	138,081	233,005
Sales	129,980	280,244	198,368	81,013	53,912
Realized gains	10,107	28,604	31,536	25,757	15,804
Realized losses	(9,446)	(13,081)	(6,145)	(3,216)	(5,100)

- (1) Diluted net operating income per common share for the year ended December 31, 1997 excludes merger-related expenses.
- (2) Distributions are based on taxable income, which differs from income for financial reporting purposes. Dividends for 1997 exclude certain merger-related dividends of \$0.51 per common share.
- (3) Excludes 234,977, 516,779 and 810,456 common shares held in the deferred compensation trust at or for the years ended December 31, 2000, 1999, and 1998, respectively.
- (4) See Senior Securities on page 30 for more information regarding the Company's level of indebtedness.

2001				2000			
Qtr 4	Qtr 3	Qtr 2	Qtr 1	Qtr 4	Qtr 3	Qtr 2	Qtr 1
(unaudited)				(unaudited)			

(in thousands, except per share data)

Quarterly Data:

Total interest and related portfolio income	\$82,666	\$72,634	\$68,739	\$65,071	\$61,735	\$55,992	\$49,965	\$43,897
Net operating income before net realized and unrealized gains	53,016	44,189	42,118	39,728	34,725	30,719	24,700	22,573
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations	42,890	59,703	46,106	52,028	42,281	36,449	34,790	29,581
Diluted net operating income per share	\$0.53	\$0.47	\$0.46	\$0.46	\$0.43	\$0.40	\$0.35	\$0.34
Diluted earnings per common share	0.43	0.63	0.51	0.60	0.52	0.48	0.50	0.45
Dividends declared per common share	0.51	0.51	0.50	0.49	0.46	0.46	0.45	0.45
Net asset value per common share(1)	13.57	13.42	12.79	12.26	12.11	11.56	10.96	10.44

- (1) We determine net asset value per common share as of the last day of the quarter. The net asset values shown are based on outstanding shares at the end of each period, excluding common shares held in the Company's deferred compensation trust.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

We have filed with the Commission a registration statement on Form N-2 together with all amendments and related exhibits under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the Securities Act). The registration statement contains additional information about us and the registered securities being offered by this prospectus. You may inspect the registration statement and the exhibits without charge at the Securities and Exchange Commission at 450 Fifth Street, NW, Washington, DC 20549. You may obtain copies from the Commission at prescribed rates.

We file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information with the Commission. You can inspect, without charge, at the public reference facilities of the Commission at 450 Fifth Street, NW, Washington, DC 20549. The Commission also maintains a web site at <http://www.sec.gov> that contains reports, proxy statements and other information regarding public companies, including the Company. You can also obtain copies of these materials from the public reference section of the Commission at 450 Fifth Street, NW, Washington, DC 20549, at prescribed rates. Please call the Commission at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the public reference room. Copies may also be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request to publicinfo@sec.gov or by written request to Public Reference Section, Washington, DC 20549-0102. You can also inspect reports and other information we file at the offices of the New York Stock Exchange, and you are able to inspect those at 20 Broad Street, New York, NY 10005.

RISK FACTORS

Investing in the Company involves a number of significant risks and other factors relating to the structure and investment objective of the Company. As a result, there can be no assurance that the Company will achieve its investment objective. In addition to the information contained in this prospectus, you should consider carefully the following information before making investments in the Securities.

Investing in Private Companies Involves a High Degree of Risk. Our portfolio consists primarily of long-term loans to and investments in private companies. Investments in private businesses involve a high degree of business and financial risk, which can result in substantial losses and accordingly should be considered speculative. There is generally no publicly available information about the companies in which we invest, and we rely significantly on the diligence of our employees and agents to obtain information in connection with our investment decisions. In addition, some smaller businesses have narrower product lines and market shares than their competition, and may be more vulnerable to customer preferences, market conditions or economic downturns, which may adversely affect the return on, or the recovery of, our investment in such businesses.

Our Portfolio of Investments is Illiquid. We acquire most of our investments directly from the issuer in privately negotiated transactions. The majority of the investments in our portfolio are subject to restrictions on resale or otherwise have no established trading market. The illiquidity of our investments may adversely affect our ability to dispose of loans and securities at times when it may be advantageous for us to liquidate such investments. In addition, if we were required to liquidate some or all of the investments in the portfolio, the proceeds of such liquidation would be significantly less than the current value of such investments.

Our Portfolio Investments Are Recorded at Fair Value As Determined in Good Faith by the Board of Directors in Absence of Readily Ascertainable Public Market Values. Pursuant to the requirements of the Investment Company Act of 1940 ("1940 Act"), the Company values its securities at fair value as determined in good faith by the Company's Board of Directors on a quarterly basis. Since there is typically no ready market for the investments in our portfolio, our Board of Directors estimates the fair value of these investments pursuant to a written valuation policy and a consistently applied valuation process. Unlike banks, we are not permitted to provide a general reserve for anticipated loan losses; we are instead required by the 1940 Act to specifically value each individual investment and record an unrealized loss for an asset that we believe has become impaired. Without a readily ascertainable market value, the estimated value of our portfolio of investments may differ significantly from the values that would be placed on the portfolio if there existed a ready market for the investments. We adjust quarterly the valuation of our portfolio to reflect the Board of Directors' estimate of the current fair value of each investment in our portfolio. Any changes in estimated fair value are recorded in the Company's statement of operations as Net unrealized gains (losses).

Economic Recessions or Downturns Could Impair Our Portfolio Companies and Harm Our Operating Results. Although our investment strategy focuses on investment in companies in less cyclical industries, some of the companies in which we have made or will make investments may be susceptible to economic slowdowns or recessions. An economic slowdown may affect the ability of a company to engage in a liquidity event or repay our loans. These conditions could lead to financial losses in our portfolio and a decrease in our revenues, net income and assets.

Our business of making private equity investments and positioning them for liquidity events also may be affected by current and future market conditions. The absence of a robust senior lending environment may slow the amount of private equity investment activity generally. As a result, the pace of our investment activity may slow. In addition, significant changes in the capital markets could have an effect on the valuations of private companies and on the potential for liquidity events involving such companies. This could affect the amount and timing of gains realized on our investments.

Our Borrowers May Default on Their Payments. We make unsecured, subordinated loans and invest in equity securities, which may involve a higher degree of repayment risk. We primarily invest in companies that may have limited financial resources and that may be unable to obtain financing from traditional sources. Numerous factors may affect a borrower's ability to repay its loan, including the failure to meet its business plan, a downturn in its industry or negative economic conditions. Deterioration in a borrower's financial condition and prospects may be accompanied by deterioration in any related collateral.

Our Private Finance Investments May Not Produce Current Returns or Capital Gains. Private finance investments are typically structured as debt securities with a relatively high fixed rate of interest and with equity features such as conversion rights, warrants or options. As a result, private finance investments are generally structured to generate interest income from the time they are made, and may also produce a realized gain from an accompanying equity feature. We cannot be sure that our portfolio will generate a current return or capital gains.

Our Financial Results Could Be Negatively Affected If BLX Fails to Perform As Expected. Business Loan Express, Inc. (BLX) is our largest portfolio investment. Our financial results could be negatively affected if BLX, as a portfolio company, fails to perform as expected or if regulations related to the SBA 7(a) Guaranteed Loan Program change. At December 31, 2001, the investment totaled \$227.4 million, or 9% of total assets. In addition, as controlling shareholder of BLX, we have provided an unconditional guaranty to BLX's credit facility lenders in an amount equal to 50% of BLX's total obligations on its \$124.0 million unsecured revolving credit facility. The amount we have guaranteed at December 31, 2001 was \$51.4 million. This guaranty can only be called in the event of a default by BLX.

Investments in Non-Investment Grade Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities May Be Illiquid and May Have a Higher Risk of Default. The commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS) in which we invest are non-investment grade, which means that nationally recognized statistical rating organizations rate them below the top four investment-grade rating categories (i.e., AAA through BBB), and are sometimes referred to as junk bonds. The non-investment grade CMBS tend to be less liquid, may have a higher risk of default and may be more difficult to value. Non-investment grade securities usually provide a higher yield than do investment-grade bonds, but with the higher return comes greater risk. Non-investment grade securities are considered speculative, and their capacity to pay principal and interest in accordance with the terms of their issue is not ensured.

We May Not Borrow Money Unless We Maintain Asset Coverage for Indebtedness of At Least 200% Which May Affect Returns to Shareholders. We must maintain asset coverage for a class of senior security representing indebtedness of at least 200%. Our ability to achieve our investment objective may depend in part on our continued ability to

maintain a leveraged capital structure by borrowing from banks or other lenders on favorable terms. There can be no assurance that we will be able to maintain such leverage. If asset coverage declines to less than 200%, we may be required to sell a portion of our investments when it is disadvantageous to do so. As of December 31, 2001, our asset coverage for senior indebtedness was 245%.

We Borrow Money Which Magnifies the Potential for Gain or Loss on Amounts Invested and May Increase the Risk of Investing in Our Company. Although we maintain a conservatively leveraged capital structure, borrowings, also known as leverage, magnify the potential for gain or loss on amounts invested and, therefore, increase the risks associated with investing in our securities. We borrow from, and issue senior debt securities to, banks, insurance companies and other lenders. Lenders of these senior securities have fixed dollar claims on our consolidated assets that are superior to the claims of our common shareholders. If the value of our consolidated assets increases, then leveraging would cause the net asset value attributable to the Company's common stock to increase more sharply than it would have had we not leveraged. Conversely, if the value of our consolidated assets decreases, leveraging would cause net asset value to decline more sharply than it otherwise would have had we not leveraged. Similarly, any increase in our consolidated income in excess of consolidated interest payable on the borrowed funds would cause our net income to increase more than it would without the leverage, while any decrease in our consolidated income would cause net income to decline more sharply than it would have had we not borrowed. Such a decline could negatively affect our ability to make common stock dividend payments. Leverage is generally considered a speculative investment technique.

At December 31, 2001, the Company had \$1,020.8 million of outstanding indebtedness, bearing a weighted annual interest cost of 7.0%. In order for us to cover these annual interest payments on indebtedness, we must achieve annual returns on our assets of at least 2.9%.

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. The calculation assumes (i) \$2,460.7 million in total assets, (ii) an average cost of funds of 7.0%, (iii) \$1,020.8 million in debt outstanding and (iv) \$1,352.1 million of shareholders' equity.

Assumed Return on the Company's Portfolio

(net of expenses)

	<u>-20%</u>	<u>-10%</u>	<u>-5%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>5%</u>	<u>10%</u>	<u>20%</u>
Corresponding return to shareholder	-41.7%	-23.5%	-14.4%	-5.3%	3.8%	12.9%	31.1%

Changes in Interest Rates May Affect Our Cost of Capital and Net Operating Income. Because we borrow money to make investments, our net operating income is dependent upon the difference between the rate at which we borrow funds and the rate at which we invest these funds. As a result, there can be no assurance that a significant change in market interest rates will not have a material adverse effect on our interest income. In periods of sharply rising interest rates, our cost of funds would increase, which would reduce our net operating income before net realized and unrealized gains. We use a

combination of long-term and short-term borrowings and equity capital to finance our investing activities. The Company utilizes its short-term credit facilities as a means to bridge to long-term financing. Our long-term fixed-rate investments are financed primarily with long-term fixed-rate debt and equity. We may use interest rate risk management techniques in an effort to limit our exposure to interest rate fluctuations. Such techniques may include various interest rate hedging activities to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act. The Company has analyzed the potential impact of changes in interest rates on interest income net of interest expense. Assuming that the balance sheet were to remain constant and no actions were taken to alter the existing interest rate sensitivity, a hypothetical immediate 1% change in interest rates would have affected NIA by less than 1% over a six month horizon. Although management believes that this measure is indicative of the Company's sensitivity to interest rate changes, it does not adjust for potential changes in credit quality, size and composition of the assets on the balance sheet and other business developments that could affect NIA. Accordingly, no assurances can be given that actual results would not differ materially from the potential outcome simulated by this estimate.

Because We Must Distribute Income, We Will Continue to Need Additional Capital to Grow. We will continue to need capital to fund incremental growth in our investments. Historically, we have borrowed from financial institutions and have issued equity securities. A reduction in the availability of new capital could limit our ability to grow. We must distribute at least 90% of our taxable ordinary income, which excludes net realized long-term capital gains, to our stockholders to maintain our regulated investment company (RIC) status. As a result, such earnings will not be available to fund investment originations. We expect to continue to borrow from financial institutions and sell additional equity securities. If we fail to obtain funds from such sources or from other sources to fund our investments, it could limit our ability to grow, which could have a material adverse effect on the value of the Company's common stock. In addition, as a BDC, we are generally required to maintain a ratio of at least 200% of total assets to total borrowings, which may restrict our ability to borrow in certain circumstances.

Loss of Pass-Through Tax Treatment Would Substantially Reduce Net Assets and Income Available for Dividends. We have operated the Company so as to qualify to be taxed as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (Code). If we meet source of income, diversification and distribution requirements, the Company qualifies for effective pass-through tax treatment. The Company would cease to qualify for such pass-through tax treatment if it were unable to comply with these requirements. We also could be subject to a 4% excise tax and/or corporate level income tax if we fail to make required distributions as a RIC. If the Company ceased to qualify as a RIC, the Company would become subject to federal income tax, which would substantially reduce our net assets and the amount of income available for distribution to our shareholders.

We Operate in a Competitive Market for Investment Opportunities. We compete for investments with many other companies and individuals, some of whom have greater resources than we do. Increased competition would make it more difficult for us to purchase or originate investments at attractive prices. As a result of this competition, sometimes we may be precluded from making otherwise attractive investments.

Changes in the Law or Regulations That Govern the Company Could Have a Material Impact on the Company or Our Operations. We are regulated by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the SBA. In addition, changes in the laws or regulations

that govern BDCs, RICs, real estate investment trusts (REITs), and small business investment companies (SBICs) may significantly affect our business. Any change in the law or regulations that govern our business could have a material impact on the Company or its operations. Laws and regulations may be changed from time to time, and the interpretations of the relevant laws and regulations also are subject to change.

Results May Fluctuate and May Not Be Indicative of Future Performance. The Company's operating results will fluctuate and, therefore, you should not rely on current period results to be indicative of the Company's performance in future reporting periods. Factors that could cause operating results to fluctuate include, among others, variations in the investment origination volume and fee income earned, variation in timing of prepayments, variations in and the timing of the recognition of realized and unrealized gains or losses, the degree to which we encounter competition in our markets and general economic conditions.

Disclosure Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus, and the accompanying prospectus supplement, if any, may contain forward-looking statements which can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as may, will, expect, intend, anticipate, estimate or continue or the thereof or other variations or similar words or phrases. The matters described in Risk Factors and certain other factors noted throughout this prospectus, and the accompanying prospectus supplement, if any, and in any exhibits to the registration statement of which this prospectus, and the accompanying prospectus supplement, if any, is a part, constitute cautionary statements identifying important factors with respect to any such forward-looking statements, including certain risks and uncertainties, that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in such forward-looking statements.

THE COMPANY

Allied Capital is principally engaged in providing long-term debt and equity investment capital to support the expansion of growing businesses. The Company is organized in the State of Maryland and is an internally managed closed-end management investment company that has elected to be regulated as a business development company (as defined above, a "BDC") under the 1940 Act.

Our executive offices are located at 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20006 and our telephone number is (202) 331-1112. In addition, we have two regional offices in New York and Chicago. We also have an office in Frankfurt, Germany.

USE OF PROCEEDS

Unless otherwise specified in the prospectus supplement accompanying this prospectus, we intend to use the net proceeds from selling Securities for general corporate purposes, which may include investment in growing businesses or commercial mortgage-backed securities, repayment of indebtedness, acquisitions and other general corporate purposes.

We raise equity from time to time using a shelf registration statement. We raise new equity when we have a clear use of proceeds for attractive investment opportunities. Historically, this process has enabled us to raise equity on an accretive basis for existing shareholders of our common stock.

We anticipate that substantially all of the net proceeds of any offering of Securities will be used, as described above, within six months, but in no event longer than two years. Pending investment, we intend to invest the net proceeds of any offering of Securities in time deposits, income-producing securities with maturities of three months or less that are issued or guaranteed by the federal government or an agency of the federal government, and high quality debt securities maturing in one year or less from the time of investment. Our ability to achieve our investment objective may be limited to the extent that the net proceeds of any offering, pending full investment, are held in time deposits and other short-term instruments.

PRICE RANGE OF COMMON STOCK AND DISTRIBUTIONS

Our common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol ALD. The following table lists the high and low closing sales prices for the Company's common stock. On April 10, 2002, the last reported closing sale price of the common stock was \$27.27 per share.

	Closing Sale Price(1)	
	High	Low
<i>Year ended December 31, 2000</i>		
First Quarter		
\$19.69	\$16.06	
Second Quarter		
18.69	16.56	
Third Quarter		
21.13	17.44	
Fourth Quarter		
21.38	18.50	
<i>Year ending December 31, 2001</i>		
First Quarter		
\$24.44	\$20.13	
Second Quarter		
25.40	19.57	
Third Quarter		
24.83	21.50	
Fourth Quarter		
26.00	21.57	
<i>Year ending December 31, 2002</i>		
First Quarter (through April 10, 2002)		
\$28.93	\$25.84	

(1) Prior to June 6, 2001, the Company's common stock was traded on the Nasdaq National Market under the symbol ALLC. The closing sale prices listed are as reflected on the respective exchanges for the periods presented.

Our common stock continues to trade in excess of net asset value. There can be no assurance, however, that we will maintain a premium to net asset value.

We pay quarterly dividends to stockholders of our common stock. The amount of our quarterly dividends is determined by the Board of Directors. The Company's Board has established a dividend policy to review the dividend rate quarterly and to adjust the quarterly dividend rate as the Company's earnings momentum builds. See

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Equity Capital and Dividends and Tax Status. We cannot assure that we will achieve investment results or maintain a tax status that will permit any particular level of dividend payment.

Our credit facilities limit our ability to declare dividends if we default under certain provisions.

We have adopted an opt out dividend reinvestment plan (DRIP plan) for our common stockholders. Under the DRIP plan, if your shares of our common stock are registered in your name, your dividends will be *automatically* reinvested in additional shares of common stock unless you opt out of the DRIP plan. Beginning on May 1, 2002, our DRIP plan will convert to an opt-in plan. Thereafter, any new shares registered in your name to a new account will automatically receive cash dividends, unless you specifically opt in to the DRIP plan to reinvest your dividends and receive additional shares of common stock.

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

The information contained in this section should be read in conjunction with the Selected Consolidated Financial Data and the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto.

OVERVIEW

The Company is a business development company (BDC) that provides long-term debt and equity investment capital to support the expansion of growing businesses in a variety of industries and in diverse geographic locations. Our lending and investment activity is focused in private finance and commercial real estate finance, or the investment in non-investment grade commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS).

PORTFOLIO COMPOSITION

The Company's earnings depend primarily on the level of interest and related portfolio income and net realized and unrealized gains earned on the Company's investment portfolio after deducting interest paid on borrowed capital and operating expenses. Interest income results from the stated interest rate earned on a loan and the amortization of loan origination points and discounts. The level of interest income is directly related to the balance of the interest-bearing investment portfolio multiplied by the weighted average yield. The Company's ability to generate interest income is dependent on economic, regulatory and competitive factors that influence new investment activity, and the Company's ability to secure debt and equity capital for its investment activities.

PORTFOLIO AND INVESTMENT ACTIVITY

Total portfolio investment activity and yields as of and for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999 were as follows:

(\$ in millions)	2001	2000	1999
Portfolio at value	\$2,329.6	\$1,788.0	\$1,228.5
Investments funded			
\$680.3 \$901.5 \$751.9			
Change in accrued or reinvested interest and dividends			
\$51.6 \$32.2 \$12.8			
Repayments			
\$74.5 \$111.0 \$139.6			
Sales			
\$130.0 \$280.2 \$198.4			
Yield			
14.3% 14.1% 13.0%			

Private Finance

The private finance portfolio, investment activity and yields as of and for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999 were as follows:

(\$ in millions)	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>1999</u>
Portfolio at value:			
Loans and debt securities	\$1,107.9	\$966.3	\$559.7
Equity interests	487.2	316.2	87.3
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Total portfolio	\$1,595.1	\$1,282.5	\$647.0
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Investments funded	\$287.7	\$600.9	\$346.7
Change in accrued or reinvested interest and dividends	\$48.9	\$31.8	\$10.1
Repayments	\$43.8	\$75.7	\$83.2
Yield	14.8%	14.6%	14.2%

Private finance new investment activity across the industry was slow during 2001, largely due to a lack of available senior debt capital. Since equity-focused buyout firms generally need both senior and subordinated debt to leverage new private equity investments, merger and acquisition activity was significantly less than activity in previous years. As a result, the Company's investment activity for 2001 was also at a slower pace.

Investments funded during 2001 consisted of a variety of types of private finance transactions, including \$117.3 million in new mezzanine investments, \$74.6 million in control buyout transactions, \$88.9 million of growth, acquisition and other financings, and \$6.9 million to fund existing investment commitments. Investments funded during 2000 and 1999 consisted of \$480.0 million and \$334.6 million in new mezzanine investments, \$95.2 million and \$0 in control buyout transactions, \$15.6 million and \$10.3 million of growth, acquisition and other financings, and \$10.1 million and \$1.8 million to fund existing investment commitments, respectively. The Company funds new investments using cash, through the issuance of its common equity, the reinvestment of previously accrued interest and dividends in debt or equity securities, or the current reinvestment of interest and dividend income through the receipt of a debt or equity security. From time to time the Company may opt to reinvest accrued interest receivable in a new debt or equity security, in lieu of receiving such interest in cash and providing a subsequent growth investment.

Key investment characteristics for new mezzanine investments were as follows:

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>1999</u>
Number of investments	13	34	27
Average investment size (millions)			
\$9.0 \$14.0 \$12.4			
Weighted average yield			
15.8% 14.7% 13.6%			
Average portfolio company revenue (millions)			
\$87.0 \$153.5 \$86.9			
Average portfolio company years in business			
44 36 29			

The average investment and portfolio company characteristics above are computed using simple averages based upon underwriting data for investment activity for that year. As a result, any one investment may have had individual investment characteristics that may vary significantly from the stated simple average. In addition, average investment characteristics may vary from year to year.

The weighted average yield on new mezzanine investments will fluctuate over time depending on the equity kicker or warrants received with each debt financing. The yield on new mezzanine investments is computed as the (a) annual stated interest rate earned on new interest-bearing investments divided by (b) total new mezzanine investments. Private finance mezzanine investments are generally structured such that equity kickers may provide an additional future investment return of up to 10%.

In addition to private finance mezzanine investment activities, the Company may acquire more than 50% of the common stock of a company in a control buyout transaction. Control investments are generally structured such that the Company earns a current return through a combination of interest income on senior loans and subordinated debt, dividends on preferred and common stock, and management or transaction services fees to compensate the Company for the management assistance that is provided to the controlled portfolio company. The Company's most significant investments acquired through control buyout transactions at December 31, 2001 were SunSource Inc. and Business Loan Express, Inc.

During 2001, the Company acquired 93.2% of the common equity of SunSource Inc. for \$71.5 million in cash. Subsequently, SunSource completed the sale of its STS business unit and distributed \$16.5 million in cash to the Company, reducing the Company's common stock cost basis to \$57.2 million at December 31, 2001. As part of the STS sale, the Company invested \$3.2 million in the new STS. During the third quarter of 2001, the Company received fees from SunSource of \$2.8 million related to transaction assistance for the SunSource sale and STS sale, and \$1.6 million for the syndication of SunSource's senior credit facilities. In addition, the Company realized a gain of \$2.5 million from the sale of warrants prior to the buyout transaction. SunSource is a leading manufacturer of key making equipment and distributor of key blanks, fasteners, signage and other small hardware components to hardware retailers. SunSource's primary operations are located in Cincinnati, Ohio.

On December 31, 2000, the Company acquired 94.9% of BLC Financial Services, Inc. in a going private buyout transaction for \$95.2 million. The Company issued approximately 4.1 million shares, or \$86.1 million of new equity, and paid \$9.1 million in cash to acquire BLC, which thereafter changed its name to Business Loan Express, Inc. (BLX).

As part of the transaction, the Company recapitalized its Allied Capital Express operations as an independently managed private portfolio company and merged it into BLX. The Company contributed certain assets, including its online rules-based underwriting technology and fixed assets, and transferred 37 employees to the private portfolio company. Upon completion of the transaction, the Company's investment in BLX totaled \$204.1 million and consisted of \$74.5 million of subordinated debt, \$25.1 million of preferred stock, and \$104.5 million of common stock, including capitalized costs.

At December 31, 2001, BLX had a 3-year \$124.0 million revolving credit facility (BLX Credit Facility). As the controlling shareholder of BLX, the Company has provided an unconditional guaranty to the BLX Credit Facility lenders in an amount of up to 50% of the total obligations (consisting of principal, accrued interest and other fees) of BLX on the line of credit. The amount guaranteed by the Company at December 31, 2001 was \$51.4 million. This guaranty can be called by the lenders only in the event of a default by BLX. BLX was in compliance with the terms of the BLX Credit Facility at December 31, 2001.

BLX is the nation's second largest government guaranteed lender utilizing the Small Business Administration's 7(a) Guaranteed Loan Program. BLX has offices in 32 cities and is headquartered in New York, NY.

During the second quarter of 2000, the Company began an initiative to invest in and strategically partner with select private equity funds focused on venture capital investments. The strategy for these fund investments is to provide solid investment returns and build strategic relationships with the fund managers and their portfolio companies. The Company believes that it will have opportunities to co-invest with the funds as well as finance their portfolio companies as they mature.

The Company believes that the fund investment strategy is an effective means of participating in private equity investing through a diverse pooled investment portfolio. The fund concept allows the Company to participate in a pooled investment return without exposure to the risk of any single investment. Since the beginning of 2000, the Company has committed a total of \$44.5 million to eight private equity funds. The Company funded \$4.4 million and \$7.0 million of these commitments during the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2000, respectively.

Commercial Real Estate Finance

The commercial real estate finance portfolio, investment activity and yields as of and for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999 were as follows:

	(\$ in millions)	2001	2000	1999
Portfolio at value:				
CMBS				
	\$582.6	\$311.3	\$277.7	
Loans and other				
	151.9	194.2	242.3	
Total portfolio				
	\$734.5	\$505.5	\$520.0	
Investments funded				
	\$392.6	\$149.0	\$288.7	
Change in accrued or reinvested interest				
	\$2.7	\$1.1	\$2.8	
Repayments				
	\$30.7	\$24.3	\$50.8	
Sales				
	\$130.0	\$151.7	\$86.1	
Yield				

13.5% 13.1% 12.3%

During 1998, the Company reduced its commercial mortgage loan origination activity for its own portfolio due to declining interest rates and began to sell its loans to other lenders. Then, beginning in the fourth quarter of 1998, the Company began to take advantage of a unique market opportunity to acquire non-investment grade CMBS at significant discounts from the face amount of the bonds. Turmoil in the capital markets at that time created a lack of liquidity for the traditional buyers of non-investment grade bonds. As a result, yields on these collateralized bonds increased, thus providing an attractive investment opportunity. The Company believes that CMBS is an attractive asset class because of the yields that can be earned on a security that is secured by commercial mortgage loans, and ultimately commercial properties. The Company plans to continue its CMBS investment activity, however, in order to maintain a balanced portfolio, the Company expects that CMBS will continue to represent approximately 20% to 25% of total assets. The Company's CMBS investment activity level will be dependent upon its ability to invest in CMBS at attractive yields.

The non-investment grade CMBS bonds in which the Company invests are junior in priority for payment of principal to the more senior tranches of the related CMBS bond issuance. Cash flow from the underlying mortgages generally is allocated first to the senior tranches, with the most senior tranches having a priority right to the cash flow. Then, any remaining cash flow is allocated, generally, among the other tranches in order of their relative seniority. To the extent there are defaults and unrecoverable losses on the underlying mortgages resulting in reduced cash flows, the Company's most subordinate tranche will bear this loss first. At December 31, 2001, the Company's CMBS bonds were subordinate to 91% to 97% of the tranches of various CMBS bond issuances.

Given that the non-investment grade CMBS bonds in which the Company invests are junior in priority for payment of principal, the Company invests in these CMBS at an approximate discount of 50% from the face amount of the bonds. During 2001, the Company invested \$365.8 million in CMBS bonds with a face value of \$661.4 million and a weighted average yield to maturity of 14.0%. In 2001, the Company also purchased \$24.6 million in non-investment grade preferred shares related to a collateralized debt obligation issuance secured by CMBS and investment grade REIT bonds. The Company acts as the collateral disposition consultant for this issuance. During 2000 and 1999, the Company invested \$124.3 million and \$245.9 million in CMBS bonds, with a face amount of \$244.6 million and \$507.9 million, and a weighted average yield to maturity of 14.7% and 14.6%, respectively.

The underlying pools of mortgage loans that are collateral for the Company's new CMBS bond investments for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999 had respective underwritten loan to value (LTV) and underwritten debt service coverage ratios (DSCR) as follows:

Loan to Value Ranges (\$ in millions)	2001		2000		1999	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Less than 60%	\$1,259.7	15%	\$577.1	14%	\$813.7	11%
60-65%	941.6	11	402.8	10	439.6	6
65-70%	1,140.6	14	648.1	16	1,342.5	17
70-75%	2,400.4	29	1,450.9	36	2,396.0	31
75-80%	2,466.4	30	958.9	23	2,500.8	33
Greater than 80%	119.6	1	36.6	1	150.7	2
Total	\$8,328.3	100%	\$4,074.4	100%	\$7,643.3	100%

Weighted average LTV
 69.7% 70.2% 71.1%

	2001		2000		1999	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Debt Service Coverage(1)						
Ratio Ranges (\$ in millions)						
Less than 1.25	\$1,822.0	22%	\$1,232.0	30%	\$1,868.2	25%
1.26-1.50						
5,008.3 60 2,204.5 54 4,452.9 58						
1.51-1.75						
855.0 10 341.8 8 893.8 12						
1.76-2.00						
158.2 2 99.1 3 182.3 2						
Greater than 2.00						
484.8 6 197.0 5 246.1 3						
Total	\$8,328.3	100%	\$4,074.4	100%	\$7,643.3	100%

Weighted average DSCR
1.48 1.35 1.29

(1) Defined as annual net cash flow before debt service divided by annual debt service payments.

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As a part of the Company's strategy to maximize its return on equity capital, the Company sold CMBS bonds rated BB+, BB and BB- during 2001 and 2000 totaling \$124.5 million and \$98.7 million, respectively. These bonds had an effective yield of 10.3% and 11.5%, and were sold for \$126.8 million and \$102.5 million, respectively, resulting in realized gains on the sales. In addition, in February 2002, the Company completed the sale of \$122.6 million of CMBS bonds rated BB+, BB and BB- that were purchased during 2001, 2000 and 1999. The sale of these lower-yielding bonds increased the Company's overall liquidity.

The effective yield on the Company's CMBS portfolio at December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999 was 14.8%, 15.4% and 14.6%, respectively. The yield on the CMBS portfolio at any point in time will vary depending on the concentration of lower yielding BB+, BB and BB- securities held in the portfolio. At December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999, the unamortized discount related to the CMBS portfolio was \$611.9 million, \$364.9 million and \$291.5 million, respectively. At December 31, 2001, the CMBS bonds owned by the Company were secured by approximately 3,800 commercial mortgage loans with a total outstanding principal balance of \$20.5 billion.

