

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

FORM 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014

Commission File Number 814-00710

PRINCETON CAPITAL CORPORATION
(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Maryland	46-3516073
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. employer identification No.)
One Riverway, Suite 2020 Houston, Texas	77056
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (713) 594-1460

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

NONE

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

Common Stock, par value \$.001 per share

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Website, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (Sec. 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

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

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non Accelerated filer

Smaller Reporting Company

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

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the Registrant was approximately \$544,960 computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was last sold, or the average bid and asked price of such common equity on the over-the-counter pink sheet market (OTC Pink Sheets), as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter.

As of March 31, 2015, there were: 120,486,051 shares of common stock, \$.001 par value, issued and outstanding.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
PART I	
Item 1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS	2
Item 1A. RISK FACTORS	35
Item 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS	63
Item 2. PROPERTIES	64
Item 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS	64
Item 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES	64
PART II	
Item 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDERS .MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES	65
Item 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA	67
Item 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS	67
Item 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK	71
Item 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA	72
Item 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE	91
Item 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES	91
Item 9B. OTHER INFORMATION	92
PART III	
Item 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE	93
Item 11. EXECUTIVE AND DIRECTOR COMPENSATION	97
Item 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS	98
Item 13. TRANSACTIONS AND BUSINESS RELATIONSHIPS WITH MANAGEMENT AND PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS	99
Item 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANTS FEES AND SERVICES	99
PART IV	
Item 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES	100
SIGNATURES	101

PART I

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Some of the statements in this annual report on Form 10-K constitute forward-looking statements, which relate to future events or our future performance or financial condition. The forward-looking statements contained in this annual report on Form 10-K involve risks and uncertainties, including statements as to:

- our future operating results;
- our business prospects and the prospects of our portfolio companies;
- the effect of investments that we expect to make;
- our contractual arrangements and relationships with third parties;
- actual and potential conflicts of interest with Princeton Investment Advisors;
- the dependence of our future success on the general economy and its effect on the industries in which we invest;
- the ability of our portfolio companies to achieve their objectives;
- the use of borrowed money to finance a portion of our investments;
- the adequacy of our financing sources and working capital;
- the timing of cash flows, if any, from the operations of our portfolio companies;
- the ability of Princeton Investment Advisors to locate suitable investments for us and to monitor and administer our investments;
- the ability of Princeton Investment Advisors to attract and retain highly talented professionals;
- our ability to maintain our qualification as a RIC and as a BDC; and
- the effect of future changes in laws or regulations (including the interpretation of these laws and regulations by regulatory authorities) and conditions in our operating areas, particularly with respect to business development companies or RICs.

Such forward-looking statements may include statements preceded by, followed by or that otherwise include the words “may,” “might,” “will,” “intend,” “should,” “could,” “can,” “would,” “expect,” “believe,” “estimate,” “anticipate,” “predict,” “potential,” “plan” or similar words.

We have based the forward-looking statements included in this annual report on Form 10-K on information available to us on the date of this annual report on Form 10-K. Actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in our forward-looking statements, and future results could differ materially from historical performance. We undertake no obligation to revise or update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, unless required by law or SEC rule or regulation. You are advised to consult any additional disclosures that we may make directly to you or through reports that we in the future may file with the SEC, including annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and current reports on Form 8-K.

Item 1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Except as otherwise indicated, the terms “we,” “us,” “our,” and the “Company” refer to Princeton Capital Corporation; and “Princeton Investment Advisors” refers to our investment adviser Princeton Investment Advisors, LLC.

Overview and Background

Our predecessor, was initially incorporated in Florida in 1959 as Electro-Mechanical Services, Inc. In 1998 it changed its name from Electro-Mechanical Services, Inc. to Regal One Corporation (“Regal One”). In 2005, the then board of directors of Regal One determined it would be in the best interest of shareholders to change the focus of Regal One’s operations to providing financial services through a network of advisors and professionals.

As previously disclosed in the 8-K filed July 17, 2014, on July 14, 2014, Regal One, the Company (then a wholly-owned subsidiary of Regal One), Capital Point Partners, LP, a Delaware limited partnership (“CPP”), and Capital Point Partners II, LP, a Delaware limited partnership (“CPPII” and, together with CPP, the “Partnerships”), entered into an Asset Purchase Agreement (the “Purchase Agreement”) pursuant to which we would acquire certain equity and debt investments of the Partnerships in exchange for shares of common stock. In addition to the customary conditions to closing the transactions contemplated by the Purchase Agreement, Regal One was required to (i) effect a reverse stock split of its then outstanding common stock at a ratio of 1-for-2, (ii) reincorporate from Florida to Maryland by merging with and into the Company with the Company continuing as the surviving corporation (the “Reincorporation”) and (iii) become an externally managed business development company by entering into an external investment advisory agreement with Princeton Investment Advisors.

On March 13, 2015, following the reverse stock split and the Reincorporation, we completed our previously announced acquisition of the equity and debt investments of the Partnerships with an aggregate value of approximately \$60.1 million and issued approximately 115.5 million shares of our common stock to the Partnerships. We also entered into the investment advisory agreement with Princeton Investment Advisors. The equity and debt investments acquired from the Partnerships and the Partnerships results of operations are not reflected in our financial statements and have not been included in our 2014 results of operations.

General

We are an externally managed, closed-end, non-diversified management investment company that has elected to be regulated as a business development company under the 1940 Act, and as a RIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes. We originate and invest primarily in private small and lower middle-market companies (typically those with less than \$20.0 million of EBITDA) through first lien, second lien, unitranche and mezzanine debt financing, often times with a corresponding equity investment. We expect to source investments primarily through the extensive network of relationships that the principals of Princeton Investment Advisors have developed with financial sponsor firms, financial institutions, middle-market companies, management teams and other professional intermediaries. The companies in which we intend to invest will typically be highly leveraged, and, in most cases, our investments in such companies will not be rated by national rating agencies. If such investments were rated, we believe that they would likely receive a rating below investment grade (*i.e.*, below BBB or Baa), which are often referred to as “junk bonds.” Our investment activities are managed by our investment advisor, Princeton Investment Advisors, an investment advisory firm led by certain senior investment professionals of the advisor for the Partnerships which have collectively invested over \$1.0 billion of capital.

Our investment objective is to maximize the total return to our stockholders in the form of current income and capital appreciation by:

- accessing the extensive origination channels that have been developed and established by the Princeton Investment Advisors’ investment team that include long-standing relationships with private equity firms, commercial banks, investment banks and other financial services firms;
- investing in what we believe to be companies with strong business fundamentals, generally within our core small and lower middle-market company focus;
- focusing on a variety of industry sectors, including business services, energy, general industrial, government services, healthcare, software and specialty finance;
- directly originating transactions rather than participating in broadly syndicated financings;
- applying the disciplined underwriting standards that the Princeton Investment Advisors’ investment team has developed over their extensive investing careers; and
- capitalizing upon the experience and resources of the Princeton Investment Advisors’ investment team to monitor our investments.

As a business development company, we are required to comply with regulatory requirements, including limitations on our use of debt. We are permitted to, and expect to continue to, finance our investments through borrowings. However, as a BDC, we are only generally allowed to borrow amounts such that our asset coverage, as defined in the 1940 Act, equals at least 200% after such borrowing. The amount of leverage that we employ will depend on our assessment of market conditions and other factors at the time of any proposed borrowing, such as the maturity, covenant package and rate structure of the proposed borrowings, our ability to raise funds through the issuance of our securities and the risks of such borrowings within the context of our investment outlook. Ultimately, we only intend to use leverage if the expected returns from borrowing to make investments will exceed the cost of such borrowings.

We have elected and intend to qualify for the 2015 tax year to be treated for federal income tax purposes as a regulated investment company, or "RIC," under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code, or the Code. As a RIC, we generally will not have to pay corporate-level federal income taxes on any net ordinary income or capital gains that we distribute to our stockholders if we meet certain source-of-income, distribution and asset diversification requirements.

Our principal executive office is currently located at One Riverway, Suite 2020, Houston, TX 77056, and our telephone number is (713) 595-1460. We maintain a website on the Internet at www.princetoncapitalcorp.com. Information contained on our website is not incorporated by reference into this annual report on Form 10-K and you should not consider information contained on our website to be part of this annual report on Form 10-K.

Portfolio Investments

As of December 31, 2014 our investment portfolio (1) is summarized as follows:

Name of Company	Investment	Carrying Value of Investment as of Dec. 31, 2014
Neuralstem, Inc. (NYSEMKT: CUR)	Common Stock	\$ 312,800(2)
Neuralstem, Inc.	Warrant	156,060(2)
LMP Money Market Trust	Money Market Fund	213
Rampart Detections Systems Ltd.	Common Stock	1,200(3)
Total		<u>\$ 470,273</u>

See also Schedule F-3 Schedule of Investments and Note 4 Investments in Notes to Financial Statements.

(1) Does not include the equity and debt investments acquired from the Partnerships on March 13, 2015.

(2) At December 31, 2014, we held 115,000 shares of Neuralstem, Inc. common stock and warrants to purchase an additional 1,000,000 shares of common stock at a price of \$5.00 per share.

(3) The Company has an investment in the common stock of Rampart Detection Systems Ltd.

Princeton Investment Advisors

Since March 13, 2015, Princeton Investment Advisors manages our investment activities and is responsible for analyzing investment opportunities, conducting research and performing due diligence on potential investments, negotiating and structuring our investments, originating prospective investments and monitoring our investments and portfolio companies on an ongoing basis. Princeton Investment Advisors is a newly formed investment advisory firm led by certain senior investment professionals of the advisor for the Partnerships. The senior investment professionals of Princeton Investment Advisors have an average of over twenty years of investing, corporate finance, restructuring, consulting and accounting experience and have worked together at several companies during their investing career. The Princeton Investment Advisors' investment team has a wide range of experience in middle-market investing, including originating, structuring and managing loans and debt securities through market cycles.

In addition to serving as our investment advisor, Princeton Investment Advisors is currently seeking to raise capital for a private credit fund, that will have an investment strategy that is similar to our investment strategy. We intend to co-invest with investment funds, accounts and investment vehicles managed by Princeton Investment Advisors where doing so is consistent with our investment strategy as well as applicable law and SEC staff interpretations. We believe that such co-investments may afford us additional investment opportunities and an ability to achieve greater diversification.

Princeton Investment Advisors is headquartered in Houston, Texas, with offices in Kingston, New Jersey.

Market Opportunity

We originate and invest primarily in private small and lower middle-market companies through first lien, second lien, unitranche and mezzanine debt financing, often times with a corresponding equity investment. We believe the environment for investing in small and lower middle-market companies is attractive for several reasons, including:

Increased M&A and Leveraged Buy-out Activity. We believe that large amounts of private equity capital raised over the past 5-7 years remain available for investment. We expect the large amount of uninvested capital commitments will drive buyout activity over the next several years, which should, in turn, create lending opportunities for us. In addition to increased buyout activity, a high volume of senior secured and high yield debt was originated prior to the credit crisis of 2007 and 2008 and will come due in the near term and, accordingly, we believe that new financing opportunities will increase as many companies seek to refinance this indebtedness.

Reduced Availability of Capital for Middle-Market Companies. We believe there are fewer providers of, and less capital available for financing to the small and lower middle-market companies we seek to make investments in, as a result of consolidation in the banking and asset management industry. We believe that, as a result many financing providers are constrained by their larger economies of scale and have chosen to focus on large, liquid corporate loans and managing capital markets transactions rather than lending to middle-market businesses. In addition, we believe recent regulatory changes, including the adoption of the Dodd-Frank Act and the introduction of new international capital and liquidity requirements under Basel III Accords, have disrupted their securitization activities, and forced a reduction of their loan portfolio and as a result of their refocusing on larger clients have caused them to curtail their lending to middle-market-companies. We also believe hedge funds and collateralized loan obligation managers are less likely to pursue investment opportunities in our target market as a result of reduced availability of funding for new investments. As a result, we believe that less competition will facilitate higher quality deal flow and allow for greater selectivity throughout the investment process.

Attractive Deal Pricing and Structures. We believe that the pricing of middle-market debt investments in fundless equity sponsored transactions, which are more prevalent in our target market, is higher, and the terms of such investments are more conservative, compared to larger liquid, public debt financings, due to the more limited universe of lenders as well as the highly negotiated nature of these financings. These transactions tend to offer stronger covenant packages, higher interest rates, lower leverage levels and better call protection compared to larger financings. In addition, middle-market loans typically offer other investor protections such as default penalties, lien protection, change of control provisions and information rights for lenders.

Specialized Lending Requirements. Lending to small and lower middle-market companies requires in depth diligence, credit expertise, restructuring experience and active portfolio management. We believe that several factors render many U.S. financial institutions ill-suited to lend to small and lower middle-market companies. For example, based on the experience of Princeton Investment Advisors' investment team, lending to small and lower middle-market companies in the United States (a) is generally more labor intensive than lending to larger companies due to the smaller size of each investment and the fragmented nature of the information available with respect to such companies, (b) requires specialized due diligence and underwriting capabilities, and (c) may also require more extensive ongoing monitoring by the lender. We believe that, through Princeton Investment Advisors, we have the experience and expertise to meet these specialized lending requirements.

Competitive Strengths

We believe that the following competitive strengths will allow us to achieve positive returns for our investors:

Experienced Investment Team. Through our investment advisor, Princeton Investment Advisors, we have access to the experience and expertise of the Princeton Investment Advisors' investment team, including its senior investment professionals who have an average of over twenty years of experience and have worked together at several companies. The Princeton Investment Advisors' investment team has a wide range of experience in middle-market investing, including originating, structuring and managing loans and debt securities through market cycles. We believe the members of Princeton Investment Advisors' investment team are proven and experienced, with extensive capabilities in leveraged credit investing, having participated in these markets for the predominant portion of their careers. We believe that the experience and demonstrated ability of the Princeton Investment Advisors' investment team to complete transactions will enhance the quantity and quality of investment opportunities available to us.

Established, Rigorous Investment and Monitoring Process. The Princeton Investment Advisors' investment team has developed an extensive review and credit analysis process over the past nine years with the advisor for the Partnerships. Each investment opportunity that is reviewed by Princeton Investment Advisors is brought through a structured, multi-stage approval process. Of the over 750 investment transactions reviewed by Princeton Investment Advisors' investment professionals from 2006 through 2013, 13, or approximately 1.7%, were fully approved and the transactions consummated. Princeton Investment Advisors will take an active approach in monitoring all investments, including reviews of financial performance on at least a quarterly basis and regular discussions with management. Princeton Investment Advisors' investment and monitoring process and the depth and experience of its investment team should allow it to conduct the type of due diligence and monitoring that enables it to identify and evaluate risks and opportunities.

Ability to Structure Investments. Princeton Investment Advisors has the expertise and ability to structure investments across all levels of a company's capital structure. The Princeton Investment Advisors' investment team has collectively invested over \$1.0 billion across the entire capital structure in numerous small and lower middle-market companies. These investments included secured and unsecured debt and related equity securities. Furthermore, we believe that current market conditions will allow us to structure attractively priced debt investments and may allow us to incorporate other return-enhancing mechanisms such as commitment fees, original issue discounts, early redemption premiums, payment-in-kind, or PIK, interest or some form of equity securities.

Resources of Princeton Investment Advisors Platform. We have access to the resources and capabilities of Princeton Investment Advisors, which has seven investment professionals. These individuals have developed long-term relationships with small and lower middle-market companies, management teams, equity sponsors, lending institutions and deal intermediaries by providing flexible financing throughout the capital structure. The Princeton Investment Advisors' investment team has completed several financing transactions with funded and fundless equity sponsors. In some cases, we have completed multiple financing transactions with those equity sponsors. We believe that these relationships will provide us with a competitive advantage in identifying investment opportunities in our target market. We also expect to benefit from Princeton Investment Advisors' due diligence, credit analysis, origination and transaction execution experience and capabilities, including the support provided with respect to those functions by our network of third-party service professionals.

Investment Strategy

The Princeton Investment Advisors investment team will employ an opportunistic and flexible investing approach, combined with strong risk management processes, which we believe will yield a highly diversified portfolio across companies, industries, and investment types. We will seek direct origination opportunities of first lien, second lien, unitranche and mezzanine debt financing, often times with modest corresponding equity investments, in small and lower middle-market companies. We believe that businesses in this size range often have limited access to public financial markets, and will benefit from Princeton Investment Advisors' reliable lending partnership. Many financing providers have chosen to focus on large corporate clients and managing capital markets transactions rather than lending to middle-market businesses. Further, many financial institutions and traditional lenders are faced with constrained balance sheets and are requiring existing borrowers to reduce leverage. We also believe hedge funds and collateralized debt obligation/collateralized loan obligation managers are less likely to pursue investment opportunities in our target market as a result of reduced liquidity for new investments.

With an average of over twenty years of investing, corporate finance, restructuring, consulting and accounting experience, the senior investment team of Princeton Investment Advisors has demonstrated investment expertise throughout the balance sheet and in a variety of situations, including financial sponsor buyouts, growth capital, debt refinancings, balance sheet recapitalizations, rescue financings, distressed opportunities, and acquisition financings. Our investment philosophy emphasizes capital preservation through superior credit selection and risk mitigation. We expect our targeted portfolio to provide downside protection through conservative cash flow and asset coverage requirements, priority in the capital structure and information requirements. We also anticipate benefiting from equity participation through warrants and other equity instruments structured as part of our investments. This flexible approach enables Princeton Investment Advisors to respond to market conditions and offer customized lending solutions.

Princeton Investment Advisors invests across a wide range of industries with deep expertise in select verticals including, but not limited to, business services, energy, general industrial, government services, healthcare software and specialty finance. We will seek to maintain a diversified portfolio of investments as a method to manage risk and capitalize on specific sector trends. Our objective is to act as the lead or largest investor in transactions, generally investing between \$3.0 million and \$12.0 million per transaction. We expect the average investment holding period to be between three and five years, depending upon portfolio company objectives and conditions in the capital markets.

We expect to focus on small and lower middle-market companies with less than \$20.0 million of EBITDA in a variety of industry sectors with positive long-term dynamics and dependable cash flows. We will seek businesses with management teams with demonstrated track records and economic incentives in strong franchises and sustainable competitive advantages with dependable and predictable cash flows.

We intend to employ leverage prudently and within the limitations of the applicable laws and regulations for business development companies. Any decision on our part to use leverage will depend upon our assessment of the attractiveness of available investment opportunities in relation to the costs and perceived risks of such leverage.

Transaction Sourcing

As access to investment opportunities is highly relationship driven, the senior investment team and other investment professionals of Princeton Investment Advisors spend considerable time developing and maintaining contacts with key deal sources, including private equity firms, investment banks, and senior lenders. The senior investment team and other investment professionals of Princeton Investment Advisors have been actively investing in the middle-market sector for the past decade and have focused on extensive calling and marketing efforts via speaking engagements, sponsorships, industry events, and referrals to broaden their relationship network. Existing relationships are constantly cultivated through transactional work and other personal contacts.

In addition to financial sponsors, Princeton Investment Advisors has developed a network of other deal sources, including:

- management teams and entrepreneurs;
- portfolio companies of private equity firms;
- other investment firms that have strategies similar to Princeton Investment Advisors and are seeking co-investors;
- placement agents and investment banks representing financial sponsors and issuers;
- corporate operating advisors and other financial advisors; and
- consultants, attorneys and other service providers to small and lower middle-market companies and financial sponsors.

We believe that Princeton Investment Advisors' broad network of deal origination contacts will afford us with a continuous source of investment opportunities.

These origination relationships provide access not only to potential investment opportunities but also to market intelligence on trends across the credit markets. Princeton Investment Advisors has completed several financing transactions with funded and fundless equity sponsors. In some cases, affiliates of Princeton Investment Advisors have completed multiple financing transactions with those equity sponsors.

We believe that over the past decade, the senior investment team and other investment professionals of Princeton Investment Advisors have built a reputation as a thoughtful and disciplined provider of capital to small and lower middle-market companies and a preferred financing source for private equity sponsors and management teams. We believe these factors give Princeton Investment Advisors a competitive advantage in sourcing investment opportunities, which will be put to use for our benefit.

Investment Structuring

Princeton Investment Advisors believes that each investment has unique characteristics that must be considered, understood and analyzed. Princeton Investment Advisors structures investment terms based on the business, credit profile, the outlook for the industry in which a potential portfolio company operates, the competitive landscape, the products or services which the company sells and the management team and ownership of the company, among other factors. Princeton Investment Advisors will rely upon the analysis conducted and information gathered through the investment process to evaluate the appropriate structure for our investments.

We invest primarily in the debt securities of small and lower middle-market companies. Our investments will typically carry a high level of cash pay interest and may incorporate other return-enhancing mechanisms such as commitment fees, original issue discounts, early redemption premiums, PIK interest and some form of equity participation, including preferred stock, common stock, warrants and other forms of equity participation. We expect that a typical debt investment in which we invest will have a maturity of between five and seven years. We expect to hold most of our investments to maturity or repayment, but we may sell some of our investments earlier if a liquidity event occurs, such as a sale, recapitalization or worsening of the credit quality of the portfolio company.

Princeton Investment Advisors negotiates covenants in connection with debt investments that provide protection for us but allow appropriate flexibility for the portfolio company. Such covenants may include affirmative and negative covenants, default penalties, lien protection and change of control provisions. Princeton Investment Advisors will require comprehensive information rights including access to management, financial statements and budgets and, in some cases, membership on the board of directors or board of directors observation rights. Additionally, Princeton Investment Advisors will generally require financial covenants and terms that restrict an issuers use of leverage and limitations on asset sales and capital expenditures.

Secured Debt

Secured debt, including first lien, second lien and unitranche financing, will have liens on the assets of the borrower that will serve as collateral in support of the repayment of such loans.

First Lien Debt. First lien debt will be structured with first-priority liens on the assets of the borrower that will serve as collateral in support of the repayment of such loans. First lien loans may provide for moderate loan amortization in the early years of the loan, with the majority of the amortization deferred until loan maturity. Under market conditions as of the date of this prospectus, we expect that the interest rate on senior secured loans will range between 5% and 8% over applicable LIBOR.

Second Lien Debt. Second lien debt will be structured as junior, secured loans, with second priority liens on an issuer's assets. These loans typically provide for moderate loan amortization in the initial years of the loan, with the majority of the amortization deferred until loan maturity. Under market conditions as of the date of this prospectus, we expect that the interest rate on second lien loans will generally range between 8% and 12% over applicable LIBOR.

Unitranche Debt. Unitranche debt typically will be structured as first lien loans with certain risk characteristics of mezzanine debt. Unitranche debt typically provides for moderate loan amortization in the initial years of the debt, with the majority of the principal payment deferred until loan maturity. Since unitranche debt generally allows the borrower to make a large lump sum payment of principal at the end of the loan term, there is a risk of loss if the borrower is unable to pay the lump sum or refinance the amount owed at maturity. In some cases, we will be the sole lender, or we together with our affiliates will be the sole lender, of unitranche debt, which can provide us with more influence interacting with a borrower in terms of monitoring and, if necessary, remediation in the event of underperformance. Under market conditions as of the date of this prospectus, we expect that the interest rate on unitranche debt will range between 8% and 12% over applicable LIBOR.

Mezzanine Debt

Mezzanine debt, including senior unsecured and subordinated loans, will not be secured by any collateral and will be effectively subordinated to the borrower's secured indebtedness (to the extent of the collateral securing such indebtedness), including pursuant to one or more intercreditor agreements that we enter into with holders of a borrower's senior debt.

Senior Unsecured Loans. Senior unsecured loans will be structured as loans that rank senior in right of payment to any of the borrower's unsecured indebtedness that is contractually subordinated to such loans. These loans generally provide for fixed interest rates and amortize evenly over the term of the loan. Senior unsecured loans are generally less volatile than subordinated loans due to their priority to creditors over subordinated loans. Under market conditions as of the date of this prospectus, we expect the interest rate on senior unsecured loans will generally range between 10% and 14%.

Subordinated Loans. Subordinated loans will be structured as unsecured, subordinated loans that provide for relatively high, fixed interest rates that provide us with significant current interest income. These loans typically will have interest-only payments (often representing a combination of cash pay and PIK interest) in the early years, with amortization of principal deferred to maturity. Subordinated loans generally allow the borrower to make a large lump sum payment of principal at the end of the loan term, and there is a risk of loss if the borrower is unable to pay the lump sum or refinance the amount owed at maturity. Subordinated loans are generally more volatile than secured loans and may involve a greater risk of loss of principal. Subordinated loans often include a PIK feature, which effectively operates as negative amortization of loan principal, thereby increasing credit risk exposure over the life of the loan. Under market conditions as of the date of this prospectus, we expect the interest rate on subordinated loans will generally range between 11% and 17%.

Equity Securities

In connection with some of our debt investments, we will also invest in preferred or common stock or receive nominally priced warrants or options to buy an equity interest in the portfolio company. As a result, as a portfolio company appreciates in value, we may achieve additional investment return from this equity interest. We may structure such equity investments and warrants to include provisions protecting our rights as a minority-interest holder, as well as a "put," or right to sell such securities back to the issuer, upon the occurrence of specified events. In many cases, we may also seek to obtain registration rights in connection with these equity interests, which may include demand and "piggyback" registration rights.

Investment Process

Through the resources of Princeton Investment Advisors, we have access to significant research resources, experienced investment professionals, internal information systems and a credit analysis framework and investment process. Princeton Investment Advisors has designed a highly involved and interactive investment management process, which is the core of its culture and the basis for what we believe is a strong track record of investment returns. The investment process seeks to select only those investments which it believes have the most attractive risk/reward characteristics. The process involves several levels of review and is coordinated in an effort to identify risks in potential investments. Princeton Investment Advisors will apply its expertise to screen many of our investment opportunities as described below. This rigorous process combined with our broad origination capabilities have allowed the Princeton Investment Advisors team to be prudent in selecting opportunities in which to make an investment. From 2006 through 2013, the Princeton Investment Advisors' team reviewed over 750 transactions, which resulted in 13 investments, or approximately 1.7% of total investments reviewed.

All potential investment opportunities undergo an initial informal review by Princeton Investment Advisors' investment professionals. Each potential investment opportunity that an investment professional determines merits investment consideration will be presented and evaluated at a weekly meeting in which Princeton Investment Advisors' investment professionals discuss the merits and risks of a potential investment opportunity as well as the due diligence process and the pricing and structure. If Princeton Investment Advisors' investment professionals believe an investment opportunity merits further review, the deal team will prepare and present to the investment committee for initial review a prescreen memorandum that generally describes the potential transaction and includes a description of the risks, due diligence process and proposed structure and pricing for the proposed investment opportunity.

Prior to making an investment, Princeton Investment Advisors conducts a rigorous diligence on each investment opportunity. In connection with its due diligence on a potential investment opportunity, Princeton Investment Advisors utilizes its internal diligence resources which include its internally developed credit analytical framework, subscriptions to third party research resources, discussions with industry experts, internal information sharing systems, and the analytical expertise of its investment professionals. Princeton Investment Advisors will typically review the company's historical financials; industry drivers and outlook, competitive threats, customer concentration, asset coverage, projected financials, and credit metrics; management background checks; and, if applicable, the track record and funding capabilities of the private equity sponsor.

Upon review of the prescreen memorandum, if the investment committee determines to proceed with the review of an investment opportunity, the deal team will continue its diligence and deal structuring plans, and prepare a credit approval memorandum for review by the investment committee. The credit approval memorandum, updates the prescreen memorandum with more deal specific detail, including an update to the diligence process and any changes in the structure and pricing of the proposed investment. Upon unanimous approval by the investment committee of the proposed investment as presented in the credit approval memorandum, the Chief Investment Officer will review any amendments before finalizing and closing negotiations with the prospective portfolio company.

Investment Committee

Each new investment opportunity is unanimously approved by Princeton Investment Advisors' investment committee. Follow-on investments in existing portfolio companies will require the investment committee's approval beyond that obtained when the initial investment in the company was made. In addition, temporary investments, such as those in cash equivalents, U.S. government securities and other high quality debt investments that mature in one year or less, may require approval by the investment committee. The purpose of Princeton Investment Advisors' investment committee, which is provided under the investment advisory agreement, is to evaluate and approve all of our investments, subject at all times to the oversight and approval of our board of directors. The investment committee process is intended to bring the diverse experience and perspectives of the committee's members to the analysis and consideration of each investment. The investment committee consists of Alfred Jackson, Munish Sood and Cesar Baez. The investment committee serves to provide investment consistency and adherence to our core investment philosophy and policies. The investment committee also determines appropriate investment sizing and suggests ongoing monitoring requirements.

In addition to reviewing investments, investment committee meetings serve as a forum to discuss credit views and outlooks. Potential transactions and deal flow are reviewed on a regular basis. Members of the investment team are encouraged to share information and views on credits with the investment committee early in their analysis. We believe this process improves the quality of the analysis and assists the deal team members to work more efficiently.

We expect that each transaction will be presented to the investment committee in a formal written report. All of our new investments will require unanimous approval by the investment committee. Each member of the investment committee performs a similar role for other accounts managed by Princeton Investment Advisors. In certain instances, our board of directors may also determine that its approval is required prior to the making of an investment.

Monitoring Investments

In most cases, we do not have board of directors' influence over portfolio companies. In some instances, Princeton Investment Advisors' investment professionals may obtain board of directors representation or observation rights in conjunction with our investments. Princeton Investment Advisors will take an active approach in monitoring all investments, including reviews of financial performance on at least a quarterly basis and regular discussions with management. The monitoring process will begin with structuring terms and conditions which require the timely delivery and access to critical financial and business information on portfolio companies.

Specifically, Princeton Investment Advisors' monitoring system will consist of the following activities:

Regular Investment Committee Updates. Key portfolio company developments will be discussed each week as part of the standard investment committee agenda.

Written Reports. The deal teams will provide written updates as appropriate for key events that impact portfolio company performance or valuation. In addition, deal teams will provide written updates following each portfolio company board of directors meeting.

Quarterly Full Portfolio Review. Our chief investment officer and chief compliance officer will perform a quarterly comprehensive review of every portfolio company with the deal teams. This process will include a written performance and valuation update, and credit-specific discussion on each of our portfolio companies. In addition, pursuant to our valuation policy, quarterly valuations are reviewed by our independent third party valuation firm.

As part of the monitoring process, Princeton Investment Advisors will also track developments in the broader marketplace. Princeton Investment Advisors' investment professionals have a wealth of information on the competitive landscape, industry trends, relative valuation metrics, and analyses that will assist in the execution of our investment strategy. In addition, Princeton Investment Advisors' extensive communications with brokers and dealers allow its investment professionals to monitor market and industry trends that could affect portfolio investments. Princeton Investment Advisors may provide ongoing strategic, financial and operational guidance to some portfolio companies either directly or by recommending its investment professionals or other experienced representatives to participate on the board of directors. Princeton Investment Advisors maintains a vast network of strategic and operational advisors to call upon for industry expertise or to supplement existing management teams.

Asset Quality

In addition to various risk management and monitoring tools, Princeton Investment Advisors uses Princeton Investment Advisors' investment rating system to characterize and monitor the credit profile and expected level of returns on each investment in our portfolio. This investment rating system will use a five-level numeric rating scale. The following is a description of the conditions associated with each investment rating:

Investment Rating 1 will be used for investments that are performing above expectations, and whose risks remain favorable compared to the expected risk at the time of the original investment.

Investment Rating 2 will be used for investments that are performing within expectations and whose risks remain neutral compared to the expected risk at the time of the original investment. All new loans will initially be rated 2.

Investment Rating 3 will be used for investments that are performing below expectations and that require closer monitoring, but where no loss of return or principal is expected. Portfolio companies with a rating of 3 may be out of compliance with financial covenants.

Investment Rating 4 will be used for investments that are performing substantially below expectations and whose risks have increased substantially since the original investment. These investments are often in work out. Investments with a rating of 4 will be those for which some loss of return but no loss of principal is expected.

Determination of Net Asset Value

We will determine the net asset value of our investment portfolio each quarter. Securities that are publicly-traded will be valued at the reported closing price on the valuation date. Securities that are not publicly-traded will be valued at fair value as determined in good faith by our board of directors. In connection with that determination, we anticipate that our advisor will prepare portfolio company valuations using relevant inputs, including but not limited to indicative dealer quotes, values of like securities, the most recent portfolio company financial statements and forecasts.

The Accounting Standards Codification under Topic 820, or ASC Topic 820 clarifies the definition of fair value for accounting purposes and requires companies to expand their disclosure about the use of fair value to measure assets and liabilities in interim and annual periods subsequent to initial recognition. ASC Topic 820 defines fair value as the price that would be received from the sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. ASC Topic 820 also establishes a three-tier fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair value. These tiers include: Level 1, defined as observable inputs such as quoted prices in active markets; Level 2, which includes inputs such as quoted prices for similar securities in active markets and quoted prices for identical securities where there is little or no activity in the market; and Level 3, defined as unobservable inputs for which little or no market data exists, therefore requiring an entity to develop its own assumptions.

With respect to investments for which market quotations are not readily available, we expect to undertake a multi-step valuation process each quarter, as described below:

- our quarterly valuation process will begin with each portfolio company or investment being initially valued by our Advisor's management team, with such valuation potentially taking into account information received from an independent valuation firm, if applicable;
- preliminary valuation conclusions will then be documented and discussed with our valuation committee;
- our valuation committee will review the preliminary valuation and our Advisor's management team, together with our independent valuation firm, if applicable, supplement the preliminary valuation to reflect any comments provided by the valuation committee; and
- our board of directors will discuss valuations and determine the fair value of each investment in our portfolio in good faith based on various statistical and other factors, including the input and recommendation of our Advisor, the valuation committee and any third-party valuation firm, if applicable.

Determination of fair values involves subjective judgments and estimates. Accordingly, the notes to our financial statements refer to the uncertainty with respect to the possible effect of such valuations, and any change in such valuations on our financial statements. Below is a description of factors that our board of directors may consider when valuing our equity and debt investments.

Valuation of fixed income investments, such as loans and debt securities, depends upon a number of factors, including prevailing interest rates for like securities, expected volatility in future interest rates, call features, put features and other relevant terms of the debt. For investments without readily available market prices, we will incorporate these factors into discounted cash flow models to arrive at fair value. Other factors that our board will consider include the borrower's ability to adequately service its debt, the fair market value of the portfolio company in relation to the face amount of its outstanding debt and the quality of collateral securing our debt investments.

Our equity interests in portfolio companies for which there is no liquid public market are valued at fair value. The board of directors, in its analysis of fair value, may consider various factors, such as multiples of EBITDA, cash flows, net income, revenues or in limited instances book value or liquidation value. All of these factors may be subject to adjustments based upon the particular circumstances of a portfolio company or our actual investment position. For example, adjustments to EBITDA may take into account compensation to previous owners or acquisition, recapitalization, restructuring or other related items.

We may also look to private merger and acquisition statistics, public trading multiples discounted for illiquidity and other factors, valuations implied by third-party investments in the portfolio companies or industry practices in determining fair value. We may also consider the size and scope of a portfolio company and its specific strengths and weaknesses, as well as any other factors we deem relevant in assessing the value. Generally, the value of our equity interests in public companies for which market quotations are readily available is based upon the most recent closing public market price. Portfolio securities that carry certain restrictions on sale are typically valued at a discount from the public market value of the security.

Realization of Investments

The potential exit scenarios of a portfolio company will play an important role in evaluating investment decisions. As such, Princeton Investment Advisors will formulate specific exit strategies at the time of investment. Our debt-orientation will provide for increased potential exit opportunities, including (a) the sale of investments in the private markets, (b) the refinancing of investments held, often due to maturity or recapitalizations, and (c) other liquidity events including the sale or merger of the portfolio company. Since we seek to maintain a debt orientation in our investments, we expect to receive interest income over the course of the investment period, receiving a significant return on invested capital well in advance of final exit.

Managerial Assistance

As a BDC, we offer, and must provide upon request, managerial assistance to our portfolio companies. This assistance could involve monitoring the operations of our portfolio companies, participating in board of directors and management meetings, consulting with and advising officers of portfolio companies and providing other organizational and financial guidance. Our administrator will provide such managerial assistance on our behalf to portfolio companies that request this assistance. We may receive fees for these services and will reimburse our administrator for its allocated costs in providing such assistance, subject to the review by our board of directors, including our independent directors. See "Management Agreements — Administration Agreement."

Competition

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

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

Employees

We do not have any direct employees, and our day-to-day investment operations are managed by Princeton Investment Advisors. We have a chief executive officer and president and a chief financial officer and chief compliance officer. To the extent necessary, our board of directors may hire additional personnel going forward. Our officers are employees of Princeton Investment Advisors and our allocable portion of the cost of our chief executive officer, chief financial officer and chief compliance officer and their respective staffs is paid by us pursuant to the administration agreement that we have entered into with PCC Administrator, LLC (“PCC Administrator”). PCC Administrator is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Princeton Investment Advisors.

Management Agreements

Princeton Investment Advisors serves as our investment advisor and is registered as an investment advisor under the 1940 Act.

Investment Advisory Agreement

Subject to the overall supervision of our board of directors and in accordance with the 1940 Act, Princeton Investment Advisors manages our day-to-day operations and provides investment advisory services to us. Under the terms of the investment advisory agreement, Princeton Investment Advisors:

- determines the composition of our portfolio, the nature and timing of the changes to our portfolio and the manner of implementing such changes;
- identifies, evaluate and negotiates the structure of the investments we make;
- executes, closes, services and monitors the investments we make;
- determines the securities and other assets that we purchase, retain or sell;
- performs due diligence on prospective portfolio companies; and
- provides us with such other investment advisory, research and related services as we may, from time to time, reasonably require for the investment of our funds.

Pursuant to the investment advisory agreement, we have agreed to pay Princeton Investment Advisors a fee for investment advisory and management services consisting of two components — a base management fee and an incentive fee. The cost of both the base management fee and the incentive fee will ultimately be borne by our stockholders.

Management Fee

The base management fee is calculated at an annual rate of 1.75% of our gross assets, including assets purchased with borrowed funds or other forms of leverage and excluding cash and cash equivalents. For services rendered under the investment advisory agreement, the base management fee is payable quarterly in arrears. The base management fee is calculated based on the average value of our gross assets, excluding cash and cash equivalents, at the end of the two most recently completed calendar quarters. Base management fees for any partial month or quarter will be appropriately pro-rated.

Incentive Fee

We will pay Princeton Investment Advisors an incentive fee. The incentive fee consists of two components that are independent of each other, with the result that one component may be payable even if the other is not.

The first component, which is income-based, will be calculated and payable quarterly in arrears, commencing with the quarter beginning April 1, 2015, based on our Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income for the immediately preceding calendar quarter. For this purpose, Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income means, in each case on a consolidated basis, interest income, distribution income and any other income (including any other fees (other than fees for providing managerial assistance), such as commitment, origination, structuring, diligence and consulting fees or other fees that we receive from portfolio companies) accrued during the calendar quarter, minus our operating expenses for the quarter (including the base management fee, expenses payable under the Administration Agreement, any interest expense and any dividends paid on any issued and outstanding preferred stock, but excluding the incentive fee). Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income does not include any realized capital gains, realized capital losses or unrealized capital appreciation or depreciation.

The operation of the first component of the incentive fee for each quarter is as follows:

- no incentive fee is payable to our investment advisor in any calendar quarter in which our Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income does not exceed the Hurdle Rate of 2.00% (8.00% annualized);
- 100% of our Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income with respect to that portion of such Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income, if any, that exceeds the Hurdle Rate but is less than 2.50% in any calendar quarter (10.00% annualized) is payable to our investment advisor. We refer to this portion of our Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income (which exceeds the Hurdle Rate but is less than 2.50%) as the “catch-up.” The effect of the “catch-up” provision is that, if such Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income exceeds 2.50% in any calendar quarter, our investment advisor will receive 20% of such Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income as if the Hurdle Rate did not apply; and
- 20% of the amount of such Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income, if any, that exceeds 2.50% in any calendar quarter (10.00% annualized) is payable to our investment advisor (once the Hurdle Rate is reached and the catch-up is achieved).

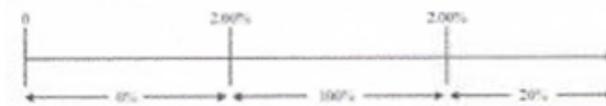
The portion of such incentive fee that is attributable to deferred interest (such as PIK interest or original issue discount) will be paid to our investment advisor, together with interest from the date of deferral to the date of payment, only if and to the extent we actually receive such interest in cash, and any accrual will be reversed if and to the extent such interest is reversed in connection with any write-off or similar treatment of the investment giving rise to any deferred interest accrual. Any reversal of such amounts would reduce net income for the quarter by the net amount of the reversal (after taking into account the reversal of incentive fees payable) and would result in a reduction and possibly elimination of the incentive fees for such quarter.

There is no accumulation of amounts on the Hurdle Rate from quarter to quarter and, accordingly, there is no clawback of amounts previously paid if subsequent quarters are below the quarterly Hurdle Rate and there is no delay of payment if prior quarters are below the quarterly Hurdle Rate. Since the Hurdle Rate is fixed, as interest rates rise, it will be easier for our investment advisor to surpass the Hurdle Rate and receive an incentive fee based on Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income.

Our net investment income used to calculate this component of the incentive fee is also included in the amount of our consolidated gross assets used to calculate the 1.75% base management fee. These calculations will be appropriately prorated for any period of less than three months and adjusted for any share issuances or repurchases during the current quarter.

The following is a graphical representation of the calculation of the income-based component of the incentive fee:

**Quarterly Incentive Fee based on Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income
(expressed as a percentage of the value of net assets)**



Percentage of Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income allocated to first component of incentive fee

The second component, the capital gains component of the incentive fee, will be determined and payable in arrears as of the end of each calendar year (or upon termination of the investment advisory agreement, as of the termination date), commencing on December 31, 2015, and will equal 20% of our cumulative aggregate realized capital gains from January 1st through the end of that calendar year, computed net of our aggregate cumulative realized capital losses and our aggregate cumulative unrealized capital depreciation through the end of such year, less the aggregate amount of any previously paid capital gains incentive fees. If such amount is negative, then no capital gains incentive fee will be payable for such year. Additionally, if the investment advisory agreement is terminated as of a date that is not a calendar year end, the termination date will be treated as though it were a calendar year end for purposes of calculating and paying the capital gains incentive fee. The capital gains component of the incentive fee is not subject to any minimum return to stockholders.

Because of the structure of the incentive fee, it is possible that we may pay an incentive fee in a quarter where we incur a loss. For example, if we receive Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income in excess of the Hurdle Rate, we will pay the applicable incentive fee even if we have incurred a loss in that quarter due to realized and unrealized capital losses.

Examples of Quarterly Incentive Fee Calculation

Example 1: Income Related Portion of Incentive Fee (*):

Alternative 1

Assumptions

- Investment income (including interest, distributions, fees, etc.) = 1.25%
- Hurdle Rate(1) = 2.00%
- Base management fee(2) = 0.4375%
- Other expenses (legal, accounting, custodian, transfer agent, etc.)(3) = 0.25%
- Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income
(investment income - (base management fee + other expenses)) = 0.5625%

Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income does not exceed the Hurdle Rate, therefore there is no incentive fee.

Alternative 2

Assumptions

Investment income (including interest, distributions, fees, etc.) = 2.70%

Hurdle Rate(1) = 2.00%

Base management fee(2) = 0.4375%

Other expenses (legal, accounting, custodian, transfer agent, etc.)(3) = 0.25%

Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income

(investment income - (base management fee + other expenses)) = 2.0125%

Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income exceeds the Hurdle Rate, therefore there is an incentive fee.

