

Golub Capital BDC, Inc.

Form 497

August 15, 2016

This preliminary prospectus supplement relates to an effective registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, but the information in this preliminary prospectus supplement is not complete and may be changed. This preliminary prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus are not an offer to sell and are not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted.

Filed Pursuant to Rule 497

File No. 333-193308

Subject to Completion, dated August 15, 2016

**PRELIMINARY PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT
(to Prospectus dated April 13, 2016)**

1,750,000 Shares

GOLUB CAPITAL BDC, INC.

**Common Stock
\$ per share**

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 Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, or the 1940 Act. Our investment objective is to generate current income and capital appreciation by investing primarily in senior secured and one stop loans of U.S. middle-market companies. We may also selectively invest in second lien and subordinated loans of, and warrants and minority equity securities in U.S. middle-market companies.

GC Advisors LLC serves as our investment adviser. Golub Capital LLC serves as our administrator. GC Advisors LLC and Golub Capital LLC are affiliated with Golub Capital (as defined herein), a leading lender to middle-market companies with over \$18.0 billion in capital under management as of June 30, 2016.

All of the 1,750,000 shares of common stock offered by this prospectus supplement are being sold by us. Our common stock is traded on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol GBDC. Mr. John T. Baily, one of our directors, has indicated his intent to purchase an aggregate of 8,250 shares in this offering at the public offering price per share. The last reported closing price for our common stock on August 12, 2016 was \$18.54 per share. The net asset value of our common stock as of June 30, 2016 (the last date prior to the date of this prospectus supplement on which we determined net asset value) was \$15.88 per share. The offering price per share of our common stock less any underwriting commissions or discounts will not be less than the net asset value per share of our common stock at the time we make this offering.

Shares of closed-end investment companies, including business development companies, frequently trade at a discount to their net asset value. If our shares trade at a discount to our net asset value, it will likely increase the risk of loss for purchasers in this offering. Investing in our common stock involves a high degree of risk.

Before buying any common stock, you should read the discussion of the material risks of investing in our

common stock, including the risk of leverage, in Risk Factors beginning on page 15 of the accompanying prospectus.

This prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus contain important information you should know before investing in our common stock. Please read it before you invest and keep it for future reference. We file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information about us with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC. We maintain a website at <http://www.golubcapitalbdc.com> and make all of our annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other publicly filed information available on or through our website. You may also obtain such information, free of charge, and make shareholder inquiries by contacting us at 150 South Wacker Drive, Suite 800, Chicago, Illinois 60606, Attention: Investor Relations, or by calling us collect at (312) 205-5050. The SEC also maintains a website at <http://www.sec.gov> that contains such information.

We generally invest in securities that have been rated below investment grade by independent rating agencies or that would be rated below investment grade if they were rated. These securities, which may be referred to as junk, have predominantly speculative characteristics with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal. In addition, many of our debt investments have floating interest rates that reset on a periodic basis and typically do not fully pay down principal prior to maturity, which may increase our risk of losing part or all of our investment.

Neither the SEC nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

	Per Share	Total
Public offering price	\$	\$
Sales load (underwriting discounts and commissions)	\$	\$
Proceeds to us (before expenses)	\$	\$

In addition, the underwriter may purchase up to an additional 262,500 shares of common stock at the public offering price, less the sales load payable by us, within 30 days from the date of this prospectus supplement. If the underwriter exercises this option in full, the total sales load paid by us will be \$, and total proceeds to us, before expenses, will be \$.

The underwriter is offering the common stock as set forth in Underwriting. Delivery of the common stock will be made on or about August, 2016.

Wells Fargo Securities

The date of this prospectus supplement is August , 2016.

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ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT

You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus. We have not, and the underwriter has not, authorized any other person to provide you with different information. We are not, and the underwriter is not, making an offer to sell these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted. You should assume that the information appearing in this prospectus supplement is accurate only as of the date on the front cover of this prospectus supplement and that the information appearing in the accompanying prospectus is accurate only as of the date on its front cover. Our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and prospects may have changed since that date. We will update these documents to reflect material changes only as required by law. We are offering to sell, and seeking offers to buy, securities only in jurisdictions where offers are permitted.

This document is in two parts. The first part is this prospectus supplement, which describes the terms of this offering and also adds to and updates information contained in the accompanying prospectus. The second part is the accompanying prospectus, which gives more general information and disclosure. To the extent the information contained in this prospectus supplement differs from the information contained in the accompanying prospectus, the information in this prospectus supplement will control. You should read this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus together with the additional information described under the headings, Risk Factors included in the accompanying prospectus and Available Information included in this prospectus supplement before investing in our common stock.

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PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT SUMMARY

This summary highlights some of the information in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus. It is not complete and may not contain all of the information that you may want to consider. You should read the more detailed information set forth under Risk Factors included in the accompanying prospectus and the other information included in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus carefully.

Except as otherwise indicated, the terms:

we, us, our and Golub Capital BDC refer to Golub Capital BDC, Inc., a Delaware corporation, and its consolidated subsidiaries;

Holdings refers to Golub Capital BDC 2010-1 Holdings LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, or LLC, our direct subsidiary;

2010 Issuer refers to Golub Capital BDC 2010-1 LLC, a Delaware LLC, a direct subsidiary of Holdings and our indirect subsidiary;

2014 Issuer refers to Golub Capital BDC CLO 2014 LLC, a Delaware LLC, our direct subsidiary;

2010 Debt Securitization refers to the \$350.0 million term debt securitization that we completed on July 16, 2010, as most recently amended on June 25, 2015, in which the 2010 Issuer issued an aggregate of \$350.0 million of notes, or the 2010 Notes, including \$203.0 million of Class A 2010 Notes, which bear interest at a rate of three-month London Interbank Offered Rate, or LIBOR, plus 1.74%, \$12.0 million of Class B 2010 Notes, which bear interest at a rate of three-month LIBOR plus 2.40%, and \$135.0 million face amount of Subordinated 2010 Notes that do not bear interest;

2014 Debt Securitization refers to the \$402.6 million term debt securitization that we completed on June 5, 2014, in which the 2014 Issuer issued an aggregate of \$402.6 million of notes, or the 2014 Notes, including \$191.0 million of Class A-1 2014 Notes, which bear interest at a rate of three-month LIBOR plus 1.75%, \$20.0 million of Class A-2 2014 Notes, which bear interest at a rate of three-month LIBOR plus 1.45% through December 4, 2015 and three-month LIBOR plus 1.95% thereafter, \$35.0 million of Class B 2014 Notes, which bear interest at a rate of three-month LIBOR plus 2.50%, \$37.5 million of Class C 2014 Notes, which bear interest at a rate of three-month LIBOR plus 3.50%, and \$119.1 million of LLC equity interests that do not bear interest;

Funding refers to Golub Capital BDC Funding, LLC, a Delaware LLC, our direct subsidiary;

Credit Facility refers to the amended and restated senior secured revolving credit facility that Funding originally entered into on July 21, 2011, as most recently amended on March 1, 2016, with Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, as administrative agent, and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as lender and collateral agent, that currently allows for borrowing up to \$200 million and that bears interest at a rate of one-month LIBOR plus 2.25% per annum through the reinvestment period, which ends July 29, 2017, and bears interest at a rate of one-month LIBOR plus 2.75% for the period following the reinvestment period through the stated maturity date of July 30, 2020;

SLF refers to Senior Loan Fund LLC, an unconsolidated Delaware LLC, in which we co-invest with RGA Reinsurance Company, or RGA, primarily in senior secured loans. SLF is capitalized as transactions are completed and all portfolio and investment decisions in respect of SLF must be approved by representatives of each of the members (with unanimous approval required from either (i) one representative of each of us and RGA or (ii) both representatives of each of us and RGA currently). As of June 30, 2016, we owned 87.5% of both the outstanding subordinated notes and LLC equity interests of SLF. As of June 30, 2016, SLF had subordinated note commitments from its members totaling \$160.0 million and LLC equity interest subscriptions from its members totaling \$40.0 million. We have committed to fund \$140.0 million of subordinated notes and \$35.0 million of LLC equity interest subscriptions to SLF;

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GC Advisors refers to GC Advisors LLC, a Delaware LLC, our investment adviser; *Administrator* refers to Golub Capital LLC, a Delaware LLC, an affiliate of GC Advisors and our administrator and, for periods prior to February 5, 2013, GC Service Company, LLC; and *Golub Capital* refers, collectively, to the activities and operations of Golub Capital Incorporated, Golub Capital LLC (formerly Golub Capital Management LLC), which entity employs all of Golub Capital's investment professionals, GC Advisors and associated investment funds and their respective affiliates.

Golub Capital BDC

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. In addition, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, we have elected to be treated as a regulated investment company, or RIC, under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the Code. We were formed in November 2009 to continue and expand the business of our predecessor, Golub Capital Master Funding LLC, which commenced operations in July 2007, to make investments primarily in senior secured, one stop (a loan that combines characteristics of traditional first lien senior secured loans and second lien or subordinated loans), second lien and subordinated (a loan that ranks senior only to a borrower's equity securities and ranks junior to all of such borrower's other indebtedness in priority of payment) loans of, and warrants and minority equity securities in, U.S. middle-market companies that are, in most cases, sponsored by private equity firms. We structure one stop loans as senior secured loans, and we obtain security interests in the assets of the portfolio company that serve as collateral in support of the repayment of these loans. This collateral may take the form of first-priority liens on the assets of the portfolio company. In many cases, we, together with our affiliates, are the sole lenders of one stop loans, which can afford us additional influence over the borrower in terms of monitoring and, if necessary, remediation in the event of underperformance. In this prospectus supplement, the term middle-market generally refers to companies having earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, or EBITDA, of between \$10.0 million and \$50.0 million annually.

Our investment objective is to generate current income and capital appreciation by investing primarily in senior secured and one stop loans of U.S. middle-market companies. We may also selectively invest in second lien and subordinated loans of, and warrants and minority equity securities in U.S. middle-market companies. We intend to achieve our investment objective by (1) accessing the established loan origination channels developed by Golub Capital, a leading lender to middle-market companies with over \$18.0 billion in capital under management as of June 30, 2016, (2) selecting investments within our core middle-market company focus, (3) partnering with experienced private equity firms, or sponsors, in many cases with whom Golub Capital has invested alongside in the past, (4) implementing the disciplined underwriting standards of Golub Capital and (5) drawing upon the aggregate experience and resources of Golub Capital.

We seek to create a portfolio that includes primarily senior secured and one stop loans by primarily investing approximately \$5.0 million to \$30.0 million of capital, on average, in the securities of U.S. middle-market companies. We may also selectively invest more than \$30.0 million in some of our portfolio companies and generally expect that the size of our individual investments will vary proportionately with the size of our capital base.

We generally invest in securities that have been rated below investment grade by independent rating agencies or that would be rated below investment grade if they were rated. These securities, which may be referred to as junk, have predominantly speculative characteristics with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal. In addition, many of our debt investments have floating interest rates that reset on a periodic basis and typically do not fully pay down principal prior to maturity, which may increase our risk of losing part or all of our investment.

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As of June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015, our portfolio at fair value was comprised of the following:

Investment Type	As of June 30, 2016			As of September 30, 2015		
	Investments at Fair Value (In thousands)	Percentage of Total Investments		Investments at Fair Value (In thousands)	Percentage of Total Investments	
Senior secured	\$ 174,608	10.7	%	\$ 197,329	12.9	%
One stop	1,235,496	75.9		1,134,222	74.1	
Second lien	37,461	2.3		39,774	2.6	
Subordinated debt	1,966	0.1		1,715	0.1	
Subordinated notes in SLF ⁽¹⁾	81,292	5.0		76,563	5.0	
LLC equity interests in SLF ⁽¹⁾	29,772	1.8		22,373	1.5	
Equity	67,914	4.2		57,808	3.8	
Total	\$ 1,628,509	100.0	%	\$ 1,529,784	100.0	%

(1) SLF's proceeds from the subordinated notes and LLC equity interests invested in SLF were utilized by SLF to invest in senior secured loans.

One stop loans include loans to technology companies undergoing strong growth due to new services, increased adoption and/or entry into new markets. We refer to loans to these companies as late stage lending loans. Other targeted characteristics of late stage lending businesses include strong customer revenue retention rates, a diversified customer base and backing from growth equity or venture capital firms. In some cases, the borrower's high revenue growth is supported by a high level of discretionary spending. As part of the underwriting of such loans and consistent with industry practice, we may adjust our characterization of the earnings of such borrowers for a reduction or elimination of such discretionary expenses, if appropriate. As of June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015, one stop loans included \$109.9 million and \$88.2 million, respectively, of late stage lending loans at fair value.

As of June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015, we had debt and equity investments in 185 and 164 portfolio companies, respectively, and investments in subordinated notes and LLC equity interests in SLF. The weighted average annualized income yield and weighted average annualized investment income yield of our income producing debt investments, which represented nearly 100% of our debt investments, for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 was as follows:

	For the three months ended June 30,		For the nine months ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Weighted average annualized income yield ⁽¹⁾	7.6 %	7.6 %	7.6 %	7.7 %
Weighted average annualized investment income yield ⁽²⁾	8.2 %	8.4 %	8.1 %	8.3 %

(1) Represents income from interest, including subordinated notes in SLF, and fees excluding amortization of capitalized fees and discounts divided by the average fair value of earning debt investments.

(2) Represents income from interest, including subordinated notes in SLF, fees and amortization of capitalized fees and discounts divided by the average fair value of earning debt investments.

As of June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015, we and RGA owned 87.5% and 12.5%, respectively, of both the outstanding subordinated notes and LLC equity interests of SLF. Additionally, on January 17, 2014, Senior Loan Fund II LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of SLF, or SLF II, entered into a senior secured revolving credit facility, or the SLF Credit Facility, with Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, as administrative agent, and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as lender, which, as amended, allows SLF II to borrow up to \$300.0 million, subject to leverage and borrowing base restrictions. The reinvestment period of the SLF Credit Facility ends May 12, 2017, and the stated maturity date is May 13, 2020. As of June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015, SLF had subordinated note commitments from its members totaling \$160.0 million, of which approximately \$93.8 million and \$87.5 million in aggregate principal amount was funded as of June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015, respectively. As of June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015, SLF had LLC equity interest subscriptions from its members totaling \$40.0 million, of which approximately \$35.8 million and

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\$26.5 million in aggregate was called and contributed as of June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015, respectively. Our investment in SLF is not a qualifying asset under Section 55(a) of the 1940 Act. Under the 1940 Act, we may not acquire any non-qualifying asset unless, at the time the acquisition is made, qualifying assets represent at least 70% of our total assets.

Our Adviser

Our investment activities are managed by our investment adviser, GC Advisors. GC Advisors is responsible for sourcing potential investments, conducting research and due diligence on prospective investments and equity sponsors, analyzing investment opportunities, structuring our investments and monitoring our investments and portfolio companies on an ongoing basis. GC Advisors was organized in September 2008 and is a registered investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended, or the Advisers Act. Under our amended and restated investment advisory agreement, or the Investment Advisory Agreement, with GC Advisors, we pay GC Advisors a base management fee and an incentive fee for its services. See Management Agreements Investment Advisory Agreement Management Fee in the accompanying prospectus for a discussion of the base management fee and incentive fee, including the cumulative income incentive fee and the income and capital gains incentive fee, payable by us to GC Advisors. Unlike most closed-end funds whose fees are based on assets net of leverage, our base management fee is based on our average-adjusted gross assets (including leverage but adjusted to exclude cash and cash equivalents so that investors do not pay the base management fee on such assets) and, therefore, GC Advisors benefits when we incur debt or use leverage. For purposes of the Investment Advisory Agreement, cash equivalents means U.S. government securities and commercial paper instruments maturing within 270 days of purchase. Additionally, under the incentive fee structure, GC Advisors benefits when capital gains are recognized and, because it determines when a holding is sold, GC Advisors controls the timing of the recognition of capital gains. Our board of directors is charged with protecting our interests by monitoring how GC Advisors addresses these and other conflicts of interest associated with its management services and compensation. While not expected to review or approve each borrowing, our independent directors periodically review GC Advisors' services and fees as well as its portfolio management decisions and portfolio performance. In connection with these reviews, our independent directors consider whether our fees and expenses (including those related to leverage) remain appropriate. See Management Agreements Investment Advisory Agreement Board Approval of the Investment Advisory Agreement in the accompanying prospectus.