The Company has been liquidating much of its whole commercial mortgage loan portfolio so that it can redeploy the proceeds into higher yielding assets. For the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999, the Company sold \$5.5 million, \$53.0 million and \$86.1 million, respectively, of commercial mortgage loans. At December 31, 2001, the Company's whole commercial real estate loan portfolio had been reduced to \$79.6 million from \$106.4 million at December 31, 2000.

Other Assets and Other Liabilities

Because the Company invests in BB+, BB and BB- CMBS bonds, which are purchased at prices that are based on the 10-year Treasury rate, the Company has entered into transactions with a financial institution to hedge against movement in Treasury rates on certain of these CMBS bonds. These transactions involved the Company receiving the proceeds from the sale of borrowed Treasury securities, with the obligation to replenish the borrowed Treasury securities at a later date based on the then current market price. The Company recorded the proceeds of the sale of the borrowed Treasury securities of \$48.5 million as an other asset, and the related obligation to replenish the borrowed Treasury securities of \$47.3 million, which represents the fair value of the obligation, as an other liability at December 31, 2001. The Company recorded the difference between the sales proceeds and the related obligation of \$1.2 million as unrealized appreciation in 2001.

Expenses

Interest

65,104 57,412 7,692 13% 57,412 34,860 22,552 65%

Employee

29,656 26,025 3,631 14% 26,025 22,889 3,136 14%

Administrative

15,299 15,435 (136) (1%) 15,435 12,350 3,085 25%

Total operating expenses

110,059 98,872 11,187 11% 98,872 70,099 28,773 41%

Net operating income before net realized and unrealized gains

179,051 112,717 66,334 59% 112,717 71,041 41,676 59%

Net Realized and Unrealized Gains

Net realized gains

661 15,523 (14,862) (96%) 15,523 25,391 (9,868) (39%)

Net unrealized gains

20,603 14,861 5,742 39% 14,861 2,138 12,723 595%

Total net realized and unrealized gains

21,264 30,384 (9,120) (30%) 30,384 27,529 2,855 10%

Income before income taxes

200,315 143,101 57,214 40% 143,101 98,570 44,531 45%

Income tax benefit

412 412 %

Weighted average shares outstanding diluted
93,003 73,472 19,531 27% 73,472 60,044 13,428 22%

Net increase in net assets resulting from operations (NIA) results from total interest and related portfolio income earned, less total expenses incurred in the operations of the Company, plus net realized and unrealized gains or losses.

Total interest and related portfolio income includes interest income, premiums from loan dispositions and fees and other income.

The increase in interest income earned results primarily from continued growth of the Company's investment portfolio and the Company's focus on increasing its overall portfolio yield. The Company's investment portfolio, excluding non-interest bearing equity interests in portfolio companies, increased by 25% to \$1,842.4 million at December 31, 2001 from \$1,471.8 million at December 31, 2000, and increased by 29% during 2000 from \$1,141.2 million at December 31, 1999. The weighted average yield on the interest-bearing investments in the portfolio at December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999 was as follows:

Included in net premiums from loan dispositions are premiums from loan sales and premiums received on the early repayment of loans. Premiums from loan sales were \$0.5 million, \$13.3 million and \$10.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively. This premium income for 2000 and 1999 was higher primarily due to the loan sale activities of Allied Capital Express prior to its merger with BLX.

Prepayment premiums were \$2.0 million, \$2.8 million and \$3.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively. While the scheduled maturities of private finance and commercial real estate loans range from five to ten years, it is not unusual for the Company's borrowers to refinance or pay off their debts to the Company ahead of schedule. Because the Company seeks to finance primarily seasoned, performing companies, such companies at times can secure lower cost financing as their balance sheets strengthen, or as more favorable interest rates become available. Therefore, the Company generally structures its loans to require a prepayment premium for the first three to five years of the loan.

Fees and other income primarily include fees related to financial structuring, diligence, management services to portfolio companies, guaranties and other advisory services. The Company generates fee income for the transaction services and management services that it provides. As a BDC, the Company is required to make significant managerial assistance available to the companies in its investment portfolio.

Fees and other income for the year ended December 31, 2001 primarily included fees of \$15.5 million related to structuring and diligence, fees of \$16.6 million related to transaction services provided to portfolio companies, and fees of \$13.1 million related to management services provided to portfolio companies, other advisory services and guaranty fees. Fees and other income for the years ended December 31, 2000 and 1999 primarily included structuring and diligence fees of \$6.0 million and \$0.3 million, respectively, and management services and advisory fees of \$3.1 million and \$3.2 million, respectively. Fees and other income are generally related to specific transactions or services, and therefore may vary substantially from period to period. Points or loan origination fees that represent yield enhancement on a loan are capitalized and amortized into interest income over the life of the loan.

Operating expenses include interest, employee and administrative expenses. The Company's single largest expense is interest on indebtedness. The fluctuations in interest expense during 2001, 2000 and 1999 are attributable to changes in the level of borrowings by the Company and the related interest rate charged thereon. The Company's borrowing activity and weighted average interest cost, including related fees and expenses, were as follows:

	2001	2000	1999
	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>1999</u>
(\$ in millions)			
Total outstanding debt	\$ 1,020.8	\$ 786.6	\$ 592.9
Average outstanding debt			
\$847.1 \$707.4 \$461.5			
Weighted average cost			
7.0% 8.3% 7.9%			
BDC asset coverage*			
245% 245% 228%			

* As a BDC, the Company is generally required to maintain a ratio of 200% of total assets to total borrowings.

Employee expenses include salaries and employee benefits. The increases in salaries and employee benefits for the periods presented reflect wage increases and the experience level of employees hired. Total employees were 97, 97 and 129 at December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively. As part of the recapitalization of Allied Capital Express discussed above, 37 employees of the Company were transferred to BLX at the end of 2000. Expenses related to these employees are reflected in employee expense for the years ended December 31, 2000 and 1999.

Administrative expenses include the leases for the Company's headquarters in Washington, DC and its regional offices, travel costs, stock record expenses, directors' fees, legal and accounting fees and various other expenses. Administrative expenses for the years ended December 31, 2000 and 1999 included expenses related to Allied Capital Express regional offices. The cost of these regional offices was transferred to BLX at the beginning of 2001. For the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999, employee and administrative costs as a percentage of total interest and related portfolio income less interest expense plus net realized and unrealized gains was 18%, 19% and 21%, respectively.

Net realized gains resulted from the sale of equity securities associated with certain private finance investments and the realization of unamortized discount resulting from the sale and early repayment of private finance loans, commercial mortgage loans and CMBS, offset by losses on investments. Net realized and unrealized gains for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999 were as follows:

(in millions)	2001	2000	1999
Realized gains	\$ 10.1	\$ 28.6	\$ 31.5
Realized losses (9.4) (13.1) (6.1)			
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<hr/>			
Net realized gains \$0.7 \$15.5 \$25.4			
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<hr/>			
Net unrealized gains \$20.6 \$14.9 \$2.1			
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Realized gains during 2001 primarily resulted from transactions involving three private finance portfolio companies-FTI Consulting, Inc. (\$4.6 million), SunSource Inc. (\$2.5 million), and Southwest PCS, LLC (\$0.8 million), and the sale of CMBS (\$1.7 million). The Company reversed previously recorded unrealized appreciation of \$6.5 million when these gains were realized in 2001. Realized gains during 2000 and 1999 resulted primarily from transactions involving eight and six portfolio companies, respectively, and the Company reversed previously recorded unrealized appreciation of \$7.5 million and \$14.6 million, respectively, when these gains were realized.

Realized losses in 2001, 2000 and 1999 represented 0.4%, 0.7% and 0.5% of the Company's total assets, respectively. Realized losses during 2001 resulted primarily from three private finance portfolio investments-Pico Products, Inc. (\$2.9 million), Allied Office Products, Inc. (\$2.5 million), and Genesis Worldwide, Inc. (\$1.1 million), and the continued liquidation of the Company's whole loan commercial real estate portfolio. Losses realized in 2001 had been recognized in NIA over time as unrealized depreciation when the Company determined that the respective portfolio security's value had become impaired. Thus, the Company reversed previously recorded unrealized depreciation totaling \$8.9 million, \$12.0 million and \$5.4 million when the related losses were realized in 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively.

As discussed in the private finance section above, investment activity for 2001 was at a slower pace than prior years. This lower level of activity is reflected in the lower amount of net realized gains in 2001 as compared to 2000 and 1999.

The Company, as a BDC, invests primarily in illiquid securities including the debt and equity of private companies and non-investment grade CMBS. The Company's investments generally take many months to complete. The structure of each debt and equity security is specifically negotiated and includes many terms governing interest rate, repayment terms,

prepayment penalties, financial covenants, operating covenants, ownership parameters, dilution parameters, liquidation preferences, voting rights, and put or call rights. The Company's investments are generally subject to restrictions on resale and generally have no established trading market. The Company values its securities at fair value as determined in good faith by the Company's Board of Directors in accordance with the Company's valuation policy. The Company determines fair value to be the amount for which an investment could be exchanged in an orderly disposition over a reasonable period of time between willing parties other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The Company's valuation policy considers the fact that privately negotiated securities increase in value over a long period of time, that the Company does not intend to trade the securities, and that no ready market exists. The Company's valuation policy is intended to provide a consistent, conservative basis for establishing the fair value of the portfolio. Unlike banks, the Company is not permitted to provide a general reserve for anticipated loan losses. Instead, the Company must value each individual investment on a quarterly basis. The Company will record unrealized depreciation on investments when it believes that an asset has been impaired and full collection for the loan or realization of an equity security is doubtful. Conversely, the Company will record unrealized appreciation if it has a clear indication that the underlying portfolio company has appreciated in value and, therefore, the Company's security has also appreciated in value. Under its valuation policy, the Company does not consider temporary changes in the capital markets, such as interest rate movements or changes in the public equity markets, in order to determine whether an investment in a private company has been impaired or whether such an investment has increased in value. The value of investments in public securities is determined using quoted market prices, discounted for illiquidity or restrictions on resale.

During 2001, the Company increased the value of its equity investment in BLX by \$15.5 million and recorded unrealized appreciation. The Company also increased the value of its investment in Wyo-Tech Acquisition Corporation by \$37.0 million. In addition to BLX and Wyo-Tech, the Company increased the value of other portfolio investments by a total of \$32.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2001. These companies increased in value because of their continued positive performance and valuation data that would indicate that a valuation increase was necessary.

During the year ended December 31, 2001, the Company decreased the value of and recorded unrealized depreciation on its investments in Startec Global Communications Corporation by \$14.9 million, Galaxy American Communications, LLC by \$10.4 million, Schwinn Holdings Corporation by \$8.8 million, Avborne, Inc. by \$8.4 million and NETtel Communications, Inc. by \$7.0 million. In addition, the Company recorded a net decrease in the value of other portfolio investments by a total of \$18.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2001.

The Company employs a standard grading system for the entire portfolio. Grade 1 is used for those investments from which a capital gain is expected. Grade 2 is used for investments performing in accordance with plan. Grade 3 is used for investments that require closer monitoring; however, no loss of interest or principal is expected. Grade 4 is used for investments for which some loss of contractually due interest is expected, but no loss of principal is expected. Grade 5 is used for investments for which some loss of principal is expected and the investment is written down to net realizable value.

At December 31, 2001 and 2000, the Company's portfolio was graded as follows:

Grade (\$ in millions)	2001		2000	
	Portfolio at Value	Percentage of Total Portfolio	Portfolio at Value	Percentage of Total Portfolio
1	\$603.3	25.9%	\$208.3	11.7%
2	1,553.8	66.7	1,461.7	81.7
3	79.5	3.4	15.4	0.9
4	44.5	1.9	76.0	4.2
5	48.5	2.1	26.6	1.5
	\$2,329.6	100.0%	\$1,778.0	100.0%

Total Grade 4 and 5 assets as a percentage of the total portfolio at value at December 31, 2001 and 2000 were 4.0% and 5.7%, respectively. The Company expects that a certain number of portfolio companies will be in the Grade 4 or 5 category from time to time. Part of the business of private finance is working with troubled portfolio companies to improve their businesses and protect the Company's investment. The number of portfolio companies and related investment amounts included in Grade 4 and 5 may fluctuate significantly from period to period as the Company helps these companies work through their problems. The Company continues to follow its historical practices of working with a troubled portfolio company in order to recover the maximum amount of the Company's investment, but records unrealized depreciation for the expected amount of the potential loss when such exposure is identified.

For the total investment portfolio, loans greater than 90 days delinquent were \$39.1 million at value at December 31, 2001, or 1.7% of the total portfolio. Included in this category are loans valued at \$14.1 million that were secured by commercial real estate. Loans greater than 90 days delinquent at December 31, 2000 were \$57.3 million at value, or 3.2% of the total portfolio, which included \$14.1 million that were secured by commercial real estate. Loans greater than 120 days delinquent generally do not accrue interest. As a provider of long-term privately negotiated investment capital, it is not atypical to defer payment of principal or interest from time to time. As

a result, the amount of the portfolio that is greater than 90 days delinquent may vary from quarter to quarter. The terms of the private finance agreements frequently provide an opportunity for portfolio companies to restructure their debt and equity capital. During such restructuring, the Company may not receive or accrue interest or dividend payments. The investment portfolio is priced to provide current returns for shareholders assuming that a portion of the portfolio at any time may not be accruing interest currently. The Company also prices its investments for a total return including interest or dividends plus capital gains from the sale of equity securities. Therefore, the amount of loans greater than 90 days delinquent is not necessarily an indication of future principal loss or loss of anticipated investment return. The Company's portfolio grading system is used as a means to assess loss of investment return (Grade 4 assets) or loss of investment principal (Grade 5 assets).

At December 31, 2001 and 2000, 0.42% and 0.38%, respectively, of the loans in the underlying collateral pool for the Company's CMBS portfolio were over 30 days delinquent. The Company closely monitors the performance of all of the loans in the underlying collateral pools securing its CMBS investments. The Company believes that the

current performance of the underlying loans would not require an adjustment to its yield assumptions, but these assumptions will continue to be monitored and adjusted in the future, if necessary.

The Company has elected to be taxed as a regulated investment company (RIC) under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (Code). As long as the Company qualifies as a RIC, the Company is not taxed on its investment company taxable income or realized capital gains, to the extent that such income or gains are distributed, or deemed to be distributed, to shareholders on a timely basis. Annual tax distributions may differ from NIA for the fiscal year due to timing differences in the recognition of income and expenses, returns of capital and net unrealized appreciation or depreciation, which are not included in taxable income.

In order to maintain its RIC status, the Company must, in general, (1) continue to qualify as a BDC; (2) derive at least 90% of its gross income from dividends, interest, gains from the sale of securities and other specified types of income; (3) meet investment diversification requirements as defined in the Code; and (4) distribute annually to shareholders at least 90% of its investment company taxable income as defined in the Code. The Company intends to take all steps necessary to continue to meet the RIC qualifications. However, there can be no assurance that the Company will continue to qualify for such treatment in future years.

All per share amounts included in management s discussion and analysis have been computed using the weighted average shares used to compute diluted earnings per share, which were 93.0 million, 73.5 million and 60.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively. The increases in the weighted average shares reflect the issuance of new shares.

FINANCIAL CONDITION, LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Cash and Cash Equivalents

At December 31, 2001, the Company had \$0.9 million in cash and cash equivalents. The Company invests otherwise uninvested cash in U.S. government-or agency-issued or guaranteed securities that are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, or in high quality, short-term repurchase agreements fully collateralized by such securities. The Company s objective is to manage to a low cash balance and fund new originations with its revolving line of credit.

-
-
-
-
- (1) The annual interest cost includes the cost of commitment fees and other facility fees.
 - (2) The annual portfolio return to cover interest payments is calculated as the December 31, 2001 annualized cost of debt per class of financing divided by total assets at December 31, 2001.

Unsecured Long-Term Notes. The Company has issued long-term debt to institutional lenders, primarily insurance companies. The notes have five- or seven-year maturities, with maturity dates beginning in 2003. The notes require payment of interest only semi-annually, and all principal is due upon maturity.

On October 30, 2001, the Company issued \$150 million of five-year unsecured long-term debt, financed primarily by insurance companies. The five-year notes were priced at 7.16% and have substantially the same terms as the Company's existing unsecured long-term notes.

SBA Debentures. The Company, through its SBIC subsidiary, has debentures payable to the SBA with terms of ten years. The notes require payment of interest only semi-annually, and all principal is due upon maturity. Under the SBIC program, the Company may borrow up to \$111.7 million from the SBA. At December 31, 2001, the Company had a commitment to borrow up to an additional \$7.3 million above the amount outstanding from the SBA. The commitment expires on September 30, 2005.

Auction Rate Reset Note. The Company has an Auction Rate Reset Senior Note Series A that matures on December 2, 2002 and bears interest at the three-month London Inter-Bank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus 1.75%, which adjusts quarterly. Interest is due quarterly, and the Company, at its option, may pay or defer and capitalize such interest payments. The amount outstanding on the note will increase as interest due is deferred and capitalized. As a means to repay the note, the Company has entered into an agreement to issue \$81.9 million of debt, equity or other securities in one or more public or private transactions, or prepay the Auction Rate Reset Note, on or before August 31, 2002. If the note is prepaid, the Company will pay a fee equal to 0.5% of the aggregate amount of the note outstanding.

Revolving Line of Credit. As of December 31, 2001, the Company has a \$497.5 million unsecured revolving line of credit that expires in August 2003, with the right to extend maturity for one additional year at the Company's sole option under substantially similar terms. This facility may be expanded up to \$600 million. The credit facility bears interest at a rate equal to (i) the one-month LIBOR plus 1.25% or (ii) the higher of (a) the Bank of America, N.A. prime rate or (b) the Federal Funds rate plus 0.50%. The credit facility requires monthly payments of interest, and all principal is due upon maturity.

Equity Capital and Dividends

The Company raises debt and equity capital for continued investment in its portfolio. Because the Company is a RIC, it distributes its income and requires external capital for growth. Because the Company is a BDC, it is limited in the amount of debt capital it may use to fund its growth, since it is generally required to maintain a ratio of 200% of total assets to total borrowings, or approximately a 1 to 1 debt to equity capital ratio.

To support its growth during the year ended December 31, 2001, the Company raised \$286.9 million in new equity capital through the sale of shares from its shelf registration statement. The Company issues equity from time to time when it has a clear use of proceeds for attractive investment opportunities. Historically, this process has enabled the Company to raise equity on an accretive basis for existing shareholders. In addition, the Company raised \$11.5 million in new equity capital through the issuance of shares in the acquisition of one portfolio investment and through the dividend reinvestment plan. At December 31, 2001, total shareholders' equity had increased to \$1,352.1 million.

The Company's Board of Directors reviews the dividend quarterly, and may adjust the quarterly dividend throughout the year as the Company's earnings momentum builds. For the first, second, third and fourth quarter of 2001, the Board declared a \$0.49, \$0.50, \$0.51 and \$0.51 per common share dividend, respectively. For the first quarter of 2002, the Board declared a dividend of \$0.53 per common share. Dividends are paid from the Company's taxable income.

As a result of growth in ordinary taxable income combined with the increased size and diversity of the Company's portfolio and its projected future capital gains, the Company's Board of Directors will continue to evaluate whether to retain or distribute capital gains as they occur. The Company's dividend policy allows the Company to continue to distribute some capital gains, but will also allow the Company to retain gains that exceed a normal capital gains distribution level, and therefore avoid any unusual spike in dividends in any one year. The dividend policy also enables the Board of Directors to selectively retain gains to support future growth.

The Company plans to maintain a strategy of financing its operations, dividend requirements and future investments with cash from operations, through borrowings under short- or long-term credit facilities or other debt securities, through asset sales, or through the sale or issuance of new equity capital. The Company maintains a matched-funding philosophy that focuses on matching the estimated maturities of its loan and investment portfolio to the estimated maturities of its borrowings. The Company uses its short-term credit facilities as a means to bridge to long-term financing, which may or may not result in temporary differences in the matching of estimated maturities. The Company evaluates its interest rate exposure on an ongoing basis. To the extent deemed necessary, the Company may hedge variable and short-term interest rate exposure through interest rate swaps or other techniques. At December 31, 2001, the Company's debt to equity ratio was 0.75 to 1 and weighted average cost of funds was 7.0%. There are no significant maturities of long-term debt until 2003. The Company believes that it has access to capital sufficient to fund its ongoing investment and operating activities, and from which to pay dividends.

Recent Developments

On April 10, 2002, the Company announced that it had entered into a definitive agreement with Corinthian Colleges, Inc. to sell Wyoming Technical Institute for approximately \$85 million in cash, subject to customary closing conditions including certain regulatory and accrediting body approvals and subject to certain working capital and net equity adjustments. The transaction is expected to close on July 1, 2002. Allied Capital acquired Wyoming Technical in December 1998. Allied Capital owns 91% of Wyoming Technical and has a current cost basis of \$16.4 million for its investment.

SENIOR SECURITIES

Information about our senior securities is shown in the following tables as of the fiscal year ended December 31, unless otherwise noted. The indicates information which the Commission expressly does not require to be disclosed for certain types of senior securities.

Class and Year	Total Amount Outstanding Exclusive of Treasury Securities(1)	Asset Coverage Per Unit(2)	Involuntary Liquidating Preference Per Unit(3)	Average Market Value Per Unit(4)
Unsecured Long-term Notes Payable				
1992				
\$0 \$0 \$	N/A			
1993				
0 0	N/A			
1994				
0 0	N/A			
1995				
0 0	N/A			
1996				
0 0	N/A			
1997				
0 0	N/A			
1998				
180,000,000 2,734	N/A			
1999				
419,000,000 2,283	N/A			
2000				
544,000,000 2,445	N/A			
2001				
694,000,000 2,453	N/ASBA Debentures(5)			
1992				
\$49,800,000 \$5,789 \$	N/A			
1993				
49,800,000 6,013	N/A			
1994				
54,800,000 3,695	N/A			
1995				
61,300,000 2,868	N/A			
1996				
61,300,000 2,485	N/A			
1997				
54,300,000 2,215	N/A			
1998				
47,650,000 2,734	N/A			
1999				
62,650,000 2,283	N/A			
2000				
78,350,000 2,445	N/A			
2001				
94,500,000 2,453	N/Auction Rate Reset			
Note				
1992				
\$0 \$0 \$	N/A			
1993				

0 0	N/A	
1994		
0 0	N/A	
1995		
0 0	N/A	
1996		
0 0	N/A	
1997		
0 0	N/A	
1998		
0 0	N/A	
1999		
0 0	N/A	
2000		
76,598,000	2,445	N/A
2001		
81,856,000	2,453	N/A

Class and Year	Total Amount Outstanding Exclusive of Treasury Securities(1)	Asset Coverage Per Unit(2)	Involuntary Liquidating Preference Per Unit(3)	Average Market Value Per Unit(4)
Overseas Private Investment Corporation Loan				
1992	\$0 \$0 \$			N/A
1993	0 0			N/A
1994	0 0			N/A
1995	0 0			N/A
1996	8,700,000 2,485			N/A
1997	8,700,000 2,215			N/A
1998	5,700,000 2,734			N/A
1999	5,700,000 2,283			N/A
2000	5,700,000 2,445			N/A
2001	5,700,000 2,453			N/A
Revolving Lines of Credit				
1992	\$0 \$0 \$			N/A
1993	0 0			N/A
1994	32,226,000 3,695			N/A
1995	20,414,000 2,868			N/A
1996	45,099,000 2,485			N/A
1997	38,842,000 2,215			N/A
1998	95,000,000 2,734			N/A
1999	82,000,000 2,283			N/A
2000	82,000,000 2,445			N/A
2001	144,750,000 2,453			N/A
Master Repurchase Agreement and Master Loan and Security Agreement				
1992	\$0 \$0 \$			N/A
1993	0 0			N/A
1994	23,210,000 3,695			N/A

1995			
0	0		N/A
1996			
85,775,000	2,485		N/A
1997			
225,821,000	2,215		N/A
1998			
6,000,000	2,734		N/A
1999			
23,500,000	2,283		N/A
2000			
0	0		N/A
2001			
0	0		N/A

Class and Year	Total Amount Outstanding Exclusive of Treasury Securities(1)	Asset Coverage Per Unit(2)	Involuntary Liquidating Preference Per Unit(3)	Average Market Value Per Unit(4)
Senior Note Payable(6)				
1992				
\$20,000,000	\$5,789	\$	N/A	
1993				
20,000,000	6,013		N/A	
1994				
20,000,000	3,695		N/A	
1995				
20,000,000	2,868		N/A	
1996				
20,000,000	2,485		N/A	
1997				
20,000,000	2,215		N/A	
1998				
0	0		N/A	
1999				
0	0		N/A	
2000				
0	0		N/A	
2001				
0	0		N/A	
Bonds Payable				
1992				
\$0	\$0	\$	N/A	
1993				
0	0		N/A	
1994				
0	0		N/A	
1995				
98,625,000	2,868		N/A	
1996				
54,123,000	2,485		N/A	
1997				
0	0		N/A	
1998				
0	0		N/A	
1999				
0	0		N/A	
2000				
0	0		N/A	
2001				
0	0		N/A	
Redeemable Cumulative Preferred Stock(5)				
1992				
\$1,000,000	\$526	\$100	N/A	
1993				
1,000,000	546	100	N/A	
1994				
1,000,000	351	100	N/A	
1995				
1,000,000	277	100	N/A	
1996				
1,000,000	242	100	N/A	

1997	1,000,000	217	100	N/A
1998	1,000,000	267	100	N/A
1999	1,000,000	225	100	N/A
2000	1,000,000	242	100	N/A
2001	1,000,000	244	100	N/A Non-Redeemable
Cumulative Preferred Stock(5)				
1992	\$6,000,000	\$526	\$100	N/A
1993	6,000,000	546	100	N/A
1994	6,000,000	351	100	N/A
1995	6,000,000	277	100	N/A
1996	6,000,000	242	100	N/A
1997	6,000,000	217	100	N/A
1998	6,000,000	267	100	N/A
1999	6,000,000	225	100	N/A
2000	6,000,000	242	100	N/A
2001	6,000,000	244	100	N/A

- (1) Total amount of each class of senior securities outstanding at the end of the period presented.
- (2) The asset coverage ratio for a class of senior securities representing indebtedness is calculated as the Company's consolidated total assets, less all liabilities and indebtedness not represented by senior securities, divided by senior securities representing indebtedness. This asset coverage ratio is multiplied by \$1,000 to determine the Asset Coverage Per Unit. The asset coverage ratio for a class of senior securities that is preferred stock is calculated as the Company's consolidated total assets, less all liabilities and indebtedness not represented by senior securities, divided by senior securities representing indebtedness, plus the involuntary liquidation preference of the preferred stock (see footnote 3). The Asset Coverage Per Unit for preferred stock is expressed in terms of dollar amounts per share.
- (3) The amount to which such class of senior security would be entitled upon the involuntary liquidation of the issuer in preference to any security junior to it.
- (4) Not applicable, as senior securities are not registered for public trading.
- (5) Issued by the Company's SBIC subsidiary to the SBA. These categories of senior securities are not subject to the asset coverage requirements of the 1940 Act. See Certain Government Regulations SBA Regulations.
- (6) The Company was the obligor on \$15 million of the senior notes. The Company's SBIC subsidiary was the obligor on the remaining \$5 million, which is not subject to the asset coverage requirements of the 1940 Act.

BUSINESS

As a business development company, we provide long-term debt and equity investment capital to support the expansion of growing businesses in a variety of industries and in diverse geographic locations. We have been investing in growing businesses for over 40 years and have financed thousands of private companies nationwide. Today, our investment and lending activity is focused in two areas:

Private finance and

Commercial real estate finance, or the investment in non-investment grade commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS).

Our investment portfolio consists primarily of long-term unsecured loans with equity features, equity investments in middle market companies, which may or may not constitute a controlling equity interest, commercial mortgage-backed securities, and commercial mortgage loans. At December 31, 2001, our investment portfolio totaled \$2.3 billion. Our investment objective is to achieve current income and capital gains.

Private Finance

We participate in the private capital markets nationwide by providing privately negotiated long-term debt and equity investment capital. Our private finance investment activity is generally focused on providing junior capital, in the form of subordinated debt with equity features, such as warrants or options. In certain situations, we may also take a controlling equity position in a company. At December 31, 2001, 69% of the private finance portfolio consisted of loans and debt securities, and 31% consisted of equity securities. Our nationwide private finance portfolio includes investments in a wide variety of industries, including non-durable consumer products, business services, financial services, light industrial products, retail, education, telecommunications and broadcasting and cable.

Capital providers for the finance of private companies can be generally categorized as shown in the diagram below:

Capital Provider

Banks Commercial
Finance Companies Private
Placement/ High Yield
Private Mezzanine Funds
Allied Capital Private
Equity Funds

Primary

Business

Focus Senior, short- term
debt Asset-based
lending Large
credits
(private
> \$50 mm)
(public
> \$150 mm) Unsecured
long- term debt with
warrants

Preferred and common

equity Unsecured long-term debt with warrants

Preferred and common equity Equity

Typical Pricing

Spectrum* LIBOR+

[graphic of arrow stretching between LIBOR+ and 30%+]
30%+

* Based on market experience of our marketing and investment professionals.

Banks are primarily focused on providing senior secured and unsecured short-term debt. They typically do not provide meaningful long-term unsecured loans. Commercial finance companies are primarily focused on providing senior secured long-term debt. The private placement and high-yield debt markets are focused primarily on very large financing transactions, typically in excess of the financings we do. We generally do not

compete with banks, commercial finance companies, or the private placement/high yield market. Instead, we compete directly with the private mezzanine sector of the private capital market. Private mezzanine funds are also focused on providing unsecured long-term debt to private companies for the types of transactions discussed above. We believe that we have key structural and operational advantages when compared to private mezzanine funds.

Our scale of operations, equity capital base, and successful track record as a private finance investor has enabled us to borrow long-term capital to leverage our returns on our common equity. Therefore, our access to debt capital reduces our total cost of capital. In many cases, a private mezzanine fund is unable to access the debt capital markets, and therefore must achieve an unleveraged equity return for their investors. Our lower cost of capital gives us a pricing advantage when competing for new investments. In addition, the perpetual nature of our corporate structure enables us to be a better long-term partner for our portfolio companies than a traditional mezzanine fund, which typically has a finite life.

When assessing a prospective investment, we look for companies with certain characteristics, which may or may not include market leadership in a niche, critical mass and longevity, and a sustainable cash flow. We also look for companies that, because of their industry and business plan, can demonstrate minimal vulnerability to changes in economic cycles. Since our investments are primarily unsecured in nature, when investing debt capital, we look for companies in industries that are less cyclical, cash flow intensive, and can demonstrate a high return on their invested capital. When our investments are equity-focused, we look for companies where the potential for high growth exists. We generally do not target companies in industries where businesses tend to be vulnerable to changes in economic cycles, are capital intensive, have low returns on their invested capital and have little growth potential. We generally target and do not target the following industries, though we will consider investments in any industry if the prospective company demonstrates unique characteristics that make it an attractive investment opportunity:

Industries Targeted

Less Cyclical/Cash Flow Intensive/ High Return on Capital

Consumer products
Business services
Financial services
Light industrial products
Broadcasting/Cable

Industries Not Targeted

Cyclical/Capital Intensive/ Low Return on Capital

Heavy equipment
Natural resources
Commodity retail
Low value-add distribution
Agriculture
Transportation

Over our 40-year history, we have developed and maintained relationships with dozens of intermediaries including investment banks, mortgage brokers, financial services companies and private mezzanine and equity sponsors through

which we source investment opportunities. Through these relationships, especially those with equity sponsors, we have been able to strengthen our position as a long-term investor. For the transactions in which we have provided debt capital, an equity sponsor provides a reliable source of additional equity capital if the portfolio company requires additional financing. Private equity sponsors also help us confirm our own due diligence findings when assessing a new investment opportunity, and they provide assistance and leadership to the portfolio company's management team throughout our investment period.