Incentive fee = (100% x "Catch-Up") + (the greater of 0% **AND** (20% x (Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income - 2.50%))

= (100.0% x (Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income - 2.00%)) + 0%

= 100.0% x (2.0125% - 2.00%)

= 100.0% x 0.0125%

= 0.0125%

Alternative 3

Assumptions

Investment income (including interest, distributions, fees, etc.) = 3.00%

Hurdle Rate(1) = 2.00%

Base management fee(2) = 0.4375%

Other expenses (legal, accounting, custodian, transfer agent, etc.)(3) = 0.25%

Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income

(investment income - (base management fee + other expenses)) = 2.3125%

Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income exceeds the Hurdle Rate, therefore there is an incentive fee.

Incentive fee = (100% x "Catch-Up") + (the greater of 0% **AND** (20% x (Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income - 2.50%))

= (100% x (2.50% - 2.00%)) + (20.0% x (2.3125% - 2.50%))

= 0.50% + (20.0% x 0%)

= 0.50% + 0%

= 0.45%

(*) The hypothetical amount of Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income shown is based on a percentage of net assets.

(1) Represents 8.00% annualized Hurdle Rate.

(2) Represents 1.75% annualized base management fee.

(3) Excludes organizational and offering expenses.

Example 2: Capital Gains Portion of Incentive Fee:

Alternative 1:

Assumptions

- Year 1: \$20 million investment made in Company A (“Investment A”), and \$30 million investment made in Company B (“Investment B”)
- Year 2: Investment A sold for \$50 million and fair market value, or FMV, of Investment B determined to be \$32 million
- Year 3: FMV of Investment B determined to be \$25 million
- Year 4: Investment B sold for \$31 million

The capital gains portion of the incentive fee would be:

- Year 1: None
- Year 2: Capital gains incentive fee of \$6.0 million (\$30 million realized capital gains on sale of Investment A multiplied by 20.0%)
- Year 3: None; \$5.0 million (20.0% multiplied by (\$30 million cumulative capital gains less \$5.0 million cumulative capital depreciation)) less \$6.0 million (previous capital gains fee paid in Year 2)
- Year 4: Capital gains incentive fee of \$200,000; \$6.2 million (\$31 million cumulative realized capital gains multiplied by 20.0%) less \$6.0 million (capital gains fee paid in Year 2)

Alternative 2

Assumptions

- Year 1: \$20 million investment made in Company A (“Investment A”), \$30 million investment made in Company B (“Investment B”) and \$25 million investment made in Company C (“Investment C”)
- Year 2: Investment A sold for \$50 million, FMV of Investment B determined to be \$25 million and FMV of Investment C determined to be \$25 million
- Year 3: FMV of Investment B determined to be \$27 million and Investment C sold for \$30 million
- Year 4: FMV of Investment B determined to be \$35 million
- Year 5: Investment B sold for \$20 million

The capital gains portion of the incentive fee would be:

Year 1: None

Year 2: Capital gains incentive fee of \$5.0 million; 20.0% multiplied by \$25 million (\$30 million realized capital gains on Investment A less \$5 million unrealized capital depreciation on Investment B)

Year 3: Capital gains incentive fee of \$1.4 million; \$6.4 million (20.0% multiplied by \$32 million (\$35 million cumulative realized capital gains less \$3 million unrealized capital depreciation on Investment B)) less \$5.0 million (capital gains fee received in Year 2)

Year 4: None

Year 5: None; \$5.0 million of capital gains incentive fee (20.0% multiplied by \$25 million (cumulative realized capital gains of \$35 million less realized capital losses of \$10 million)) less \$6.4 million (cumulative capital gains fee paid in Year 2 and Year 3)

Payment of Our Expenses

All investment professionals of Princeton Investment Advisors, when and to the extent engaged in providing investment advisory services to us, and the compensation and routine overhead expenses of personnel allocable to these services to us, will be provided and paid for by Princeton Investment Advisors and not by us. We will bear all other out-of-pocket costs and expenses of our operations and transactions, including, without limitation, those relating to:

- calculating our net asset value (including the cost and expenses of any third party independent valuation firm);
- fees and expenses payable to third parties, including agents, consultants or other advisors, in monitoring financial and legal affairs for us and in monitoring our investments and performing due diligence on our prospective portfolio companies or otherwise relating to, or associated with, evaluating and making investments;
- interest payable on debt, if any, incurred to finance our investments and expenses related to unsuccessful portfolio acquisition efforts;
- offerings of our common stock and other securities;
- base management and incentive fees;
- administration fees and expenses, if any, payable under the administration agreement (including our allocable portion of Princeton Investment Advisors' overhead in performing its obligations under the administration agreement, including rent and the allocable portion of the cost of our chief compliance officer, chief financial officer and their respective staffs);
- transfer agent, dividend agent and custodial fees and expenses;
- U.S. federal and state registration fees;
- all costs of registration and listing our stock on any securities exchange;
- U.S. federal, state and local taxes;
- independent directors' fees and expenses;
- costs of preparing and filing reports or other documents required by the SEC or other regulators;

- costs of any reports, proxy statements or other notices to stockholders, including printing costs;
- costs and fees associated with any fidelity bond, directors and officers/errors and omissions liability insurance, and any other insurance premiums;
- direct costs and expenses of administration, including printing, mailing, long distance telephone, copying, secretarial and other staff, independent auditors and outside legal costs;
- proxy voting expenses; and
- all other expenses incurred by us or Princeton Investment Advisors in connection with administering our business.

Duration and Termination

Unless terminated earlier as described below, the investment advisory agreement will continue in effect for a period of two years from its effective date. It will remain in effect from year to year thereafter if approved annually by our board of directors or by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of our outstanding voting securities, and, in either case, if also approved by a majority of our directors who are not “interested persons.” The investment advisory agreement automatically terminates in the event of its assignment, as defined in the 1940 Act, by Princeton Investment Advisors and may be terminated by either party without penalty upon 60 days’ written notice to the other. The holders of a majority of our outstanding voting securities may also terminate the investment advisory agreement without penalty upon 60 days’ written notice.

Indemnification

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

Board of Directors’ Approval of the Investment Advisory Agreement

Our board of directors, including a majority of our independent directors, approved the investment advisory agreement at its meeting, held on March 13, 2015. In its consideration of the investment advisory agreement, the board of directors focused on information it had received relating to, among other things: (a) the nature, quality and extent of the advisory and other services to be provided to us by our investment adviser; (b) comparative data with respect to advisory fees or similar expenses paid by other business development companies with similar investment objectives; (c) our projected operating expenses and expense ratio compared to business development companies with similar investment objectives; (d) any existing and potential sources of indirect income to our investment adviser from its relationships with us and the profitability of those relationships; (e) information about the services to be performed and the personnel performing such services under the investment advisory agreement; (f) the organizational capability and financial condition of our investment adviser; and (g) various other factors.

Based on the information reviewed and the discussions, the board of directors, including a majority of the non-interested directors, concluded that the investment management fee rates and terms are reasonable in relation to the services to be provided and approved the investment advisory agreement as being in the best interests of our stockholders.

Administration Agreement

The administration agreement provides that PCC Administrator furnishes us with office facilities and equipment and provide us with clerical, bookkeeping, recordkeeping and other administrative services at such facilities. Under the administration agreement, PCC Administrator performs, or oversees the performance of, our required administrative services, which include being responsible for the financial and other records that we are required to maintain and preparing reports to our stockholders and reports and other materials filed with the SEC. In addition, PCC Administrator assists us in determining and publishing our net asset value, oversee the preparation and filing of our tax returns and the printing and dissemination of reports and other materials to our stockholders, and generally oversees the payment of our expenses and the performance of administrative and professional services rendered to us by others. Under the administration agreement, PCC Administrator will also provide managerial assistance on our behalf to those portfolio companies that have accepted our offer to provide such assistance.

Payments under the administration agreement will be equal to an amount based upon our allocable portion (subject to the review of our board of directors) of PCC Administrator's overhead in performing its obligations under the administration agreement, including rent, the fees and expenses associated with performing compliance functions and our allocable portion of the cost of our chief financial officer and chief compliance officer and their respective staffs. In addition, if requested to provide significant managerial assistance to our portfolio companies, PCC Administrator will be paid an additional amount based on the services provided, which shall not exceed the amount we receive from such portfolio companies for providing this assistance. The administration agreement will have an initial term of two years and may be renewed with the approval of our board of directors. The administration agreement may be terminated by either party without penalty upon 60 days' written notice to the other party. To the extent that PCC Administrator outsources any of its functions, we will pay the fees associated with such functions on a direct basis without any incremental profit to PCC Administrator. Stockholder approval is not required to amend the administration agreement.

Indemnification

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

License Agreement

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

Exchange Act Reports

We maintain a website at www.princetoncapitalcorp.com. The information on our website is not incorporated by reference in this annual report on Form 10-K.

We make available on or through our website certain reports and amendments to those reports that we file with or furnish to the SEC in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or the “Exchange Act.” These include our annual reports on Form 10-K, our quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and our current reports on Form 8-K. We make this information available on our website free of charge as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file the information with, or furnish it to, the SEC.

Regulation as a Business Development Company

We are a business development company under the 1940 Act and intend to elect to be treated as a RIC under the Code. The 1940 Act contains prohibitions and restrictions relating to transactions between business development companies and their affiliates (including any investment advisors), principal underwriters and affiliates of those affiliates or underwriters and requires that a majority of the directors be persons other than “interested persons,” as that term is defined in the 1940 Act. In addition, the 1940 Act provides that we may not change the nature of our business so as to cease to be, or to withdraw our election as, a business development company unless approved by a majority of our outstanding voting securities.

We may invest up to 100% of our assets in securities acquired directly from issuers in privately negotiated transactions. With respect to such securities, we may, for the purpose of public resale, be deemed an “underwriter” as that term is defined in the Securities Act. Our intention is to not write (sell) or buy put or call options to manage risks associated with the publicly traded securities of our portfolio companies, except that we may enter into hedging transactions to manage the risks associated with interest rate fluctuations. However, we may purchase or otherwise receive warrants to purchase the common stock of our portfolio companies in connection with acquisition financing or other investments. Similarly, in connection with an acquisition, we may acquire rights to require the issuers of acquired securities or their affiliates to repurchase them under certain circumstances. We also do not intend to acquire securities issued by any investment company that exceed the limits imposed by the 1940 Act. Under these limits, we generally cannot acquire more than 3% of the voting stock of any registered investment company, invest more than 5% of the value of our total assets in the securities of one investment company or invest more than 10% of the value of our total assets in the securities of more than one investment company. With regard to that portion of our portfolio invested in securities issued by investment companies, it should be noted that such investments might subject our stockholders to additional expenses. None of these policies is fundamental and may be changed without stockholder approval upon 60 days’ prior written notice to stockholders.

Qualifying Assets

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

- (1) Securities purchased in transactions not involving any public offering from the issuer of such securities, which issuer (subject to certain limited exceptions) is an eligible portfolio company, or from any person who is, or has been during the preceding 13 months, an affiliated person of an eligible portfolio company, or from any other person, subject to such rules as may be prescribed by the SEC. Under the 1940 Act and the rules thereunder, “eligible portfolio companies” include (1) private domestic operating companies, (2) public domestic operating companies whose securities are not listed on a national securities exchange (*e.g.*, the New York Stock Exchange) or registered under the Exchange Act, and (3) public domestic operating companies having a market capitalization of less than \$250 million. Public domestic operating companies whose securities are quoted on the over-the-counter bulletin board or through Pink Sheets LLC are not listed on a national securities exchange and therefore are eligible portfolio companies.
- (2) Securities of any eligible portfolio company which we control.
- (3) Securities purchased in a private transaction from a U.S. issuer that is not an investment company or from a person who is or has been, within the past 13 months, an affiliated person of the issuer, or in transactions incident to such a private transaction, if the issuer is in bankruptcy and subject to reorganization or if the issuer, immediately prior to the purchase of its securities, was unable to meet its obligations as they came due without material assistance other than conventional lending or financing arrangements.
- (4) Securities of an eligible portfolio company purchased from any person in a private transaction if there is no ready market for such securities and we already own 60% of the outstanding equity of the eligible portfolio company.
- (5) Securities received in exchange for or distributed on or with respect to securities described above, or pursuant to the exercise of warrants or rights relating to such securities.
- (6) Cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities or high-quality debt securities that mature in one year or less from the date of investment.

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

Managerial Assistance to Portfolio Companies

In order to count portfolio securities as qualifying assets for the purpose of the 70% test, a business development company must either control the issuer of the securities or must offer to make available to the issuer of the securities significant managerial assistance. However, when the business development company purchases securities in conjunction with one or more other persons acting together, one of the other persons in the group may make available such managerial assistance. Making available managerial assistance means any arrangement whereby the business development company, through its directors, officers, employees or agents, offers to provide, and, if accepted, does so provide, significant guidance and counsel concerning the management, operations or business objectives and policies of a portfolio company. Princeton Investment Advisors will provide such managerial assistance on our behalf to portfolio companies that request this assistance.

Temporary Investments

Pending investment in other types of qualifying assets, as described above, our investments may consist of cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities, repurchase agreements and high-quality debt investments that mature in one year or less from the date of investment, which we refer to, collectively, as temporary investments, so that 70% of our assets are qualifying assets or temporary investments. Typically, we will invest in U.S. Treasury bills or in repurchase agreements, so long as the agreements are fully collateralized by cash or securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies. A repurchase agreement involves the purchase by an investor, such as us, of a specified security and the simultaneous agreement by the seller to repurchase it at an agreed-upon future date and at a price that is greater than the purchase price by an amount that reflects an agreed-upon interest rate. There is no percentage restriction on the proportion of our assets that may be invested in such repurchase agreements. However, if more than 25% of our total assets constitute repurchase agreements from a single counterparty, we would not meet the Diversification Tests in order to qualify as a RIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Accordingly, we do not intend to enter into repurchase agreements with a single counterparty in excess of this limit. Princeton Investment Advisors will monitor the creditworthiness of the counterparties with which we enter into repurchase agreement transactions.

Senior Securities

We are permitted, under specified conditions, to issue multiple classes of indebtedness and one class of stock senior to our common stock if our asset coverage, as defined in the 1940 Act, is at least equal to 200% immediately after each such issuance. In addition, while any senior securities remain outstanding, we must make provisions to prohibit any distribution to our stockholders or the repurchase of such securities or shares unless we meet the applicable asset coverage ratios at the time of the distribution or repurchase. We may also borrow amounts up to 5% of the value of our total assets for temporary or emergency purposes without regard to asset coverage. A loan will be considered temporary if it is repaid within sixty days and is not extended or renewed. For a discussion of the risks associated with leverage, see “Risk Factors — Risks Relating to our Business and Structure — Regulations governing our operation as a business development company will affect our ability to, and the way in which we, raise additional capital. As a business development company, the necessity of raising additional capital may expose us to risks, including the typical risks associated with leverage.”

Common Stock

We are not generally able to issue and sell our common stock at a price below net asset value per share. We may, however, sell our common stock at a price below the current net asset value of the common stock if our board of directors determines that such sale is in our best interests and that of our stockholders, and our stockholders approve such sale. In any such case, the price at which our securities are to be issued and sold may not be less than a price which, in the determination of our board of directors, closely approximates the market value of such securities (less any distributing commission or discount). A proposal, approved by our stockholders at the Special Meeting of Stockholders held on March 6, 2015, authorizes us to sell shares equal to up to 25% of our outstanding common stock below the then current net asset value per share of our common stock in one or more offerings for the period ending on March 13, 2016. We would need similar future approval from our stockholders to issue shares below the then current net asset value per share any time after the expiration of the current approval. We may also make rights offerings to our stockholders at prices per share less than the net asset value per share, subject to applicable requirements of the 1940 Act.

Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures

We have delegated our proxy voting responsibility to Princeton Investment Advisors. The Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures of Princeton Investment Advisors are set out below. The guidelines will be reviewed periodically by Princeton Investment Advisors and our directors who are not “interested persons,” and, accordingly, are subject to change.

Introduction

As an investment advisor registered under the Advisers Act, Princeton Investment Advisors has a fiduciary duty to act solely in our best interests. As part of this duty, Princeton Investment Advisors recognizes that it must vote our securities in a timely manner free of conflicts of interest and in our best interests.

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

Proxy Policies

Princeton Investment Advisors votes proxies relating to our portfolio securities in what it perceives, at that time, to be the best interest of our stockholders. Princeton Investment Advisors reviews on a case-by-case basis each proposal submitted to a stockholder vote to assess the effect on the portfolio securities we hold. In most cases Princeton Investment Advisors will vote in favor of proposals that Princeton Investment Advisors believes are likely to increase the value of the portfolio securities and vote against proposals that may have a negative effect on our portfolio securities. Notwithstanding this, the foregoing does not restrict or limit Princeton Investment Advisors from voting as it determines to be appropriate.

Princeton Investment Advisors has established a proxy voting committee and adopted proxy voting guidelines and related procedures. The proxy voting committee establishes proxy voting guidelines and procedures, oversees the internal proxy voting process, and reviews proxy voting issues. To ensure that Princeton Investment Advisors' vote is not the product of a conflict of interest, Princeton Investment Advisors requires that (1) anyone involved in the decision-making process disclose to our Chief Compliance Officer any potential conflict that he or she is aware of and any contact that he or she has had with any interested party regarding a proxy vote; and (2) employees involved in the decision-making process or vote administration are prohibited from revealing how Princeton Investment Advisors intends to vote on a proposal in order to reduce any attempted influence from interested parties. Where conflicts of interest may be present, Princeton Investment Advisors will disclose such conflicts to us, including our independent directors and may request guidance from us on how to vote such proxies.

Proxy Voting Records

You may obtain information about how Princeton Investment Advisors voted proxies by making a written request for proxy voting information to: Princeton Capital Corporation, Attention: Jennifer Tanguy, Investor Relations, One Riverway, Suite 2020, Houston, Texas 77056, or by calling us collect at (713) 595-1460.

Privacy Principles

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

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

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

Other

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

We and Princeton Investment Advisors will each be required to adopt and implement written policies and procedures reasonably designed to prevent violation of relevant federal securities laws, review these policies and procedures annually for their adequacy and the effectiveness of their implementation, and designate a chief compliance officer to be responsible for administering the policies and procedures.

We may also be prohibited under the 1940 Act from knowingly participating in certain transactions with our affiliates without the prior approval of our board of directors who are not interested persons and, in some cases, prior approval by the SEC. The SEC has interpreted the business development company prohibition on transactions with affiliates to prohibit all "joint transactions" between, among other things, entities that share a common investment advisor. The staff of the SEC has granted no-action relief permitting purchases of a single class of privately placed securities provided that the advisor negotiates no term other than price and certain other conditions are met.

Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act imposes a wide variety of regulatory requirements on publicly held companies and their insiders. Many of these requirements affect us. For example:

- pursuant to Rule 13a-14 under the Exchange Act, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer must certify the accuracy of the financial statements contained in our periodic reports;
- pursuant to Item 307 under Regulation S-K, our periodic reports must disclose our conclusions about the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures;
- pursuant to Rule 13a-15 under the Exchange Act, our management must prepare an annual report regarding its assessment of our internal control over financial reporting; and
- pursuant to Item 308 of Regulation S-K and Rule 13a-15 under the Exchange Act, our periodic reports must disclose whether there were significant changes in our internal controls over financial reporting or in other factors that could significantly affect these controls subsequent to the date of their evaluation, including any remedial actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

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

Taxation as a Regulated Investment Company

As a business development company, we have elected and intend to qualify for the 2015 tax year to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, we generally do not have to pay corporate-level U.S. federal income taxes on any income that we distribute to our stockholders as dividends. To maintain our qualification as a RIC, we must, among other things, meet certain source-of-income and asset diversification requirements (as described below). In addition, we must distribute to our stockholders, for each taxable year, at least 90% of our “investment company taxable income,” which is generally our ordinary income plus the excess of our realized net short-term capital gains over our realized net long-term capital losses (the “Annual Distribution Requirement”).

For any taxable year in which we:

- qualify as a RIC; and
- satisfy the Annual Distribution Requirement;

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

We will be subject to a 4% nondeductible U.S. federal excise tax on our undistributed income unless we distribute in a timely manner an amount at least equal to the sum of (a) 98% of our net ordinary income for each calendar year, (b) 98.2% of our capital gain net income for the one-year period ending October 31 in that calendar year and (c) any income realized, but not distributed, in the preceding year and on which we paid no U.S. federal income tax, or the Excise Tax Avoidance Requirement. For this purpose, however, any net ordinary income or capital gain net income retained by us that is subject to corporate income tax for the tax year ending in that calendar year will be considered to have been distributed by year end (or earlier if estimated taxes are paid). We currently intend to make sufficient distributions each taxable year to satisfy the Excise Tax Avoidance Requirement.

In order to qualify as a RIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes, we must, among other things:

- continue to qualify as a business development company under the 1940 Act at all times during each year;
- derive in each taxable year at least 90% of our gross income from dividends, interest, payments with respect to certain securities loans, gains from the sale of stock or other securities, or other income derived with respect to our business of investing in such stock or securities, and net income derived from interests in “qualified publicly traded partnerships” (which generally are partnerships that are traded on an established securities market or tradable on a secondary market, other than partnerships that derive 90% of their income from interest, dividends and other permitted RIC income), or the 90% Income Test; and
- diversify our holdings so that at the end of each quarter of the taxable year:
- at least 50% of the value of our assets consists of cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities, securities of other RICs, and other securities if such other securities of any one issuer do not represent more than 5% of the value of our assets or more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of the issuer; and
- no more than 25% of the value of our assets is invested in the securities, other than U.S. government securities or securities of other RICs, of one issuer or of two or more issuers that are controlled, as determined under applicable tax rules, by us and that are engaged in the same or similar or related trades or businesses or in the securities of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships, or the Diversification Tests.

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

We may be required to recognize taxable income in circumstances in which we do not receive cash. For example, if we hold debt obligations that are treated under applicable tax rules as having original issue discount (such as debt instruments with PIK interest or, in certain cases, with increasing interest rates or issued with warrants), we 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 us in the same taxable year. Because any original issue discount accrued will be included in our investment company taxable income for the year of accrual, we may be required to make a distribution to our stockholders in order to satisfy the Annual Distribution Requirement, even though we will not have received any corresponding cash amount. If we are not able to obtain sufficient cash from other sources to satisfy the Annual Distribution Requirement, we may fail to maintain our qualification as a RIC and become subject to corporate-level U.S. federal income taxes on all of our taxable income without the benefit of the dividends-paid deduction.

Although we do not presently expect to do so, we are authorized to borrow funds and to sell assets in order to satisfy (i) the Annual Distribution Requirements and to otherwise eliminate our liability for U.S. federal income and excise taxes and/or (ii) the Diversification Tests. However, under the 1940 Act, we are not permitted in certain circumstances to make distributions to our stockholders while our debt obligations and other senior securities are outstanding unless certain “asset coverage” tests are met. See Item 1A. “Regulation as a Business Development Company-Senior Securities.” Moreover, our ability to dispose of assets to meet the Annual Distribution Requirement, the Excise Tax Avoidance Requirement or the Diversification Test may be limited by (a) the illiquid nature of our portfolio and/or (b) other requirements relating to our qualifications as a RIC, including the Diversification Tests. If we dispose of assets in order to meet the Annual Distribution Requirement, the Excise Tax Avoidance Requirement or the Diversification Tests, we may make such dispositions at times that, from an investment standpoint, are not advantageous.

Certain of our investment practices may be subject to special and complex U.S. federal income tax provisions that may, among other things, (a) treat dividends that would otherwise constitute qualified dividend income as non-qualified dividend income, (b) treat dividends that would otherwise be eligible for the corporate dividends received deduction as ineligible for such treatment, (c) disallow, suspend or otherwise limit the allowance of certain losses or deductions, (d) convert lower-taxed long term capital gain into higher-taxed short-term capital gain or ordinary income, (e) convert an ordinary loss or a deduction into a capital loss (the deductibility of which is more limited), (f) cause us to recognize income or gain without a corresponding receipt of cash, (g) adversely affect the time as to when a purchase or sale of stock or securities is deemed to occur, (h) adversely alter the characterization of certain complex financial transactions and (i) produce income that will not be qualifying income for purposes of the 90% Income Test. We intend to monitor our transactions and may make certain tax elections to mitigate the effect of these provisions and prevent our disqualification as a RIC.

Gain or loss realized by us from warrants acquired by us as well as any loss attributable to the lapse of such warrants generally will be treated as capital gain or loss. Such capital gain or loss generally will be long term or short term, depending on how long we held a particular warrant. Some of the income and fees that we may recognize will not satisfy the 90% Income Test. In order to ensure that such income and fees do not disqualify us as a RIC for a failure to satisfy the 90% Income Test, we may hold assets that generate such income and provide services that generate such fees indirectly through one or more entities treated as corporations for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Such corporations will be required to pay U.S. federal corporate income tax on their earnings, which ultimately will reduce our return on such income and fees.

If we are unable to qualify for treatment as a RIC, and if certain remedial provisions are not available, we would be subject to tax on all of our taxable income at regular corporate rates. We would not be able to deduct distributions to stockholders, nor would they be required to be made. Distributions, including distributions of net long-term capital gain, would generally be taxable to our stockholders as ordinary dividend income to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits. Subject to certain limitations under the Code, corporate stockholders would be eligible to claim a dividends received deduction with respect to such distributions, non-corporate stockholders would be able to treat such dividend income as “qualified dividend income,” which is subject to reduced rates of U.S. federal income tax. Distributions in excess of our current and accumulated earnings and profits would be treated first as a return of capital to the extent of the stockholder’s tax basis, and any remaining distributions would be treated as a capital gain. If we fail to qualify as a RIC for a period greater than two taxable years, to requalify as a RIC in a subsequent year we may be subject to regular corporate tax on any net built-in gains with respect to certain of our assets (i.e., the excess of the aggregate gains, including items of income, over aggregate losses that would have been realized with respect to such assets if we had been liquidated) that we elect to recognize on requalification or when recognized over the next ten years (or shorter applicable period). The remainder of this discussion assumes that we will maintain our qualification as a RIC and will satisfy the Annual Distribution Requirement.

Item 1A. RISK FACTORS

Investing in our securities involves a number of significant risks. Before you invest in our securities, you should be aware of various risks, including those described below. You should carefully consider these risk factors, together with all of the other information included in this annual report on Form 10-K, before you decide whether to make an investment in our securities. The risks set out below are the principal risks with respect to an investment in our securities generally and with respect to a business development company with investment objectives, investment policies, capital structures or trading markets similar to ours. However, they may not be the only risks we face. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or not presently deemed material by us may also impair our operations and performance. If any of the following events occur, our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows could be materially and adversely affected. In such case, our net asset value and the trading price of our securities could decline, and you may lose all or part of your investment.

Risks Relating to our Business and Structure

Neither we nor Princeton Investment Advisors has ever operated as or advised a business development company or a RIC, and we may not be able to operate our business successfully or generate sufficient revenue to make or sustain distributions to our stockholders.

We were formed as a Maryland corporation in July 2013 and have not maintained any business operations since our formation. As a result of our limited operating history, we are subject to the business risks and uncertainties associated with recently formed businesses, including the risk that we will not achieve our investment objective and that the value of your investment could decline substantially.

Princeton Investment Advisors has never managed a business development company. The 1940 Act and the Code impose numerous constraints on the operations of business development companies and RICs that do not apply to other investment vehicles. Business development companies are required, for example, to invest at least 70% of their total assets primarily in securities of U.S. private or thinly traded public companies, cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities and other high-quality debt instruments that mature in one year or less from the date of investment. Moreover, qualification for taxation as a RIC requires satisfaction of source-of-income, asset diversification and distribution requirements. Neither we nor Princeton Investment Advisors has any experience operating or advising under these constraints, which may hinder our ability to take advantage of attractive investment opportunities and to achieve our investment objective.

We are dependent upon key personnel of Princeton Investment Advisors for our future success. If Princeton Investment Advisors were to lose any of its key personnel, our ability to achieve our investment objective could be significantly harmed.

We will depend on the diligence, skill and network of business contacts of the investment professionals of Princeton Investment Advisors to achieve our investment objective. We expect that Princeton Investment Advisors' investment team will evaluate, negotiate, structure, close and monitor our investments in accordance with the terms of our investment advisory agreement. We can offer no assurance, however, that Princeton Investment Advisors' investment team will continue to provide investment advice to us.

Princeton Investment Advisors' investment committee, which provides oversight over our investment activities, is provided to us by Princeton Investment Advisors under the investment advisory agreement. Princeton Investment Advisors' investment committee consists of Alfred Jackson, Munish Sood and Cesar Baez. The loss of any member of Princeton Investment Advisors' investment committee would limit our ability to achieve our investment objective and operate as we anticipate. This could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

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

We depend upon Princeton Investment Advisors to maintain its relationships with private equity sponsors, placement agents, investment banks, management groups, financial institutions and other service providers, and we expect to rely to a significant extent upon these relationships to provide us with potential investment opportunities. If Princeton Investment Advisors fails to maintain such relationships, or to develop new relationships with other sources of investment opportunities, we will not be able to grow our investment portfolio. In addition, individuals with whom Princeton Investment Advisors has relationships are not obligated to provide us with investment opportunities, and we can offer no assurance that these relationships will generate investment opportunities for us in the future.

Our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows will depend on our ability to manage our business effectively.

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, we had total operating expenses of \$261,964 and \$111,791, respectively. Consequently, we were required to sell shares of common stock of Neuralstem, one of our portfolio companies, to raise the cash necessary to pay ongoing expenses. We sold 95,000 shares of Neuralstem common stock in 2014 to finance our operating costs, which resulted in proceeds of approximately \$368,137. During 2013 we sold 70,000 shares of Neuralstem common stock.

Our ability to achieve our investment objective will depend on our ability to manage our business and to grow our investments and earnings. This will depend, in turn, on Princeton Investment Advisors ability to identify, invest in and monitor portfolio companies that meet our investment criteria. The achievement of our investment objective on a cost-effective basis will depend upon Princeton Investment Advisors execution of our investment process, its ability to provide competent, attentive and efficient services to us and, to a lesser extent, our access to financing on acceptable terms. Princeton Investment Advisors' investment team will have substantial responsibilities in connection with the management of other investment funds, accounts and investment vehicles. The personnel of Princeton Investment Advisors may be called upon to provide managerial assistance to our portfolio companies. These activities may distract them from servicing new investment opportunities for us or slow our rate of investment. Any failure to manage our business and our future growth effectively could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

There are significant potential conflicts of interest that could negatively affect our investment returns.

The members of Princeton Investment Advisors investment committee serve, or may serve, as officers, directors, members, or principals of entities that operate in the same or a related line of business as we do, or of investment funds, accounts, or investment vehicles managed by Princeton Investment Advisors. Similarly, Princeton Investment Advisors may have other clients with similar, different or competing investment objectives. In serving in these multiple capacities, they may have obligations to other clients or investors in those entities, the fulfillment of which may not be in the best interests of us or our stockholders. For example, Princeton Investment Advisors is currently seeking to raise capital for a private credit fund that will have an investment strategy that is identical to our investment strategy.

We intend to co-invest with investment funds, accounts and investment vehicles managed by Princeton Investment Advisors where doing so is consistent with our investment strategy as well as applicable law and SEC staff interpretations. Without an exemptive order from the SEC (as described below), we generally will only be permitted to co-invest with such investment funds, accounts and investment vehicles when the only term that is negotiated is price. If we invest alongside other investment funds, accounts and investment vehicles managed by Princeton Investment Advisors, we expect to make such investments consistent with Princeton Investment Advisors' allocation policy, which generally requires that each co-investment opportunity be allocated between us and the other investment funds, accounts and investment vehicles managed by Princeton Investment Advisors pro rata based on each entity's capital available for investment, as determined by Princeton Investment Advisors. We expect that available capital for our investments will be determined based on the amount of cash on-hand, liquidity available under our financing arrangements, including the borrowing capacity under any borrowing facility we enter into, existing commitments and reserves, if any, the targeted leverage level, targeted asset mix and diversification requirements and other investment policies and restrictions set by our board of directors or as imposed by applicable laws, rules, regulations or interpretations. In situations where co-investment alongside other investment funds, accounts and investment vehicles managed by Princeton Investment Advisors, is not permitted or appropriate, such as when there is an opportunity to invest in different securities of the same issuer, Princeton Investment Advisors will need to decide whether we or such other entity or entities will proceed with the investment. Princeton Investment Advisors will make these determinations based on its policies and procedures, which generally require that such opportunities be offered to eligible accounts on an alternating basis that will be fair and equitable over time. Moreover, except in certain circumstances, we will be unable to invest in any issuer in which an investment fund, account or investment vehicle managed by Princeton Investment Advisors has previously invested.

The senior investment team and other investment professionals of Princeton Investment Advisors may, from time to time, possess material non-public information, limiting our investment discretion.

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

The incentive fee structure we have with Princeton Investment Advisors may create incentives that are not fully aligned with the interests of our stockholders.

In the course of our investing activities, we will pay management and incentive fees to Princeton Investment Advisors. We have entered into an investment advisory agreement with Princeton Investment Advisors that provides that these fees will be based on the value of our gross assets. As a result, investors in our common stock will invest on a gross basis and receive distributions on a net basis after expenses, resulting in a lower rate of return than one might achieve through direct investments. Because these fees are based on the value of our gross assets, Princeton Investment Advisors will benefit when we incur debt or use leverage. This fee structure may encourage Princeton Investment Advisors to cause us to borrow money to finance additional investments. Under certain circumstances, the use of borrowed money may increase the likelihood of default, which would disfavor our stockholders.

Our board of directors is charged with protecting our interests by monitoring how Princeton Investment Advisors addresses these and other conflicts of interests associated with its management services and compensation. While our board of directors is not expected to review or approve each investment decision, borrowing or incurrence of leverage, our independent directors will periodically review Princeton Investment Advisors' services and fees as well as its portfolio management decisions and performance of our portfolio. In connection with these reviews, our independent directors will consider whether our fees and expenses (including those related to leverage) remain appropriate. As a result of this arrangement, Princeton Investment Advisors may from time to time have interests that differ from those of our stockholders, giving rise to a conflict.

Our incentive fee may induce Princeton Investment Advisors to make speculative investments.

Princeton Investment Advisors will receive an incentive fee based, in part, upon net capital gains realized on our investments. Unlike the portion of the incentive fee that is based on income, there is no hurdle rate applicable to the portion of the incentive fee based on net capital gains. Additionally, under the incentive fee structure, Princeton Investment Advisors may benefit when capital gains are recognized and, because Princeton Investment Advisors will determine when to sell a holding, Princeton Investment Advisors will control the timing of the recognition of such capital gains. As a result, our investment advisor may have a tendency to invest more capital in investments that are likely to result in capital gains as compared to income producing securities. Such a practice could result in our investing in more speculative securities than would otherwise be the case, which could result in higher investment losses, particularly during economic downturns.

The involvement of our interested directors in the valuation process may create conflicts of interest.

We expect to make many of our portfolio investments in the form of loans and securities that are not publicly traded and for which no market based price quotation is available. As a result, our board of directors will determine the fair value of these loans and securities in good faith as described below in “— Most of our portfolio investments will be recorded at fair value as determined in good faith by our board of directors and, as a result, there may be uncertainty as to the value of our portfolio investments.” In connection with that determination, investment professionals from Princeton Investment Advisors may provide our board of directors with valuations based upon the most recent portfolio company financial statements available and projected financial results of each portfolio company. While the valuation for each portfolio investment will be reviewed quarterly by an independent valuation firm, the ultimate determination of fair value will be made by our board of directors, including our interested directors, and not by such third party valuation firm. In addition, Messrs. Jackson and Sood, each an interested member of our board of directors, has a direct pecuniary interest in Princeton Investment Advisors. The participation of Princeton Investment Advisors’ investment professionals in our valuation process, and the pecuniary interest in Princeton Investment Advisors by certain members of our board of directors, could result in a conflict of interest as Princeton Investment Advisors’ management fee is based, in part, on the value of our gross assets, and our incentive fees will be based, in part, on realized gains net of realized and unrealized losses.

There are conflicts related to other arrangements with Princeton Investment Advisors.

We have entered into a license agreement with Princeton Investment Advisors under which Princeton Investment Advisors has agreed to grant us a non-exclusive, royalty-free license to use the name “Capital.” See “Management Agreements — License Agreement.” In addition, we have entered into an administration agreement with PCC Administrator pursuant to which we are required to pay to PCC Administrator our allocable portion of overhead and other expenses incurred by PCC Administrator in performing its obligations under such administration agreement, such as rent and our allocable portion of the cost of our chief financial officer and chief compliance officer and his staff. This will create conflicts of interest that our board of directors will monitor. For example, under the terms of the license agreement, we will be unable to preclude Princeton Investment Advisors from licensing or transferring the ownership of the “Princeton” name to third parties, some of whom may compete against us. Consequently, we will be unable to prevent any damage to goodwill that may occur as a result of the activities of Princeton Investment Advisors or others. Furthermore, in the event the license agreement is terminated, we will be required to change our name and cease using “Princeton” as part of our name. Any of these events could disrupt our recognition in the market place, damage any goodwill we may have generated and otherwise harm our business.

The time and resources that Princeton Investment Advisors devote to us may be diverted, and we may face additional competition due to the fact that Princeton Investment Advisors and its affiliates are not prohibited from raising money for, or managing, another entity that makes the same types of investments that we target.

Princeton Investment Advisors and some of its affiliates, including our officers and our non-independent directors, are not prohibited from raising money for, or managing, another investment entity that makes the same types of investments as those we target. For example, Princeton Investment Advisors is currently seeking to raise capital for a private credit fund that will have an investment strategy that is identical to our investment strategy. We and Princeton Investment Advisors intend to seek exemptive relief from the SEC that would establish a co-investment program with investment funds, accounts and investment vehicles managed by Princeton Investment Advisors; however, there can be no assurance if and when the SEC would grant such relief. In addition, we may compete with any such investment entity for the same investors and investment opportunities.

Our incentive fee arrangements with Princeton Investment Advisors may vary from those of other investment funds, accounts or investment vehicles managed by Princeton Investment Advisors, which may create an incentive for Princeton Investment Advisors to devote time and resources to a higher fee-paying fund.

If Princeton Investment Advisors is paid a higher performance-based fee from any of its other funds, it may have an incentive to devote more research and development or other activities, and/or recommend the allocation of investment opportunities, to such higher fee-paying fund. For example, to the extent Princeton Investment Advisors' incentive compensation is not subject to a hurdle or total return requirement with respect to another fund, it may have an incentive to devote time and resources to such other fund.

Princeton Investment Advisors' liability is limited under the investment advisory agreement and we have agreed to indemnify Princeton Investment Advisors against certain liabilities, which may lead Princeton Investment Advisors to act in a riskier manner on our behalf than it would when acting for its own account.

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

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

We are prohibited under the 1940 Act from participating in certain transactions with our affiliates without the prior approval of our independent directors and, in some cases, the SEC. Any person that owns, directly or indirectly, 5% or more of our outstanding voting securities will be our affiliate for purposes of the 1940 Act, and we are generally prohibited from buying or selling any security from or to such affiliate without the prior approval of our independent directors. The 1940 Act also prohibits certain “joint” transactions with certain of our affiliates, which could include concurrent investments in the same portfolio company, without prior approval of our independent directors and, in some cases, of the SEC. We are prohibited from buying or selling any security from or to any person that controls us or who owns more than 25% of our voting securities or certain of that person’s affiliates, or entering into prohibited joint transactions with such persons, absent the prior approval of the SEC. As a result of these restrictions, we may be prohibited from buying or selling any security (other than any security of which we are the issuer) from or to any portfolio company of a private fund managed by Princeton Investment Advisors or its affiliates without the prior approval of the SEC, which may limit the scope of investment opportunities that would otherwise be available to us.

We may, however, invest alongside Princeton Investment Advisors’ investment funds, accounts and investment vehicles in certain circumstances where doing so is consistent with our investment strategy as well as applicable law and SEC staff interpretations. For example, we may invest alongside such investment funds, accounts and investment vehicles consistent with guidance promulgated by the SEC staff to purchase interests in a single class of privately placed securities so long as certain conditions are met, including that Princeton Investment Advisors, acting on our behalf and on behalf of such investment funds, accounts and investment vehicles, negotiates no term other than price. We may also invest alongside Princeton Investment Advisors’ investment funds, accounts and investment vehicles as otherwise permissible under regulatory guidance, applicable regulations and Princeton Investment Advisors’ allocation policy. This allocation policy provides that allocations among us and investment funds, accounts and investment vehicles managed by Princeton Investment Advisors and its affiliates will generally be made pro rata based on capital available for investment, as determined, in our case, by our board of directors as well as the terms of our governing documents and those of such investment funds, accounts and investment vehicles. It is our policy to base our determinations on such factors as the amount of cash on-hand, existing commitments and reserves, if any, our targeted leverage level, our targeted asset mix and diversification requirements and other investment policies and restrictions set by our board of directors or imposed by applicable laws, rules, regulations or interpretations. We expect that these determinations will be made similarly for investment funds, accounts and investment vehicles managed by Princeton Investment Advisors. However, we can offer no assurance that investment opportunities will be allocated to us fairly or equitably in the short-term or over time.

In situations where co-investment with investment funds, accounts and investment vehicles managed by Princeton Investment Advisors, prior to receiving exemptive relief, is not permitted or appropriate, such as when there is an opportunity to invest concurrently in different securities of the same issuer or where the different investments could be expected to result in a conflict between our interests and those of Princeton Investment Advisors' clients, subject to the limitations described in the preceding paragraph, Princeton Investment Advisors will need to decide which client will proceed with the investment. Princeton Investment Advisors will make these determinations based on its policies and procedures, which generally require that such opportunities be offered to eligible accounts on an alternating basis that will be fair and equitable over time. Moreover, except in certain circumstances, we will be unable to invest in any issuer in which an investment fund, account or investment vehicle managed by Princeton Investment Advisors has previously invested.

We and Princeton Investment Advisors may seek exemptive relief from the SEC to permit greater flexibility to negotiate the terms of co-investments if our board of directors determines that it would be advantageous for us to co-invest with investment funds, accounts and investment vehicles managed by Princeton Investment Advisors (other than the CPP group funds) in a manner consistent with our investment objective, positions, policies, strategies and restrictions as well as regulatory requirements and other pertinent factors. We believe that co-investment by us and investment funds, accounts and investment vehicles managed by Princeton Investment Advisors (other than the CPP group funds) may afford us additional investment opportunities and an ability to achieve greater diversification. Accordingly, if we make an application for exemptive relief, we will seek an exemptive order permitting us to invest with investment funds, accounts and investment vehicles managed by Princeton Investment Advisors (other than the CPP group funds) in the same portfolio companies under circumstances in which such investments would otherwise not be permitted by the 1940 Act. We expect that such exemptive relief permitting co-investments, if granted, would not require review and approval of each co-investment by our independent directors. There can be no assurance if and when the SEC would grant such relief.

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

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

With respect to the investments we make, we will not seek to compete based primarily on the interest rates we will offer, and we believe that some of our competitors may make loans with interest rates that will be lower than the rates we offer. With respect to all investments, we may lose some investment opportunities if we do not match our competitors' pricing, terms and structure. However, if we match our competitors' pricing, terms and structure, we may experience decreased net interest income, lower yields and increased risk of credit loss. We may also compete for investment opportunities with investment funds, accounts and investment vehicles managed by Princeton Investment Advisors. Although Princeton Investment Advisors will allocate opportunities in accordance with its policies and procedures, allocations to such investment funds, accounts and investment vehicles will reduce the amount and frequency of opportunities available to us and may not be in the best interests of us and our stockholders. See "Risk Factors — Risks Relating to Our Business and Structure — There are significant conflicts of interest that could negatively affect our investment returns," "— Conflicts related to obligations Princeton Investment Advisors has to other clients."