GC Advisors is an affiliate of Golub Capital and pursuant to a staffing agreement, or the Staffing Agreement, Golub Capital LLC makes experienced investment professionals available to GC Advisors and provides access to the senior investment personnel of Golub Capital LLC and its affiliates. The Staffing Agreement provides GC Advisors with access to investment opportunities, which we refer to in the aggregate as deal flow, generated by Golub Capital LLC and its affiliates in the ordinary course of their businesses and commits the members of GC Advisors' investment committee to serve in that capacity. As our investment adviser, GC Advisors is obligated to allocate investment opportunities among us and its other clients fairly and equitably over time in accordance with its allocation policy. See Conflicts of Interest below and Related Party Transactions and Certain Relationships in the accompanying prospectus. However, there can be no assurance that such opportunities will be allocated to us fairly or equitably in the short-term or over time. GC Advisors seeks to capitalize on the significant deal origination, credit underwriting, due diligence, investment structuring, execution, portfolio management and monitoring experience of Golub Capital LLC's investment professionals.

An affiliate of GC Advisors, the Administrator, provides the administrative services necessary for us to operate. See Management Agreements Administration Agreement in the accompanying prospectus for a discussion of the fees and expenses (subject to the review and approval of our independent directors) we are required to reimburse to the

Administrator.

About Golub Capital

Golub Capital, founded in 1994, is a leading lender to middle-market companies, with a long track record of investing in senior secured, one stop, second lien and subordinated loans. As of June 30, 2016, Golub Capital managed over \$13.1 billion of invested or available capital for senior secured, one stop, second lien

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and subordinated loan investments in middle-market companies. Since its inception, Golub Capital has closed deals with over 200 middle-market sponsors and repeat transactions with over 130 sponsors.

Golub Capital's middle-market lending group is managed by a four-member senior management team consisting of Lawrence E. Golub, David B. Golub, Andrew H. Steuerman and Gregory W. Cashman. As of June 30, 2016, Golub Capital's more than 90 investment professionals had an average of over 12 years of investment experience and were supported by more than 185 administrative and back office personnel that focus on operations, finance, legal and compliance, accounting and reporting, marketing, information technology and office management.

Market Trends

We have identified the following trends that may affect our business:

Target Market. We believe that small and middle-market companies in the United States with annual revenues between \$10.0 million and \$2.5 billion represent a significant growth segment of the U.S. economy and often require substantial capital investments to grow. Middle-market companies have generated a significant number of investment opportunities for investment funds managed or advised by Golub Capital, and we believe that this market segment will continue to produce significant investment opportunities for us.

Specialized Lending Requirements. We believe that several factors render many U.S. financial institutions ill-suited to lend to U.S. middle-market companies. For example, based on the experience of our management team, lending to U.S. middle-market companies (1) is generally more labor intensive than lending to larger companies due to the smaller size of each investment and the fragmented nature of information for such companies, (2) requires due diligence and underwriting practices consistent with the demands and economic limitations of the middle market and (3) may also require more extensive ongoing monitoring by the lender.

Demand for Debt Capital. We believe there is a large pool of uninvested private equity capital for middle-market companies. We expect private equity firms will seek to leverage their investments by combining equity capital with senior secured loans and subordinated debt from other sources, such as us.

Competition from Bank Lenders. We believe that many commercial and investment banks have, in recent years, de-emphasized their service and product offerings to middle-market businesses in favor of lending to large corporate clients and managing capital markets transactions. In addition, these lenders may be constrained in their ability to underwrite and hold bank loans for middle-market issuers as they seek to meet existing and future regulatory capital requirements. We believe these factors may result in opportunities for alternative funding sources to middle-market companies and therefore more market opportunities for us.

Market Environment. We believe that as part of the path of economic recovery following the credit crisis, there has been increased competition for new middle-market investments due to some new non-bank finance companies that have entered the market and due to improving financial performance of middle-market companies. However, we believe that our scale and strong market position will continue to allow us to find investment opportunities with attractive risk-adjusted returns.

Competitive Strengths

Deep, Experienced Management Team. We are managed by GC Advisors, which, as of June 30, 2016, had access through the Staffing Agreement to the resources and expertise of Golub Capital's more than 280 employees, led by our

chairman, Lawrence E. Golub, and our chief executive officer, David B. Golub. As of June 30, 2016, the more than 90 investment professionals of Golub Capital had an average of over 12 years of investment experience and were supported by more than 185 administrative and back office personnel that focus on operations, finance, legal and compliance, accounting and reporting, marketing, information technology and office management. Golub Capital seeks to hire and retain high-quality investment professionals and reward those personnel based on investor returns.

Leading U.S. Debt Platform Provides Access to Proprietary Relationship-Based Deal Flow. GC Advisors gives us access to the deal flow of Golub Capital, one of the leading middle-market lenders in the United States. Golub Capital has been ranked a top 3 Traditional Middle Market Bookrunner each year from 2008 through 2Q 2016 by Thomson Reuters LPC for senior secured loans of up to \$500.0 million for leveraged buyouts (based on

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number of deals completed). Since its inception, Golub Capital has closed deals with over 200 middle-market sponsors and repeat transactions with over 130 sponsors. We believe that Golub Capital receives relationship-based early looks and last looks at many investment opportunities in the U.S. middle-market market, allowing it to be highly selective in the transactions it pursues.

Disciplined Investment and Underwriting Process. GC Advisors utilizes the established investment process of Golub Capital for reviewing lending opportunities, structuring transactions and monitoring investments. Using its disciplined approach to lending, GC Advisors seeks to minimize credit losses through effective underwriting, comprehensive due diligence investigations, structuring and the implementation of restrictive debt covenants.

Regimented Credit Monitoring. Following each investment, GC Advisors implements a regimented credit monitoring system. This careful approach, which involves ongoing review and analysis by teams of professionals, has enabled GC Advisors to identify problems early and to assist borrowers before they face difficult liquidity constraints.

Concentrated Middle-Market Focus. Because of our focus on the middle-market, we understand the following general characteristics of middle-market lending:

middle-market companies are generally less leveraged than large companies and, we believe, offer more attractive investment returns in the form of upfront fees, prepayment penalties and higher interest rates;
middle-market issuers are more likely to have simple capital structures;
carefully structured covenant packages enable middle-market lenders to take early action to remediate poor financial performance; and
middle-market lenders can undertake thorough due diligence investigations prior to investment.

Operating and Regulatory Structure

Our investment activities are managed by GC Advisors and supervised by our board of directors, a majority of whom are independent of us, GC Advisors and its affiliates.

As a business development company, we are required to comply with certain regulatory requirements. For example, while we are permitted to finance investments using leverage, which may include the issuance of shares of preferred stock, or notes and other borrowings, our ability to use leverage is limited in significant respects. See Regulation in the accompanying prospectus. 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. GC Advisors makes recommendations to our board of directors with respect to leverage policies. Our board of directors determines our leverage policy, including approving in advance the incurrence of material indebtedness and the execution of material contracts, and directs GC Advisors to implement such policies. The use of leverage to finance investments creates certain risks and potential conflicts of interest. See Risk Factors Risks Relating to our Business and Structure There are significant potential conflicts of interest that could affect our investment returns Our management and incentive fee structure may create incentives for GC Advisors that are not fully aligned with the interests of our stockholders and may induce GC Advisors to make certain investments, including speculative investments, Risks Relating to our Business and Structure Regulations governing our operation as a business development company affect our ability to, and the way in which we, raise additional capital. As a business development company, the necessity of raising additional capital exposes us to risks, including the typical risks associated with leverage and Risks Relating to our Business and Structure We intend to 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 in the accompanying prospectus.

Also, as a business development company, we are generally prohibited from acquiring assets other than qualifying assets unless, after giving effect to any acquisition, at least 70% of our total assets are qualifying assets. Qualifying assets generally include securities of eligible portfolio companies, cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities and high-quality debt investments maturing in one year or less from the time of investment. Under the 1940 Act and the rules thereunder, eligible portfolio companies include (1) private

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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, NYSE MKT LLC and The NASDAQ Stock Market) or registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act, and (3) public domestic operating companies having a market capitalization of less than \$250.0 million. Public domestic operating companies whose securities are quoted on the over-the-counter bulletin board and through Pink Sheets LLC are not listed on a national securities exchange and therefore are eligible portfolio companies. See Regulation in the accompanying prospectus.

Conflicts of Interest

Subject to certain 1940 Act restrictions on co-investments with affiliates, GC Advisors offers us the right to participate in all investment opportunities that it determines are appropriate for us in view of our investment objective, positions, policies, strategies and restrictions as well as regulatory requirements and other relevant factors. Such offers are subject to the exception that, in accordance with GC Advisors' code of ethics and allocation policies, we might not participate in each individual opportunity but will, on an overall basis, be entitled to participate equitably with other entities sponsored or managed by GC Advisors and its affiliates.

To the extent that we compete with entities sponsored or managed by GC Advisors or its affiliates for a particular investment opportunity, GC Advisors will allocate investment opportunities across the entities for which such opportunities are appropriate, consistent with (1) its internal conflict of interest and allocation policies, (2) the requirements of the Advisers Act and (3) certain restrictions under the 1940 Act regarding co-investments with affiliates. GC Advisors' allocation policies are intended to ensure that, over time, we may generally share equitably in investment opportunities with other investment funds, accounts or other investment vehicles, together referred to as accounts, sponsored or managed by GC Advisors or its affiliates, particularly those involving a security with limited supply or involving differing classes of securities of the same issuer which may be suitable for us and such other accounts.

GC Advisors and its affiliates have other clients with similar or competing investment objectives, including several private funds that are pursuing an investment strategy similar to ours, some of which are continuing to seek new capital commitments. In serving these clients, GC Advisors may have obligations to other clients or investors in those entities. Our investment objective may overlap with such affiliated accounts. GC Advisors' allocation procedures are designed to allocate investment opportunities among the accounts sponsored or managed by GC Advisors and its affiliates in a manner consistent with its obligations under the Advisers Act. If two or more accounts with similar investment strategies are actively investing, GC Advisors will seek to allocate investment opportunities among eligible accounts in a manner that is fair and equitable over time and consistent with its allocation policy. GC Advisors has put in place a conflict-resolution policy that addresses the co-investment restrictions set forth under the 1940 Act. See Risk Factors Risks Relating to our Business and Structure There are significant potential conflicts of interest that could affect our investment returns Conflicts related to obligations GC Advisors' investment committee, GC Advisors or its affiliates have to other clients in the accompanying prospectus.

GC Advisors seeks to ensure the equitable allocation of investment opportunities when we are able to invest alongside other accounts sponsored or managed by GC Advisors and its affiliates. When we invest alongside such other accounts, such investments are made consistent with GC Advisors' allocation policy. Under this allocation policy, if an investment opportunity is appropriate for us and another similar eligible account, the opportunity will be allocated pro rata based on the relative capital available for investment of each of us and such other eligible accounts, subject to minimum and maximum investment size limits. In situations in which co-investment with other entities sponsored or managed by GC Advisors or its affiliates is not permitted or appropriate, such as when, in the absence of exemptive

relief described below, we and such other entities would be making different investments in the same issuer, GC Advisors will need to decide whether we or such other entity or entities will proceed with the investment. GC Advisors will make these determinations based on its policies and procedures, which generally require that such opportunities be offered to eligible accounts on a basis that will be fair and equitable over time, including, for example, through random or rotational methods. We and GC Advisors have submitted an exemptive application to 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 other accounts sponsored or managed by GC Advisors or its

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affiliates in a manner consistent with our investment objectives, positions, policies, strategies and restrictions as well as regulatory requirements and other pertinent factors. Our board of directors regularly reviews the allocation policy of Golub Capital and annually reviews the code of ethics of GC Advisors. See Related Party Transactions and Certain Relationships in the accompanying prospectus.

Additionally, under our incentive fee structure, GC Advisors benefits when we recognize capital gains and, because GC Advisors determines when a holding is sold, GC Advisors controls the timing of the recognition of such capital gains. See Risk Factors Risks Relating to our Business and Structure There are significant potential conflicts of interest that could affect our investment returns Our management and incentive fee structure may create incentives for GC Advisors that are not fully aligned with the interests of our stockholders and may induce GC Advisors to make certain investments, including speculative investments in the accompanying prospectus. In addition, because the base management fee that we pay to GC Advisors is based on our average adjusted gross assets, including those assets acquired through the use of leverage, GC Advisors has a financial incentive to incur leverage.

Recent Developments

On July 18, 2016, the Company entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement between the Company and an institutional investor for the sale of 1,433,486 shares of the Company's common stock at a price per share of \$17.44. Proceeds in cash of \$25.0 million were received and the transaction closed on July 21, 2016.

On August 3, 2016, our board of directors declared a quarterly distribution of \$0.32 per share payable on September 29, 2016 to holders of record as of September 5, 2016.

Our principal executive offices are located at 150 South Wacker Drive, Suite 800, Chicago, Illinois 60606, and our telephone number is (312) 205-5050. Our corporate website is located at www.golubcapitalbdc.com. Information on our website is not incorporated into or a part of this prospectus supplement.

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THE OFFERING

Common Stock Offered by Us

1,750,000 shares, excluding 262,500 shares issuable pursuant to the option granted to the underwriter.

Common Stock to be Outstanding After this Offering

54,806,811 shares, excluding shares issuable pursuant to the option granted to the underwriter.

Use of Proceeds

We intend to use the net proceeds from the sale of our common stock to invest in portfolio companies in accordance with our investment objective and strategies and for general corporate purposes. We expect that our new investments will consist primarily of senior secured and one stop loans. We will also pay operating expenses, including management and administrative fees, and may pay other expenses such as due diligence expenses relating to potential new investments, from the net proceeds of this offering. A portion of the net proceeds may be utilized to capitalize SLF. A portion of the net proceeds may also be used to capitalize GC SBIC V, L.P., or SBIC V, our small business investment company, or SBIC, subsidiary, following which we expect SBIC V to issue debentures guaranteed by the Small Business Administration, or SBA, and make investments in accordance with our investment strategy. We may also use a portion of the net proceeds from this offering to repay amounts outstanding under our Credit Facility, which bore an annual interest rate of 2.72% (i.e., one-month LIBOR plus 2.25% per annum) on the outstanding balance of \$146.1 million as of June 30, 2016 and matures on July 30, 2020. See "Use of Proceeds" in this prospectus supplement for more information.

NASDAQ Global Select Market Symbol

GBDC

Trading at a Discount

Shares of closed-end investment companies, including business development companies, frequently trade at a discount to their net asset value. We are not generally able to issue and sell our common stock at a price below our net asset value per share unless we have stockholder approval. The risk that our shares may trade at a discount to our net asset value is separate and distinct from the risk that our net asset value per share may decline. We cannot predict whether our shares will trade above, at or below net asset value. See "Risk Factors" in the accompanying prospectus.

Dividend Reinvestment Plan

We have adopted a dividend reinvestment plan for our stockholders, which is an "opt out" dividend reinvestment plan. Under this plan, cash distributions to our stockholders are automatically reinvested in additional shares of our common stock unless a stockholder specifically "opts out" of our dividend reinvestment plan. If a stockholder opts out, that stockholder receives cash dividends or other distributions. Stockholders who receive distributions in the form of shares of common stock generally are subject to the same U.S. federal, state and local tax consequences as stockholders who elect to receive their distributions in cash but do not receive any

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corresponding cash distributions with which to pay any applicable taxes. See [Dividend Reinvestment Plan](#) in the accompanying prospectus.

Custodian and Transfer Agent

U.S. Bank National Association serves as our custodian, and American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, LLC serves as our transfer and dividend paying agent and registrar. See [Custodian, Transfer and Dividend Paying Agent and Registrar](#) in the accompanying prospectus.

Risk Factors

An investment in our common stock is subject to risks and involves a heightened risk of total loss of investment. In addition, the companies in which we invest are subject to special risks. See [Risk Factors](#) beginning on [page 15](#) of the accompanying prospectus to read about factors you should consider, including the risks of leverage, before investing in our common stock.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS**FEES AND EXPENSES**

The following table is intended to assist you in understanding the costs and expenses that an investor in shares of our common stock will bear directly or indirectly. However, we caution you that some of the percentages indicated in the table below are estimates and may vary. Actual costs and expenses incurred by investors in shares of our common stock may be greater than the percentage estimates in the table below. The following table excludes one-time fees payable to third parties not affiliated with GC Advisors that were incurred in connection with each of the 2010 Debt Securitization and the 2014 Debt Securitization, collectively the Debt Securitizations, but includes all of the applicable ongoing fees and expenses of the Debt Securitizations. Whenever this prospectus supplement contains a reference to fees or expenses paid by us or Golub Capital BDC, or that we will pay fees or expenses, our common stockholders will indirectly bear such fees or expenses.