Our private financing is generally used to fund growth, buyouts, acquisitions, recapitalizations, note purchases, and bridge financings. We generally invest in private companies though, from time to time, we may invest in public companies that lack access to public capital or whose securities may not be marginable. We target two types of companies when seeking new investments. The first type of company we seek is a market leader in a stable industry that has demonstrated over many years of operations that it can successfully achieve its business plan and thereby achieve our investment objective. The second type of company we seek is an emerging company in a growing industry that is positioned for significant growth. We have spent over 40 years refining our highly selective investment discipline, which is founded on seeking investments in companies that have key characteristics and that operate in specific industries.

Our private finance mezzanine investing activities target a market niche between the senior debt financing provided by traditional lenders, such as banks, commercial finance companies and insurance companies, and the equity capital provided by private equity investors. Our private finance mezzanine investments are generally structured as an unsecured, subordinated loan that carries a relatively high contractual fixed interest rate generally ranging from 12% to 18%, to provide interest income. The loans generally have interest-only payments in the early years and payments of both principal and interest in the later years, with maturities of five to ten years. The debt instruments also have restrictive covenants that protect our interests in the transaction. Approximately 98% of the loans and debt securities in the private finance portfolio have fixed rates of interest. Our private finance mezzanine investments may include equity features, such as warrants or options to buy a minority interest in the portfolio company. The warrants we receive with our debt securities generally require only a minimal cost to exercise, and thus as the portfolio company appreciates in value, we achieve additional investment return from this equity interest. We seek to achieve additional investment returns of up to 10% from the appreciation and sale of our warrants. We target a total return of 18% to 25% for our private finance mezzanine investments. The typical private finance structure focuses, first, on the protection of our investment principal and then on investment return.

Generally, our warrants expire five years after the related debt is repaid. The warrants typically include registration rights, which allow us to sell the securities if the portfolio company completes a public offering. In most cases, the warrants also have a put option that requires that the borrower repurchase our equity position after a specified period of time at a formula price or at its fair market value. Most of the gains we realize from our warrant portfolio arise as a result of the sale of the portfolio company to another business, or through a recapitalization. Historically, we have not been dependent on the public equity markets for the sale of our warrant positions. We may also acquire preferred or common equity in a company as a part of our private finance investing activities, particularly when we see a unique opportunity to profit from the growth of an emerging company. Preferred equity investments may be structured with a dividend yield, which would provide us with a current return. With respect to preferred or common equity investments, we target an investment return of 25% to 40%.

In addition to our private finance mezzanine investment activities, we may acquire more than 50% of the common stock of a company in a control buyout transaction. In addition to our common equity investment, we may also provide additional capital to the controlled portfolio company in the form of senior loans, subordinated debt or preferred stock. The types of companies that we would acquire through a control buyout transaction are the same types of companies that we would invest in through our other private finance

investing activities. In particular, we may see opportunities to acquire illiquid public companies and take them private. We intend to be selective about the companies in which we would acquire a controlling interest to ensure that we maintain a diversified portfolio with respect to industry types and geographic locations.

We generally structure our control investments such that we receive a current return through a combination of interest income on our senior loans and subordinated debt, dividends on our preferred and common stock, and management or transaction fees to compensate us for the managerial assistance that we provide to a portfolio company. For these types of investments, we target an overall investment return on control investments of 25% to 40%.

We fund new investments using cash, through the issuance of common equity, the reinvestment of previously accrued interest and dividends in debt and equity securities, or the current reinvestment of interest and dividend income through the receipt of a debt or equity security. From time to time, we may also opt to reinvest accrued interest receivable in a new debt or equity security, in lieu of receiving such interest in cash and funding a subsequent growth investment. When we acquire a controlling interest in a company, we may have the opportunity to acquire the company's equity with Allied Capital's common stock. The issuance of our stock as consideration provides us with the benefit of raising equity without having to access the public markets in an underwritten offering, including the added benefit of the elimination of any underwriter commissions.

As a BDC, we are required to make significant managerial assistance available to the companies in our investment portfolio. In addition to the interest and dividends received from our private finance investments, we will often generate additional fee income for the structuring, diligence, transaction and management services and guarantees we provide to our portfolio companies.

In addition to our primary private finance investment activity described above, since the second quarter of 2000 we have made commitments to invest in and strategically partner with select private equity funds focused on venture capital investments. In addition to the return we expect to achieve from these investments, we believe we can achieve strategic benefits from these funds, including technology expertise for private finance portfolio companies, co-investment opportunities and increased deal flow. We may make additional commitments to other such funds, but expect our total investment in this area to remain a small percentage of our total portfolio.

We hold a portion of our private finance investments in a wholly owned subsidiary, Allied Investment Corporation. Allied Investment is a BDC and is licensed and regulated by the Small Business Administration to operate as a small business investment company (SBIC). See Certain Government Regulations below for further information about SBIC regulation.

Commercial Real Estate Finance

Our commercial real estate investment activity is focused on the investment in non-investment grade commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS). As an investor, we believe that CMBS has attractive risk/return characteristics. The CMBS in which we invest are non-investment grade, which means that nationally recognized statistical rating organizations rate them below the top four investment-grade rating categories (i.e., AAA through BBB), and are sometimes referred to as junk bonds. Unlike most junk

bonds, which are typically unsecured debt instruments, the non-investment grade CMBS in which we invest are secured by commercial mortgage loans, which are, in turn, secured by commercial real estate. Our CMBS are fully collateralized by senior mortgage loans on commercial real estate properties where the loans, on average, were underwritten to achieve a loan to value ratio of 69.0%. We invest in CMBS on the initial issuance of the CMBS bond offering, and are able to underwrite and negotiate to acquire the securities at a significant discount from their face amount, generally resulting in an estimated yield to maturity ranging from 13% to 16%. We find the yields for CMBS attractive given their collateral protection.

We believe this risk/return dynamic exists in this market today because there are significant barriers to entry for a non-investment grade CMBS investor. First, non-investment grade CMBS are long-term investments and require long-term investment capital. Our capital structure, which is in excess of 50% equity capital, is well suited for this asset class. Second, when we purchase CMBS in an initial issuance, we re-underwrite every mortgage loan in the underlying collateral pool, and we meet with the issuer to discuss the nature and type of loans we will accept into the pool. We have significant commercial mortgage loan underwriting expertise, both in terms of the number of professionals we employ and the depth of their commercial real estate experience. Access to this type of expertise is another barrier to entry into this market.

As a non-investment grade CMBS investor, we recognize that non-investment grade bonds have a higher degree of risk than do investment-grade bonds. Non-investment grade securities are considered speculative, and their capacity to pay principal and interest in accordance with the terms of their issue is not ensured. They tend to be less liquid, may have a higher risk of default, and may be more difficult to value. We invest in non-investment grade CMBS represented by the BB to non-rated tranches of a CMBS issuance. The non-investment grade CMBS bonds in which the Company invest are junior in priority for payment of principal to the more senior tranches of the related CMBS bond issuance. Cash flow from the underlying mortgages generally is allocated first to the senior tranches, with the most senior tranches having a priority right to the cash flow. Then, any remaining cash flow is allocated generally, among the other tranches in order of their relative seniority. To the extent there are defaults and unrecoverable losses on the underlying mortgages resulting in reduced cash flows, the Company's most subordinate tranche will bear this loss first. At December 31, 2001, the Company's CMBS bonds were subordinate to 91% to 97% of the tranches of various CMBS bond issuances.

To mitigate the risks associated with a CMBS investment discussed above, we perform extensive due diligence prior to each investment in CMBS. The underwriting procedures and criteria used to underwrite each of the commercial mortgage loans in each collateral pool are described in detail below. We will only invest in CMBS when we believe, as a result of our underwriting procedures, that the underlying mortgage pool adequately secures our position. Our portfolio of CMBS is secured by approximately 3,800 commercial mortgage loans, secured by properties located in diverse geographic locations across the United States, and include a variety of property types such as retail, multi-family housing, office, and hospitality.

Our CMBS investing activity complements our private finance activity because it provides a steady stream of recurring interest income. In addition, given the depth of our commercial real estate experience and the extensive due diligence that we perform prior to an investment in CMBS, we may receive structuring and diligence fees upon the investment in CMBS bonds. These fees are separately negotiated for each transaction. In

order to maintain a balanced investment portfolio, we expect to limit our CMBS investment activity to approximately 20% to 25% of total assets.

Small Business Finance

On December 31, 2000, Allied Capital and BLC Financial Services, Inc. (BLC) completed a merger whereby Allied Capital acquired BLC. The effect of the merger was to create an independently managed, private portfolio company of Allied Capital to focus exclusively on small business lending, including the origination of SBA 7(a) loans. BLC changed its name to Business Loan Express, Inc. (BLX).

As part of this transaction, on December 28, 2000, we recapitalized our wholly owned small business lending subsidiary, Allied Capital SBLC Corporation, as an independently managed private portfolio company. Allied SBLC established a separate board of directors, and the employees and operations attributed to Allied Capital Express, including the online loan origination technology, were transferred to Allied SBLC. We restructured previous intercompany debt owed to us by Allied SBLC at the time of the recapitalization as \$74.5 million in subordinated debt now owed by the new portfolio company. Allied SBLC was subsequently merged into BLX and we received \$25.1 million in BLX preferred stock in exchange for our equity in Allied SBLC.

BLX is currently financed with a combination of senior and subordinated debt, and preferred and common equity. Allied Capital owns 94.9% of BLX. Allied Capital's investment in BLX is expected to generate interest income, dividends and fee income. In addition, we believe there is opportunity to add value to the new portfolio company and to position the investment for a future capital gain. The Company has entered into a management contract with BLX to provide management services. Our investment in BLX is included in our private finance portfolio.

BLX is a non-bank small business lender licensed as a participant in the SBA 7(a) Guaranteed Loan Program. BLX is headquartered in New York, NY and has offices in 32 cities nationwide. BLX is licensed by the SBA as a Small Business Lending Company (SBLC), and therefore, changes in the laws or regulations that govern SBLCs or the SBA 7(a) Guaranteed Loan Program could have a material impact on BLX or its operations.

Investment Advisory Services

We are a registered investment adviser, pursuant to the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, and have a wholly owned subsidiary that has an investment advisory agreement to manage a private investment fund. The revenue generated from this agreement is not material to the Company's operations.

Loan Sourcing

We have established a business development group within Allied Capital that actively sources new investment opportunities. We maintain a network of hundreds of relationships with investors, lenders and intermediaries including:

private mezzanine and equity investors;

investment banks;

business and mortgage brokers;

national retail financial services companies; and

banks, law firms and accountants.

We believe that our experience and reputation provide a competitive advantage in originating new investments. We have established an extensive network of investment referral relationships over our history.

Investment Approval and Underwriting Procedures

In assessing new investment opportunities, we maintain conservative credit standards based on our underwriting guidelines, a thorough due diligence process, and a centralized credit approval process requiring committee review, all of which are described below. The combination of conservative underwriting standards and our credit-oriented culture has resulted in a record of minimal realized losses.

Private Finance. We generally require that the companies in which we invest demonstrate strong market position, sales growth, positive cash flow, and profitability, as discussed above. We emphasize the quality of management, and seek experienced entrepreneurs with a management track record, relevant industry experience and a significant equity stake in the business. In a typical private financing, we thoroughly review, analyze and substantiate, through due diligence, the business plan and operations of the potential portfolio company. We perform financial due diligence, often with assistance of an accounting firm; perform operational due diligence, often with the assistance of an industry consultant; study the industry and competitive landscape; and conduct numerous reference checks with current and former employees, customers, suppliers and competitors. The typical private mezzanine finance transaction requires two to four months of diligence and structuring before funding occurs. The due diligence process is significantly longer for those transactions in which we take a control position or substantial equity stake in the company.

Private finance transactions are approved by an Investment Committee consisting of our most senior officers and chaired by our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. The private finance approval process benefits from the experience of the Investment Committee members and from the experience of our other investment professionals who together with the committee members, on average, have significant professional experience. For every transaction of \$10 million or greater, we also require approval from the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors in addition to the Investment Committee approval. Even after all such approvals are received, due diligence must be successfully completed with final Investment Committee approval before funds are disbursed to a portfolio company.

CMBS. We receive extensive packages of information regarding the mortgage loans comprising a CMBS pool. We work with the issuer, the investment bank, and the rating agencies in performing our diligence on a CMBS investment. The typical CMBS investment takes between two to three months to complete because of the breadth and depth of our diligence procedures. We re-underwrite all of the underlying commercial mortgage loans securing the CMBS. We challenge the estimate of underwritable cash flow and challenge necessary carve-outs, such as replacement reserves. We study the trends of the industry and geographic location of each property, and independently assess our own estimate of the anticipated cash flow over the period of the loan. Our loan officers

physically inspect the collateral properties, and assess appraised values based on our own opinion of comparable market values.

Based on the findings of our diligence procedures, we may reject certain mortgage loans from inclusion in the pool. We then formulate our negotiated price and discount to achieve an effective yield on our investment over a ten-year period to approximate 13% to 16%.

CMBS transactions are approved by an Investment Committee consisting of our most senior officers and chaired by our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. Because of their size, every CMBS transaction is reviewed and approved by the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors.

Portfolio Management

Portfolio Diversity. We monitor the portfolio to maintain both industry and geographic diversity. We currently do not have a policy with respect to concentrating (i.e., investing 25% or more of our total assets) in any industry or group of industries and currently our portfolio is not concentrated. We may or may not concentrate in any industry or group of industries in the future.

Loan Servicing. Our loan servicing staff is responsible for routine loan servicing, which includes:

delinquency monitoring;

payment processing;

borrower inquiries;

escrow analysis and processing;

third-party reporting; and

insurance and tax administration.

In addition, our staff is responsible for special servicing activities including delinquency monitoring and collection, workout administration and management of foreclosed assets.

Portfolio Monitoring and Valuation

We use a grading system in order to help us monitor the credit quality of our portfolio and the potential for capital gains. The grading system assigns grades to investments from 1 to 5, and the portfolio was graded at December 31, 2001 as follows:

Grade	Description	Portfolio at Value	Percentage of Total Portfolio
		(in millions)	
1	Probable capital gain	\$ 603.3	25.9%
2	Performing security	1,553.8	66.7%
3	Close monitoring no loss of principal or interest expected	79.5	3.4%
4	Workout Some loss of interest expected	44.5	1.9%

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5	Workout	Some loss of principal expected	48.5	2.1%
			<u> </u>	<u> </u>
			\$2,329.6	100.0%
			<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The 1940 Act requires that the value each asset in the portfolio be determined on a quarterly basis. The Company, as a BDC, invests primarily in illiquid securities including the debt and equity of private companies and non-investment grade CMBS. The Company's investments generally take many months to complete. The structure of each debt and equity security is specifically negotiated and includes many terms governing interest rate, repayment terms, prepayment penalties, financial covenants, operating covenants, ownership parameters, dilution parameters, liquidation preferences, voting rights, and put or call rights. The Company's investments are generally subject to restrictions on resale and generally have no established trading market. The Company values its securities at fair value as determined in good faith by the Company's Board of Directors in accordance with the Company's valuation policy. The Company determines fair value to be the amount for which an investment could be exchanged in an orderly disposition over a reasonable period of time between willing parties other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The Company's valuation policy considers the fact that privately negotiated securities increase in value over a long period of time, that the Company does not intend to trade the securities, and that no ready market exists. The Company's valuation policy is intended to provide a consistent, conservative basis for establishing the fair value of the portfolio. Unlike banks, the Company is not permitted to provide a general reserve for anticipated loan losses. Instead, the Company must value each individual investment on a quarterly basis. The Company will record unrealized depreciation on investments when it believes that an asset has been impaired and full collection for the loan or realization of an equity security is doubtful. Conversely, the Company will record unrealized appreciation if it has a clear indication that the underlying portfolio company has appreciated in value and, therefore, the Company's security has also appreciated in value. Under its valuation policy, the Company does not consider temporary changes in the capital markets, such as interest rate movements or changes in the public equity markets, in order to determine whether an investment in a private company has been impaired or whether such an investment has increased in value. The value of investments in public securities is determined using quoted market prices, discounted for illiquidity or restrictions on resale.

We have a written valuation policy that governs the valuation of our assets, and we follow a consistent valuation process quarterly. In valuing each individual investment, we consider the financial performance of each portfolio company, loan payment histories, indications of potential equity realization events, and current collateral values, and then determine whether the value of each asset should be increased through unrealized appreciation or decreased through unrealized depreciation. After each investment professional has made his or her determination of value, members of senior management review the valuations. These valuations are then presented to the Board of Directors for review and approval.

As a general rule, we do not value our loans above principal balance, but loans are subject to depreciation events when the asset is considered impaired. Also as a general rule, equity securities may be assigned appreciation if circumstances warrant. With respect to private equity securities, each investment is valued using industry valuation benchmarks, and then the value is assigned a discount reflecting the illiquid nature of the investments as well as our minority, non-control position. When an external event such as a purchase transaction, public offering, or subsequent equity sale occurs, the pricing indicated by the external event is used to corroborate our private equity valuation. Equity securities in public companies that carry certain restrictions on sale are generally valued at a discount from the public market value of the securities. Restricted and unrestricted publicly traded

stocks may also be valued at discounts due to the size of our investment, restrictions on trading or market liquidity concerns.

We monitor loan delinquencies in order to assess the appropriate course of action and overall portfolio quality. With respect to our private finance portfolio, investment professionals closely monitor the status and performance of each individual investment throughout each quarter. This portfolio company monitoring process includes discussions with the senior management team of the company's financial performance, the review of current financial statements and attendance at portfolio company board meetings. Through the process, investments that may require closer monitoring are generally detected early, and for each such investment, an appropriate course of action is determined. For the private finance portfolio, loan delinquencies or payment default is not necessarily an indication of credit quality or the need to pursue active workout of a portfolio investment. Because we are a provider of long-term privately negotiated investment capital, it is not atypical for us to defer payment of principal or interest from time to time. As a result, the amount of our private finance portfolio that is delinquent at any one time may vary. The terms of our private finance agreements frequently provide an opportunity for our portfolio companies to restructure their debt and equity capital. During such restructuring, we may not receive or accrue interest or dividend payments. Our senior investment professionals actively work with the portfolio company in these instances to negotiate an appropriate course of action.

We price our private finance investment portfolio to provide adequate current returns for our shareholders assuming that a portion of the portfolio at any time may not be accruing interest currently. We also price our investments for a total return including current interest or dividends plus capital gains from sale of equity securities. Therefore, the amount of loans that are delinquent is not necessarily an indication of future principal loss or loss of anticipated investment return. Our portfolio grading system is used as a means to assess loss of investment return (Grade 4 assets) or loss of investment principal (Grade 5 assets). We expect that a certain number of portfolio companies will be in the Grade 4 or 5 category from time to time. Part of the business of private finance is working with troubled portfolio companies to improve their businesses and protect our investment. The number of portfolio companies and related investment amount included in Grade 4 and 5 may fluctuate significantly from quarter to quarter as we help these companies work through their problems. We continue to follow our historical practices of working with a troubled portfolio company in order to recover the maximum amount of our investment, but record unrealized depreciation for the expected full amount of the potential loss when such exposure is identified.

With respect to our CMBS portfolio, we monitor the performance of the individual loans in the underlying collateral pool through market data and discussions with the pool master servicers and special servicers. The master servicers are responsible for the day-to-day loan servicing functions, including billing, payment processing, collections on loans less than 60 days past due, tax and insurance escrow processing, and annual property inspections. The special servicers are responsible for collections on loans greater than 60 days past due, including workout administration and management of foreclosed properties. We discuss the status of past due or underperforming loans with the master servicers on a monthly basis. When a loan moves to a special servicer, a workout plan is formulated by the special servicer and generally reviewed by us as the directing certificate holder. Once reviewed by us, the special servicer carries out the workout plan, updating us on the status at least monthly. We have the ability to replace the named special servicer at any time.

Since the market for CMBS bonds is relatively illiquid, we do not believe that the fair value of our CMBS bonds is greater than cost where we intend to hold the investment to maturity, but these CMBS bonds are subject to depreciation events if the fair value is determined to be less than its cost basis. The fair value of these investments considers the current and expected future performance of the underlying loan collateral pool, and the related underlying cash flows that would be generated by the pool as a result of that performance.

Investment Gains and Losses

Since the majority of a portfolio consists of debt securities, our investment decisions are primarily based on credit dynamics. Our underwriting focuses on the preservation of principal, and we will pursue our available means to recover our capital investment. As a result of this investment discipline and credit culture, we have a history of low levels of loan losses, and have a demonstrated track record of successfully resolving troubled credit situations with minimal losses. Our realized gains from the sale of our equity interests have historically exceeded losses, as is reflected in the chart below.

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997
Realized gains	\$ 10,107	\$ 28,604	\$ 31,536	\$ 25,757	\$ 15,804
Realized losses	\$(9,446)	\$(13,081)	\$(6,145)	\$(3,216)	\$(5,100)
Net realized gains	\$661	\$15,523	\$25,391	\$22,541	\$10,704
Total assets	\$2,460,713	\$1,853,817	\$1,290,038	\$856,079	\$807,775
Realized losses/Total assets	0.4%	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%

Employees

At December 31, 2001, we employed 97 individuals including investment and portfolio management professionals, operations professionals and administrative staff. The majority of these individuals are located in the Washington, DC office. We believe that our relations with our employees are excellent.

Legal Proceedings

We are a party to certain lawsuits in the normal course of our business. While the outcome of these legal proceedings cannot at this time be predicted with certainty, we do not expect that these proceedings will have a material effect upon our financial condition or results of operations.

PORTFOLIO COMPANIES

The following is a listing of our portfolio companies in which we had an equity investment at December 31, 2001. We make available significant managerial assistance to our portfolio companies. We generally receive rights to observe the meetings of our portfolio companies' board of directors, and may have one or more voting seats on their boards. For information relating to the amount and nature of our investments in portfolio companies, see the Consolidated Statement of Investments at December 31, 2001 at pages F-5 to F-12.

Name and Address of Portfolio Company	Nature of its Principal Business	Title of Securities Held by the Company	Percentage of Class Held(1)
Acme Paging, L.P.(2) 1336 Basswood, Suite F Schaumburg, IL 60173	Paging Services	Limited Partnership Interests	1.8%
Advantage Mayer, Inc. Regional Food Warrants 4.5% 3444 Memorial Highway Broker Tampa, FL 33607			
Allied Office Products, Inc. Office Products Warrants to Purchase 0.0% 75 Route 17 South Common Stock Hasbrouck Heights, NJ 07604			
American Barbecue & Grill, Inc. Restaurant Chain Warrants to Purchase 17.3% 7300 W. 110th Street, Suite 570 Common Stock Overland Park, KS 66210			
American HomeCare Supply, LLC Home Medical Warrants to 2.1% One First Avenue Equipment Purchase Class A Suite 100			

Provider Common
Units
Conshohocken, PA
19428

American Physicians
Services, Inc.

Physician Practice

Common

Stock 80.3%

(formerly Physicians
Specialty

Management

Services

Corporation)(2)

Provider

1150 Lake Hearn

Drive

Atlanta, GA 30342

Aspen Pet Products,
Inc.

Pet Product Series

B Preferred 40.8%

11701 East 53rd Ave.

Provider Stock

Denver, CO 80239

Series A Common

Stock 4.7%

ASW Holding

Corporation

Steel Wool

Manufacturer

Warrants to

Purchase 5.0%

2825 W. 31st Street

Common Stock

Chicago, IL 60623

Aurora

Communications,

LLC

Radio Stations

Redeemable

Preferred 3.2%

3 Stamford Landing,

Suite 210

Equity Interest

46 Southfield

Avenue

Stamford, CT 06902

Autania AG

Machine and Tool

Common

Stock 6.2%

Industriestrasse 7

Manufacturer
65779 Kelkheim

Germany

Avborne, Inc.
Aviation Services
Warrants to
Purchase 3.5%
c/o Trivest, Inc.
Common Stock
2665 S. Bayshore
Dr., Suite 800

Miami, FL
33133-5462

Blue Rhino
Corporation
Propane Cylinder
Warrants to
Purchase 12.9%
104 Cambridge Plaza
Drive
Exchange
Common Stock
Winston-Salem, NC
27104

Border Foods, Inc.
Mexican Ingredient
& Series A
Convertible 9.4%
J Street
Food Product
Preferred Stock
Deming Industrial
Park
Manufacturer
Warrants to
Purchase 6.2%
Deming, NM 88030
Common Stock
Business Loan
Express, Inc.(2)
Small Business
Lender Preferred
Stock 100.0%
645 Madison Ave.
Common
Stock 94.9%
19th Floor

New York, NY
10022

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Name and Address of Portfolio Company	Nature of its Principal Business	Title of Securities Held by the Company	Percentage of Class Held(1)
Camden Partners Strategic Fund II, L.P. One South Street Suite 2150 Baltimore, MD 21202	Private Equity Fund	Limited Partnership Interest	4.2%
CampGroup, LLC Recreational Camp			
Warrants to Purchase 2.6% 4 New King Street Operator Common Stock White Plains, NY 10604			
Candlewood Hotel Company			
Extended Stay Series A			
Convertible 5.0% 9342 East Central			
Facilities Preferred Stock Wichita, KS 67206			
Celebrities, Inc. Radio Stations			
Warrants to Purchase 25.0% 408-412 W. Oakland Park			
Common Stock Boulevard			
Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33311-1712			
Colibri Holding Corporation			
Outdoor Living Products Preferred			
Stock 5.9% 2201 S. Walbash Street			
Common Stock 3.4%			
Denver, CO 80231 Warrants to			
Purchase 2.0% Common Stock			
The Color Factory Inc.(2)			

Cosmetic
Manufacturer
Preferred
Stock 100.0%
11312 Penrose Street
Common
Stock 99.3%
Sun Valley, CA 91352

Component Hardware
Group, Inc.
Designer &
Developer Class A
Preferred
Stock 9.1%
1890 Swarthmore
Ave.
of Hardware
Common
Stock 8.2%
P.O. Box 2020
Components
Lakewood, NJ 08701

Convenience
Corporation of
America
Convenience Store
Chain Series A
Preferred
Stock 10.0%
711 N. 108th Court

Warrants to
Purchase 4.0%
Omaha, NE 68154

Senior Preferred
Stock

Cooper Natural
Resources, Inc.

Sodium Sulfate
Producer Warrants to
Purchase 2.5%
P.O. Box 1477

Common Stock
Seagraves, TX 79360

Series A
Convertible 100%
Preferred Stock

Warrants to
Purchase 36.8%
Series A Convertible
Preferred Stock
CorrFlex Graphics,
LLC

Packaging
Manufacturer
Warrants to

Purchase 4.5%

P.O. Box 1337

Common Stock
Monroe, NC 28110

Options to
Purchase 7.0%

Common Stock
Coverall North
America, Inc.

Commercial
Cleaning Warrants to
Purchase 15.0%
500 West Cypress
Creek Rd.

Service Common
Stock
Ste. 580

Ft. Lauderdale, FL
33309

Csabai Canning
Factory Rt.
Food Processing
Hungarian
Quotas 9.2%
5600 Békéscasba

Békis: vt 52-54
Hungary

CyberRep
Operator of Call
Service Warrants to
Purchase 24.8%
8300 Greensboro
Drive, 6th Floor
Centers Common
Stock
McLean, VA 22102

The Debt Exchange,
Inc.
Online Sales of
Series B
Convertible 49.0%
101 Arch Street, Suite
410
Distressed Assets
Preferred Stock
Boston, MA 02110

Directory Investment
Corporation(2)
Telephone
Directories Common
Stock 50.0%

1919 Pennsylvania
Avenue, N.W.

Washington, DC
20006

Directory Lending
Corporation(2)

Telephone

Directories Common
Stock 50.0%

1919 Pennsylvania
Avenue, N.W.

Washington, DC
20006

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Name and Address of Portfolio Company	Nature of its Principal Business	Title of Securities Held by the Company	Percentage of Class Held(1)
Drilltec Patents & Technologies Company, Inc. 10875 Kempwood Drive, Suite 2 Houston, TX 77043	Drill Pipe Packager	Warrants to Purchase Common Stock	15.0%
eCentury Capital Partners, L.P. Private Equity Fund Limited Partnership 25.0% 1101 Connecticut Ave, NW Interest 7th Floor Washington, DC 20036			
EDM Consulting, LLC Environmental Common Stock 25.0% 14 Macopin Avenue Consulting Montclair, NJ 07043			
Elexis Beta GmbH Distance Measurement Options to Purchase 9.8% Ulmenstrabe 22 Device Shares 60325 Frankfurt am Main Manufacturer Germany			
Elmhurst Consulting, LLC(2) Consulting Firm Common Stock 95.0% 360 W. Butterfield Road, Suite 400 Elmhurst, IL 60126			
E-Talk Corporation Telecommunications Warrants to Purchase 5.5%			

4425 Cambridge
Road
Software Provider
Common Stock
Fort Worth, TX
76155-2692

Executive Greetings,
Inc.
Personalized
Business Warrants to
Purchase 1.1%
120 Industrial Park
Access Road
Products Common
Stock
New Hartford, CT
06057

ExTerra Credit
Recovery, Inc.
Consumer Finance
Series A Preferred
Stock 0.9%
35 Lennon Lane,
Suite 200
Receivable
Collections Common
Stock 0.7%
Walnut Creek, CA
94598

Warrants to
Purchase 0.7%
Common Stock
Fairchild Industrial
Products Company
Industrial Controls
Warrants to
Purchase 20.0%
3920 Westpoint
Boulevard
Manufacturer
Common Stock
Winston-Salem, NC
27013

Foresite Towers,
LLC(2)
Communications
Tower Common
Equity
Interest 70.0%
22 Iverness Center
Parkway
Leasing Series A
Preferred
Suite 50

Equity
Interest 100%
Birmingham, AL
35242
Series B
Preferred Equity
Interest 100%
Galaxy American
Communications,
LLC
Cable Television
Option to
Purchase 51.0%
1220 N. Main Street
Operator Common
LLC Interest
Sikeston, MO 63801

Garden Ridge
Corporation
Home Decor
Retailer Series A
Preferred
Stock 2.6%
650 Madison Avenue
Common
Stock 4.7%
New York, NY 10022

Gibson Guitar
Corporation
Guitar Manufacturer
Warrants to
Purchase 3.0%
1818 Elm Hill Pike
Common Stock
Nashville, TN 37210

Ginsey Industries,
Inc.
Bathroom
Accessories
Convertible
Debentures 7.0%
281 Benigno
Boulevard
Manufacturer
Warrants to
Purchase 16.0%
Bellmawr, NJ 08031
Common Stock
Global
Communications I,
LLC
Muzak Franchisee
Preferred
Equity 59.3%
201 East 69th Street

Interest
New York, NY 10021

Options for
Common 59.3%

Membership
Interest
Grant Broadcasting
Systems II

Television Stations

Warrants to
Purchase 25.0%
919 Middle River
Drive,

Common Stock
Suite 409

Warrants to
Purchase 25.0%
Ft. Lauderdale, FL
33304

Common Stock in
Affiliate Company
Grant Television, Inc.
Television Stations

Equity
Interest 20.0%
(See Grant
Broadcasting
System II)

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Name and Address of Portfolio Company	Nature of its Principal Business	Title of Securities Held by the Company	Percentage of Class Held(1)
Grotech Partners VI, L.P. c/o Gntech Capital Group 9690 Deereco Road Suite 800 Timonium, MD 21093	Private Equity Fund	Limited Partnership Interest	3.1%
The Hartz Mountain Corporation Pet Supply Common Stock 2.0% 400 Plaza Drive Manufacturer			
Warrants to Purchase 3.5% Secaucus, NJ 07094			
Common Stock HealthASPex, Inc.(2) Third Party Class A Convertible 69.9% 2812 Trinity Square Drive			
Administrator Preferred Stock Carrollton, TX 75006			
Class B Convertible 67.3% Preferred Stock			
Common Stock 45.8% HMT, Inc.			
Storage Tank Common Stock 27.3% 1422 FM 1960 W.			
Maintenance & Warrants to Purchase 10.0% Suite 350			
Repair Common Stock Houston, TX 77068			
Hotelevision, Inc. Hotel Cable-TV Series 3 16.2% 599 Lexington Avenue Network Preferred Stock Suite 2300			
New York, NY 10022			

Icon International, Inc.
Corporate Barter
Class A Common
Stock 0.8%
281 Tressor Boulevard
Services Class C
Common Stock 0.2%
8th Floor

Stamford, CT 06901

Impact Innovations
Group, LLC
Information
Technology Warrants
to Purchase 4.0%
5825 Glenridge Drive
Services Provider
Common Stock
Building II, Suite 107

Atlanta, GA 30328

International Fiber
Corporation
Cellulose and Fiber
Common
Stock 11.0%
50 Bridge Street
Producer Warrants to
Purchase 2.9%
North Tonawanda, NY
14120
Common Stock
iSolve Incorporated
Corporate Barter
Services Series
A 2.9%
281 Tressor Boulevard
Preferred Stock
Two Stamford Plaza
Common
Stock 1.1%
Stamford, CT 06901

JRI Industries, Inc.
Machinery
Manufacturer
Warrants to
Purchase 7.5%
2958 East Division
Common Stock
Springfield, MO 65803

Julius Koch USA, Inc.
Mini-Blind Cord
Warrants to
Purchase 45.0%

387 Church Street
Manufacturer
Common Stock
New Bedford, MA
02745

Kirker Enterprises,
Inc.