We will be subject to corporate-level income tax if we are unable to qualify or maintain our qualification as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code.

To qualify as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code, we must meet certain source-of-income, asset diversification and distribution requirements. The distribution requirement for a RIC is satisfied if we distribute at least 90% of our net ordinary income and net short-term capital gains in excess of net long-term capital losses, if any, to our stockholders on an annual basis. If we incur debt, we will be subject to certain asset coverage ratio requirements under the 1940 Act and financial covenants under loan and credit agreements that could, under certain circumstances, restrict us from making distributions necessary to qualify as a RIC. If we are unable to obtain cash from other sources, we may fail to qualify as a RIC and, thus, may be subject to corporate-level income tax. To qualify as a RIC, we must also meet certain asset diversification requirements at the end of each calendar quarter. Failure to meet these tests may result in our having to dispose of certain investments quickly in order to prevent the loss of our qualification as a RIC. Because most of our investments will be in private or thinly-traded public companies, any such dispositions may be made at disadvantageous prices and may result in substantial losses. If we fail to qualify as a RIC for any reason and become subject to corporate income tax, the resulting corporate income taxes could substantially reduce our net assets, the amount of income available for distributions to our stockholders and the amount of funds available for new investments. Such a failure would have a material adverse effect on us and our stockholders. See "Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations — Taxation as a RIC."

We may need to raise additional capital to grow because we must distribute most of our income.

We may need additional capital to fund new investments and grow our portfolio of investments. We intend to access the capital markets periodically to issue debt or equity securities or borrow from financial institutions in order to obtain such additional capital. Unfavorable economic conditions could increase our funding costs, limit our access to the capital markets or result in a decision by lenders not to extend credit to us. A reduction in the availability of new capital could limit our ability to grow. In addition, we will be required to distribute at least 90% of our net ordinary income and net short-term capital gains in excess of net long-term capital losses, if any, to our stockholders to maintain our qualification as a RIC. As a result, these earnings will not be available to fund new investments. An inability on our part to access the capital markets successfully could limit our ability to grow our business and execute our business strategy fully and could decrease our earnings, if any, which would have an adverse effect on the value of our securities.

You may not receive distributions, or our distributions may not grow over time.

We intend to make distributions on a quarterly basis to our stockholders out of assets legally available for distribution. We cannot assure you that we will achieve investment results that will allow us to make a specified level of cash distributions or year-to-year increases in cash distributions. Our ability to pay distributions might be adversely affected by the impact of one or more of the risk factors described in this prospectus. Due to the asset coverage test applicable to us under the 1940 Act as a business development company, we may be limited in our ability to make distributions. All distributions will be made at the discretion of our board of directors and will depend on our earnings, financial condition, maintenance of RIC status, compliance with applicable business development company, and such other factors as our board of directors may deem relative from time to time. We cannot assure you that we will make distributions to our stockholders in the future.

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

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

Since we may recognize income before or without receiving cash representing such income, we may have difficulty meeting the requirement to distribute at least 90% of our net ordinary income and net short-term capital gains in excess of net long-term capital losses, if any, to maintain our qualification as a RIC. In such a case, we may have to sell some of our investments at times we would not consider advantageous, raise additional debt or equity capital or reduce new investment originations to meet these distribution requirements. If we are not able to obtain such cash from other sources, we may fail to qualify as a RIC and thus be subject to corporate-level income tax. See “Business – Taxation as a Regulated Investment Company.”

PIK interest payments we receive will increase our assets under management and, as a result, will increase the amount of base management fees and incentive fees payable by us to Princeton Investment Advisors.

Certain of our debt investments may contain provisions providing for the payment of PIK interest. Because PIK interest results in an increase in the size of the loan balance of the underlying loan, the receipt by us of PIK interest will have the effect of increasing our assets under management. As a result, because the base management fee that we pay to Princeton Investment Advisors is based on the value of our gross assets, the receipt by us of PIK interest will result in an increase in the amount of the base management fee payable by us. In addition, any such increase in a loan balance due to the receipt of PIK interest will cause such loan to accrue interest on the higher loan balance, which will result in an increase in our pre-incentive fee net investment income and, as a result, an increase in incentive fees that are payable by us to Princeton Investment Advisors.

Regulations governing our operation as a business development company affect our ability to, and the way in which we, raise additional capital. As a business development company, the necessity of raising additional capital may expose us to risks, including the typical risks associated with leverage.

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

We are not generally able to issue and sell our common stock at a price below net asset value per share. We may, however, sell our common stock, or warrants, options or rights to acquire our common stock, at a price below then current net asset value per share of our common stock if our board of directors determines that such sale is in our best interests and if our stockholders approve such sale. In any such case, the price at which our securities are to be issued and sold may not be less than a price that, in the determination of our board of directors, closely approximates the market value of such securities (less any distributing commission or discount). If we raise additional funds by issuing common stock or senior securities convertible into, or exchangeable for, our common stock, then the percentage ownership of our stockholders at that time will decrease, and you may experience dilution.

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

We may finance our investments with borrowed money when we expect the return on our investment to exceed the cost of borrowing. The use of leverage magnifies the potential for gain or loss on amounts invested. The use of leverage is generally considered a speculative investment technique and increases the risks associated with investing in our securities. However, we may borrow from, and may in the future issue debt securities to, banks, insurance companies and other lenders. Lenders of these funds will have fixed dollar claims on our assets that are superior to the claims of our common stockholders, and we would expect such lenders to seek recovery against our assets in the event of a default. We may pledge up to 100% of our assets and may grant a security interest in all of our assets under the terms of any debt instruments we may enter into with lenders. In addition, under the terms of any borrowing facility or other debt instrument we may enter into, we are likely to be required to use the net proceeds of any investments that we sell to repay a portion of the amount borrowed under such facility or instrument before applying such net proceeds to any other uses. If the value of our assets decreases, leveraging would cause net asset value to decline more sharply than it otherwise would have had we not leveraged, thereby magnifying losses or eliminating our stake in a leveraged investment. Similarly, any decrease in our revenue or income will cause our net income to decline more sharply than it would have had we not borrowed. Such a decline would also negatively affect our ability to make distributions with respect to our common stock or preferred stock. Our ability to service any debt will depend largely on our financial performance and will be subject to prevailing economic conditions and competitive pressures. Moreover, as the base management fee payable to Princeton Investment Advisors will be payable based on the value of our gross assets, including those assets acquired through the use of leverage, Princeton Investment Advisors will have a financial incentive to incur leverage, which may not be consistent with our stockholders' interests. In addition, our stockholders will bear the burden of any increase in our expenses as a result of our use of leverage, including interest expenses and any increase in the base management fee payable to Princeton Investment Advisors.

As a business development company, we generally are required to meet a coverage ratio of total assets to total borrowings and other senior securities, which include all of our borrowings (other than potential leverage in future SBIC subsidiaries, should we apply for and receive an SBIC license(s), subject to exemptive relief) and any preferred stock that we may issue in the future, of at least 200%. If this ratio declines below 200%, we will not be able to incur additional debt and could be required to sell a portion of our investments to repay some debt when it is otherwise disadvantageous for us to do so. This could have a material adverse effect on our operations, and we may not be able to make distributions. The amount of leverage that we employ will depend on Princeton Investment Advisors' and our board of directors' assessment of market and other factors at the time of any proposed borrowing. We cannot assure you that we will be able to obtain credit at all or on terms acceptable to us.

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 results may be higher or lower than those appearing below.

Assumed Return on Our Portfolio(1) (net of expenses)

	(10.0%)	(5.0%)	0.0%	5.0%	10.0%
Corresponding net return to common stockholder	(13.7%)	(7.5%)	(1.2%)	5.0%	11.2%

(1) Assumes \$76.0 million in total assets, \$15.0 million in debt and an average cost of funds of 5.0%. Actual interest payments may be different.

In addition, the terms of the agreement for future borrowings may impose financial and operating covenants that restrict our business activities, including limitations that hinder our ability to finance additional loans and investments or to make the distributions required to maintain our qualification as a RIC under the Code.

We may default under or any future borrowing facility we enter into or be unable to amend, repay or refinance any such facility on commercially reasonable terms, or at all, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

In the event we default under any future borrowing facility, our business could be adversely affected as we may be forced to sell a portion of our investments quickly and prematurely at what may be disadvantageous prices to us in order to meet our outstanding payment obligations and/or support working capital requirements under such future borrowing facility, any of which would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. In addition, following any such default, the agent for the lenders under such future borrowing facility could assume control of the disposition of any or all of our assets, including the selection of such assets to be disposed and the timing of such disposition, which would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Because we may use debt to finance our investments, if market interest rates were to increase, our cost of capital could increase, which could reduce our net investment income.

Because we may borrow money to make investments, our net investment income will depend, in part, upon the difference between the rate at which we borrow funds and the rate at which we invest those funds. As a result, we can offer no assurance that a significant change in market interest rates would not have a material adverse effect on our net investment income in the event we use debt to finance our investments. In periods of rising interest rates, our cost of funds would increase, which could reduce our net investment income. We may use interest rate risk management techniques in an effort to limit our exposure to interest rate fluctuations. We may utilize instruments such as forward contracts, currency options and interest rate swaps, caps, collars and floors to seek to hedge against fluctuations in the relative values of our portfolio positions from changes in currency exchange rates and market interest rates to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act.

In addition, a rise in the general level of interest rates typically leads to higher interest rates applicable to our debt investments. Accordingly, an increase in interest rates may result in an increase of the amount of our pre-incentive fee net investment income and, as a result, an increase in incentive fees payable to Princeton Investment Advisors.

Provisions in any future borrowing facility may limit our discretion in operating our business.

Any future borrowing facility may be backed by all or a portion of our loans and securities on which the lenders may have a security interest. We may pledge up to 100% of our assets and may grant a security interest in all of our assets under the terms of any debt instrument we enter into with lenders. We expect that any security interests we grant will be set forth in a pledge and security agreement and evidenced by the filing of financing statements by the agent for the lenders. In addition, we expect that the custodian for our securities serving as collateral for such loan would include in its electronic systems notices indicating the existence of such security interests and, following notice of occurrence of an event of default, if any, and during its continuance, will only accept transfer instructions with respect to any such securities from the lender or its designee. If we were to default under the terms of any debt instrument, the agent for the applicable lenders would be able to assume control of the timing of disposition of any or all of our assets securing such debt, which would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

In addition, any security interests as well as negative covenants in any borrowing facility may limit our ability to create liens on assets to secure additional debt and may make it difficult for us to restructure or refinance indebtedness at or prior to maturity or obtain additional debt or equity financing. In addition, if our borrowing base under any other borrowing facility were to decrease, we would be required to secure additional assets in an amount equal to any borrowing base deficiency. In the event that all of our assets are secured at the time of such a borrowing base deficiency, we could be required to repay advances under the borrowing facility or make deposits to a collection account, either of which could have a material adverse impact on our ability to fund future investments and to make stockholder distributions.

In addition, under any future borrowing facility we may be subject to limitations as to how borrowed funds may be used, which may include restrictions on geographic and industry concentrations, loan size, payment frequency and status, average life, collateral interests and investment ratings, as well as regulatory restrictions on leverage which may affect the amount of funding that may be obtained. There may also be certain requirements relating to portfolio performance, including required minimum portfolio yield and limitations on delinquencies and charge-offs, a violation of which could limit further advances and, in some cases, result in an event of default. An event of default under any borrowing facility could result in an accelerated maturity date for all amounts outstanding thereunder, which could have a material adverse effect on our business and financial condition. This could reduce our revenues and, by delaying any cash payment allowed to us under the borrowing facility until the lenders have been paid in full, reduce our liquidity and cash flow and impair our ability to grow our business and maintain our qualification as a RIC.

Adverse developments in the credit markets may impair our ability to enter into any other future borrowing facility.

During the economic downturn in the United States that began in mid-2007, many commercial banks and other financial institutions stopped lending or significantly curtailed their lending activity. In addition, in an effort to stem losses and reduce their exposure to segments of the economy deemed to be high risk, some financial institutions limited refinancing and loan modification transactions and reviewed the terms of existing facilities to identify bases for accelerating the maturity of existing lending facilities. If these conditions recur (for example, as a result of a broadening of the current Euro zone credit crisis), it may be difficult for us to enter into a borrowing facility, obtain financing for growth of our investments, or refinance any outstanding indebtedness on acceptable economic terms, or at all.

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

As a business development company, we are required to invest at least 70% of our total assets in “qualifying assets” as defined under the 1940 Act. See “Business – Regulation as a Business Development Company.” We believe that most of the investments that we may acquire in the future will constitute qualifying assets. However, we may be precluded from investing in what we believe to be attractive investments if such investments are not qualifying assets for purposes of the 1940 Act. If we do not invest a sufficient portion of our assets in qualifying assets, we could violate the 1940 Act provisions applicable to business development companies. As a result of such violation, specific rules under the 1940 Act could prevent us, for example, from making follow-on investments in existing portfolio companies (which could result in the dilution of our position) or could require us to dispose of investments at inappropriate times in order to come into compliance with the 1940 Act. If we need to dispose of such investments quickly, it could be difficult to dispose of such investments on favorable terms. We may not be able to find a buyer for such investments and, even if we do find a buyer, we may have to sell the investments at a substantial loss. Any such outcomes would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

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

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

We expect that most of our portfolio investments will take the form of securities that are not publicly traded. The fair value of loans, securities and other investments that are not publicly traded may not be readily determinable, and we will value these investments at fair value as determined in good faith by our board of directors, including to reflect significant events affecting the value of our investments. Most, if not all, of our investments (other than cash and cash equivalents) will be classified as Level 3 under Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Codification “Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures”, or ASC 820. This means that our portfolio valuations will be based on unobservable inputs and our own assumptions about how market participants would price the asset or liability in question. We expect that inputs into the determination of fair value of our portfolio investments will require significant management judgment or estimation. Even if observable market data are available, such information may be the result of consensus pricing information or broker quotes, which include a disclaimer that the broker would not be held to such a price in an actual transaction. The non-binding nature of consensus pricing and/or quotes accompanied by disclaimers materially reduces the reliability of such information. We expect to retain the services of one or more independent service providers to review the valuation of these loans and securities. The types of factors that the board of directors may take into account in determining the fair value of our investments generally include, as appropriate, comparison to publicly traded securities including such factors as yield, maturity and measures of credit quality, the enterprise value of a portfolio company, the nature and realizable value of any collateral, the portfolio company’s ability to make payments and its earnings and discounted cash flow, the markets in which the portfolio company does business and other relevant factors. Because such valuations, and particularly valuations of private securities and private companies, are inherently uncertain, may fluctuate over short periods of time and may be based on estimates, our determinations of fair value may differ materially from the values that would have been used if a ready market for these loans and securities existed. Our net asset value could be adversely affected if our determinations regarding the fair value of our investments were materially higher than the values that we ultimately realize upon the disposal of such loans and securities.

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

We may experience fluctuations in our quarterly operating results.

We could experience fluctuations in our quarterly operating results due to a number of factors, including the interest rate payable on the loans and debt securities we acquire, the default rate on such loans and securities, the level of our expenses, 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. In light of these factors, results for any period should not be relied upon as being indicative of performance in future periods.

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

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

We will be required to disclose changes made in our internal control and procedures on a quarterly basis and our management will be required to assess the effectiveness of these controls annually. An independent assessment of the effectiveness of our internal controls could detect problems that our management's assessment might not. Undetected material weaknesses in our internal controls could lead to financial statement restatements and require us to incur the expense of remediation.

Our common stock is traded on the Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board "Pink Sheet" market, which may make it more difficult for investors to resell their shares due to suitability requirements.

Our common stock is currently traded on the Over the Counter Bulletin Board under the symbol (RONED) where we expect it to remain in the foreseeable future. Broker-dealers often decline to trade in OTC Pink Sheet stocks given the markets for such securities are often limited, the stocks are more volatile, and the risk to investors is greater. These factors may reduce the potential market for our common stock by reducing the number of potential investors. This may make it more difficult for investors in our common stock to sell shares to third parties or to otherwise dispose of their shares. This could cause our stock price to decline.

New or modified laws or regulations governing our operations may adversely affect our business.

We and our portfolio companies will be subject to regulation by laws at the U.S. federal, state and local levels. These laws and regulations, as well as their interpretation, may change from time to time, and new laws, regulations and interpretations may also come into effect. Any such new or changed laws or regulations could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Additionally, changes to the laws and regulations governing our operations related to permitted investments may cause us to alter our investment strategy in order to avail ourselves of new or different opportunities. Such changes could result in material differences to the strategies and plans set forth in this prospectus and may shift our investment focus from the areas of expertise of Princeton Investment Advisors to other types of investments in which Princeton Investment Advisors may have little or no expertise or experience. Any such changes, if they occur, could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and the value of your investment.

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

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

Pending legislation may allow us to incur additional leverage.

As a business development company under the 1940 Act, we are generally not permitted to incur indebtedness unless immediately after such borrowing we have an asset coverage for total borrowings of at least 200% (i.e., the amount of debt may not exceed 50% of the value of our assets). Legislation introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives in the last Congress would have modified this section of the 1940 Act and increased the amount of debt that business development companies may incur by modifying the percentage from 200% to 150%. As a result, we may be able to incur additional indebtedness in the future and therefore your risk of an investment in common stock may increase.

Our board of directors is authorized to reclassify any unissued shares of common stock into one or more series of preferred stock, which could convey special rights and privileges to its owners.

Under Maryland General Corporation Law and our charter, our board of directors is authorized to classify and reclassify any authorized but unissued shares of stock into one or more classes or series of stock, including preferred stock of one or more series. Prior to the issuance of shares of each class or series, the board of directors will be required by Maryland law and our charter to set the preferences, conversion and other rights, voting powers, restrictions, limitations as to distributions, qualifications and terms and conditions of redemption for each such class or series. Thus, the board of directors could authorize the issuance of shares of a series of preferred stock with terms and conditions which could have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a transaction or a change in control that might involve a premium price for holders of our common stock or that otherwise might be in their best interest. The cost of any such reclassification and issuance would be borne by our common stockholders. Certain matters under the 1940 Act require the separate vote of the holders of any issued and outstanding preferred stock. For example, the 1940 Act provides that holders of preferred stock are entitled to vote separately from holders of common stock to elect two directors. We currently have no plans to issue preferred stock. The issuance of shares of preferred stock convertible into shares of common stock may also reduce the net income and net asset value per share of our common stock upon conversion, provided, that we will only be permitted to issue such convertible preferred stock to the extent we comply with the requirements of Section 61 of the 1940 Act, including obtaining common stockholder approval. These effects, among others, could have an adverse effect on your investment in our common stock.

The foregoing provisions are expected to discourage certain coercive takeover practices and inadequate takeover bids and to encourage persons seeking to acquire control of us to negotiate first with our board of directors. However, these provisions may deprive a stockholder of the opportunity to sell such stockholder's shares at a premium to a potential acquirer. We believe that the benefits of these provisions outweigh the potential disadvantages of discouraging any such acquisition proposals because, among other things, the negotiation of such proposals may improve their terms. Our board of directors has considered both the positive and negative effects of the foregoing provisions and determined that they are in the best interests of our stockholders.

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

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

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

The foregoing provisions are expected to discourage certain coercive takeover practices and inadequate takeover bids and to encourage persons seeking to acquire control of us to negotiate first with our board of directors. However, these provisions may deprive a stockholder of the opportunity to sell such stockholder's shares at a premium to a potential acquirer. We believe that the benefits of these provisions outweigh the potential disadvantages of discouraging any such acquisition proposals because, among other things, the negotiation of such proposals may improve their terms. Our board of directors has considered both the positive and negative effects of the foregoing provisions and determined that they are in the best interests of our stockholders.

Princeton Investment Advisors can resign as our investment advisor or cause our administrator to resign upon 60 days' notice and we may not be able to find suitable replacements within that time, or at all, resulting in a disruption in our operations that could adversely affect our financial condition, business and results of operations.

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

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

Our business is highly dependent on the communications and information systems of Princeton Investment Advisors. In addition, certain of these systems are provided to Princeton Investment Advisors by third party service providers. Any failure or interruption of such systems, including as a result of the termination of an agreement with any such third party service provider, could cause delays or other problems in our activities. This, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on our operating results and negatively affect the market price of our common stock and our ability to make distributions to our stockholders.

Recent market conditions materially and adversely affected debt and equity capital markets in the United States and around the world. If these conditions recur, debt capital may not be available to us on favorable terms, or at all, which could negatively affect our financial performance and results.

From 2007 through 2009, the global capital markets experienced a period of disruption resulting in increasing spreads between the yields realized on riskier debt securities and those realized on risk-free securities and a lack of liquidity in parts of the debt capital markets, significant write-offs in the financial services sector relating to subprime mortgages and the re-pricing of credit risk in the broadly syndicated market. These events, along with the deterioration of the housing market, illiquid market conditions, declining business and consumer confidence and the failure of major financial institutions in the United States, led to a decline of general economic conditions. This economic decline materially and adversely affected the broader financial and credit markets and reduced the availability of debt and equity capital for the market as a whole and to financial firms in particular during that time. These conditions may recur (for example, as a result of a broadening of the current Euro zone credit crisis), in which case, to the extent that we wish to use debt to fund our investments, the debt capital that will be available to us, if at all, may be at a higher cost, and on terms and conditions that may be less favorable, than what we expect, which could negatively affect our financial performance and results. A prolonged period of market illiquidity may cause us to reduce the volume of loans and debt securities we originate and/or fund and adversely affect the value of our portfolio investments, which could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Risks Related to our Investments

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

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

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

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

Investments in leveraged companies involve a number of significant risks. Leveraged companies in which we invest may have limited financial resources and may be unable to meet their obligations under their loans and debt securities that we hold. Such developments may be accompanied by a deterioration in the value of any collateral and a reduction in the likelihood of our realizing any guarantees that we may have obtained in connection with our investment. Smaller leveraged companies also may have less predictable operating results and may require substantial additional capital to support their operations, finance their expansion or maintain their competitive position.

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

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

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

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

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

All of our assets may be invested in illiquid loans and securities, and a substantial portion of our investments in leveraged companies will be subject to legal and other restrictions on resale or will otherwise be less liquid than more broadly traded public securities. The illiquidity of these investments may make it difficult for us to sell such investments if the need arises. In addition, if we are required to liquidate all or a portion of our portfolio quickly, we may realize significantly less than the value at which we have previously recorded our investments. Also, as noted above, we may be limited or prohibited in our ability to sell or otherwise exit certain positions in our initial portfolio as such a transaction could be considered a joint transaction prohibited by the 1940 Act.

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

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

- Available current market data, including relevant and applicable market trading and transaction comparables;
- applicable market yields and multiples;
- security covenants;
- call protection provisions;
- information rights;
- the nature and realizable value of any collateral;
- the portfolio company's ability to make payments, earnings, discounted cash flows and the markets in which it does business;
- comparisons of financial ratios of peer companies that are public;

- comparable merger and acquisition transactions; and
- the principal market and enterprise values.

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

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

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

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

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

- increase or maintain in whole or in part our position as a creditor or equity ownership percentage in a portfolio company;
- exercise warrants, options or convertible securities that were acquired in the original or subsequent financing; or
- preserve or enhance the value of our investment.

We have discretion to make follow-on investments, subject to the availability of capital resources. Failure on our part to make follow-on investments may, in some circumstances, jeopardize the continued viability of a portfolio company and our initial investment, or may result in a missed opportunity for us to increase our participation in a successful operation. Even if we have sufficient capital to make a desired follow-on investment, we may elect not to make a follow-on investment because we may not want to increase our level of risk, because we prefer other opportunities or because we are inhibited by compliance with business development company requirements of the 1940 Act or the desire to maintain our qualification as a RIC. Our ability to make follow-on investments may also be limited by Princeton Investment Advisors' allocation policy.

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

We will not hold controlling equity positions in any of the portfolio companies included in our portfolio and, although we may do so in the future, we do not currently intend to hold controlling equity positions in our portfolio companies (including those included in our portfolio). As a result, we will be subject to the risk that a portfolio company may make business decisions with which we disagree, and that the management and/or stockholders of a portfolio company may take risks or otherwise act in ways that are adverse to our interests. Due to the lack of liquidity of the debt and equity investments that we expect to hold in our portfolio companies, we may not be able to dispose of our investments in the event we disagree with the actions of a portfolio company and may therefore suffer a decrease in the value of our investments.

Defaults by our portfolio companies will harm our operating results.

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

Prepayments of our debt investments by our portfolio companies could adversely impact our results of operations and ability to make stockholder distributions and result in a decline in the market price of our shares.

We will be subject to the risk that the debt investments we make in our portfolio companies may be repaid prior to maturity. We expect that our investments will generally allow for repayment at any time subject to certain penalties. When this occurs, we intend to generally reinvest these proceeds in temporary investments, pending their future investment in accordance with our investment strategy. These temporary investments will typically have substantially lower yields than the debt being prepaid, and we could experience significant delays in reinvesting these amounts. Any future investment may also be at lower yields than the debt that was repaid. As a result, our results of operations could be materially adversely affected if one or more of our portfolio companies elects to repay amounts owed to us prior to maturity. Additionally, prepayments could negatively impact our ability to make, or the amount of, distributions with respect to our common stock, which could result in a decline in the market price of our shares.

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

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

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

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

The rights we may have with respect to the collateral securing the loans we make to our portfolio companies with senior debt outstanding may also be limited pursuant to the terms of one or more intercreditor agreements that we enter into with the holders of such senior debt. Under a typical intercreditor agreement, at any time that obligations that have the benefit of the first priority liens are outstanding, any of the following actions that may be taken in respect of the collateral will be at the direction of the holders of the obligations secured by the first priority liens:

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

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

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

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

The disposition of our investments may result in contingent liabilities.

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

We may not realize gains from our equity investments.

When we invest in loans and debt securities, we may acquire warrants or other equity securities of portfolio companies as well. We may also invest in equity securities directly. To the extent we hold equity investments, we will attempt to dispose of them and realize gains upon our disposition of them. However, the equity interests we receive may not appreciate in value and, may decline in value. As a result, we may not be able to realize gains from our equity interests, and any gains that we do realize on the disposition of any equity interests may not be sufficient to offset any other losses we experience.

Risks Relating to our Common Stock.

Shares of closed-end investment companies, including business development companies, frequently trade at a discount from their net asset value.

Shares of closed-end investment companies, including business development companies, frequently trade at a discount from their net asset value. This characteristic of closed-end investment companies is separate and distinct from the risk that our net asset value per share of common stock may decline. We cannot predict whether our common stock will trade at, above or below net asset value. On March 6, 2015, our stockholders voted to allow us to issue common stock at a price below net asset value per share for the period ending on March 13, 2016. Our stockholders did not specify a maximum discount below net asset value at which we are able to issue our common stock, although the number of shares sold in each offering may not exceed 25% of our outstanding common stock immediately prior to such sale. In addition, we cannot issue shares of our common stock below net asset value unless our board of directors determines that it would be in our and our stockholders' best interests to do so. Sales of common stock at prices below net asset value per share dilute the interests of existing stockholders, have the effect of reducing our net asset value per share and may reduce our market price per share. In addition, continuous sales of common stock below net asset value may have a negative impact on total returns and could have a negative impact on the market price of our shares of common stock.

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

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

Our share ownership is concentrated.

The Partnerships beneficially own approximately 95% of our outstanding common stock. As a result, Partnerships will exert significant influence over all matters requiring stockholder approval, including the election and removal of directors, any merger, consolidation or sale of all or substantially all of the assets, as well as any charter amendment and other matters requiring stockholder approval. This concentration of ownership may delay or prevent a change in control and may have a negative impact on the market price of our common stock by discouraging third party investors. In addition, the interests of the Partnerships may not always coincide with the interests of our other stockholders.

The Company's common stock may be subject to the penny stock rules which might make it harder for stockholders to sell.

As a result of our stock price, our shares are subject to the penny stock rules. Because a "penny stock" is, generally speaking, one selling for less than \$5.00 per share, the Company's common stock may be subject to the foregoing rules. The application of the penny stock rules may affect stockholders' ability to sell their shares because some broker-dealers may not be willing to make a market in the Company's common stock because of the burdens imposed upon them by the penny stock rules which include but are not limited to:

Section 15(g) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and SEC Rules 15g-1 through 15g-6, which impose additional sales practice requirements on broker-dealers who sell Company securities to persons other than established customers and accredited investors.

Rule 15g-2 declares unlawful any broker-dealer transactions in penny stocks unless the broker-dealer has first provided to the customer a standardized disclosure document.

Rule 15g-3 provides that it is unlawful for a broker-dealer to engage in a penny stock transaction unless the broker-dealer first discloses and subsequently confirms to the customer the current quotation prices or similar market information concerning the penny stock in question.

Rule 15g-4 prohibits broker-dealers from completing penny stock transactions for a customer unless the broker-dealer first discloses to the customer the amount of compensation or other remuneration received as a result of the penny stock transaction.

Rule 15g-5 requires that a broker-dealer executing a penny stock transaction, other than one exempt under Rule 15g-1, disclose to its customer, at the time of or prior to the transaction, information about the sales persons compensation.

Potential stockholders of the Company should also be aware that, according to SEC Release No. 34-29093, the market for penny stocks has suffered in recent years from patterns of fraud and abuse. Such patterns include (i) control of the market for the security by one or a few broker-dealers that are often related to the promoter or issuer; (ii) manipulation of prices through prearranged matching of purchases and sales and false and misleading press releases; (iii) "boiler room" practices involving high-pressure sales tactics and unrealistic price projections by inexperienced sales persons; (iv) excessive and undisclosed bid-ask differential and markups by selling broker-dealers; and (v) the wholesale dumping of the same securities by promoters and broker dealers after prices have been manipulated to a desired level, along with the resulting inevitable collapse of those prices and with consequent investor losses.

Item 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

Item 2. PROPERTIES

The Company does not own any real estate or other physical properties materially important to our operation. Our headquarters are located at One Riverway, Suite 2020, Houston, Texas 77056. All locations are provided to us by PCC Administrator pursuant to the administration agreement. We believe that our office facilities are suitable and adequate for our business as we contemplate conducting it.

Item 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We and Princeton Investment Advisors are not currently subject to any material legal proceedings, nor, to our knowledge, is any material legal proceeding threatened against us. From time to time, we may be a party to certain legal proceedings in the ordinary course of business, including proceedings relating to the enforcement of our rights under contracts with our portfolio companies. While the outcome of these legal proceedings cannot be predicted with certainty, we do not expect that these proceedings will have a material effect upon our financial condition or results of operations.

Item 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

PART II

Item 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDERS MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Market Information

Our common stock is currently traded on the Over the Counter Pink Sheets under the symbol "RONE" where we expect it to remain in the foreseeable future. On April 20, 2015 our common stock will trade under the symbol "PIAC". Broker-dealers often decline to trade in OTC Pink Sheet stocks given the markets for such securities are often limited, the stocks are more volatile, and the risk to investors is greater. These factors may reduce the potential market for our common stock by reducing the number of potential investors. This may make it more difficult for investors in our common stock to sell shares to third parties or to otherwise dispose of their shares. This could cause our stock price to decline.

<u>Quarter Ending</u>	<u>Quarterly High</u>	<u>Quarterly Low</u>
Dec. 31, 2014	\$0.44	\$0.26
Sep. 30, 2014	\$0.90	\$0.06
Jun. 30, 2014	\$0.15	\$0.06
Mar. 31, 2014	\$0.09	\$0.05
Dec. 31, 2013	\$0.06	\$0.04
Sep. 30, 2013	\$0.05	\$0.04
Jun. 30, 2013	\$0.11	\$0.05
Mar. 31, 2013	\$0.09	\$0.05

Notwithstanding the forgoing, our common stock is sporadically and thinly trading. Accordingly, although there appears to be quotation information, the Company does not believe that there exists an established public market for our securities. Further, there can be no assurance the current market for the Company's common stock will be sustained or grow in the future.

Holders of record

As of December 31, 2014, there were: 621 shareholders of our common stock; five (5) shareholders of our preferred stock.

The Company feels the actual number of common stock holders may be significantly higher as 2,386,067 shares of common stock are held in street name which reflected approximately 65.7% of the outstanding shares of common stock as of December 31, 2014.

Dividends

Our dividends, if any, are determined by our board of directors. We have elected and intend to qualify for the 2015 tax year to be treated for federal income tax purposes as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, we will not be taxed on our investment company taxable income or realized net capital gains, to the extent that such taxable income or gains are distributed, or deemed to be distributed, to stockholders on a timely basis.

To maintain our qualification for RIC tax treatment, we must, among other things, distribute at least 90% of our net ordinary income and realized net short-term capital gains in excess of realized net long-term capital losses, if any. Depending on the level of taxable income earned in a tax year, we may choose to carry forward taxable income in excess of current year distributions into the next tax year and pay a 4% excise tax on such income. Any such carryover taxable income must be distributed through a dividend declared prior to filing the final tax return related to the year which generated such taxable income. We may, in the future, make actual distributions to our stockholders of our net capital gains. We can offer no assurance that we will achieve results that will permit the payment of any cash distributions and, if we issue senior securities, we may be prohibited from making distributions if doing so causes us to fail to maintain the asset coverage ratios stipulated by the 1940 Act or if distributions are limited by the terms of any of our borrowings.

In connection with the transactions with the Partnerships, we adopted an “opt out” dividend reinvestment plan (“DRIP”) for our common stockholders. As a result, if we make cash distributions, then stockholders’ cash distributions will be automatically reinvested in additional shares of our common stock, unless they specifically “opt out” of the dividend reinvestment plan so as to receive cash distributions.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

There were no sales of unregistered securities of Regal One in the fiscal years ended December 31st, 2014 or 2013.

EQUITY COMPENSATION PLAN INFORMATION

1995 Employee & Consultant Incentive Benefit Plan

Our board of directors adopted the 1995 Employee & Consultant Incentive Benefit Plan (“1995 Stock Plan”) on May 3, 1995, and it was subsequently approved by our stockholders. The 1995 Stock Plan provided for the grant of stock options or stock to our employees, directors, and consultants. The 1995 Stock Plan originally provided for the issuance of 3,000,000 shares of which 2,019,014 are issued and outstanding. As of December 31, 2014, there were no outstanding options to purchase any additional shares under the plan as the plan has been cancelled.

Item 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

Financial Position as of December 31:

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
Total assets	\$ 493,272	\$ 1,162,686	\$ 467,401	\$ 460,662	\$ 1,521,219
Total liabilities	31,250	137,193	149,899	91,020	19,465
Net assets	\$ 462,022	\$ 1,025,493	\$ 317,502	\$ 369,642	\$ 1,501,754
Net asset value per outstanding share	\$ 0.127	\$ 0.282	\$ 0.087	\$ 0.102	\$ 0.413
Common shares outstanding	3,633,067	3,633,067	3,633,067	3,633,067	3,633,067

Operating Data for the last five fiscal years ended December 31:

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
Total investment income	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --
Total expenses	261,966	111,791	122,173	127,996	165,936
Payable settlement gain					63,484
Net investment loss	(\$ 261,966)	(\$ 111,791)	(\$ 122,173)	(\$ 127,996)	(\$ 102,452)
Stock dividends	-	-	-	\$ 600	-

Item 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following information should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes thereto appearing elsewhere in this Form 10-K.

Overview

On July 14, 2014, Regal One announced a strategic business transaction in which it would, amongst other matters, (i) effect a reverse stock split of Regal One's outstanding common stock at a ratio of 1-for-2 (the "Reverse Stock Split"), (ii) reincorporate from Florida to Maryland by merging with and into the Company, (iii) become an externally managed business development company and be managed by Princeton Investment Advisors, and (iv) purchase certain equity and debt investments of Partnerships, pursuant to that certain Asset Purchase Agreement dated as of July 14, 2014, as amended (the "Purchase Agreement"). The equity and debt investments acquired from the Partnerships and the Partnerships results of operations are not reflected in our financial statements and have not been included in our 2014 results of operations.

Financial Condition Overview

The Company's total assets were \$493,272 and its net assets were \$462,022 at December 31, 2014, compared to \$1,162,686 and \$1,025,493 at December 31, 2013. In 2014 the Company had a net decrease in Net Assets resulting from operations of \$563,471 including a \$304,565 loss from investing activities offset by a loss of \$261,964 in operating expense. The decrease was mainly attributable to the unrealized losses in our stock investment and warrants during 2014. Net investment loss (total operating expenses) increased by \$150,173 compared to 2013.

During 2014 the Company realized a net gain of \$349,657 on the sale of investment securities and also had an unrealized depreciation on its investment portfolio of \$660,162. The Company sold 95,000 shares of portfolio stock at an investment cost of \$4,077. The Company also booked an unrealized loss of \$356,940 due to the change in the fair value of the stock warrants.

During 2014 the Company decreased liabilities by \$105,944 which was primarily a result of a decrease in a note payable with a related party.

The Company's unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments varies significantly from period to period as a result of the wide fluctuations in value of the Company's portfolio securities. Our financial condition is dependent on a number of factors including the ability of each portfolio company to effectuate its respective strategies with the Company's help. These businesses are frequently thinly capitalized, unproven, small companies that may lack management depth, and may be dependent on new or commercially unproven technologies, and may have limited operating history.

The Company has incurred losses since its inception and, as a result, has an accumulated deficit of \$7,905,171 at December 31, 2014. The net investment loss from operations was increased to \$261,964 for the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to a net investment loss of \$111,791 for the same period last year.

Result of Operations for the twelve month periods ending December 31, 2014 and 2013

Investment Income

We anticipate generating revenue in the form of capital gains or losses on equity securities that we acquire in portfolio companies and subsequently sell. Potentially, we also anticipate receiving dividend income on any common or preferred stock that we own should a dividend be declared. The Company did not have any investment income from operations during 2014 or 2013.

Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments, net for the twelve months ended December 31, 2014 was a loss of \$301,505 compared to a gain of \$819,782 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2013. The significant loss during 2014 was primarily related to the decrease in the share price of Neuralstem, Inc.

Operating Expenses and Net Investment Income/ (Loss)

Our operating expenses consist mostly of fees paid to outside attorneys, consultants, and accountants in connection with the advisory services we provide our clients and to a lesser extent for general overhead. The Company has not received any direct investment income. Net realized gain on portfolio investments sold and the net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) in the value of its portfolio investments and stock options are not included in Net Investment Income but are included in the net increase in net assets resulting from operations. Unrealized gains are not recognized for income tax purposes.

For the year ended December 31, 2014, Total Operating Expenses and Net Investment Gain (Loss) was (\$563,469) compared to \$707,991 for the year ended December 31, 2013. The increase in Net Investment Loss as compared to 2013 is primarily attributable to the decrease in the share price of Neuralstem, Inc. and related valuation of warrants. The 2014 operating expenses consisted primarily of professional services and consulting fees.

The Company has been selling securities in our investment portfolio to finance operations.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

At December 31, 2014, we had \$493,272 in assets consisting of: \$22,999 in cash and \$470,273 in investments. Included in investments is \$213 in liquid money market funds in our investment accounts.

For the twelve month period ended December 31, 2014, we satisfied our working capital needs from cash on hand at the beginning of the period and the net proceeds from the sale of marketable securities in the amount of \$368,137. As of December 31, 2014, the Company's net asset value (Equity) was \$462,022 and we had cash of \$22,999.

Historically, the Company has relied on the infusion of capital through capital share transactions and loans. We expect that our liquidity and capital resources will be derived from cash flows from operations, including investment sales and repayments, and income earned. Our primary use of funds from operations will include investments in portfolio companies and other operating expenses we incur, as well as the payment of dividends to the holders of our common stock. We expect to these capital resources as well as proceeds from turnover within our portfolio and from public and private offerings of securities to finance our investment activities.

Although we expect to fund the future growth of our investment portfolio through the net proceeds from future public and private equity offerings and issuances of senior securities or future borrowings to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act, our plans to raise capital may not be successful. In this regard, if our common stock trades at a price below our then-current net asset value per share, we may be limited in our ability to raise equity capital given that we cannot sell our common stock at a price below net asset value per share unless our stockholders approve such a sale and our board of directors makes certain determinations in connection therewith. A proposal, approved by our stockholders at the Special Meeting, authorizes us to sell shares equal to up to 25% of our outstanding common stock of our common stock below the then current net asset value per share of our common stock in one or more offerings for the period ending on the March 13, 2016. We would need similar future approval from our stockholders to issue shares below the then current net asset value per share any time after the expiration of the current approval. In addition, we intend to distribute between 90% and 100% of our taxable income to our stockholders in order to satisfy the requirements applicable to RICs under Subchapter M of the Code. Consequently, we may not have the funds or the ability to fund new investments, to make additional investments in our portfolio companies, to fund our unfunded commitments to portfolio companies or to repay borrowings. In addition, the illiquidity of our portfolio investments may make it difficult for us to sell these investments when desired and, if we are required to sell these investments, we may realize significantly less than their recorded value. Additionally, as a business development company, we generally are required to meet a coverage ratio of total assets, less liabilities and indebtedness not represented by senior securities, to total senior securities, which include all of our borrowings and any outstanding preferred stock, of at least 200%.

Significant Accounting Estimates and Critical Accounting Policies

Our financial statements are prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”), which requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Critical accounting policies are those that require the application of management’s most difficult, subjective, or complex judgments, often because of the need to make estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain and that may change in subsequent periods. In preparing the financial statements, management has made estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. In preparing the financial statements, management has utilized available information, including our past history, industry standards and the current economic environment, among other factors, in forming its estimates and judgments, giving due consideration to materiality. Actual results may differ from these estimates. In addition, other companies may utilize different estimates, which may impact the comparability of our results of operations to those of companies in similar businesses. As our expected operating plans occur we will describe additional critical accounting policies in the notes to our financial statements in addition to those discussed below.

Set forth below is a summary of the significant accounting estimates and critical accounting policies that management believes are important to the preparation of our financial statements. Certain of our accounting estimates are particularly important for an understanding of our financial position and results of operations and require the application of significant judgment by our management. As a result, these estimates are subject to a degree of uncertainty. These significant accounting estimates include:

Valuation of Portfolio Investments

At December 31, 2014, the Company owned 115,000 common shares of Neuralstem, Inc. held as an investment. These shares had a valuation of \$312,800 based on the closing market price of the stock. 95,000 shares were sold in 2014 to finance Company operations. These shares are not restricted and are freely tradable.

The Company also has one ten year warrant for 1,000,000 common shares of Neuralstem at an exercise price of \$5 per share which is significantly above the present fair market value of Neuralstem shares. The warrants expire in September 2015. There is currently no market for these Neuralstem stock options. The price of the publicly traded common stock is used as a significant input in the valuation process.

Using a Black-Scholes Option Pricing model, a \$156,060 value has been assigned to this warrant as of December 31, 2014 including a 10% discount assigned by management due to low trading volume of Neuralstem common stock. The Company recorded a \$356,940 unrealized loss on the stock option investment in 2014 due to the decrease in the fair value as determined by the Black-Scholes model.