Stockholder transaction expenses:

Sales load (as a percentage of offering price)	3.02	% ⁽¹⁾
Offering expenses (as a percentage of offering price)	0.79	% ⁽²⁾
Dividend reinvestment plan expenses	None	% ⁽³⁾
Total stockholder transaction expenses (as a percentage of offering price)	3.81	%

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

Management fees	2.54	% ⁽⁴⁾
Incentive fees payable under the Investment Advisory Agreement (20%)	0.80	% ⁽⁵⁾
Interest payments on borrowed funds	3.20	% ⁽⁶⁾
Other expenses	0.60	% ⁽⁷⁾
Acquired fund fees and expenses	0.06	% ⁽⁸⁾
Total annual expenses	7.20	% ⁽⁹⁾

(1) The underwriting discounts and commissions with respect to the shares of our common stock being sold in this offering, which is a one-time fee, is the only sales load paid in connection with this offering.

(2) Amount reflects estimated offering expenses of approximately \$255,000 and is based on 1,750,000 shares offered in this offering at the last reported closing price of \$18.54 per share of our common stock on August 12, 2016.

(3) The expenses associated with the dividend reinvestment plan are included in Other expenses. See Dividend Reinvestment Plan in the accompanying prospectus.

(4) Our management fee is calculated at an annual rate equal to 1.375% and is based on the average adjusted gross assets (including assets purchased with borrowed funds and securitization-related assets, leverage, unrealized depreciation or appreciation on derivative instruments and cash collateral on deposit with custodian but adjusted to exclude cash and cash equivalents so that investors do not pay the base management fee on such assets) at the end of the two most recently completed calendar quarters and is payable quarterly in arrears. See Management Agreements Investment Advisory Agreement Management Fee in the accompanying prospectus. The management fee referenced in the table above is based on actual amounts incurred during the three months ended June 30, 2016 by GC Advisors in its capacity as investment adviser to us and collateral manager to the 2010 Issuer and the 2014 Issuer, collectively the Securitization Issuers, annualized for a full year.

GC Advisors, as collateral manager for the 2010 Issuer under a collateral management agreement, or the 2010 Collateral Management Agreement, is entitled to receive an annual fee in an amount equal to 0.35% of the principal balance of the portfolio loans held by the 2010 Issuer at the beginning of the collection period relating to each payment date, which is payable in arrears on each payment date. This fee, which is less than the management fee payable under the Investment Advisory Agreement, is paid directly by the 2010 Issuer to GC Advisors and offset against such management fee. Accordingly, the 1.375% management fee paid by us to GC Advisors under the

Investment Advisory Agreement on all of our assets, including those indirectly held through the 2010 Issuer, is reduced, on a dollar-for-dollar basis, by an amount equal to such 0.35% fee paid to GC Advisors by the 2010 Issuer. Under the 2010 Collateral Management Agreement, the term "collection period" refers to a quarterly period running from the day after the end of the prior collection period to the fifth business day of the calendar month in which a

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payment date occurs. This fee may be waived by the collateral manager. The 2010 Collateral Management Agreement does not include any incentive fee payable to GC Advisors.

GC Advisors, as collateral manager for the 2014 Issuer, under a collateral management agreement, or the 2014 Collateral Management Agreement, is entitled to receive an annual fee in an amount equal to 0.25% of the principal balance of the portfolio loans held by the 2014 Issuer at the beginning of the collection period relating to each payment date, which is payable in arrears on each payment date. This fee, which is less than the management fee payable under the Investment Advisory Agreement, is paid directly by the 2014 Issuer to GC Advisors and offset against such management fee. Accordingly, the 1.375% management fee paid by us to GC Advisors under the Investment Advisory Agreement on all of our assets, including those indirectly held through the 2014 Issuer, is reduced, on a dollar-for-dollar basis, by an amount equal to such 0.25% fee paid to GC Advisors by the 2014 Issuer. Under the 2014 Collateral Management Agreement, the term "collection period" refers to a quarterly period running from the day after the end of the prior collection period to the tenth business day prior to the payment date. This fee may be waived by the collateral manager. The 2014 Collateral Management Agreement does not include any incentive fee payable to GC Advisors.

For purposes of this table, the SEC requires that the "Management fees" percentage be calculated as a percentage of net assets attributable to common stock, rather than total assets, including assets that have been funded with borrowed monies because common stockholders bear all of this cost. If the base management fee portion of the "Management fees" percentage were calculated instead as a percentage of our total assets, our base management fee portion of the "Management fees" percentage would be approximately 1.29% of total assets. The base management fee in the table above is based on net assets of \$876.2 million and leverage of \$862.4 million, which reflects our net assets and leverage pro forma as of June 30, 2016 after giving effect to this offering and the issuance of 1,433,486 shares of our common stock on July 21, 2016 in a private placement at a price of \$17.44 per share.

(5) The incentive fee referenced in the table above is based on actual amounts incurred during the three months ended June 30, 2016, annualized for a full year. We have structured the calculation of the incentive fee to include a fee limitation such that no incentive fee will be paid to GC Advisors for any quarter if, after such payment, the cumulative incentive fees paid to GC Advisors since the effective date of our election to become a business development company would be greater than 20.0% of our Cumulative Pre-Incentive Fee Net Income (as defined below).

We accomplish this limitation by subjecting each quarterly incentive fee payable under the Income and Capital Gain Incentive Fee Calculation (as defined below) to a cap, or the Incentive Fee Cap. The Incentive Fee Cap in any quarter is equal to the difference between (a) 20.0% of Cumulative Pre-Incentive Fee Net Income and (b) cumulative incentive fees of any kind paid to GC Advisors by Golub Capital BDC since April 13, 2010, the effective date of our election to become a business development company. To the extent the Incentive Fee Cap is zero or a negative value in any quarter, no incentive fee would be payable in that quarter. "Cumulative Pre-Incentive Fee Net Income" is equal to the sum of (a) Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income (as defined below) for each period since April 13, 2010 and (b) cumulative aggregate realized capital gains, cumulative aggregate realized capital losses, cumulative aggregate unrealized capital depreciation and cumulative aggregate unrealized capital appreciation since April 13, 2010.

Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income means interest income, dividend income and any other income (including any other fees such as commitment, origination, structuring, diligence and consulting fees or other fees that we receive from portfolio companies, but excluding fees for providing managerial assistance) accrued during the calendar quarter, minus operating expenses for the calendar quarter (including the base management fee, taxes, any expenses payable under the Investment Advisory Agreement and an administration agreement, or the Administration Agreement, with the Administrator, any expenses of securitizations and any interest expense and dividends paid on any outstanding preferred stock, but excluding the incentive fee). Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income includes, in the case of

investments with a deferred interest feature such as market discount, debt instruments with payment-in-kind, or PIK, interest, preferred stock with PIK dividends and zero coupon securities, accrued income that we have not yet received in cash.

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The income and capital gain incentive fee calculation, or the Income and Capital Gain Incentive Fee Calculation, has two parts. The income component is calculated quarterly in arrears based on our Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income for the immediately preceding calendar quarter.

Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income does not include any realized capital gains, realized capital losses or unrealized capital appreciation or depreciation. Because of the structure of the income component, it is possible that an incentive fee may be calculated under this formula with respect to a period in which we have incurred a loss. For example, if we receive Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income in excess of the hurdle rate (as defined below) for a calendar quarter, the income component will result in a positive value and an incentive fee will be paid unless the payment of such incentive fee would cause us to pay incentive fees on a cumulative basis that exceed 20.0% of our Cumulative Pre-Incentive Fee Net Income. Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income, expressed as a rate of return on the value of our net assets (defined as total assets less indebtedness and before taking into account any incentive fees payable during the period) at the end of the immediately preceding calendar quarter, is compared to a fixed hurdle rate of 2.0% quarterly. If market interest rates rise, we may be able to invest our funds in debt instruments that provide for a higher return, which would increase our Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income and make it easier for GC Advisors to surpass the fixed hurdle rate and receive an incentive fee based on such net investment income. Our Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income used to calculate this part of the incentive fee is also included in the amount of our total assets (excluding cash and cash equivalents but including assets purchased with borrowed funds and securitization-related assets and cash collateral on deposit with custodian) used to calculate the 1.375% base management fee.

We calculate the income component of the Income and Capital Gain Incentive Fee Calculation with respect to our Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income quarterly, in arrears, as follows:

zero in any calendar quarter in which the Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income does not exceed the hurdle rate; 100.0% 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 2.5% in any calendar quarter. We refer to this portion of our Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income (which exceeds the hurdle rate but is less than 2.5%) as the catch-up provision. The catch-up is meant to provide GC Advisors with 20.0% of the Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income as if a hurdle rate did not apply if this net investment income exceeds 2.5% in any calendar quarter; and 20.0% of the amount of our Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income, if any, that exceeds 2.5% in any calendar quarter.

The sum of these calculations yields the income incentive fee, or the Income Incentive Fee. This amount is appropriately adjusted for any share issuances or repurchases during the quarter.

The second part of the Income and Capital Gain Incentive Fee Calculation, or the Capital Gain Incentive Fee, equals (a) 20.0% of our Capital Gain Incentive Fee Base (as defined below), if any, calculated in arrears as of the end of each calendar year (or upon termination of the Investment Advisory Agreement, as of the termination date), commencing with the calendar year ending December 31, 2010, less (b) the aggregate amount of any previously paid Capital Gain Incentive Fees. Our Capital Gain Incentive Fee Base equals (1) the sum of (i) our realized capital gains, if any, on a cumulative positive basis from April 13, 2010 through the end of each calendar year, (ii) all realized capital losses on a cumulative basis and (iii) all unrealized capital depreciation on a cumulative basis less (2) all unamortized deferred financing costs, if and to the extent such costs exceed all unrealized capital appreciation on a cumulative basis.

The cumulative aggregate realized capital losses are calculated as the sum of the amounts by which (a) the net sales price of each investment in our portfolio when sold is less than (b) the accreted or amortized cost basis of such investment.

The cumulative aggregate realized capital gains are calculated as the sum of the differences, if positive, between (a) the net sales price of each investment in our portfolio when sold and (b) the accreted or amortized cost basis of such investment.

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The aggregate unrealized capital depreciation is calculated as the sum of the differences, if negative, between (a) the valuation of each investment in our portfolio as of the applicable Capital Gain Incentive Fee calculation date and (b) the accreted or amortized cost basis of such investment.

As described above, the incentive fee will not be paid at any time where after such payment the cumulative incentive fees paid to date would be greater than 20.0% of the Cumulative Pre-Incentive Net Income since April 13, 2010. In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America, or GAAP, we will accrue a capital gain incentive fee on a quarterly basis as if aggregate unrealized capital appreciation on investments were realized, even though such unrealized capital appreciation is not permitted to be considered in calculating the fee actually payable under the Investment Advisory Agreement. We will accrue a capital gain incentive fee under GAAP if the Capital Gain Incentive Fee Base, adjusted as required by GAAP to include unrealized appreciation, is positive.

The Capital Gain Incentive Fee is calculated on a cumulative basis from the date we elected to become a business development company through the end of each calendar year. Since inception through June 30, 2016, we have not made any Capital Gain Incentive Fee payments. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2016, we accrued a capital gain incentive fee under GAAP of \$0.6 million and \$1.4 million, respectively. For a more detailed discussion of the calculation of the incentive fee, see Management Agreements Investment Advisory Agreement Management Fee in the accompanying prospectus.

Interest payments on borrowed funds represents our annualized interest expense as of June 30, 2016 and includes interest payable on the notes issued by each of the Securitization Issuers. For the three months ended June 30, 2016, the effective annualized average interest rate on our total debt outstanding, which includes all interest and amortization of debt issuance costs on the Debt Securitizations but excludes secured borrowings, was 3.3%. Debt issuance costs represent fees and other direct incremental costs incurred in connection with the Debt

(6) Securitizations. These fees include a structuring and placement fee paid to Wells Fargo Securities, LLC for its services in connection with the initial structuring and subsequent amendment of the 2010 Debt Securitization and the initial structuring of the 2014 Debt Securitization of \$1.74 million, \$0.75 million and \$1.81 million, respectively, as well as legal fees, accounting fees, rating agency fees and all other costs associated with each of the Debt Securitizations. We do not currently anticipate issuing debt securities or preferred stock in the next 12 months.

Includes our overhead expenses, including payments under the Administration Agreement based on our allocable portion of overhead and other expenses incurred by the Administrator, and any acquired fund fees and expenses that are not required to be disclosed separately. See Management Agreements Administration Agreement in the accompanying prospectus. Other expenses also includes the ongoing administrative expenses to the trustee, collateral manager, independent accountants, legal counsel, rating agencies and independent managers in connection with developing and maintaining reports and providing required services in connection with the administration of each of the Debt Securitizations. Other expenses are based on actual amounts incurred during the

(7) three months ended June 30, 2016, annualized for a full year. The administrative expenses of each of the Securitization Issuers are paid on each payment date in two parts: (1) a component that is paid in a priority to other amounts distributed by the 2010 Issuer or the 2014 Issuer, as applicable, subject to a cap equal to the sum of 0.04% per annum of the adjusted principal balance of the portfolio loans and other assets held by the 2010 Issuer or the 2014 Issuer, as applicable, on the last day of the collection period relating to such payment date, plus \$150,000 per annum, and (2) a component that is paid in a subordinated position relative to other amounts distributed by the 2010 Issuer or the 2014 Issuer, as applicable, equal to any amounts that exceed the aforementioned administrative expense cap.

Our stockholders indirectly bear the expenses of our investment in SLF. No management fee is charged by the Administrator in connection with the administrative services it provides to SLF. However, SLF does reimburse the

(8) Administrator for its costs related to providing accounting, bookkeeping, treasury, loan operations, reporting and administrative services for SLF. Future expenses for SLF may be substantially higher or lower because certain expenses may fluctuate over time.

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All of our expenses, including all expenses of each of the Debt Securitizations, are disclosed in the appropriate line items under Annual Expenses (as a percentage of net assets attributable to common stock). Total annual expenses as a percentage of consolidated net assets attributable to common stock are higher than the total annual expenses percentage would be for a company that is not leveraged. We borrow money to leverage our net assets and increase (9) our total assets. The SEC requires that the Total annual expenses percentage be calculated as a percentage of net assets (defined as total assets less indebtedness and after taking into account any incentive fees payable during the period), rather than the total assets, including assets that have been funded with borrowed monies. The reason for presenting expenses as a percentage of net assets attributable to common stockholders is that our common stockholders bear all of our fees and expenses.

Example

The following example demonstrates the projected dollar amount of total cumulative expenses that would be incurred over various periods with respect to a hypothetical investment in our common stock. **This example and the expenses in the table above should not be considered a representation of our future expenses, and actual expenses (including the cost of debt, if any, and other expenses) may be greater or less than those shown.** These amounts assume (1) a 3.02% sales load (underwriting discounts and commissions), (2) offering expenses totaling 0.79% and (3) total net annual expenses of 6.40% of net assets attributable to common shares as set forth in the table above (other than performance-based incentive fees). Transaction expenses are not included in the following example. For purposes of this table, we have assumed leverage of \$862.4 million, which was our actual leverage as of June 30, 2016.

You would pay the following expenses on a \$1,000 investment	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
Assuming a 5% annual return (assumes no return from net realized capital gains or net unrealized capital appreciation)	\$ 100	\$ 220	\$ 337	\$ 616
Assuming a 5% annual return (assumes return entirely from net realized capital gains and thus subject to the capital gain incentive fee)	\$ 109	\$ 247	\$ 377	\$ 678

The foregoing table is to assist you in understanding the various costs and expenses that an investor in our common stock will bear directly or indirectly. While the example assumes, as required by the SEC, a 5% annual return, our performance will vary and may result in a return greater or less than 5%. The incentive fee under the Investment Advisory Agreement, which, assuming a 5% annual return, would either not be payable or have an immaterial impact on the expense amounts shown above, is not included in the example. Under our Investment Advisory Agreement, no incentive fee would be payable if we have a 5% annual return. If we achieve sufficient returns on our investments, including through the realization of capital gains, to trigger an incentive fee of a material amount, our expenses, and returns to our investors, would be higher. The example assumes that all dividends and other distributions are reinvested at net asset value. Under certain circumstances, reinvestment of dividends and other distributions under our dividend reinvestment plan may occur at a price per share that differs from net asset value. See Dividend Reinvestment Plan in the accompanying prospectus for more information.