Nail Enamel
Warrants to
Purchase 22.5%
55 East 6th Street
Manufacturer Series
B Common Stock
Paterson, NJ 07524

Equity Interest in
Affiliate
Company 22.5%
Kirkland s, Inc.

Home Furnishing
Series D Preferred
Stock 3.3%
P.O. Box 7222

Retailer Warrants to
Purchase 4.2%
Jackson, TN
38308-7222

Common Stock
Kyrus Corporation
Value-Added

Reseller, Warrants to
Purchase 8.0%
25 Westridge Market
Place

Computer Systems
Common Stock
Chandler, NC 28715

Liberty-Pittsburgh
Systems, Inc.

Business Forms
Printing Common
Stock 17.2%
265 Executive Drive

Plainview, NY 11803

Logic Bay Corporation
Computer-Based
Series C
Redeemable 29.4%
7900 International
Drive

Training Developer
Preferred Stock
Suite 750

Minneapolis, MN
55425

Love Funding
Corporation

Mortgage Services

Series D Preferred

Stock 26.0%

1220 19th Street, NW,
Suite 801

Washington, DC
20036

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Name and Address of Portfolio Company	Nature of its Principal Business	Title of Securities Held by the Company	Percentage of Class Held(1)
Magna Card, Inc. 10315 South Dolifield Rd. Owings Mills, MD 21117	Magnet Packager and Distributor	Preferred Stock Common Stock	6.3% 5.4%
Master Plan, Inc. Healthcare Outsourcing Common Stock 13.6% 21540 Plummer Street Chatsworth, CA 91311			
MedAssets.com, Inc. Healthcare Outsourcing Series B Convertible 6.4% 21540 Plummer Street Preferred Stock Chatsworth, CA 91311 Warrants to Purchase 0.9% Common Stock Mid-Atlantic Venture Fund IV, L.P. Private Equity Fund Limited Partnership 7.3% 128 Goodman Drive Interest Bethlehem, PA 18015			
Midview Associates, L.P. Residential Land Warrants to purchase 35.0% 2 Eaton Street, Suite 1101 Development partnership interests Hampton, VA 23669			
Monitoring Solutions, Inc. Air Emissions Common Stock 25.0% 4303 South High School Road Monitoring Warrants to Purchase 50.0% Indianapolis, IN 46241			

Common Stock
MortgageRamp.com,
Inc.

Internet Based Class
A Common 7.7%
116 Welsh Road
Loan Origination
Stock
Horsham, PA 19044
Service Platform
Morton Grove
Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

Generic Drug
Redeemable
Convertible 27.8%
6451 West Main Street
Manufacturer
Preferred Stock
Morton Grove, IL
60053

MVL Group, Inc.
Market Research
Warrants to
Purchase 8.0%
1061 E. Indiantown
Road
Services Common
Stock
Suite 300

Jupiter, FL 33477

Nobel Learning
Communities, Inc.
Educational Services
Series D
Convertible 100.0%
1400 N. Providence
Road,

Preferred Stock
Suite 3055

Warrants to
Purchase 11.7%
Media, PA 19063

Common Stock
North American
Archery, LLC
Sporting Equipment
Debentures
Convertible 26.9%
1733 Gunn Highway
Manufacturer into
LLC Equity
Odessa, FL 33556

Interest

Novak Biddle Venture
Partners III, LP
Private Equity Fund
Limited
Partnership 2.9%
1750 Tysons Boulevard
Interest
Suite 1190

McLean, VA 22102

Nursefinders, Inc.
Home Healthcare
Warrants to
Purchase 3.4%
1200 Copeland Road,
Suite 200
Providers Common
Stock
Arlington, TX 76011

Onyx Television GmbH
Cable Television
Preferred Units 12.0%
Immedia Park 6b

50670 Koln

Germany

Opinion Research
Corporation
Corporate Marketing
Warrants to
Purchase 7.6%
P.O. Box 183
Research Firm
Common Stock
Princeton, NJ 08542

Oriental Trading
Company, Inc.
Direct Marketer
Redeemable
Preferred 1.7%
108th Street, 4206
South
of Toys Stock
Omaha, NE 68137
Class A Common
Stock 1.7%
Warrants to
Purchase 1.4%
Common Stock
Outsource Partners,
Inc.
Outsourced Facility
Warrants to

Purchase 4.0%
200 Mansell Court East
Services Provider
Preferred Stock
Suite 500
Warrants to
Purchase 4.0%
Roswell, GA 30076
Common Stock

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Name and Address of Portfolio Company	Nature of its Principal Business	Title of Securities Held by the Company	Percentage of Class Held(1)
Packaging Advantage Corporation 4633 Downey Road Los Angeles, CA 90058	Personal Care, Household and Disinfectant Product Packager	Common Stock Warrants to Purchase Common Stock	9.9% 5.5%
Polaris Pool Systems, Inc.			
Pool Cleaner			
Warrants to Purchase 2.1% P.O. Box 1149			
Manufacturer			
Common Stock San Marcos, CA 92079-1149			
Professional Paint, Inc.			
Paint Manufacturer			
Series A-1			
Senior 100.0%			
3900 Joliet Street			
Exchangeable			
Preferred			
Denver, CO 80239			
Stock			
Common			
Stock 13.8%			
Progressive			
International			
Corporation			
Retail Kitchenware			
Redeemable			
Preferred 12.5%			
6111 S. 228th Street			
Stock			
P.O. Box 97045			
Common			
Stock 0.02%			
Kent, WA 98064			
Warrants to			
Purchase 6.2%			
Common Stock			
Prosperco Finanz			
Holding AG			
Financial Services			
Debt Convertible			
into 8.5%			
Schützengasse 25			
Common Stock			
CH-8001 Zürich			

Common
Stock 2.6%
Switzerland

Warrants to
Purchase 5.0%
Common Stock
Raytheon Aerospace,
LLC

Aviation
Maintenance and
Class B LLC
Interest 6.7%
555 Industrial Drive
South

Logistics
Madison, MS 39110

Redox Brands, Inc.
Cleaning Products

Warrants to
Purchase 3.3%
9100 Centre Point
Drive

Common Stock
Suite 200

West Chester, OH
45069

Seasonal
Expressions, Inc.
Decorative Ribbon

Series A Preferred
Stock 50.0%
230 5th Avenue,
Suite 1007

Manufacturer
New York, NY
10001

Soff-Cut Holdings,
Inc.

Concrete Sawing
Series A Preferred
Stock 4.0%
1112 Olympic Drive

Equipment
Manufacturer

Common
Stock 2.7%
Corona, CA 91719

Warrants to
Purchase 6.7%
Common Stock
Spa Lending
Corporation(2)

Health Spas
Series A Preferred

Stock 100.0%
1919 Pennsylvania
Avenue, N.W.

Series B Preferred
Stock 68.4%
Washington, DC
20006

Series C Preferred
Stock 46.3%
Common
Stock 62.1%
Staffing Partners
Holding
Company, Inc.

Temporary
Employee
Redeemable
Preferred 48.3%
104 Church Lane
#100

Services Stock
Baltimore, MD
21208

Class A-1
Common 50.0%
Stock Class
A-2
Common 24.4%
Stock Class B
Common 24.0%

Stock
Startec Global
Communications
Corporation
Integrated
Common
Stock 1.3%
10411 Motor City
Drive

Communications
Warrants to 0.9%
Bethesda, MD 20852
Service Provider

Purchase Common
Stock
STS Operating, Inc.
Engineering Design
and Common
Stock 42.2%
2301 Windsor Court
Services
Addison, IL 60101

SunSource Inc. (The
Hillman Companies,
Inc.)(2)

Wholesale
Machinery and

Common
Stock 93.2%
One Logan Square
Supplies
Philadelphia, PA
19013

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Name and Address of Portfolio Company	Nature of its Principal Business	Title of Securities Held by the Company	Percentage of Class Held(1)
Sure-Tel, Inc. 5 North McCormick Oklahoma City, OK 73127	Prepaid Telephone Services Company	Series A Convertible Redeemable Preferred Stock	41.7%
Total Foam, Inc. Packaging Systems Common Stock 49.0% P.O. Box 688		Warrants to Purchase Common Stock	9.6%
Ridgefield, CT 06877		Options to Purchase Common Stock	41.7%
Tubbs Snowshoe Company, LLC Snowshoe Manufacturer Warrants to Purchase 7.7% 52 River Road Common Units Stowe, VT 05672 Equity Interests in 10.9% Affiliate Company United Pet Group, Inc.		Warrants to Purchase 0.8%	7.7%
125 High Street Products Common Stock Boston, MA 02110		Warrants to Purchase 0.8%	0.8%
Update Venture Partners II, L.P. Private Equity Fund Limited Partnership 16.1% 11600 Sunrise Valley Drive Interest Reston, VA 20191		Warrants to Purchase 0.6%	16.1%
Velocita, Inc. Fiber Optic Network Warrants to Purchase 0.6%		Warrants to Purchase 0.6%	0.6%

677 Washington Blvd.
Common Stock
Stamford, CT 06912

Venturehouse Group,
LLC

Private Equity Fund
Common Equity
Interest 2.3%
1780 Tysons Blvd.,
Suite 400

McLean, VA 22102

Walker Investment
Fund II, LLLP
Private Equity Fund
Limited
Partnership 5.1%
3060 Washington
Road

Interest
Suite 200

Glenwood, MD 21738

Warn Industries, Inc.
Sport Utility
Accessories Warrants
to Purchase 4.3%
12900 S.E. Capps Rd.
Manufacturer
Common Stock
Clackamas, OR 97015

Williams Brothers
Lumber

Company
Builders Supplies

Warrants to
Purchase 14.1%
3165 Pleasant Hill
Road

Common Stock
Duluth, GA 30136

Wilmar Industries,
Inc.

Repair and
Maintenance
Warrants to
Purchase 3.0%
303 Harper Drive
Product Distributor

Common Stock
Moorestown, NJ
08057

Wilshire Restaurant
Group, Inc.
Restaurant Chain
Warrants to
Purchase 3.0%
1100 Town & Country
Road
Common Stock
Suite 1300

Orange, CA
92868-4654

Woodstream
Corporation
Pest Control Equity
Interest in 13.8%
69 North Locust Street
Manufacturer
Affiliate Company
Lititz, PA 17543
Warrants to
Purchase 7.2%
Common Stock
Wyo-Tech Acquisition
Corporation(2)
Vocational School
Preferred
Stock 100.0%
4373 N. 3rd Street
Common
Stock 99.0%
Laramie, WY 82072

(1) Percentages shown for warrants and options held represent the percentage of class of security we may own, on a fully diluted basis, assuming we exercise our warrants or options.

(2) We own a controlling interest, or control the Board of Directors, or are the controlling member.

DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

We determine the net asset value per share of our common stock quarterly. The net asset value per share is equal to the value of our total assets minus liabilities and preferred stock divided by the total number of common shares outstanding.

Portfolio assets are carried at fair value as determined by the board of directors under our valuation policy. As a general rule, we do not value the Company's loans or CMBS bonds above cost, but loans or CMBS bonds are subject to depreciation events when the asset is considered impaired. Also as a general rule, equity securities may be assigned appreciation if circumstances warrant. With respect to private equity securities, each investment is valued using industry valuation benchmarks, and then the value is assigned a discount reflecting the illiquid nature of the investment as well as our minority, non-control position. When an external event such as a purchase transaction, public offering, or subsequent equity sale occurs, the pricing indicated by the external event is used to corroborate our private equity valuation. Equity securities in public companies that carry certain restrictions on sale are generally valued at a discount from the public market value of the securities. Restricted and unrestricted publicly traded stocks may also be valued at discounts, due to the size of our investment or market liquidity concerns. See also [Business Portfolio Monitoring and Valuation](#) .

Determination of fair value involves subjective judgments that cannot be substantiated by auditing procedures. Accordingly, under current standards, the accountants' opinion on the Company's financial statements in our annual report refers to the uncertainty with respect to the possible effect on the financial statements of such valuation.

MANAGEMENT

The Board of Directors supervises the management of the Company. The responsibilities of each director include, among other things, the oversight of the loan approval process, the quarterly valuation of our assets, and oversight of our financing arrangements. The Board of Directors maintains an Executive Committee, Audit Committee, Compensation Committee, and Nominating Committee, and may establish additional committees in the future. Some or all of the Company's directors also serve as directors of its subsidiaries.

Our investment decisions in each business area are made by investment committees composed of the Company's most senior investment professionals. No one person is primarily responsible for making recommendations to a committee.

The Company is internally managed and our investment professionals manage our portfolio and the portfolios of companies for which we serve as investment adviser. These investment professionals have extensive experience in managing investments in private growing businesses in a variety of industries and in diverse geographic locations, and are familiar with our approach of lending and investing. Because the Company is internally managed, we pay no investment advisory fees, but instead we pay the operating costs associated with employing investment management professionals.

Structure of Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is classified into three approximately equal classes with three-year terms, with only one of the three classes expiring each year. Directors serve until their successors are elected and qualified.

Directors

Information regarding the Board of Directors is as follows:

Name	Age	Position	Director Since(1)	Expiration of Term
William L. Walton(2)	52	Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and President	1986	2004
George C. Williams, Jr.(2)	75	Chairman Emeritus	1964	2004
Brooks H. Browne	52	Director	1990	2004
John D. Firestone	58	Director	1993	2002
Anthony T. Garcia	45	Director	1991	2002
Lawrence I. Hebert	55	Director	1989	2002
John I. Leahy	71	Director	1994	2003
Robert E. Long	70	Director	1972	2004
Warren K. Montouri	72	Director	1986	2003
Guy T. Steuart II				

70 Director 1984 2003
T. Murray Toomey, Esq
78 Director 1959 2003
Laura W. van Roijen
49 Director 1992 2002

- (1) Includes service as a director of any of the predecessor companies.
- (2) Interested persons of the Company, as defined in the 1940 Act.

Executive Officers

Information regarding the Company's executive officers is as follows:

Name	Age	Position
William L. Walton	52	Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and President
Joan M. Sweeney		
42 Chief Operating Officer		
Penni F. Roll		
36 Chief Financial Officer		
Scott S. Binder		
47 Managing Director		
Philip A. McNeill		
42 Managing Director		
John M. Scheurer		
49 Managing Director		
John D. Shulman		
39 Managing Director		
Paul R. Tanen		
35 Managing Director		
Thomas H. Westbrook		
38 Managing Director		
G. Cabell Williams, III		
47 Managing Director		
Scott A. Somer		
33 Director of Financial Operations		
Suzanne V. Sparrow		
36 Executive Vice President and Secretary		

Biographical Information

Directors

Messrs. Walton and Williams, Jr. are interested persons, as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, due to their positions as officers of the Company. No other director of the Company is an interested person within the meaning of the Investment Company Act of 1940.

William L. Walton has been the Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and President of the Company since 1997. He has served on Allied Capital's board of directors since 1986, and was named Chairman and CEO in February 1997. Mr. Walton previously served as Managing Director of New York-based Butler Capital Corporation, a mezzanine buyout firm, and was the personal venture capital advisor for William S. Paley, founder and Chairman of CBS. In addition, he was a Senior Vice President in Lehman Brother Kuhn Loeb's Investment Banking Group. Mr. Walton also founded and managed two start-up businesses, Success Lab, Inc. and Language Odyssey, in the emerging education industry (1992-1996). Mr. Walton is a director of Riggs National Corporation and the National Venture Capital Association.

George C. Williams, Jr. is Chairman Emeritus of the Company. Mr. Williams was an officer of the predecessor companies from the later of 1959 or the inception of the relevant entity and President or Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the predecessor companies from the later of 1964 or each entity's inception until 1991.

Mr. Williams is the father of G. Cabell Williams III, an executive officer of the Company.

Brooks H. Browne has been the President of Environmental Enterprises Assistance Fund since 1993. Mr. Browne is a director of SEAF, Corporation Financiera Ambiental (Panama), Empresas Ambientales de Centro America (Costa Rica) Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Fund, Terra Capital Investors Limited, the Solar Development Foundation, and Yayasan Bina Usaha Lingkungan (Indonesia) (environmental nonprofit or investment funds).

John D. Firestone has been a Partner of Secor Group (venture capital) since 1978. Mr. Firestone is a director of Security Storage Company of Washington, DC, Tudor Place Foundation, National Rehabilitation Hospital and the National Organization on Disability, and he serves as a Trustee of The Washington Ballet. He was a director of Bryn Mawr Bank Corporation from 1998 to 2001.

Anthony T. Garcia has been the Vice President of Finance of Formity Systems, Inc., a developer of software products for business management of data networks, since January 2002. Mr. Garcia was a private investor from 2000 to 2001, the General Manager of Breen Capital Group (investor in tax liens) from 1997 to 2000, and a Senior Vice President of Lehman Brothers Inc. from 1985 to 1996.

Lawrence I. Hebert has been a director and President and Chief Executive Officer of Riggs Bank N.A. (a subsidiary of Riggs National Corporation) since February 2001, and has served as a director of Riggs National Corporation since 1988. He also serves as director of Riggs Investment Management Corporation and Riggs Bank Europe Limited (both indirect subsidiaries of Riggs National Corporation). Mr. Hebert is the President and a director Perpetual Corporation (owner of Allbritton Communications Company and ALLNEWSCO, Inc.). Mr. Hebert is a director of ALLNEWSCO, Inc. (news programming service), the President of Westfield News Advertiser, Inc. (owner of a television station and newspapers), Trustee of The Allbritton Foundation and Vice Chairman of Allbritton Communications Company. Mr. Hebert previously served as Vice Chairman (1983 to 1998), President (1984 to 1998) and Chairman and Chief Executive Officer (1998 to 2001) of Allbritton Communications Company.

John I. Leahy has been the President of Management and Marketing Associates, a management consulting firm, since 1986. Mr. Leahy was the President and Group Executive Officer, Western Hemisphere of Black & Decker Corporation from 1982 to 1985. Mr. Leahy is a director of Kar Kraft Systems, Inc., and The Wills Group, and is Chairman of Gallagher Fluid Seals, Inc.

Robert E. Long has been the CEO and Director of Goodwyn, Long & Black Investment Management, Inc. since 1997, and has been the Chairman of Emerald City Radio Partners, LLC since 1997. Mr. Long was the President of Business News Network, Inc. from 1995 to 1998, the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Southern Starr Broadcasting Group, Inc. from 1991 to 1995, and a director and the President of Potomac Asset Management, Inc. from 1983 to 1991. Mr. Long is a director of AmBase Corporation, CSC Scientific, Inc., Advanced Solutions International, Inc. and Graphic Computer Solutions, Inc.

Warren K. Montouri has been a Partner of Montouri & Roberson (real estate investment firm) since 1980. Mr. Montouri was a director of C&S/Sovran Bank from 1970 to 1990, a director of Sovran Financial Corporation from 1989 to 1990, a director of NationsBank, N.A. from 1990 to 1996, a director of BB&T Bank (formerly Franklin National Bank) from 1996 to 2000, a Trustee of Suburban Hospital from 1991 to 1994, and a Trustee of The Audubon Naturalist Society from 1979 to 1985.

Guy T. Steuart II has been a director and President of Steuart Investment Company, which manages, operates, and leases real and personal property and holds stock in operating subsidiaries engaged in various businesses, since 1960. Mr. Steuart is Trustee Emeritus of Washington and Lee University.

T. Murray Toomey, Esq. has been an attorney at law since 1949. Mr. Toomey is a director of The National Capital Bank of Washington and Federal Center Plaza Corporation. He is also a Trustee Emeritus of The Catholic University of America.

Laura W. van Roijen has been a private real estate investor since 1992. Ms. van Roijen was the Chairman of CWV & Associates (RTC qualified contracting firm) from 1991 to 1994, a director and the Treasurer of Black Possum Inc. (retail concern) from 1994 to 1996, the President of Volta Place, Inc. (real estate advisory firm) from 1991 to 1994, and Vice President (from 1986 to 1991) and Market Director (from 1989 to 1991) of Citicorp Real Estate, Inc.

Executive Officers who are not Directors

Joan M. Sweeney, Chief Operating Officer, has been employed by the Company since 1993. Ms. Sweeney oversees the Company's daily operations. Prior to joining the Company, Ms. Sweeney was employed by Ernst & Young, Coopers & Lybrand and the SEC Division of Enforcement.

Penni F. Roll, Chief Financial Officer, has been employed by the Company since 1995. Ms. Roll is responsible for the Company's financial operations. Prior to joining the Company, Ms. Roll was an Audit Manager at KPMG.

Scott S. Binder, Managing Director, has worked with the Company's private finance investment group since 1991. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Binder formed and was President of Overland Communications Group. He also has worked in the specialty finance and leasing industry.

Philip A. McNeill, Managing Director, has been employed by the Company in the private finance investment group since 1993. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. McNeill served as Vice President of M&T Capital Corporation. Before entering the private finance industry, he was Founding Director of City National Bank of Weatherford, Oklahoma.

John M. Scheurer, Managing Director, has been employed by the Company in the commercial real estate investment group since 1991. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Scheurer worked with Capital Recovery Advisors, Inc. and First American Bank. He also started his own company, The Scheurer Company, and co-founded Hunter Associates, a leasing and consulting real estate firm in the Washington, DC area.

John D. Shulman, Managing Director, has been employed by the Company in the private finance investment group since 2001. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Shulman served as the President and CEO of Onyx International, LLC from 1995 to 2001. He currently serves as a Director of ChemLink Laboratories LLC and as a member of the investment committee of Taiwan Mezzanine Funds.

Paul R. Tanen, Managing Director, has been employed by the Company in the private finance investment group since 2000. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Tanen served as a Managing Director at Ridgefield Partners and was a Founding Member of the private equity group at Charter Oak Partners.

Thomas H. Westbrook, Managing Director, has been employed by the Company in the private finance investment group since 1991. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Westbrook worked with North Carolina Enterprise Fund and was a Lending Officer in NationsBank's corporate lending unit.

G. Cabell Williams, III, Managing Director, has been employed by the Company in the private finance investment group since 1981. Mr. Williams has served in many capacities during his tenure with the Company.

Scott A. Somer, Director of Financial Operations, has been employed by the Company since 1998. Mr. Somer is responsible for managing the accounting and loan servicing activities. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Somer was an Audit Manager at KPMG.

Suzanne V. Sparrow, Executive Vice President and Corporate Secretary, has been employed with the Company since 1987. Ms. Sparrow manages the Company's investor relations activities.

Employment Agreements

The Company has entered into employment agreements with eight senior executives of the Company, including William L. Walton, the Company's Chairman and CEO, Joan M. Sweeney, Chief Operating Officer, and John M. Scheurer, Managing Director. Each of the agreements provides for a three-year term, with annual renewals thereafter, and specifies each executive's compensation during the term of the agreement, in accordance with the achievement of certain performance standards.

The annual base salary on the effective date of the employment agreements of Mr. Walton, Ms. Sweeney, and Mr. Scheurer was \$405,000, \$256,500, and \$256,500, respectively. The Board of Directors has the right to increase the base salary during the term of the employment agreement. In addition, each employment agreement states that the Board of Directors may provide, at their sole discretion, an annual cash bonus. This bonus is to be determined with reference to each executive's performance in accordance with performance criteria to be determined by the Board in its sole discretion. Under each agreement, each executive also is entitled to participate in the Company's Amended Stock Option Plan, and to receive all other awards and benefits previously granted to each executive including life insurance premiums.

In addition, each employment agreement provides for a long-term cash retention award for the performance period from 2001 through 2003. The long-term cash retention award will vest and be payable in six equal installments on June 30th and December 31st of each year from 2001 through 2003. Mr. Walton will be eligible for a long-term cash retention award of \$3,375,000, or \$1,125,000 per year, over the performance period; Ms. Sweeney will be eligible for \$2,550,000, or \$850,000 per year; and Mr. Scheurer will be eligible for \$2,115,000, or \$705,000 per year.

Employment will terminate if the term of the agreement expires without written agreement of both parties. The executive has the right to voluntarily terminate employment at any time with 30 days' notice, and in such case, the employee will not receive any severance pay. Among other things, the employment agreements prohibit the solicitation of employees from the Company in the event of an executive's departure for a period of two years.

If employment is terminated with cause, the employee will not receive any severance pay. If employment is terminated without cause during the term of the agreement, the executive shall be entitled to severance pay for a period not to exceed 36 months for Mr. Walton; 30 months for Ms. Sweeney; and 24 months for Mr. Scheurer. Severance pay shall include the continuation of the employee's base salary, and the greater of (a) the average of the annual bonuses paid during the preceding three years, or (b) the amount of

the last annual bonus paid to the employee. In addition, the executive shall be entitled to receive any payments under the long-term cash retention award that would have vested and been payable during the severance period. However, stock options would cease to vest during the severance period.

If, within 12 months after a change of control (as defined in the employment agreements) termination of employment occurs either by the executive officer or the Company, the executive officer shall not be entitled to severance pay, but will instead be entitled to lump sum compensation as well as certain other benefits. For Mr. Walton, this lump sum is equal to three years of base salary and bonus (as calculated for severance pay), plus an amount equal to \$5,565,000. For Ms. Sweeney, this lump sum is equal to two and a half years of base salary and bonus, plus an amount equal to \$2,600,000. For Mr. Scheurer, this lump sum is equal to two years of base salary and bonus, plus an amount equal to \$2,350,000. Under the terms of the agreement, the Company would also provide compensation to offset any applicable excise tax penalties imposed on the executive under section 4999 of the Internal Revenue Code.

The other employment agreements carry terms substantially similar to those of Mr. Scheurer's agreement, as described herein.

Compensation Plans

Stock Option Plan

The Company's stock option plan (the *Stock Option Plan*) is intended to encourage stock ownership in the Company by officers and directors, thus giving them a proprietary interest in the Company's performance. The Stock Option Plan was approved by shareholders at the Special Meeting of Shareholders on November 26, 1997. On May 9, 2000, the Company's stockholders amended the Stock Option Plan to increase the authorized shares under the plan to 12,350,000 shares as well as make certain other administrative changes.

The Committee's principal objective in awarding stock options to the eligible officers of the Company is to align each optionee's interests with the success of the Company and the financial interests of its stockholders by linking a portion of such optionee's compensation with the performance of the Company's stock and the value delivered to stockholders.

Stock options are granted under the Stock Option Plan at a price not less than the prevailing market value and will have value only if the Company's stock price increases. The Committee determines the amount and features of the stock options, if any, to be awarded to optionees. The Committee evaluates a number of criteria, including the past service of each such optionee to the Company, the present and potential contributions of such optionee to the success of the Company and such other factors as the Committee shall deem relevant in connection with accomplishing the purposes of the Stock Option Plan, including the recipient's current stock holdings, years of service, position with the Company and other factors. The Committee does not apply a formula assigning specific weights to any of these factors when making its determination. The Committee awards stock options on a subjective basis and such awards depend in each case on the performance of the officer under consideration.

For the year ended December 31, 2001, a total of 2,800,323 options were granted, including grants made by the Company's compensation committee to certain officers and

automatic grants to non-officer directors of the Company. These options generally vest over a three-year period except that grants to non-officer directors vest immediately. See *Control Persons and Principal Holders of Securities* in the SAI for currently exercisable options granted to certain executive officers and non-officer directors.

On September 8, 1999, the Company received approval from the Commission to grant options under the Stock Option Plan to non-officer directors. On that date, each incumbent non-officer director received options to purchase 10,000 shares, and pursuant to the Commission order, each will receive options to purchase 5,000 shares each year thereafter on the date of the annual meeting of stockholders. New directors will receive options to purchase 10,000 shares upon election to the board, and options to purchase 5,000 shares each year thereafter on the date of the annual meeting.

The Stock Option Plan is designed to satisfy the conditions of Section 422 of the Code so that options granted under the Stock Option Plan may qualify as incentive stock options. To qualify as incentive stock options, options may not become exercisable for the first time in any year if the number of incentive options first exercisable in that year multiplied by the exercise price exceeds \$100,000.

The Company has submitted an amendment to the Company's Stock Option Plan to the stockholders for approval at the Annual Meeting of Stockholders on May 7, 2002. The amendment would increase the number of shares available under the Stock Option Plan to 25,950,000.

401(k) Plan

The Company maintains a 401(k) plan (the *401(k) Plan*). All employees who are at least 21 years of age have the opportunity to contribute pre-tax salary deferrals into the 401(k) Plan of up to \$11,000 annually for the 2002 plan year, and to direct the investment of these contributions. The 401(k) Plan allows eligible participants to invest in shares of the Company's common stock, among other investment options. In addition, the Company expects to contribute to each eligible participant (i.e., employees with one hour of service) up to 5% of each participant's cash compensation for the year, up to a maximum compensation of \$170,000, to each participant's plan account on the participant's behalf, which fully vests at the time of contribution. Employer contributions that exceed \$8,500 (5% of \$170,000 cash compensation) are directed to the participant's deferred compensation plan account. On December 31, 2001, the 401(k) Plan held less than 1% of the outstanding shares of the Company.