The Board of Directors is responsible for determining in good faith the fair value of the securities and assets held by the Company. The Investment Committee of the Board of Directors has adopted provisions for valuation of the portfolio as described in Note 1 under Fair Value Accounting through ASC 820. The Investment Committee bases its determination on, among other things, applicable quantitative and qualitative factors. These factors may include, but are not limited to, the type of securities, the nature of the business of the portfolio company, the marketability of and the valuation of securities of publicly traded companies in the same or similar industries, current financial conditions and operating results of the portfolio company, sales and earnings growth of the portfolio company, operating revenues of the portfolio company, competitive conditions, and current and prospective conditions in the overall stock market. Without a readily recognized market value, the estimated value of some portfolio securities may differ significantly from the values that would be placed on the portfolio if there was a ready market for such equity securities.

Net Operating Loss Availability

Regal One had approximately \$856,000 of net operating losses available to offset future tax obligations. Management deemed it more likely than not that the utilization of those loss carryforwards would not be realized due to historical losses and future uncertainty. As a result of the March 13, 2015 transaction, these net operating loss carryforwards have only limited availability. The maximum annual availability is approximately \$50,000 until the expiration of these losses during 2019 through 2035.

Item 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Our business activities contain high elements of risk. The Company considers a principal type of market risk to be a valuation risk. All assets are valued at fair value as determined in good faith by or under the direction of the Board of Directors (which is based, in part, on quoted market prices of similar investments).

Market prices of common equity securities in general, are subject to fluctuations which could cause the amount to be realized upon sale to differ significantly from the current reported value. The fluctuations may result from perceived changes in the underlying economic characteristics of the Company's portfolio companies, the relative prices of alternative investments, general market conditions and supply and demand imbalances for a particular security.

Neither the Company's investments nor an investment in the Company is intended to constitute a balanced investment program. The Company will be subject to exposure in the public-market pricing and the risks inherent therein. For a further discussion of the risk associated with the Company, please refer to the section of this annual report entitled "Risk Factors".

Item 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Index to Financial Statements

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	73
Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013	74
Schedule of Investments as of December 31, 2014	75
Schedule of Investments as of December 31, 2013	76
Statements of Changes in Net Assets for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013	77
Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013	78
Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013	79
Statements of Financial Highlights for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013, 2012, 2011 and 2010	80
Notes to the Financial Statements	81

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and
Stockholders of Regal One Corporation

St. Paul, Minnesota

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets, including the schedule of investments, of Regal One Corporation (a Florida Corporation) as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the related statements of changes in net assets, operations, cash flows, and financial highlights for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013. Regal One Corporation management is responsible for these financial statements. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Regal One Corporation as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the results of its operations, its cash flows, and its financial highlights for each of the years in the two year period ended December 31, 2014 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/ Boulay PLLP

Boulay PLLP
Minneapolis, Minnesota

April 15, 2015

REGAL ONE CORPORATION
BALANCE SHEETS

		As of December 31,	
		2014	2013
ASSETS			
Assets:			
Investments:			
Investments in non-affiliated companies	\$	470,273	\$ 958,040
Investments in non-affiliated companies (Pledged to secure note payable - officer)		-	181,875
Total investments		470,273	1,139,915
Cash		22,999	22,771
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	493,272	\$ 1,162,686
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$	12,150	\$ 15,800
Accounts payable - related party		18,500	106,850
Note payable - officer		-	13,000
Accrued interest-notes payable - officer		-	943
Dividends payable		600	600
Total liabilities		31,250	137,193
NET ASSETS			
Net Assets are comprised of:			
Preferred stock, no par value			
Series A - 50,000 shares authorized, none issued or outstanding		-	-
Series B - 500,000 shares authorized 100,000 issued and outstanding at December 31, 2014 and 2013		500	500
Common stock, par value \$0.001, 50,000,000 shares authorized; 3,633,067 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2014 and 2013		8,184,567	8,184,567
Additional paid-in capital		192,126	192,126
Losses and distributions in excess of earnings		(8,329,095)	(8,416,787)
Cumulative unrealized appreciation on investments		413,924	1,065,087
Total net assets		462,022	1,025,493
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	\$	493,272	\$ 1,162,686
Net asset value per outstanding share of common stock	\$	0.127	\$ 0.282

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

REGAL ONE CORPORATION
SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS
December 31, 2014

Equity Investments:

Portfolio Company	Description of Business	Carrying Cost of Investment	Fair Market Value	Percent Ownership	Affiliation
Neuralstem, Inc.(CUR)	Biomedical company	\$ 4,936(1)	\$ 312,800	1.0%	No
Neuralstem Warrant	Biomedical company	50,000(2)	156,060	0.0%	No
LMP Money Market Trust	Money Market Fund	213(3)	213	0.0%	No
Rampart Detection Systems	Manufacturing	1,200(4)	1,200	0.1%	No
Princeton Capital Corp		--(5)	--	100.0%	Yes
Total Investments		<u>\$ 56,349</u>	<u>\$ 470,273</u>		

(1) As of December 31, 2014, there were 115,000 Neuralstem shares held reported on a fair value basis valued at the closing market price of \$2.72 in fair market value applied. 95,000 shares were sold during 2014.

(2) Regal also has a ten year Neuralstem warrant to purchase 1,000,000 common stock shares at an exercise price of \$5.00 per share which is above the present fair market value of Neuralstem shares. As of December 31, 2014 using a Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model, a \$156,060 value was assigned to these warrants including a 10% discount assigned by management due to the low trading volumes of Neuralstem stock. There is currently no market for Neuralstem warrants carried as an investment.

To calculate the December 31, 2014 value of the Neuralstem warrant management used the following factors in a Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model:

Number of shares in warrant:	1,000,000
Date option was issued:	9/15/2005
Remaining term of option in years:	.71
Neuralstem Common Stock closing price on 12/31/2014	\$ 2.72
Annual volatility:	70.996%
Discount Rate based on 1 year Treasury Bills rates on 12/31/14	0.20%
Management estimated discount applied to fair market value:	10.0%

(3) The Company had \$213 in an investment money market fund at 12/31/2014.

(4) Regal purchased common stock valued at \$1,200 as an investment in Rampart Detection Systems Ltd.

(5) As of December 31, 2014, Princeton Capital Corp had no assets or liabilities. This subsidiary was created in July 2014 in contemplation of the transaction further described in Notes 1 and 9 that was completed on March 13, 2015.

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

REGAL ONE CORPORATION
SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS
December 31, 2013

Equity Investments:

Portfolio Company	Description of Business	Carrying Cost Investment	Fair Market Value	Percent Ownership	Affiliation
Neuralstem, Inc.(CUR)	Biomedical company	\$ 9,013 (1)	\$ 611,100	1.0%	No
Neuralstem Warrant	Biomedical company	50,000 (2)	513,000	0.0%	No
LMP Money Market Trust	Money Market Fund	14,615 (3)	14,615	0.0%	No
Rampart Detection Systems	Manufacturing	1,200 (4)	1,200	0.1%	No
Total Investments		\$ 74,828	\$ 1,139,915		

(1) As of December 31, 2013, there were 210,000 Neuralstem shares held reported on a fair value basis valued at the closing market price of \$ 2.91 in fair market value applied. 70,000 shares were sold during 2013. 62,500 shares have been pledged as collateral to secure a note payable - officer.

(2) Regal also has a ten year Neuralstem warrant to purchase 1,000,000 common stock shares at an exercise price of \$5.00 per share which is above the present fair market value of Neuralstem shares. As of December 31, 2013 using a Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model, a \$513,000 value was assigned to these warrants including a 10% discount assigned by management due to the low trading volumes of Neuralstem stock. There is currently no market for Neuralstem warrants carried as an investment.

To calculate the December 31, 2013 value of the Neuralstem warrant management used the following factors in a Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model:

Number of shares in warrant:	1,000,000
Date option was issued:	9/15/2005
Remaining term of option in years:	1.7
Neuralstem Common Stock closing price on 12/31/2014	\$ 2.91
Annual volatility:	69.210%
Discount Rate based on Daily Treasury Bills long term rates on 12/31/13	1.31%
Management estimated discount applied to fair market value:	10.0%

(3) The Company had \$14,615 in an investment money market fund at 12/31/2013.

(4) Regal purchased common stock valued at \$1,200 as an investment in Rampart Detection Systems Ltd.

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

REGAL ONE CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2014	For the Year Ended December 31, 2013
OPERATIONS:		
Net investment loss	\$ (261,966)	\$ (111,791)
Net realized gain on investments	349,657	115,054
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of stock investments	(294,222)	310,528
Unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of warrant investment	(356,940)	394,200
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations	(563,471)	707,991
SHAREHOLDER ACTIVITY: Declared dividend	--	--
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET ASSETS	(563,471)	707,991
NET ASSETS:		
Beginning of period	1,025,493	317,502
End of period	462,022	1,025,493
Average net assets	743,759	671,498
TOTAL NET ASSET VALUE RETURN	(75.8%)	105.4%
Ratio to average net assets:		
Net investment loss	(35.2%)	(16.6%)

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

REGAL ONE CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2014	For the Year Ended December 31, 2013
Investment income	\$ --	\$ --
Operating expenses:		
Professional services	162,610	22,400
Accounting fees- related party	74,900	56,400
Interest expense	250	2,736
Other selling, general and administrative expenses	24,206	30,255
Total operating expenses	<u>261,966</u>	<u>111,791</u>
Net investment loss	(261,966)	(111,791)
Realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments		
Net realized gain on portfolio investments	349,657	115,054
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of stock investments	(294,222)	310,528
Net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) in warrant investment	(356,940)	394,200
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	<u>(301,505)</u>	<u>819,782</u>
Net increase (decrease) in net assets Resulting from operations	<u>\$ (563,471)</u>	<u>\$ 707,991</u>
Per share information:		
Weighted average common shares outstanding		
Basic	3,633,067	3,633,067
Diluted (1)	13,633,067	13,633,067
Net investment loss per share:		
Basic and diluted	<u>\$ (0.072)</u>	<u>\$ (0.031)</u>
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations per share:		
Basic	<u>\$ (0.155)</u>	<u>\$ 0.195</u>
Diluted	<u>\$ (0.155)</u>	<u>\$ 0.052</u>

(1) Includes Series B Preferred Shares convertible at 100 for 1.

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

REGAL ONE CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2014	For the Year Ended December 31, 2013
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net increase (decrease) in net assets from operations	\$ (563,471)	\$ 707,991
Adjustments to reconcile net increase (decrease) in net assets from operating activities:		
Realized gain on sale of marketable securities	(349,657)	(115,054)
Proceeds from sale of investments	368,137	105,437
Net change in unrealized (appreciation) depreciation of stock investments	294,222	(310,526)
Unrealized (increase) decrease in fair value of investment in warrants	356,940	(394,200)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Prepaid expense	-	22,708
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(4,593)	(12,240)
Accounts payable - Related Party	(88,350)	33,900
Net cash provided by operating activities	13,228	38,016
Cash Flows from financing activities:		
Increase (decrease) in officer loans and interest payable	(13,000)	(34,366)
	(13,000)	(34,366)
Net cash used in financing activities		
Net change in cash	228	3,650
Cash at beginning of period	22,771	19,121
Cash at end of period	<u>\$ 22,999</u>	<u>\$ 22,771</u>
Cash paid for interest	<u>\$ 1,193</u>	<u>\$ 2,842</u>

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

REGAL ONE CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	For the Years Ended December 31,				
	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Per Common Share Unit Operating Performance					
OPERATIONS:					
Net investment loss from operations	\$ (0.072)	\$ (0.031)	\$ (0.034)	\$ (0.34)	\$ (0.046)
Net realized gain on portfolio securities	0.096	0.032	0.021	0.009	0.018
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of stock investments	(0.081)	0.085	(0.008)	0.123	0.019
Net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of option investments	(0.098)	0.109	(0.006)	0.163	(0.046)
Gain on Legal Expense settlement	--	--	--	--	0.017
Net increase (decrease) in net assets from operations	(0.155)	0.195	(0.014)	0.311	(0.037)
SHAREHOLDER ACTIVITY					
Declared dividend	--	--	--	--	--
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET ASSETS	\$ (0.155)	\$ 0.195	\$ (0.014)	\$ 0.311	\$ (0.037)
NET ASSET VALUE, BEGINNING OF PERIOD	0.282	0.087	\$ 0.102	0.413	0.450
NET ASSET VALUE, END OF PERIOD	0.127	0.282	0.087	0.102	0.413
TOTAL NET ASSET VALUE RETURN (LOSS)	<u>(75.8%)</u>	<u>105.4%</u>	<u>(15.2%)</u>	<u>121.0%</u>	<u>(8.5%)</u>

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

NOTE 1 – NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Business

Regal One Corporation (the “Company” or “Regal One”), has been located in Scottsdale, Arizona, is a Florida corporation initially incorporated in 1959 as Electro-Mechanical Services Inc. Since inception we have been involved in a number of industries. In 1998 we changed our name to Regal One Corporation.

On March 7, 2005, our board of directors determined it was in our shareholders’ best interest to change the focus of the company’s operation to providing financial consulting services through our network of advisors and professionals, and to be treated as a business development company (“BDC”) under the Investment Company Act of 1940. On September 16, 2005, we filed a Form N54A (Notification of Election by Business Development Companies), with the Securities and Exchange Commission, which transforms the Company into a Business Development Company (BDC) in accordance with sections 55 through 65 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. The Company has reported as an operating BDC since March 31, 2006.

On July 14, 2014, Regal One, Princeton Capital Corporation, a Maryland corporation and wholly-owned subsidiary of Regal One (“Princeton Capital”), Capital Point Partners, LP, a Delaware limited partnership (“CPP”), and Capital Point Partners II, LP, a Delaware limited partnership (“CPPII” and, together with CPP, the “Partnerships”), entered into an Asset Purchase Agreement (the “Purchase Agreement”). Pursuant to the Purchase Agreement, Regal One would acquire certain equity and debt investments of the Partnerships in exchange for shares of common stock of Regal One. In addition to the customary conditions to closing the transactions contemplated by the Purchase Agreement, Regal One was required to (i) to effect a reverse stock split of Regal One’s outstanding common stock at a ratio of 1-for-2 (the “Reverse Stock Split”), (ii) reincorporate from Florida to Maryland by merging into Princeton Capital (the “Reincorporation”) and (iii) become an externally managed business development company by entering into an external investment advisory agreement with Princeton Investment Advisors, LLC, a Delaware Limited Liability Company (“Princeton Advisors”).

On March 13, 2015, following the reverse stock split and the Reincorporation, we completed our previously announced acquisition of the equity and debt investments of the Partnerships with an aggregate value of approximately \$60.1 million and issued approximately 115.5 million shares of our common stock to the Partnerships. We also entered into the investment advisory agreement with Princeton Investment Advisors. The equity and debt investments acquired from the Partnerships and the Partnerships results of operations are not reflected in our financial statements and have not been included in our 2014 results of operations.

Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, ("U.S. GAAP").

Management Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. The Company uses estimates and assumptions in accounting for the following significant matters, among others: the valuation of portfolio investments, the valuation of deferred tax assets and the assumptions used as part of the going concern analysis. It is at least reasonably possible that these estimates will change in the future. Actual amounts may differ from these estimates, and such differences may be material to the financial statements. The Company periodically reviews estimates and assumptions, and the effects of any such revisions are reflected in the period in which the revision is made.

Valuation of Portfolio Investments

Investments are reported on the balance sheet at fair value. On a quarterly basis the Company performs an analysis of each investment to determine fair market value. Securities for which market quotations are readily available on an exchange are valued at the reported closing price on the valuation date. The Company may also obtain quotes with respect to certain of the Company's investments from pricing services or brokers or dealers in order to value assets. When doing so, the Company determines whether the quote obtained is sufficient according to GAAP to determine the fair value of the security. If determined adequate, the Company uses the quote obtained. The Company uses the Black-Scholes pricing model to determine the fair value of the Company's warrant investments.

Investment Classification

The Company classifies its investments in accordance with the requirements of the 1940 Act. Under the 1940 Act, "Control Investments" are defined as investments in companies in which the Company owns more than 25% of the voting securities or maintains greater than 50% of the board representation. Under the 1940 Act, "Affiliated Investments" are defined as those non-control investments in companies in which the Company owns between 5% and 25% of the voting securities. Under the 1940 Act, "Non-affiliated Investments" are defined as investments that are neither Control Investments nor Affiliated Investments. The Company has no control investments or affiliated investments as defined under the 1940 Act.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash consists of bank account balances and may include instruments with maturities of three months or less at the time of purchase and cash equivalent balances on deposit with investment brokerage firms. Currently we classified the money market funds on deposit in our investment brokerage account as part of our investments.

Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets from Operations per Share

Basic net decrease in net assets from operations per share is computed by dividing the net decrease in net assets from operations amount adjusted for cumulative dividends on preferred stock (numerator) by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period (denominator). Diluted net increase in net assets from operations per share amounts reflect the maximum dilution that would have resulted from the assumed exercise of stock options and from the assumed conversion of the Series B Convertible Preferred Stock. Diluted net decrease in net assets from operations per share is computed by dividing the net decrease in net assets from operations amount adjusted for cumulative dividends on preferred stock by the weighted average number of common and potentially dilutive securities outstanding during the period. For the period ending December 31, 2014 the above potentially dilutive securities are excluded from the computation as their effect is anti-dilutive.

Income Taxes

The Company has not elected to be a regulated investment company for the 2014 tax year under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. Accordingly, the Company will be subject to U.S. federal income taxes on sales of investments for which the fair values are in excess of their tax basis. Income taxes are accounted for using an asset and liability approach for financial reporting. The Company recognizes deferred tax liabilities and assets for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amount and the tax basis of assets and liabilities and net operating loss and tax credit carry forwards. Management has established a valuation allowance to reduce deferred tax assets to the amounts expected to be realized in future years. For years before 2011, the Company is no longer subject to U.S. Federal income tax examinations.

Advertising

The Company expenses advertising costs when incurred. There were no advertising fees incurred during the period.

Net Realized Gains or Losses and Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation or Depreciation

Gains or losses on the sale of investments are calculated using the specific identification method. The Company measures realized gains or losses by the difference between the net proceeds from the repayment or sale and the amortized cost basis of the investment, without regard to unrealized appreciation or depreciation previously recognized, but considering unamortized upfront fees and prepayment penalties. Net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation will reflect the change in portfolio investment values during the reporting period, including any reversal of previously recorded unrealized appreciation or depreciation, when gains or losses are realized.

NOTE 2 – FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

ASC 820 establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under ASC 820 are described below:

- Level 1 Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 Quoted prices in markets that are not active, or inputs that are observable, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability;
- Level 3 Prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable (supported by little or no market activity).

The level in the fair value hierarchy within which a fair measurement in its entirety falls is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety.

The carrying value of cash, and accounts payable, note payable officer, and accrued interest approximates fair value due to the short maturity nature of these instruments.

Assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis at December 31, 2014:

Equity Investments:	Level of Investment	Carrying Cost of Investment	Fair Market Value
Neuralstem, Inc. (CUR)	Level 1	\$ 4,936	\$ 312,800
LMP Money Market Trust Fund	Level 1	213	213
Rampart Detection Systems	Level 3	1,200	1,200
Princeton Capital Corp	Level 3	--	--
Neuralstem Warrant	Level 3	50,000	156,060
Total Investments		\$ 56,349	\$ 470,273

Assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis at December 31, 2013:

Equity Investments:	Level of Investment	Carrying Cost of Investment	Fair Market Value
Neuralstem, Inc.(CUR)	Level 1	\$ 9,013	\$ 611,100
LMP Money Market Trust Fund	Level 1	14,615	14,615
Rampart Detection Systems	Level 3	1,200	1,200
Neuralstem Warrant	Level 3	50,000	513,000
Total investments		\$ 74,828	\$ 1,139,915

Assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) are:

Balance as of December 31, 2012	\$ 120,000
Net change in unrealized appreciation of warrants in 2013	394,200
Balance as of December 31, 2013	\$ 514,200
Net change in unrealized appreciation of warrants in 2014	(356,940)
Balance as of December 31, 2014	\$ 157,260

The table below presents the inputs used to value the Company's Level 3 financial instruments as of December 31, 2014 using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model:

Warrants:	Expected term	.71 years
	Risk free rate	0.20%
	Annual volatility	70.996%
	Fair value of stock	\$2.72 per share
	Dividend rate	0%
	Liquidity discount	10%

Of the inputs noted above, the liquidity discount is an unobservable input.

NOTE 3 – EQUITY TRANSACTIONS

Common Stock

The Company has 50,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$.001, authorized with 3,633,067 issued and outstanding shares. If all outstanding preferred stock were converted the outstanding shares would increase to 13,633,067.

Preferred Stock

The Company's Certificate of Incorporation allows for segregating the preferred stock into separate series. As of December 31, 2014, the Company had authorized 50,000,000 shares of total preferred stock; 50,000 shares of Series A preferred stock with no shares outstanding; 500,000 shares of Series B convertible preferred stock were authorized and 100,000 shares of Series B preferred stock were outstanding.

Holders of Series A preferred stock shall be entitled to voting rights equivalent to 1,000 shares of common stock for each share of preferred. The Series A preferred stock has certain dividend and liquidation preferences over common stockholders.

Holders of Series B preferred stock shall be entitled to voting rights equivalent to 100 shares of common stock for each share of preferred. For the years ended December 31, 2014, and 2013, no dividends have been declared on the Series A or Series B convertible preferred stock.

NOTE 4 – INVESTMENTS – NEURALSTEM, INC.

At December 31, 2014, the Company owned 115,000 common shares of Neuralstem, Inc. held as an investment. These shares had a valuation of \$312,800 based on the closing market price of the stock. 95,000 shares were sold in 2014 at a realized gain of approximately \$350,000 to finance Company operations. Regal recorded an unrealized loss of \$294,222 in 2014 due to a decrease in the price of Neuralstem shares.

Regal One also has one ten year warrant for 1,000,000 common shares of Neuralstem at an exercise price of \$5 per share which is significantly above the present fair market value of Neuralstem shares. There is currently no market for these Neuralstem stock Options. The price of the underlying publicly traded common stock is used as a significant input in the valuation process.

As of December 31, 2014, using a Black-Scholes Option Pricing model, a \$156,060 value was assigned to this warrant including a 10% discount assigned by management due to low trading volume of Neuralstem common stock. Regal recorded a \$356,940 unrealized loss on the investment in 2014 due to a decrease in the fair value as determined by the Black-Scholes model.

The Board of Directors is responsible for determining in good faith the fair value of the securities and assets held by the Company. The Investment Committee of the Board of Directors has adopted provisions for valuation of the portfolio as described in Note 1 under Fair Value Accounting through ASC 820. The Investment Committee bases its determination on, among other things, applicable quantitative and qualitative factors. These factors may include, but are not limited to, the type of securities, the nature of the business of the portfolio company, the marketability of and the valuation of securities of publicly traded companies in the same or similar industries, current financial conditions and operating results of the portfolio company, sales and earnings growth of the portfolio company, operating revenues of the portfolio company, competitive conditions, and current and prospective conditions in the overall stock market. Without a readily recognized market value, the estimated value of some portfolio securities may differ significantly from the values that would be placed on the portfolio if there was a ready market for such equity securities.

NOTE 5 – INCOME TAXES

The Company has not elected to be a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. Accordingly, the Company will be subject to U.S. federal income taxes on sales of investments for which the fair values are in excess of their tax basis. Income taxes are accounted for using an asset and liability approach for financial reporting. The Company recognizes deferred tax liabilities and assets for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amount and the tax basis of assets and liabilities and net operating loss and tax credit carry forwards. Valuation allowances are established when necessary to reduce deferred tax assets to the amounts expected to be realized.

At December 31, 2014 and 2013, the Company had a federal operating loss carry forward of \$2,517,443 and \$2,605,435 respectively. Under IRC Section 172(b) (3), the taxpayer elects to relinquish the entire two year carryback period with respect to any regular tax and AMT net operating loss incurred during the current tax year. Regal became a BDC in June 2005. The deferred tax assets related to the taxable operating loss expire in the periods between 2019 and 2030.

The provision for income taxes consisted of the following components for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013:

	2014	2013
Current:	\$ --	\$ --
Federal	\$ --	\$ --
State-	\$ --	\$ --
Deferred:	\$ --	\$ --

Components of net deferred tax assets, including a valuation allowance, are as follows at December 31:

Deferred tax assets:	2014	2013
Net operating loss carry forward	\$ 856,000	\$ 886,000
Cumulative unrealized gain on investments	(166,000)	(426,000)
Total deferred tax asset	690,000	460,000
Less: Valuation allowance	(690,000)	(460,000)
Net deferred tax assets	\$ --	\$ --

FASB authoritative guidance requires that a valuation allowance be established when it is more likely than not that all or a portion of deferred tax assets will not be realized. The valuation allowance for deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 was \$690,000 and \$460,000, respectively. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income in the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible. In assessing the recovery of the deferred tax assets, management considers the scheduled reversals of future deferred tax assets, projected future taxable income, and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. As a result, management determined it was more likely than not the deferred tax assets would not be realized as of December 31, 2014 and 2013. Net Deferred Tax Assets are not presented on our Balance Sheets.

Reconciliation between the statutory rate and the effective tax rate is as follows at December 31:

	2014	2013
Federal statutory tax rate	(34.0)%	(34.0)%
State taxes, net of federal tax benefit	(8.8)%	(8.8)%
Increase in valuation allowance	42.8%	42.8%
Effective tax rate	0%	0%

NOTE 6 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

For the year ended December 31, 2014 Bernard L. Brodkorb who is a Director of Regal received \$74,900 in fee compensation for providing accounting and financial reporting services, of which \$56,400 was paid during the year, not related to his duties as a Director of Regal One Corporation and no compensation for his Director duties. In 2013 he received \$56,400 for these services and no compensation for being a Director.

As of the year ended December 31, 2014, Bernard L. Brodkorb has a balance owed in accounts payable of \$18,500 for services rendered. There was \$106,850 owed in accounts payable due to Bernard L. Brodkorb for services rendered as of December 31, 2013. Dieterich and Associates was owed \$8,105 and \$10,668 as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The Company had a note payable to Charles J. Newman, its Chief Executive Officer, which was repaid in full in May 2014.

NOTE 7 – LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

As of the date of this report and subsequent events, there are no material pending legal or governmental proceedings relating to our company or properties to which we are a party, and to our knowledge there are no other material proceedings to which any of our directors, executive officers or affiliates are a party adverse to us or which have a material interest adverse to us.

NOTE 8 – QUARTERLY FINANCIAL DATA (UNAUDITED)

For the year ended December 31, 2014

	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
Investment income	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --
Net investment gain(loss)	(30,351)	(40,251)	(139,374)	(51,988)
Net increase (decrease) in net assets from operations	\$ 755,193	\$ (166,199)	\$ (766,354)	\$ (386,111)
Net increase (decrease) in net assets from operations per common share				
Basic	0.2079	(0.0457)	(0.2109)	(0.1063)
Diluted	0.0554	(0.0457)	(0.2109)	(0.1063)

For the year ended December 31,2013

	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
Investment income	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --
Net investment gain(loss)	(29,556)	(28,451)	(30,277)	(23,498)
Net increase (decrease) in net assets from operations	\$ (47,719)	\$ 115,853	\$ 613,176	\$ 26,681
Net increase (decrease) in net assets from operations per common share				
Basic	(0.0131)	0.0319	0.1688	0.0073
Diluted	(0.0131)	0.0085	0.0450	0.0020

NOTE 9 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On March 13, 2015, Princeton Capital, as successor to Regal One, acquired certain equity and debt investments with an aggregate value of approximately \$60.1 million from the Partnerships and issued approximately 115.5 million shares of Princeton Capital common stock to the Partnerships. Legal fees incurred in 2015 related to this acquisition totaled \$864,161. Additionally, Princeton Capital and Princeton Advisors entered into an investment advisory agreement whereby Princeton Advisors will provide investment advisory services to Princeton Capital.

The above transaction will be accounted for as a reverse acquisition under which, for accounting purposes, the Company would be considered the acquiree and CPP would be considered the acquirer. Accordingly, CPP's historical financial statements would be treated as the financial statements of the surviving corporation.

Item 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

Item 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

(a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company's management, under the direction, supervision, and involvement of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has carried out an evaluation, as of the end of the period covered by this report, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act") of the Company. Based on this evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer has concluded that disclosure controls and procedures in place at the Company are not effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the Company's Exchange Act reports is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure based closely on the definition of "disclosure controls and procedures" in Rule 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act.

(b) Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting.

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Under the direction, supervision and participation of the Company's management, including our Chief Executive Officer and principal financial officer, the Company's management conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (1992) ("COSO-Framework"). Based on the results of this evaluation under the COSO Framework, management has concluded that its internal control over financial reporting had a material weakness due to the following reason.

The Company has not established adequate financial reporting monitoring activities to mitigate the risk of management override. Specifically, there is a lack of segregation of duties as there is only one officer/employee overseeing the finance department.

This annual report does not include an attestation report of the Company's registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management's report was not subject to attestation by the Company's registered public accounting firm pursuant to temporary rules for non-accelerated filers by the Securities and Exchange Commission permitting the company to provide only management's report in this annual report.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There has been no change in our internal controls over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting.

Subsequent to year end a change in our internal controls over financial reporting occurred related to the transaction on March 13, 2015. The Company is now externally managed by Princeton Investment Advisors and has separate individuals acting as the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Compliance Officer of the Company. Multiple individuals will oversee the financial reporting of the company and allow for a greater segregation of duties.

Item 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

Compensatory Arrangements of Certain Officers

No stock options were issued or stock grants granted during fiscal year 2014. Regal's Chief Executive Officer did not receive any salary or other compensation other than direct expense reimbursements.

Departure of Directors or Certain Officers

As of November 10, 2014 the Company accepted the resignation of Christopher Dieterich as a director. There were no disagreements with the company, as he resigned to allow for the election of uninterested directors to complete a properly constituted board for regulatory purposes. Dr. Malcolm Currie has also resigned.

PART III

Item 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The following table sets forth the name, age and position of each of our directors, executive officers and significant employees as of December 31, 2014.

Name	Age	Position	Position Held Since
Charles J. Newman	69	Chairman of the Board, CEO, CFO, Secretary, Treasurer, and Director	2008
Bernard L. Brodkorb	73	Director	2009
Robert M. Terry	84	Director	2014
Stephen E. Boynton	68	Director	2014
James D. Olchefski	66	Director	2014

CHARLES J. NEWMAN served Regal One in various capacities from June 16, 2008. Mr. Newman is a private investor with corporate management experience. From 1982 to the present, Mr. Newman has been serving as Chief Executive Officer of NCJ Corporation from 1985 to the present. Mr. Newman has been serving as the Chief Executive Officer of Mid America Venture Capital Fund, Inc. Mr. Newman has been serving since 1988 as the Chief Financial Officer of Lincoln Loan and Finance Corporation, National Acceptance Corporation and Ambassador Finance Co., Inc. and Director of Mid America Capital Corp. Since 1992 Mr. Newman has served as the President and Director of the Max and Gertrude Newman - Charles and Phyllis Newman Foundation, a 501(C)(3) charitable foundation. From 2000 to the present, Mr. Newman has served as Vice-President and Director of Doubletree Capital Partners, LLC. He is also a Director of North Central Capital Corporation.

BERNARD L. BRODKORB served as a director of Regal One since 2009. Mr. Brodkorb served on the Board of directors of ISA Internationale, Inc. (ISAT), a public company, from October 1997 to July 2000 and has been Chairman of the Board of Directors, President, Chief Executive Officer, and Chief Financial Officer of ISAT from February 2001 to present. Mr. Brodkorb is a practicing licensed Certified Public Accountant (CPA) within the State of Minnesota for many years, and has extensive experience in financial and accounting matters relating to both private and public companies, including auditing, financial consulting, and advising on corporate taxation. He is a member of the Minnesota Society of Certified Public Accountants and the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

ROBERT M. TERRY, 84, served as a director of Regal One since 2014. He has no previous ties to the Company. He is currently retired and has been such for the preceding five year period. He has over 50 years of finance, engineering, development and construction experience. He has held the position of CEO of several private entities and is listed in Who's Who in American Business, Who's Who in Aviation and is a member of the President's Council of the American Institute of Management as well as several other professional organizations. Mr. Terry received his engineering degree from New York University, School of Engineering, with graduate studies at Columbia University. Mr. Terry is an independent and non-interested director.

STEVEN E. BOYNTON, 68, served a director of Regal One since 2014. He has no previous ties to the Company. He is an independent director of ISA Internationale, a reporting company, and has held that position since November 2011 to present. Mr. Boynton is a practicing attorney in the State of Minnesota. He has extensive executive experience in the collection, legal and financial services industries. Mr. Boynton has not served on the Regal One board of directors and has no shareholdings or other ties to the company. Mr. Boynton is an independent and non-interested director.

JAMES D. OLCHEFSKI, 66, served as a director of Regal One since 2014. He has ties to the Company. He is an independent sales person dealing in office equipment and related check writing, check printing devices for over 40 years. He owns his own company called Paymaster Sales & Service-Checkwriters located in Hudson, Wisconsin. He has had extensive experience in various other financial services industries, during the preceding 40 years. Mr. Olchefski is an independent and non-interested person as defined in the 1940 Act.

In connection with the acquisition of the debt and equity investments of the Partnerships all of the above directors resigned. At the Special Meeting stockholders elected a new board of directors to serve following the closing of the transactions contemplated by the Purchase Agreement. Our board of directors is divided into three classes of directors serving staggered three-year terms.

The following table sets forth the name, age and position of each of director elected at the Special Meeting.

Name	Age	Position	Term Expires
Interested Directors			
Munish Sood	41	Chief Executive Officer, President and Director	2016
Alfred Jackson	58	Chairman and Director	2015
Independent Directors			
Thomas Jones, Jr.	59	Director	2017
Trennis L. Jones	63	Director	2016
Martin Tuchman	73	Director	2015

There are no family relationships between any of our executive officers and directors.

Biographical Information

Interested Directors

Alfred Jackson, 58, will serve as the Chairman of our board of directors. Mr. Jackson is also a partner of Princeton Advisors and is responsible for sourcing investment opportunities, investor relations, capital raising and overall firm strategy. Prior to founding Capital Point, Mr. Jackson had over 22 years of investment experience with institutional asset management firms. Mr. Jackson is the founder of the Inroads Group Ltd., an investment firm that includes several asset classes and is the majority owner of the CPP group. He also spent 17 years as a principal with Davis Hamilton Jackson and Associates (“DHJA”), an institutional asset management firm with \$4 billion under management, investing in public debt and equity securities. Prior to DHJA, Mr. Jackson was Vice President of the Institutional Fixed Income Division of Capital Municipal Securities. Mr. Jackson is a past or current Board of Directors Member of the University of Texas Exes Investment Committee, Houston Children’s Museum, and is currently President of the Bakari Scholarship Fund. He is also a former Board of Directors Member of the University of Texas Health Science Center and a Trustee of the Houston Municipal Pension System. Mr. Jackson received his B.A. from The University of Texas at Austin.

Munish Sood, 41, will serve as the Company’s Chief Executive Officer. He is also a partner of Princeton Advisors and is responsible for sourcing, analyzing, structuring, and closing new investment opportunities as well as managing portfolio investments. Mr. Sood is founder and Chief Investment Officer of Princeton Advisory Group, Inc. since November 2002. Mr. Sood is a founder and Chairman of First Choice Bank, since 2007. Mr. Sood is also founder of Cross Point Capital, LLC, a registered broker dealer in the U.S. which specializes in trading securities and raising capital for institutional clients. Prior to forming Princeton Advisory Group, Inc., Mr. Sood co-founded BoTree Investments, LLC, in 2001 where he was the Chief Investment Officer. Mr. Sood was responsible for managing and investing in structured products and overseeing all investment activity in Botree Asset Management, LLC. Prior to Botree, Mr. Sood was the Senior Portfolio Manager at Global Value Investors, Inc. from January 1999 to April 2001. Prior to Global Value Investors, Inc., Mr. Sood was a Senior Analyst/Trader at Penn Capital Management, Inc. From 1996 to 1998 he was an associate at Bankers Trust focusing on fixed income arbitrage. He holds a Chartered Financial Analyst designation and is a member of the Investment Analyst Society of New York and the CFA Institute. Mr. Sood received a Bachelor of Science in Finance & Accounting from Rider University.

Independent Directors

Thomas Jones Jr., 59, is a founder of and partner in McConnell Jones Lanier & Murphy LLP (“MJLM”), an accounting and consulting firm based in Houston, Texas, where he supervises a staff of approximately 200 professional and administrative support staff. Mr. Jones has over 35 years of experience in accounting, tax, treasury management, banking, and investment management services. He is also the sole manager of each of TKNET, LLC and Huntjon LLC, two real estate development companies. Mr. Jones serves on the board of directors of Spirit of Texas Bank, where he is a member of the senior loan committee and the compensation committee and serves as chairman of the bank’s audit committee. He was a founding board member of Royal Oaks Bank where he also serves on the senior loan committee and chairman of its audit committee. Prior to founding MJLM, Mr. Jones served as manager of the treasury management division of Chase Bank of Texas where he developed and marketed treasury and risk strategies and products to Fortune 500 and mid-sized companies. Mr. Jones holds both a Series 24 and Series 7 securities license through Homer Townsend and Kent, Inc., a registered investment advisory firm and broker/dealer and wholly-owned subsidiary of Penn Mutual Insurance Company. He is a past president of Dominion Community Development Corporation and a current board member of Florida A&M University Foundation, Inc. and the Greater Houston Convention and Visitors Bureau. Mr. Jones received his B.S. in Accounting from Florida A&M University.

Trennis L. Jones, 63, has over 16 years of executive experience, including 8 years in key positions at companies in the financial services industry. From February 1999 to January 2002 Mr. Jones was a principal with Barclays Global Investors. From February 2002 to February 2007 he was with VALIC, formerly AIG Valic, where he was Senior Vice President/National Managing Director for the Higher Education of VALIC. Since March 2007 Mr. Jones has been Chief Administrative Officer and Chief Compliance Officer of Seton Family of Hospitals where he is responsible for risk management and corporate compliance amongst other areas. Mr. Jones was also on the Seton Board of Trustees from August 1998 until assuming his current position. Mr. Jones holds a B.S. in Government from Lamar University and a Masters in Business Administration from the University of Texas.

Martin Tuchman, 73, is Chief Executive Officer of the Tuchman Group, which oversees holdings in real estate, banking and international shipping, and has headed Kingstone Capital V, a private investment group, since 2007. From November 2011 to the present, Mr. Tuchman has served on the Board of Directors for Horizon Lines, Inc. From March 2011 until April 2013, Mr. Tuchman served on the Board of Directors for Sea Cube Container Leasing Ltd. Since December 2008, Mr. Tuchman has served as the Vice Chairman of the First Choice Bank in Lawrenceville, N.J. In 1968, after helping develop the current standard for intermodal containers and chassis in connection with the American National Standards Institute, Mr. Tuchman co-founded Interpool, Inc., a leading container leasing business, which was sold to funds affiliated with Fortress Investment Group LLC, in 2007. In 1987, Mr. Tuchman formed Trac Lease, a chassis leasing company which was subsequently merged into Interpool, Inc. Mr. Tuchman holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Mechanical Engineering from the New Jersey Institute of Technology and an M.B.A. from Seton Hall University.

BOARD AND COMMITTEE MEETINGS

During the Company's fiscal year ending December 31, 2014, the Board of Directors held a total of two meetings and approved no Actions by Written Consent. During that time, no incumbent Director attended fewer than 75% of the aggregate of the total number of meetings of the Board of Directors (held during the period for which he has been a Director).

Item 11. EXECUTIVE AND DIRECTOR COMPENSATION

For the year ended December 31, 2014 there was no executive or director compensation. Two directors received consulting fees for work performed not related to being a director.

INDEMNIFICATION

As permitted by the provisions of the General Corporation Law of the State of Florida, the Company has the power to indemnify any officer or director who was or is a party to or threatens to become a party to any threatened, pending or completed action, suit or proceeding whether civil, criminal, administrative or investigative, by reason of the fact that the officer or director of the corporation acted in good faith and in a manner reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interest of the Company. Any such person may be indemnified against expenses, including attorneys' fees, judgments, fines and settlements in defense of any action, suit or proceeding.

EXCHANGE ACT SECTION 16(a) BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP REPORTING COMPLIANCE

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 requires our executive officers, directors, and persons who own more than ten percent (10%) of a registered class of our equity securities to file an initial report of ownership on Form 3 and changes in ownership on Form 4 or 5 with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). Such officers, directors and ten percent (10%) shareholders are also required by the SEC rules to furnish us with copies of all Section 16(a) forms they file.

In 2013 Charles J Newman filed a periodic Statement of Changes in Beneficial Ownership on Form 4. Based solely on review of copies of such forms received by the Company, or written representations from certain reporting persons that no Forms 5 was required, we believe its executive officers, directors and ten percent (10%) shareholders complied with all Section 16(a) filing requirements applicable to them through the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014.

EXECUTIVE AND DIRECTOR COMPENSATION

OUTSTANDING EQUITY AWARDS AT FISCAL YEAR-END

At the end of fiscal year 2014, there were no outstanding equity awards, unexercised stock options, or equity incentive plan awards vested or not vested due to Company Officers or outside consultants.

SUMMARY NON-EMPLOYEE DIRECTOR COMPENSATION TABLE

The following table summarizes the compensation for our non-employee board of directors for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014:

	Fees Earned Or paid in Cash	Stock Awards	Option Awards	Non-Equity Incentive Compensation	Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Earnings	All Other Compensation	Total
Brodkorb(1)	\$ 0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newman	\$ 0	0	0	0	0	0	0

(1) Mr. Brodkorb was compensated \$74,900 in 2014 for accounting and financial reporting services, not related to his duties as a Director

No additional Director compensation has been authorized for services for the period from January 1, through December 31, 2014 and through the date of this Form 10-K report filing.

Item 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The following table sets forth information, to the best knowledge of the Company, as of December 31, 2014 with respect to each person known by us to own beneficially more than 5% of the outstanding Common Stock, each director and officer, and all directors and officers as a group.

Name and Address of Beneficial owner	Common Share Equivalents beneficially owned	Percent of Common Share Equivalents owned (1)
Charles J. Newman, Officer and Director P.O. Box 25610 Scottsdale, AZ 85255	2,309,244	16.94%
Bernard L. Brodkorb, Director 2560 N. Rice Street Saint Paul, MN 55113	158,950	1.17%
Malcolm Currie, Director (2) 11300 W. Olympic Blvd., Suite 800 Los Angeles, California 90064	2,024,200	14.85%
C.B. Family Trust (Richard Babbitt) (3) 10104 Empyrean Way Los Angeles, California 90067	1,400,000	10.27%
AB Investments LLC (4) Rodney Unger, Managing Partner 4235 Cornell Road Agoura, CA 91301	3,841,500	28.18%
Aaron Grunfeld (5) 10390 Santa Monica Blvd., 4th Floor Los Angeles, CA 90025-5057	1,200,000	8.80%
All Officers and Directors as a Group	4,492,394	38.46%

(1) Includes (i) 3,633,067 shares of common stock issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2014, and (ii) 10,000,000 maximum common shares upon the conversion of the Series B preferred class, and totals to 13,633,067 fully diluted common share equivalents outstanding. Each share of Preferred Stock is convertible into 100 shares of voting common stock. Of the Preferred Stock outstanding, 30,585 shares (30.6%) are held by a Director of the Company (Dr. Malcolm Currie, 20,242 shares and Charles Newman, 10,343 shares).

(2) 20,242 Series B preferred shares convertible into 2,024,200 common shares.

(3) 14,000 Series B preferred shares convertible into 1,400,000 common shares.

(4) 38,415 Series B preferred shares convertible into 3,841,500 common shares.