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SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Some of the statements in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus constitute forward-looking statements, which relate to future events or our future performance or financial condition. The forward-looking statements contained in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus 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 and the competition for those investments;
our contractual arrangements and relationships with third parties;
actual and potential conflicts of interest with GC Advisors and other affiliates of Golub Capital;
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;
general economic trends and other external factors;
the ability of GC Advisors to locate suitable investments for us and to monitor and administer our investments;
the ability of GC Advisors or its affiliates to attract and retain highly talented professionals;
our ability to qualify and maintain our qualification as a RIC and as a business development company;
general price and volume fluctuations in the stock markets;
the impact on our business of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act and the rules and regulations issued thereunder; and
the effect of changes to tax legislation and our tax position.

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 or similar words. The forward-looking statements contained in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from those implied or expressed in the forward-looking statements for any reason, including the factors set forth as Risk Factors in the accompanying prospectus and elsewhere in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus.

We have based the forward-looking statements included in this prospectus supplement on information available to us on the date of this prospectus supplement. Actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in our forward-looking statements and future results could differ materially from historical performance. You are advised to consult any additional disclosures that we may make directly to you or through reports that we have filed or in the future may file with the SEC, including annual reports on Form 10-K, registration statements on Form N-2, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and current reports on Form 8-K. This prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus contain statistics and other data that have been obtained from or compiled from information made available by third-party service providers. We have not independently verified such statistics or data.

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You should understand that, under Section 27A(b)(2)(B) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act, and Section 21E(b)(2)(B) of the Exchange Act, the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 do not apply to forward-looking statements made in connection with any offering of securities pursuant to this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus or in periodic reports we file under the Exchange Act.

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USE OF PROCEEDS

We estimate that net proceeds we will receive from the sale of 1,750,000 shares of our common stock in this offering will be approximately \$31.2 million (or approximately \$35.9 million if the underwriter fully exercises its option), in each case based on a public offering price of \$18.54 per share, which was the last reported closing price of our common stock on August 12, 2016, after deducting the underwriting discounts and commissions payable by us and estimated offering expenses of approximately \$255,000 payable by us. The amount of net proceeds may be more or less than the amount described in this preliminary prospectus supplement depending on the public offering price of the common stock and the actual number of shares of common stock we sell in the offering, both of which will be determined at pricing.

We intend to use the net proceeds from the sale of our common stock to invest in portfolio companies in accordance with our investment objective and strategies and for general corporate purposes. We expect that our new investments will consist primarily of senior secured and one stop loans. We will also pay operating expenses, including management and administrative fees, and may pay other expenses such as due diligence expenses relating to potential new investments, from the net proceeds of this offering. A portion of the net proceeds may be utilized to capitalize SLF. A portion of the net proceeds may also be used to capitalize SBIC V, our SBIC subsidiary, following which we expect SBIC V to issue debentures guaranteed by the SBA and make investments in accordance with our investment strategy. We may also use a portion of the net proceeds from this offering to repay amounts outstanding under our Credit Facility, which bore an annual interest rate of 2.72% (i.e., one-month LIBOR plus 2.25% per annum) on the outstanding balance of \$146.1 million as of June 30, 2016 and matures on July 30, 2020.

Until appropriate investment opportunities can be found, we may also invest the net proceeds of this offering primarily in cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities and high-quality debt investments that mature in one year or less from the date of investment. These temporary investments may have lower yields than our other investments and, accordingly, may result in lower distributions, if any, during such period. Our ability to achieve our investment objective may be limited to the extent that the net proceeds from this offering, pending full investment, are held in lower yielding interest-bearing deposits or other short-term instruments. See Regulation Temporary Investments in the accompanying prospectus for additional information about temporary investments we may make while waiting to make longer-term investments in pursuit of our investment objective.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS**CAPITALIZATION**

The following table sets forth:

our actual capitalization as of June 30, 2016; and our pro forma capitalization to give effect to (i) the sale of 1,750,000 shares of common stock in this offering based on the last reported closing price of \$18.54 per share on August 12, 2016, after deducting the underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses of approximately \$255,000 payable by us and (ii) the issuance of 1,433,486 shares of common stock on July 21, 2016 in a private placement at a price of \$17.44 per share.

	As of June 30, 2016	
	Actual	Pro Forma
	(dollars in thousands)	
Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$61,894	\$118,064
Investments, at fair value	1,628,509	1,628,509
Other assets	6,293	6,293
Total assets	1,696,696	1,752,866
Liabilities:		
Debt	862,050	862,050
Less unamortized debt issuance costs	6,051	6,051
Debt less unamortized debt issuance cost	855,999	855,999
Secured borrowings	326	326
Other liabilities	20,390	20,390
Total liabilities	876,715	876,715
Net assets:		
Common stock, par value \$0.001 per share; 100,000,000 shares authorized, 51,623,325 shares issued and outstanding; 54,806,811 shares issued and outstanding, pro forma	52	55
Paid in capital in excess of par	796,060	852,227
Undistributed net investment income	2,640	2,640
Net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments and secured borrowings	20,747	20,747
Net realized gain (loss) on investments	482	482
Total net assets	819,981	876,151
Net asset value per common share	\$15.88	\$15.99

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SELECTED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA

The following selected consolidated financial data of Golub Capital BDC as of and for the years ended September 30, 2015, 2014, 2013, 2012 and 2011 are derived from our consolidated financial statements that have been audited by RSM US LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm. The consolidated financial statements for the nine-month periods ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 are unaudited. However, in our opinion, all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair presentation have been made. Interim results may be subject to significant quarterly variations and may not be indicative of the results of operations to be expected for a full fiscal year. The financial data should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto and with Interim Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition, Results of Operations and Cash Flows included elsewhere in this prospectus supplement and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition, Results of Operations and Cash Flows included in the accompanying prospectus.

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(1) Net investment income for the nine months ended June 30, 2016 is shown after a net expense of \$333,000 for U.S. federal excise tax.

On October 1, 2015, we adopted Accounting Standards Update, or ASU, 2015-03, *Interest Imputation of Interest (Subtopic 835-30): Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs*, or ASU 2015-03, which requires that debt issuance costs related to a recognized debt liability be presented on the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of the debt liability rather than as an asset. Adoption of ASU 2015-03 requires the changes to be applied retrospectively.

(2) Weighted average yield on income producing investments is calculated as income from interest, including subordinated notes in SLF, and fees excluding amortization of capitalized fees and discounts divided by the average fair value of earning investments.

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INTERIM MANAGEMENT S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION, RESULTS OF OPERATIONS AND CASH FLOWS

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows should be read in conjunction with Selected Consolidated Financial Data and the financial statements and the related notes thereto appearing elsewhere in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus. The information in this section contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Please see Risk Factors in the accompanying prospectus and Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements in this prospectus supplement for a discussion of the uncertainties, risks and assumptions associated with these statements.

Overview

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. In addition, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, we have elected to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As a business development company and a RIC, we are also subject to certain constraints, including limitations imposed by the 1940 Act and the Code.

Our shares are currently listed on The NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol GBDC .

Our investment objective is to generate current income and capital appreciation by investing primarily in senior secured and one stop loans of U.S. middle-market companies. We may also selectively invest in second lien and subordinated loans of, and warrants and minority equity securities in U.S. middle-market companies. We intend to achieve our investment objective by (1) accessing the established loan origination channels developed by Golub Capital, a leading lender to U.S. middle-market companies with over \$18.0 billion in capital under management as of June 30, 2016, (2) selecting investments within our core middle-market company focus, (3) partnering with experienced private equity firms, or sponsors, in many cases with whom Golub Capital has invested alongside in the past, (4) implementing the disciplined underwriting standards of Golub Capital and (5) drawing upon the aggregate experience and resources of Golub Capital.

Our investment activities are managed by GC Advisors and supervised by our board of directors of which a majority of the members are independent of us, GC Advisors and its affiliates.

Under the Investment Advisory Agreement, which was most recently reapproved by our board of directors in May 2016, we have agreed to pay GC Advisors an annual base management fee based on our average adjusted gross assets as well as an incentive fee based on our investment performance. Under the Administration Agreement, we are provided with certain administrative services by the Administrator, which is currently Golub Capital LLC. Under the Administration Agreement, we have agreed to reimburse the Administrator for our allocable portion (subject to the review and approval of our independent directors) of overhead and other expenses incurred by the Administrator in performing its obligations under the Administration Agreement.

We seek to create a portfolio that includes primarily senior secured and one stop loans by primarily investing approximately \$5.0 million to \$30.0 million of capital, on average, in the securities of U.S. middle-market companies.

We may also selectively invest more than \$30.0 million in some of our portfolio companies and generally expect that the size of our individual investments will vary proportionately with the size of our capital base.

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We generally invest in securities that have been rated below investment grade by independent rating agencies or that would be rated below investment grade if they were rated. These securities, which may be referred to as junk, have predominantly speculative characteristics with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal. In addition, many of our debt investments have floating interest rates that reset on a periodic basis and typically do not fully pay down principal prior to maturity, which may increase our risk of losing part or all of our investment.

As of June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015, our portfolio at fair value was comprised of the following:

Investment Type	As of June 30, 2016		As of September 30, 2015	
	Investments at Fair Value (In thousands)	Percentage of Total Investments	Investments at Fair Value (In thousands)	Percentage of Total Investments
Senior secured	\$ 174,608	10.7 %	\$ 197,329	12.9 %
One stop	1,235,496	75.9	1,134,222	74.1
Second lien	37,461	2.3	39,774	2.6
Subordinated debt	1,966	0.1	1,715	0.1
Subordinated notes in SLF ⁽¹⁾	81,292	5.0	76,563	5.0
LLC equity interests in SLF ⁽¹⁾	29,772	1.8	22,373	1.5
Equity	67,914	4.2	57,808	3.8
Total	\$ 1,628,509	100.0 %	\$ 1,529,784	100.0 %

(1) Proceeds from the subordinated notes and LLC equity interests invested in SLF were utilized by SLF to invest in senior secured loans.

One stop loans include loans to technology companies undergoing strong growth due to new services, increased adoption and/or entry into new markets. We refer to loans to these companies as late stage lending loans. Other targeted characteristics of late stage lending businesses include strong customer revenue retention rates, a diversified customer base and backing from growth equity or venture capital firms. In some cases, the borrower's high revenue growth is supported by a high level of discretionary spending. As part of the underwriting of such loans and consistent with industry practice, we may adjust our characterization of the earnings of such borrowers for a reduction or elimination of such discretionary expenses, if appropriate. As of June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015, one stop loans included \$109.9 million and \$88.2 million, respectively, of late stage lending loans at fair value.

As of June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015, we had debt and equity investments in 185 and 164 portfolio companies, respectively, and investments in subordinated notes and LLC equity interests in SLF.

The weighted average annualized income yield and weighted average annualized investment income yield of our income producing debt investments, which represented nearly 100% of our debt investments, for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 was as follows:

	For the three months ended June 30,		For the nine months ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Weighted average annualized income yield ⁽¹⁾	7.6 %	7.6 %	7.6 %	7.7 %

Weighted average annualized investment income yield⁽²⁾ 8.2 % 8.4 % 8.1 % 8.3 %

- (1) Represents income from interest, including subordinated notes in SLF, and fees excluding amortization of capitalized fees and discounts divided by the average fair value of earning debt investments.
- (2) Represents income from interest, including subordinated notes in SLF, fees and amortization of capitalized fees and discounts divided by the average fair value of earning debt investments.

Revenues: We generate revenue in the form of interest and fee income on debt investments and capital gains and distributions, if any, on portfolio company investments that we originate or acquire. Our debt investments, whether in the form of senior secured, one stop, second lien or subordinated loans, typically have

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a term of three to seven years and bear interest at a fixed or floating rate. In some instances, we receive payments on our debt investments based on scheduled amortization of the outstanding balances. In addition, we receive repayments of some of our debt investments prior to their scheduled maturity date. The frequency or volume of these repayments fluctuates significantly from period to period. Our portfolio activity also reflects the proceeds of sales of securities. In some cases, our investments provide for deferred interest payments or PIK interest. The principal amount of loans and any accrued but unpaid interest generally become due at the maturity date. In addition, we may generate revenue in the form of commitment, origination, amendment, structuring or due diligence fees, fees for providing managerial assistance and consulting fees. Loan origination fees, original issue discount and market discount or premium are capitalized, and we accrete or amortize such amounts as interest income. We record prepayment premiums on loans as fee income. For additional details on revenues, see Critical Accounting Policies Revenue Recognition .

We recognize realized gains or losses on investments based on the difference between the net proceeds from the disposition and the cost basis of the investment or derivative instrument, without regard to unrealized gains or losses previously recognized. We record current period changes in fair value of investments and derivative instruments that are measured at fair value as a component of the net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments in the consolidated statements of operations.

Expenses: Our primary operating expenses include the payment of fees to GC Advisors under the Investment Advisory Agreement and interest expense on our outstanding debt. We bear all other out-of-pocket costs and expenses of our operations and transactions, including:

- calculating our net asset value (including the cost and expenses of any independent valuation firm);
- fees and expenses incurred by GC Advisors 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, which fees and expenses may include, among other items, due diligence reports, appraisal reports, any studies that may be commissioned by GC Advisors and travel and lodging expenses;
- expenses related to unsuccessful portfolio acquisition efforts;
- offerings of our common stock and other securities;
- administration fees and expenses, if any, payable under the Administration Agreement (including payments based upon our allocable portion of the Administrator's 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);
- fees payable to third parties, including agents, consultants or other advisors, relating to, or associated with, evaluating and making investments in portfolio companies, including costs associated with meeting financial sponsors;
- transfer agent, dividend agent and custodial fees and expenses;
- U.S. federal and state registration and franchise fees;
- all costs of registration and listing our shares 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 associated with individual or group stockholders;
- costs associated with compliance under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, as amended;

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our allocable portion of 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 the Administrator in connection with administering our business.

We expect our general and administrative expenses to be relatively stable or decline as a percentage of total assets during periods of asset growth and to increase during periods of asset declines.

GC Advisors, as collateral manager for the 2010 Issuer under the 2010 Collateral Management Agreement, is entitled to receive an annual fee in an amount equal to 0.35% of the principal balance of the portfolio loans held by the 2010

Issuer at the beginning of the collection period relating to each payment date, which is payable in arrears on each payment date. Under the 2010 Collateral Management Agreement, the term collection period refers to a quarterly period running from the day after the end of the prior collection period to the fifth business day of the calendar month in which a payment date occurs.

GC Advisors, as collateral manager for the 2014 Issuer under the 2014 Collateral Management Agreement, is entitled to receive an annual fee in an amount equal to 0.25% of the principal balance of the portfolio loans held by the 2014

Issuer at the beginning of the collection period relating to each payment date, which is payable in arrears on each payment date. Under the 2014 Collateral Management Agreement, the term collection period refers to a quarterly period running from the day after the end of the prior collection period to the tenth business day prior to the payment date.

Collateral management fees are paid directly by the Securitization Issuers to GC Advisors and offset against the management fees payable under the Investment Advisory Agreement. In addition, the Securitization Issuers paid Wells Fargo Securities, LLC structuring and placement fees for its services in connection with the initial structuring and subsequent amendment of the 2010 Debt Securitization and the initial structuring of the 2014 Debt Securitization.

The Securitization Issuers also agreed to pay ongoing administrative expenses to the trustee, collateral manager, independent accountants, legal counsel, rating agencies and independent managers in connection with developing and maintaining reports, and providing required services in connection with the administration of the Debt Securitizations, as applicable.

We believe that these administrative expenses approximate the amount of ongoing fees and expenses that we would be required to pay in connection with a traditional secured credit facility. Our common stockholders indirectly bear all of these expenses.

Recent Developments

On July 18, 2016, the Company entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement between the Company and an institutional investor for the sale of 1,433,486 shares of the Company's common stock at a price per share of \$17.44. Proceeds in cash of \$25.0 million were received and the transaction closed on July 21, 2016.

On August 3, 2016, our board of directors declared a quarterly distribution of \$0.32 per share payable on September 29, 2016 to holders of record as of September 5, 2016.