Deferred Compensation Plan

The Company maintains a deferred compensation plan. The deferred compensation plan is an unfunded plan as defined by the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, that provides for the deferral of compensation by employees and consultants of the Company. Employees and consultants of the Company are eligible to participate in the plan at such time and for such period as designated by the Board of Directors. The deferred compensation plan is administered through a trust, and the Company funds this plan through cash contributions.

TAX STATUS

The following discussion is a general summary of the material United States federal income tax considerations applicable to the Company and to an investment in the common stock. This summary does not purport to be a complete description of the income tax considerations applicable to such an investment. The discussion is based upon the Code, Treasury Regulations, and administrative and judicial interpretations, each as of the date of this prospectus and all of which are subject to change. You should consult your own tax advisor with respect to tax considerations that pertain to your purchase of the common stock.

This summary is intended to apply to investments in common stock and assumes that investors hold the common stock as capital assets. This summary does not discuss all aspects of federal income taxation relevant to holders of the common stock in light of particular circumstances, or to certain types of holders subject to special treatment under federal income tax laws, including dealers in securities, pension plans and trusts and financial institutions. This summary does not discuss any aspects of U.S. estate and gift tax or foreign, state or local tax. It does not discuss the special treatment under federal income tax laws that could result if the Company invested in tax-exempt securities or certain other investment assets.

This summary does not discuss the consequences of investments in preferred stock or debt securities of the Company. The tax consequences of an offering of preferred stock or debt securities of the Company will be discussed in a prospectus supplement relating to or for such offering.

Except as specifically indicated herein, this summary is intended to apply to U.S. Stockholders (as defined below) and does not purport to discuss all U.S. federal income tax consequences to persons who are not U.S. Stockholders (Non-U.S. Stockholders) from an investment in the common stock. (A U.S. Stockholder is a stockholder who is (i) a citizen or resident of the United States, (ii) a corporation, partnership or other entity created in or organized under the laws of the United States or any political subdivision thereof, (iii) an estate, the income of which is subject to United States federal income taxation regardless of its source, or (iv) a trust subject to the supervision of a court within the United States and the control of a United States person.) Non-U.S. Stockholders should consult their own tax advisors to discuss the consequences of an investment in the common stock.

Taxation as a RIC

The Company intends to be treated for tax purposes as a regulated investment company or RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. If the Company (i) qualifies as a RIC and (ii) distributes to stockholders in a timely manner at least 90% of its investment company taxable income, as defined in the Code (i.e., net investment income, including accrued original issue discount, and net short-term capital gain) (the 90% Distribution Requirement) each year, it will not be subject to federal income tax on the portion of its investment company taxable income and net capital gain (i.e., net long-term capital gain in excess of net short-term capital loss) it distributes (or treats as deemed distributed) to stockholders. In addition, if the Company distributes in a timely manner an amount equal to the sum of (i) 98% of its ordinary income for each calendar year, (ii) 98% of its capital gain net income for the one-year period ending December 31 in that calendar year, and (iii) any income not distributed in prior years, the Company will not be subject to the 4%

nondeductible federal excise tax on certain undistributed income of RICs (the Excise Tax Avoidance Requirements). The Company generally will endeavor to distribute (or treat as deemed distributed) to stockholders all of its investment company taxable income and its net capital gain, if any, for each taxable year so that it will not incur federal income or excise taxes on its earnings. The Company will be subject to federal income tax at the regular corporate rate for any amounts of investment company taxable income or net capital gain not distributed (or deemed distributed) to the stockholders.

In order to qualify as a RIC for federal income tax purposes, the Company must, among other things: (a) continue to qualify as a BDC under the 1940 Act, (b) derive in each taxable year at least 90% of its gross income from dividends, interest, payments with respect to securities loans, gains from the sale of stock or other securities, or other income derived with respect to its business of investing in such stock or securities (the 90% Income Test); and (c) diversify its holdings so that at the end of each quarter of the taxable year (i) at least 50% of the value of the Company s assets consists of cash, cash items, U.S. government securities, securities of other RICs, and other securities if such other securities of any one issuer do not represent more than 5% of the Company s assets or more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of the issuer, and (ii) no more than 25% of the value of the Company s assets is invested in the securities (other than U.S. government securities or securities of other RICs) of any one issuer or of two or more issuers that are controlled (as determined under applicable Code rules) by the Company and are engaged in the same or similar or related trades or businesses (the Diversification Tests). The failure of one or more of the Company s subsidiaries to continue to qualify as RICs could adversely affect the Company s ability to satisfy the Diversification Tests.

If the Company acquires or is deemed to have acquired debt obligations that were issued originally at a discount or that otherwise are treated under applicable tax rules as having original issue discount, it must include in income each year a portion of the original issue discount that accrues over the life of the obligation regardless of whether cash representing such income is received by it in the same taxable year. Any amount accrued as original issue discount will be included in the Company s investment company taxable income for the year of accrual and may have to be distributed to the stockholders in order to satisfy the 90% Distribution Requirement or the Excise Tax Avoidance Requirements even though the Company has not received any cash representing such income.

Although it does not currently intend to do so, if the Company were to invest in certain options, futures, or forward contracts, it may be required to report income from such investments on a mark-to-market basis, which could result in the Company recognizing unrealized gains and losses for federal income tax purposes even though it may not realize such gains and losses when it ultimately disposes of such investments. The Company could also be required to treat such gains and losses as 60% long-term capital gain or loss and 40% short-term capital gain or loss regardless of its holding period for the investments. In addition, if the Company were to engage in certain hedging transactions, including hedging transactions in options, future contracts, and straddles, or other similar transactions, it will be subject to special tax rules (including constructive sale, mark-to-market, straddle, wash sale, and short sale rules), the effect of which may be to accelerate income to the Company, defer losses to the Company, cause adjustments in the holding periods of the Company s securities, convert long-term capital gains into short-term capital gains or convert short-term capital losses into long-term capital losses. These rules could affect the Company s investment company taxable income or net capital gain for a taxable year and thus affect the amounts that the Company would be required to distribute to its

stockholders pursuant to the 90% Distribution Requirement and the Excise Tax Avoidance Requirements for such year.

Although it does not presently expect to do so, the Company is authorized to borrow funds and to sell assets in order to satisfy distribution requirements. However, under the 1940 Act, the Company is not permitted to make distributions to stockholders while the Company's debt obligations and other senior securities are outstanding unless certain asset coverage tests are met. Moreover, the Company's ability to dispose of assets to meet its distribution requirements may be limited by other requirements relating to its status as a RIC, including the Diversification Test. If the Company disposes of assets in order to meet the 90% Distribution Requirement or the Excise Tax Avoidance Requirements, the Company may make such dispositions at times that, from an investment standpoint, are not advantageous.

If the Company fails to satisfy the 90% Distribution Requirement or otherwise fails to qualify as a RIC in any taxable year, it will be subject to tax in that year on all of its taxable income, regardless of whether it makes any distributions to its stockholders. In that case, all of the Company's distributions to its stockholders will be characterized as ordinary income (to the extent of the Company's current and accumulated earnings and profits). In contrast, as is explained below, if the Company qualifies as a RIC, a portion of its distributions or deemed distributions may be characterized as long-term capital gain in the hands of stockholders.

The remainder of this Summary assumes that the Company qualifies as a RIC and satisfies the 90% Distribution Requirement.

Taxation of Stockholders

Distributions of the Company generally are taxable to stockholders as ordinary income or capital gains. Distributions of the Company's investment company taxable income will be taxable as ordinary income to stockholders to the extent of the Company's current or accumulated earnings and profits, whether paid in cash or reinvested in additional common stock. Distributions of the Company's net capital gains properly designated by the Company as capital gain dividends will be taxable to a stockholder as long-term capital gains regardless of the stockholder's holding period for his or her common stock and regardless of whether paid in cash or reinvested in additional common stock (including any dividends reinvested through the company's DRIP plan). Distributions in excess of the Company's earnings and profits first will reduce a stockholder's adjusted tax basis in such stockholder's common stock and, after the adjusted basis is reduced to zero, will constitute capital gains to such stockholder.

At the Company's option, the Company may elect to retain some or all of its net capital gains for a tax year, but designate the retained amount as a deemed distribution. In that case, among other consequences, the Company will pay tax on the retained amount for the benefit of its stockholders, the stockholders will be required to report their share of the deemed distribution on their tax returns as if it had been distributed to them, and the stockholders will report a credit for the tax paid thereon by the Company. The amount of the deemed distribution net of such tax will be added to the stockholder's cost basis for his or her common stock. Since the Company expects to pay tax on any retained net capital gains at its regular corporate capital gain tax rate, and since that rate is in excess of the maximum rate currently payable by individuals on long-term capital gains, the amount of tax that individual stockholders will be treated as having paid and for which they will

receive a credit will exceed the amount of tax that such stockholders would be required to pay on the retained net capital gains. Such excess generally will be available to offset other tax liabilities of the stockholders. A stockholder that is not subject to U.S. federal income tax should be able to file a return on the appropriate form or a claim for refund that allows such stockholder to recover the taxes paid on his or her behalf. In the event the Company chooses this option, it must provide written notice to the stockholders prior to the expiration of 60 days after the close of the relevant tax year.

Any dividend declared by the Company in October, November, or December of any calendar year, payable to stockholders of record on a specified date in such a month and actually paid during January of the following year, will be treated as if it had been received by the stockholders on December 31 of the year in which the dividend was declared.

You should consider the tax implications of buying common stock just prior to a distribution. Even if the price of the common stock includes the amount of the forthcoming distribution, you may be taxed upon receipt of the distribution and will not be entitled to offset the distribution against the tax basis in your common stock.

You may recognize taxable gain or loss if you sell or exchange your common stock. The amount of the gain or loss will be measured by the difference between your adjusted tax basis in your common stock and the amount of the proceeds you receive in exchange for such stock. Any gain or loss arising from (or, in the case of distributions in excess of earnings and profits, treated as arising from) the sale or exchange of common stock generally will be a capital gain or loss. This capital gain or loss normally will be treated as a long-term capital gain or loss if you have held your common stock for more than one year; otherwise, it will be classified as short-term capital gain or loss. However, any capital loss arising from the sale or exchange of common stock held for six months or less generally will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of the amount of capital gain dividends received (or treated as deemed distributed) with respect to such stock and, for this purpose, the special rules of Section 852(b)(4)(C) of the Code generally apply in determining the holding period of such stock. In addition, all or a portion of any loss realized upon a taxable disposition of common stock may be disallowed if other shares of the Company's common stock are purchased (under the Company's DRIP or otherwise) within 30 days before or after the disposition.

In general, non-corporate stockholders currently are subject to a maximum federal income tax rate on their net long-term capital gain (the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss) for a taxable year (including a long-term capital gain derived from an investment in the common stock of the company) that is lower than the maximum rate for other income. Corporate taxpayers currently are subject to federal income tax on net capital gains at a maximum rate equal to the maximum rate applied to ordinary income. Tax rates imposed by states and local jurisdictions on capital gain and ordinary income may differ. Non-corporate stockholders with net capital losses for a year (i.e., capital losses in excess of capital gains) generally may deduct up to \$3,000 of such losses against their ordinary income each year; any net capital losses of a non-corporate stockholder in excess of \$3,000 generally may be carried forward and used in subsequent years as provided in Section 1212(b) of the Code. Corporate stockholders generally may not deduct any net capital losses for a year, but may carryback such losses for three years or carry forward such losses for five years.

The Company will send to each of its stockholders, as promptly as possible after the end of each calendar year, a notice detailing, on a per share and per distribution basis, the

amounts includible in such stockholder's taxable income for such year as ordinary income and as long-term capital gain. In addition, the federal tax status of each year's distributions generally will be reported to the IRS. Distributions may also be subject to additional state, local, and foreign taxes depending on a stockholder's particular situation. The Company's ordinary income dividends to corporate stockholders may, if certain conditions are met, qualify for the dividends received deduction to the extent that the Company has received qualifying dividend income during the taxable year; capital gain dividends distributed by the Company are not eligible for the dividends received deduction.

A Non-U.S. Stockholder may be subject to withholding of U.S. federal tax at a 30% rate (or lower applicable treaty rate) on distributions (including certain redemptions of common stock) from the Company. Accordingly, investment in the Company is likely to be appropriate for a Non-U.S. Stockholder only if such person can utilize a foreign tax credit or corresponding tax benefit in respect of such withholding tax. Non-U.S. Stockholders should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the U.S. federal income and withholding tax, and state, local, and foreign tax, consequences of an investment in the common stock.

The Company may be required to withhold U.S. federal income tax (backup withholding) from all taxable distributions payable to (i) any stockholder who fails to furnish the Company with its correct taxpayer identification number or a certificate that the stockholder is exempt from backup withholding, and (ii) any stockholder with respect to whom the IRS notifies the Company that the stockholder has failed to properly report certain interest and dividend income to the IRS and to respond to notices to that effect. The Company may be required to report annually to the IRS and to each Non-U.S. Stockholder the amount of dividends paid to such stockholder and the amount, if any, of tax withheld pursuant to the backup withholding rules with respect to such dividends. This information may also be made available to the tax authorities in the Non-U.S. Stockholder's country of residence. Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules from payments made to a stockholder may be refunded or credited against such stockholder's United States federal income tax liability, if any, provided that the required information is furnished to the IRS.

You should consult your own tax advisor with respect to the particular tax consequences to you of an investment in the Company, including the possible effect of any pending legislation or proposed regulation.

CERTAIN GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS

We operate in a highly regulated environment. The following discussion generally summarizes certain regulations.

Business Development Company (BDC). A business development company is defined and regulated by the Investment Company Act of 1940. It is a unique kind of investment company that primarily focuses on investing in or lending to small private companies and making managerial assistance available to them. A BDC may use capital provided by public shareholders and from other sources to invest in long-term, private investments in growing businesses. A BDC provides shareholders the ability to retain the liquidity of a publicly traded stock, while sharing in the possible benefits, if any, of investing in privately owned growth companies.

As a BDC, we may not acquire any asset other than Qualifying Assets unless, at the time we make the acquisition, our Qualifying Assets represent at least 70% of the

value of our total assets (the 70% test). The principal categories of Qualifying Assets relevant to our business are:

- (1) Securities purchased in transactions not involving any public offering, the issuer of which is an eligible portfolio company. An eligible portfolio company is defined to include any issuer that (a) is organized and has its principal place of business in the United States, (b) is not an investment company other than an SBIC wholly owned by a BDC (our investment in Allied Investment and certain other subsidiaries generally are Qualifying Assets), and (c) does not have any class of publicly traded securities with respect to which a broker may extend margin credit;
- (2) Securities received in exchange for or distributed with respect to securities described in (1) above or pursuant to the exercise of options, warrants, or rights relating to such securities; and
- (3) Cash, cash items, government securities, or high quality debt securities (within the meaning of the 1940 Act), maturing in one year or less from the time of investment.

To include certain securities described above as Qualifying Assets for the purpose of the 70% test, a BDC must make available to the issuer of those securities significant managerial assistance such as providing significant guidance and counsel concerning the management, operations, or business objectives and policies of a portfolio company, or making loans to a portfolio company. We will provide managerial assistance on a continuing basis to any portfolio company that requests it, whether or not difficulties are perceived.

As a BDC, the Company is entitled to issue senior securities in the form of stock or senior securities representing indebtedness, including debt securities and preferred stock, as long as each class of senior security has an asset coverage of at least 200% immediately after each such issuance. This limitation is not applicable to borrowings by our SBIC subsidiary, and therefore any borrowings by these subsidiaries are not included in this asset coverage test. See Risk Factors.

We have adopted a Code of Ethics that establishes procedures for personal investments and restricts certain transactions by the Company's personnel. A copy of the Code of Ethics may be reviewed at or obtained from the Commission. See Where You Can Find More Information.

We may not change the nature of our business so as to cease to be, or withdraw our election as, a BDC unless authorized by vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities, as defined in the 1940 Act, of our shares. Since we made our BDC election, we have not made any substantial change in the nature of our business.

Regulated Investment Company (RIC). Our status as a RIC enables us to avoid the cost of federal taxation and generally avoid the cost of state taxation, and as a result achieve pre-tax investment returns. We believe that this tax advantage enables us to achieve strong equity returns without having to aggressively leverage our balance sheet.

In order to qualify as a RIC, the Company must, among other things:

- (1) Continue to qualify as a BDC.
- (2) Derive at least 90% of its gross income from dividends, interest, payments with respect to securities loans, gains from the sale of stock or other securities or other income derived with respect to its business of investing in such stock or securities.

(3) Diversify its holdings so that

- (a) at least 50% of the value of the Company's assets consists of cash, cash items, U.S. government securities, securities of other RICs and other securities if such other securities of any one issuer do not represent more than 5% of the Company's assets and 10% of the outstanding voting securities of the issuer, and
- (b) no more than 25% of the value of the Company's assets are invested in securities (other than U.S. government securities) of any one issuer, or of two or more issuers that are controlled by the Company and which are engaged in same or similar or related trades or businesses.

- (4) Distribute at least 90% of its investment company taxable income each tax year to its shareholders. In addition, if the Company distributes in a timely manner (or treats as deemed distributed) an amount equal to the sum of 98% of its capital gain net income for each one year period ending on December 31, 98% of its ordinary income for each calendar year, and any income not distributed in prior years it will not be subject to the 4% nondeductible federal excise tax on certain undistributed income of RICs.

SBA Regulations. Allied Investment, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, is licensed by the SBA as an SBIC under Section 301(c) of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, as amended (the 1958 Act), and has elected to be regulated as a BDC.

SBICs are authorized to stimulate the flow of private equity capital to eligible small businesses. Under present SBA regulations, eligible small businesses include businesses that have a net worth not exceeding \$18 million and have average annual fully taxed net income not exceeding \$6 million for the most recent two fiscal years. In addition, an SBIC must devote 20% of its investment activity to smaller concerns as defined by the SBA. A smaller concern is one that has a net worth not exceeding \$6 million and has average annual fully taxed net income not exceeding \$2 million for the most recent two fiscal years. SBA regulations also provide alternative size standard criteria to determine eligibility, which depend on the industry in which the business is engaged and are based on such factors as the number of employees and gross sales. According to SBA regulations, SBICs may make long-term loans to small businesses, invest in the equity securities of such businesses, and provide them with consulting and advisory services. Allied Investment provides long-term loans to qualifying small businesses; equity investments and consulting and advisory services are typically provided only in connection with such loans.

Allied Investment is periodically examined and audited by the SBA staff to determine its compliance with SBIC regulations.

Allied Investment has the opportunity to sell to the SBA subordinated debentures with a maturity of up to ten years, up to an aggregate principal amount of \$111.7 million. This limit generally applies to all financial assistance provided by the SBA to any licensee and its associates, as that term is defined in SBA regulations. Historically, an SBIC was also eligible to sell preferred stock to the SBA. Allied Investment had received \$94.5 million of subordinated debentures and \$7.0 million of preferred stock from the SBA at December 31, 2001; as a result of the \$111.7 million limit, the Company is limited on its ability to apply for additional financing from the SBA. Interest rates on the SBA debentures currently outstanding have a weighted average interest cost of 7.7%.

DIVIDEND REINVESTMENT PLAN

We currently maintain an opt out dividend reinvestment plan (DRIP plan). Under the DRIP plan, if you own shares of common stock registered in your own name, our transfer agent, acting as reinvestment plan agent, will *automatically* reinvest any dividend in additional shares of common stock. Shareholders may change enrollment status in the DRIP plan at any time by contacting either the plan agent or the Company.

Beginning on May 1, 2002, the Company s DRIP plan will convert from an opt out plan to an opt in plan, and any new shares registered in your own name in a new account will automatically receive cash dividends, rather than reinvesting dividends in additional shares of common stock. Existing registered accounts will not be affected by this change and no existing instructions, either to receive cash dividends or to reinvest dividends, will be changed.

A shareholder s ability to participate in a DRIP plan may be limited according to how the shares of common stock are registered. A nominee may preclude beneficial owners holding shares in street name from participating in the DRIP plan. Shareholders who wish to participate in a DRIP plan may need to register their shares of common stock in their own name. Shareholders will be informed of their right to opt out of the DRIP plan in the Company s annual and quarterly reports to shareholders. Shareholders who hold shares in the name of a nominee should contact the nominee for details.

All distributions to investors who do not participate (or whose nominee elects not to participate) in the DRIP plan will be paid by check mailed directly, or through the nominee, to the record holder by or under the discretion of the plan agent. The plan agent is American Stock Transfer and Trust Company, 59 Maiden Lane, New York, New York 10038. Their telephone number is 800-937-5449.

Under the DRIP plan, we may issue new shares unless the market price of the outstanding shares of common stock is less than 110% of the last reported net asset value. Alternatively, the plan agent may buy shares of common stock in the market. We value newly issued shares of common stock for the DRIP plan at the average of the reported last sale prices of the outstanding shares of common stock on the last five trading days prior to the payment date of the distribution, but not less than 95% of the opening bid price on such date. The price in the case of shares bought in the market will be the average actual cost of such shares of common stock, including any brokerage commissions. There are no other fees charged to shareholders in connection with the DRIP plan. Any distributions reinvested under the plan will nevertheless remain taxable to the shareholders.

DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES

The following summary of the Company's capital stock and other securities does not purport to be complete and is subject to, and qualified in its entirety by, the Company's Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation, as amended (the Charter). Reference is made to the Charter for a detailed description of the provisions summarized below.

On September 18, 2000, the Board of Directors voted unanimously to amend the Company's Charter to increase its authorized capital stock (the Capital Stock) from 100,000,000 shares, \$0.0001 par value, to 200,000,000 shares, and authorized management to hold a special meeting of shareholders on November 15, 2000 to seek shareholder approval for such amendment. The Charter amendment was approved by shareholders and the Charter amendment was filed with the state of Maryland on November 17, 2000.

The Board of Directors may classify and reclassify any unissued shares of Capital Stock of the Company by setting or changing in one or more respects the preferences, conversion or other rights, voting powers, restrictions, limitations as to dividends, qualifications, terms or conditions or redemption or other rights of such shares of Capital Stock.

Common Stock

At April 10, 2002, there were 100,661,835 shares of common stock outstanding and 10,956,839 shares of common stock reserved for issuance under the Amended Stock Option Plan. The following are the outstanding classes of securities of the Company as of April 10, 2002:

	(1) Title of Class	(2) Amount Authorized	(3) Amount Held by Company or for its Account	(4) Amount Outstanding Exclusive of Amounts Shown Under(3)
Allied Capital Corporation	Common Stock	200,000,000		100,661,835

All shares of common stock have equal rights as to earnings, assets, dividends and voting privileges and all outstanding shares of common stock are fully paid and non-assessable. Distributions may be paid to the holders of common stock if and when declared by the Board of Directors out of funds legally available therefore. Our common stock has no preemptive, conversion, or redemption rights and is freely transferable. In the event of liquidation, each share of common stock is entitled to share ratably in all assets of the Company that are legally available for distributions after payment of all debts and liabilities and subject to any prior rights of holders of Preferred Stock, if any, then outstanding. Each share of common stock is entitled to one vote and does not have cumulative voting rights, which means that holders of a majority of the shares, if they so choose, could elect all of the directors, and holders of less than a majority of the shares would, in that case, be unable to elect any director. All shares of common stock offered hereby will be, when issued and paid for, fully paid and non-assessable.

Preferred Stock

In addition to shares of common stock, the articles of incorporation authorizes the issuance of preferred stock (Preferred Stock). The Board of Directors is authorized to provide for the issuance of Preferred Stock with such preferences, powers, rights and privileges as the Board deems appropriate; except that, such an issuance must adhere to the requirements for the 1940 Act. The 1940 Act requires, among other things, that (i) immediately after issuance and before any distribution is made with respect to common stock, the Preferred Stock, together with all other senior securities, must not exceed an amount equal to 50% of the Company's total assets and (ii) the holders of shares of Preferred Stock, if any are issued, must be entitled as a class to elect two directors at all times and to elect a majority of the directors if dividends on the Preferred Stock are in arrears by two years or more. The Company believes the availability of such stock will provide the Company with increased flexibility in structuring future financings and acquisitions. If we offer Preferred Stock under this prospectus, we will issue an appropriate prospectus supplement. You should read that prospectus supplement for a description of the Preferred Stock, including, but not limited to, whether there will be an arrearage in the payment of dividends or sinking fund installments, if any, restrictions with respect to the declaration of dividends, requirements in connection with the maintenance of any ratio or assets, or creation or maintenance of reserves, or provisions for permitting or restricting the issuance of additional securities.

Debt Securities

The Company may issue debt securities that may be senior or subordinated in priority of payment. The Company will provide a prospectus supplement that describes the ranking, whether senior or subordinated, the specific designation, the aggregate principal amount, the purchase price, the maturity, the redemption terms, the interest rate or manner of calculating the interest rate, the time of payment of interest, if any, the terms for any conversion or exchange, including the terms relating to the adjustment of any conversion or exchange mechanism, the listing, if any, on a securities exchange, the name and address of the trustee and any other specific terms of the debt securities.

Limitation on Liability of Directors

The Company has adopted provisions in its charter and bylaws limiting the liability of directors and officers of the Company for monetary damages. The effect of these provisions in the charter and bylaws is to eliminate the rights of the Company and its shareholders (through shareholders' derivative suits on behalf of the Company) to recover monetary damages against a director or officers for breach of the fiduciary duty of care as a director or officer (including breaches resulting from negligent or grossly negligent behavior) except in certain limited situations. These provisions do not limit or eliminate the rights of the Company or any shareholder to seek non-monetary relief such as an injunction or rescission in the event of a breach of a director's or officer's duty of care. These provisions will not alter the liability of directors or officers under federal securities laws.

Certain Anti-Takeover Provisions

The charter and bylaws of the Company and certain statutory and regulatory requirements contain certain provisions that could make more difficult the acquisition of the Company by means of a tender offer, a proxy contest or otherwise. These provisions are expected to discourage certain types of coercive takeover practices and inadequate takeover bids and to encourage persons seeking to acquire control of the Company to negotiate first with the board of directors. We believe that the benefits of these provisions

outweigh the potential disadvantages of discouraging such proposals because, among other things, negotiation of such proposals might result in an improvement of their terms. The description set forth below is intended as a summary only and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the charter and the bylaws.

Classified Board of Directors

The charter provides for the Board of Directors to be divided into three classes of directors serving staggered three-year terms, with each class to consist as nearly as possible of one-third of the directors then elected to the board. A classified board may render more difficult a change in control of the Company or removal of incumbent management. We believe, however, that the longer time required to elect a majority of a classified board of directors helps to ensure continuity and stability of the Company's management and policies.

Issuance of Preferred Stock

The Board of Directors of the Company, without shareholder approval, has the authority to reclassify authorized but unissued common stock as preferred stock and to issue preferred stock. Such stock could be issued with voting, conversion or other rights designed to have an anti-takeover effect.

Maryland Corporate Law

The Company is subject to the Maryland Business Combination Statute and the Control Share Acquisition Statute, as defined below. The partial summary of the foregoing statutes contained in this prospectus is not intended to be complete and reference is made to the full text of such states for their entire terms.

Business Combination Statute. Certain provisions of the Maryland Law establish special requirements with respect to business combinations between Maryland corporations and interested shareholders unless exemptions are applicable (the Business Combination Statute). Among other things, the Business Combination Statute prohibits for a period of five years a merger or other specified transactions between a company and an interested shareholder and requires a super majority vote for such transactions after the end of such five-year period.

Interested shareholders are all persons owning beneficially, directly or indirectly, 10% or more of the outstanding voting stock of a Maryland corporation. Business combinations include certain mergers or similar transactions subject to a statutory vote and additional transactions involving transfer of assets or securities in specified amounts to interested shareholders or their affiliates.

Unless an exemption is available, a business combination may not be consummated between a Maryland corporation and an interested shareholder or its affiliates for a period of five years after the date on which the shareholder first became an interested shareholder and thereafter may not be consummated unless recommended by the board of directors of the Maryland corporation and approved by the affirmative vote of at least 80% of the votes entitled to be cast by all holders of outstanding shares of voting stock and 66 2/3% of the votes entitled to be cast by all holders of outstanding shares of voting stock other than the interested shareholder or its affiliates or associates, unless, among other things, the corporation's shareholders receive a minimum price (as defined in the Business Combination Statute) for their shares and the consideration is received in cash or in the same form as previously paid by the interested shareholder for its shares.

A business combination with an interested shareholder which is approved by the board of directors of a Maryland corporation at any time before an interested shareholder first becomes an interested shareholder is not subject to the five-year moratorium or special voting requirements. An amendment to a Maryland corporation charter electing not to be subject to the foregoing requirements must be approved by the affirmative vote of at least 80% of the votes entitled to be cast by all holders of outstanding shares of voting stock and 66 2/3% of the votes entitled to be cast by holders of outstanding shares of voting stock who are not interested shareholders. Any such amendment is not effective until 18 months after the vote of shareholders and does not apply to any business combination of a corporation with a shareholder who became an interested shareholder on or prior to the date of such vote.

Control Share Acquisition Statute. The Maryland Law imposes limitations on the voting rights of shares acquired in a control share acquisition. The control share statute defines a control share acquisition to mean the acquisition, directly or indirectly, of control shares subject to certain exceptions. Control shares of a Maryland corporation are defined to be voting shares of stock which, if aggregated with all other shares of stock previously acquired by the acquiror, would entitle the acquiror to exercise voting power in electing directors with one of the following ranges of voting power:

- (1) one-tenth or more but not less than one-third;
- (2) one-third or more but less than a majority; or
- (3) a majority of all voting power.

Control shares do not include shares which the acquiring person is entitled to vote as a result of having previously obtained shareholder approval. Control shares of a Maryland corporation acquired in a control share acquisition have no voting rights except to the extent approved by a vote of two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast by shareholders in the election of directors, excluding shares of stock as to which the acquiring person, officers of the corporation and directors of the corporation who are employees of the corporation are entitled to exercise or direct the exercise of the voting power of the shares in the election of the directors.

The control share statute also requires Maryland corporations to hold a special meeting at the request of an actual or proposed control share acquiror generally within 50 days after a request is made with the submission of an acquiring person statement, but only if the acquiring person:

- (1) gives a written undertaking and, if required by the directors of the issuing corporation, posts a bond for the cost of the meeting; and
- (2) submits definitive financing agreements for the acquisition of the control shares to the extent that financing is not provided by the acquiring person.

In addition, unless the issuing corporation's charter or bylaws provide otherwise, the control share statute provides that the issuing corporation, within certain time limitations, shall have the right to redeem control shares (except those for which voting rights have previously been approved) for fair value as determined pursuant to the control share statute in the event:

- (1) there is a shareholder vote and the grant of voting rights is not approved; or
- (2) an acquiring person statement is not delivered to the target within 10 days following a control share acquisition.