(5) 12,000 Series B preferred shares convertible into 1,200,000 common shares.

Item 13. TRANSACTIONS AND BUSINESS RELATIONSHIPS WITH MANAGEMENT AND PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS

The Board has adopted a policy relating to the approval of transactions with related persons that are required to be disclosed in statements by SEC regulations, which are commonly referred to as “Related Person Transactions.” A “related person” is defined under the applicable SEC regulation and includes our directors, executive officers and 5% or more beneficial owners of our common stock. The Board administers the procedures with regards to related person transactions. Approval of a related person transaction requires the affirmative vote of the majority of disinterested directors. In approving any related person transaction, the disinterested directors must determine that the transaction is fair and reasonable to the Company.

Summarized below are certain transactions and business relationships between Regal One Corporation and persons who are or were an executive officer, director or holder of more than five percent of any class of our securities during the last two fiscal years:

For the year ended December 31, 2014, Mr. Bernard L. Brodkorb who is a Director of Regal received \$74,900 in fee compensation for providing accounting and financial reporting services not related to his duties as a Director of Regal One Corporation and no compensation for being a Director.

Item 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANTS FEES AND SERVICES

Audit Fees

The aggregate fees billed by the Company’s auditors (Boulay PLLP) for the professional services rendered in connection with the audit services of the Company’s financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 was approximately \$34,000 and \$19,000, respectively.

Audit Related Fees: None

Tax Fees: None

All Other Fees: None

PART IV

Item 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

a. Documents Filed as Part of this Report

The following financial statements are set forth in Item 8:

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	73
Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013	74
Schedule of Investments as of December 31, 2014	75
Schedule of Investments as of December 31, 2013	76
Statements of Changes in Net Assets for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013	77
Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013	78
Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013	79
Statements of Financial Highlights for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013, 2012, 2011 and 2010	80
Notes to the Financial Statements	81

b. Exhibits

The following exhibits are filed as part of this report or hereby incorporated by reference to exhibits previously filed with the SEC:

3.1	Articles of Amendment and Restatement (Incorporated by reference from Exhibit 3.2 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K), filed on March 19, 2015).
3.2	Bylaws (Incorporated by reference from Exhibit 3.3 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on March 23, 2015).
4.1	Form of Stock Certificate (Incorporated by reference from Exhibit 4.1 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on March 23, 2015).
10.1	Investment Advisory Agreement between Registrant and Princeton Investment Advisors, LLC (Incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.1 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on March 23, 2015).
10.2*	Custodian Agreement between Registrant and PCC Administrator, LLC.
10.3*	Administration Agreement between Registrant and PCC Administrator, LLC.
10.4*	Dividend Reinvestment Plan.
10.5*	License Agreement between the Registrant and Princeton Investment Advisors, LLC.
10.6*	Form of Indemnification Agreement between the Registrant and the executive officers and directors.
14.1*	Code of Ethics.
31.1*	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.
31.2*	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.
32.1*	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 906 of The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.2*	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

* Filed herewith.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Princeton Capital Corporation

By: /s/ Munish Sood
Munish Sood
Chief Executive Officer

Dated: April 15, 2015

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report on Form 10-K has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>DATE</u>
<u>/s/ Munish Sood</u> Munish Sood	Chief Executive Officer and Director, (Principal Executive Officer)	April 15, 2015
<u>/s/ Gregory J. Cannella</u> Gregory J. Cannella	Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)	April 15, 2015
<u>/s/ Alfred Jackson</u> Alfred Jackson	Director	April 15, 2015
<u>/s/ Thomas Jones, Jr.</u> Thomas Jones, Jr.	Director	April 15, 2015
<u>/s/ Trennis L. Jones</u> Trennis L. Jones	Director	April 15, 2015
<u>/s/ Martin Tuchman</u> Martin Tuchman	Director	April 15, 2015

EXHIBIT INDEX

- 3.1 Articles of Amendment and Restatement (Incorporated by reference from Exhibit 3.2 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K), filed on March 19, 2015).
- 3.2 Bylaws (Incorporated by reference from Exhibit 3.3 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on March 23, 2015).
- 4.1 Form of Stock Certificate (Incorporated by reference from Exhibit 4.1 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on March 23, 2015).
- 10.1 Investment Advisory Agreement between Registrant and Princeton Investment Advisors, LLC (Incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.1 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on March 23, 2015).
- 10.2* Custody Agreement between Registrant and U.S. Bank National Association.
- 10.3* Administration Agreement between Registrant and PCC Administrator, LLC.
- 10.4* Dividend Reinvestment Plan.
- 10.5* License Agreement between the Registrant and Princeton Investment Advisors, LLC.
- 10.6* Form of Indemnification Agreement between the Registrant and the executive officers and directors.
- 14.1* Code of Ethics.
- 31.1* Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.
- 31.2* Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.
- 32.1* Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 906 of The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.2* Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

* Filed herewith.

CUSTODY AGREEMENT

dated as of March 13, 2015
by and between

PRINCETON CAPITAL CORPORATION

("Company")

and

U.S. BANK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

("Custodian")

Table of Contents

	Page
1. DEFINITIONS	2
2. APPOINTMENT OF CUSTODIAN	7
3. DUTIES OF CUSTODIAN	8
4. REPORTING	17
5. DEPOSIT IN U.S. SECURITIES SYSTEMS	17
6. SECURITIES HELD OUTSIDE OF THE UNITED STATES	18
7. CERTAIN GENERAL TERMS	20
8. COMPENSATION OF CUSTODIAN	22
9. RESPONSIBILITY OF CUSTODIAN	23
10. SECURITY CODES	26
11. TAX LAW	26
12. EFFECTIVE PERIOD, TERMINATION	26
13. REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTIES	27
14. PARTIES IN INTEREST; NO THIRD PARTY BENEFIT	28
15. NOTICES	28
16. CHOICE OF LAW AND JURISDICTION	29
17. ENTIRE AGREEMENT; COUNTERPARTS	29
18. AMENDMENT; WAIVER	29
19. SUCCESSOR AND ASSIGNS	30
20. SEVERABILITY	30
21. REQUEST FOR INSTRUCTIONS	30
22. OTHER BUSINESS	30
23. REPRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS	31
24. MISCELLANEOUS	31

SCHEDULES

SCHEDULE A – Trade Confirmation

SCHEDULE B – Initial Authorized Persons

This CUSTODY AGREEMENT (this "Agreement") is dated as of March 13, 2015, and is by and between PRINCETON CAPITAL CORPORATION (and any successor or permitted assign, the "Company"), a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Maryland, having its principal place of business at One Riverway, Suite 2020, Houston, TX 77056, and U.S. BANK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION (and any successor or permitted assign acting as custodian hereunder, the "Custodian"), a national banking association having a place of business at 190 S. LaSalle St., 8th Floor, Chicago, IL 60603

RECITALS

WHEREAS, the Company is a closed-end management investment company, which has elected to be treated as a business development company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act");

WHEREAS, the Company desires to retain U.S. Bank National Association to act as custodian for the Company and each Subsidiary hereafter identified to the Custodian;

WHEREAS, the Company desires that certain of the Company's Securities (as defined below) and cash be held and administered by the Custodian pursuant to this Agreement; and

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual covenants and agreements contained herein, the parties hereto agree as follows:

1. DEFINITIONS

1.1 Defined Terms. In addition to terms expressly defined elsewhere herein, the following words shall have the following meanings as used in this Agreement:

"Account" or "Accounts" means the Cash Accounts, the Securities Account, any Subsidiary Cash Account and any Subsidiary Securities Account, collectively.

"Agreement" means this Custody Agreement (as the same may be amended from time to time in accordance with the terms hereof).

"Authorized Person" has the meaning set forth in Section 7.4.

"Business Day" means a day on which the Custodian or the relevant sub-custodian, including a Foreign Sub-custodian, is open for business in the market or country in which a transaction is to take place.

"Cash Account" or "Cash Accounts" means any or all of the segregated trust accounts to be established at the Custodian to which the Custodian shall deposit or credit and hold any cash or Proceeds received by it from time to time from or with respect to the Securities or the sale of the Securities of the Company, as applicable, which trust accounts shall be designated the "Cash Proceeds Account", "Principal Account", and "Interest Account".

"Company" has the meaning set forth in the first paragraph of this Agreement.

“Confidential Information” means any databases, computer programs, screen formats, screen designs, report formats, interactive design techniques, and other similar or related information that may be furnished to the Company by the Custodian from time to time pursuant to this Agreement.

“Custodian” has the meaning set forth in the first paragraph of this Agreement.

“Document Custodian” means the Custodian when acting in the role of a document custodian hereunder.

“Eligible Investment” means any investment that at the time of its acquisition is one or more of the following:

(a) United States government and agency obligations;

(b) commercial paper having a rating assigned to such commercial paper by Standard & Poor’s Rating Services or Moody’s Investor Service, Inc. (or, if neither such organization shall rate such commercial paper at such time, by any nationally recognized rating organization in the United States of America) equal to one of the two highest ratings assigned by such organization, it being understood that as of the date hereof such ratings by Standard & Poor’s Rating Services are “A1+” and “A1” and such ratings by Moody’s Investor Service, Inc. are “P1” and “P2”;

(c) interest bearing deposits in United States dollars in United States or Canadian banks with an unrestricted surplus of at least U.S. \$250,000,000, maturing within one year; and

(d) money market funds (including funds of the bank serving as Custodian or its affiliates) or United States government securities funds designed to maintain a fixed share price and high liquidity.

“Eligible Securities Depository” has the meaning set forth in Section (b)(1) of Rule 17f-7 under the 1940 Act.

“Federal Reserve Bank Book-Entry System” means a depository and securities transfer system operated by the Federal Reserve Bank of the United States on which are eligible to be held all United States Government direct obligation bills, notes and bonds.

“Financing Documents” has the meaning set forth in Section 3.3(b)(ii).

“Foreign Intermediary” means a Foreign Sub-custodian and Eligible Securities Depository.

“Foreign Sub-custodian” means and includes (i) any branch of a “U.S. Bank,” as that term is defined in Rule 17f-5 under the 1940 Act, (ii) any “Eligible Foreign Custodian,” as that term is defined in Rule 17f-5 under the 1940 Act, having a contract with the Custodian in accordance with Section 6.6, which the Custodian has determined will provide reasonable care of assets of the Company based on the standards specified in Section 6.7 below.

“Foreign Securities” means Securities for which the primary market is outside the United States.

“Loan” means any U.S. dollar denominated commercial loan, or Participation therein, made by a bank or other financial institution that by its terms provides for payments of principal and/or interest, including discount obligations and payment- in-kind obligations, acquired by the Company from time to time.

“Loan Checklist” means a list delivered to the Document Custodian in connection with delivery of each Loan to the Custodian by the Company that identifies the items contained in the related Loan File.

“Loan File” means, with respect to each Loan delivered to the Document Custodian, each of the Required Loan Documents identified on the related Loan Checklist.

“Noteless Loan” means a Loan with respect to which (i) the related loan agreement does not require the obligor to execute and deliver an Underlying Note to evidence the indebtedness created under such Loan and (ii) no Underlying Notes are outstanding with respect to the portion of the Loan transferred by the issuer or the prior holder of record.

“Participation” means an interest in a Loan that is acquired indirectly by way of a participation from a selling institution.

“Person” means any individual, corporation, partnership, limited liability company, joint venture, association, joint stock company, trust (including any beneficiary thereof), unincorporated organization, or any government or agency or political subdivision thereof.

“Proceeds” means, collectively, (i) the net cash proceeds to the Company of the initial public offering by the Company and any subsequent offering by the Company of any class of securities issued by the Company, (ii) cash distributions, earnings, dividends, fees and other cash payments paid on the Securities (or, as applicable, Subsidiary Securities) by or on behalf of the issuer or obligor thereof, or applicable paying agent, (iii) the net cash proceeds of the sale or other disposition of the Securities (or, as applicable, Subsidiary Securities) pursuant to the terms of this Agreement and (iv) the net cash proceeds to the Company of any borrowing or other financing by the Company (and any Reinvestment Earnings from investment of any of the foregoing), as delivered to the Custodian from time to time.

“Proper Instructions” means (i) instructions (including Trade Confirmations) received by the Custodian in form acceptable to it, from the Company, or any Person duly authorized by the Company, by any of the following means:

- (a) in writing signed by one (1) Authorized Person (and delivered by hand, by mail, by overnight courier, or by PDF);

(b) by electronic mail sent by one Authorized Person with one or more other Authorized Person(s) copied;

(c) in tested communication;

(d) in a communication utilizing access codes effected between electro mechanical or electronic devices; or

(e) such other means as may be agreed upon from time to time by the Custodian and the party giving such instructions, including oral instructions;

“Reinvestment Earnings” has the meaning set forth in Section 3.6(b).

“Required Loan Documents” means, for each Loan:

(a) other than in the case of a Participation, an executed copy of the Assignment for such Loan, as identified on the Loan Checklist;

(b) with the exception of Noteless Loans and Participations, the original executed Underlying Note endorsed by the issuer or the prior holder of record in blank or to the Company, as identified on the Loan Checklist;

(c) (i) if the Company is the sole lender or if the Company or an affiliate of the Company acts as agent for the lenders, (A) an executed copy of the Underlying Loan Agreement (which may be included in the Underlying Note if so indicated in the Loan Checklist), together with a copy of all amendments and modifications thereto, as identified on the Loan Checklist, (B) a copy of each related security agreement (if any) signed by the applicable obligor(s), as identified on the Loan Checklist, and (C) a copy of each related guarantee (if any) then executed in connection with such Loan, as identified on the Loan Checklist, and (ii) in all other cases, such copies of the documents described in clauses (A), (B) and (C), which may not be executed copies, as are reasonably available to the Company, as identified on the Loan Checklist; and

(d) a copy of the Loan Checklist.

“Securities” means, collectively, (i) the investments, including Loans, acquired by the Company and delivered to the Custodian by the Company from time to time during the term of, and pursuant to the terms of, this Agreement and (ii) all dividends in kind (e.g., non-cash dividends) from the investments described in clause (i). For avoidance of confusion, the term “securities” includes stocks, shares, bonds, debentures, notes, mortgages or other obligations and any certificates, receipts, warrants or other instruments representing rights to receive, purchase, or subscribe for the same, or evidencing or representing any other rights or interests therein, or in any property or assets).

“Securities Account” means the segregated trust account to be established at the Custodian to which the Custodian shall deposit or credit and hold the Securities (other than Loans) received by it pursuant to this Agreement, which account shall be designated the “Princeton Capital Corporation Securities Custody Account”.

“Securities Custodian” means the Custodian when acting in the role of a securities custodian hereunder.

“Securities Depository” means The Depository Trust Company and any other clearing agency registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission under Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “1934 Act”), which acts as a system for the central handling of securities where all securities of any particular class or series of an issuer deposited within the system are treated as fungible and may be transferred or pledged by bookkeeping entry without physical delivery of the securities.

“Securities System” means the Federal Reserve Book-Entry System, a clearing agency which acts as a Securities Depository, or another book entry system for the central handling of securities (including an Eligible Securities Depository).

“Street Delivery Custom” means a custom of the United States securities market to deliver securities which are being sold to the buying broker for examination to determine that the securities are in proper form.

“Street Name” means the form of registration in which the securities are held by a broker who is delivering the securities to another broker for the purposes of sale, it being an accepted custom in the United States securities industry that a security in Street Name is in proper form for delivery to a buyer and that a security may be re-registered by a buyer in the ordinary course.

“Subsidiary Cash Account” shall have the meaning set forth in Section 3.13(b).

“Subsidiary Securities” collectively, (i) the investments, including Loans, acquired by a Subsidiary and delivered to the Custodian from time to time during the term of, and pursuant to the terms of, this Agreement and (ii) all dividends in kind (e.g., non-cash dividends) from the investments described in clause (i).

“Subsidiary Securities Account” shall have the meaning set forth in Section 3.13(a).

“Subsidiary” means any wholly owned subsidiary of the Company identified to the Custodian by the Company.

“Trade Confirmation” means a confirmation to the Custodian from the Company of the Company’s acquisition of a Loan, and setting forth applicable information with respect to such Loan, which confirmation may be in the form of Schedule A attached hereto and made a part hereof, subject to such changes or additions as may be agreed to by, or in such other form as may be agreed to by, the Custodian and the Company from time to time.

“UCC” shall have the meaning set forth in Section 3.3.

“Underlying Loan Agreement” means, with respect to any Loan, the document or documents evidencing the commercial loan agreement or facility pursuant to which such Loan is made.

“Underlying Loan Documents” means, with respect to any Loan, the related Underlying Loan Agreement together with any agreements and instruments (including any Underlying Note) executed or delivered in connection therewith.

“Underlying Note” means the one or more promissory notes executed by an obligor to evidence a Loan.

1.2 Construction. In this Agreement unless the contrary intention appears:

- (a) any reference to this Agreement or another agreement or instrument refers to such agreement or instrument as the same may be amended, modified or otherwise rewritten from time to time;
- (b) a reference to a statute, ordinance, code or other law includes regulations and other instruments under it and consolidations, amendments, re-enactments or replacements of any of them;
- (c) any term defined in the singular form may be used in, and shall include, the plural with the same meaning, and vice versa;
- (d) a reference to a Person includes a reference to the Person’s executors, successors and permitted assigns;
- (e) an agreement, representation or warranty in favor of two or more Persons is for the benefit of them jointly and severally;
- (f) an agreement, representation or warranty on the part of two or more Persons binds them jointly and severally;
- (g) a reference to the term “including” means “including, without limitation,” and
- (h) a reference to any accounting term is to be interpreted in accordance with generally accepted principles and practices in the United States, consistently applied, unless otherwise instructed by the Company.

1.3 Headings. Headings are inserted for convenience and do not affect the interpretation of this Agreement.

2. **APPOINTMENT OF CUSTODIAN**

- 2.1 **Appointment and Acceptance.** The Company hereby appoints the Custodian as custodian of certain Securities and cash owned by the Company and the Subsidiaries (as applicable) and delivered to the Custodian by the Company from time to time during the period of this Agreement, on the terms and conditions set forth in this Agreement (which shall include any addendum hereto which is hereby incorporated herein and made a part of this Agreement), and the Custodian hereby accepts such appointment and agrees to perform the services and duties set forth in this Agreement with respect to it, subject to and in accordance with the provisions hereof. All Required Loan Documents and Securities in certificated form shall be maintained and held on behalf of the Company by the Custodian in its vaults or the vaults of a sub-custodian.
- 2.2 **Instructions.** The Company agrees that it shall from time to time provide, or cause to be provided, to the Custodian all necessary instructions and information, and shall respond promptly to all inquiries and requests of the Custodian, as may reasonably be necessary to enable the Custodian to perform its duties hereunder.
- 2.3 **Company Responsible For Directions.** The Company is solely responsible for directing the Custodian with respect to deposits to, withdrawals from and transfers to or from the Account. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the Custodian has no responsibility for the Company's compliance with the 1940 Act, any restrictions, covenants, limitations or obligations to which the Company may be subject or for which it may have obligations to third-parties in respect of the Account, and the Custodian shall have no liability for the application of any funds made at the direction of the Company. The Company shall be solely responsible for properly instructing all applicable payors to make all appropriate payments to the Custodian for deposit to the Account, and for properly instructing the Custodian with respect to the allocation or application of all such deposits.

3. **DUTIES OF CUSTODIAN**

- 3.1 **Segregation.** All Securities and non-cash property held by the Custodian, as applicable, for the account of the Company (other than Securities maintained in a Securities Depository or Securities System) shall be physically segregated from other Securities and non-cash property in the possession of the Custodian and shall be identified as subject to this Agreement.
- 3.2 **Securities Custody Account.** The Custodian shall open and maintain in its trust department a segregated trust account in the name of the Company, subject only to order of the Custodian, in which the Custodian shall enter and carry, subject to Section 3.3(b), all Securities (other than Loans) and other investment assets of the Company which are delivered to it in accordance with this Agreement. For avoidance of doubt, the Custodian shall not be required to credit or deposit Loans in the Securities Account but shall instead maintain a register (in book-entry form or in such other form as it shall deem necessary or desirable) of such Loans, containing such information as the Company and the Custodian may reasonably agree; provided that, with respect to such Loans, all Required Loan Documents shall be held in safekeeping by the Document Custodian, individually segregated from the securities and investments of any other Person and marked so as to clearly identify them as the property of the Company in a manner consistent with Rule 17f-1 under the 1940 Act and as set forth in this Agreement.

3.3 Delivery of Cash and Securities to Custodian.

- (a) The Company shall deliver, or cause to be delivered, to the Custodian certain of the Company's Securities, cash and other investment assets, including (a) payments of income, payments of principal and capital distributions received by the Company with respect to such Securities, cash or other assets owned by the Company at any time during the period of this Agreement, and (b) cash received by the Company for the issuance, at any time during such period, of securities or in connection with a borrowing by the Company, except as otherwise permitted by the 1940 Act. With respect to Loans, Required Loan Documents and other Underlying Loan Documents shall be delivered to the Custodian in its role as, and at the address identified for, the Document Custodian. With respect to assets other than Loans, such assets shall be delivered to the Custodian in its role as, and (where relevant) at the address identified for, the Securities Custodian. Except to the extent otherwise expressly provided herein, delivery of Securities to the Custodian shall be in Street Name or other good delivery form. The Custodian shall not be responsible for such Securities, cash or other assets until actually delivered to, and received by it. With respect to Securities (other than Loan Assets and assets in the nature of "general intangibles" (as hereinafter defined)) held by the Custodian in its capacity as a "securities intermediary" (as defined in Section 8-102 of the Uniform Commercial Code as in effect in the State of New York (the "UCC")), the Custodian shall be obligated to exercise due care in accordance with reasonable commercial standards in discharging its duties as a securities intermediary to obtain and maintain such Securities.
- (b) (i) In connection with its acquisition of a Loan or other delivery of a Security constituting a Loan, the Company shall deliver or cause to be delivered to the Custodian (in its roles as, and at the address identified for, the Custodian and Document Custodian) a properly completed Trade Confirmation containing such information in respect of such Loan as the Custodian may reasonably require in order to enable the Custodian to perform its duties hereunder in respect of such Loan on which the Custodian may conclusively rely without further inquiry or investigation, in such form and format as the Custodian reasonably may require, and shall deliver to the Document Custodian (in its role as, and at the address identified for, the Document Custodian) the Required Loan Documents, including the Loan Checklist.
- (ii) Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, delivery of Securities acquired by the Company (or, if applicable, a Subsidiary thereof) which constitute Noteless Loans or Participations or which are otherwise not evidenced by a "security" or "instrument" as defined in Section 8-102 and Section 9-102(a)(47) of the UCC), respectively, shall be made by delivery to the Document Custodian of (i) in the case of a Noteless Loan, a copy of the loan register with respect to such Noteless Loan evidencing registration of such Loan on the books and records of the applicable obligor or bank agent to the name of the Company or, if applicable, a Subsidiary thereof (or, in either case, its nominee) or a copy (which may be a facsimile copy) of an assignment agreement in favor of the Company (or, if applicable, a Subsidiary thereof) as assignee, and (ii) in the case of a Participation, a copy of the related participation agreement. Any duty on the part of the Custodian with respect to the custody of such Loans shall be limited to the exercise of reasonable care by the Custodian in the physical custody of any such documents delivered to it, and any related instrument, security, credit agreement, assignment agreement and/or other agreements or documents, if any (collectively, "Financing Documents"), that may be delivered to it. Nothing herein shall require the Custodian to credit to the Securities Account or to treat as a financial asset (within the meaning of Section 8-102(a)(9) of the UCC) any such Loan or other asset in the nature of a general intangible (as defined in Section 9-102(a)(42) of the UCC) or to "maintain" a sufficient quantity thereof.

(iii) The Custodian may assume the genuineness of any such Financing Document it may receive and the genuineness and due authority of any signatures appearing thereon, and shall be entitled to assume that each such Financing Document it may receive is what it purports to be. If an original “security” or “instrument” as defined in Section 8-102 and Section 9-102(a)(47) of the UCC, respectively, is or shall be or become available with respect to any Loan to be held by the Custodian under this Agreement, it shall be the sole responsibility of the Company to make or cause delivery thereof to the Document Custodian, and the Custodian shall not be under any obligation at any time to determine whether any such original security or instrument has been or is required to be issued or made available in respect of any Loan or to compel or cause delivery thereof to the Custodian.

(iv) Contemporaneously with the acquisition of any Loan, the Company shall (A) if requested by the Custodian, provide to the Custodian an amortization schedule of principal payments and a schedule of the interest payable date(s) identifying the amount and due dates of all scheduled principal and interest payments for such Loan; (B) take all actions necessary for the Company to acquire good title to such Loan; and (C) take all actions as may be necessary (including appropriate payment notices and instructions to bank agents or other applicable paying agents) to cause (x) all payments in respect of the Loan to be made to the Custodian and (y) all notices, solicitations and other communications in respect of such Loan to be directed to the Company. The Custodian shall have no liability for any delay or failure on the part of the Company to provide necessary information to the Custodian, or for any inaccuracy therein or incompleteness thereof, or for any delay or failure on the part of the Company to give such effective payment instruction to bank agents and other paying agents, in respect of the Loans. With respect to each such Loan, the Custodian shall be entitled to rely on any information and notices it may receive from time to time from the related bank agent, obligor or similar party with respect to the related Loan Asset, or from the Company, and shall be entitled to update its records (as it may deem necessary or appropriate) on the basis of such information or notices received, without any obligation on its part independently to verify, investigate or recalculate such information.

3.4 Release of Securities.

- (a) The Custodian shall release and ship for delivery, or direct its agents or sub-custodian to release and ship for delivery, as the case may be, Securities or Required Loan Documents (or other Underlying Loan Documents) of the Company held by the Custodian, its agents or its sub-custodian from time to time upon receipt of Proper Instructions (which shall, among other things, specify the Securities or Required Loan Documents (or other Underlying Loan Documents) to be released, with such delivery and other information as may be necessary to enable the Custodian to perform (including the delivery method)), which may be standing instructions (in form acceptable to the Custodian), in the following cases:
- (i) upon sale of such Securities by or on behalf of the Company, and such sale may, unless and except to the extent otherwise directed by Proper Instructions, be carried out by the Custodian:
 - (A) in accordance with the customary or established practices and procedures in the jurisdiction or market where the transactions occur, including delivery to the purchaser thereof or to a dealer therefor (or an agent of such purchaser or dealer) against expectation of receiving later payment; or
 - (B) in the case of a sale effected through a Securities System, in accordance with the rules governing the operations of the Securities System;
 - (ii) upon the receipt of payment in connection with any repurchase agreement related to such Securities;
 - (iii) to a depository agent in connection with tender or other similar offers for such Securities;
 - (iv) to the issuer thereof, or its agent, when such Securities are called, redeemed, retired or otherwise become payable (unless otherwise directed by Proper Instructions, the cash or other consideration is to be delivered to the Custodian, its agents or its sub-custodian);
 - (v) to an issuer thereof, or its agent, for transfer into the name of the Custodian or of any nominee of the Custodian or into the name of any of its agents or sub-custodian or their nominees, or for exchange for a different number of bonds, certificates or other evidence representing the same aggregate face amount or number of units;
 - (vi) to brokers, clearing banks or other clearing agents for examination in accordance with the Street Delivery Custom;

(vii) for exchange or conversion pursuant to any plan of merger, consolidation, recapitalization, reorganization or readjustment of the securities of the issuer of such Securities, or pursuant to any deposit agreement (unless otherwise directed by Proper Instructions, the new securities and cash, if any, are to be delivered to the Custodian, its agents or its sub-custodian);

(viii) in the case of warrants, rights or similar securities, the surrender thereof in the exercise of such warrants, rights or similar securities or the surrender of interim receipts or temporary securities for definitive securities (unless otherwise directed by Proper Instructions, the new securities and cash, if any, are to be delivered to the Custodian, its agents or its sub-custodian); and/or

(ix) for any other purpose, but only upon receipt of Proper Instructions and an officer's certificate signed by an officer of the Company (which officer shall not have been the Authorized Persons providing the Proper Instructions) stating (i) the specified securities to be delivered, (ii) the purpose for such delivery, (iii) that such purpose is a proper corporate purpose and (iv) naming the person or persons to whom delivery of such Securities shall be made, and attaching a certified copy of a resolution of the board of directors of the Company or an authorized committee thereof approving the delivery of such Proper Instructions.

3.5 Registration of Securities. Securities held by the Custodian, its agents or its sub-custodian (other than bearer securities, securities held in a Securities System or Securities that are Noteless Loans or Participations) shall be registered in the name of the Company or its nominee; or, at the option of the Custodian, in the name of the Custodian or in the name of any nominee of the Custodian, or in the name of its agents or its sub-custodian or their nominees; or, if directed by the Company by Proper Instruction, may be maintained in Street Name. The Custodian, its agents and its sub-custodian shall not be obligated to accept Securities on behalf of the Company under the terms of this Agreement unless such Securities are in Street Name or other good deliverable form.

3.6 Bank Accounts, and Management of Cash

(a) Proceeds and other cash received by the Custodian from time to time shall be deposited or credited to the respective Cash Account as designated by the Company. All amounts deposited or credited to the designated Cash Account shall be subject to clearance and receipt of final payment by the Custodian.

(b) Amounts held in the respective Cash Account from time to time may be invested in Eligible Investments pursuant to specific written Proper Instructions (which may be standing instructions) received by the Custodian from two Authorized Persons acting on behalf of the Company. Such investments shall be subject to availability and the Custodian's then applicable transaction charges (which shall be at the Company's expense). The Custodian shall have no liability for any loss incurred on any such investment. Absent receipt of such written instruction from the Company, the Custodian shall have no obligation to invest (or otherwise pay interest on) amounts on deposit in the respective Cash Accounts. In no instance will the Custodian have any obligation to provide investment advice to the Company. Any earnings from such investment of amounts held in the Cash Accounts from time to time (collectively, "Reinvestment Earnings") shall be redeposited in the respective Cash Accounts (and may be reinvested at the written direction of the Company).

- (c) In the event that the Company shall at any time request a withdrawal of amounts from any of the Cash Accounts, the Custodian shall be entitled to liquidate, and shall have no liability for any loss incurred as a result of the liquidation of, any investment of the funds credited to such Cash Account as needed to provide necessary liquidity.
- (d) The Company acknowledges that cash deposited or invested with any bank (including the bank acting as Custodian) may make a margin or generate banking income for which such bank shall not be required to account to the Company.
- (e) The Custodian shall be authorized to open such additional accounts as may be necessary or convenient for administration of its duties hereunder.

3.7 Foreign Exchange

- (a) Upon the receipt of Proper Instructions, the Custodian, its agents or its sub-custodian may (but shall not be obligated to) enter into all types of contracts for foreign exchange on behalf of the Company, upon terms acceptable to the Custodian and the Company (in each case at the Company's expense), including transactions entered into with the Custodian, its sub-custodian or any affiliates of the Custodian or the sub-custodian. The Custodian shall have no liability for any losses incurred in or resulting from the rates obtained in such foreign exchange transactions; and absent specific and acceptable Proper Instructions, the Custodian shall not be deemed to have any duty to carry out any foreign exchange on behalf of the Company. The Custodian shall be entitled at all times to comply with any legal or regulatory requirements applicable to currency or foreign exchange transactions.
- (b) The Company acknowledges that the Custodian, any sub-custodian or any affiliates of the Custodian or any sub-custodian, involved in any such foreign exchange transactions may make a margin or generate banking income from foreign exchange transactions entered into pursuant to this Section for which they shall not be required to account to the Company.

- 3.8 Collection of Income. The Custodian, its agents or its sub-custodian shall use reasonable efforts to collect on a timely basis all income and other payments with respect to the Securities held hereunder to which the Company shall be entitled, to the extent consistent with usual custom in the securities custodian business in the United States. Such efforts shall include collection of interest income, dividends and other payments with respect to registered domestic securities if, on the record date with respect to the date of payment by the issuer, the Security is registered in the name of the Custodian or its nominee (or in the name of its agent or sub-custodian, or their nominees); and interest income, dividends and other payments with respect to bearer domestic securities if, on the date of payment by the issuer, such Securities are held by the Custodian or its sub-custodian or agent; provided, however, that in the case of Securities held in Street Name, the Custodian shall use commercially reasonable efforts only to timely collect income. In no event shall the Custodian's agreement herein to collect income be construed to obligate the Custodian to commence, undertake or prosecute any legal proceedings.

3.9 Payment of Moneys.

- (a) Upon receipt of Proper Instructions, which may be standing instructions, the Custodian shall pay out from the respective Cash Account designated by the Company (or remit to its agents or its sub-custodian, and direct them to pay out) moneys of the Company on deposit therein in the following cases:
- (i) upon the purchase of Securities for the Company pursuant to such Proper Instruction; and such purchase may, unless and except to the extent otherwise directed by Proper Instructions, be carried out by the Custodian:
 - (A) in accordance with the customary or established practices and procedures in the jurisdiction or market where the transactions occur, including delivering money to the seller thereof or to a dealer therefor (or any agent for such seller or dealer) against expectation of receiving later delivery of such securities; or
 - (B) in the case of a purchase effected through a Securities System, in accordance with the rules governing the operation of such Securities System;
 - (ii) for the purchase or sale of foreign exchange or foreign exchange agreements for the account of the Company, including transactions executed with or through the Custodian, its agents or its sub-custodian, as contemplated by Section 3.8 above; and
 - (iii) for any other purpose directed by the Company, but only upon receipt of Proper Instructions specifying the amount of such payment, and naming the Person or Persons to whom such payment is to be made.
- (b) At any time or times, the Custodian shall be entitled to pay (i) itself from any of the Cash Accounts, whether or not in receipt of express direction or instruction from the Company, any amounts due and payable to it pursuant to Section 8 hereof, and (ii) as otherwise permitted by Section 7.5, 9.4 or Section 12.5 below; provided, however, that in each case, all such payments shall be accounted for to the Company.

- 3.10 Proxies. The Custodian will, with respect to the Securities held hereunder, use reasonable efforts to cause to be promptly executed by the registered holder of such Securities proxies received by the Custodian from its agents or its sub-custodian or from issuers of the Securities being held for the Company, without indication of the manner in which such proxies are to be voted, and upon receipt of Proper Instructions shall promptly deliver to the applicable issuer such proxies relating to such Securities. In the absence of such Proper Instructions, or in the event that such Proper Instructions are not received in a timely fashion, the Custodian shall be under no duty to act with regard to such proxies. Notwithstanding the above, neither Custodian nor any nominee of Custodian shall vote any of the Securities held hereunder by or for the account of the Company, except in accordance with Proper Instructions.
- 3.11 Communications Relating to Securities. The Custodian shall transmit promptly to the Company all written information (including proxies, proxy soliciting materials, notices, pendency of calls and maturities of Securities and expirations of rights in connection therewith) received by the Custodian, from its agents or its sub-custodian or from issuers of the Securities being held for the Company. The Custodian shall have no obligation or duty to exercise any right or power, or otherwise to preserve rights, in or under any Securities unless and except to the extent it has received timely Proper Instruction from the Company in accordance with the next sentence. The Custodian will not be liable for any untimely exercise of any right or power in connection with Securities at any time held by the Custodian, its agents or sub-custodian unless:
- (i) the Custodian has received Proper Instructions with regard to the exercise of any such right or power; and
 - (ii) the Custodian, or its agents or sub-custodian are in actual possession of such Securities,

in each case, at least three (3) Business Days prior to the date on which such right or power is to be exercised. It will be the responsibility of the Company to notify the Custodian of the Person to whom such communications must be forwarded under this Section.

- 3.12 Records. The Custodian shall create and maintain complete and accurate records relating to its activities under this Agreement with respect to the Securities, cash or other property held for the Company under this Agreement, as required by Section 31 of the 1940 Act, and Rules 31a-1 and 31a-2 thereunder. To the extent that the Custodian, in its sole opinion, is able to do so, the Custodian shall provide assistance to the Company (at the Company's reasonable request made from time to time) by providing sub-certifications regarding certain of its services performed hereunder to the Company in connection with the Company's certification requirements pursuant to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, as amended. All such records shall be the property of the Company and shall at all times during the regular business hours of the Custodian be open for inspection by duly authorized officers, employees or agents of the Company (including its independent public accountants) and employees and agents of the Securities and Exchange Commission, upon reasonable request and prior notice and at the Company's expense. The Custodian shall, at the Company's request, supply the Company with a tabulation of Securities owned by the Company and held by the Custodian and shall, when requested to do so by the Company and for such compensation as shall be agreed upon between the Company and the Custodian, include, to the extent applicable, the certificate numbers in such tabulations, to the extent such information is available to the Custodian.

3.13 Custody of Subsidiary Securities.

- (a) At the request of the Company, with respect to each Subsidiary identified to the Custodian by the Company, there shall be established at the Custodian a segregated trust account to which the Custodian shall deposit and hold any Subsidiary Securities (other than Loans) received by it pursuant to this Agreement, which account shall be designated the “[INSERT NAME OF SUBSIDIARY] Securities Account” (the “Subsidiary Securities Account”).
- (b) At the request of the Company, with respect to each Subsidiary identified to the Custodian by the Company, there shall be established at the Custodian a segregated trust account to which the Custodian shall deposit and hold any Proceeds received by it from time to time from or with respect to Subsidiary Securities or other Proceeds, which account shall be designated the “[INSERT NAME OF SUBSIDIARY] Cash Proceeds Account” (the “Subsidiary Cash Account”).
- (c) To the maximum extent possible, the provisions of this Agreement regarding Securities of the Company, the Securities Account and the Cash Accounts shall be applicable to any Subsidiary Securities, cash and other investment assets, Subsidiary Securities Account and Subsidiary Cash Account, respectively. The parties hereto agree that the Company shall notify the Custodian in writing as to the establishment of any Subsidiary as to which the Custodian is to serve as custodian pursuant to the terms of this Agreement; and identify in writing any accounts the Custodian shall be required to establish for such Subsidiary as herein provided.

- 3.14 Responsibility for Property Held by Sub-custodians. The Custodian’s responsibility with respect to the selection or appointment of a sub-custodian shall be limited to a duty to exercise reasonable care in the selection or retention of such sub-custodian in light of prevailing settlement and securities handling practices, procedures and controls in the relevant market. With respect to any costs, expenses, damages, liabilities, or claims (including attorneys’ and accountants’ fees) incurred as a result of the acts or the failure to act by any sub-custodian, the Custodian shall take reasonable action to recover such costs, expenses, damages, liabilities, or claims from such sub-custodian; provided that the Custodian’s sole liability in that regard shall be limited to amounts actually received by it from such sub-custodian (exclusive of related costs and expenses incurred by the Custodian).

4. **REPORTING**

- (a) If requested by the Company, the Custodian shall render to the Company a monthly report of (i) all deposits to and withdrawals from the Cash Accounts during the month, and the outstanding balance (as of the last day of the preceding monthly report and as of the last day of the subject month), (ii) an itemized statement of the Securities held pursuant to this Agreement as of the end of each month, all transactions in the Securities during the month, as well as a list of all Securities transactions that remain unsettled at that time, and (iii) such other matters as the parties may agree from time to time.
- (b) For each Business Day, the Custodian shall render to the Company a daily report of (i) all deposits to and withdrawals from the Cash Accounts for such Business Day and the outstanding balance as of the end of such Business Day, and (ii) a report of settled trades of Securities for such Business Day.
- (c) The Custodian shall have no duty or obligation to undertake any market valuation of the Securities under any circumstance.
- (d) The Custodian shall provide the Company, promptly upon request, with such reports as are reasonably available to it and as the Company may reasonably request from time to time, concerning (i) the internal accounting controls, including procedures for safeguarding securities, which are employed by the Custodian or any Foreign Sub-custodian appointed pursuant to Section 6.1 and (ii) the financial strength of the Custodian or any Foreign Sub-custodian appointed pursuant to Section 6.1.

5. **DEPOSIT IN U.S. SECURITIES SYSTEMS**

The Custodian may deposit and/or maintain Securities in a Securities System within the United States in accordance with applicable Federal Reserve Board and Securities and Exchange Commission rules and regulations, including Rule 17f-4 under the 1940 Act, and subject to the following provisions:

- (a) The Custodian may keep domestic Securities in a U.S. Securities System; provided that such Securities are represented in an account of the Custodian in the U.S. Securities System which shall not include any assets of the Custodian other than assets held by it as a fiduciary, custodian or otherwise for customers;
- (b) The records of the Custodian with respect to Securities which are maintained in a U.S. Securities System shall identify by book-entry those Securities belonging to the Company;
- (c) If requested by the Company, the Custodian shall provide to the Company copies of all notices received from the U.S. Securities System of transfers of Securities for the account of the Company; and

- (d) Anything to the contrary in this Agreement notwithstanding, the Custodian shall not be liable to the Company for any direct loss, damage, cost, expense, liability or claim to the Company resulting from use of any U.S. Securities System (other than to the extent resulting from the gross negligence, misfeasance or misconduct of the Custodian itself, or from failure of the Custodian to enforce effectively such rights as it may have against the U.S. Securities System).

6. **SECURITIES HELD OUTSIDE OF THE UNITED STATES**

- 6.1 **Appointment of Foreign Sub-custodian.** The Company hereby authorizes and instructs the Custodian in its sole discretion to employ one or more Foreign Sub-custodians to act as Eligible Securities Depositories or as sub-custodian to hold the Securities and other assets of the Company maintained outside the United States, subject to the Company's approval in accordance with this Section. If the Custodian wishes to appoint a Foreign Sub-custodian to hold property of the Company subject to this Agreement, it will so notify the Company and provide it with information reasonably necessary to determine any such new Foreign Sub-custodian's eligibility under Rule 17f-5 under the 1940 Act, including a copy of the proposed agreement with such Foreign Sub-custodian. The Company shall at the meeting of its board of directors next following receipt of such notice and information give a written approval or disapproval of the proposed action.
- 6.2 **Assets to be Held.** The Custodian shall limit the Securities and other assets maintained in the custody of the Foreign Sub-custodian to: (a) Foreign Securities and (b) cash and cash equivalents in such amounts as the Company (through Proper Instructions) may determine to be reasonably necessary to effect the Company's transactions in such investments.
- 6.3 **Omnibus Accounts.** The Custodian may hold Foreign Securities and related Proceeds with one or more Foreign Sub-custodians or Eligible Securities Depositories in each case in a single account with such Sub-custodian or Securities Depository that is identified as belonging to the Custodian for the benefit of its customers; provided however, that the records of the Custodian with respect to Securities and related Proceeds that are property of the Company maintained in such account(s) shall identify by book-entry those Securities and other property as belonging to the Company.
- 6.4 **Reports Concerning Foreign Sub-custodian.** The Custodian will supply to the Company, upon request from time to time, statements in respect of the Securities held by Foreign Sub-custodians or Eligible Securities Depositories, including an identification of the Foreign Sub-custodians and Eligible Securities Depositories having physical possession of the Foreign Securities.