TABLE OF CONTENTS**Consolidated Results of Operations**

Consolidated operating results for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

	For the three months ended			Variances	For the nine months ended		
	June 30,		2016 vs. 2015		June 30,		Variances
	2016	2015		2016 vs. 2015	2016	2015	
	(In thousands)				(In thousands)		
Interest income	\$26,858	\$26,195	\$663	\$78,082	\$76,312	\$1,770	
Income from accretion of discounts and origination fees	2,210	2,587	(377)	5,896	6,076	(180)	
Interest income from subordinated notes of SLF	1,799	1,056	743	5,192	2,258	2,934	
Dividend income	1,179	498	681	3,364	883	2,481	
Fee income	60	74	(14)	834	887	(53)	
Total investment income	32,106	30,410	1,696	93,368	86,416	6,952	
Total expenses	16,221	15,205	1,016	45,283	42,900	2,383	
Net investment income before excise tax	15,885	15,205	680	48,085	43,516	4,569	
Excise tax				333		333	
Net investment income after excise tax	15,885	15,205	680	47,752	43,516	4,236	
Net realized gain (loss) on investments	(5,416)	(1,746)	(3,670)	(260)	4,503	(4,763)	
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments, and secured borrowings	7,820	4,829	2,991	5,613	3,302	2,311	
Net income	\$18,289	\$18,288	\$1	\$53,105	\$51,321	\$1,784	
Average earning portfolio company investments, at fair value	\$1,524,854	\$1,437,003	\$87,851	\$1,478,618	\$1,372,658	\$105,960	
Average debt outstanding ⁽¹⁾	\$842,888	\$763,070	\$79,818	\$823,169	\$728,560	\$94,609	

For the three and nine months ending June 30, 2016 and 2015 we have excluded \$0.3 million and \$0.4 million, respectively, of secured borrowings, at fair value, which were the result of participations and partial loan sales that did not meet the definition of a participating interest, as defined in the guidance to Accounting Standards Codification, or ASC, Topic 860 *Transfers and Servicing*, or ASC Topic 860.

Net income can vary substantially from period to period for various reasons, including the recognition of realized gains and losses and unrealized appreciation and depreciation. As a result, quarterly comparisons of net income may not be meaningful.

Investment Income

Investment income increased from the three months ended June 30, 2015 to the three months ended June 30, 2016 by \$1.7 million primarily as a result of an increase in income from our investments in SLF of \$1.3 million.

Investment income increased from the nine months ended June 30, 2015 to the nine months ended June 30, 2016 by \$7.0 million primarily as a result of an increase in the average earning investment balance, which is the annual average balance of accruing loans in our investment portfolio, of \$106.0 million and an increase in income from our investment in SLF of \$5.1 million.

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The annualized income yield by security type for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 was as follows:

	For the three months ended June 30,		For the nine months ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Senior secured	6.3 %	6.3 %	6.3 %	6.3 %
One stop	7.6 %	7.8 %	7.7 %	7.9 %
Second lien	10.1 %	9.6 %	9.7 %	9.5 %
Subordinated debt	4.8 %	8.2 %	5.1 %	8.2 %
Subordinated notes in SLF ⁽¹⁾	8.5 %	8.3 %	8.4 %	8.3 %

(1) SLF's proceeds from the subordinated notes were utilized by SLF to fund senior secured loans.

Annualized income yields on one stop loans have declined for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2016 compared to the three and nine months ended June 30, 2015 primarily due to a continued general trend of interest rate compression on new investments. Due to the limited number of second lien and subordinated debt investments, quarterly income yields on second lien and subordinated debt investments can be significantly impacted by the addition, subtraction or refinancing of one investment. The increase in the annualized income yield on second lien investments was driven by a contractual rate change on one investment representing 24% of the \$37.5 million, at fair value, of second lien investments held. As of June 30, 2016, we have four remaining second lien investments and two remaining subordinated debt investments shown in our consolidated financial statements beginning on page SF-2 of this prospectus supplement.

For additional details on investment yields and asset mix, refer to the Liquidity and Capital Resources Portfolio Composition, Investment Activity and Yield section below.

Expenses

The following table summarizes our expenses:

	For the three months ended June 30,		Variances 2016 vs. 2015	For the nine months ended June 30,		Variances 2016 vs. 2015
	2016	2015		2016	2015	
	(In thousands)			(In thousands)		
Interest and other debt financing expenses	\$6,042	\$5,025	\$1,017	\$17,356	\$14,601	\$2,755
Amortization of debt issuance costs	977	1,117	(140)	3,227	3,252	(25)
Base management fee	5,567	5,226	341	16,286	14,902	1,384
Income Incentive Fee	1,750	1,651	99	2,877	3,803	(926)
Capital gain incentive fee accrued under GAAP	561	732	(171)	1,385	1,909	(524)
Professional fees	692	741	(49)	2,123	2,210	(87)

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Administrative service fee	531	575	(44)	1,643	1,766	(123)
General and administrative expenses	101	138	(37)	386	457	(71)
Total expenses	\$16,221	\$15,205	\$1,016	\$45,283	\$42,900	\$2,383

Interest and other debt financing expenses increased by \$1.0 million from the three months ended June 30, 2015 to the three months ended June 30, 2016 primarily due to an increase in the weighted average of outstanding borrowings from \$763.1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2015 to \$842.9 million for the three months ended June 30, 2016 and an increase in the average LIBOR, which is the index that determines the interest rate on our floating rate liabilities. The increase in our debt was primarily driven by an increase in our use of debt under our SBA debentures through our SBICs which had outstanding balances of \$255.0 million as of June 30, 2016 and \$220.8 million as of June 30, 2015 as well as under the Credit Facility, which increased to an outstanding balance of \$146.1 million as of June 30, 2016 from an outstanding balance of \$141.3 million as of June 30, 2015. The effective annualized average interest rate on our

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outstanding debt increased slightly to 3.3% for the three months ended June 30, 2016 from 3.2% for the three months ended June 30, 2015 primarily due to the increase in LIBOR.

Interest and other debt financing expenses increased by \$2.8 million from the nine months ended June 30, 2015 to the nine months ended June 30, 2016 primarily due to an increase in the weighted average of outstanding borrowings from \$728.6 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2015 to \$823.2 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2016. The effective annualized average interest rate on our outstanding debt remained stable at 3.3% for the nine months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015.

The base management fee increased as a result of a sequential increase in average assets from June 30, 2015 to June 30, 2016. The administrative service fee declined from the nine months ended June 30, 2015 to the nine months ended June 30, 2016 due to efficiencies gained by the Administrator in servicing a growing portfolio.

The incentive fee payable under the Investment Advisory Agreement consists of two parts: (1) the Income Incentive Fee and (2) the Capital Gain Incentive Fee. The Income Incentive Fee increased by less than \$0.1 million and decreased \$0.9 million from the three and nine months ended June 30, 2015 to the three and nine months ended June 30, 2016 as the interest rate compression on new investments and the change in asset mix of our portfolio caused a decline in our Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income, expressed as a rate of return on the value of our net assets. Due to this decline, we were not fully through the catch-up provision of the Income Incentive Fee calculation. For the three months ended June 30, 2016, the Income Incentive Fee as a percentage of Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income was 9.6% compared to 9.4% for the three months ended June 30, 2015. For the nine months ended June 30, 2016, the Income Incentive Fee as a percentage of Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income was 5.5% compared to 7.7% for the nine months ended June 30, 2015.

The Capital Gain Incentive Fee payable as calculated under the Investment Advisory Agreement for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 was \$0. However, in accordance with GAAP, we are required to include the aggregate unrealized capital appreciation on investments in the calculation and accrue a capital gain incentive fee as if such unrealized capital appreciation were realized, even though such unrealized capital appreciation is not permitted to be considered in calculating the fee actually payable under the Investment Advisory Agreement.

We recorded an accrual for capital gain incentive fee under GAAP of \$0.6 million, or \$0.01 per share, and \$1.4 million, or \$0.03 per share, for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2016, respectively. The accrual for capital gain incentive fee under GAAP was \$0.7 million, or \$0.02 per share, for the three months ended June 30, 2015 and \$1.9 million, or \$0.04 per share, for the nine months ended June 30, 2015. The decrease in the accrual for capital gain incentive fee under GAAP for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2016 from the three and nine months ended June 30, 2015 was primarily the result of the realized loss on the liquidation of one non-accrual portfolio company investment that was partially offset by unrealized appreciation of debt and equity investments.

For additional details on the liquidation of equity investments, refer to the Net Realized and Unrealized Gains and Losses section below.

The Administrator pays for certain expenses incurred by us. These expenses are subsequently reimbursed in cash. Total expenses reimbursed by us to the Administrator for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2016 were \$0.7 million and \$2.1 million, respectively. Total expenses reimbursed by us to the Administrator for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2015 were \$0.2 million and \$0.7 million, respectively.

As of June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015, included in accounts payable and accrued expenses were \$0.3 million and \$0.6 million, respectively, for accrued expenses paid on behalf of us by the Administrator.

Excise Tax Expense

We have elected to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code and operate in a manner so as to qualify for the tax treatment applicable to RICs. In order to be subject to tax as a RIC, we are required to meet certain source of income and asset diversification requirements, as well as timely distribute to our stockholders at least 90% of investment company taxable income, as defined by the Code, and determined

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without regard to any deduction for dividends paid for each tax year. We have made and intend to continue to make the requisite distributions to our stockholders, which will generally relieve us from U.S. federal income taxes.

Depending on the level of taxable income earned in a tax year, we may choose to retain taxable income in excess of current year distributions into the next tax year in an amount less than what would trigger payments of federal income tax under Subchapter M of the Code. We may then be required to pay a 4% excise tax on such income. To the extent that we determine that our estimated current year annual taxable income may exceed estimated current year distributions, we accrue excise tax, if any, on estimated excess taxable income as taxable income is earned. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2016, we recorded a net expense of \$0 and \$333,000, respectively, for U.S. federal excise tax. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2015, we recorded no U.S. federal excise tax expense.

Net Realized and Unrealized Gains and Losses

The following table summarizes our net realized and unrealized gains (losses) for the periods presented:

	For the three months ended June 30,			For the nine months ended June 30,		
	2016	2015	Variances 2016 vs. 2015	2016	2015	Variances 2016 vs. 2015
	(In thousands)			(In thousands)		
Net realized gain (loss) on investments	\$ (5,416)	\$ (1,746)	\$ (3,670)	\$ (260)	\$ 4,503	\$ (4,763)
Net realized gain (loss)	(5,416)	(1,746)	(3,670)	(260)	4,503	(4,763)
Unrealized appreciation on investments	17,257	11,856	5,401	33,855	21,901	11,954
Unrealized (depreciation) on investments	(10,256)	(7,008)	(3,248)	(26,704)	(18,803)	(7,901)
Unrealized appreciation on investments in SLF ⁽¹⁾	818		818		203	(203)
Unrealized (depreciation) on investments in SLF ⁽¹⁾		(19)	19	(1,539)		(1,539)
Unrealized depreciation on secured borrowings	1		1	1	1	
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments, investments in SLF, and secured borrowings	\$ 7,820	\$ 4,829	\$ 2,991	\$ 5,613	\$ 3,302	\$ 2,311

(1) Unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments in SLF include our investments in subordinated notes and LLC interests in SLF.

For the three months ended June 30, 2016, we had a net realized loss of \$5.4 million primarily due to the realized loss on the sale of one non-accrual portfolio company investment that was partially offset by the sale of equity and debt investments. For the nine months ended June 30, 2016, we had a net realized loss of \$0.3 million primarily due to the realized loss on the sale of one non-accrual portfolio company investment and the write off of one non-accrual

portfolio company investment that were partially offset by the sale of, or capital gain distributions received from, five equity investments.

During the three months ended June 30, 2016, we had \$17.3 million in unrealized appreciation on 114 portfolio company investments, which was offset by \$10.3 million in unrealized depreciation on 143 portfolio company investments. For the nine months ended June 30, 2016, we had \$33.9 million in unrealized appreciation on 135 portfolio company investments, which was offset by \$26.7 million in unrealized depreciation on 138 portfolio company investments. Unrealized appreciation during the three and nine months ended June 30, 2016 resulted from an increase in fair value primarily due to the rise in market prices of portfolio company investments and the reversal of prior period unrealized depreciation associated with the non-accrual portfolio company investments that were sold and written-off. Unrealized depreciation primarily resulted from the amortization of discounts, negative credit related adjustments that caused a

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reduction in fair value and the reversal of the net unrealized appreciation associated with the sales of portfolio company investments during the three and nine months ended June 30, 2016.

For the three months ended June 30, 2016, we had \$0.8 million in unrealized appreciation on our investment in SLF LLC equity interests and an amount less than \$0.1 million in unrealized appreciation on our investment in SLF subordinated notes. The unrealized appreciation on the SLF LLC equity interests was driven by positive credit related adjustments associated with SLF's investment portfolio.

For the nine months ended June 30, 2016, we had \$0.7 million of unrealized depreciation on our investment in SLF LLC equity interests and \$0.8 million of unrealized depreciation on our investment in SLF subordinated notes. The unrealized depreciation on the SLF subordinated notes was the result of the lower yielding contractual rate compared to comparable market pricing of subordinated notes. The unrealized depreciation on the SLF LLC equity interests was driven by negative credit related adjustments associated with SLF's investment portfolio which was partially offset by the offsetting impact of the pricing on the subordinated notes.

For the three months ended June 30, 2015, we had a net realized loss of \$1.7 million primarily due to the write off of one non-accrual portfolio company investment. For the nine months ended June 30, 2015, we had net realized gains on investments totaling \$4.5 million primarily due to the sale of four equity investments, which was partially offset by the write-off of one non-accrual portfolio company investment.

During the three months ended June 30, 2015, we had \$11.9 million in unrealized appreciation on 83 portfolio company investments, which was offset by \$7.0 million in unrealized depreciation on 128 portfolio company investments. For the nine months ended June 30, 2015, we had \$21.9 million in unrealized appreciation on 108 portfolio company investments, which was offset by \$18.8 million in unrealized depreciation on 132 portfolio company investments. Unrealized appreciation during the three and nine months ended June 30, 2015 resulted from an increase in fair value primarily due to the rise in market prices of portfolio company investments and the reversal of prior period unrealized depreciation associated with the portfolio company investment write-off. Unrealized depreciation primarily resulted from the amortization of discounts, negative credit related adjustments that caused a reduction in fair value and the reversal of the net unrealized appreciation associated with the sales of portfolio company investments during the three and nine months ended June 30, 2015.

For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2015, we had less than \$0.1 million in unrealized depreciation and \$0.2 million in unrealized appreciation on our investment in SLF LLC equity interests, respectively. The unrealized appreciation on the SLF LLC equity interests was primarily driven by no negative mark-to-market losses in the aggregate associated with SLF's investment portfolio. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2015, we had no unrealized appreciation or depreciation on our investment in SLF subordinated notes.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

For the nine months ended June 30, 2016, we experienced a net decrease in cash and cash equivalents of \$2.3 million.

During the period, cash used in operating activities was \$38.7 million primarily as a result of funding of portfolio investments of \$471.5 million. This was partially offset by the proceeds from principal payments and sales of portfolio investments of \$387.3 million and net investment income of \$47.8 million. During the same period, cash provided by investment activities of \$33.3 million was driven by the decrease in restricted cash and cash equivalents. Lastly, cash provided by financing activities was \$3.1 million, primarily driven by borrowings on debt of \$288.1 million that were partially offset by repayments of debt of \$239.1 million and distributions paid of \$44.0 million.

For the nine months ended June 30, 2015, we experienced a net increase in cash and cash equivalents of \$1.4 million.

During the period, we used \$170.7 million in operating activities primarily as a result of fundings of portfolio investments of \$667.1 million. This was partially offset by proceeds from principal payments and sales of portfolio investments of \$461.5 million and net investment income of \$43.5 million. During the same period, cash provided by investment activities of \$24.6 million was driven by the decrease in restricted cash and cash equivalents. Lastly, cash provided by financing activities was \$147.4 million,

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primarily driven by borrowings on debt of \$347.4 million and proceeds from shares sold of \$67.6 million that were partially offset by repayments of debt of \$221.4 million and distributions paid of \$44.3 million.