Moreover, unless the issuing corporation's charter or bylaws provide otherwise, the control share statute provides that if, before a control share acquisition occurs, voting rights are accorded to control shares which result in the acquiring person having majority voting power, then all shareholders other than the acquiring person have appraisal rights as provided under the Maryland Law. An acquisition of shares may be exempted from the control share statute provided that a charter or bylaw provision is adopted for such purpose prior to the control share acquisition by any person with respect to the Company. The control share acquisition statute does not apply to shares acquired in a merger, consolidation or share exchange to which the corporation is a party.

Regulatory Restrictions

Allied Investment, a wholly owned subsidiary, is an SBIC. The SBA prohibits, without prior SBA approval, a change of control or transfers which would result in any person (or group of persons acting in concert) owning 10% or more of any class of capital stock of an SBIC. A change of control is any event which would result in a transfer of the power, direct or indirect, to direct the management and policies of an SBIC, whether through ownership, contractual arrangements or otherwise.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

We may offer, from time to time, up to \$300,000,000 of our Securities. We may sell the Securities through underwriters or dealers, directly to one or more purchasers, through agents or through a combination of any such methods of sale. Any underwriter or agent involved in the offer and sale of the Securities will be named in the applicable prospectus supplement.

The distribution of the Securities may be effected from time to time in one or more transactions at a fixed price or prices, which may be changed, at prevailing market prices at the time of sale, at prices related to such prevailing market prices, or at negotiated prices, provided, however, that in the case of common stock, the offering price per share, less any underwriting commissions or discounts, must equal or exceed the net asset value (NAV) per share of our common stock at the time of the offering.

In connection with the sale of the Securities, underwriters or agents may receive compensation from the Company or from purchasers of the Securities, for whom they may act as agents, in the form of discounts, concessions or commissions. Underwriters may sell the Securities to or through dealers and such dealers may receive compensation in the form of discounts, concessions or commissions from the underwriters and/or commissions from the purchasers for whom they may act as agents. Underwriters, dealers and agents that participate in the distribution of the Securities may be deemed to be underwriters under the Securities Act, and any discounts and commissions they receive from the Company and any profit realized by them on the resale of the Securities may be deemed to be underwriting discounts and commissions under the Securities Act. Any such underwriter or agent will be identified and any such compensation received from the Company will be described in the applicable prospectus supplement.

Any common stock sold pursuant to a prospectus supplement will be quoted on the New York Stock Exchange, or another exchange on which the common stock is traded.

Under agreements into which the Company may enter, underwriters, dealers and agents who participate in the distribution of the Securities may be entitled to indemnification by the Company against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act. Underwriters, dealers and agents may engage in transactions with, or perform services for, the Company in the ordinary course of business.

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

In order to comply with the securities laws of certain states, if applicable, the Securities offered hereby will be sold in such jurisdictions only through registered or licensed brokers or dealers. In addition, in certain states, the Securities may not be sold unless they have been registered or qualified for sale in the applicable state or an exemption from the registration or qualification requirement is available and is complied with.

LEGAL MATTERS

The legality of the Securities offered hereby will be passed upon for the Company by Sutherland Asbill & Brennan LLP, Washington, D.C. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for underwriters, if any, by the counsel named in the prospectus supplement.

SAFEKEEPING, TRANSFER AND DIVIDEND PAYING AGENT

AND REGISTRAR

The Company's and its subsidiaries' investments are held in safekeeping by Riggs Bank, N.A. at 808 17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006, as well as by LaSalle National Bank, located at 25 Northwest Point Boulevard, Suite 800, Elk Grove Village, Illinois 60007. American Stock Transfer and Trust Company, 59 Maiden Lane, New York, New York 10038 acts as the Company's transfer, dividend paying and reinvestment plan agent and registrar.

INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

The audited financial statements and schedules included in this prospectus and elsewhere in the registration statement to the extent and for the periods indicated in their reports have been audited by Arthur Andersen LLP, independent public accountants, and are included herein in reliance upon the authority of said firm as experts in giving said reports.

On March 29, 2002, we selected KPMG LLP to serve as our independent public accountants for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2002. We dismissed Arthur Andersen LLP as our independent accountants effective upon completion of the December 31, 2001 audit. The decision to change accountants was approved by our Audit Committee and Board of Directors and will be submitted for ratification by our stockholders.

In connection with the audits for the two most recent fiscal years and through April 3, 2002, (1) there were no disagreements with Arthur Andersen on any matter of accounting principle or practice, financial statement disclosure, auditing scope or procedure, whereby

such disagreements, if not resolved to the satisfaction of Arthur Andersen, would have caused them to make reference thereto in their report on the financial statements for such years; and (2) there has been no reportable events (as defined in Item 304(a)(1)(v) of Regulation S-K).

The reports of Arthur Andersen on our financial statements for the past two years contained no adverse opinion or disclaimer of opinion and were not qualified or modified as to uncertainty, audit scope or accounting principle.

We have not consulted with KPMG during the last two years or the period from January 1, 2002 through April 3, 2002 on either the application of accounting principles to a specified transaction either completed or proposed or the type of audit opinion KPMG might issue on our financial statements.

We requested that Arthur Andersen furnish a letter addressed to the SEC stating whether or not Arthur Andersen agrees with the above statements. A copy of such letter to the SEC was included as Exhibit 16.1 to a Form 8-K we filed with the SEC on April 3, 2002.

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ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

	December 31,	
	2001	2000
(in thousands, except number of share amounts)		
ASSETS		
Portfolio at value:		
Private finance (cost: 2001-\$1,553,966; 2000-\$1,262,529)	\$1,595,072	\$1,282,467
Commercial real estate finance (cost: 2001-\$732,636; 2000-\$503,366)	734,518	505,534
	<hr/>	
	<hr/>	
Total portfolio at value	2,329,590	1,788,001
	<hr/>	
	<hr/>	
Other assets		
130,234	63,367	
Cash and cash equivalents	889	2,449
	<hr/>	
	<hr/>	
Total assets	\$2,460,713	\$1,853,817
	<hr/>	
	<hr/>	
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS		
EQUITY		
Liabilities:		
Notes payable and debentures	\$876,056	\$704,648
Revolving credit facilities	144,750	82,000
Accounts payable and other liabilities	80,784	30,477
	<hr/>	
	<hr/>	

Total liabilities
1,101,590 817,125

Commitments and Contingencies

Preferred stock
7,000 7,000
Shareholders' equity:

Common stock, \$0.0001 par value,
200,000,000 shares authorized; 99,607,396
and 85,291,696 shares issued and outstanding
at December 31, 2001 and 2000, respectively
10 9

Additional paid-in capital
1,352,688 1,043,653

Notes receivable from sale of common stock
(26,028) (25,083)

Net unrealized appreciation on portfolio
39,981 19,378

Distributions in excess of earnings
(14,528) (8,265)

Total shareholders' equity
1,352,123 1,029,692

Total liabilities and shareholders' equity
\$2,460,713 \$1,853,817

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

**For the Years Ended
December 31,**

2001	2000	1999
------	------	------

(in thousands, except per share amounts)

Interest and related portfolio income:

Interest and dividends	\$240,464	\$182,307	\$121,112
Premiums from loan dispositions	2,504	16,138	14,284
Fees and other income	46,142	13,144	5,744

Total interest and related portfolio income	289,110	211,589	141,140
---	---------	---------	---------

Expenses:

Interest	65,104	57,412	34,860
Employee	29,656	26,025	22,889
Administrative	15,299	15,435	12,350

Total operating expenses	110,059	98,872	70,099
--------------------------	---------	--------	--------

Net operating income before net realized and unrealized gains	179,051	112,717	71,041
--	---------	---------	--------

Net realized and unrealized gains:

Net realized gains

661 15,523 25,391

Net unrealized gains

20,603 14,861 2,138

Total net realized and unrealized gains

21,264 30,384 27,529

Net income before income taxes

200,315 143,101 98,570

Income tax benefit

412

Net increase in net assets resulting from operations

\$200,727 \$143,101 \$98,570

Basic earnings per common share

\$2.19 \$1.95 \$1.64

Diluted earnings per common share

\$2.16 \$1.94 \$1.64

Weighted average common shares outstanding basic
91,564 73,165 59,877

Weighted average common shares outstanding
diluted
93,003 73,472 60,044

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

For the Years Ended
December 31,

2001	2000	1999
------	------	------

(in thousands, except per share amounts)

Operations:

Net operating income before net realized and
unrealized gains

\$179,051 \$112,717 \$71,041

Net realized gains

661 15,523 25,391

Net unrealized gains

20,603 14,861 2,138

Income tax benefit

412

Net increase in net assets resulting from operations

200,727 143,101 98,570

Shareholder distributions:

Common stock dividends

(186,157) (135,795) (97,941)

Preferred stock dividends

(230) (230) (230)

Net decrease in net assets resulting from
shareholder distributions

(186,387) (136,025) (98,171)

Capital share transactions:

Sale of common stock

286,888 250,912 164,269

Issuance of common stock for portfolio investments

5,157 86,076

Issuance of common stock upon the exercise of stock options

10,660 3,309 5,920

Issuance of common stock in lieu of cash distributions

6,331 4,773 4,610

Net (increase) decrease in notes receivable from sale of common stock

(945) 4,378 (5,725)

Net decrease in common stock held in deferred compensation trust

6,218 6,972

Other

(563) (290)

Net increase in net assets resulting from capital share transactions

308,091 355,103 175,756

Total increase in net assets

\$322,431 \$362,179 \$176,155

Net assets at beginning of period

\$1,029,692 \$667,513 \$491,358

Net assets at end of period

\$1,352,123 \$1,029,692 \$667,513

Net asset value per common share
\$13.57 \$12.11 \$10.20

Common shares outstanding at end of period
99,607 85,057 65,414

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
(in thousands)			
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations	\$200,727	\$143,101	\$98,570
Adjustments			
Portfolio investments	(675,172)	(827,025)	(751,871)
Repayments of investment principal	74,461	111,031	139,561
Proceeds from investment sales	129,980	280,244	198,368
Change in accrued or reinvested interest and dividends	(51,554)	(32,245)	(12,842)
Changes in other assets and liabilities	1,290	3,472	2,376
Amortization of loan discounts and fees	(13,929)	(10,101)	(10,674)
Depreciation and amortization	994	925	788
Realized losses	9,446	13,081	6,145
Net unrealized gains	(20,603)	(14,861)	(2,138)
Net cash used in operating activities	(344,360)	(332,378)	(331,717)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Sale of common stock	286,888	250,912	164,269
Collections of notes receivable from sale of common stock	5,090	6,363	195
Common dividends and distributions paid			

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(179,826)	(131,022)	(95,031)
Preferred stock dividends paid		
(230)	(230)	(230)
Net borrowings under notes payable and debentures		
166,150	217,298	254,000
Net borrowings under (repayments on) revolving lines of credit		
62,750	(23,500)	4,500
Other financing activities		
1,978	(3,149)	(2,906)

Net cash provided by financing activities		
342,800	316,672	324,797

Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		
\$(1,560)	\$(15,706)	\$(6,920)

Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		
\$2,449	\$18,155	\$25,075

Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		
\$889	\$2,449	\$18,155

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INVESTMENTS

Private Finance Portfolio Company (in thousands, except number of shares)	Investment(2)	December 31, 2001	
		Cost	Value
Ability One Corporation	Loans	\$ 10,657	\$ 10,657
ACE Products, Inc.	Loans	16,875	16,875
Acme Paging, L.P.	Debt Securities	6,992	6,992
	Limited Partnership Interest	3,640	2,184
Advantage Mayer, Inc.	Debt Securities Warrants	10,945	10,945
Allied Office Products, Inc.	Debt Securities	7,491	7,491
	Warrants	629	629
American Barbecue & Grill, Inc.	Warrants	125	
American Home Care Supply, LLC	Debt Securities	6,906	6,906
	Warrants	579	1,579
American Physicians Services, Inc. (formerly Physicians Speciality Corporation)	Debt Securities	40,194	40,194
	Common Stock (79,567,042 shares)	1,000	100
Aspen Pet Products, Inc.	Loans	14,576	14,576
	Preferred Stock (1,860 shares)	1,981	1,981
	Common Stock (1,400 shares)	140	140
ASW Holding Corporation	Warrants	25	25
Aurora Communications, LLC	Loans	15,809	15,809
	Equity Interest	2,461	6,050
Autania AG(1)	Debt Securities	4,762	4,762
	Common Stock (250,000 shares)	2,261	2,261
Avborne, Inc.	Debt Securities	12,750	6,375
	Warrants	1,180	
Bakery Chef, Inc.	Loans	17,018	17,018
Blue Rhino Corporation(1)	Debt Securities	13,816	13,816
	Warrants	1,200	2,000
Border Foods, Inc.	Debt Securities	9,313	9,313
	Preferred Stock (50,919 shares)	2,000	2,000
	Warrants	665	665

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Business Loan Express, Inc.	Loan	6,000	6,000
	Debt Securities	76,242	76,242
	Preferred Stock (25,111 shares)	25,111	25,111
	Common Stock (25,503,043 shares)	104,596	120,096
	Guaranty (\$51,350 See Note 3)		
Camden Partners Strategic Fund II, L.P.	Limited Partnership Interest	1,295	1,295
CampGroup, LLC	Debt Securities	2,702	2,702
	Warrants	220	220

(1) Public company.

(2) Common stock, preferred stock, warrants, options and equity interests and generally non-income producing and restricted.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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Private Finance Portfolio Company (in thousands, except number of shares)	Investment(2)	December 31, 2001	
		Cost	Value
Candlewood Hotel Company(1)	Preferred Stock (3,250 shares)	\$ 3,250	\$ 3,250
Celebrities, Inc.	Loan Warrants	244 12	244 550
Classic Vacation Group, Inc.(1)	Loan	6,399	6,399
Colibri Holding Corporation	Loans Preferred Stock (237 shares) Common Stock (3,362 shares) Warrants	3,464 237 1,250 290	3,464 237 1,250 290
The Color Factory Inc.	Loan Preferred Stock (600 shares) Common Stock (980 shares)	5,346 788 6,535	5,346 788 8,035
Component Hardware Group, Inc.	Debt Securities Preferred Stock (18,000 shares) Common Stock (2,000 shares)	10,774 1,800 200	10,774 1,800 200
Convenience Corporation of America	Debt Securities Preferred Stock (31,521 shares) Warrants	8,355 334	2,738
Cooper Natural Resources, Inc.	Debt Securities Preferred Stock (6,316 shares) Warrants	1,750 1,427 832	1,750 1,427 832
CorrFlex Graphics, LLC	Debt Securities Warrants Options	2,312	2,312 6,674 576
Coverall North America, Inc.	Loan Debt Securities Warrants	10,309 5,324	10,309 5,324
CPM Acquisition Corporation	Loan	9,604	9,604
Csabai Canning Factory Rt	Hungarian Quotas (9.2%)	700	
CTT Holdings	Loan	1,388	1,388
CyberRep	Loan Debt Securities Warrants	1,109 14,209 660	1,109 14,209 3,310
The Debt Exchange Inc.	Preferred Stock (921,829 shares)	1,250	1,250
Directory Investment Corporation	Common Stock (470 shares)	112	32

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Directory Lending Corporation	Series A Common Stock (34 shares)		
	Series B Common Stock (6 shares)		8
	Series C Common Stock (10 shares)		22
<hr/>			
Drilltec Patents & Technologies Company, Inc.	Loan	10,918	9,262
	Debt Securities	1,500	1,500
	Warrants		
<hr/>			
eCentury Capital Partners, L.P.	Limited Partnership Interest	1,875	1,800
<hr/>			

(1) Public company.

(2) Common stock, preferred stock, warrants, options and equity interests and generally non-income producing and restricted.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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Private Finance Portfolio Company (in thousands, except number of shares)	Investment(2)	December 31, 2001	
		Cost	Value
EDM Consulting, LLC	Debt Securities Common Stock (100 shares)	\$ 1,875 250	\$ 443
El Dorado Communications, Inc.	Loans	306	306
Elexis Beta GmbH	Options	426	526
Elmhurst Consulting, LLC	Loan Common Stock (74 shares)	7,762 5,157	7,762 5,157
Eparfin S.A.	Loan	29	29
E-Talk Corporation	Debt Securities Warrants	8,852 1,157	6,509
Ex Terra Credit Recovery, Inc.	Preferred Stock (500 shares) Common Stock (2,500 shares) Warrants	568	318
Executive Greetings, Inc.	Debt Securities Warrants	15,938 360	15,938 360
Fairchild Industrial Products Company	Debt Securities Warrants	5,872 280	5,872 2,378
Foresite Towers, LLC	Equity Interest	15,500	15,500
FTI Consulting, Inc.(1)	Warrants		510
Galaxy American Communications, LLC	Debt Securities Options	48,869	39,217
Garden Ridge Corporation	Debt Securities Preferred Stock (1,130 shares) Common Stock (471 shares)	26,948 1,130 613	26,948 1,130 613
Gibson Guitar Corporation	Debt Securities Warrants	17,175 525	17,175 2,325
Ginsey Industries, Inc.	Loans Convertible Debentures Warrants	5,000 500	5,000 500 504
Global Communications, LLC	Loan Debt Securities Equity Interest Options	1,990 14,884 11,067 1,639	1,990 14,884 11,067 1,639
Grant Broadcasting Systems II	Warrants	87	5,976

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Grant Television II LLC	Options	492	492
Grotech Partners, VI, L.P.	Limited Partnership Interest	1,463	1,060
The Hartz Mountain Corporation	Debt Securities	27,408	27,408
	Common Stock (200,000 shares)	2,000	2,000
	Warrants	2,613	2,613
HealthASPex, Inc.	Preferred Stock (1,036,700 shares)	4,752	3,890
	Preferred Stock (414,680 shares)	760	622
	Common Stock (1,451,380 shares)	4	

(1) Public company.

(2) Common stock, preferred stock, warrants, options and equity interests and generally non-income producing and restricted.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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Private Finance Portfolio Company (in thousands, except number of shares)	Investment(2)	December 31, 2001	
		Cost	Value
HMT, Inc.	Debt Securities	\$ 8,995	\$ 8,995
	Common Stock (300,000 shares)	3,000	3,000
	Warrants	1,155	1,155
Hotelevision, Inc.	Preferred Stock (315,100 shares)	315	315
Icon International, Inc.	Common Stock (37,821 shares)	1,219	1,519
Impact Innovations Group, LLC	Debt Securities	6,598	6,598
	Warrants	1,674	1,674
Intellirisk Management Corporation	Loans	22,334	22,334
International Fiber Corporation	Debt Securities	22,257	22,257
	Common Stock (1,029,068 shares)	5,483	6,982
	Warrants	550	700
iSolve Incorporated	Preferred Stock (14,853 shares)	874	
	Common Stock (13,306 shares)	14	
Jakel, Inc.	Loan	22,291	22,291
JRI Industries, Inc.	Debt Securities	1,972	1,972
	Warrants	74	74
Julius Koch USA, Inc.	Debt Securities	1,066	1,066
	Warrants	259	7,000
Kirker Enterprises, Inc.	Warrants	348	3,501
	Equity Interest	4	4
Kirkland s, Inc.	Debt Securities	7,676	7,676
	Preferred Stock (917 shares)	412	412
	Warrants	96	96
Kyrus Corporation	Debt Securities	7,810	7,810
	Warrants	348	348
Liberty-Pittsburgh Systems, Inc.	Debt Securities	3,487	3,487
	Common Stock (64,535 shares)	142	142
The Loewen Group, Inc.(1)	High-Yield Senior Secured Debt	15,150	12,440
Logic Bay Corporation	Preferred Stock (1,131,222 shares)	5,000	5,000
Love Funding Corporation	Preferred Stock (26,000 shares)	359	213
Magna Card, Inc.	Debt Securities	153	153
	Preferred Stock (1,875 shares)	94	94

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Common Stock (4,687 shares)

Master Plan, Inc.	Loan	1,204	1,204
	Common Stock (156 shares)	42	2,042
<hr/>			
Matrics, Inc.	Preferred Stock (511,876 shares)	500	500
<hr/>			
MedAssets.com, Inc.	Debt Securities	14,949	14,949
	Preferred Stock (260,417 shares)	2,049	2,049
	Warrants	136	136

(1) Public company.

(2) Common stock, preferred stock, warrants, options and equity interests and generally non-income producing and restricted.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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Private Finance Portfolio Company (in thousands, except number of shares)	Investment(2)	December 31, 2001	
		Cost	Value
Mid-Atlantic Venture Fund IV, L.P.	Limited Partnership Interest	\$ 2,475	\$ 1,586
Midview Associates, L.P.	Warrants		
Monitoring Solutions, Inc.	Debt Securities Common Stock (33,333 shares) Warrants	1,823	153
MortgageRamp.com, Inc.	Common Stock (800,000 shares)	3,860	3,860
Morton Grove Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	Loan Preferred Stock (106,947 shares)	16,150 5,000	16,150 9,000
Most Confiserie GmbH & Co KG	Loan	933	933
MVL Group, Inc.	Loan Debt Securities Warrants	1,856 14,806 643	1,856 14,806 643
NetCare, AG	Loan	811	811
NETtel Communications, Inc.	Debt Securities	11,334	4,334
Nobel Learning Communities, Inc.(1)	Debt Securities Preferred Stock (265,957 shares) Warrants	9,656 2,000 575	9,656 2,000 575
North American Archery, LLC	Loans Convertible Debentures	1,390 2,248	840 2,008
Northeast Broadcasting Group, L.P.	Debt Securities	310	310
Novak Biddle Venture Partners III, L.P.	Limited Partnership Interest	330	330
Nursefinders, Inc.	Debt Securities Warrants	11,341 900	11,341 1,500
Onyx Television GmbH	Preferred Units (600,000 shares)	201	201
Opinion Research Corporation(1)	Debt Securities Warrants	14,186 996	14,186 996
Oriental Trading Company, Inc.	Loan Debt Securities Preferred Equity Interest Common Equity Interest Warrants	128 12,719 1,500 13	128 12,719 1,793 295
Outsource Partners, Inc.	Debt Securities	23,994	23,994

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	Warrants	826	826
Packaging Advantage Corporation	Debt Securities	11,586	11,586
	Common Stock (200,000 shares)	2,000	2,000
	Warrants	963	963
Pico Products, Inc.	Loan	1,406	1,406

(1) Public company.

(2) Common stock, preferred stock, warrants, options and equity interests and generally non-income producing and restricted.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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Private Finance Portfolio Company (in thousands, except number of shares)	Investment(2)	December 31, 2001	
		Cost	Value
Polaris Pool Systems, Inc.	Debt Securities	\$ 6,581	\$ 6,581
	Warrants	1,050	1,050
Powell Plant Farms, Inc.	Loan	16,993	16,993
Proeducation GmbH	Loan	206	206
Professional Paint, Inc.	Debt Securities	21,409	21,409
	Preferred Stock (15,000 shares)	17,215	17,215
	Common Stock (110,000 shares)	69	3,069
Progressive International Corporation	Debt Securities	3,958	3,958
	Preferred Stock (500 shares)	500	500
	Common Stock (197 shares)	13	13
	Warrants		
Prosperco Finanz Holding AG	Debt Securities	4,899	4,899
	Common Stock (1,528 shares)	956	956
	Warrants		
Raytheon Aerospace, LLC	Debt Securities	5,051	5,051
	Equity Interest		
Redox Brands, Inc.	Debt Securities	9,462	9,462
	Warrants	584	584
Schwinn Holdings Corporation	Debt Securities	10,195	1,835
Seasonal Expressions, Inc.	Preferred Stock (1,000 shares)	500	
Simula, Inc.(1)	Loan	19,914	19,914
Soff-Cut Holdings, Inc.	Debt Securities	8,569	8,569
	Preferred Stock (300 shares)	300	300
	Common Stock (2,000 shares)	200	200
	Warrants	446	446
Southwest PCS, LLC	Loan	8,243	8,243
Spa Lending Corporation	Preferred Stock (28,625 shares)	485	375
	Common Stock (6,208 shares)	25	18
Staffing Partners Holding Company, Inc.	Debt Securities	4,992	4,992
	Preferred Stock (414,600 shares)	2,073	2,073
	Common Stock (50,200 shares)	50	50
	Warrants	10	10
Startec Global Communications Corporation(1)	Loan	22,815	22,815
	Debt Securities	21,286	10,301
	Common Stock (258,064 shares)	3,000	

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Warrants

STS Operating, Inc.	Common Stock (3,000,000 shares)	3,177	3,177
SunSource Inc. (The Hillman Companies, Inc.)	Debt Securities	40,071	40,071
	Common Stock (6,890,937 shares)	57,156	57,156
SunStates Refrigerated Services, Inc.	Loans	6,062	4,573
	Debt Securities	2,445	877

(1) Public company.

(2) Common stock, preferred stock, warrants, options and equity interests and generally non-income producing and restricted.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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Private Finance Portfolio Company (in thousands, except number of shares)	Investment(2)	December 31, 2001	
		Cost	Value
Sure-Tel, Inc.	Loan	\$ 1,207	\$ 1,207
	Preferred Stock (1,116,902 shares)	4,642	4,642
	Warrants	662	662
	Options		
Sydran Food Services II, L.P.	Debt Securities	12,973	12,973
	Equity Interest	3,909	3,909
Total Foam, Inc.	Debt Securities	263	127
	Common Stock (910 shares)	10	
Tubbs Snowshoe Company, LLC	Debt Securities	3,913	3,913
	Equity Interests	500	500
	Warrants	54	54
United Pet Group, Inc.	Debt Securities	4,965	4,965
	Warrants	15	15
Updata Venture Partners, II, L.P.	Limited Partnership Interest	2,300	3,865
Velocita, Inc.	Debt Securities	11,677	11,677
	Warrants	3,540	3,540
Venturehouse Group, LLC	Equity Interest	667	398
Walker Investment Fund II, LLLP	Limited Partnership Interest	1,000	743
Warn Industries, Inc.	Debt Securities	18,624	18,624
	Warrants	1,429	3,129
Williams Brothers Lumber Company	Warrants	24	322
Wilmar Industries, Inc.	Debt Securities	32,839	32,839
	Warrants	3,169	3,169
Wilshire Restaurant Group, Inc.	Debt Securities	15,106	15,106
	Warrants	735	735
Wilton Industries, Inc.	Loan	12,000	12,000
Woodstream Corporation	Loan	572	572
	Debt Securities	7,631	7,631
	Equity Interests	1,700	4,547
	Warrants	450	1,203
Wyo-Tech Acquisition Corporation	Debt Securities	12,588	12,588
	Preferred Stock (100 shares)	3,700	3,700
	Common Stock (99 shares)	100	44,100

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Total private finance (136 investments)	\$1,553,966	\$1,595,072
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(1) Public company.

(2) Common stock, preferred stock, warrants, options and equity interests and generally non-income producing and restricted.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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	Stated Interest	Face	Cost	Value
Commercial Real Estate Finance				
CMBS				
Mortgage Capital Funding, Series 1998-MC3	5.5%	\$ 54,491	\$ 26,888	\$ 26,888
Morgan Stanley Capital I, Series 1999-RM1	6.4%	51,046	21,462	21,462
COMM 1999-1	5.6%	74,879	35,636	35,636
Morgan Stanley Capital I, Series 1999-FNV1	6.1%	45,527	22,272	22,272
DLJ Commercial Mortgage Trust 1999-CG2	6.1%	96,432	44,732	44,732
Commercial Mortgage Acceptance Corp., Series 1999-C1	6.8%	34,856	16,304	16,304
LB Commercial Mortgage Trust, Series 1999-C2	6.7%	29,005	11,326	11,326
Chase Commercial Mortgage Securities Corp., Series 1999-2	6.5%	43,046	20,535	20,535
FUNB CMT, Series 1999-C4	6.5%	49,287	22,253	22,253
Heller Financial, HFCMC Series 2000 PH-1	6.8%	45,456	18,657	18,657
SBMS VII, Inc., Series 2000-NL1	7.2%	24,230	13,309	13,309
DLJ Commercial Mortgage Trust, Series 2000-CF1	7.0%	40,502	19,481	19,481
Deutsche Bank Alex. Brown, Series Comm 2000-C1	6.9%	41,084	19,418	19,418
LB-UBS Commercial Mortgage Trust, Series 2000-C4	6.9%	31,471	11,455	11,455
Credit Suisse First Boston Mortgage Securities Corp., Series 2001-CK1	5.9%	58,786	29,050	29,050
JP Morgan-CIBC-Deutsche 2001	5.8%	60,889	29,584	29,584
Lehman Brothers-UBS Warburg 2001-C4	6.4%	65,130	32,326	32,326
SBMS VII, Inc., Series 2001-C1	6.1%	54,780	25,267	25,267
GE Capital Commercial Mortgage Securities Corp., Series 2001-2	6.1%	57,039	28,103	28,103
Credit Suisse First Boston Mortgage Securities Corp., Series 2001-CKN5	5.2%	84,482	46,176	46,176
JP Morgan Chase Commercial Mortgage Securities Corp., Series 2001-C1	5.6%	55,432	24,075	24,075
SBMS VII, Inc., Series 2001-C2	6.2%	72,422	40,037	40,037
Crest 2001-1, Ltd. (collateralized debt obligation)		24,207	24,207	24,207
Total CMBS		\$ 1,194,479	\$ 582,553	\$ 582,553

	Interest Rate Ranges	Number of Loans	Cost	Value
Commercial Mortgage Loans				
	Up to 6.99%	7	\$ 3,404	\$ 5,100
	7.00%- 8.99%	30	34,583	36,589
	9.00%-10.99%	16	13,617	13,618
	11.00%-12.99%	14	11,977	11,979
	13.00%-14.99%	7	12,455	12,251
	15.00% and above	2	84	60
Total commercial mortgage loans		76	\$ 76,120	\$ 79,597
Residual Interest			\$ 70,179	\$ 69,879
Real Estate Owned			3,784	2,489
Total commercial real estate finance			\$ 732,636	\$ 734,518

Total portfolio	\$2,286,602	\$2,329,590
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(1) Public company.

(2) Common stock, preferred stock, warrants, options and equity interests and generally non-income producing and restricted.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1. Organization

Allied Capital Corporation, a Maryland corporation, is a closed-end management investment company that has elected to be regulated as a business development company (BDC) under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (1940 Act). Allied Capital Corporation (ACC) has a subsidiary that has also elected to be regulated as a BDC, Allied Investment Corporation (Allied Investment), which is licensed under the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 as a Small Business Investment Company (SBIC). In addition, ACC has a real estate investment trust subsidiary, Allied Capital REIT, Inc. (Allied REIT), and several subsidiaries which are single-member limited liability companies established primarily to hold real estate properties. In April 2001, ACC established a subsidiary, A.C. Corporation (AC Corp), which provides diligence and structuring services on private finance and commercial real estate transactions, as well as structuring, transaction, management and advisory services to the Company, its portfolio companies and other third parties.

ACC also owned Allied Capital SBLC Corporation (Allied SBLC), a BDC licensed by the Small Business Administration (SBA) as a Small Business Lending Company and a participant in the SBA Section 7(a) Guaranteed Loan Program. On December 31, 2000, ACC acquired BLC Financial Services, Inc. as a private portfolio company, which then changed its name to Business Loan Express, Inc. (BLX). As a part of the transaction, Allied SBLC was recapitalized as an independently managed, private portfolio company on December 28, 2000 and ceased to be a consolidated subsidiary of the Company at that time. Allied SBLC was then subsequently merged into BLX. The results of the operations of Allied SBLC are included in the consolidated financial results of ACC and its subsidiaries for 1999 and for 2000 through December 27, 2000.