- 6.5 Transactions in Foreign Custody Account. Notwithstanding any provision of this Agreement to the contrary, settlement and payment for Securities received by a Foreign Intermediary for the account of the Company may be effected in accordance with the customary established securities trading or securities processing practices and procedures in the jurisdiction or market in which the transaction occurs, including delivering securities to the purchaser thereof or to a dealer therefor (or an agent for such purchaser or dealer) against a receipt with the expectation of receiving later payment for such securities from such purchaser or dealer.
- 6.6 Foreign Sub-custodian. Each contract or agreement pursuant to which the Custodian employs a Foreign Sub-custodian shall include provisions that provide: (i) for indemnification or insurance arrangements (or any combination of the foregoing) such that the Company will be adequately protected against the risk of loss of assets held in accordance with such contract; (ii) that the Company's assets will not be subject to any right, charge, security interest, lien or claim of any kind in favor of the Sub-custodian or its creditors (except a claim of payment for their safe custody or administration) or, in the case of cash deposits, liens or rights in favor of creditors of the Sub-custodian arising under bankruptcy, insolvency, or similar laws; (iii) that beneficial ownership for the Company's assets will be freely transferable without the payment of money or value other than for safe custody or administration; (iv) that adequate records will be maintained identifying the assets as belonging to the Company or as being held by a third party for the benefit of the Company; (v) that the Company's independent public accountants will be given access to those records or confirmation of the contents of those records; and (vi) that the Company will receive periodic reports with respect to the safekeeping of the Company's assets, including notification of any transfer to or from a Company's account or a third party account containing assets held for the benefit of the Company. Such contract may contain, in lieu of any or all of the provisions specified above, such other provisions that the Custodian determines will provide, in their entirety, the same or a greater level of care and protection for Company assets as the specified provisions, in their entirety.
- 6.7 Custodian's Responsibility for Foreign Sub-custodian.
- (a) With respect to its responsibilities under this Section 6, the Custodian agrees to exercise reasonable care, prudence and diligence such as a person having responsibility for the safekeeping of property of the Company would exercise. The Custodian further agrees that the Foreign Securities will be subject to reasonable care, based on the standards applicable to the Custodian in the relevant market, if maintained with each Foreign Sub-custodian, after considering all factors relevant to the safekeeping of such assets, including: (i) the Foreign Sub-custodian's practices, procedures, and internal controls, including the physical protections available for certificated securities (if applicable), the method of keeping custodial records, and the security and data protection practices; (ii) whether the Foreign Sub-custodian has the requisite financial strength to provide reasonable care for Company assets; (iii) the Foreign Sub-custodian's general reputation and standing and, in the case of Eligible Securities Depository, the Eligible Securities Depository's operating history and number of participants; and (iv) whether the Company will have jurisdiction over and be able to enforce judgments against the Foreign Sub-custodian, such as by virtue of the existence of any offices of the Foreign Sub-custodian in the United States or the Sub-custodian's consent to service of process in the United States.

- (b) At the end of each calendar quarter, the Custodian shall provide written reports notifying the board of directors of the Company as to the placement of the Foreign Securities and cash of the Company with a particular Foreign Sub-custodian and of any material changes in the Company's foreign custody arrangements. The Custodian shall promptly take such steps as may be required to withdraw assets of the Company from any Foreign Sub-custodian that has ceased to meet the requirements of Rule 17f-5 under the 1940 Act.
- (c) The Custodian shall establish a system to monitor the appropriateness of maintaining the Company's assets with a particular Foreign Sub-custodian and the performance of the contract governing the Company's arrangements with such Foreign Sub-custodian.
- (d) The Custodian's responsibility with respect to the selection or appointment of a Foreign Sub-custodian shall be limited to a duty to exercise reasonable care in the selection or retention of such Foreign Intermediaries in light of prevailing settlement and securities handling practices, procedures and controls in the relevant market. With respect to any costs, expenses, damages, liabilities, or claims (including attorneys' and accountants' fees) incurred as a result of the acts or the failure to act by any Foreign Sub-custodian, the Custodian shall take reasonable action to recover such costs, expenses, damages, liabilities, or claims from such Foreign Sub-custodian; provided that the Custodian's sole liability in that regard shall be limited to amounts actually received by it from such Foreign Intermediaries (exclusive of related costs and expenses incurred by the Custodian). The Custodian shall have no responsibility for any act or omission (or the insolvency of) any Securities System (including an Eligible Securities Depository). In the event the Company incurs a loss due to the negligence, willful misconduct, or insolvency of a Securities System (including an Eligible Securities Depository), the Custodian shall make reasonable endeavors, in its discretion, to seek recovery from the Eligible Securities Depository.

7. **CERTAIN GENERAL TERMS**

- 7.1 **No Duty to Examine Underlying Instruments.** Nothing herein shall obligate the Custodian to review or examine the terms of any underlying instrument, certificate, credit agreement, indenture, loan agreement, promissory note, or other financing document evidencing or governing any Security to determine the validity, sufficiency, marketability or enforceability of any Security (and shall have no responsibility for the genuineness or completeness thereof), or otherwise.

- 7.2 Resolution of Discrepancies. In the event of any discrepancy between the information set forth in any report provided by the Custodian to the Company and any information contained in the books or records of the Company, the Company shall promptly notify the Custodian thereof and the parties shall cooperate to diligently resolve the discrepancy.
- 7.3 Improper Instructions. Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, the Custodian shall not be obligated to take any action (or forebear from taking any action), which it reasonably determines (at its sole option) to be contrary to the terms of this Agreement or applicable law. In no instance shall the Custodian be obligated to provide services on any day that is not a Business Day.
- 7.4 Proper Instructions
- (a) The Company will give a notice to the Custodian, in form acceptable to the Custodian, specifying the names and specimen signatures of persons authorized to give Proper Instructions (collectively, “Authorized Persons” and each is an “Authorized Person”), which notice shall be signed by any two Authorized Persons previously certified to the Custodian. The Custodian shall be entitled to rely upon the identity and authority of such persons until it receives written notice from two Authorized Persons of the Company to the contrary. The initial Authorized Persons are set forth on Schedule B attached hereto and made a part hereof (as such Schedule B may be modified from time to time by written notice from the Company to the Custodian); and the Company hereby represents and warrants that the true and accurate specimen signatures of such initial Authorized Persons are set forth on Schedule B.
- (b) The Custodian shall have no responsibility or liability to the Company (or any other person or entity), and shall be indemnified and held harmless by the Company, in the event that a subsequent written confirmation of an oral instruction fails to conform to the oral instructions received by the Custodian. The Custodian shall not have an obligation to act in accordance with purported instructions to the extent that they conflict with applicable law or regulations, local market practice or the Custodian’s operating policies and practices. The Custodian shall not be liable for any loss resulting from a delay while it obtains clarification of any Proper Instructions.
- 7.5 Actions Permitted Without Express Authority. The Custodian may, at its discretion, without express authority from the Company:
- (a) make payments to itself as described in or pursuant to Section 3.9(b), or to make payments to itself or others for minor expenses of handling securities or other similar items relating to its duties under this Agreement; provided all such payments shall be accounted for to the Company;
- (b) surrender Securities in temporary form for Securities in definitive form;
- (c) endorse for collection cheques, drafts and other negotiable instruments; and

(d) in general attend to all nondiscretionary details in connection with the sale, exchange, substitution, purchase, transfer and other dealings with the securities and property of the Company.

7.6 Evidence of Authority. The Custodian shall be protected in acting upon any instructions, notice, request, consent, certificate, instrument or paper reasonably believed by it to be genuine and to have been properly executed or otherwise given by or on behalf of the Company by Authorized Persons. The Custodian may receive and accept a certificate signed by any two Authorized Persons as conclusive evidence of:

(a) the authority of any person to act in accordance with such certificate; or

(b) any determination or action by the Company as described in such certificate,

and such certificate may be considered as in full force and effect until receipt by the Custodian of written notice to the contrary from two Authorized Persons of the Company.

7.7 Receipt of Communications. Any communication received by the Custodian on a day which is not a Business Day or after 4:30 p.m., Eastern time (or such other time as is agreed by the Company and the Custodian from time to time), on a Business Day will be deemed to have been received on the next Business Day (but in the case of communications so received after 4:30 p.m., Eastern time, on a Business Day the Custodian will use its best efforts to process such communications as soon as possible after receipt).

8. COMPENSATION OF CUSTODIAN

8.1 Fees. The Custodian shall be entitled to compensation for its services in accordance with the terms of that certain fee letter dated on or about February 12, 2015.

8.2 Expenses. The Company agrees to pay or reimburse to the Custodian upon its request from time to time all costs, disbursements, advances, and expenses (including reasonable fees and expenses of legal counsel) incurred, and any disbursements and advances made (including any Account overdraft resulting from any settlement or assumed settlement, provisional credit, chargeback, returned deposit item, reclaimed payment or claw-back, or the like), in connection with the preparation or execution of this Agreement or in connection with the transactions contemplated hereby or the administration of this Agreement or performance by the Custodian of its duties and services under this Agreement, from time to time (including costs and expenses of any action deemed necessary by the Custodian to collect any amounts owing to it under this Agreement).

9. **RESPONSIBILITY OF CUSTODIAN**

- 9.1 **General Duties.** The Custodian shall have no duties, obligations or responsibilities under this Agreement or with respect to the Securities or Proceeds except for such duties as are expressly and specifically set forth in this Agreement, and the duties and obligations of the Custodian shall be determined solely by the express provisions of this Agreement. No implied duties, obligations or responsibilities shall be read into this Agreement against, or on the part of, the Custodian.
- 9.2 **Instructions**
- (a) The Custodian shall be entitled to refrain from taking any action unless it has such instruction (in the form of Proper Instructions) from the Company as it reasonably deems necessary, and shall be entitled to require, upon notice to the Company, that Proper Instructions to it be in writing. The Custodian shall have no liability for any action (or forbearance from action) taken pursuant to the Proper Instruction of the Company.
- (b) Whenever the Custodian is entitled or required to receive or obtain any communications or information pursuant to or as contemplated by this Agreement, it shall be entitled to receive the same in writing, in form, content and medium reasonably acceptable to it and otherwise in accordance with any applicable terms of this Agreement; and whenever any report or other information is required to be produced or distributed by the Custodian it shall be in form, content and medium reasonably acceptable to it and the Company and otherwise in accordance with any applicable terms of this Agreement.
- 9.3 **General Standards of Care.** Notwithstanding any terms herein contained to the contrary, the acceptance by the Custodian of its appointment hereunder is expressly subject to the following terms, which shall govern and apply to each of the terms and provisions of this Agreement (whether or not so stated therein):
- (a) The Custodian may rely on (and shall be protected in acting or refraining from acting in reliance upon) any written notice, instruction, statement, certificate, request, waiver, consent, opinion, report, receipt or other paper or document furnished to it (including any of the foregoing provided to it by telecopier or electronic means), not only as to its due execution and validity, but also as to the truth and accuracy of any information therein contained, which it in good faith believes to be genuine and signed or presented by the proper person (which in the case of any instruction from or on behalf of the Company shall be any two Authorized Persons); and the Custodian shall be entitled to presume the genuineness and due authority of any signature appearing thereon. The Custodian shall not be bound to make any independent investigation into the facts or matters stated in any such notice, instruction, statement, certificate, request, waiver, consent, opinion, report, receipt or other paper or document; provided, however, that, if the form thereof is specifically prescribed by the terms of this Agreement, the Custodian shall examine the same to determine whether it substantially conforms on its face to such requirements hereof.

- (b) Neither the Custodian nor any of its directors, officers or employees shall be liable to anyone for any error of judgment, or for any act done or step taken or omitted to be taken by it (or any of its directors, officers or employees), or for any mistake of fact or law, or for anything which it may do or refrain from doing in connection herewith, unless such action or inaction constitutes gross negligence, willful misconduct or bad faith on its part and in breach of the terms of this Agreement. The Custodian shall not be liable for any action taken by it in good faith and reasonably believed by it to be within powers conferred upon it, or taken by it pursuant to any direction or instruction by which it is governed hereunder, or omitted to be taken by it by reason of the lack of direction or instruction required hereby for such action. Except as otherwise expressly provided herein, the Custodian shall not be under any obligation at any time to ascertain whether the Company is in compliance with the 1940 Act, the regulations thereunder, or the Company's investment objectives and policies then in effect.
- (c) In no event shall the Custodian be liable for any indirect, special or consequential damages (including lost profits) whether or not it has been advised of the likelihood of such damages.
- (d) The Custodian may consult with, and obtain advice from, legal counsel selected in good faith with respect to any question as to any of the provisions hereof or its duties hereunder, or any matter relating hereto, and the written opinion or advice of such counsel shall be full and complete authorization and protection in respect of any action taken, suffered or omitted by the Custodian in good faith in accordance with the opinion and directions of such counsel; the reasonable cost of such services shall be reimbursed pursuant to Section 8.2 above.
- (e) The Custodian shall not be deemed to have notice of any fact, claim or demand with respect hereto unless actually known by an officer working in its Corporate Trust Services group and charged with responsibility for administering this Agreement or unless (and then only to the extent received) in writing by the Custodian at the applicable address(es) as set forth in Section 15 and specifically referencing this Agreement.
- (f) No provision of this Agreement shall require the Custodian to expend or risk its own funds, or to take any action (or forbear from action) hereunder which might in its judgment involve any expense or any financial or other liability unless it shall be furnished with acceptable indemnification. Nothing herein shall obligate the Custodian to commence, prosecute or defend legal proceedings in any instance, whether on behalf of the Company or on its own behalf or otherwise, with respect to any matter arising hereunder, or relating to this Agreement or the services contemplated hereby.

- (g) The permissive right of the Custodian to take any action hereunder shall not be construed as duty.
- (h) The Custodian may act or exercise its duties or powers hereunder through agents (including for the avoidance of doubt, sub-custodians) or attorneys, and the Custodian shall not be liable or responsible for the actions or omissions of any such agent or attorney appointed and maintained with reasonable due care.
- (i) All indemnifications contained in this Agreement in favor of the Custodian shall survive the termination of this Agreement or earlier resignation of the Custodian.

9.4 Indemnification; Custodian's Lien.

- (a) The Company shall and does hereby indemnify and hold harmless each of the Custodian, and any Foreign Sub-custodian appointed pursuant to Section 6.1 above, for and from any and all costs and expenses (including reasonable attorney's fees and expenses), and any and all losses, damages, claims and liabilities, that may arise, be brought against or incurred by the Custodian, and any advances or disbursements made by the Custodian (including in respect of any Account overdraft, returned deposit item, chargeback, provisional credit, settlement or assumed settlement, reclaimed payment, claw-back or the like), as a result of, relating to, or arising out of this Agreement, or the administration or performance of the Custodian's duties hereunder, or the relationship between the Company (including, for the avoidance of doubt, any Subsidiary) and the Custodian created hereby, other than such liabilities, losses, damages, claims, costs and expenses as are directly caused by the Custodian's action or inaction constituting gross negligence or willful misconduct.
- (b) The Custodian shall have and is hereby granted a continuing lien upon and security interest in, and right of set-off against, the Account, and any funds (and investments in which such funds may be invested) held therein or credited thereto from time to time, whether now held or hereafter required, and all proceeds thereof, to secure the payment of any amounts that may be owing to the Custodian under or pursuant to the terms of this Agreement, whether now existing or hereafter arising.

- 9.5 Force Majeure. Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the Custodian shall be without liability to the Company for any damage or loss resulting from or caused by events or circumstances beyond the Custodian's reasonable control, including nationalization, expropriation, currency restrictions, the interruption, disruption or suspension of the normal procedures and practices of any securities market, power, mechanical, communications or other technological failures or interruptions, computer viruses or the like, fires, floods, earthquakes or other natural disasters, civil and military disturbance, acts of war or terrorism, riots, revolution, acts of God, work stoppages, strikes, national disasters of any kind, or other similar events or acts; errors by the Company (including any Authorized Person) in its instructions to the Custodian; or changes in applicable law, regulation or orders.

10. **SECURITY CODES**

If the Custodian issues to the Company security codes, passwords or test keys in order that it may verify that certain transmissions of information, including Proper Instructions, have been originated by the Company, the Company shall take all commercially reasonable steps to safeguard any security codes, passwords, test keys or other security devices that the Custodian shall make available.

11. **TAX LAW**

11.1 **Domestic Tax Law.** The Custodian shall have no responsibility or liability for any obligations now or hereafter imposed on the Company, or the Custodian as custodian of the Securities or the Proceeds, by the tax law of the United States or any state or political subdivision thereof. The Custodian shall be kept indemnified by and be without liability to the Company for such obligations including taxes (but excluding any income taxes assessable in respect of compensation paid to the Custodian pursuant to this Agreement), withholding, certification and reporting requirements, claims for exemption or refund, additions for late payment interest, penalties and other expenses (including legal expenses) that may be assessed against the Company, or the Custodian as custodian of the Securities or Proceeds.

11.2 **Foreign Tax Law.** It shall be the responsibility of the Company to notify the Custodian of the obligations imposed on the Company, or the Custodian as custodian of any Foreign Securities or related Proceeds, by the tax law of foreign (i.e., non-U.S.) jurisdictions, including responsibility for withholding and other taxes, assessments or other government charges, certifications and government reporting. The sole responsibility of the Custodian with regard to such tax law shall be to use reasonable efforts to cooperate with the Company with respect to any claims for exemption or refund under the tax law of the jurisdictions for which the Company has provided such information.

12. **EFFECTIVE PERIOD, TERMINATION**

12.1 **Effective Date.** This Agreement shall become effective as of its due execution and delivery by each of the parties. This Agreement shall continue in full force and effect until terminated as hereinafter provided. This Agreement may be terminated by the Custodian or the Company pursuant to Section 12.2.

12.2 **Termination.** This Agreement shall terminate upon the earliest of (a) occurrence of the effective date of termination specified in any written notice of termination given by either party to the other not later than sixty (60) days prior to the effective date of termination specified therein, (b) such other date of termination as may be mutually agreed upon by the parties in writing.

- 12.3 Resignation. The Custodian may at any time resign under this Agreement by giving not less than sixty (60) days advance written notice thereof to the Company. The Company may at any time remove the Custodian under this Agreement by giving not less than sixty (60) days advance written notice thereof to the Custodian.
- 12.4 Successor. Prior to the effective date of termination of this Agreement, or the effective date of the resignation or removal of the Custodian, as the case may be, the Company shall give Proper Instruction to the Custodian designating a successor Custodian, if applicable.
- 12.5 Payment of Fees, etc. Upon termination of this Agreement or resignation or removal of the Custodian, the Company shall pay to the Custodian such compensation, and shall likewise reimburse the Custodian for its costs, expenses and disbursements, as may be due as of the date of such termination or resignation (or removal, as the case may be). All indemnifications in favor of the Custodian under this Agreement shall survive the termination of this Agreement, or any resignation or removal of the Custodian.
- 12.6 Final Report. In the event of any resignation or removal of the Custodian, the Custodian shall provide to the Company a complete final report or data file transfer of any Confidential Information as of the date of such resignation or removal.

13. **REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTIES**

- 13.1 Representations of the Company. The Company represents and warrants to the Custodian that:
- (a) it has the power and authority to enter into and perform its obligations under this Agreement, and it has duly authorized, executed and delivered this Agreement so as to constitute its valid and binding obligation; and
 - (b) in giving any instructions which purport to be “Proper Instructions” under this Agreement, the Company will act in accordance with the provisions of its certificate of incorporation and bylaws and any applicable laws and regulations.
- 13.2 Representations of the Custodian. The Custodian hereby represents and warrants to the Company that:
- (a) it is qualified to act as a custodian pursuant to Sections 17(f) and 26(a)(1) of the 1940 Act;
 - (b) it has the power and authority to enter into and perform its obligations under this Agreement;

- (c) it has duly authorized, executed and delivered this Agreement so as to constitute its valid and binding obligations; and
- (d) it maintains business continuity policies and standards that include data file backup and recovery procedures that comply with all applicable regulatory requirements.

14. **PARTIES IN INTEREST; NO THIRD PARTY BENEFIT**

This Agreement is not intended for, and shall not be construed to be intended for, the benefit of any third parties and may not be relied upon or enforced by any third parties (other than successors and permitted assigns pursuant to Section 19).

15. **NOTICES**

Any Proper Instructions (to the extent given by hand, mail, courier, electronic mail or telecopier) shall be given to the following address (or such other address as either party may designate by written notice to the other party), and otherwise any notices, approvals and other communications hereunder shall be sufficient if made in writing and given to the parties at the following address (or such other address as either of them may subsequently designate by notice to the other), given by (i) hand, (ii) certified or registered mail, postage prepaid, (iii) recognized courier or delivery service, or (iv) confirmed telecopier or telex, or by electronic mail:

- (a) if to the Company or any Subsidiary, to

Princeton Capital Corporation
One Riverway, Suite 2020
Houston, TX 77056
Attention: Gregory Cannella
Email: gcannella@cappoint.com

Copy to (which copy shall not constitute notice hereunder):

Reed Smith LLP
811 Main Street, Suite 1700
Houston, Texas 77002
Attn: Bryan K. Brown
Facsimile: (713) 469-3855
E-mail: bkbrown@reedsmith.com

- (b) if to the Custodian (other than in its role as Document Custodian), to

U.S. Bank Global Corporate Trust Services
190 S. LaSalle Street, 8th Floor
Chicago, IL 60603
Ref: Princeton Capital Corporation
Attention: Lou Maruchau
Email: louis.maruchau@usbank.com and
USBank_Princeton_Cap_Corp@usbank.com

- (c) if to the Custodian solely in its role as Document Custodian, to

U.S. Bank National Association
1133 Rankin Street, Ste 100
Saint Paul, MN 55116
Mail Code:
Ref: Princeton Capital Corporation
Attention: Lucy Yang
Phone: 651-695-5951
Email: lucy.yang@usbank.com

16. **CHOICE OF LAW AND JURISDICTION**

This Agreement shall be construed, and the provisions thereof interpreted under and in accordance with and governed by the laws of the State of New York for all purposes (without regard to its choice of law provisions); except to the extent such laws are inconsistent with federal securities laws, including the 1940 Act, in which case such federal securities laws shall govern.

17. **ENTIRE AGREEMENT; COUNTERPARTS**

- 17.1 **Complete Agreement.** This Agreement constitutes the complete and exclusive agreement of the parties with regard to the matters addressed herein and supersedes and terminates, as of the date hereof, all prior agreements or understandings, oral or written, between the parties to this Agreement relating to such matters.
- 17.2 **Counterparts.** This Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts and all counterparts taken together shall constitute one and the same instrument.
- 17.3 **Facsimile Signatures.** The exchange of copies of this Agreement and of signature pages by facsimile transmission or pdf shall constitute effective execution and delivery of this Agreement as to the parties and may be used in lieu of the original Agreement for all purposes. Signatures of the parties transmitted by facsimile or pdf shall be deemed to be their original signatures for all purposes.

18. **AMENDMENT; WAIVER**

- 18.1 **Amendment.** This Agreement may not be amended except by an express written instrument duly executed by each of the Company and the Custodian.

18.2 Waiver. In no instance shall any delay or failure to act be deemed to be or effective as a waiver of any right, power or term hereunder, unless and except to the extent such waiver is set forth in an express written instrument signed by the party against whom it is to be charged.

19. **SUCCESSOR AND ASSIGNS**

19.1 Successors Bound. The covenants and agreements set forth herein shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of each of the parties and their respective successors and permitted assigns. Neither party shall be permitted to assign their rights under this Agreement without the written consent of the other party; provided, however, that the foregoing shall not limit the ability of the Custodian to delegate certain duties or services to or perform them through agents or attorneys appointed with due care as expressly provided in this Agreement.

19.2 Merger and Consolidation. Any corporation or association into which the Custodian may be merged or converted or with which it may be consolidated, or any corporation or association resulting from any merger, conversion or consolidation to which the Custodian shall be a party, or any corporation or association to which the Custodian transfers all or substantially all of its corporate trust business, shall be the successor of the Custodian hereunder, and shall succeed to all of the rights, powers and duties of the Custodian hereunder, without the execution or filing of any paper or any further act on the part of any of the parties hereto.

20. **SEVERABILITY**

The terms of this Agreement are hereby declared to be severable, such that if any term hereof is determined to be invalid or unenforceable, such determination shall not affect the remaining terms.

21. **REQUEST FOR INSTRUCTIONS**

If, in performing its duties under this Agreement, the Custodian is required to decide between alternative courses of action, the Custodian may (but shall not be obliged to) request written instructions from the Company as to the course of action desired by it. If the Custodian does not receive such instructions within two (2) Business Days after it has requested them, the Custodian may, but shall be under no duty to, take or refrain from taking any such courses of action. The Custodian shall act in accordance with instructions received from the Company in response to such request after such two-Business Day period except to the extent it has already taken, or committed itself to take, action inconsistent with such instructions.

22. **OTHER BUSINESS**

Nothing herein shall prevent the Custodian or any of its affiliates from engaging in other business, or from entering into any other transaction or financial or other relationship with, or receiving fees from or from rendering services of any kind to the Company or any other Person. Nothing contained in this Agreement shall constitute the Company and/or the Custodian (and/or any other Person) as members of any partnership, joint venture, association, syndicate, unincorporated business or similar assignment as a result of or by virtue of the engagement or relationship established by this Agreement.

23. **REPRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS**

This Agreement and all schedules, exhibits, attachments and amendment hereto may be reproduced by any photographic, photostatic, microfilm, micro-card, miniature photographic or other similar process. The parties hereto each agree that any such reproduction shall be admissible in evidence as the original itself in any judicial or administrative proceeding, whether or not the original is in existence and whether or not such reproduction was made by a party in the regular course of business, and that any enlargement, facsimile or further production shall likewise be admissible in evidence.

24. **MISCELLANEOUS**

The Company acknowledges receipt of the following notice:

“IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT PROCEDURES FOR OPENING A NEW ACCOUNT.

To help the government fight the funding of terrorism and money laundering activities, Federal law requires all financial institutions to obtain, verify and record information that identifies each person who opens an account. For a non-individual person such as a business entity, a charity, a trust or other legal entity the Custodian will ask for documentation to verify its formation and existence as a legal entity. The Custodian may also ask to see financial statements, licenses, identification and authorization documents from individuals claiming authority to represent the entity or other relevant documentation.”

[REMAINDER OF PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, each of the parties has caused this Agreement to be executed and delivered by a duly authorized officer, intending the same to take effect as of the date first written above.

Witness:

/s/ Keith W. Smith

Name: Keith W. Smith

Title: Managing Director

Witness:

/s/ Jared Hansen

Name: Jared Hansen

Title: Officer

PRINCETON CAPITAL CORPORATION

By: /s/ Gregory J. Cannella

Name: Gregory J. Cannella

Title: Chief Financial Officer

U.S. BANK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

By: /s/ Louis Maruchau

Name: Louis Maruchau

Title: Vice President

[Signature Page to Custody Agreement]

ADMINISTRATION AGREEMENT

This ADMINISTRATION AGREEMENT (this "Agreement") made as of March 13, 2015 by and between Princeton Capital Corporation, a Maryland Company (the "Corporation"), and PCC Administrator, LLC, a Delaware limited liability corporation (the "Administrator").

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, the Corporation is a closed-end investment company that has elected to be treated as a business development company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act");

WHEREAS, the Corporation desires to retain the Administrator to provide administrative services to the Corporation in the manner and on the terms hereinafter set forth; and

WHEREAS, the Administrator is willing to provide administrative services to the Corporation on the terms and conditions hereafter set forth.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the premises and the covenants hereinafter contained and for other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and adequacy of which is hereby acknowledged, the Corporation and the Administrator hereby agree as follows:

1. Duties of the Administrator.

(a) Employment of Administrator. The Corporation hereby employs the Administrator to act as administrator of the Corporation, and to furnish, or arrange for others to furnish, the administrative services, personnel and facilities described below, subject to review by and the overall control of the Board of Directors of the Corporation (the "Board"), for the period and on the terms and conditions set forth in this Agreement. The Administrator hereby accepts such employment and agrees during such period to render, or arrange for the rendering of, such services and to assume the obligations herein set forth subject to the reimbursement of costs and expenses as provided for below. The Administrator and any such other persons providing services arranged for by the Administrator shall for all purposes herein be deemed to be independent contractors and shall, unless otherwise expressly provided or authorized herein, have no authority to act for or represent the Corporation in any way or otherwise be deemed agents of the Corporation.

(b) Services. The Administrator shall perform (or oversee, or arrange for, the performance of) the administrative services necessary for the operation of the Corporation. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the Administrator shall provide the Corporation with office facilities, equipment, clerical, bookkeeping and record keeping services at such office facilities and such other services as the Administrator, subject to review by the Board, shall from time to time determine to be necessary or useful to perform its obligations under this Agreement. The Administrator shall also, on behalf of the Corporation, arrange for the services of, and oversee, custodians, depositories, transfer agents, dividend disbursing agents, other stockholder servicing agents, accountants, attorneys, underwriters, brokers and dealers, corporate fiduciaries, insurers, banks and such other persons in any such other capacity deemed to be necessary or desirable. The Administrator shall make reports to the Board of its performance of obligations hereunder and furnish advice and recommendations with respect to such other aspects of the business and affairs of the Corporation as it shall determine to be desirable; *provided* that nothing herein shall be construed to require the Administrator to, and the Administrator shall not, in its capacity as Administrator, provide any advice or recommendation relating to the securities and other assets that the Corporation should purchase, retain or sell or any other investment advisory services to the Corporation. The Administrator shall be responsible for the financial and other records that the Corporation is required to maintain and shall prepare all reports and other materials required to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) or any other regulatory authority, including, but not limited to, current reports on Form 8-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, annual reports on Form 10-K and proxy or information statements to stockholders. At the Corporation’s request, the Administrator will provide on the Corporation’s behalf significant managerial assistance to those portfolio companies to which the Corporation is required to offer such assistance. In addition, the Administrator will assist the Corporation in determining and publishing the Corporation’s net asset value, overseeing the preparation and filing of the Corporation’s tax returns, and the printing and dissemination of reports to stockholders of the Corporation, and generally overseeing the payment of the Corporation’s expenses and the performance of administrative and professional services rendered to the Corporation by others.

2 . Records. The Administrator agrees to maintain and keep all books, accounts and other records of the Corporation that relate to activities performed by the Administrator hereunder and, if required by any applicable statutes, rules and regulations, including without limitation, the 1940 Act, will maintain and keep such books, accounts and records in accordance with such statutes, rules and regulations. In compliance with the requirements of Rule 31a-3 under the 1940 Act, the Administrator agrees that all records that it maintains for the Corporation shall at all times remain the property of the Corporation, shall be readily accessible during normal business hours, and shall be promptly surrendered upon the termination of this Agreement or otherwise on written request. The Administrator further agrees that all records which it maintains for the Corporation pursuant to Rule 31a-1 under the 1940 Act will be preserved for the periods prescribed by Rule 31a-2 under the 1940 Act unless any such records are earlier surrendered as provided above. Records shall be surrendered in usable machine-readable form. The Administrator shall have the right to retain copies of such records subject to observance of its confidentiality obligations under this Agreement. The Administrator may engage one or more third parties to perform all or a portion of the foregoing services.

3 . Confidentiality. The parties hereto agree that each shall treat confidentially all information provided by each party to the other regarding its business and operations. All confidential information provided by a party hereto, including nonpublic personal information of natural persons pursuant to Regulation S-P of the SEC, shall be used by the other party hereto solely for the purpose of rendering services pursuant to this Agreement and, except as may be required in carrying out this Agreement, shall not be disclosed to any third party without the prior consent of such providing party. The foregoing shall not be applicable to any information that is publicly available when provided or thereafter becomes publicly available other than through a breach of this Agreement, or that is required to be disclosed by any regulatory authority, any authority or legal counsel of the parties hereto, by judicial or administrative process or otherwise by applicable law or regulation.

4. Compensation; Allocation of Costs and Expenses.

(a) In full consideration of the provision of the services of the Administrator, the Corporation shall reimburse the Administrator for the costs and expenses incurred by the Administrator in performing its obligations and providing personnel and facilities hereunder, including the costs and expenses charged by any sub-administrator that may be retained by the Administrator to provide services to the Corporation or on the Administrator's behalf.

(b) The Corporation will bear all costs and expenses that are incurred in its operation and transactions and not specifically assumed by the Advisory Corporation's investment advisor (the "Adviser"), pursuant to that certain Investment Agreement, dated as of March 13, 2015, by and between the Corporation and the Adviser. Costs and expenses to be borne by the Corporation include, but are not limited to, those relating to: the Corporation's organization; calculating the Corporation's net asset value (including the cost and expenses of any independent valuation firms); expenses, including travel expense, incurred by the Adviser or payable to third parties performing due diligence on prospective portfolio companies, monitoring the Corporation's investments and, if necessary, enforcing its rights; interest payable on debt, if any, incurred to finance the Corporation's investments; offerings of the Corporation's common stock and other securities, if any; investment advisory and management fees; distributions on the Corporation's shares; administration fees payable under this Agreement; the allocated costs incurred by the Administrator in providing managerial assistance to those portfolio companies that request it; amounts payable to third parties relating to, or associated with, making investments; transfer agent and custodial fees; registration fees; listing fees; taxes; independent director fees and expenses; preparing and filing reports or other documents with the SEC; preparation of any reports, proxy statements or other notices to our stockholders, including printing costs; the Corporation's fidelity bond; directors and officers/errors and omissions liability insurance, and any other insurance premiums; indemnification payments; expenses relating to the development and maintenance of the Corporation's website; direct costs and expenses of administration, including audit and legal costs; and all other expenses reasonably incurred by the Corporation or the Administrator in connection with administering the Corporation's business, such as the allocable portion of overhead under this Agreement, including rent and the allocable portion of the cost of the Corporation's chief financial officer and chief compliance officer and their respective staffs.

5 . Limitation of Liability of the Administrator; Indemnification. The Administrator, its affiliates and their respective directors, officers, managers, partners, agents, employees, controlling persons, members, and any other person or entity affiliated with any of them shall not be liable to the Corporation for any action taken or omitted to be taken by the Administrator in connection with the performance of any of its duties or obligations under this Agreement or otherwise as administrator for the Corporation, and the Corporation shall indemnify, defend and protect the Administrator (and its officers, managers, partners, agents, employees, controlling persons, members, and any other person or entity affiliated with the Administrator (collectively, the "Indemnified Parties"), and hold them harmless from and against all damages, liabilities, costs and expenses (including reasonable attorneys' fees and amounts reasonably paid in settlement) incurred by the Indemnified Parties in or by reason of any pending, threatened or completed action, suit, investigation or other proceeding (including an action or suit by or in the right of the Corporation or its security holders) arising out of or otherwise based upon the performance of any of the Administrator's duties or obligations under this Agreement or otherwise as administrator for the Corporation. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence of this Paragraph 5 to the contrary, nothing contained herein shall protect or be deemed to protect the Indemnified Parties against or entitle or be deemed to entitle the Indemnified Parties to indemnification in respect of, any liability to the Corporation or its security holders to which the Indemnified Parties would otherwise be subject by reason of criminal conduct, willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence in the performance of the Administrator's duties or by reason of the reckless disregard of the Administrator's duties and obligations under this Agreement (to the extent applicable, as the same shall be determined in accordance with the 1940 Act and any interpretations or guidance by the SEC or its staff thereunder).

6 . Activities of the Administrator. The services of the Administrator to the Corporation are not to be deemed to be exclusive, and the Administrator and each other person providing services as arranged by the Administrator is free to render services to others. It is understood that directors, officers, employees and stockholders of the Corporation are or may become interested in the Administrator and its affiliates, as directors, officers, members, managers, employees, partners, stockholders or otherwise, and that the Administrator and directors, officers, members, managers, employees, partners and stockholders of the Administrator and its affiliates are or may become similarly interested in the Corporation as officers, directors, stockholders or otherwise.

7. Duration and Termination of this Agreement.

(a) This Agreement shall continue in effect for two years from the date hereof and thereafter continue automatically for successive annual periods, but only so long as such continuance is specifically approved at least annually by (i) the Board of Directors of the Corporation and (ii) a majority of those members of the Corporation's Board of Directors who are not parties to this Agreement or "interested persons" (as defined by Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act) of any such party.

(b) This Agreement may be terminated at any time, without the payment of any penalty, by vote of the Corporation's Board of Directors, or by the Administrator, upon 60 days' written notice to the other party.

(c) This Agreement may not be assigned by a party without the consent of the other party. The provisions of Section 5 of this Agreement shall remain in full force and effect, and the Administrator shall remain entitled to the benefits thereof, notwithstanding any termination of this Agreement.

8. Amendments of this Agreement. This Agreement may be amended pursuant to a written instrument by mutual consent of the parties hereto.

9 . Entire Agreement; Governing Law. This Agreement contains the entire agreement of the parties and supersedes all prior agreements, understandings and arrangements with respect to the subject matter hereof. This Agreement shall be construed in accordance with the laws of the State of Texas and the applicable provisions of the 1940 Act, if any. In such case, to the extent the applicable laws of the State of Texas, or any of the provisions herein, conflict with the provisions of the 1940 Act, the latter shall control.

10. Notices. All notices, requests, claims, demands and other communications hereunder shall be in writing and shall be given or made (and shall be deemed to have been duly given or made upon receipt) by delivery in person, by overnight courier service (with signature required), by facsimile, or by registered or certified mail (postage prepaid, return receipt requested) to the respective parties at their respective principal executive office addresses.

11. Miscellaneous. The captions in this Agreement are included for convenience of reference only and in no way define or delimit any of the provisions hereof or otherwise affect their construction or effect. If any provision of this Agreement shall be held or made invalid by a court decision, statute, rule or otherwise, the remainder of this Agreement shall not be affected thereby. This Agreement shall be binding on, and shall inure to the benefit of the parties hereto and their respective successors.

12. Counterparts. This Agreement may be executed in counterparts by the parties hereto, each of which shall constitute an original counterpart, and all of which, together, shall constitute one Agreement.

[REMAINDER OF PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed and delivered this Agreement as of the date first above written.

PRINCETON CAPITAL CORPORATION

By: /s/ Munish Sood
Name: Munish Sood
Title: Chief Executive Officer

PCC ADMINISTRATOR, LLC

By: /s/ Alfred Jackson
Name: Alfred Jackson
Title:

SIGNATURE PAGE TO ADMINISTRATION AGREEMENT

**DIVIDEND REINVESTMENT PLAN
OF
PRINCETON CAPITAL CORPORATION**

Princeton Capital Corporation, a Maryland corporation (the "Company"), hereby adopts the following plan (the "Plan") with respect to dividends and distributions (collectively, "Cash Distributions") declared by its Board of Directors (the "Board of Directors") on shares of its common stock (the "Common Stock").

1. Unless a stockholder specifically elects to receive cash as set forth below, all Cash Distributions hereafter declared by the Board of Directors will be payable in shares of the Common Stock of the Company, and no action will be required on such stockholder's part to receive a Cash Distribution in Common Stock.
2. Such Cash Distributions will be payable on such date or dates as may be fixed from time to time by the Board of Directors to stockholders of record at the close of business on the record date(s) established by the Board of Directors for the Cash Distribution involved.
3. The Company intends to use primarily newly issued shares of its Common Stock to implement the Plan, whether shares of its Common Stock are trading at a premium or at a discount to net asset value per share of the Common Stock. However, the Company reserves the right to instruct American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, LLC, the plan administrator (the "Plan Administrator"), to purchase shares of its Common Stock in the open market in connection with its obligations under the Plan. Such purchase will be effected through a broker-dealer selected by the Plan Administrator. The broker-dealer selected by the Plan Administrator is acting as a dealer and not in a fiduciary, agency or similar capacity (regardless of any relationship between the Plan Administrator and the fund) and may be an affiliate of the Plan Administrator. The broker-dealer may charge brokerage commissions, fees and transaction costs for such trading services ("Transaction Processing Fees"), which Transaction Processing Fees are in addition to and not in lieu of any compensation the Plan Administrator receives as Plan Administrator.

In the case that newly issued shares of Common Stock are used to implement the Plan, the number of shares of Common Stock to be delivered to a stockholder shall be determined by dividing the total dollar amount of the Cash Distribution payable to such stockholder by 95% of the market price per share of the Common Stock at the close of trading on the date fixed by the Board of Directors for purposes thereof. The market price per share of the Common Stock on that date will be the closing price for the shares of Common Stock on the NASDAQ Capital Market or, if no sale is reported for such day, at the average of the electronically-reported bid and asked prices of the shares of Common Stock. The Company reserves the right to purchase shares of Common Stock in the open market in connection with its implementation of the Plan.

Shares of Common Stock purchased in open market transactions by the Plan Administrator will be allocated to a stockholder based upon the average purchase price, excluding any brokerage charges or other charges, of all shares of Common Stock purchased with respect to the Cash Distribution.

4. A stockholder may, however, elect to receive his, her or its Cash Distributions in cash. To exercise this option, such stockholder will notify the Plan Administrator in writing so that such notice is received by the Plan Administrator no later than five (5) days prior to the record date fixed by the Board of Directors for the Cash Distribution involved. Such election will remain in effect until the Participant (as defined below) notifies the Plan Administrator in writing of such Participant's withdrawal of elections, which notice will be delivered to the Plan Administrator no later than five (5) days prior to the record date fixed by the Board of Directors for the Cash Distribution involved. Persons who hold their shares of Common Stock through a broker or other nominee and who wish to elect to receive any Cash Distribution in cash must contact their broker or nominee.
5. The Plan Administrator will set up an account for shares of Common Stock acquired pursuant to the Plan for each stockholder (each a "Participant"). The Plan Administrator may hold each Participant's shares, together with the shares of other Participants, in non-certificated form in the Plan Administrator's name or that of its nominee. In the case of shareholders such as banks, brokers or nominees that hold Common Stock for others who are the beneficial owners, the Plan Administrator will administer the Plan on the basis of the number of shares of Common Stock certified from time to time by the record shareholder and held for the account of beneficial owners who participate in the Plan. Upon request by a Participant, received in writing no later than five (5) days prior to the payment date, the Plan Administrator will, promptly following the Cash Distribution, instead of crediting shares to and/or carrying shares in a Participant's account, issue, without charge to the Participant, a certificate registered in the Participant's name for the number of whole shares of Common Stock payable to the Participant and a check for any fractional interest.
6. The Plan Administrator will confirm to each Participant each acquisition made pursuant to the Plan as soon as practicable but not later than ten (10) business days after the date thereof. Although each Participant may from time to time have an undivided fractional interest (computed to three decimal places) in a share of Common Stock of the Company, no certificates for a fractional share will be issued. However, Cash Distributions on fractional shares will be credited to each Participant's account. In the event of termination of a Participant's account under the Plan, the Plan Administrator will adjust for any such undivided fractional interest in cash at the market price per share of the Common Stock at the time of termination.
7. In the event that the Company makes available to its stockholders rights or warrants to purchase additional shares or other securities, the shares of Common Stock held by the Plan Administrator for each Participant under the Plan will be added to any other shares of Common Stock held by the Participant (in bookentry or certificated form) in calculating the number of rights or warrants to be issued to the Participant.
8. The Plan Administrator's service fee, if any, and expenses for administering the Plan will be paid for by the Company.