As of June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$3.2 million and \$5.5 million, respectively. In addition, we had restricted cash and cash equivalents of \$58.7 million and \$92.0 million as of June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015, respectively. Cash and cash equivalents are available to fund new investments, pay operating expenses and pay distributions. As of June 30, 2016, \$49.1 million of our restricted cash and cash equivalents could be used to fund new investments that meet the investment guidelines established in the Debt Securitizations and for the payment of interest expense on the notes issued in the Debt Securitizations. \$5.7 million of such restricted cash and cash equivalents could be used to fund investments that meet the guidelines under the Credit Facility as well as for the payment of interest expense and revolving debt of the Credit Facility. As of June 30, 2016, \$3.9 million of restricted cash and cash equivalents can be used to fund new investments that meet the regulatory and investment guidelines established by the SBA for our SBICs which are described in further detail in Note 7 to our consolidated financial statements, and for interest expense and fees on our outstanding SBA debentures.

As of June 30, 2016, the Credit Facility allowed Funding to borrow up to \$200.0 million at any one time outstanding, subject to leverage and borrowing base restrictions. As of June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015, subject to leverage and borrowing base restrictions, we had approximately \$53.9 million and \$72.7 million, respectively, of remaining commitments and \$6.3 million and \$40.1 million, respectively, of availability on the Credit Facility. As of June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015, we had \$146.1 million and \$127.3 million outstanding under the Credit Facility, respectively. On June 22, 2016, we entered into an unsecured revolving credit facility with GC Advisors, or the Adviser Revolver, which permits us to borrow up to \$20.0 million at any one time outstanding. As of June 30, 2016, we had no amounts outstanding on the Adviser Revolver, which was not outstanding as of September 30, 2015. On October 21, 2015, we terminated the \$15.0 million revolving line of credit, or the Revolver, entered into by Golub Capital BDC Revolver Funding LLC, or Revolver Funding, our wholly-owned subsidiary, with PrivateBank and Trust Company. As of September 30, 2015, the Revolver allowed Revolver Funding to borrow up to \$15.0 million at any one time outstanding, subject to leverage and borrowing base restrictions. As of September 30, 2015, subject to leverage and borrowing base restrictions, we had approximately \$15.0 million of remaining commitments and \$2.9 million of availability on the Revolver.

On July 16, 2010, we completed the 2010 Debt Securitization, which was subsequently increased to \$350 million. The 2010 Notes were issued by the 2010 Issuer and consist of \$203.0 million of Class A 2010 Notes, which bear interest at a rate of three-month LIBOR rate, plus 1.74%, \$12.0 million of Class B 2010 Notes, which bear interest at a rate of three-month LIBOR plus 2.40%, and \$135.0 million face amount of Subordinated 2010 Notes that do not bear interest. The Class A 2010 Notes and Class B 2010 Notes of the 2010 Debt Securitization are included in the June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015 consolidated statements of financial condition as our debt and the Subordinated 2010 Notes were eliminated in consolidation.

On June 5, 2014, we completed the 2014 Debt Securitization in which the 2014 Issuer issued the 2014 Notes, including \$191.0 million of Class A-1 2014 Notes, which bear interest at a rate of three-month LIBOR plus 1.75%, \$20.0 million of Class A-2 2014 Notes, which bear interest at a rate of three-month LIBOR plus 1.95%, \$35.0 million of Class B 2014 Notes, which bear interest at a rate of three-month LIBOR plus 2.50%, \$37.5 million of Class C 2014 Notes, which bear interest at a rate of three-month LIBOR plus 3.50%, and \$119.1 million of LLC equity interests in the 2014 Issuer that do not bear interest. We retained all of the Class C 2014 Notes and LLC equity interests in the 2014 Issuer totaling \$37.5 million and \$119.1 million, respectively. The Class A-1, Class A-2 and Class B 2014 Notes are included in the June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015 consolidated statements of financial condition as our debt and the Class C 2014 Notes and LLC equity interests in the 2014 Issuer were eliminated in consolidation. As of June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015, we had outstanding debt under the 2014 Debt Securitization of \$246.0 million.

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Under present SBIC regulations, the maximum amount of SBA-guaranteed debentures that may be issued by multiple licensees under common management is \$350.0 million. The maximum amount that a single SBIC licensee may issue is \$150.0 million. On February 11, 2016, the SBA approved SBIC V's application for an additional \$75.0 million of debenture commitments bringing SBIC V's total debenture commitments up to \$150.0 million. GC SBIC IV, L.P., or SBIC IV, and SBIC V, our consolidated SBIC subsidiaries, may each borrow up to two times the amount of its regulatory capital, subject to customary regulatory requirements. As of June 30, 2016, SBIC IV and SBIC V had \$150.0 million and \$105.0 million of outstanding SBA-guaranteed debentures, respectively, that mature between March 2021 and September 2026, leaving incremental borrowing capacity of \$45.0 million for SBIC V under present SBIC regulations. As of September 30, 2015, SBIC IV and SBIC V had \$150.0 million and \$75.0 million of outstanding SBA-guaranteed debentures, respectively, that mature between March 2021 and September 2025.

In accordance with the 1940 Act, with certain limited exceptions, we are only allowed to borrow amounts such that our asset coverage, as defined in the 1940 Act, is at least 200% after such borrowing. On September 13, 2011, we received exemptive relief from the SEC allowing us to modify the asset coverage requirement to exclude the SBA debentures from this calculation. As such, our ratio of total consolidated assets to outstanding indebtedness may be less than 200%. This provides us with increased investment flexibility but also increases our risks related to leverage. As of June 30, 2016, our asset coverage for borrowed amounts was 234.5% (excluding the SBA debentures).

As of June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015, we had outstanding commitments to fund investments totaling \$95.0 million and \$121.5 million, respectively. These amounts may or may not be funded to the borrowing party now or in the future. The unfunded commitments relate to loans with various maturity dates, but the entire amount was eligible for funding to the borrowers as of June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015, respectively, subject to the terms of each loan's respective credit agreement. As of June 30, 2016, we believe that we had sufficient assets and liquidity to adequately cover future obligations under our unfunded commitments based on historical rates of drawings upon unfunded commitments, cash and restricted cash balances that we maintain, availability under our Credit Facility and Adviser Revolver, and ongoing principal repayments on debt investments. In addition, we generally hold some syndicated loans in larger portfolio companies that are salable over a relatively short period to generate cash.

Although we expect to fund the growth of our investment portfolio through the net proceeds from future securities offerings and through our dividend reinvestment plan as well as future borrowings, to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act, we cannot assure you that our efforts to raise capital will be successful. In addition to capital not being available, it also may not be available on favorable terms. To the extent we are not able to raise capital on what we believe are favorable terms, we will focus on optimizing returns by investing capital generated from repayments into new investments we believe are attractive from a risk/reward perspective. Furthermore, to the extent we are not able to raise capital and are at or near our targeted leverage ratios, we may receive smaller allocations, if any, on new investment opportunities under GC Advisors' allocation policy and have, in the past, received such smaller allocations under similar circumstances.

Portfolio Composition, Investment Activity and Yield

As of June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015, we had investments in 185 and 164 portfolio companies, respectively, with a total fair value of \$1,517.4 million and \$1,430.9 million, respectively, and had investments in subordinated notes and LLC equity interests in SLF with a total fair value of \$111.1 million and \$98.9 million, respectively.

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The following table shows the asset mix of our new investment commitments for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015:

	For the three months ended June 30,				For the nine months ended June 30,			
	2016		2015		2016		2015	
	(In thousands)	Percentage of Commitments	(In thousands)	Percentage of Commitments	(In thousands)	Percentage of Commitments	(In thousands)	Percentage of Commitments
Senior secured	\$27,257	17.5 %	\$53,593	13.3 %	\$99,420	20.8 %	\$187,204	25.8 %
One stop	126,245	80.9	314,127	78.3	352,666	73.9	479,844	66.0
Subordinated debt	42	0.0 *			42	0.0 *		
Subordinated notes in SLF ⁽¹⁾			24,307	6.1	9,620	2.0	40,275	5.5
LLC equity interests in SLF ⁽¹⁾			6,562	1.6	10,820	2.3	12,557	1.7
Equity securities	2,421	1.6	2,810	0.7	4,529	1.0	6,961	1.0
Total new investment commitments	\$155,965	100.0 %	\$401,399	100.0 %	\$477,097	100.0 %	\$726,841	100.0 %

* Represents an amount less than 0.1%.

(1) SLF's proceeds from the subordinated notes and LLC equity interests were utilized by SLF to fund senior secured loans. As of June 30, 2016, SLF funded senior secured loans to 64 different borrowers.

For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2016, we had approximately \$106.2 million and \$239.0 million, respectively, in proceeds from principal payments and return of capital distributions of portfolio companies. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2016, we had sales of securities in 6 and 28 portfolio companies, respectively, aggregating approximately \$33.2 million and \$148.1 million, respectively, in net proceeds.

For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2015, we had approximately \$130.0 million and \$256.5 million, respectively, in proceeds from principal payments and return of capital distributions from portfolio companies. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2015, we had sales of securities in 14 and 39 portfolio companies, respectively, aggregating approximately \$103.5 million and \$205.0 million, respectively, in net proceeds.

The following table shows the par, amortized cost and fair value of our portfolio of investments by asset class:

	As of June 30, 2016 ⁽¹⁾			As of September 30, 2015 ⁽¹⁾		
	Par	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Par	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
	(In thousands)					
Senior secured:						
Performing	\$175,292	\$173,319	\$174,452	\$199,573	\$197,189	\$197,329
Non-accrual ⁽²⁾	1,438	1,433	156			
One stop:						

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Performing	1,246,957	1,229,865	1,234,326	1,135,805	1,120,576	1,127,735
Non-accrual ⁽²⁾	3,899	3,845	1,170	17,645	17,078	6,487
Second lien:						
Performing	37,838	37,394	37,461	39,924	39,464	39,774
Non-accrual ⁽²⁾						
Subordinated debt:						
Performing	1,749	1,749	1,966	1,707	1,707	1,715
Non-accrual ⁽²⁾						

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	As of June 30, 2016 ⁽¹⁾			As of September 30, 2015 ⁽¹⁾		
	Par	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Par	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
	(In thousands)					
Subordinated notes in SLF ⁽³⁾						
Performing	82,114	82,114	81,292	76,563	76,563	76,563
Non-accrual ⁽²⁾						
LLC equity interests in SLF ⁽³⁾	N/A	31,339	29,772	N/A	23,222	22,373
Equity	N/A	49,369	67,914	N/A	41,515	57,808
Total	\$1,549,287	\$1,610,427	\$1,628,509	\$1,471,217	\$1,517,314	\$1,529,784

(1) Twelve and nine of our loans included a feature permitting a portion of the interest due on such loan to be PIK interest as of June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015, respectively.

(2) We refer to a loan as non-accrual when we cease recognizing interest income on the loan because we have stopped pursuing repayment of the loan or, in certain circumstances, it is past due 90 days or more on principal and interest or our management has reasonable doubt that principal or interest will be collected. See Critical Accounting Policies Revenue Recognition.

(3) SLF's proceeds from the subordinated notes and LLC equity interests in SLF were utilized by SLF to fund senior secured loans.

As of June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015, the fair value of our debt investments, including our investment in SLF subordinated notes, as a percentage of the outstanding par value was 98.8% and 98.5%, respectively.

The following table shows the weighted average rate, spread over LIBOR of floating rate, fixed rate and fees of investments originated and the weighted average rate of sales and payoffs of portfolio companies during the three and nine months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015:

	For the three months ended		For the nine months ended	
	June 30, 2016	2015	June 30, 2016	2015
Weighted average rate of new investment fundings ⁽¹⁾	7.2 %	6.8 %	7.0 %	6.7 %
Weighted average spread over LIBOR of new floating rate investment fundings ⁽¹⁾	6.2 %	5.8 %	6.0 %	5.7 %
Weighted average rate of new fixed rate investment fundings	10.6 %	N/A	10.6 %	10.8 %
Weighted average fees of new investment fundings	2.1 %	1.4 %	1.8 %	1.5 %
Weighted average rate of sales and payoffs of portfolio companies ⁽²⁾	6.8 %	6.8 %	7.1 %	6.7 %
Weighted average annualized income yield ⁽³⁾	7.6 %	7.6 %	7.6 %	7.7 %

(1) Excludes subordinated note investment in SLF.

(2) Excludes exits on investments on non-accrual status.

(3) Represents income from interest, including subordinated note investment in SLF, and fees excluding amortization of capitalized fees and discounts divided by the average fair value of earning debt investments.

As of June 30, 2016, 94.3% and 94.3% of our debt portfolio at fair value and at amortized cost, respectively, had interest rate floors that limit the minimum applicable interest rates on such loans. As of September 30, 2015, 94.2% and 94.1% of our debt portfolio at fair value and at amortized cost, respectively, had interest rate floors that limit the

minimum applicable interest rates on such loans.

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As of June 30, 2016, the portfolio median EBITDA for our portfolio companies was \$24.6 million. The portfolio median EBITDA is based on the most recently reported trailing twelve-month EBITDA received from the portfolio company. The portfolio median EBITDA excludes underlying borrowers in SLF.

As part of the monitoring process, GC Advisors regularly assesses the risk profile of each of our investments and rates each of them based on an internal system developed by Golub Capital and its affiliates. This system is not generally accepted in our industry or used by our competitors. It is based on the following categories, which we refer to as GC Advisors' internal performance ratings:

Internal Performance Ratings

Rating Definition

- 5 Involves the least amount of risk in our portfolio. The borrower is performing above expectations, and the trends and risk factors are generally favorable.
- 4 Involves an acceptable level of risk that is similar to the risk at the time of origination. The borrower is generally performing as expected, and the risk factors are neutral to favorable.
- 3 Involves a borrower performing below expectations and indicates that the loan's risk has increased somewhat since origination. The borrower may be out of compliance with debt covenants; however, loan payments are generally not past due.
- 2 Involves a borrower performing materially below expectations and indicates that the loan's risk has increased materially since origination. In addition to the borrower being generally out of compliance with debt covenants, loan payments may be past due (but generally not more than 180 days past due).
- 1 Involves a borrower performing substantially below expectations and indicates that the loan's risk has substantially increased since origination. Most or all of the debt covenants are out of compliance and payments are substantially delinquent. Loans rated 1 are not anticipated to be repaid in full and we will reduce the fair market value of the loan to the amount we anticipate will be recovered.

Our internal performance ratings do not constitute any rating of investments by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization or represent or reflect any third-party assessment of any of our investments.

For any investment rated 1, 2 or 3, GC Advisors will increase its monitoring intensity and prepare regular updates for the investment committee, summarizing current operating results and material impending events and suggesting recommended actions.

GC Advisors monitors and, when appropriate, changes the internal performance ratings assigned to each investment in our portfolio. In connection with our valuation process, GC Advisors and our board of directors review these internal performance ratings on a quarterly basis.

The following table shows the distribution of our investments on the 1 to 5 internal performance rating scale at fair value as of June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015:

Internal Performance Rating	As of June 30, 2016		As of September 30, 2015	
	Investments at Fair Value	Percentage of Total Investments	Investments at Fair Value	Percentage of Total Investments
5				
4				
3				
2				
1				

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	(In thousands)			(In thousands)		
5	\$ 93,519	5.7	%	\$ 134,142	8.8	%
4	1,374,463	84.4		1,298,558	84.9	
3	158,788	9.8		87,687	5.7	
2	1,739	0.1		9,397	0.6	
1						
Total	\$ 1,628,509	100.0	%	\$ 1,529,784	100.0	%

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We co-invest with RGA in senior secured loans through SLF, an unconsolidated Delaware LLC. SLF is capitalized as transactions are completed and all portfolio and investment decisions in respect of SLF must be approved by the SLF investment committee consisting of two representatives of each of us and RGA (with unanimous approval required from (i) one representative of each of us and RGA or (ii) both representatives of each of us and RGA). SLF may cease making new investments upon notification of either member but operations will continue until all investments have been sold or paid-off in the normal course of business.

SLF is capitalized with subordinated notes and LLC equity interest subscriptions from its members. As of June 30, 2016, we and RGA owned 87.5% and 12.5%, respectively, of both the outstanding subordinated notes and LLC equity interests.

As of June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015, SLF had the following commitments from its members:

	As of June 30, 2016		As of September 30, 2015	
	Committed	Funded ⁽¹⁾	Committed	Funded ⁽¹⁾
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Subordinated note commitments ⁽²⁾	\$ 160,000	\$ 93,844	\$ 160,000	\$ 87,500
LLC equity commitments ⁽²⁾	40,000	35,816	40,000	26,540
Total	\$ 200,000	\$ 129,660	\$ 200,000	\$ 114,040

(1) Funded subordinated note commitments are presented net of repayments subject to recall and funded LLC equity commitments are presented net of return of capital distributions subject to recall.

(2) Commitments presented are combined for us and RGA.