Allied Capital Corporation and its subsidiaries, collectively, are hereinafter referred to as the Company.

In accordance with specific rules prescribed for investment companies, subsidiaries hold investments on behalf of the Company or provide substantial services to the Company. Portfolio investments are held for purposes of deriving investment income and future capital gain. The Company consolidates the results of its subsidiaries for financial reporting purposes. The financial results of the Company s portfolio investments are not consolidated in the Company s financial statements.

The investment objective of the Company is to achieve current income and capital gains. In order to achieve this objective, the Company invests in private and undervalued public companies and CMBS in a variety of industries and in diverse geographic locations.

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. Certain reclassifications have been made to the 2000 and 1999 balances to conform with the 2001 financial statement presentation.

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Valuation of Portfolio Investments

The Company, as a BDC, invests primarily in illiquid securities including the debt and equity of private companies and non-investment grade CMBS. The Company's investments are generally subject to restrictions on resale and generally have no established trading market. The Company values its securities at fair value as determined in good faith by the Company's Board of Directors in accordance with the Company's valuation policy. The Company determines fair value to be the amount for which an investment could be exchanged in an orderly disposition over a reasonable period of time between willing parties other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The Company's valuation policy considers the fact that privately negotiated securities increase in value over a long period of time, that the Company does not intend to trade the securities, and that no ready market exists. The Company's valuation policy is intended to provide a consistent, conservative basis for establishing the fair value of the portfolio. The Company will record unrealized depreciation on investments when it believes that an asset has been impaired and full collection for the loan or realization of an equity security is doubtful. Conversely, the Company will record unrealized appreciation if it has a clear indication that the underlying portfolio company has appreciated in value and, therefore, the Company's security has also appreciated in value. Under its valuation policy, the Company does not consider temporary changes in the capital markets, such as interest rate movements or changes in the public equity markets, in order to determine whether an investment in a private company has been impaired or whether a private investment has increased in value. The value of investments in public securities are determined using quoted market prices discounted for illiquidity and restrictions on resale.

Loans and Debt Securities

For loans and debt securities, value normally corresponds to cost unless the borrower's condition or external factors lead to a determination of value at a lower amount.

When the Company receives nominal cost warrants or free equity securities (nominal cost equity), the Company allocates its cost basis in its investment between its debt securities and its nominal cost equity at the time of origination. At that time, the original issue discount basis of the nominal cost equity is recorded by increasing the cost basis in the equity and decreasing the cost basis in the related debt securities.

Interest income is recorded on an accrual basis to the extent that such amounts are expected to be collected. Loan origination fees, original issue discount and market discount are capitalized and then amortized into interest income using the effective interest method. The weighted average yield on loans and debt securities is computed as the (a) annual stated interest rate earned plus the annual amortization of loan origination fees, original issue discount and market discount earned on accruing loans and debt securities, divided by (b) total loans and debt securities at value. The weighted average yield is computed as of the balance sheet date. Prepayment premiums are recorded on loans when received.

Equity Securities

Equity interests in portfolio companies for which there is no liquid public market are valued based on various factors, including cash flow from operations and other pertinent factors such as

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

recent offers to purchase a portfolio company's securities or other liquidation events. The determined values are generally discounted to account for liquidity issues and minority control positions.

The value of the Company's equity interests in public companies for which market prices are readily available is based upon the average of the closing public market price for the last three trading days up to and including the balance sheet date. Securities that carry certain restrictions on sale are typically valued at a discount from the public market value of the security. Dividend income is recorded on cumulative preferred equity securities on an accrual basis to the extent that such amounts are expected to be collected and on common equity securities on the record date for private companies or on the ex-dividend date for publicly traded companies.

Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities (CMBS)

CMBS is carried at fair value. Fair value is based upon a discounted cash flow model which utilizes prepayment and loss assumptions based upon historical experience, economic factors and the characteristics of the underlying cash flow. The Company's assumption with regard to discount rate is based upon the yield of comparable securities. The Company recognizes income from the amortization of original issue discount using the effective interest method, using the anticipated yield over the projected life of the investment. Yields are revised when there are changes in estimates of future credit losses, actual losses incurred, and actual and estimated prepayment speeds. Changes in estimated yield are currently recognized as an adjustment to the estimated yield over the remaining life of the CMBS. The Company recognizes unrealized depreciation on its CMBS whenever it determines that the value of its CMBS is less than the cost basis. The Company generally invests in CMBS bonds with the intention of holding the bonds to their maturity.

Residual Interest

The Company values its residual interest from a previous securitization and recognizes income using the same accounting policies used for the CMBS. The residual interest spread is carried at fair value based on discounted estimated future cash flows. The Company recognizes income from the residual interest spread using the effective interest method. At each reporting date, the effective yield is recalculated and used to recognize income until the next reporting date.

Net Realized and Unrealized Gains

Realized gains or losses are measured by the difference between the net proceeds from the sale and the cost basis of the investment without regard to unrealized gains or losses previously recognized, and include investments charged off during the year, net of recoveries. Unrealized gains or losses reflect the change in portfolio investment values during the reporting period.

Fee Income

Fee income includes fees for diligence, structuring, transaction services, management services and investment advisory services rendered by the Company to portfolio companies and other third parties. Diligence, structuring and

transaction services fees are generally recognized as income when services are rendered or when the related transactions are completed. Management and investment advisory services fees are generally recognized as income as the services are rendered.

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ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Deferred Financing Costs

Financing costs are based on actual costs incurred in obtaining financing and are deferred and amortized as part of interest expense over the term of the related debt instrument.

Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company may or may not use derivative financial instruments to reduce interest rate risk. The Company has established policies and procedures for risk assessment and the approval, reporting and monitoring of derivative financial instrument activities. The Company does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading purposes. All derivative financial instruments are recorded at fair value with changes in value reflected in net unrealized gains during the reporting period.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in banks and all highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Dividends to Shareholders

Dividends to shareholders are recorded on the record date.

Federal and State Income Taxes

The Company intends to comply with the requirements of the Internal Revenue Code (Code) that are applicable to regulated investment companies (RIC) and real estate investment trusts (REIT). The Company and its subsidiaries that qualify as a RIC or a REIT intend to annually distribute or retain through a deemed distribution all of their taxable income to shareholders; therefore, the Company has made no provision for income taxes for these entities. AC Corp is a corporation subject to federal and state income taxes and will record a provision for income taxes.

Per Share Information

Basic earnings per share is calculated using the weighted average number of shares outstanding for the period presented. Diluted earnings per share reflects the potential dilution that could occur if options to issue common stock were exercised into common stock. Earnings per share is computed after subtracting dividends on preferred shares.

Use of Estimates in the Preparation of Financial Statements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 3. Portfolio

Private Finance

At December 31, 2001 and 2000, the private finance portfolio consisted of the following:

	2001			2000		
	Cost	Value	Yield	Cost	Value	Yield
(\$ in thousands)						
Loans and debt securities	\$1,169,673	\$1,107,890	14.8%	\$983,887	\$966,257	14.6%
Equity interests						
384,293 487,182 278,642 316,210						
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Total	\$1,553,966	\$1,595,072		\$1,262,529	\$1,282,467	
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Private finance investments are generally structured as loans and debt securities that carry a relatively high fixed rate of interest, which may be combined with equity features, such as conversion privileges, or warrants or options to purchase a portion of the portfolio company's equity at a pre-determined strike price, which is generally a nominal price for warrants or options in a private company.

Debt securities typically have a maturity of five to ten years, with interest-only payments in the early years and payments of both principal and interest in the later years, although debt maturities and principal amortization schedules vary.

Equity interests consist primarily of securities issued by privately owned companies and may be subject to restrictions on their resale or may be otherwise illiquid. Equity securities generally do not produce a current return, but are held in anticipation for investment appreciation and ultimate gain on sale.

At December 31, 2001 and 2000, the Company had an investment totaling \$227,449,000 and \$204,080,000, respectively, in Business Loan Express, Inc. (BLX), a small business lender that participates in the SBA Section 7(a) Guaranteed Loan Program. The Company owns 94.9% of BLX 's common stock. As the controlling shareholder of BLX, the Company has provided an unconditional guaranty to the BLX credit facility lenders in an amount up to 50% of the total obligations (consisting of principal, accrued interest and other fees) on BLX 's 3-year unsecured revolving credit facility for \$124,000,000. The amount guaranteed by the Company at December 31, 2001 was \$51,350,000. This guaranty can be called by the lenders only in the event of a default by BLX. BLX was in compliance with the terms of its credit facility at December 31, 2001. In consideration for providing this guaranty, BLX pays the Company an annual guaranty fee, which totaled \$2,285,000 in 2001.

At December 31, 2001, the Company had an investment in SunSource Inc. totaling \$97,227,000. The Company owns 93.2% of SunSource 's common stock. SunSource is a leading manufacturer of key making equipment and distributor of key blanks, fasteners, signage and other small hardware components to hardware retailers, and its primary operations are located in Cincinnati, Ohio.

At December 31, 2001 and 2000, approximately 98% of the Company 's private finance loan portfolio was composed of fixed interest rate loans. At December 31, 2001 and 2000, loans and debt securities with a value of \$93,744,000 and \$72,966,000, respectively, were not accruing interest. Loans greater than 120 days delinquent generally do not accrue interest.

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 3. Portfolio, continued

The geographic and industry compositions of the private finance portfolio at value at December 31, 2001 and 2000 were as follows:

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
Geographic Region		
Mid-Atlantic		
43%	43%	
West		
19	17	
Midwest		
17	18	
Southeast		
14	12	
Northeast		
5	8	
International		
2	2	
<hr/>		
<hr/>		
Total		
100%	100%	
<hr/>		
<hr/>		
Industry		
Consumer products		
28%	26%	
Business services		
22	24	
Financial services		
15	16	
Industrial products		
10	9	
Retail		
5	5	
Education		
5	3	
Telecommunications		
4	6	
Broadcasting & cable		
4	5	
Other		
7	6	

Total
100% 100%

Commercial Real Estate Finance

At December 31, 2001 and 2000, the commercial real estate finance portfolio consisted of the following:

	2001			2000		
	Cost	Value	Yield	Cost	Value	Yield
(\$ in thousands)						
CMBS	\$582,553	\$582,553	14.8%	\$310,887	\$311,320	15.4%
Loans						
76,120 79,597 7.7%	102,957	106,413	9.1%			
Residual interest						
70,179 69,879 9.4%	82,020	81,720	9.5%			
Real estate owned						
3,784 2,489	7,502	6,081				
Total	\$732,636	\$734,518		\$503,366	\$505,534	

CMBS

At December 31, 2001 and 2000, the CMBS portfolio consisted of the following:

2001		2000	
Cost	Value	Cost	Value

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(in thousands)

CMBS bonds	\$558,346	\$558,346	\$310,887	\$311,320
Collateralized debt obligation				
24,207 24,207				

Total
\$582,553 \$582,553 \$310,887 \$311,320

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 3. Portfolio, continued

CMBS Bonds. At December 31, 2001 and 2000, the CMBS bonds, which were purchased from the original issuer, consisted of the following:

(\$ in thousands)	2001	2000
Face	\$ 1,170,272	\$ 675,764
Original issue discount (611,926) (364,877)		
<hr/>		
Cost		
\$558,346 \$310,887		
<hr/>		
Value		
\$558,346 \$311,320		
<hr/>		
Yield		
14.7% 15.4%		

The non-investment grade and unrated tranches of the CMBS bonds in which the Company invests are junior in priority for payment of principal to the more senior tranches of the related CMBS bond issuance. Cash flow from the underlying mortgages generally is allocated first to the senior tranches, with the most senior tranches having a priority right to the cash flow. Then, any remaining cash flow is allocated, generally, among the other tranches in order of their relative seniority. To the extent there are defaults and unrecoverable losses on the underlying mortgages resulting in reduced cash flows, the Company's most subordinate tranche will bear this loss first. At December 31, 2001, the Company's CMBS bonds were subordinate to 91% to 97% of the tranches of various CMBS bond issuances. At December 31, 2001, 0.42% of the underlying collateral loans were over 30 days delinquent.

The underlying rating classes of the CMBS were as follows:

(\$ In Thousands)	2001		2000	
	Value	Percentage of Total	Value	Percentage of Total

BB+						\$24,785	4.4%	\$	%
BB									
	69,404	12.4	8,472	2.7					
BB-									
	67,460	12.1	37,061	11.9					
B+									
	103,560	18.6	59,827	19.3					
B									
	131,362	23.5	89,999	28.9					
B-									
	73,572	13.2	56,665	18.2					
CCC									
	8,893	1.6	7,857	2.5					
Unrated									
	79,310	14.2	51,439	16.5					
<hr/>									
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<hr/>									
Total									
	\$558,346	100.0%	\$311,320	100.0%					
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At December 31, 2001 and 2000, the CMBS bonds were secured by approximately 3,800 and 2,600 commercial mortgage loans with a total outstanding principal balance of \$20.5 billion and \$12.7 billion, respectively. The geographic composition and the property types of the underlying mortgage loans securing the CMBS calculated using the outstanding principal balance at

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 3. Portfolio, continued

December 31, 2001 and using the underwritten principal balance at December 31, 2000 were as follows:

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
Geographic Region		
West		
32% 31%		
Mid-Atlantic		
24 23		
Midwest		
21 22		
Southeast		
17 19		
Northeast		
6 5		

Total		
100% 100%		

Property Type		
Retail		
31% 32%		
Housing		
27 30		
Office		
22 21		
Hospitality		
7 8		
Other		
13 9		

Total		
100% 100%		

The Company's yield on its CMBS bonds is based upon a number of assumptions that are subject to certain business and economic uncertainties and contingencies. Examples include the timing and magnitude of credit losses on the mortgage loans underlying the CMBS that are a result of the general condition of the real estate market (including competition for tenants and their related credit quality) and changes in market rental rates. The initial yield on each CMBS bond has been computed assuming an approximate 1% loss rate on its entire underlying collateral mortgage pool, with the estimated losses being assumed to occur in three equal installments in years three, six and nine. As each CMBS bond ages, the amount of losses and the expected timing of recognition of such losses will be updated, and the respective yield will be adjusted as necessary. As these uncertainties and contingencies are difficult to predict and are subject to future events which may alter these assumptions, no assurance can be given that the anticipated yields to maturity will be achieved.

Collateralized Debt Obligation

At December 31, 2001, the Company owned preferred shares in one collateralized debt obligation (CDO) secured by investment grade unsecured bonds issued by various real estate investment trusts and non-investment grade CMBS. The non-investment grade CMBS collateral consists of BB+, BB and BB- CMBS bonds with a face amount of \$146,664,000 that are senior in priority of repayment to certain lower rated CMBS bonds held by the Company, which were purchased in 11 different CMBS issuances. The preferred shares are junior in priority for payment of principal to the more senior tranches of debt issued by the CDO. To the extent there are defaults and unrecoverable losses on the underlying collateral resulting in reduced cash flows, the preferred shares will bear this loss first. The yield on the CDO at December 31, 2001 was 16.9%.

The Company acts as the disposition consultant with respect to the CDO, which allows the Company to approve disposition plans for individual collateral securities. For these services, the Company collects an annual fee of 0.03% of the outstanding collateral pool balance, and for the year ended December 31, 2001, this fee totaled \$108,000.

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 3. Portfolio, continued

Loans

The commercial mortgage loan portfolio contains loans that were originated by the Company or were purchased from third-party sellers.

At December 31, 2001 and 2000, approximately 76% and 24%, and 69% and 31% of the Company's commercial mortgage loan portfolio was composed of fixed and adjustable interest rate loans, respectively. As of December 31, 2001 and 2000, loans with a value of \$15,241,000 and \$14,433,000, respectively, were not accruing interest. Loans greater than 120 days delinquent generally do not accrue interest.

In December 2000, the Company purchased commercial mortgage loans with a face amount of \$6,538,000 for \$5,427,000 from Business Mortgage Investors, Inc., a company managed by ACC.

The geographic composition and the property types securing the commercial mortgage loan portfolio at value at December 31, 2001 and 2000 were as follows:

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
Geographic Region		
Southeast		
36% 39%		
Mid-Atlantic		
23 22		
West		
20 20		
Midwest		
16 14		
Northeast		
5 5		

Total		
100% 100%		

Property Type		
Office		
34% 30%		
Hospitality		

25	28
Retail	
21	19
Recreation	
4	9
Other	
16	14
<hr/>	
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Total	
100%	100%
<hr/>	
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Residual Interest

At December 31, 2001 and 2000, the residual interest consisted of the following:

	2001		2000	
	Cost	Value	Cost	Value
(in thousands)				
Residual interest	\$68,853	\$68,853	\$78,723	\$78,723
Residual interest spread				
1,326 1,026 3,297 2,997				
<hr/>				
<hr/>				
<hr/>				
<hr/>				
Total	\$70,179	\$69,879	\$82,020	\$81,720
<hr/>				
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The residual interest primarily consists of a retained interest totaling \$68,853,000 from a 1998 asset securitization whereby bonds were sold in three classes rated AAA, AA and A. The residual interest represents a right to cash flows from the underlying collateral pool of loans after these senior bond obligations are satisfied.

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 3. Portfolio, continued

The Company sold \$295 million of loans, and received cash proceeds, net of costs, of approximately \$223 million. The Company retained a trust certificate for its residual interest in the loan pool sold, and will receive interest income from this residual interest as well as the residual interest spread (Residual) from the interest earned on the loans sold less the interest paid on the bonds over the life of the bonds. As of December 31, 2001 and 2000, the mortgage loan pool had an approximate weighted average stated interest rate of 9.3%. The three bond classes sold had an aggregate weighted average interest rate of 6.6% and 6.5% as of December 31, 2001 and 2000, respectively.

The Company uses a discounted cash flow methodology for determining the value of its retained Residual. The discounted cash flow methodology includes the use of a cash flow model to project the gross cash flows from the underlying commercial mortgage pool that serve as collateral for the Company's Residual. The gross cash flows are based on the respective loan attributes of each commercial mortgage, such as the interest rate, original loan amount, prepayment lockout period and term to maturity, contained within a commercial mortgage pool.

The underlying gross mortgage cash flows from the commercial mortgage pool may be affected by numerous assumptions and variables including:

- (i) the receipt of mortgage payments earlier than projected (prepayment risk);
- (ii) delays in the receipt of monthly cash flow distributions to CMBS as a result of mortgage loan defaults;
- (iii) increases in the timing and/or amount of credit losses on the underlying commercial mortgage loans; and
- (iv) the discount rate used to derive the value of the Company's Residual.

In determining the cash flow of the Residual, the Company assumes a prepayment speed of 15% after the applicable prepayment lockout period and credit losses of 1% or approximately \$1.1 million of the total principal balance of the underlying collateral throughout the life of the collateral. These assumptions result in an expected weighted average life of the bonds of 0.5 years. The value of the resulting Residual cash flows is then determined by applying a discount rate of 9% which, in the Company's view, is commensurate with the market's perception of risk of comparable assets.

Underlying Collateral

As of December 31, 2001 and 2000, the underlying collateral balance of the Residual was \$115,091,000 and \$147,800,000. At December 31, 2001, the underlying collateral loans include \$7,000,000 at value that is greater than 120 days delinquent. As of December 31, 2001, the Company had experienced total credit losses on the underlying collateral loans of \$100,000 since 1998.

Adverse Changes in the Discount Rates.

The determination of the discount rate is dependent on many quantitative and qualitative factors, such as the market's perception of the issuers and the credit fundamentals of the commercial real estate underlying each pool of commercial mortgage loans. The Company assumed that the discount rate used to value its Residual increased by 10% and 20% to 9.9% and 10.8%, respectively. The increase in the discount rate by 0.9% and 1.8%, respectively, resulted

in a corresponding decline in

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ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 3. Portfolio, continued

the value of the Company's Residual by approximately \$500,000 (or 0.7%) and \$996,000 (or 1.4%), respectively.

Adverse Changes in Prepayment Speed

The Company increased the prepayment speed of the underlying collateral used in its discounted cash flow methodology while keeping all other original assumptions constant to demonstrate the impact of prepayments exceeding those currently anticipated by the Company's management on the value of its Residual. The Company increased the level of future anticipated prepayments by 10% and 20%, which resulted in no decline in the value of the Residual.

Adverse Changes in Credit Losses

The Company increased the amount of credit losses of the underlying collateral used in its discounted cash flow methodology while keeping all other original assumptions constant to demonstrate the impact of credit losses exceeding those currently anticipated by the Company's management on the value of its Residual. The Company increased the level of future anticipated credit losses by 10% and 20%, which resulted in a corresponding decline in the value of the Residual by \$106,000 (or 0.15%) and \$213,000 (or 0.31%), respectively.

Small Business Finance

The Company, through its former subsidiary, Allied SBLC, participated in the SBA's Section 7(a) Guaranteed Loan Program. As discussed in Note 1, Allied SBLC was no longer a subsidiary of the Company at December 31, 2000. As a result, the Company's small business portfolio had no balance at December 31, 2000.

Note 4. Debt

The Company records debt at cost. At December 31, 2001 and 2000, the Company had the following debt:

	<u>2001</u>		<u>2000</u>	
	<u>Facility</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Facility</u>	<u>Amount</u>
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Drawn</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Drawn</u>
(in thousands)				
Notes payable and debentures:				
Unsecured long-term notes payable				
\$694,000	\$694,000	\$544,000	\$544,000	
SBA debentures				
101,800	94,500	87,350	78,350	
Auction rate reset note				
81,856	81,856	76,598	76,598	
OPIC loan				
5,700	5,700	5,700	5,700	

Total notes payable and debentures
883,356 876,056 713,648 704,648

Revolving line of credit
497,500 144,750 417,500 82,000

Total
\$1,380,856 \$1,020,806 \$1,131,148 \$786,648

Notes Payable and Debentures

Unsecured Long-Term Notes Payable. The Company issued unsecured long-term notes to private institutional investors. The notes require semi-annual interest payments until maturity and

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 4. Debt, continued

have terms of five or seven years. At December 31, 2001, the notes had remaining maturities of two to five years. The weighted average fixed interest rate on the notes was 7.6% and 7.8% at December 31, 2001 and 2000, respectively. The notes may be prepaid in whole or in part, together with an interest premium, as stipulated in the note agreement.

SBA Debentures. At December 31, 2001 and 2000, the Company had debentures payable to the SBA with terms of ten years and at fixed interest rates ranging from 2.4% to 8.2% and 6.6% to 9.6%, respectively. At December 31, 2001, the debentures had remaining maturities of three to ten years. The weighted average interest rate was 6.7% and 7.6% at December 31, 2001 and 2000, respectively. The debentures require semi-annual interest-only payments with all principal due upon maturity. The SBA debentures are subject to prepayment penalties if paid prior to maturity.

Auction Rate Reset Note. The Company has an Auction Rate Reset Senior Note Series A that matures on December 2, 2002, and bears interest at the three-month London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus 1.75%, which adjusts quarterly. Interest is due quarterly and the Company, at its option, may pay or defer and capitalize such interest payments. The amount outstanding on the note will increase as interest due is deferred and capitalized.

As a means to repay the note, the Company has entered into an agreement to issue debt, equity or other securities in one or more public or private transactions in an amount at least equal to the outstanding principal balance, or prepay the note, on or before August 31, 2002. If the note is prepaid, the Company will pay a fee equal to 0.5% of the aggregate amount of the note outstanding.

Scheduled future maturities of notes payable and debentures at December 31, 2001, are as follows:

Year	Amount Maturing (in thousands)
2002	\$81,856
2003	
140,000	
2004	
221,000	
2005	
179,000	
2006	
180,700	
Thereafter	
73,500	
<hr/>	
Total	
\$876,056	

Revolving Line of Credit

The Company has an unsecured revolving line of credit for \$497,500,000. The facility may be expanded up to \$600,000,000 at the Company's option. The facility bears interest at a rate equal to (i) the one-month LIBOR plus 1.25% or (ii) the higher of (a) the Bank of America, N.A. prime rate or (b) the Federal Funds rate plus 0.50%. The interest rate adjusts at the beginning of each new interest period, usually every thirty days. The interest rates were 3.2% and 7.9% at December 31, 2001 and 2000, respectively, and the facility requires an annual commitment fee equal to 0.25% of the committed amount. The line expires in August 2003, and may be extended under substantially similar terms for one additional year at the Company's sole option. The line of credit requires monthly interest payments and all principal is due upon its expiration.

The average debt outstanding on the revolving line of credit was \$106,338,000 and \$154,853,000 for the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2000, respectively. The maximum amount borrowed

December 31, 2000.

The Company has a dividend reinvestment plan, whereby the Company may buy shares of its common stock in the open market or issue new shares in order to satisfy dividend reinvestment requests. If the Company issues new shares, the issue price is equal to the average of the closing sale prices reported for the Company's common stock for the five consecutive days immediately prior to the dividend payment date.

Dividend reinvestment plan activity for 2001, 2000 and 1999 was as follows:

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>1999</u>
(in thousands, except per share amounts)			
Shares issued	271	254	233
Average price per share			
\$23.32 \$18.79 \$19.43			

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ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 7. Earnings Per Common Share

(in thousands, except per share amounts)	2001	2000	1999
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations	\$200,727	\$143,101	\$98,570
Less preferred stock dividends (230) (230) (230)			
<hr/>			
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Income available to common shareholders			
\$200,497 \$142,871 \$98,340			
<hr/>			
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Basic shares outstanding			
91,564 73,165 59,877			
Dilutive options outstanding to officers			
1,439 307 167			
<hr/>			
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Diluted shares outstanding			
93,003 73,472 60,044			
<hr/>			
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Basic earnings per common share			
\$2.19 \$1.95 \$1.64			
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Diluted earnings per common share

\$2.16 \$1.94 \$1.64

Note 8. Employee Stock Ownership Plan, 401(k) Plan and Deferred Compensation Plan

The Company had an employee stock ownership plan (ESOP) through 1999. Pursuant to the ESOP, the Company was obligated to contribute 5% of each eligible participant s total cash compensation for the year to a plan account on the participant s behalf, which vested over a two-year period. ESOP contributions were used to purchase shares of the Company s common stock.

As of December 31, 1999, the ESOP held 303,210 shares of the Company s common stock, all of which had been allocated to participants accounts. The plan was funded annually and the total ESOP contribution expense for the year ended December 31, 1999, was \$641,000 net of forfeitures of \$4,100. In 1999, the Company established a 401(k) plan (see below) and elected to terminate the ESOP Plan in 2000. During 2000, the ESOP assets were transferred into the 401(k) plan.

The Company s 401(k) retirement investment plan is open to all of its full-time employees. The employees may elect voluntary wage deferrals ranging from 0% to 20% of eligible compensation for the year. In 2000, the Company began making contributions to the 401(k) plan equal to 5% of each eligible participant s total cash compensation for the year. Total 401(k) contribution expense for the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2000, was \$560,000 and \$590,000, respectively.

The Company also has a deferred compensation plan. Eligible participants in the deferred compensation plan may elect to defer some of their compensation and have such compensation credited to a participant account. All amounts credited to a participant s account shall be credited solely for purposes of accounting and computation and remain assets of the Company and subject to the claims of the Company s general creditors. Amounts credited to participants under the deferred compensation plan are at all times 100% vested and non-forfeitable. A participant s account shall become distributable upon his or her separation from service, retirement, disability, death or at a future determined date. All deferred compensation plan accounts will be distributed in the event of a change of control of the Company or in the event of the Company s insolvency. Amounts deferred by participants under the deferred compensation plan are funded to a trust, which is administered by a Company-appointed trustee.

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 9. Stock Option Plan

The Option Plan

The purpose of the stock option plan (Option Plan) is to provide officers and non-officer directors of the Company with additional incentives. At December 31, 2001, the number of shares that may be granted under the Option Plan was 12,350,000.

Options are exercisable at a price equal to the fair market value of the shares on the day the option is granted. Each option states the period or periods of time within which the option may be exercised by the optionee, which may not exceed ten years from the date the option is granted.

All rights to exercise options terminate 60 days after an optionee ceases to be (i) a non-officer director, (ii) both an officer and a director, if such optionee serves in both capacities, or (iii) an officer (if such officer is not also a director) of the Company for any cause other than death or total and permanent disability. In the event of a change of control of the Company, all outstanding options will become fully vested and exercisable as of the change of control.

Information with respect to options granted, exercised and forfeited under the Option Plan for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999 is as follows:

(in thousands, except per share amounts)	Shares	Weighted Average Option Price Per Share
Options outstanding at January 1, 1999	5,114	\$20.14
Granted		
1,288 19.75		
Exercised		
(318) 19.07		
Forfeited		
(195) 20.00		
<hr/>		
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Options outstanding at December 31, 1999		
5,889 \$20.12		
Granted		
4,162 17.02		
Exercised		
(195) 17.68		
Forfeited		
(950) 19.81		
<hr/>		
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Options outstanding at December 31, 2000

8,906 \$18.76

Granted

2,800 21.82

Exercised

(553) 19.09

Forfeited

(673) 17.66

Options outstanding at December 31, 2001

10,480 \$19.63

Notes Receivable from the Sale of Common Stock

The Company provides loans to officers for the exercise of options. The loans are full recourse, have varying terms not exceeding ten years, bear interest at the applicable federal interest rate in effect at the date of issue and have been recorded as a reduction to shareholders' equity. At December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999, the Company had outstanding loans to officers of \$26,028,000, \$25,083,000 and \$29,461,000, respectively. Officers with outstanding loans repaid principal of \$5,090,000, \$6,363,000 and \$195,000 for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively. The Company recognized interest income from these loans of \$1,524,000, \$1,712,000 and \$1,539,000, respectively, during these same periods.

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 9. Stock Option Plan, continued

The following table summarizes information about stock options outstanding at December 31, 2001:

Range of Exercise Prices	Total Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Total Number Exercisable	Weighted Average Exercise Price
(in thousands, except per share amounts and years)					
\$16.81					
3,297 8.40 \$16.81 1,081 \$16.81					
\$17.50-\$19.94					
1,581 7.65 \$18.33 738 \$18.21					
\$21.38					
2,365 6.02 \$21.38 1,597 \$21.38					
\$21.59					
2,245 9.72 \$21.59					
\$21.88-\$24.06					
992 8.52 \$22.46 317 \$22.20					
\$16.81-\$24.06					
10,480 8.04 \$19.63 3,733 \$19.50					

The Company accounts for its stock options as required by the Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25 Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, and accordingly no compensation cost has been recognized as the exercise

price equals the market price on the date of grant. Had compensation cost for the plan been determined consistent with SFAS No. 123 Accounting for Stock Based Compensation, which records options at fair value on the date of issuance and amortizes that amount over the vesting period of the option, the Company's net increase in net assets resulting from operations and basic and diluted earnings per common share would have been reduced to the following pro forma amounts:

(in thousands, except per share amounts)	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>1999</u>
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations:			
As reported			
\$200,727 \$143,101 \$98,570			
Pro forma			
\$193,520 \$137,716 \$94,510			
Basic earnings per common share:			
As reported			
\$2.19 \$1.95 \$1.64			
Pro forma			
\$2.11 \$1.88 \$1.58			
Diluted earnings per common share:			
As reported			
\$2.16 \$1.94 \$1.64			
Pro forma			
\$2.08 \$1.87 \$1.57			

Pro forma expenses are based on the underlying value of the options granted by the Company. The fair value of each option grant is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, with the following weighted average assumptions for grants: risk-free interest rate of 4.0%, 6.5% and 5.9% for 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively; expected life of approximately five years for all options granted; expected volatility of 33%, 34% and 37% for 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively; and dividend yield of 8.0%, 8.7% and 9.0% for 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively. The weighted average fair value of options granted for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000, and 1999, were \$3.24, \$3.02, and \$3.39, respectively.