9. Each Participant may terminate his, her or its account under the Plan by so notifying the Plan Administrator in writing or by telephone. Such termination will be effective immediately if the Participant's notice is received by the Plan Administrator not less than five (5) days prior to the record date fixed by the Board of Directors for the Cash Distribution; otherwise such termination will be effective only with respect to any subsequent Cash Distribution. The Plan may be terminated by the Company upon notice in writing mailed to each Participant at least 30 days prior to any record date for the payment of any Cash Distribution by the Company. Persons who hold their shares of Common Stock through a broker or other nominee and who wish to terminate his or her account under the Plan may do so by notifying their broker or nominee. If a Participant elects by his, her or its written notice to the Plan Administrator in advance of termination to have the Plan Administrator sell part or all of his, her or its shares and remit the proceeds to the Participant, the Plan Administrator is authorized to deduct a \$15 transaction fee plus a \$0.10 per share sold commission from the proceeds.
10. These terms and conditions may be amended or supplemented by the Company at any time but, except when necessary or appropriate to comply with applicable law or the rules or policies of the Securities and Exchange Commission or any other regulatory authority, only by mailing to each Participant appropriate written notice at least 30 days prior to the effective date thereof. The amendment or supplement will be deemed to be accepted by each Participant unless, prior to the effective date thereof, the Plan Administrator receives written notice of the termination of his, her or its account under the Plan. Any such amendment may include an appointment by the Plan Administrator in its place and stead of a successor agent under these terms and conditions, with full power and authority to perform all or any of the acts to be performed by the Plan Administrator under these terms and conditions. Upon any such appointment of any agent for the purpose of receiving dividends and distributions, the Company will be authorized to pay to such successor agent, for each Participant's account, all dividends and distributions payable on shares of the Company held in the Participant's name or under the Plan for retention or application by such successor agent as provided in these terms and conditions.
11. The Plan Administrator will at all times act in good faith and use its best efforts to ensure its full and timely performance of all services to be performed by it under this Plan and to comply with applicable law, but assumes no responsibility and will not be liable for loss or damage due to errors unless such error is caused by the Plan Administrator's negligence, bad faith, or willful misconduct or that of its employees or agents.
12. These terms and conditions will be governed by the laws of the State of New York.

LICENSE AGREEMENT

This LICENSE AGREEMENT (this “Agreement”) is made and effective as of March 13, 2015 (the “Effective Date”) by and between Princeton Investment Advisors, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (the “Licensor”) and Princeton Capital Corporation, a Maryland corporation (the “Licensee”) (each a “party,” and collectively, the “parties”).

RECITALS

WHEREAS, Licensor has certain common law rights in the trade name “Princeton” (the “Licensed Name”);

WHEREAS, the Licensee is a closed-end investment company that intends to elect to be treated as a business development company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended;

WHEREAS, pursuant to the Investment Advisory Agreement, dated as of March 13, 2015, by and between the Licensor and the Licensee (the “Advisory Agreement”), the Licensee has engaged the Licensor to act as the investment advisor to the Licensee; and

WHEREAS, the Licensee desires to use the Licensed Name in connection with the operation of its business, and the Licensor is willing to permit the Licensee to use the Licensed Name, subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual covenants and agreements set forth herein, and for other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged, the parties agree as follows:

ARTICLE 1
LICENSE GRANT

1.1 License. Subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement, Licensor hereby grants to the Licensee, a non-exclusive, royalty-free, license to use the Licensed Name solely as an element of the Licensee’s own company name and in connection with the conduct of its business. Except as provided above, neither the Licensee nor any affiliate, owner, director, officer, employee, or agent thereof shall otherwise use the Licensed Name or any derivative thereof without the prior express written consent of the Licensor in its sole and absolute discretion. All rights not expressly granted to the Licensee hereunder shall remain the exclusive property of Licensor.

1.2 Licensor’s Use. Nothing in this Agreement shall preclude Licensor, its affiliates, or any of its respective successors or assigns from using or permitting other entities to use the Licensed Name whether or not such entity directly or indirectly competes or conflicts with the Licensee’s business in any manner.

ARTICLE 2
OWNERSHIP

2.1 Ownership. The Licensee acknowledges and agrees that Licensor is the owner of all right, title, and interest in the Licensed Name, and all such right, title, and interest shall remain with the Licensor. The Licensee shall not otherwise contest, dispute, or challenge Licensor's right, title, and interest in the Licensed Name.

2.2 Goodwill. All goodwill and reputation generated by Licensee's use of the Licensed Name shall inure to the benefit of Licensor. The Licensee shall not by any act or omission use the Licensed Name in any manner that would tend to denigrate, disparage, tarnish, present in a false light, or otherwise reflect negatively on the Licensed Name, the Licensor or its business or reputation. Except as expressly provided herein, neither party may use any trademark or service mark of the other party without that party's prior written consent, which consent shall be given in that party's sole discretion.

ARTICLE 3
COMPLIANCE

3.1 Quality Control. In order to preserve the inherent value of the Licensed Name, the Licensee agrees to use reasonable efforts to ensure that it maintains the quality of the Licensee's business and the operation thereof equal to the standards prevailing in the operation of the Licensor's and the Licensee's business as of the date of this Agreement. The Licensee further agrees to use the Licensed Name in accordance with such quality standards as may be reasonably established by Licensor and communicated to the Licensee from time to time in writing, or as may be agreed to by Licensor and the Licensee from time to time in writing.

3.2 Compliance With Laws. The Licensee agrees that the business operated by it in connection with the Licensed Name shall comply in all material respects with all laws, rules, regulations and requirements of any governmental body in the United States of America (the "Territory") or elsewhere as may be applicable to the operation, advertising and promotion of the business, and that it shall notify Licensor of any action that must be taken by the Licensee to comply with such law, rules, regulations or requirements.

3.3 Notification of Infringement. Each party shall immediately notify the other party and provide to the other party all relevant background facts upon becoming aware of (i) any registrations of, or applications for registration of, marks in the Territory that do or may conflict with the Licensed Name, and (ii) any infringements, imitations, or illegal use or misuse of the Licensed Name in the Territory.

ARTICLE 4
REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTIES

4.1 Mutual Representations. Each party hereby represents and warrants to the other party as follows:

(a) Due Authorization. Such party is duly formed and in good standing as of the Effective Date, and the execution, delivery and performance of this Agreement by such party have been duly authorized by all necessary action on the part of such party.

(b) Due Execution. This Agreement has been duly executed and delivered by such party and, with due authorization, execution and delivery by the other party, constitutes a legal, valid and binding obligation of such party, enforceable against such party in accordance with its terms.

(c) No Conflict. Such party's execution, delivery and performance of this Agreement do not: (i) violate, conflict with or result in the breach of any provision of the organizational documents of such party; (ii) conflict with or violate any law or governmental order applicable to such party or any of its assets, properties or businesses; or (iii) conflict with, result in any breach of, constitute a default (or event which with the giving of notice or lapse of time, or both, would become a default) under, require any consent under, or give to others any rights of termination, amendment, acceleration, suspension, revocation or cancellation of any contract, agreement, lease, sublease, license, permit, franchise or other instrument or arrangement to which it is a party.

4.2 Except as expressly set forth herein, Licensee acknowledges that neither the Licensor nor any other person has made or makes any representation or warranty, whether express, implied, statutory, or otherwise, all of which are expressly disclaimed.

4.3 Licensee shall indemnify, defend, and hold harmless Licensor and its affiliates, and its and their respective officers, directors, employees, agents, successors, and assigns, from and against any claims, judgments, damages, liabilities, settlements, losses, costs, and expenses, including attorneys' fees and disbursements arising from or relating to any breach by Licensee under this Agreement.

ARTICLE 5
TERM AND TERMINATION

5.1 Term. This Agreement shall remain in effect only for so long as the Advisory Agreement remains in effect.

5.2 Upon Termination. Upon expiration or termination of this Agreement, all rights granted to the Licensee under this Agreement with respect to the Licensed Name shall cease, and the Licensee shall immediately discontinue use of the Licensed Name.

ARTICLE 6
MISCELLANEOUS

6.1 Assignment. This Agreement shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the parties hereto and their respective successors and permitted assigns. Neither party may assign, delegate or otherwise transfer this Agreement or any of its rights or obligations hereunder without the prior written consent of the other party. No assignment by either party permitted hereunder shall relieve the applicable party of its obligations under this Agreement. Any assignment by either party in accordance with the terms of this Agreement shall be pursuant to a written assignment agreement in which the assignee expressly assumes the assigning party's rights and obligations hereunder. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Agreement, the rights and obligations of the Licensee under this Agreement shall be deemed to be assigned to a newly-formed entity in the event of the merger of the Licensee into, or conveyance of all of the assets of the Licensee to, such newly-formed entity; provided, further, however, that the sole purpose of that merger or conveyance is to effect a mere change in the Licensee's legal form into another limited liability entity.

6.2 Independent Contractor. This Agreement does not give any party, or permit any party to represent that it has any power, right or authority to bind the other party to any obligation or liability, or to assume or create any obligation or liability on behalf of the other party.

6.3 Notices. All notices, requests, claims, demands and other communications hereunder shall be in writing and shall be given or made (and shall be deemed to have been duly given or made upon receipt) by delivery in person, by overnight courier service (with signature required), by facsimile, or by registered or certified mail (postage prepaid, return receipt requested) to the other party at its principal office.

6.4 Governing Law. This Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the Texas applicable to contracts formed and to be performed entirely within the State of Texas, without regarding the conflicts of law principles or rules thereof, to the extent such principles would require to permit the applicable of the laws of another jurisdiction. The parties unconditionally and irrevocably consent to the exclusive jurisdiction of the courts located in the State of Texas and waive any objection with respect thereto, for the purpose of any action, suit or proceeding arising out of or relating to this Agreement or the transactions contemplated hereby.

6.5 Amendment. This Agreement may not be amended or modified except by an instrument in writing signed by all parties hereto.

6.6 No Waiver. The failure of either party to enforce at any time for any period the provisions of or any rights deriving from this Agreement shall not be construed to be a waiver of such provisions or rights or the right of such party thereafter to enforce such provisions, and no waiver shall be binding unless executed in writing by all parties hereto.

6.7 Severability. If any term or other provision of this Agreement is invalid, illegal or incapable of being enforced by any law or public policy, all other terms and provisions of this Agreement shall nevertheless remain in full force and effect so long as the economic or legal substance of the transactions contemplated hereby is not affected in any manner materially adverse to any party. Upon such determination that any term or other provision is invalid, illegal or incapable of being enforced, the parties hereto shall negotiate in good faith to modify this Agreement so as to effect the original intent of the parties as closely as possible in an acceptable manner in order that the transactions contemplated hereby are consummated as originally contemplated to the greatest extent possible.

6.8 Headings. The descriptive headings contained in this Agreement are for convenience of reference only and shall not affect in any way the meaning or interpretation of this Agreement.

6.9 Counterparts. This Agreement may be executed in one or more counterparts, each of which shall be deemed to be an original, and all of which together shall be deemed to be one and the same instrument. Any party may deliver an executed copy of this Agreement and of any documents contemplated hereby by facsimile or other electronic transmission to another party and such delivery shall have the same force and effect as any other delivery of a manually signed copy of this Agreement or of such other documents.

6.10 Entire Agreement. This Agreement constitutes the entire agreement of the parties with respect to the subject matter hereof and supersedes all prior agreements and undertakings, both written and oral, among the parties with respect to such subject matter.

6.11 Third-Party Beneficiaries. Nothing in this Agreement, either express or implied, is intended to or shall confer upon any third party any legal or equitable right, benefit or remedy of any nature whatsoever under or by reason of this Agreement.

[Remainder of Page Intentionally Blank]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, each party has caused this Agreement to be executed as of the Effective Date by its duly authorized officer.

LICENSOR:

PRINCETON INVESTMENT ADVISORS, LLC

By: /s/ Alfred Jackson

Name: Alfred Jackson

Title:

LICENSEE:

PRINCETON CAPITAL CORPORATION

By: /s/ Munish Sood

Name: Munish Sood

Title: Chief Executive Officer

FORM OF INDEMNIFICATION AGREEMENT

THIS INDEMNIFICATION AGREEMENT (“Agreement”) is made and entered into as of the [●] day of March, 2015, by and between Princeton Capital Corporation, a Maryland corporation (the “Company”), and [●] (“Indemnitee”).

WHEREAS, at the request of the Company, Indemnitee currently serves as director and/or officer of the Company and may, therefore, be subjected to claims, suits or proceedings arising as a result of such service;

WHEREAS, as an inducement to Indemnitee to serve or continue to serve in such capacity, the Company has agreed to indemnify Indemnitee and to advance expenses and costs incurred by Indemnitee in connection with any such claims, suits or proceedings, to the maximum extent permitted by law; and

WHEREAS, the parties by this Agreement desire to set forth their agreement regarding indemnification and advance of expenses;

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the premises and the covenants contained herein, the Company and Indemnitee do hereby covenant and agree as follows:

Section 1. Definitions. For purposes of this Agreement:

(a) “Change in Control” means a change in control of the Company occurring after the Effective Date of a nature that would be required to be reported in response to Item 6(e) of Schedule 14A of Regulation 14A (or in response to any similar item on any similar schedule or form) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), whether or not the Company is then subject to such reporting requirement; provided, however, that, without limitation, such a Change in Control shall be deemed to have occurred if, after the Effective Date (i) any “person” (as such term is used in Sections 13(d) and 14(d) of the Exchange Act) is or becomes the “beneficial owner” (as defined in Rule 13d-3 under the Exchange Act), directly or indirectly, of securities of the Company representing 15% or more of the combined voting power of all of the Company’s then-outstanding securities entitled to vote generally in the election of directors without the prior approval of at least two-thirds of the members of the Board of Directors in office immediately prior to such person’s attaining such percentage interest; (ii) the Company is a party to a merger, consolidation, sale of assets, plan of liquidation or other reorganization not approved by at least two-thirds of the members of the Board of Directors then in office, as a consequence of which members of the Board of Directors in office immediately prior to such transaction or event constitute less than a majority of the Board of Directors thereafter; or (iii) at any time, a majority of the members of the Board of Directors are not individuals (A) who were directors as of the Effective Date or (B) whose election by the Board of Directors or nomination for election by the Company’s stockholders was approved by the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the directors then in office who were directors as of the Effective Date or whose election or nomination for election was previously so approved.

(b) “Corporate Status” means the status of a person as a present or former director, officer, employee or agent of the Company or as a director, trustee, officer, partner, manager, managing member, fiduciary, employee or agent of any other foreign or domestic corporation, partnership, limited liability company, joint venture, trust, employee benefit plan or other enterprise that such person is or was serving in such capacity at the request of the Company. As a clarification and without limiting the circumstances in which Indemnitee may be serving at the request of the Company, service by Indemnitee shall be deemed to be at the request of the Company: (i) if Indemnitee serves or served as a director, trustee, officer, partner, manager, managing member, fiduciary, employee or agent of any corporation, partnership, limited liability company, joint venture, trust or other enterprise (1) of which a majority of the voting power or equity interest is or was owned directly or indirectly by the Company or (2) the management of which is controlled directly or indirectly by the Company and (ii) if, as a result of Indemnitee’s service to the Company or any of its affiliated entities, Indemnitee is subject to duties by, or required to perform services for, an employee benefit plan or its participants or beneficiaries, including as deemed fiduciary thereof.

(c) “Disinterested Director” means a director of the Company who is not and was not a party to the Proceeding in respect of which indemnification and/or advance of Expenses is sought by Indemnitee.

(d) “Effective Date” means the date set forth in the first paragraph of this Agreement.

(e) “Expenses” means any and all reasonable and out-of-pocket attorneys’ fees and costs, retainers, court costs, transcript costs, fees of experts, witness fees, travel expenses, duplicating costs, printing and binding costs, telephone charges, postage, delivery service fees, federal, state, local or foreign taxes imposed on Indemnitee as a result of the actual or deemed receipt of any payments under this Agreement, ERISA excise taxes and penalties and any other disbursements or expenses incurred in connection with prosecuting, defending, preparing to prosecute or defend, investigating, being or preparing to be a witness in or otherwise participating in a Proceeding. Expenses shall also include Expenses incurred in connection with any appeal resulting from any Proceeding including, without limitation, the premium, security for and other costs relating to any cost bond, supersedeas bond or other appeal bond or its equivalent.

(f) “Independent Counsel” means a law firm, or a member of a law firm, that is experienced in matters of corporation law and neither is, nor in the past five years has been, retained to represent: (i) the Company or Indemnitee in any matter material to either such party (other than with respect to matters concerning Indemnitee under this Agreement or of other indemnitees under similar indemnification agreements), or (ii) any other party to or participant or witness in the Proceeding giving rise to a claim for indemnification or advance of Expenses hereunder. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the term “Independent Counsel” shall not include any person who, under the applicable standards of professional conduct then prevailing, would have a conflict of interest in representing either the Company or Indemnitee in an action to determine Indemnitee’s rights under this Agreement.

(g) “Proceeding” means any threatened, pending or completed action, suit, arbitration, alternate dispute resolution mechanism, investigation, inquiry, administrative hearing or any other actual, threatened or completed proceeding, whether brought by or in the right of the Company or otherwise and whether of a civil (including intentional or unintentional tort claims), criminal, administrative or investigative (formal or informal) nature, including any appeal therefrom, except one pending or completed on or before the Effective Date, unless otherwise specifically agreed in writing by the Company and Indemnitee. If Indemnitee reasonably believes that a given situation may lead to or culminate in the institution of a Proceeding, such situation shall also be considered a Proceeding.

Section 2. Services by Indemnitee. Indemnitee will serve in the capacity or capacities set forth in the first WHEREAS clause above. However, this Agreement shall not impose any independent obligation on Indemnitee or the Company to continue Indemnitee’s service to the Company. This Agreement shall not be deemed an employment contract between the Company (or any other entity) and Indemnitee.

Section 3. General. The Company shall indemnify, and advance Expenses to, Indemnitee (a) as provided in this Agreement, the Company’s Articles of Amendment and Restatement and (b) otherwise to the maximum extent permitted by Maryland law in effect on the Effective Date and as amended from time to time; provided, however, that no change in Maryland law shall have the effect of reducing the benefits available to Indemnitee hereunder based on Maryland law as in effect on the Effective Date. The rights of Indemnitee provided in this Section 3 shall include, without limitation, the rights set forth in the other sections of this Agreement, including any additional indemnification permitted by the Maryland General Corporation Law (the “MGCL”), including, without limitation, Section 2-418 of the MGCL.

Section 4. Standard for Indemnification. If, by reason of Indemnitee’s Corporate Status, Indemnitee is, or is threatened to be, made a party to any Proceeding, the Company shall indemnify Indemnitee against all judgments, penalties, fines and amounts paid in settlement and all Expenses actually and reasonably incurred by Indemnitee or on Indemnitee’s behalf in connection with any such Proceeding unless it is established that (a) the act or omission of Indemnitee was material to the matter giving rise to the Proceeding and (i) was committed in bad faith or (ii) was the result of active and deliberate dishonesty, (b) Indemnitee actually received an improper personal benefit in money, property or services or (c) in the case of any criminal Proceeding, Indemnitee had reasonable cause to believe that Indemnitee’s conduct was unlawful.

Section 5. Certain Limits on Indemnification. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Agreement (other than Section 6), Indemnitee shall not be entitled to:

(a) indemnification hereunder if the Proceeding was one by or in the right of the Company and Indemnitee is adjudged, in a final adjudication of the Proceeding not subject to further appeal, to be liable to the Company;

(b) indemnification hereunder if Indemnitee is adjudged, in a final adjudication of the Proceeding not subject to further appeal, to be liable on the basis that personal benefit was improperly received in any Proceeding charging improper personal benefit to Indemnitee, whether or not involving action in the Indemnitee’s Corporate Status; or

(c) indemnification or advance of Expenses hereunder if the Proceeding was brought by Indemnitee, unless: (i) the Proceeding was brought to enforce indemnification under this Agreement, and then only to the extent in accordance with and as authorized by Section 12 of this Agreement, or (ii) the Company's charter or Bylaws, a resolution of the stockholders entitled to vote generally in the election of directors or of the Board of Directors or an agreement approved by the Board of Directors to which the Company is a party expressly provide otherwise.

Section 6. Court-Ordered Indemnification. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Agreement, a court of appropriate jurisdiction, upon application of Indemnitee and such notice as the court shall require, may order indemnification of Indemnitee by the Company in the following circumstances:

(a) if such court determines that Indemnitee is entitled to reimbursement under Section 2-418(d)(1) of the MGCL, the court shall order indemnification, in which case Indemnitee shall be entitled to recover the Expenses of securing such reimbursement; or

(b) if such court determines that Indemnitee is fairly and reasonably entitled to indemnification in view of all the relevant circumstances, whether or not Indemnitee (i) has met the standards of conduct set forth in Section 2-418(b) of the MGCL or (ii) has been adjudged liable for receipt of an improper personal benefit under Section 2-418(c) of the MGCL, the court may order such indemnification as the court shall deem proper without regard to any limitation on such court-ordered indemnification contemplated by Section 2-418(d)(2)(ii) of the MGCL.

Section 7. Indemnification for Expenses of an Indemnitee Who is Wholly or Partially Successful. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Agreement, and without limiting any such provision, to the extent that Indemnitee was or is, by reason of Indemnitee's Corporate Status, made a party to (or otherwise becomes a participant in) any Proceeding and is successful, on the merits or otherwise, in the defense of such Proceeding, the Company shall indemnify Indemnitee for all Expenses actually and reasonably incurred by Indemnitee or on Indemnitee's behalf in connection therewith. If Indemnitee is not wholly successful in such Proceeding but is successful, on the merits or otherwise, as to one or more but less than all claims, issues or matters in such Proceeding, the Company shall indemnify Indemnitee under this Section 7 for all Expenses actually and reasonably incurred by Indemnitee or on Indemnitee's behalf in connection with each such claim, issue or matter, allocated on a reasonable and proportionate basis. For purposes of this Section 7 and, without limitation, the termination of any claim, issue or matter in such a Proceeding by dismissal, with or without prejudice, shall be deemed to be a successful result as to such claim, issue or matter.

Section 8. Advance of Expenses for Indemnitee. If, by reason of Indemnitee's Corporate Status, Indemnitee is, or is threatened to be, made a party to any Proceeding, the Company shall, without requiring a preliminary determination of Indemnitee's ultimate entitlement to indemnification hereunder, advance all Expenses incurred by or on behalf of Indemnitee in connection with such Proceeding. The Company shall make such advance within ten days after the receipt by the Company of a statement or statements requesting such advance from time to time, whether prior to or after final disposition of such Proceeding and may be in the form of, in the reasonable discretion of the Indemnitee (but without duplication) (a) payment of such Expenses directly to third parties on behalf of Indemnitee, (b) advance of funds to Indemnitee in an amount sufficient to pay such Expenses or (c) reimbursement to Indemnitee for Indemnitee's payment of such Expenses. Such statement or statements shall reasonably evidence the Expenses incurred by Indemnitee and shall include or be preceded or accompanied by a written affirmation by Indemnitee and a written undertaking by or on behalf of Indemnitee, in substantially the form attached hereto as Exhibit A or in such form as may be required under applicable law as in effect at the time of the execution thereof. To the extent that Expenses advanced to Indemnitee do not relate to a specific claim, issue or matter in the Proceeding, such Expenses shall be allocated on a reasonable and proportionate basis. The undertaking required by this Section 8 shall be an unlimited general obligation by or on behalf of Indemnitee and shall be accepted without reference to Indemnitee's financial ability to repay such advanced Expenses and without any requirement to post security therefor.

Section 9. Indemnification and Advance of Expenses as a Witness or Other Participant. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Agreement, to the extent that Indemnitee is or may be, by reason of Indemnitee's Corporate Status, made a witness or otherwise asked to participate in any Proceeding, whether instituted by the Company or any other person, and to which Indemnitee is not a party, Indemnitee shall be advanced and indemnified against all Expenses actually and reasonably incurred by Indemnitee or on Indemnitee's behalf in connection therewith within ten days after the receipt by the Company of a statement or statements requesting any such advance or indemnification from time to time, whether prior to or after final disposition of such Proceeding. Such statement or statements shall reasonably evidence the Expenses incurred by Indemnitee. In connection with any such advance of Expenses, the Company may require Indemnitee to provide an undertaking and affirmation substantially in the form attached hereto as Exhibit A.

Section 10. Procedure for Determination of Entitlement to Indemnification.

(a) To obtain indemnification under this Agreement, Indemnitee shall submit to the Company a written request, including therein or therewith such documentation and information as is reasonably available to Indemnitee and is reasonably necessary to determine whether and to what extent Indemnitee is entitled to indemnification. Indemnitee may submit one or more such requests from time to time and at such time(s) as Indemnitee deems appropriate in Indemnitee's sole discretion. The officer of the Company receiving any such request from Indemnitee shall, promptly upon receipt of such a request for indemnification, advise the Board of Directors in writing that Indemnitee has requested indemnification.

(b) Upon written request by Indemnitee for indemnification pursuant to Section 10(a) above, a determination, if required by applicable law, with respect to Indemnitee's entitlement thereto shall promptly be made in the specific case: (i) if a Change in Control has occurred, by Independent Counsel, in a written opinion to the Board of Directors, a copy of which shall be delivered to Indemnitee, which Independent Counsel shall be selected by the Indemnitee and approved by the Board of Directors in accordance with Section 2-418(e)(2)(ii) of the MGCL, which approval shall not be unreasonably withheld; or (ii) if a Change in Control has not occurred, (A) by a majority vote of the Disinterested Directors or, by the majority vote of a group of Disinterested Directors designated by the Disinterested Directors to make the determination, (B) if Independent Counsel has been selected by the Board of Directors in accordance with Section 2-418(e)(2)(ii) of the MGCL and approved by the Indemnitee, which approval shall not be unreasonably withheld or delayed, by Independent Counsel, in a written opinion to the Board of Directors, a copy of which shall be delivered to Indemnitee or (C) if so directed by the Board of Directors, by the stockholders of the Company, other than directors or officers who are parties to the Proceeding. If it is so determined that Indemnitee is entitled to indemnification, the Company shall make payment to Indemnitee within ten days after such determination. Indemnitee shall cooperate with the person, persons or entity making such determination with respect to Indemnitee's entitlement to indemnification, including providing to such person, persons or entity upon reasonable advance request any documentation or information which is not privileged or otherwise protected from disclosure and which is reasonably available to Indemnitee and reasonably necessary or appropriate to such determination in the discretion of the Board of Directors or Independent Counsel if retained pursuant to clause (ii)(B) of this Section 10(b). Any Expenses incurred by Indemnitee in so cooperating with the person, persons or entity making such determination shall be borne by the Company (irrespective of the determination as to Indemnitee's entitlement to indemnification) and the Company shall indemnify and hold Indemnitee harmless therefrom.

(c) The Company shall pay the reasonable fees and expenses of Independent Counsel, if one is appointed.

Section 11. Presumptions and Effect of Certain Proceedings.

(a) In making any determination with respect to entitlement to indemnification hereunder, the person or persons or entity making such determination shall presume that Indemnitee is entitled to indemnification under this Agreement if Indemnitee has submitted a request for indemnification in accordance with Section 10(a) of this Agreement, and the Company shall have the burden of overcoming that presumption in connection with the making of any determination contrary to that presumption.

(b) The termination of any Proceeding or of any claim, issue or matter therein, by judgment, order, settlement or conviction, upon a plea of *nolo contendere* or its equivalent, or entry of an order of probation prior to judgment, does not create a presumption that Indemnitee did not meet the requisite standard of conduct described herein for indemnification.

(c) The knowledge and/or actions, or failure to act, of any other director, officer, employee or agent of the Company or any other director, trustee, officer, partner, manager, managing member, fiduciary, employee or agent of any other foreign or domestic corporation, partnership, limited liability company, joint venture, trust, employee benefit plan or other enterprise shall not be imputed to Indemnitee for purposes of determining any other right to indemnification under this Agreement.

Section 12. Remedies of Indemnitee.

(a) If (i) a determination is made pursuant to Section 10(b) of this Agreement that Indemnitee is not entitled to indemnification under this Agreement, (ii) advance of Expenses is not timely made pursuant to Sections 8 or 9 of this Agreement, (iii) no determination of entitlement to indemnification shall have been made pursuant to Section 10(b) of this Agreement within 60 days after receipt by the Company of the request for indemnification, (iv) payment of indemnification is not made pursuant to Sections 7 or 9 of this Agreement within ten days after receipt by the Company of a written request therefor, or (v) payment of indemnification pursuant to any other section of this Agreement or the charter or Bylaws of the Company is not made within ten days after a determination has been made that Indemnitee is entitled to indemnification, Indemnitee shall be entitled to an adjudication in an appropriate court located in the State of Maryland, or in any other court of competent jurisdiction, or in an arbitration conducted by a single arbitrator pursuant to the Commercial Arbitration Rules of the American Arbitration Association, of Indemnitee's entitlement to indemnification or advance of Expenses. Indemnitee shall commence a proceeding seeking an adjudication or an award in arbitration within 180 days following the date on which Indemnitee first has the right to commence such proceeding pursuant to this Section 12(a); provided, however, that the foregoing clause shall not apply to a proceeding brought by Indemnitee to enforce Indemnitee's rights under Section 7 of this Agreement. Except as set forth herein, the provisions of Maryland law (without regard to its conflicts of laws rules) shall apply to any such arbitration. The Company shall not oppose Indemnitee's right to seek any such adjudication or award in arbitration.

(b) In any judicial proceeding or arbitration commenced pursuant to this Section 12, Indemnitee shall be presumed to be entitled to indemnification or advance of Expenses, as the case may be, under this Agreement and the Company shall have the burden of proving that Indemnitee is not entitled to indemnification or advance of Expenses, as the case may be. If Indemnitee commences a judicial proceeding or arbitration pursuant to this Section 12, Indemnitee shall not be required to reimburse the Company for any advances pursuant to Section 8 of this Agreement until a final determination is made with respect to Indemnitee's entitlement to indemnification (as to which all rights of appeal have been exhausted or lapsed). The Company shall, to the fullest extent not prohibited by law, be precluded from asserting in any judicial proceeding or arbitration commenced pursuant to this Section 12 that the procedures and presumptions of this Agreement are not valid, binding and enforceable and shall stipulate in any such court or before any such arbitrator that the Company is bound by all of the provisions of this Agreement.

(c) If a determination shall have been made pursuant to Section 10(b) of this Agreement that Indemnitee is entitled to indemnification, the Company shall be bound by such determination in any judicial proceeding or arbitration commenced pursuant to this Section 12, absent a misstatement by Indemnitee of a material fact, or an omission of a material fact necessary to make Indemnitee's statement not materially misleading, in connection with the request for indemnification that was not disclosed in connection with the determination.

(d) In the event that Indemnitee is successful in seeking, pursuant to this Section 12, a judicial adjudication of or an award in arbitration to enforce Indemnitee's rights under, or to recover damages for breach of, this Agreement, Indemnitee shall be entitled to recover from the Company, and shall be indemnified by the Company for, any and all Expenses actually and reasonably incurred by Indemnitee in such judicial adjudication or arbitration. If it shall be determined in such judicial adjudication or arbitration that Indemnitee is entitled to receive part but not all of the indemnification or advance of Expenses sought, the Expenses incurred by Indemnitee in connection with such judicial adjudication or arbitration shall be appropriately prorated.

(e) Interest shall be paid by the Company to Indemnitee at the maximum rate allowed to be charged for judgments under the Courts and Judicial Proceedings Article of the Annotated Code of Maryland for amounts which the Company pays or is obligated to pay for the period (i) commencing with either the tenth day after the date on which the Company was requested to advance Expenses in accordance with Sections 8 or 9 of this Agreement or the 60th day after the date on which the Company was requested to make the determination of entitlement to indemnification under Section 10(b) of this Agreement, as applicable, and (ii) ending on the date such payment is made to Indemnitee by the Company.

Section 13. Defense of the Underlying Proceeding.

(a) Indemnitee shall notify the Company promptly in writing upon being served with any summons, citation, subpoena, complaint, indictment, request or other document relating to any Proceeding which may result in the right to indemnification or the advance of Expenses hereunder and shall include with such notice a description of the nature of the Proceeding and a summary of the facts underlying the Proceeding. The failure to give any such notice shall not disqualify Indemnitee from the right, or otherwise affect in any manner any right of Indemnitee, to indemnification or the advance of Expenses under this Agreement unless the Company's ability to defend in such Proceeding or to obtain proceeds under any insurance policy is materially and adversely prejudiced thereby, and then only to the extent the Company is thereby actually so prejudiced.

(b) Subject to the provisions of the last sentence of this Section 13(b) and of Section 13(c) below, the Company shall have the right to defend Indemnitee in any Proceeding which may give rise to indemnification hereunder; provided, however, that the Company shall notify Indemnitee of any such decision to defend within 15 calendar days following receipt of notice of any such Proceeding under Section 13(a) above. The Company shall not, without the prior written consent of Indemnitee, which shall not be unreasonably withheld or delayed, consent to the entry of any judgment against Indemnitee or enter into any settlement or compromise which (i) includes an admission of fault of Indemnitee, (ii) does not include, as an unconditional term thereof, the full release of Indemnitee from all liability in respect of such Proceeding, which release shall be in form and substance reasonably satisfactory to Indemnitee, or (iii) would impose any Expense, judgment, fine, penalty or limitation on Indemnitee. This Section 13(b) shall not apply to a Proceeding brought by Indemnitee under Section 12 of this Agreement.

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 13(b) above, if in a Proceeding to which Indemnitee is a party by reason of Indemnitee's Corporate Status, (i) Indemnitee reasonably concludes, based upon an opinion of counsel approved by the Company, which approval shall not be unreasonably withheld or delayed, that Indemnitee may have separate defenses or counterclaims to assert with respect to any issue which may not be consistent with other defendants in such Proceeding, (ii) Indemnitee reasonably concludes, based upon an opinion of counsel approved by the Company, which approval shall not be unreasonably withheld or delayed, that an actual or apparent conflict of interest or potential conflict of interest exists between Indemnitee and the Company, or (iii) if the Company fails to assume the defense of such Proceeding in a timely manner, Indemnitee shall be entitled to be represented by separate legal counsel of Indemnitee's choice, subject to the prior approval of the Company, which approval shall not be unreasonably withheld or delayed, at the expense of the Company. In addition, if the Company fails to comply with any of its obligations under this Agreement or in the event that the Company or any other person takes any action to declare this Agreement void or unenforceable, or institutes any Proceeding to deny or to recover from Indemnitee the benefits intended to be provided to Indemnitee hereunder, Indemnitee shall have the right to retain counsel of Indemnitee's choice, subject to the prior approval of the Company, which approval shall not be unreasonably withheld or delayed, at the expense of the Company (subject to Section 12(d) of this Agreement), to represent Indemnitee in connection with any such matter.

Section 14. Non-Exclusivity; Survival of Rights; Subrogation.

(a) The rights of indemnification and advance of Expenses as provided by this Agreement shall not be deemed exclusive of any other rights to which Indemnitee may at any time be entitled under applicable law, the charter or Bylaws of the Company, any agreement or a resolution of the stockholders entitled to vote generally in the election of directors or of the Board of Directors, or otherwise. Unless consented to in writing by Indemnitee, no amendment, alteration or repeal of the charter or Bylaws of the Company, this Agreement or of any provision hereof shall limit or restrict any right of Indemnitee under this Agreement in respect of any action taken or omitted by such Indemnitee in Indemnitee's Corporate Status prior to such amendment, alteration or repeal, regardless of whether a claim with respect to such action or inaction is raised prior or subsequent to such amendment, alteration or repeal. No right or remedy herein conferred is intended to be exclusive of any other right or remedy, and every other right or remedy shall be cumulative and in addition to every other right or remedy given hereunder or now or hereafter existing at law or in equity or otherwise. The assertion of any right or remedy hereunder, or otherwise, shall not prohibit the concurrent assertion or employment of any other right or remedy.

(b) In the event of any payment under this Agreement, the Company shall be subrogated to the extent of such payment to all of the rights of recovery of Indemnitee, who shall execute all papers required and take all action necessary to secure such rights, including execution of such documents as are necessary to enable the Company to bring suit to enforce such rights.

Section 15. Insurance.

(a) The Company will use its reasonable best efforts to acquire directors and officers liability insurance, on terms and conditions deemed appropriate by the Board of Directors, with the advice of counsel, covering Indemnitee or any claim made against Indemnitee by reason of Indemnitee's Corporate Status and covering the Company for any indemnification or advance of Expenses made by the Company to Indemnitee for any claims made against Indemnitee by reason of Indemnitee's Corporate Status. In the event of a Change in Control, the Company shall maintain in force any and all directors and officers liability insurance policies that were maintained by the Company immediately prior to the Change in Control for a period of six years with the insurance carrier or carriers and through the insurance broker in place at the time of the Change in Control; provided, however, (i) if the carriers will not offer the same policy and an expiring policy needs to be replaced, a policy substantially comparable in scope and amount shall be obtained and (ii) if any replacement insurance carrier is necessary to obtain a policy substantially comparable in scope and amount, such insurance carrier shall have an AM Best rating that is the same or better than the AM Best rating of the existing insurance carrier; provided, further, however, in no event shall the Company be required to expend in the aggregate in excess of 250% of the annual premium or premiums paid by the Company for directors and officers liability insurance in effect on the date of the Change in Control. In the event that 250% of the annual premium paid by the Company for such existing directors and officers liability insurance is insufficient for such coverage, the Company shall spend up to that amount to purchase such lesser coverage as may be obtained with such amount.

(b) Without in any way limiting any other obligation under this Agreement, the Company shall indemnify Indemnitee for any payment by Indemnitee which would otherwise be indemnifiable hereunder arising out of the amount of any deductible or retention and the amount of any excess of the aggregate of all judgments, penalties, fines, settlements and Expenses incurred by Indemnitee in connection with a Proceeding over the coverage of any insurance referred to in Section 15(a). The purchase, establishment and maintenance of any such insurance shall not in any way limit or affect the rights or obligations of the Company or Indemnitee under this Agreement except as expressly provided herein, and the execution and delivery of this Agreement by the Company and the Indemnitee shall not in any way limit or affect the rights or obligations of the Company under any such insurance policies. If, at the time the Company receives notice from any source of a Proceeding to which Indemnitee is a party or a participant (as a witness or otherwise) the Company has director and officer liability insurance in effect, the Company shall give prompt notice of such Proceeding to the insurers in accordance with the procedures set forth in the respective policies.

(c) The Indemnitee shall cooperate with the Company or any insurance carrier of the Company with respect to any Proceeding.

Section 16. Coordination of Payments. The Company shall not be liable under this Agreement to make any payment of amounts otherwise indemnifiable or payable or reimbursable as Expenses hereunder if and to the extent that Indemnitee has otherwise actually received such payment under any insurance policy, contract, agreement or otherwise.

Section 17. Contribution. If the indemnification provided in this Agreement is unavailable in whole or in part and may not be paid to Indemnitee for any reason, other than for failure to satisfy the standard of conduct set forth in Section 4 or due to the provisions of Section 5, then, in respect to any Proceeding in which the Company is jointly liable with Indemnitee (or would be if joined in such Proceeding), to the fullest extent permissible under applicable law, the Company, in lieu of indemnifying and holding harmless Indemnitee, shall pay, in the first instance, the entire amount incurred by Indemnitee, whether for Expenses, judgments, penalties, and/or amounts paid or to be paid in settlement, in connection with any Proceeding without requiring Indemnitee to contribute to such payment, and the Company hereby waives and relinquishes any right of contribution it may have at any time against Indemnitee.

Section 18. Reports to Stockholders. To the extent required by the MGCL, the Company shall report in writing to its stockholders the payment of any amounts for indemnification of, or advance of Expenses to, Indemnitee under this Agreement arising out of a Proceeding by or in the right of the Company with the notice of the meeting of stockholders of the Company next following the date of the payment of any such indemnification or advance of Expenses or prior to such meeting.

Section 19. Duration of Agreement; Binding Effect.

(a) This Agreement shall continue until and terminate on the later of (i) the date that Indemnitee shall have ceased to serve as a director, officer, employee or agent of the Company or as a director, trustee, officer, partner, manager, managing member, fiduciary, employee or agent of any other foreign or domestic corporation, real estate investment trust, partnership, limited liability company, joint venture, trust, employee benefit plan or other enterprise that such person is or was serving in such capacity at the request of the Company and (ii) the date that Indemnitee is no longer subject to any actual or possible Proceeding (including any rights of appeal thereto and any Proceeding commenced by Indemnitee pursuant to Section 12 of this Agreement).

(b) The indemnification and advance of Expenses provided by, or granted pursuant to, this Agreement shall be binding upon and be enforceable by the parties hereto and their respective successors and assigns (including any direct or indirect successor by purchase, merger, consolidation or otherwise to all or substantially all of the business or assets of the Company), shall continue as to an Indemnitee who has ceased to be a director, officer, employee or agent of the Company or a director, trustee, officer, partner, manager, managing member, fiduciary, employee or agent of any other foreign or domestic corporation, partnership, limited liability company, joint venture, trust, employee benefit plan or other enterprise that such person is or was serving in such capacity at the request of the Company, and shall inure to the benefit of Indemnitee and Indemnitee's spouse, assigns, heirs, devisees, executors and administrators and other legal representatives.

(c) The Company shall require and cause any successor (whether direct or indirect by purchase, merger, consolidation or otherwise) to all, substantially all or a substantial part, of the business and/or assets of the Company, by written agreement in form and substance satisfactory to Indemnitee, expressly to assume and agree to perform this Agreement in the same manner and to the same extent that the Company would be required to perform if no such succession had taken place.

(d) The Company and Indemnitee agree that a monetary remedy for breach of this Agreement, at some later date, may be inadequate, impracticable and difficult of proof, and further agree that such breach may cause Indemnitee irreparable harm. Accordingly, the parties hereto agree that Indemnitee may enforce this Agreement by seeking injunctive relief and/or specific performance hereof, without any necessity of showing actual damage or irreparable harm and that by seeking injunctive relief and/or specific performance, Indemnitee shall not be precluded from seeking or obtaining any other relief to which Indemnitee may be entitled. Indemnitee shall further be entitled to such specific performance and injunctive relief, including temporary restraining orders, preliminary injunctions and permanent injunctions, without the necessity of posting bonds or other undertakings in connection therewith. The Company acknowledges that, in the absence of a waiver, a bond or undertaking may be required of Indemnitee by a court, and the Company hereby waives any such requirement of such a bond or undertaking.

Section 20. Severability. If any provision or provisions of this Agreement shall be held to be invalid, void, illegal or otherwise unenforceable for any reason whatsoever: (a) the validity, legality and enforceability of the remaining provisions of this Agreement (including, without limitation, each portion of any Section, paragraph or sentence of this Agreement containing any such provision held to be invalid, illegal or unenforceable that is not itself invalid, illegal or unenforceable) shall not in any way be affected or impaired thereby and shall remain enforceable to the fullest extent permitted by law; (b) such provision or provisions shall be deemed reformed to the extent necessary to conform to applicable law and to give the maximum effect to the intent of the parties hereto; and (c) to the fullest extent possible, the provisions of this Agreement (including, without limitation, each portion of any Section, paragraph or sentence of this Agreement containing any such provision held to be invalid, illegal or unenforceable, that is not itself invalid, illegal or unenforceable) shall be construed so as to give effect to the intent manifested thereby.

Section 21. Counterparts. This Agreement may be executed in one or more counterparts, (delivery of which may be by facsimile, or via e-mail as a portable document format (.pdf) or other electronic format), each of which will be deemed to be an original and it will not be necessary in making proof of this agreement or the terms of this Agreement to produce or account for more than one such counterpart. One such counterpart signed by the party against whom enforceability is sought shall be sufficient to evidence the existence of this Agreement.

Section 22. Headings. The headings of the paragraphs of this Agreement are inserted for convenience only and shall not be deemed to constitute part of this Agreement or to affect the construction thereof.

Section 23. Modification and Waiver. No supplement, modification or amendment of this Agreement shall be binding unless executed in writing by both of the parties hereto. No waiver of any of the provisions of this Agreement shall be deemed or shall constitute a waiver of any other provisions hereof (whether or not similar) nor, unless otherwise expressly stated, shall such waiver constitute a continuing waiver.