As of June 30, 2016, the SLF Credit Facility, which SLF entered into through its wholly-owned subsidiary, SLF II, allows SLF II to borrow up to \$300.0 million subject to leverage and borrowing base restrictions. The reinvestment period of the SLF Credit Facility ends May 12, 2017, and the stated maturity date is May 13, 2020. As of June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015, SLF II had outstanding debt under the SLF Credit Facility of \$231.6 million and \$212.3 million, respectively.

Through the reinvestment period, the SLF Credit Facility bears interest at one-month LIBOR plus a rate between 1.75% and 2.25%, depending on the composition of the collateral asset portfolio, per annum. After the reinvestment period, the rate will reset to one-month LIBOR plus 2.75% per annum for the remaining term of the SLF Credit Facility.

As of June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015, SLF had total assets at fair value of \$357.7 million and \$323.4 million, respectively. As of both June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015, SLF did not have any investments on non-accrual status. The portfolio companies in SLF are in industries and geographies similar to those in which we may invest directly. Additionally, as of June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015, SLF had commitments to fund various undrawn revolving credit and delayed draw loans to its portfolio companies totaling \$26.8 million and \$30.8 million, respectively.

Below is a summary of SLF's portfolio, followed by a listing of the individual loans in SLF's portfolio as of June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015:

	As of June 30, 2016		As of September 30, 2015
	<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>		
Senior secured loans ⁽¹⁾	\$ 356,334		\$ 320,583
Weighted average current interest rate on senior secured loans ⁽²⁾	6.0	%	5.8
Number of borrowers in SLF	64		62
Largest portfolio company investment ⁽¹⁾	\$ 13,083		\$ 12,734
Total of five largest portfolio company investments ⁽¹⁾	\$ 61,968		\$ 59,917

(1) At principal amount.

(2) Computed as the (a) annual stated interest rate on accruing senior secured loans divided by (b) total senior secured loans at principal amount.

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Portfolio Company	Business Description	Security Type	Maturity Date	Current Interest Rate ⁽¹⁾	Principal/Par Amount	Fair Value ⁽²⁾
<i>(In thousands)</i>						
5.11, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Textiles and Leather	Senior loan	02/2020	6.0 %	\$3,137	\$3,137
ACTIVE Network, Inc.	Electronics	Senior loan	11/2020	5.5	1,950	1,936
Advanced Pain Management Holdings, Inc.,	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	02/2018	6.3	6,805	6,736
Advanced Pain Management Holdings, Inc.,	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	02/2018	6.3	466	461
Advanced Pain Management Holdings, Inc. ⁽⁴⁾	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	02/2018	N/A ⁽⁵⁾		(12)
AG Kings Holdings Inc. ⁽³⁾	Grocery	Senior loan	04/2020	7.3	6,168	6,168
Aimbridge Hospitality, LLC ⁽³⁾	Hotels, Motels, Inns, and Gaming	Senior loan	10/2018	5.8	5,063	5,063
American Seafoods Group LLC	Beverage, Food and Tobacco	Senior loan	08/2021	6.0	4,892	4,818
Argon Medical Devices, Inc.	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	12/2021	5.8	3,990	3,990
Arise Virtual Solutions, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Telecommunications	Senior loan	12/2018	7.3	10,957	10,299
Arise Virtual Solutions, Inc. ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	Telecommunications	Senior loan	12/2018	N/A ⁽⁵⁾		(34)
Atkins Nutritionals, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Beverage, Food and Tobacco	Senior loan	01/2019	6.3	5,664	5,664
Atrium Innovations	Personal and Non Durable Consumer Products	Senior loan	02/2021	4.3	3,494	3,402
BMC Software, Inc.	Electronics	Senior loan	09/2020	5.0	1,881	1,674
Boot Barn, Inc.	Retail Stores	Senior loan	06/2021	5.5	10,694	10,694
Brandmuscle, Inc.	Printing and Publishing	Senior loan	12/2021	5.8	4,960	4,960
C.B. Fleet Company, Incorporated	Personal and Non Durable Consumer Products	Senior loan	12/2021	5.8	7,651	7,651
Checkers Drive-In Restaurants, Inc.	Beverage, Food and Tobacco	Senior loan	01/2022	6.5	4,847	4,810

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CLP Healthcare Services, Inc.	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	12/2020	6.3	8,699	8,699
CLP Healthcare Services, Inc.	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	12/2020	6.3	4,384	4,384
Community Veterinary Partners, LLC	Personal, Food and Miscellaneous Services	Senior loan	10/2021	6.5	2,473	2,473
Community Veterinary Partners, LLC	Personal, Food and Miscellaneous Services	Senior loan	10/2021	6.5	807	807
CPI Buyer, LLC (Cole-Parmer) ⁽³⁾	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	08/2021	5.5	5,820	5,704
Curo Health Services LLC ⁽³⁾	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	02/2022	6.5	5,925	5,905
DentMall MSO, LLC	Retail Stores	Senior loan	07/2019	6.0	10,173	8,851
DentMall MSO, LLC	Retail Stores	Senior loan	07/2019	6.0	1,000	652
DISA Holdings Acquisition Subsidiary Corp.	Diversified/Conglomerate Service	Senior loan	12/2020	5.5	4,579	4,442
DISA Holdings Acquisition Subsidiary Corp.	Diversified/Conglomerate Service	Senior loan	12/2020	5.5	255	224
EAG, INC. (Evans Analytical Group)	Diversified/Conglomerate Service	Senior loan	07/2017	5.0	2,146	2,125
Express Oil Change, LLC ⁽³⁾	Retail Stores	Senior loan	12/2017	6.0	4,909	4,860
Express Oil Change, LLC ⁽⁴⁾	Retail Stores	Senior loan	12/2017	N/A ⁽⁵⁾		(5)
Extreme Reach Inc.	Broadcasting and Entertainment	Senior loan	02/2020	7.3	5,032	5,027
Federal-Mogul Corporation	Automobile	Senior loan	04/2021	4.8	3,930	3,661
Flexan, LLC	Chemicals, Plastics and Rubber	Senior loan	02/2020	6.3	6,106	6,106
Hygenic Corporation, The ⁽³⁾	Personal and Non Durable Consumer Products	Senior loan	10/2020	7.5	4,481	4,481
Jensen Hughes, Inc.	Diversified/Conglomerate Service	Senior loan	12/2021	6.0	2,354	2,354
Jensen Hughes, Inc.	Diversified/Conglomerate Service	Senior loan	12/2021	6.0	110	110
Joerns Healthcare, LLC ⁽³⁾	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	05/2020	6.0	9,622	9,358
Julio & Sons Company	Beverage, Food and Tobacco	Senior loan	09/2017	6.5	6,852	6,852
Julio & Sons Company	Beverage, Food and Tobacco	Senior loan	09/2017	6.5	598	598
Julio & Sons Company	Beverage, Food and Tobacco	Senior loan	09/2017	6.5	538	538
K&N Engineering, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Automobile	Senior loan	07/2019	5.3	3,791	3,791

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K&N Engineering, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Automobile	Senior loan	07/2019	5.3 %	179	179
Loar Group Inc.	Aerospace and Defense	Senior loan	01/2022	5.8	2,239	2,239

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TABLE OF CONTENTS**SLF Loan Portfolio as of June 30, 2016 (continued)**

Portfolio Company	Business Description	Security Type	Maturity Date	Current Interest Rate ⁽¹⁾	Principal/Par Amount	Fair Value ⁽²⁾
					<i>(In thousands)</i>	
Mediaocean LLC ⁽³⁾	Diversified/Conglomerate Service	Senior loan	08/2022	5.8	\$2,978	\$2,978
Northwestern Management Services, LLC	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	10/2017	6.5	3,877	3,877
Northwestern Management Services, LLC	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	10/2017	6.5	424	424
Northwestern Management Services, LLC	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	10/2017	7.5	352	352
Packaging Coordinators, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Containers, Packaging and Glass	Senior loan	08/2021	6.8	11,909	11,909
Paradigm DKD Group, LLC	Buildings and Real Estate	Senior loan	11/2018	6.5	2,003	1,923
Paradigm DKD Group, LLC	Buildings and Real Estate	Senior loan	11/2018	6.6	241	212
Payless ShoeSource, Inc.	Retail Stores	Senior loan	03/2021	5.0	1,960	1,027
Pentec Acquisition Sub, Inc.	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	05/2018	6.3	1,471	1,471
PetVet Care Centers LLC ⁽³⁾	Personal, Food and Miscellaneous Services	Senior loan	12/2020	5.8	5,910	5,910
PetVet Care Centers LLC ⁽³⁾	Personal, Food and Miscellaneous Services	Senior loan	12/2020	5.8	1,222	1,222
PowerPlan Holdings, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Utilities	Senior loan	02/2022	6.3	11,997	11,997
PPT Management, LLC	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	04/2020	6.0	13,059	13,059
Premise Health Holding Corp. ⁽³⁾	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	06/2020	5.5	11,921	11,921
Pyramid Healthcare, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	08/2019	6.8	8,375	8,375
R.G. Barry Corporation	Personal, Food and Miscellaneous Services	Senior loan	09/2019	6.0	6,152	6,090
Radiology Partners, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	09/2020	6.0	7,083	7,083
Radiology Partners, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	09/2020	6.0	802	802
Reliant Pro ReHab, LLC ⁽³⁾			06/2017	6.0	3,358	3,358

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	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan					
RSC Acquisition, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Insurance	Senior loan	11/2022	6.3	3,742	3,742	
RSC Acquisition, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Insurance	Senior loan	11/2022	6.3	172	172	
Rubio s Restaurants, In ⁽³⁾	Beverage, Food and Tobacco	Senior loan	11/2018	6.0	5,057	5,057	
Rug Doctor LLC	Personal and Non Durable Consumer Products	Senior loan	06/2018	6.3	8,509	8,509	
Saldon Holdings, Inc.	Diversified/Conglomerate Service	Senior loan	09/2021	5.5	2,811	2,811	
Sarnova HC, LLC	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	01/2022	5.8	3,731	3,731	
Scientific Games International, Inc.	Hotels, Motels, Inns, and Gaming	Senior loan	10/2020	6.0	3,905	3,862	
SEI, Inc.	Electronics	Senior loan	07/2021	5.8	8,733	8,733	
Self Esteem Brands, LLC ⁽³⁾	Leisure, Amusement, Motion Pictures, Entertainment	Senior loan	02/2020	5.0	7,105	7,105	
Severin Acquisition, LLC	Diversified/Conglomerate Service	Senior loan	07/2021	5.9	4,894	4,868	
Severin Acquisition, LLC	Diversified/Conglomerate Service	Senior loan	07/2021	5.9	32	32	
Smashburger Finance LLC	Beverage, Food and Tobacco	Senior loan	05/2018	6.3	953	953	
Smashburger Finance LLC	Beverage, Food and Tobacco	Senior loan	05/2018	6.3	75	75	
Smashburger Finance LLC	Beverage, Food and Tobacco	Senior loan	05/2018	6.3	75	75	
Smashburger Finance LLC	Beverage, Food and Tobacco	Senior loan	05/2018	6.3	75	75	
Smashburger Finance LLC	Beverage, Food and Tobacco	Senior loan	05/2018	6.3	75	75	
Systems Maintenance Services Holding, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Electronics	Senior loan	10/2019	5.0	2,396	2,396	
Tate s Bake Shop, In ⁽³⁾	Beverage, Food and Tobacco	Senior loan	08/2019	6.0	2,963	2,963	
Teasdale Quality Foods, Inc.	Grocery	Senior loan	10/2020	5.3	4,582	4,406	
Transaction Data Systems, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Diversified/Conglomerate Service	Senior loan	06/2021	6.3	4,511	4,511	
Transaction Data Systems, Inc.	Diversified/Conglomerate Service	Senior loan	06/2020	5.5	9	9	
W3 Co.	Oil and Gas	Senior loan	03/2020	5.8	2,932	2,305	
Worldwide Express Operations, LLC	Cargo Transport	Senior loan	07/2019	6.0	4,869	4,869	
	Cargo Transport		07/2019	6.0%	36	36	

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Worldwide Express Operations, LLC		Senior loan					
Young Innovations, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	01/2019	5.3	3,814	3,814	
Young Innovations, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	01/2018	6.8	268	264	
Zest Holdings, LLC	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	08/2020	5.8	5,295	5,295	
					\$356,334	\$350,565	

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SLF Loan Portfolio as of June 30, 2016 (continued)

- (1) Represents the weighted average annual current interest rate as of June 30, 2016. All interest rates are payable in cash.
- Represents the fair value in accordance with ASC Topic 820 *Fair Value Measurement*, or ASC Topic 820. The
- (2) determination of such fair value is not included in our board of directors' valuation process described elsewhere herein.
- (3) We also hold a portion of the first lien senior secured loan in this portfolio company.
- (4) The negative fair value is the result of the unfunded commitment being valued below par.
- (5) The entire commitment was unfunded at June 30, 2016. As such, no interest is being earned on this investment.
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TABLE OF CONTENTS**SLF Loan Portfolio as of September 30, 2015**

Portfolio Company	Business Description	Investment Type	Maturity Date	Current Interest Rate ⁽¹⁾	Principal/Par Amount	Fair Value ⁽²⁾
<i>(In thousands)</i>						
1011778 B.C. ULC (New Red Finance/Burger King)	Beverage, Food and Tobacco	Senior loan	12/2021	3.8 %	\$2,271	\$2,264
5.11, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Textiles and Leather	Senior loan	02/2020	6.0	3,162	3,172
Acosta, Inc.	Diversified/Conglomerate Service	Senior loan	09/2021	4.3	2,978	2,938
ACTIVE Network, Inc.	Electronics	Senior loan	11/2020	5.5	1,965	1,951
Aderant North America, Inc.	Diversified/Conglomerate Service	Senior loan	12/2018	5.3	4,195	4,195
Advanced Pain Management Holdings, Inc.	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	02/2018	6.3	6,946	6,807
Advanced Pain Management Holdings, Inc.	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	02/2018	6.3	475	460
Advanced Pain Management Holdings, Inc. ⁽⁴⁾	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	02/2018	N/A ⁽⁵⁾		(23)
Affordable Care Inc.	Personal, Food and Miscellaneous Services	Senior loan	12/2018	5.5	3,976	3,976
Aimbridge Hospitality, LLC	Hotels, Motels, Inns, and Gaming	Senior loan	10/2018	5.8	5,204	5,204
ARG IH Corporation	Beverage, Food and Tobacco	Senior loan	11/2020	4.8	4,370	4,385
Arise Virtual Solutions, Inc. ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	Telecommunications	Senior loan	12/2018	N/A ⁽⁵⁾		(23)
Arise Virtual Solutions, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Telecommunications	Senior loan	12/2018	6.8	11,729	11,494
Atkins Nutritionals, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Beverage, Food and Tobacco	Senior loan	01/2019	6.3	5,872	5,879
Atrium Innovations	Personal and Non Durable Consumer Products	Senior loan	02/2021	4.3	3,520	3,336
BJ's Wholesale Club, Inc.	Retail Stores	Senior loan	09/2019	4.5	2,957	2,934
BMC Software, Inc.	Electronics	Senior loan	09/2020	5.0	1,895	1,729
Brickman Group Ltd. LLC	Farming and Agriculture	Senior loan	12/2020	4.0	1,980	1,954
			10/2020	5.4	5,630	5,630