Note 10. Formula Award

In 1997, the Company established a Formula Award to compensate employees from the point when their unvested options would cease to appreciate in value (the merger announcement date), up

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 10. Formula Award, continued

until the time at which they would be able to receive option awards in ACC post-merger. The amount of the Formula Award as computed at December 30, 1997, was \$18,994,000. This amount was contributed to the Company's deferred compensation trust under the deferred compensation plan (see Note 8) and was used to purchase shares of the Company's stock (included in common stock held in deferred compensation trust). The Formula Award vested equally in three installments on December 31, 1998, 1999 and 2000, and was expensed as a component of employee expense in each year in which it vested. For the years ended December 31, 2000 and 1999, \$5,648,000 and \$6,221,000, respectively, was expensed as a result of the Formula Award. Vested Formula Awards have been distributed to recipients by the Company, however, sale of the Company's stock by the recipients is restricted.

Note 11. Dividends and Distributions

For the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999, the Company declared the following distributions:

2001		2000		1999	
Total Amount	Total Per Share	Total Amount	Total Per Share	Total Amount	Total Per Share

(in thousands, except per share amounts)

First quarter	\$42,080	\$0.49	\$30,715	\$0.45	\$23,286	\$0.40
Second quarter	45,755	0.50	33,150	0.45	23,746	0.40
Third quarter	47,866	0.51	34,751	0.46	24,768	0.40
Fourth quarter	50,456	0.51	37,179	0.46	26,141	0.40

Total distributions to common shareholders
 \$186,157 \$2.01 \$135,795 \$1.82 \$97,941 \$1.60

For income tax purposes, distributions for 2001, 2000 and 1999 were composed of the following:

2001		2000		1999	
Total Amount	Total Per Share	Total Amount	Total Per Share	Total Amount	Total Per Share

(in thousands, except per share amounts)

Ordinary income
 \$183,957 \$1.99 \$116,321 \$1.56 \$76,948 \$1.26
 Long-term capital gains
 2,200 0.02 19,474 0.26 20,993 0.34

Total distributions to common shareholders
 \$186,157 \$2.01 \$135,795 \$1.82 \$97,941 \$1.60

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 11. Dividends and Distributions, continued

The following table summarizes the differences between financial statement net income and taxable income for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999:

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>1999</u>
(in thousands)			
Financial statement net income			
\$200,727	\$143,101	\$98,570	
Adjustments:			
Net unrealized gains			
(20,603)	(14,861)	(2,138)	
Interest income from securitized commercial mortgage loans			
3,327	3,149	4,640	
Gains from disposition of portfolio assets			
5,202	(4,547)		
Formula award			
(4,383)	1,374	2,158	
Other expenses not deductible for tax			
3,230	1,197	1,053	
Amortization of loan discount			
635	233	129	
Other			
5,040	(1,012)	(1,492)	
Income tax benefit			
(412)			
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Taxable income			
\$187,561	\$138,383	\$98,373	
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The Company must distribute at least 90% of its RIC ordinary taxable income to qualify for pass through tax treatment and maintain its RIC status. At December 31, 2001, the Company had recorded a tax benefit of \$412,000 for which it expects to realize the benefit in future years through AC Corp being in a net taxable income position.

Note 12. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company places its cash with financial institutions and, at times, cash held in checking accounts in financial institutions may be in excess of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation insured limit.

At December 31, 2001 and 2000, cash and cash equivalents consisted of the following:

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
(in thousands)		
Cash and cash equivalents		
\$5,337	\$11,337	
Less escrows held		
(4,448)	(8,888)	
<hr/>		
<hr/>		
Total cash and cash equivalents		
\$889	\$2,449	
<hr/>		
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Note 13. Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information

During 2001, 2000 and 1999, the Company paid \$63,237,000, \$54,112,000 and \$21,092,000, respectively, for interest. During 2001, 2000 and 1999, the Company's non-cash financing activities totaled \$17,523,000, \$92,835,000 and \$10,241,000, respectively, and includes the issuance of common stock related to the acquisition of portfolio investments, stock option exercises and dividend reinvestment. The non-cash financing activities for the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2000 includes the issuance of \$5,157,000 and \$86,076,000 of the Company's common stock to acquire portfolio investments.

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 14. Hedging Activities

The Company invests in BB+, BB and BB- CMBS bonds, which are purchased at prices that are based on the 10-year Treasury rate. The Company has entered into transactions with a financial institution to hedge against movement in Treasury rates on certain of these CMBS bonds. These transactions involved the Company receiving the proceeds from the sale of borrowed Treasury securities, with the obligation to replenish the borrowed Treasury securities at a later date based on the then current market price. The Company recorded the proceeds of the sale of the borrowed Treasury securities of \$48,504,000 as an other asset, and the related obligation to replenish the borrowed Treasury securities of \$47,263,000, which represents the fair value of the obligation, as an other liability at December 31, 2001. The difference between the sales proceeds and the related obligation of \$1,241,000 was recorded as an unrealized gain in 2001.

Note 15. Financial Highlights

(in thousands, except per share amounts)	<u>2001</u>
Per Common Share Data	
Net asset value, beginning of year	\$12.11
<hr/>	
Net operating income before net realized and unrealized gains*	1.92
Net realized and unrealized gains*	0.23
Income tax benefit*	0.01
<hr/>	
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations	2.16
<hr/>	
Net decrease in net assets from shareholder distributions	(2.01)
Net increase in net assets from capital share transactions	1.31
<hr/>	

Net asset value, end of
year
\$13.57

Market value, end of
year
\$26.00
Total return
35.43%

* Based on diluted weighted average number of shares outstanding for the period.

2001

(in thousands, except per share amounts)

Ratios and Supplemental Data

Ending net assets
\$1,352,123
Common shares outstanding at end of year
99,607
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding
93,003
Employee and administrative expenses/ average net assets
3.80%
Total expenses/average net assets
9.31%
Net operating income/ average net assets
15.15%
Portfolio turnover rate
10.04%
Average debt outstanding
\$847,121
Average debt per share
\$9.11

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ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 16. Selected Quarterly Data (Unaudited)

	2001			
	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4
(in thousands, except per share amounts)				
Total interest and related portfolio income	\$65,071	\$68,739	\$72,634	\$82,666
Net operating income before net realized and unrealized gains				
\$39,728 \$42,118 \$44,189 \$53,016				
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations				
\$52,028 \$46,106 \$59,703 \$42,890				
Basic earnings per common share				
\$0.61 \$0.52 \$0.64 \$0.44				
Diluted earnings per common share				
\$0.60 \$0.51 \$0.63 \$0.43				
2000				
	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4
Total interest and related portfolio income	\$43,897	\$49,965	\$55,992	\$61,735
Net operating income before net realized and unrealized gains				
\$22,573 \$24,700 \$30,719 \$34,725				
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations				
\$29,581 \$34,790 \$36,449 \$42,281				
Basic earnings per common share				
\$0.45 \$0.50 \$0.48 \$0.52				
Diluted earnings per common share				
\$0.45 \$0.50 \$0.48 \$0.52				

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATING BALANCE SHEET

December 31, 2001

Allied Capital	Allied Investment	Other	Eliminations	Consolidated Total
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(in thousands)

ASSETS

Portfolio at value:

Private finance

\$1,414,411	\$165,161	\$15,500	\$	\$1,595,072
-------------	-----------	----------	----	-------------

Commercial real estate finance

649,283	3,764	81,471		734,518
---------	-------	--------	--	---------

Investments in subsidiaries

152,659		(152,659)		
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Total portfolio at value

2,216,353	168,925	96,971	(152,659)	2,329,590
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Intercompany notes and receivables

57,176	3,195	8,916	(69,287)	
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Other assets

104,344	8,244	17,646		130,234
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Cash and cash equivalents

690	173	26		889
-----	-----	----	--	-----

Total assets

\$2,378,563	\$180,537	\$123,559	\$(221,946)	\$2,460,713
-------------	-----------	-----------	-------------	-------------

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY

Liabilities:

Notes payable and debentures
 \$781,556 \$94,500 \$ \$ 876,056
 Revolving credit facilities
 144,750 144,750
 Accounts payable and other liabilities
 66,692 2,219 11,873 80,784
 Intercompany notes and payables
 31,058 415 37,818 (69,291)

Total liabilities
 1,024,056 97,134 49,691 (69,291) 1,101,590

Commitments and contingencies

Preferred stock
 7,000 7,000

Shareholders equity:

Common stock
 10 1 (1) 10
 Additional paid-in capital
 1,352,688 49,673 77,494 (127,167) 1,352,688
 Notes receivable from sale of common stock
 (23,645) (2,383) (26,028)
 Net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on portfolio
 39,982 10,027 (1,801) (8,227) 39,981
 Undistributed (distributions in excess of) earnings
 (14,528) 16,703 557 (17,260) (14,528)

Total shareholders' equity
1,354,507 76,403 73,868 (152,655) 1,352,123

Total liabilities and shareholders' equity
\$2,378,563 \$180,537 \$123,559 \$(221,946) \$2,460,713

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

December 31, 2001

Allied Capital	Allied Investmen	Other	Eliminations	Consolidated Total
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(in thousands)

Interest and Related Portfolio Income

Interest and dividends	\$217,392	\$16,059	\$7,013	\$	\$240,464
Intercompany interest	588	(588)			
Premiums from loan dispositions	2,504		2,504		
Income from investments in wholly owned subsidiaries	11,416		(11,416)		
Investment advisory fees and other income	25,920	389	19,833		46,142

Total interest and related portfolio income	257,820	16,448	26,846	(12,004)	289,110
---	---------	--------	--------	----------	---------

Expenses

Interest	58,066	7,038			65,104
Intercompany interest	41	547	(588)		
Employee	14,851	14,805			29,656
Administrative	8,811	146	6,342		15,299

Total operating expenses

81,728 7,225 21,694 (588) 110,059

Net operating income before net realized and unrealized gains

176,092 9,223 5,152 (11,416) 179,051

Net Realized and Unrealized Gains

Net realized gains (losses)

4,032 (2,762) (609) 661

Net unrealized gains (losses)

20,603 2,794 (80) (2,714) 20,603

Total net realized and unrealized gains (losses)

24,635 32 (689) (2,714) 21,264

Net income before income taxes
200,727 9,255 4,463 (14,130) 200,315

Income tax benefit
412 412

Net increase in net assets resulting from operations
\$200,727 \$9,255 \$4,875 \$(14,130) \$200,727

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidating financial statements.

ALLIED CAPITAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

December 31, 2001

Allied Capital	Allied Investment	Other	Eliminations	Consolidated Total
-------------------	----------------------	-------	--------------	-----------------------

(in thousands)

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Net increase in net assets resulting from operations

\$200,727 \$9,255 \$4,875 \$(14,130) \$200,727

Adjustments

Portfolio investments

(651,001) (18,449) (5,722) (675,172)

Repayments of investment principal

64,786 9,675 74,461

Proceeds from investment sales

129,980 129,980

Change in accrued or reinvested interest and dividends

(49,138) (2,416) (51,554)

Net change in intercompany investments

7,352 (7,006) (11,762) 11,416

Changes in other assets and liabilities

(649) (7,734) 9,673 1,290

Amortization of loan discounts and fees

(12,937) (992) (13,929)

Depreciation and amortization

327 667 994

Realized losses

4,925 3,902 619 9,446

Net unrealized (gains) losses

(20,603) (2,794) 80 2,714 (20,603)

Net cash used in operating activities

(326,231) (16,559) (1,570) (344,360)

Cash Flows from Financing Activities

Sale of common stock

286,888 286,888

Collections of notes receivable from sale of common stock

5,090 5,090

Common dividends and distributions paid

(179,826) (179,826)

Preferred stock dividends paid

(220) (10) (230)

Net borrowings under notes payable and debentures

150,000 16,150 166,150

Net repayments under revolving lines of credit

62,750 62,750

Other financing activities

1,978 1,978

Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities

326,880 15,930 (10) 342,800

Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents

\$649 \$(629) \$(1,580) \$ \$(1,560)

Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year

\$41 \$802 \$1,606 \$ \$2,449

Cash and cash equivalents at end of year
\$690 \$173 \$26 \$ \$889

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidating financial statements.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors

of Allied Capital Corporation and Subsidiaries:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Allied Capital Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2001 and 2000, including the consolidated statement of investments as of December 31, 2001, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in net assets and cash flows for each of the three years in the period then ended, and the financial highlights (included in Note 15) for the year ended December 31, 2001. These consolidated financial statements, financial highlights and the supplementary consolidating financial information referred to below are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements, financial highlights and the supplementary consolidating financial information referred to below based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements and financial highlights are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our procedures included physical counts of investments. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As discussed in Note 2, the consolidated financial statements include investments valued at \$2,329,590,000 as of December 31, 2001 and \$1,788,001,000 as of December 31, 2000 (172 percent and 174 percent, respectively, of net assets) whose values have been estimated by the board of directors in the absence of readily ascertainable market values. However, because of the inherent uncertainty of valuation, the board of directors' estimated values may differ significantly from the values that would have been used had a ready market existed for the investments, and the differences could be material.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements and financial highlights referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Allied Capital Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2001 and 2000, and the consolidated results of their operations, changes in net assets and cash flows for each of the three years in the period then ended, and the financial highlights for the year ended December 31, 2001 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

Our audit was made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements taken as a whole. The supplementary consolidating balance sheet and related consolidating statements of operations and cash flows are presented for purposes of additional analysis of the consolidated financial statements rather than to present balance sheet, statement of operations and cash flows of the individual companies and are not a required part of the consolidated financial statements. This information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our audit of the consolidated financial statements and in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

Vienna, Virginia

February 20, 2002

Allied Capital Corporation

Statement of Additional Information

April 10, 2002

This Statement of Additional Information (SAI) is not a prospectus, and should be read in conjunction with the prospectus dated April 10, 2002 relating to this offering and the accompanying prospectus supplement, if any. You can obtain a copy of the prospectus by calling Allied Capital Corporation at 1-888-818-5298 and asking for Investor Relations. Terms not defined herein have the same meaning as given to them in the prospectus.

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GENERAL INFORMATION AND HISTORY

This SAI contains information with respect to Allied Capital Corporation (the Company). The Company changed its name from Allied Capital Lending Corporation to Allied Capital Corporation, effective upon the merger, which was consummated on December 31, 1997. The Company is a registered investment adviser. The Company was initially organized as a corporation in the District of Columbia in 1976 and was reincorporated in the state of Maryland in 1990.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES

The investment objective of the Company is to achieve current income and capital gains. The Company seeks to achieve its investment objective by providing long-term debt and equity investment capital to support the expansion of growing businesses in a variety of industries and in diverse geographic locations. We focus on investments in two areas: private finance and commercial real estate finance, or the investment in commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS). Our investment portfolio consists primarily of long-term unsecured loans with equity features, commercial mortgage-backed securities, and commercial mortgage loans. At December 31, 2001, our investment portfolio totaled \$2.3 billion. A discussion of the selected financial data, supplementary financial information and management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations is included in the prospectus. In addition to our primary investing business, we also provide advisory services to a private investment fund.

MANAGEMENT

Compensation of Executive Officers and Directors

Under Commission rules applicable to BDCs, we are required to set forth certain information regarding the compensation of certain executive officers and directors. The following table sets forth compensation paid by the Company in all capacities during the year ended December 31, 2001 to all the directors and the three highest paid executive officers of the Company, collectively, the Compensated Persons.

Compensation Table

Name and Position	Aggregate Compensation from the Company(1, 2)	Securities Underlying Options/ SARs(5)	Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of Company Expenses(2)	Directors Fees Paid by the Company(6)
William L. Walton, <i>Chairman and CEO</i> (4)	\$2,441,642	254,274		\$0
Joan M. Sweeney, <i>Chief Operating Officer</i> 1,621,162 151,722 0				
John M. Scheurer, <i>Managing Director</i> 1,459,569 110,517 0				
Brooks H. Browne, <i>Director</i> 23,000 5,000 23,000				
John D. Firestone, <i>Director</i> 17,000 5,000 17,000				
Anthony T. Garcia, <i>Director</i>				

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17,000	5,000	17,000
Lawrence I. Hebert, <i>Director</i>		
26,000	5,000	26,000
John I. Leahy, <i>Director</i>		
33,000	5,000	33,000
Robert E. Long, <i>Director</i>		
35,000	5,000	35,000
Warren K. Montouri, <i>Director</i>		
23,000	5,000	23,000

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Name and Position	Aggregate Compensation from the Company(1, 2)	Securities Underlying Options/ SARs(5)	Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of Company Expenses(2)	Directors Fees Paid by the Company(6)
Guy T. Steuart II, <i>Director</i>	\$29,000	5,000		\$29,000
T. Murray Toomey, <i>Director</i>	14,000	5,000	14,000	
Laura W. van Roijen, <i>Director</i>	15,000	5,000	15,000	
George C. Williams, Jr., <i>Director and Chairman Emeritus</i> (3, 4)	160,000	20,000	28,000	

- (1) There were no perquisites paid by the Company in excess of the lesser of \$50,000 or 10% of the Compensated Person's total salary and bonus for the year.
- (2) The following table provides detail as to aggregate compensation paid during 2001 as to the three highest paid executive officers of the Company:

	Salary	Bonus and Awards	Other Benefits
Mr. Walton	\$446,538	\$1,937,500	\$57,604
Ms. Sweeney	296,654	1,289,525	34,983
Mr. Scheurer	273,577	1,152,998	32,994

Included for each executive officer in Bonus and Awards is an annual bonus, Retention Awards, and Cut-Off Award paid, if any. Included for each executive officer in Other Benefits is an employer contribution to the 401(k) Plan, life insurance premiums, and a contribution to the Deferred Compensation Plan. See also Employment Agreements.

- (3) In addition to director's fees, Mr. Williams received \$132,000 in consulting fees.
- (4) Denotes individuals who are interested persons as defined by the Investment Company Act of 1940.
- (5) See Stock Option Awards for terms of options granted in 2001. The Company does not maintain a restricted stock plan or a long-term incentive plan.
- (6) Consists only of directors' fees paid by the Company during 2001. Such fees are also included in the column titled Aggregate Compensation from the Company.

Compensation of Directors

During 2001, each director received a \$10,000 annual retainer in lieu of per meeting fees; directors who serve on the Executive Committee received a \$25,000 annual retainer in lieu of per meeting fees. Members of each committee other than the Executive Committee received \$1,000 for each committee meeting attended during the year. In addition, the chairmen of the Audit and Compensation Committees each received a \$3,000 annual retainer for their additional services in these capacities. The Chairman and CEO of the Company does not receive directors' fees.

Non-officer directors are eligible for stock option awards under the Company's Stock Option Plan pursuant to an exemptive order from the Commission. The terms of the order, which was granted in September 1999, provided for a one-time grant of 10,000 options to each non-officer director on the date that the order was issued, or on the date that any new director is elected to the Board. Thereafter, each non-officer director will receive 5,000 options each year on

the date of the annual meeting of stockholders at the fair market value on the date of grant. See Stock Option Plan.

Stock Option Awards

The following table sets forth the details relating to option grants in 2001 to Compensated Persons under the Company's Stock Option Plan, and the potential

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realizable value of each grant, as prescribed to be calculated by the Commission. See **Stock Option Plan** in the Prospectus.

Options Grants During 2001

Name	Number of Securities Underlying Options Granted(1)	Percent of Total Options Granted In 2000(2)	Exercise Price Per Share	Expiration Date	Potential Realizable Value at Assumed Annual Rates Of Stock Appreciation Over 10-Year Term(3)	
					5%	10%
William L. Walton(4)	254,274	9.08%	\$ 21.59	9/20/11	\$ 3,452,490	\$ 8,749,289
Joan M. Sweeney	151,722	5.42%	21.59	9/20/11	2,060,056	5,220,587
John M. Scheurer	110,517	3.95%	21.59	9/20/11	1,500,582	3,802,768
Brooks H. Browne	5,000	0.18%	22.78	5/8/11	71,631	181,527
John D. Firestone	5,000	0.18%	22.78	5/8/11	71,631	181,527
Anthony T. Garcia	5,000	0.18%	22.78	5/8/11	71,631	181,527
Lawrence I. Hebert	5,000	0.18%	22.78	5/8/11	71,631	181,527
John I. Leahy	5,000	0.18%	22.78	5/8/11	71,631	181,527
Robert E. Long	5,000	0.18%	22.78	5/8/11	71,631	181,527
Warren K. Montouri	5,000	0.18%	22.78	5/8/11	71,631	181,527
Guy T. Steuart II	5,000	0.18%	22.78	5/8/11	71,631	181,527
T. Murray Toomey	5,000	0.18%	22.78	5/8/11	71,631	181,527
Laura W. van Roijen	5,000	0.18%	22.78	5/8/11	71,631	181,527

(1) Options granted to officers in 2001 generally vest in three equal installments beginning on the first anniversary date of the grant, with full vesting occurring on the third anniversary of the grant date or change of control of the Company. Options granted to non-officer directors vest immediately.

(2) In 2001, the Company granted options to purchase a total of 2,800,323 shares.

(3) Potential realizable value is calculated on 2001 options granted, and is net of the option exercise price but before any tax liabilities that may be incurred. These amounts represent certain assumed rates of appreciation, as mandated by the Commission. Actual gains, if any, or stock option exercises are dependent on the future performance of the shares, overall market conditions, and the continued employment by the Company of the option holder. The potential realizable value will not necessarily be realized.

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(4) Denotes individual who is an interested person as defined by the Investment Company Act of 1940.

The following table sets forth the details of option exercises by Compensated Persons during 2001 and the values of those unexercised options at December 31, 2001.

Option Exercises and Year-End Option Values

Name	Shares Acquired on Exercise	Value Realized(1)	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options as of 12/31/01		Value of Unexercised In-the- Money Options as of 12/31/01(2)	
			Exercisable	Unexercisable	Exercisable	Unexercisable
William L. Walton(3)	0	\$0	792,109	1,052,574	\$5,176,606	\$7,374,067
Joan M. Sweeney	0	0	384,175	502,333	2,484,071	3,349,806
John M. Scheurer	9,368	50,447	309,125	344,963	1,820,297	2,113,379
Brooks H. Browne	0	0	20,000		97,970	
John D. Firestone	0	0	20,000		97,970	
Anthony D. Garcia	0	0	20,000		97,970	
Lawrence I. Hebert	0	0	20,000		97,970	
John I. Leahy	0	0	20,000		97,970	
Robert E. Long	0	0	20,000		97,970	
Warren K. Montouri	5,000	30,400	15,000		55,470	
Guy T. Steuart II	0	0	20,000		97,970	

Name	Shares Acquired on Exercise	Value Realized(1)	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options as of 12/31/01		Value of Unexercised In-the- Money Options as of 12/31/01(2)	
			Exercisable	Unexercisable	Exercisable	Unexercisable
T. Murray Toomey	5,000	34,950	15,000		55,470	
Laura W. van Roijen	0	0	20,000		97,970	
George C. Williams, Jr.(3)	0	0	148,063	23,332	708,129	115,272

- (1) Value realized is calculated as the closing market price on the date of exercise, net of option exercise price, but before any tax liabilities or transaction costs. This is the deemed market value, which may actually be realized only if the shares are sold at that price.
- (2) Value of unexercised options is calculated as the closing market price on December 31, 2001 (\$26.00), net of the option exercise price, but before any tax liabilities or transaction costs. In-the-Money Options are options with an exercise price that is less than the market price as of December 31, 2001.
- (3) Denotes individuals who are interested persons as defined by the Investment Company Act of 1940.

Committees of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of the Company has established an Executive Committee, an Audit Committee, a Compensation Committee and a Nominating Committee.

The Executive Committee has and may exercise those rights, powers and authority that the Board of Directors from time to time grants to it, except where action by the full Board is required by statute, an order of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the Commission) or the Company's charter or bylaws. The Executive Committee also reviews and approves all investments of \$10 million or more. The Executive Committee met 23 times during 2001. The Executive Committee currently consists of Messrs. Walton, Hebert, Leahy, Long, Steuart, and Williams.

The Audit Committee operates pursuant to a charter approved by the Board of Directors, a copy of which is incorporated by reference to this registration statement. The charter sets forth the responsibilities of the Audit Committee. Generally, the Audit Committee recommends the selection of independent public accountants for the Company, reviews with such independent public accountants the planning, scope and results of their audit of the Company's financial statements and the fees for services performed, reviews with the independent public accountants the adequacy of internal control systems, reviews the Company's annual financial statements and receives the Company's audit reports and financial statements. The Audit Committee met five times during 2001. The Audit Committee currently consists of Messrs. Browne and Leahy and Ms. van Roijen, all of whom are considered independent under the rules promulgated by the New York Stock Exchange.

The Compensation Committee determines the compensation for the Company's executive officers and the amount of salary and bonus to be included in the compensation package for each of the Company's officers and employees. In addition, the Compensation Committee approves stock option grants for the Company's officers under the Company's Stock Option Plan. The Compensation Committee met four times during 2001. The Compensation Committee currently consists of Messrs. Long, Browne, Firestone, and Garcia.

The Nominating Committee recommends candidates for election as directors to the Board of Directors. The Nominating Committee met once during 2001. The Nominating Committee currently consists of Messrs. Walton, Browne, Toomey and Williams.

CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF SECURITIES

As of March 18, 2002, there were no persons that owned 25% or more of the Company's outstanding voting securities, and no person would be deemed to control the Company, as such term is defined in the 1940 Act.

The following table sets forth, as of March 18, 2002, each current director, the Chief Executive Officer, the Company's executive officers, and the executive officers and directors as a group. The address for each director and executive officer is 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20006. Unless otherwise indicated, the Company believes that each beneficial owner set forth in the table has sole voting and investment power. The Company is not aware of any shareholder that beneficially owns more than 5% of the Company's outstanding shares of common stock.

Name of Beneficial Owner	Number of Shares Owned Beneficially(10)	Percentage of Class(1)	Dollar Range of Equity Securities Beneficially Owned by Directors(11)
Directors:			
William L. Walton(9)			
1,566,489(2,4,8)	1.54%	over \$100,000	
Brooks H. Browne			
63,608(3)	*	over \$100,000	
John D. Firestone			
49,713(3,8)	*	over \$100,000	
Anthony T. Garcia			
78,112(3)	*	over \$100,000	
Lawrence I. Hebert			
36,800(3)	*	over \$100,000	
John I. Leahy			
36,818(3)	*	over \$100,000	
Robert E. Long			
30,796(3)	*	over \$100,000	
Warren K. Montouri			
246,182(3)	*	over \$100,000	
Guy T. Steuart II			
338,180(3,5)	*	over \$100,000	
T. Murray Toomey, Esq.			
52,666(3,6)	*	over \$100,000	
Laura W. van Roijen			
53,596(3,8)	*	over \$100,000	
George C. Williams, Jr.(9)			
433,115(2)	*	over \$100,000	
Executive Officers:			
Scott S. Binder			
323,928(2,8)	*		
Philip A. McNeill			
463,507(2)	*		
Penni F. Roll			
158,329(2)	*		

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John M. Scheurer
666,418(2) *

John D. Shulman
102,000(2) *

Scott A. Somer
3,839(2) *

Suzanne V. Sparrow
132,299(2) *

Joan M. Sweeney
721,084(2) *

Paul R. Tanen
68,000(2) *

Thomas H. Westbrook
354,492(2,8) *

G. Cabell Williams III
934,202(2,4) *

All directors and executive officers as a group (23 in number)
6,589,581(7) 6.35%

* Less than 1%

(1) Based on a total of 100,516,061 shares of the Company's common stock issued and outstanding on March 18, 2002 and shares of the Company's common stock issuable upon the exercise of

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immediately exercisable stock options held by each individual executive officer and non-officer director.

(2) Share ownership for the following directors and executive officers includes:

	Owned Directly	Options Exercisable Within 60 Days of March 18, 2002	Allocated to 401(k) Plan Account
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
William L. Walton	430,931	885,191	1,542
Scott S. Binder			
68,815 253,690 1,423			
Philip A. McNeill			
191,706 261,033 10,768			
Penni F. Roll			
75,178 78,578 4,576			
John M. Scheurer			
277,936 361,979 26,503			
John D. Shulman			
0 102,000 0			
Scott A. Somer			
0 3,551 288			
Suzanne V. Sparrow			
78,100 35,154 19,045			
Joan M. Sweeney			
292,644 416,818 11,622			
Paul R. Tanen			
5,161 62,839 0			
Thomas H. Westbrook			
190,041 164,451 0			
George C. Williams, Jr.			
285,052 148,063 0			
G. Cabell Williams III			
438,284 245,551 82,258			

- (3) Beneficial ownership includes exercisable options to purchase 20,000 shares, except Messrs. Montouri and Toomey who each have 15,000 shares.
- (4) Includes 250,367 shares held by the 401(k) Plan, of which Messrs. Walton and Williams III are co-trustees. Messrs. Walton and Williams III disclaim beneficial ownership of such shares.
- (5) Includes 276,691 shares held by a corporation for which Mr. Steuart II serves as an executive officer.
- (6) Shares are held by a trust for the benefit of Mr. Toomey and his wife.
- (7) Includes a total of 3,208,895 shares underlying stock options exercisable within 60 days of March 18, 2002, which are assumed to be outstanding for the purpose of calculating the group's percentage ownership, and 250,367 shares held by the 401(k) Plan.
- (8) Includes certain shares held in IRA or Keogh accounts: Walton 10,618 shares; Firestone 2,252 shares; van Roijen 4,147 shares; Binder 273 shares; Westbrook 15,865 shares.
- (9) Denotes individuals who are interested persons as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.
- (10) Beneficial ownership has been determined in accordance with Rule 13d-3 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

(11) Beneficial ownership has been determined in accordance with Rule 16-1(a)(2) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

INVESTMENT ADVISORY SERVICES

The Company is internally managed and therefore has not entered into any advisory agreement with, nor pays advisory fees to, an outside investment adviser. The Company is a registered investment adviser under the Advisers Act and through a wholly owned subsidiary provides advisory services to one other entity. The Company's officers provide investment and portfolio management services for the Company, as well as the investments of the other managed entities. See Management in the prospectus for additional information about the Company's executive officers. Our investment decisions in each business area are made by investment committees, composed of the Company's most senior investment professionals. In addition, in certain instances where risk/return characteristics warrant and for every transaction larger than \$10 million, the Executive

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Committee of the Board of Directors must also approve the transaction. See Management in the prospectus.

SAFEKEEPING, TRANSFER AND DIVIDEND PAYING AGENT AND REGISTRAR

The investments of the Company and its subsidiaries are held in safekeeping by Riggs Bank N.A. (Riggs) at 808 17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006, as well as by LaSalle National Bank, located at 25 Northwest Point Boulevard, Suite 800, Elk Grove Village, Illinois 60007. American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, 59 Maiden Lane, New York, New York 10038 acts as the Company s transfer, dividend paying and reinvestment plan agent and registrar.

BROKERAGE ALLOCATION AND OTHER PRACTICES

Since the Company generally acquires and disposes of its investments in privately negotiated transactions, it infrequently uses brokers in the normal course of business.

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