Section 24. Notices. All notices, requests, demands and other communications hereunder shall be in writing and shall be deemed to have been duly given if (i) delivered by hand and received for by the party to whom said notice or other communication shall have been directed, on the day of such delivery, or (ii) mailed by certified or registered mail with postage prepaid, on the third business day after the date on which it is so mailed:

- (a) If to Indemnitee, to the address set forth on the signature page hereto.
- (b) If to the Company, to:

Princeton Capital Corporation
One Riverway, Suite 2020
Houston, TX 77056
Attn: Alfred Jackson

With a copy (which shall not constitute notice) to:

Reed Smith LLP
811 Main Street
Suite 1700
Houston, TX 77002
Attn: Bryan K. Brown

or to such other address as may have been furnished in writing to Indemnitee by the Company or to the Company by Indemnitee, as the case may be.

Section 25. Governing Law. This Agreement shall be governed by, and construed and enforced in accordance with, the laws of the State of Maryland, without regard to its conflicts of laws rules.

[SIGNATURE PAGE FOLLOWS]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this Agreement as of the day and year first above written.

COMPANY:

PRINCETON CAPITAL CORPORATION

By: _____
Name:
Title:

INDEMNITEE:
Name: _____
Address:

PRINCETON CAPITAL CORPORATION
CODE OF BUSINESS CONDUCT, ETHICS AND STATEMENT ON THE
PROHIBITION OF INSIDER TRADING

March 13, 2015

**CODE OF BUSINESS CONDUCT, ETHICS AND
STATEMENT ON THE PROHIBITION OF INSIDER TRADING**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTION	1
PURPOSE OF THE CODE	1
PRINCIPLES OF BUSINESS CONDUCT	2
Conflicts of Interest	2
Corporate Opportunities	2
Confidentiality	2
Fair Dealing	2
Protection and Proper Use of Company Assets	3
Compliance with Applicable Laws, Rules and Regulations	3
Equal Opportunity, Harassment	3
Gifts	3
Accuracy of Company Records	4
Retaining Business Communications	4
Outside Employment	4
Service as a Director	4
Political Contributions	4
Media Relations	5
Intellectual Property Information	5
Internet and E-Mail Policy	5
Reporting Violations and Complaint Handling	5
CODE OF ETHICS	6
Scope of the Code of Ethics	6
Definitions	6
Standards of Conduct	7
Prohibited Transactions	8
Management of the Restricted List	9
Procedures to Implement the Code of Ethics	9
Reporting Requirements	9
Pre-Clearance Reports	10

Initial Holdings Reports	10
Quarterly Transaction Reports	10
Annual Holdings Reports	11
Annual Certification of Compliance	11
STATEMENT ON THE PROHIBITION OF INSIDER TRADING	11
Summary of PCC's Business Activities	11
Background	11
Policy	12
Who is an Insider?	12
What is Material Information?	13
What is Non-public Information?	13
Basis for Liability	13
Penalties for Insider Trading	14
Controlling the Flow of Sensitive Information	14
ADMINISTRATION OF THE CODE	15
SANCTIONS FOR CODE VIOLATIONS	15
APPLICATION/WAIVERS	15
RECORDS	16
REVISIONS AND AMENDMENTS	16
<u>Appendices</u>	
Code Acknowledgment Form	A-1
Pre-Clearance Form	B-1
Initial Holdings Form	C-1
Quarterly Pre-Clearance Form	D-1
Annual Holdings Form	E-1

**CODE OF BUSINESS CONDUCT, ETHICS AND
STATEMENT ON THE PROHIBITION OF INSIDER TRADING**

INTRODUCTION

Ethics are important to Princeton Capital Corporation (“*PCC*”, “*our*”, “*us*”, or “*we*”) and to its management. PCC is committed to the highest ethical standards and to conducting its business with the highest level of integrity.

All officers, directors and employees of PCC and its investment adviser, Princeton Investment Advisors, L.L.C. (the “*investment adviser*”), are responsible for maintaining this level of integrity and for complying with the policies contained in this Code. If you have a question or concern about what is proper conduct for you or anyone else, please raise these concerns with PCC’s Chief Compliance Officer or any member of PCC’s management, or follow the procedures outlined in applicable sections of this Code.

This Code of Business Conduct, Ethics and Statement on the Prohibition of Insider Trading (collectively, the “*Code*”) has been adopted by the Board of Directors of PCC in accordance with Rule 17j-1(c) under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the “*1940 Act*”) and the May 9, 1994 Report of the Advisory Group on Personal Investing by the Investment Company Institute (the “*Report*”). Rule 17j-1 generally describes fraudulent or manipulative practices with respect to purchases or sales of securities held or to be acquired by business development companies if effected by access persons of such companies.

PURPOSE OF THE CODE

This Code is intended to:

- help you recognize ethical issues and take the appropriate steps to resolve these issues;
- deter ethical violations to avoid any abuse of position of trust and responsibility;
- maintain confidentiality of our business activities;
- assist you in complying with applicable securities laws;
- assist you in reporting any unethical or illegal conduct; and
- reaffirm and promote our commitment to a corporate culture that values honesty, integrity and accountability.

Further, it is the policy of PCC that no affiliated person of our organization shall, in connection with the purchase or sale, directly or indirectly, by such person of any security held or to be acquired by PCC:

- employ any device, scheme or artifice to defraud us;
 - make any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state to us a material fact in order to make the statement made, in light of the circumstances under which it is made, not misleading;
 - engage in any act, practice, or course of business which operates or would operate as a fraud or deceit upon us; or
 - engage in any manipulative practices with respect to our business activities.
-

All employees, as a condition of employment or continued employment, will acknowledge annually, in writing, that they have received a copy of this Code, read it, and understand that the Code contains our expectations regarding their conduct.

PRINCIPLES OF BUSINESS CONDUCT

All employees will be subject to the following guidelines covering business conduct:

Conflicts of Interest

You must avoid any conflict, or the appearance of a conflict, between your personal interests and our interests. A conflict exists when your personal interests in any way interfere with our interests, or when you take any action or have any interests that may make it difficult for you to perform your job objectively and effectively. For example, a conflict of interest probably exists if:

- you cause us or the investment adviser to enter into business relationships with you or a member of your family, or invest in companies affiliated with you or a member of your family;
- you use any non-public information about us or the investment adviser, our customers or our other business partners for your personal gain, or the gain of a member of your family; or
- you use or communicate confidential information obtained in the course of your work for your or another's personal benefit.

Corporate Opportunities

Each of us has a duty to advance the legitimate interests of PCC when the opportunity to do so presents itself. Therefore, you may not:

- take for yourself personally opportunities, including investment opportunities, discovered through the use of your position with us or the investment adviser, or through the use of either's property or information;
- use our or the investment adviser's property, information, or position for your personal gain or the gain of a family member; or
- compete, or prepare to compete, with us or the investment adviser.

Confidentiality

You must not disclose confidential information regarding us, the investment adviser, our affiliates, our lenders, our clients, or our other business partners, unless disclosure is authorized or required by law. Confidential information includes all non-public information that might be harmful to, or useful to the competitors of PCC, our affiliates, our lenders, our clients, or our other business partners. This obligation continues even after you leave PCC, until the information becomes publicly available.

Fair Dealing

You must endeavor to deal fairly with our customers, suppliers and business partners, or any other companies or individuals with whom we do business or come into contact with, including fellow employees and our competitors. You must not take unfair advantage of these or other parties by means of:

- manipulation;
- concealment;
- abuse of privileged information;
- misrepresentation of material facts; or
- any other unfair-dealing practice.

Protection and Proper Use of Company Assets

Our assets are to be used only for legitimate business purposes. You should protect our assets and ensure that they are used efficiently.

Incidental personal use of telephones, fax machines, copy machines, personal computers and similar equipment is generally allowed if there is no significant added cost to us, it does not interfere with your work duties, and is not related to an illegal activity or to any outside business.

Compliance with Applicable Laws, Rules and Regulations

Each of us has a duty to comply with all laws, rules and regulations that apply to our business. Please talk to our Chief Compliance Officer if you have any questions about how to comply with the above regulations and other laws, rules and regulations.

In addition, we expect you to comply with all our policies and procedures that apply to you. We may modify or update our policies and procedures in the future, and may adopt new company policies and procedures from time to time. You are also expected to observe the terms of any confidentiality agreement, employment agreement or other similar agreement that applies to you.

Equal Opportunity, Harassment

We are committed to providing equal opportunity in all of our employment practices including selection, hiring, promotion, transfer, and compensation of all qualified applicants and employees without regard to race, color, sex or gender, sexual orientation, religion, age, national origin, handicap, disability, citizenship status, or any other status protected by law. With this in mind, there are certain behaviors that will not be tolerated. These include harassment, violence, intimidation, and discrimination of any kind involving race, color, sex or gender, sexual orientation, religion, age, national origin, handicap, disability, citizenship status, marital status, or any other status protected by law.

Gifts

Gifts can appear to compromise the integrity and honesty of our personnel. On the other hand, business colleagues often wish to provide small gifts to others as a way of demonstrating appreciation or interest. We have attempted to balance these considerations in the policy which follows.

No person employed by PCC shall accept a gift or other thing of more than de minimis value (\$100 or less) from any person or entity that does business with, or is soliciting business from, PCC. Gifts exceeding that amount per person must be returned and the gift, its approximate value and its disposition reported to the Chief Compliance Officer. PCC personnel may accept gifts in the form of customary business entertainment (meals, tickets to sporting or other entertainment events) so long as the giver will be present at the entertainment. Gifts to the firm as a whole or to an entire department (for example, accounting, analysts, etc.) may exceed the \$100 limitation, but such gifts must be approved by the Chief Compliance Officer.

All gifts shall be reflected in a gift log, containing a basic description of the gift, a good faith estimate of the value of the gift, and a description of its disposition, i.e., accepted, rejected, returned to sender, etc.

Solicitation of gifts is strictly prohibited.

Standards for giving gifts are identical to those governing the acceptance of gifts (that is they should be restricted to items worth \$100 or less). On the whole, good taste and judgment must be exercised in both the receipt and giving of gifts. Every person subject to this Code must avoid gifts or entertainment that would compromise PCC's standing or reputation. If you are offered or receive any gift which is either prohibited or questionable, you must inform the Chief Compliance Officer immediately.

Accuracy of Company Records

We require honest and accurate recording and reporting of information in order to make responsible business decisions. This includes such data as quality, safety, and personnel records, as well as financial records.

All financial books, records and accounts must accurately reflect transactions and events, and conform both to required accounting principles and to our system of internal controls.

Retaining Business Communications

The law requires us to maintain certain types of corporate records, usually for specified periods of time. Failure to retain those records for those minimum periods could subject us to penalties and fines, cause the loss of rights, obstruct justice, place us in contempt of court, or seriously disadvantage us in litigation.

From time to time we establish retention or destruction policies in order to ensure legal compliance. We expect you to fully comply with any published records retention or destruction policies, provided that you should note the following exception: If you believe, or we inform you, that our records are relevant to any litigation or governmental action, or any potential litigation or action, then you must preserve those records until we determine the records are no longer needed. This exception supersedes any previously or subsequently established destruction policies for those records. If you believe that this exception may apply, or have any questions regarding the possible applicability of that exception, please contact our Chief Compliance Officer.

Outside Employment

Without the written consent of the Chairman of PCC, no person is permitted to:

- be engaged in any other financial services business for profit;
- be employed or compensated by any other business for work performed; or
- have a significant (more than 5% equity) interest in any other financial services business including, but not limited to, banks, brokerages, investment advisers, insurance companies or any other similar business.

Requests for outside employment waivers should be made in writing to the Chairman with a copy to the Chief Compliance Officer.

Service as a Director

No person shall serve as a director or officer of any organization, other than a charitable organization, without prior written authorization from the Chief Compliance Officer. Any request to serve on the Board of such an organization must include the name of the entity and its business, the names of the other Board members, and a general reason for the request. The Chief Compliance Officer shall consult with the Chairman in connection with such request.

Political Contributions

Unless you are an outside director, i.e. you are not a principal, partner or employee of PCC or any of its affiliated organizations, you may not direct your personal funds as contributions to political action committees or political candidates. Further, no funds of PCC may be contributed to political action committees or political candidates.

Media Relations

We must speak with a unified voice in all dealings with the press and other media. As a result, our Chairman, or his designee, is the sole contact for media seeking information about PCC. Any requests from the media must be referred to our Chairman, or his designee.

Intellectual Property Information

Information generated in our business is a valuable asset. Protecting this information plays an important role in our growth and ability to compete. Such information includes business and research plans; objectives and strategies; trade secrets; unpublished financial information; salary and benefits data; lender and other business partner lists. Employees who have access to our intellectual property information are obligated to safeguard it from unauthorized access and:

- Not disclose this information to persons outside of PCC;
- Not use this information for personal benefit or the benefit of persons outside of PCC; and
- Not share this information with other employees except on a legitimate “need to know” basis.

Internet and E-Mail Policy

We provide an e-mail system and Internet access to certain of our employees to help them do their work. You may use the e-mail system and the Internet only for legitimate business purposes in the course of your duties. Incidental and occasional personal use is permitted, but never for personal gain or any improper or illegal use. Further, you are prohibited from discussing or posting information regarding PCC in any external electronic forum, including Internet chat rooms, electronic bulletin boards or social media sites.

Reporting Violations and Complaint Handling

You are responsible for compliance with the rules, standards and principles described in this Code. In addition, you should be alert to possible violations of the Code by PCC’s or the investment adviser’s employees, officers and directors, and you are expected to report a violation promptly. Normally, reports should be made to one’s immediate supervisor. Under some circumstances, it may be impractical or you may feel uncomfortable raising a matter with your supervisor. In those instances, you are encouraged to contact our Chief Compliance Officer who will investigate and report the matter to our Chairman and/or Board of Directors, as the circumstance dictates. You will also be expected to cooperate in an investigation of a violation.

Anyone who has a concern about our conduct, the conduct of an officer of PCC or its investment adviser or our accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters, may communicate that concern to the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors by direct communication with our Chief Compliance Officer or by email or in writing. All reported concerns shall be forwarded to the Audit Committee and will be simultaneously addressed by our Chief Compliance Officer in the same way that other concerns are addressed by us. The status of all outstanding concerns forwarded to the Audit Committee will be reported on a quarterly basis by our Chief Compliance Officer. The Audit Committee may direct that certain matters be presented to the full board and may also direct special treatment, including the retention of outside advisors or counsel, for any concern reported to it.

All reports will be investigated and whenever possible, requests for confidentiality shall be honored. And, while anonymous reports will be accepted, please understand that anonymity may hinder or impede the investigation of a report. All cases of questionable activity or improper actions will be reviewed for appropriate action, discipline or corrective actions. Whenever possible, we will keep confidential the identity of employees, officers or directors who are accused of violations, unless or until it has been determined that a violation has occurred.

There will be no reprisal, retaliation or adverse action taken against any employee who, in good faith, reports or assists in the investigation of, a violation or suspected violation, or who makes an inquiry about the appropriateness of an anticipated or actual course of action.

For reporting concerns about PCC's or its investment adviser's conduct, the conduct of an officer of PCC or its investment adviser, or about PCC's or its investment adviser's accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters, you may use the following means of communication:

ADDRESS: Princeton Capital Corporation
One Riverway, Suite 2020
Houston, Texas 77056

In the case of a confidential, anonymous submission, employees should set forth their concerns in writing and forward them in a sealed envelope to the Chairperson of the Audit Committee, in care of our Chief Compliance Officer, such envelope to be labeled with a legend such as: "To be opened by the Audit Committee only."

CODE OF ETHICS

The persons specified in the following discussion will be subject to the provisions of the Code of Ethics ("**CofE**").

Scope of the Code of Ethics

In order to prevent PCC's Access Persons, as defined below, from engaging in any of these prohibited acts, practices or courses of business, the Board of Directors of PCC has adopted this CofE.

Definitions

Access Person. "Access Person" means any director, officer, partner, employee or Advisory Person of PCC; provided, however, that the term "Access Person" will not include a "Disinterested Director" (as defined below).

Advisory Person. "Advisory Person" of PCC means: (i) any director, officer or employee of PCC or of any company in a control relationship to PCC, who, in connection with his or her regular duties, makes, participates in, or obtains information regarding the purchase or sale of a Covered Security by PCC, or whose functions relate to the making of any recommendations with respect to such purchases or sales; and (ii) any natural person in a control relationship to PCC who obtains information concerning recommendations made to PCC with regard to the purchase or sale of a Covered Security. An "Advisory Person" shall not include a "Disinterested Director" (as defined below).

Automatic Investment Plan. "Automatic Investment Plan" refers to any program in which regular periodic purchases (or withdrawals) are made automatically in (or from) investment accounts in accordance with a predetermined schedule and allocation, including a dividend reinvestment plan.

Beneficial Interest. "Beneficial Interest" includes any entity, person, trust, or account with respect to which an Access Person exercises investment discretion or provides investment advice. A beneficial interest shall be presumed to include all accounts in the name of or for the benefit of the Access Person, his or her spouse, dependent children, or any person living with him or her or to whom he or she contributed economic support.

Beneficial Ownership. "Beneficial Ownership" shall be determined in accordance with Rule 16a-1(a)(2) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "**Exchange Act**"), except that the determination of direct or indirect Beneficial Ownership shall apply to all securities, and not just equity securities, that an Access Person has or acquires. Rule 16a-1(a)(2) provides that the term "beneficial owner" means any person who, directly or indirectly, through any contract, arrangement, understanding, relationship, or otherwise, has or shares a direct or indirect pecuniary interest in any equity security. Therefore, an Access Person may be deemed to have Beneficial Ownership of securities held by members of his or her immediate family sharing the same household, or by certain partnerships, trusts, corporations, or other arrangements.

Blackout Period. “Blackout Period” shall mean that timeframe in which PCC or an Access Person, or Disinterested Director with knowledge of PCC’s trading activity, may not engage in trading in an issue, or its related securities, appearing on the PCC Restricted List as described below.

Control. “Control” shall have the same meaning as that set forth in Section 2(a)(9) of the 1940 Act.

Covered Security. “Covered Security” means a security as defined in Section 2(a)(36) of the 1940 Act except that it does not include: (i) direct obligations of the government of the United States; (ii) bankers’ acceptances, bank certificates of deposit, commercial paper and high quality short-term debt instruments including repurchase agreements; and (iii) shares issued by registered open-end investment companies (i.e., mutual funds); however, exchange traded funds structured as unit investment trusts or open-end funds are considered “Covered Securities”.

Disinterested Director. “Disinterested Director” means a director of PCC who is not an “interested person” of PCC within the meaning of Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act.

Initial Public Offering. “Initial Public Offering” means an offering of securities registered under the Securities Act of 1933 (the “*Securities Act*”), the issuer of which, immediately before the registration, was not subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act.

Limited Offering. “Limited Offering” means an offering that is exempt from registration under the Securities Act pursuant to Section 4(2) or Section 4(6) or pursuant to Rule 504, Rule 505 or Rule 506 under the Securities Act.

Purchase or Sale of a Covered Security. “Purchase or Sale of a Covered Security” is broad and includes, among other things, the writing of an option to purchase or sell a covered security, or the use of a derivative product to take a position in a Covered Security.

Restricted List. The Restricted List identifies those securities which PCC or its Access Persons may not trade due to some restriction under the securities laws whereby PCC or its Access Persons may be deemed to possess material non-public information (as it is described within the following “Statement on the Prohibition of Insider Trading”) about the issuer of such securities.

Supervised Person. A “Supervised Person” means any partner, officer, director (or other person occupying a similar status or performing similar functions), or employee of any entity that provides investment advice on behalf of PCC and is subject to the supervision and control of PCC; provided, however, that the term “Supervised Person” shall not include a “Disinterested Director” (as defined above).

Standards of Conduct

1. No Access Person, Supervised Person or Disinterested Director shall engage, directly or indirectly, in any business transaction or arrangement for personal profit that is not in the best interests of PCC or its shareholders; nor shall he or she make use of any confidential information gained by reason of his or her employment by or affiliation with PCC, or any of its affiliates, in order to derive a personal profit for himself or herself or for any Beneficial Interest, in violation of the fiduciary duty owed to PCC and its shareholders.

2. Any Access Person recommending or authorizing the purchase or sale of a Covered Security by PCC shall, at the time of such recommendation or authorization, disclose any Beneficial Interest in, or Beneficial Ownership of, such Covered Security or the issuer thereof.

3. No Access Person, Supervised Person or Disinterested Director shall dispense any information concerning securities holdings or securities transactions of PCC to anyone outside PCC without obtaining prior written approval from our Chief Compliance Officer, or such person or persons as these individuals may designate to act on their behalf. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, such Access Person may dispense such information without obtaining prior written approval:

- when there is a public report containing the same information;
- when such information is dispensed in accordance with compliance procedures established to prevent conflicts of interest between PCC and its affiliates;
- when such information is reported to directors of PCC; or
- in the ordinary course of his or her duties on behalf of PCC.

4. All personal securities transactions should be conducted consistent with this CofE and in such manner as to avoid actual or potential conflicts of interest, the appearance of a conflict of interest, or any abuse of an individual's position of trust and responsibility within PCC.

Prohibited Transactions

1 . **General Prohibition.** No Access Person shall purchase or sell, directly or indirectly, any Covered Security (including any security issued by the issuer of such Covered Security) in which he or she has, or by reason of such transaction acquires, any direct or indirect Beneficial Ownership and which such Access Person knows or should have known at the time of such purchase or sale is being considered for purchase or sale by PCC, or is held in the PCC portfolio unless such Access Person shall have obtained prior written approval for such purpose from our Chief Compliance Officer.

- An Access Person who becomes aware that PCC is considering the purchase or sale of any Covered Security must immediately notify our Chief Compliance Officer of any interest that such Access Person may have in any outstanding Covered Security (including any security issued by the issuer of such Covered Security).
- An Access Person shall similarly notify our Chief Compliance Officer of any other interest or connection that such Access Person might have in or with such issuer.
- Once an Access Person becomes aware that PCC is considering the purchase or sale of a Covered Security in its portfolio, such Access Person may not engage in any transaction in such Covered Security (including any security issued by the issuer of such Covered Security).
- The foregoing notifications or permission may be provided verbally, but should be confirmed in writing as soon and with as much detail as possible.

2 . **Securities Appearing on the Portfolio and Pipeline Reports and Restricted List.** The holdings of the PCC portfolio are detailed in the Portfolio Report that will be distributed daily to all Access Persons. Access Persons will also receive, as frequently as necessary, the names of those entities that are being considered for investment by the PCC portfolio in the Pipeline Report. Access Persons are required to review these reports and the Restricted List prior to engaging in any securities transactions.

3 . **Initial Public Offerings and Limited Offerings.** Access Persons of PCC must obtain approval from PCC before directly or indirectly acquiring Beneficial Ownership in any securities in an Initial Public Offering or in a Limited Offering.

4 . **Securities under Review.** No Access Persons shall execute a securities transaction in any security issued by an entity that PCC owns in its portfolio or is considering for purchase or sale unless such Access Person shall have obtained prior written approval for such purpose from our Chief Compliance Officer.

5 . **Blackout Period.** No Access Person may trade in the securities of any issuer appearing on the Restricted List until notified that the entity name no longer appears on the Restricted List. Access Persons are also prohibited from trading in the names appearing on the Pipeline and Portfolio Reports (as discussed above).

6 . **Company Acquisition of Shares in Companies that Access Persons Hold Through Limited Offerings .** Access Persons who have been authorized to acquire securities in a Limited Offering must disclose that investment to our Chief Compliance Officer when they are involved in PCC's subsequent consideration of an investment in the issuer, and PCC's decision to purchase such securities must be independently reviewed by Investment Personnel with no personal interest in that issuer.

Management of the Restricted List

Our Chief Compliance Officer will manage placing and removing names from the Restricted List. Should an Access Person learn of material non-public information concerning the issuer of any security that information must be provided to our Chief Compliance Officer so that the issuer can be included on the Restricted List. The Chief Compliance Officer will note the nature of the information learned, the time the information was learned and the other persons in possession of this information. The Chief Compliance Officer will maintain this information in a log. Upon the receipt of such information, our Chief Compliance Officer will revise and circulate the Restricted List to all Access Persons.

Any sub-advisers to PCC or the investment advisor, or affiliated investment advisers, will be directed to advise PCC when they have obtained information that causes them to be restricted from trading in the securities of any of the names appearing in the PCC portfolio. This information will be provided to our Chief Compliance Officer who will add the name(s) to the Restricted List and electronically circulate the revised list to Access Persons. Sub-advisors, or affiliated investment advisers, will also be required to notify PCC's Chief Compliance Officer if they are restricted from trading in the securities of any of the issuers discussed with PCC for possible inclusion in the PCC portfolio.

The contents of the Restricted List are highly confidential and must not be disclosed to any person or entity outside of PCC absent approval of our Chief Compliance Officer or the Chairman.

Procedures to Implement the Code of Ethics

The following reporting procedures have been established to assist Access Persons in avoiding a violation of this Code, and to assist PCC in preventing, detecting and imposing sanctions for violations of this Code. Every Access Person must follow these procedures. Questions regarding these procedures should be directed to our Chief Compliance Officer.

All Access Persons are subject to the reporting requirements set forth in the next section except:

- with respect to transactions effected for, and Covered Security (including any security issued by the issuer of such Covered Security) held in, any account over which the Access Person has no direct or indirect influence or control; or
- Those transactions effected pursuant to an Automatic Investment Plan.

Reporting Requirements

PCC shall appoint a Chief Compliance Officer who shall furnish each employee with a copy of this Code along with the other sections of the Code, and any amendments, upon commencement of employment and annually thereafter.

Each Supervised Person is required to certify, through a written acknowledgment, within 10 days of commencement of employment, that he or she has received, read and understands all aspects of the Code and recognizes that he or she is subject to the provisions and principles detailed therein. In addition, our Chief Compliance Officer shall notify each Access Person of his or her obligation to file an initial holdings report, quarterly transaction reports, and annual holdings reports, as described below.

Pre-Clearance Reports

Access Persons of PCC must obtain approval from our Chief Compliance Officer prior to entering into a transaction in a Limited Offering or an Initial Public Offering. Pre-clearance of trades in securities issued by companies whose names appear on the Pipeline and Portfolio Reports is also required of Access Persons. The preclearance form shall include the name of the Access Person, the date, the name of the broker who will execute the transaction, the name of the security, quantity, whether the transaction is a purchase or sale, total anticipated dollar value and any pertinent instructions, i.e., GTC, limit, etc. There will also be a line for approval or disapproval along with space for comments and the date.

If our Chief Compliance Officer does not approve the transaction the reason for denial must be provided on the pre-clearance form.

Initial Holdings Reports

Each Access Person must, no later than 10 days after the person becomes an Access Person, submit to our Chief Compliance Officer or other designated person a report of the Access Person's current securities holdings. The information provided must be current as of a date no more than 45 days prior to the date the person becomes an Access Person. The report must include the following:

- the title and type of the security and, as applicable, the exchange ticker symbol or CUSIP number, the number of shares held for each security, and the principal amount;
- the name of any broker, dealer or bank with which the Access Person maintains an account in which any securities are held for the Access Person's direct or indirect benefit; and
- the date the Access Person submits the report.

Quarterly Transaction Reports

Each Access Person must, no later than 30 days after the end of each calendar quarter, submit to our Chief Compliance Officer or other designated person a report of the Access Person's transactions involving a Covered Security (including any security issued by the issuer of such Covered Security) in which the Access Person had, or as a result of the transaction acquired, any direct or indirect Beneficial Ownership. The report must cover all transactions occurring during the calendar quarter most recently ending. The report must contain the following information:

- the date of the transaction;
- the title and, as applicable, the exchange ticker symbol or CUSIP number, of each reportable security involved, the interest rate and maturity date of each reportable security involved, the number of shares of each reportable security involved, and the principal amount of each reportable security involved;
- the nature of the transaction (i.e., purchase, sale or other type of acquisition or disposition);
- the price of the security at which the transaction was effected;
- the name of the broker, dealer or bank with or through which the transaction was effected; and
- the date the Access Person submits the report.

Annual Holdings Reports

Each Access Person must submit, to our Chief Compliance Officer or other designated person, an annual holdings report reflecting holdings as of a date no more than 45 days before the report is submitted. The Annual Holdings Report must be submitted at least once every 12 month period, on a date to be designated by PCC. Our Chief Compliance Officer will notify every Access Person of the date. Each report must include:

- the title and, as applicable, the exchange ticker symbol or CUSIP number, of each reportable security involved, the interest rate and maturity date of each reportable security involved, the number of shares of each reportable security involved, and the principal amount of each reportable security involved;
- the name of any broker, dealer or bank with which the Access Person maintains an account in which any securities are held for the Access Person's direct or indirect benefit; and
- the date the Access Person submits the report.

Annual Certification of Compliance

All Access Person must annually certify, through a written acknowledgment, to the Chief Compliance Officer that (1) they have read, understood and agree to abide by this CofE; (2) they have complied with all applicable requirements of this Code; and (3) they have reported all transactions and holdings that they are required to report under this Code.

STATEMENT ON THE PROHIBITION OF INSIDER TRADING

Failure by you to recognize the importance of safeguarding information and using information appropriately is greatly detrimental both to your future and to PCC's. The information provided below should provide a useful guide about what constitutes insider trading and material inside information.

Summary of PCC's Business Activities

PCC is a non-traded Business Development Company registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission and regulated under the Investment Company Act of 1940. PCC offers individual investors access to private debt with a focus on first lien secured loans, second lien secured loans, and, to a lesser extent, subordinated loans or mezzanine debt. Generally, these loans are held with private companies that have not issued any public securities. In rare instances, however, there may be securities available in the marketplace for issuers in which PCC holds a loan position.

It is not expected that in the course of its loan trading activities that PCC will receive access to information that is not already in the public domain. However, certain data sources may make information available to PCC that has not been fully disseminated in the marketplace. If this situation arises and PCC has an opportunity to opt to receive the information, the Access Person that encounters this situation will raise the situation with their supervisors and our Chief Compliance Officer to decide whether to opt to receive the information or decline to receive the information. If the decision is made to receive the information, our Chief Compliance Officer will update the Restricted List as it is discussed in the Code.

In the unlikely event that you come into possession of information that is not publically available, either through your work with us or outside of the workplace, you will be required to adhere to the Statement on the Prohibition of Insider Trading (the "**Statement**") as described in the following pages. You will also be subject to certain reporting requirements in connection with complying with PCC's Code beginning with the requirement to notify our Chief Compliance Officer.

Background

The securities laws and the rules and regulations of the self-regulatory organizations are designed to assure that the securities markets are fair and honest, that material information regarding a company is publicly available, and that a security's price and volume are determined by the free interplay of economic forces. The anti-fraud rules of the federal securities laws prohibit, in connection with the purchase or sale of a security:

- making an untrue statement of a material fact;
- omitting to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made not misleading;
- engaging in acts, practices or courses of business which would be fraudulent or deceptive.

Violation of these provisions is a crime that may result in imprisonment and can have other very serious repercussions for both the Firm and the employee. Violators may be censured by the government or self-regulatory organizations, suspended, barred from the securities business or fined. In addition, violations may result in liability under the Federal Securities Laws, including the Insider Trading Sanctions Act of 1984 ("*ITSA*") and the Insider Trading and Securities Fraud Enforcement Act of 1988 ("*ITSFEA*"). PCC's actions with respect to any violations will be swift and forceful, since it is the victim of any such abuse.

In this connection, a violation of the PCC's policies and procedures regarding confidential information, disclosure and the use of confidential information may result in dismissal, suspension without pay, loss of pay or bonus, loss of severance benefits, demotion or other sanctions, whether or not the violation of Firm policy or procedure also constituted a violation of law. Trading while in possession of or tipping on the basis of non-public information could also result in civil or criminal liability which could lead to imprisonment, fines and/or a requirement of disgorgement of any profits realized, and as a result of the violation, to an injunction prohibiting the violator from being employed in the securities industry. The Firm may initiate or cooperate in proceedings resulting in such penalties.

Policy

No person to whom the Statement applies, including officers, directors or employees of PCC, may trade, either personally or on behalf of others, while in possession of material non-public information, nor may any officer, director or employee communicate material non-public information to others in violation of the law. This conduct is referred to as "insider information". Any questions regarding this policy and procedure should be directed to our Chief Compliance Officer.

While the law concerning insider trading is not rigid, it generally is understood to prohibit:

- trading by an insider, while in possession of material non-public information;
- trading by a non-insider while in possession of material non-public information where the information either was disclosed to the non-insider in violation of an insider's duty to keep it confidential or was misappropriated; or
- communicating material non-public information to others.

The elements of a claim for insider trading and the penalties for unlawful conduct are described below.

Who is an Insider?

The concept of an "insider" is broad. It includes officers, directors and employees of a company. In addition, a person can be a "temporary insider" if he or she enters into a special confidential relationship in the conduct of a company's affairs and as a result is given access to information solely for the company's purposes. A temporary insider can include, by way of example, attorneys, accountants, consultants, bank lending officers and employees of such organizations. According to the Supreme Court, a company must expect the outsider to keep the disclosed nonpublic information confidential and the relationship must at least imply such a duty before the outsider will be considered an insider.

What is Material Information?

Trading on information is not a basis for liability unless the information is material. Information generally is considered “material” if there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable investor would consider the information important in making an investment decision, or if the information is reasonably certain to have a substantial effect on the price of a company’s securities. Information that should be considered material includes, but is not limited to: dividend changes, earnings estimates not previously disseminated, material changes in previously released earnings estimates, significant merger or acquisition proposals or agreements, major litigation, liquidation problems and extraordinary management developments.

Material information does not have to relate to a company’s business. For example, Carpenter v. United States 108 S. Ct. 316 (1987), the Supreme Court considered as material certain information about the contents of a forthcoming newspaper column that was expected to affect the market price of a security. In that case, a Wall Street Journal reporter was found criminally liable for disclosing to others the dates that reports on various companies would appear in the Journal and whether or not those reports would be favorable.

Any questions that you may have as to whether information is material must be addressed with our Chief Compliance Officer before acting in any way on such information.

What is Non-public Information?

Information is non-public until it has been effectively communicated to the market place. One must be able to point to some fact to show that the information is public. For example, information found in a report filed with the SEC, or appearing in Reuters, Bloomberg or a Dow Jones publication or in any other publication of general circulation would, generally, be considered public. In certain instances, information disseminated to certain segments of the investment community may be deemed “public”. For example, research communicated through institutional information dissemination services such as First Call. The amount of time since the information was first disseminated ordinarily is a factor regarding whether information is considered public.

Basis for Liability

Described below are circumstances under which a person or entity may be deemed to have traded on inside information, and prohibitions applicable, in particular to investment advisors.

1 . Fiduciary Duty Theory. In 1980 the Supreme Court found that there is no general duty to disclose before trading on material non-public information, but that such a duty arises where there is a fiduciary relationship between the parties to the transaction. In such case, one party as a right to expect that the other party will not disclose any material non-public information and will refrain from trading. Chiarella v. U.S. 445 U.S. 22 (1980).

Insiders such as employees of an issuer are ordinarily considered to have a fiduciary duty to the issuer and its shareholders. In Dirks v. SEC, 463 U.S. 646 (1983), the Supreme Court stated alternative theories by which such fiduciary duties are imposed on non-insiders: they can enter into a confidential relationship with the company such as, among others, attorneys and accountants (“*temporary insiders*”) or they can acquire a fiduciary duty to the company’s shareholders as “tippees” if they are aware or should have been aware that they have been given confidential information by an insider or temporary insider who has violated his fiduciary duty to the company’s shareholders.

In the “tippee” situation, a breach of duty occurs only if the insider or temporary insider personally benefits, directly or indirectly, from the disclosure. The benefit does not have to be of a financial nature, but can be a gift, a reputational benefit that will translate into future earnings, or even evidence of a relationship that suggests a quid pro quo.

2 . Misappropriation Theory. Another basis for insider trading liability is the “misappropriation” theory, where liability is established when trading occurs on material non-public information that was stolen or misappropriated from another person. In Carpenter v. United States, the Court found that a columnist defrauded The Wall Street Journal by communicating information prior to its publication to another person who used the information to trade in the securities markets. It should be noted that the misappropriation theory can be used to reach a variety of individuals not previously thought to be encompassed under the fiduciary duty theory.

Penalties for Insider Trading

Penalties for trading on or communicating material non-public information are severe, both for individuals involved in such conduct and their employers. A person can be subject to some or all of the penalties below even if he or she does not personally benefit from the violation. Penalties include the following:

- jail sentences;
- civil injunction;
- treble damages;
- disgorgement of profits;
- fines for the person who committed the violation of up to three times the profit gained or loss avoided, whether or not the person actually benefited; and
- fines for the employer or other controlling person of up to the greater of \$1,000,000 or three times the amount of the profit gained or loss avoided.

Controlling the Flow of Sensitive Information

The following procedures have been established to assist the officers, directors and employees of PCC in controlling the flow of sensitive information so as to avoid the possibility of trading on material non-public information either on behalf of PCC or for themselves and to assist PCC and its supervisory personnel in surveilling for, and otherwise preventing and detecting, insider trading. Every officer, director and employee of PCC must follow these procedures or risk serious sanctions by one or more regulatory authorities and/or PCC, including dismissal, substantial personal liability and criminal penalties. If you have any questions about these procedures you should consult our Chief Compliance Officer.

1. Identifying Inside Information. Before trading for yourself or others in the securities of a company about which you have what you believe to be inside information, ask yourself the following questions:

- Is the information non-public? To whom has this information been provided? Has the information been effectively communicated to the marketplace? To what extent, for how long, and by what means has the information been disseminated? If information is non-public, it normally may not be used in connection with effecting securities transactions; however, if you have any doubts whatsoever as to whether the information is public, you must ask our Chief Compliance Officer prior to trading on, or communicating (except in accordance with the procedures and requirements herein) such information.
- Is the information material? Is this information that an investor would consider important in making his or her investment decision? Is this information that would substantially affect the market price of the securities if generally disclosed?

If, after consideration of the above, you believe that the information may be material and non-public, or if you have questions in that regard, you should take the following steps:

- Report the matter immediately to our Chief Compliance Officer.
- Do not purchase or sell the securities on behalf of yourself or others.
- Do not communicate the information inside or outside of PCC, other than to our Chief Compliance Officer.
- After our Chief Compliance Officer has reviewed the issue, you will be instructed to continue the prohibitions against trading and communication, or you will be allowed to communicate the information and then trade.

2. Restricting Access to Material Non-public Information. Information in your possession that you identify as material and non-public may not be communicated to anyone, except as provided in paragraph 1 above. In addition, care should be taken so that such information is secure. For example, files containing material nonpublic information should be sealed; access to computer files containing material non-public information should be restricted.

3. Personal Security Trading. All officers, directors and employees must trade in accordance with the provisions of the CofE as well as the Statement in order to assist PCC with monitoring for violations of the law.

4. Restricted List. As defined in the Code, PCC's Chief Compliance Officer will maintain a Restricted List. Disclosure outside of PCC as to what issuers and/or securities are on the Restricted List could therefore constitute tipping and is strictly prohibited.

5. Supervision/Investigation. Should our Chief Compliance Officer learn, through regular review of personal trading documents, or from some other source, that a violation of this Code is suspected, our Chief Compliance Officer shall alert the Chairman of PCC. Together these parties will determine who should conduct further investigation, if they determine one is necessary.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE CODE

Our Chief Compliance Officer has overall responsibility for administering the Code and reporting on the administration of and compliance with the Code and related matters to our Board of Directors.

Our Chief Compliance Officer shall review all reports to determine whether any transactions recorded therein constitute violations of the Code. Before making any determination that a violation has been committed by person subject to the Code, such person shall be given an opportunity to supply additional explanatory material. Our Chief Compliance Officer shall maintain copies of the reports as required by Rule 17j-1(f) under the 1940 Act.

No less frequently than annually our Chief Compliance Officer must furnish to the Board of Directors, and the Board of Directors must consider, a written report that describes any issues arising under the Code or its procedures since the last report to the Board of Directors, including but not limited to, information about material violations of the Code or its procedures and any sanctions imposed in response to material violations. This report should also certify that PCC has adopted procedures reasonably designed to prevent persons subject to the Code from violating the Code.

SANCTIONS FOR CODE VIOLATIONS

All violations of the Code will result in appropriate corrective action, up to and including dismissal. If the violation involves potentially criminal activity, the individual or individuals in question will be reported, as warranted, to the appropriate authorities.

APPLICATION/WAIVERS

All the directors, officers and employees of PCC and its investment adviser are subject to this Code.

Insofar as other policies or procedures of PCC or its investment adviser govern or purport to govern the behavior or activities of all persons who are subject to this Code, they are superseded by this Code to the extent that they overlap or conflict with the provisions of this Code.

Any amendment or waiver of the Code for an executive officer or member of our Board of Directors must be made by our Board of Directors and disclosed on a Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within four business days following such amendment or waiver.

RECORDS

PCC shall maintain records with respect to this Code in the manner and to the extent set forth below, which records may be maintained on microfilm or electronic storage media under the conditions described in Rule 31a-2(f) under the 1940 Act and shall be available for examination by representatives of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "*SEC*");

1. A copy of this Code and any other code of ethics of PCC that is, or at any time within the past five years has been, in effect shall be maintained in an easily accessible place;

2. A record of any violation of this Code and of any action taken as a result of such violation shall be maintained in an easily accessible place for a period of not less than five years following the end of the fiscal year in which the violation occurs;

3. A copy of each report made by an Access Person or duplicate account statement received pursuant to the Code, shall be maintained for a period of not less than five years from the end of the fiscal year in which it is made or the information is provided, the first two years in an easily accessible place;

4. A record of all persons who are, or within the past five years have been, required to make reports pursuant to this Code, or who are or were responsible for reviewing these reports, shall be maintained in an easily accessible place;

5. A copy of each report made to our Board of Directors shall be maintained for at least five years after the end of the fiscal year in which it is made, the first two years in an easily accessible place; and

6. A record of any decision, and the reasons supporting the decision, to approve the direct or indirect acquisition by an Access Person of Beneficial Ownership in any securities in an Initial Public Offering or a Limited Offering shall be maintained for at least five years after the end of the fiscal year in which the approval is granted.

REVISIONS AND AMENDMENTS

This Code may be revised, changed or amended at any time by our Board of Directors. Following any material revisions or updates, an updated version of this Code will be distributed to you, and will supersede the prior version of this Code effective upon distribution. We may ask you to sign an acknowledgement confirming that you have read and understood the revised version of the Code, and that you agree to comply with the provisions.

**CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
PURSUANT TO RULE 13a-14 OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Munish Sood, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K of Princeton Capital Corporation;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the consolidated financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 1. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 2. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 3. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 4. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's Board of Directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 1. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 2. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: April 15, 2015

/s/ Munish Sood
Munish Sood
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)
Princeton Capital Corporation

**CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
PURSUANT TO RULE 13a-14 OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Gregory J. Cannella, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K of Princeton Capital Corporation;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the consolidated financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation;
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's Board of Directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: April 15, 2015

/s/ Gregory J. Cannella
Gregory J. Cannella
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)
Princeton Capital Corporation

**CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Annual Report on Form 10-K of Princeton Capital Corporation (the “Company”) for the annual period ended December 31, 2014, as filed with the Securities Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the “Report”), I, Munish Sood, Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

1. The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and
2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: April 15, 2015

/s/ Munish Sood
Munish Sood
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)
Princeton Capital Corporation

**CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Annual Report on Form 10-K of Princeton Capital Corporation (the “Company”) for the annual period ended December 31, 2014, as filed with the Securities Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the “Report”), I, Gregory J. Cannella, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

1. The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and
2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: April 15, 2015

/s/ Gregory J. Cannella
Gregory J. Cannella
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)
Princeton Capital Corporation