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C.B. Fleet Company, Incorporated	Personal and Non Durable Consumer Products	Senior loan					
C.B. Fleet Company, Incorporated	Personal and Non Durable Consumer Products	Senior loan	10/2020	5.4	696	696	
CLP Healthcare Services, Inc.	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	12/2020	5.8	4,417	4,401	
Connect Merger Sub, Inc.	Telecommunications	Senior loan	04/2020	4.8	3,935	3,820	
CPI Buyer, LLC (Cole-Parmer) ⁽³⁾	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	08/2021	5.5	5,955	5,925	
Curo Health Services LLC ⁽³⁾	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	02/2022	6.5	5,970	5,990	
DentMall MSO, LLC	Retail Stores	Senior loan	07/2019	6.0	10,251	10,046	
DentMall MSO, LLC	Retail Stores	Senior loan	07/2019	6.0	1,000	946	
Dialysis Newco, Inc.	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	04/2021	4.5	2,469	2,470	
DISA Holdings Acquisition Subsidiary Corp.	Diversified/Conglomerate Service	Senior loan	12/2020	5.5	4,614	4,384	
DISA Holdings Acquisition Subsidiary Corp.	Diversified/Conglomerate Service	Senior loan	12/2020	6.8	96	43	
EAG, INC. (Evans Analytical Group)	Diversified/Conglomerate Service	Senior loan	07/2017	5.0	2,245	2,245	
Extreme Reach Inc.	Broadcasting and Entertainment	Senior loan	01/2020	6.8	5,612	5,591	
Federal-Mogul Corporation	Automobile	Senior loan	04/2021	4.8	3,960	3,769	
GSDM Holdings Corp. ⁽³⁾	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	06/2019	5.3	1,782	1,782	
Hygenic Corporation, The ⁽³⁾	Personal and Non Durable Consumer Products	Senior loan	10/2020	6.0	4,515	4,515	
Integrated Supply Network, LLC ⁽³⁾	Automobile	Senior loan	02/2020	6.3	12,000	12,000	
Integrated Supply Network, LLC ⁽³⁾	Automobile	Senior loan	02/2020	6.9	734	734	
Joerns Healthcare, LLC	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	05/2020	6.2	9,696	9,647	
Julio & Sons Company	Beverage, Food and Tobacco	Senior loan	09/2017	6.5	6,906	6,906	
Julio & Sons Company	Beverage, Food and Tobacco	Senior loan	09/2017	6.5	254	254	
K&N Engineering, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Automobile	Senior loan	07/2019	5.3	3,865	3,749	
K&N Engineering, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Automobile	Senior loan	07/2019	5.3	183	177	
K&N Engineering, Inc. ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	Automobile	Senior loan	07/2019	N/A ⁽⁵⁾		(6)	

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Mister Car Wash Holdings, Inc.	Automobile	Senior loan	08/2021	5.0 %	2,970	2,971
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SLF Loan Portfolio as of September 30, 2015 (continued)

Portfolio Company	Business Description	Investment Type	Maturity Date	Current Interest Rate ⁽¹⁾	Principal/Par Amount	Fair Value ⁽²⁾
<i>(In thousands)</i>						
National Veterinary Associates, Inc.	Personal, Food and Miscellaneous Services	Senior loan	08/2021	4.8	\$990	\$991
Netsmart Technologies, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Diversified/Conglomerate Service	Senior loan	02/2019	6.3	10,448	10,448
Netsmart Technologies, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Diversified/Conglomerate Service	Senior loan	02/2019	7.5	231	231
Northwestern Management Services, LLC	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	10/2017	6.3	3,912	3,912
Northwestern Management Services, LLC	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	10/2017	7.0	147	147
Northwestern Management Services, LLC	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	10/2017	6.3	47	47
Octane Fitness, LLC	Leisure, Amusement, Motion Pictures, Entertainment	Senior loan	10/2018	6.5	7,718	7,718
Paradigm DKD Group, LLC	Buildings and Real Estate	Senior loan	11/2018	6.8	2,037	2,037
Paradigm DKD Group, LLC	Buildings and Real Estate	Senior loan	11/2018	6.9	292	292
Pasternack Enterprises, Inc.	Diversified/Conglomerate Manufacturing	Senior loan	12/2017	6.3	1,044	1,044
Payless ShoeSource, Inc.	Retail Stores	Senior loan	03/2021	5.0	1,975	1,580
PetVet Care Centers LLC ⁽³⁾	Personal, Food and Miscellaneous Services	Senior loan	12/2020	5.5	5,955	5,955
PetVet Care Centers LLC ⁽³⁾	Personal, Food and Miscellaneous Services	Senior loan	12/2020	5.5	646	646
PowerPlan Holdings, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Utilities	Senior loan	02/2022	6.3	12,000	12,000
Premise Health Holding Corp. ⁽³⁾	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	06/2020	5.5	11,921	11,921
Premise Health Holding Corp. ⁽³⁾	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	06/2020	5.5	283	283
R.G. Barry Corporation	Personal, Food and Miscellaneous	Senior loan	09/2019	6.0	6,272	6,209

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	Services						
Reliant Pro ReHab, LLC ⁽³⁾	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	06/2017	6.0	4,225	4,225	
Renaissance Pharma (U.S.) Holdings Inc.	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	05/2018	5.0	3,758	3,758	
Renaissance Pharma (U.S.) Holdings Inc.	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	05/2018	6.3	71	71	
Rubio s Restaurants, Inf ⁽³⁾	Retail Stores	Senior loan	11/2018	6.0	5,095	5,095	
Rug Doctor LLC ⁽³⁾	Personal and Non Durable Consumer Products	Senior loan	12/2016	6.3	9,769	9,769	
Scientific Games International, Inc.	Hotels, Motels, Inns, and Gaming	Senior loan	10/2020	6.0	3,935	3,891	
SEI, Inc.	Electronics	Senior loan	07/2021	5.8	8,799	8,711	
Self Esteem Brands, LLC ⁽³⁾	Leisure, Amusement, Motion Pictures, Entertainment	Senior loan	02/2020	5.0	7,930	7,930	
Smashburger Finance LLC	Beverage, Food and Tobacco	Senior loan	05/2018	6.3	960	960	
Smashburger Finance LLC	Beverage, Food and Tobacco	Senior loan	05/2018	6.3	75	75	
Smashburger Finance LLC	Beverage, Food and Tobacco	Senior loan	05/2018	6.3	75	75	
Spear Education, LLC	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	08/2019	6.0	5,960	5,960	
Spear Education, LLC	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	08/2019	6.0	500	500	
Syncsort Incorporated ⁽³⁾	Electronics	Senior loan	03/2019	5.8	8,860	8,860	
Systems Maintenance Services Holding, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Electronics	Senior loan	10/2019	5.0	2,415	2,415	
Take 5 Oil Change, L.L.C.	Automobile	Senior loan	07/2018	6.3	6,647	6,647	
Take 5 Oil Change, L.L.C.	Automobile	Senior loan	07/2018	6.3	187	187	
Tate s Bake Shop, Inc.	Beverage, Food and Tobacco	Senior loan	08/2019	5.8	2,978	2,978	
Teasdale Quality Foods, Inc.	Grocery	Senior loan	10/2020	5.3	4,651	4,651	
Transaction Data Systems, Inc.	Diversified/Conglomerate Service	Senior loan	06/2021	5.5	4,545	4,545	
W3 Co.	Oil and Gas	Senior loan	03/2020	5.8	2,954	2,516	
WII Components, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Home and Office Furnishings, Housewares, and Durable Consumer	Senior loan	07/2018	5.3%	3,008	3,008	
Young Innovations, Inc. ⁽³⁾			01/2019	5.3	4,018	4,018	

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Healthcare, Education
and Childcare

Senior
loan

\$320,583 \$317,623

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SLF Loan Portfolio as of September 30, 2015 (continued)

- (1) Represents the weighted average annual current interest rate as of September 30, 2015. All interest rates are payable in cash.
- (2) Represents the fair value in accordance with ASC Topic 820. The determination of such fair value is not included in our board of directors' valuation process described elsewhere herein.
- (3) We also hold a portion of the first lien senior secured loan in this portfolio company.
- (4) The negative fair value is the result of the unfunded commitment being valued below par.
- (5) The entire commitment was unfunded at September 30, 2015. As such, no interest is being earned on this investment.

We have committed to fund \$140.0 million of subordinated notes and \$35.0 million of LLC equity interest subscriptions to SLF. The amortized cost, net of principal repayments that are subject to recall, and fair value of the subordinated notes in SLF held by us were \$82.1 million and \$81.3 million, respectively, as of June 30, 2016, and \$76.6 million and \$76.6 million, respectively, as of September 30, 2015. The subordinated notes pay a weighted average interest rate of three-month LIBOR plus 8.0%. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2016, we earned interest income of \$1.8 million and \$5.2 million, respectively, on the subordinated notes. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2015, we earned interest income of \$1.1 million and \$2.3 million, respectively, on the subordinated notes. As of June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015, \$31.3 million and \$23.2 million of our LLC equity interest subscriptions to SLF had been called and contributed, net of return of capital distributions subject to recall.

For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2016, we received \$1.1 million and \$3.0 million, respectively, in dividend income from the SLF LLC equity interests. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2015, we received \$0.4 million and \$0.7 million, respectively, in dividend income from the SLF LLC equity interests.

For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2016, we earned an annualized total return on our weighted average capital invested in SLF of 12.6% and 7.8%, respectively. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2015, we earned an annualized total return on our weighted average capital invested in SLF of 8.5% and 8.6%, respectively. The annualized total return on weighted average capital invested is calculated by dividing total income earned on our investments in SLF subordinated notes and LLC equity interests by the combined daily average of our investments in (1) the principal of the SLF subordinated notes and (2) the net asset value of the SLF LLC equity interests.

Below is certain summarized financial information for SLF as of June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015 and for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015:

	As of June 30, 2016	As of September 30, 2015
	<i>(In thousands)</i>	
Selected Balance Sheet Information:		
Investments, at fair value	\$ 350,565	\$ 317,623
Cash and other assets	6,393	5,772
Receivable from investments sold	785	
Total assets	\$ 357,743	\$ 323,395

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Senior credit facility	\$ 231,550	\$ 212,300
Unamortized debt issuance costs ⁽¹⁾	(1,336)	(2,464)
Other liabilities	599	489
Total liabilities	230,813	210,325
Subordinated notes and members' equity	126,930	113,070
Total liabilities and members' equity	\$ 357,743	\$ 323,395

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On October 1, 2015, SLF adopted ASU 2015-03 which requires that debt issuance costs related to a recognized (1) debt liability to be presented on the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of the debt liability rather than as an asset. Adoption of ASU 2015-03 requires the changes to be applied retrospectively.

	Three months ended June 30, 2016		Nine months ended June 30, 2015	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	<i>(In thousands)</i>		<i>(In thousands)</i>	
Selected Statement of Operations Information:				
Interest income	\$5,695	\$3,091	\$16,699	\$6,732
Fee income			22	4
Total investment income	5,695	3,091	16,721	6,736
Interest expense	4,016	2,162	11,775	4,678
Administrative service fee	127	70	327	166
Other expenses	35	29	110	77
Total expenses	4,178	2,261	12,212	4,921
Net investment income	1,517	830	4,509	1,815
Net realized gain (loss) on investments		9	(430)	9
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments, subordinated notes and secured borrowings	591	(383)	(1,505)	(755)
Net increase (decrease) in net assets	\$2,108	\$456	\$2,574	\$1,069

SLF has elected to fair value the subordinated notes issued to us and RGA under ASC Topic 825 *Financial Instruments*, or ASC Topic 825. The subordinated notes are valued by calculating the net present value of the future expected cash flow streams using an appropriate risk-adjusted discount rate model. For each of the three and nine months ended June 30, 2016, SLF recognized an amount less than \$0.1 million in unrealized appreciation and \$1.0 million in unrealized depreciation on the subordinated notes, respectively. SLF did not recognize unrealized appreciation or depreciation on the subordinated notes for each of the three and nine months ended June 30, 2015.

The following table presents the difference between fair value and the aggregate contractual principal amounts of subordinated notes for which the fair value option has been elected as of June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015:

	As of June 30, 2016 <i>(In thousands)</i>			As of September 30, 2015 <i>(In thousands)</i>		
	Par Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Par Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Subordinated notes	\$ 93,844	\$ 93,844	\$ 92,906	\$ 87,500	\$ 87,500	\$ 87,500

Contractual Obligations and Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

A summary of our significant contractual payment obligations as of June 30, 2016 is as follows:

Payments Due by Period (In millions)			
Total	1	3 Years	3 5 Years

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		Less Than 1 Year			More Than 5 Years
2010 Debt Securitization	\$ 215.0	\$	\$	\$	\$ 215.0
2014 Debt Securitization	246.0				246.0
SBA debentures	255.0			20.0	235.0
Credit Facility	146.1			146.1	
Adviser Revolver					
Unfunded commitments ⁽¹⁾	95.0	95.0			
Total contractual obligations ⁽²⁾	\$ 957.1	\$ 95.0	\$	\$ 166.1	\$ 696.0

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(1) Unfunded commitments represent all amounts unfunded as of June 30, 2016. These amounts may or may not be funded to the borrowing party now or in the future. The unfunded commitments relate to loans with various maturity dates, but we are showing this amount in the less than one year category as this entire amount was eligible for funding to the borrowers as of June 30, 2016, subject to the terms of each loan's respective credit agreement.

(2) Total contractual obligations exclude \$0.3 million of secured borrowings.

We may become a party to financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk in the normal course of our business to meet the financial needs of our portfolio companies. These instruments may include commitments to extend credit and involve, to varying degrees, elements of liquidity and credit risk in excess of the amount recognized in the balance sheet. As of June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015, we had outstanding commitments to fund investments totaling \$95.0 million and \$121.5 million, respectively. We have commitments of up to \$61.5 million and \$75.2 million to SLF as of June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015, respectively, that may be contributed primarily for the purpose of funding new investments approved by the SLF investment committee.

We have certain contracts under which we have material future commitments. We have entered into the Investment Advisory Agreement with GC Advisors in accordance with the 1940 Act. Under the Investment Advisory Agreement, GC Advisors provides us with investment advisory and management services.

Under the Administration Agreement, the Administrator furnishes us with office facilities and equipment, provides us with clerical, bookkeeping and record keeping services at such facilities and provides us with other administrative services necessary to conduct our day-to-day operations. The Administrator also provides on our behalf significant managerial assistance to those portfolio companies to which we are required to offer to provide such assistance.

If any of the contractual obligations discussed above are terminated, our costs under any new agreements that we enter into may increase. In addition, we would likely incur significant time and expense in locating alternative parties to provide the services we receive under our Investment Advisory Agreement and our Administration Agreement. Any new investment advisory agreement would also be subject to approval by our stockholders.

Distributions

We intend to make quarterly distributions to our stockholders as determined by our board of directors. For additional details on distributions, see "Income taxes" in Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements.

We may not be able to achieve operating results that will allow us to make distributions at a specific level or to increase the amount of our distributions from time to time. In addition, we may be limited in our ability to make distributions due to the asset coverage requirements applicable to us as a business development company under the 1940 Act. If we do not distribute a certain percentage of our income annually, we will suffer adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences, including the possible loss of our ability to be subject to tax as a RIC. We cannot assure stockholders that they will receive any distributions.

Because federal income tax regulations differ from GAAP, distributions in accordance with tax regulations may differ from net investment income and realized gains recognized for financial reporting purposes. Differences may be permanent or temporary. Permanent differences are reclassified within capital accounts in the financial statements to reflect their tax character. For example, permanent differences in classification may result from the treatment of distributions paid from short-term gains as ordinary income dividends for tax purposes. Temporary differences arise when certain items of income, expense, gain or loss are recognized at some time in the future.

To the extent our taxable earnings fall below the total amount of our distributions for any tax year, a portion of those distributions may be deemed a return of capital to our stockholders for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Thus, the source of a distribution to our stockholders may be the original capital invested by the stockholder rather than our income or gains. Stockholders should read any written disclosure accompanying a dividend payment carefully and should not assume that the source of any distribution is our ordinary income or gains.

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We have adopted an opt out dividend reinvestment plan for our common stockholders. As a result, if we declare a distribution, our stockholders' cash distributions will be automatically reinvested in additional shares of our common stock unless a stockholder specifically opts out of our dividend reinvestment plan. If a stockholder opts out, that stockholder will receive cash distributions. Although distributions paid in the form of additional shares of our common stock will generally be subject to U.S. federal, state and local taxes in the same manner as cash distributions, stockholders participating in our dividend reinvestment plan will not receive any corresponding cash distributions with which to pay any such applicable taxes.

Related Party Transactions

We have entered into a number of business relationships with affiliated or related parties, including the following:

We entered into an Investment Advisory Agreement with GC Advisors. Each of Mr. Lawrence Golub, our chairman, and Mr. David Golub, our chief executive officer, is a manager of GC Advisors, and each of Messrs. Lawrence Golub and David Golub owns an indirect pecuniary interest in GC Advisors.

The Administrator provides, and other affiliates of Golub Capital have historically provided, us with the office facilities and administrative services necessary to conduct day-to-day operations pursuant to our Administration Agreement.

We have entered into a license agreement with Golub Capital LLC, pursuant to which Golub Capital LLC has granted us a non-exclusive, royalty-free license to use the name Golub Capital.

Under the Staffing Agreement, Golub Capital LLC has agreed to provide GC Advisors with the resources necessary to fulfill its obligations under the Investment Advisory Agreement. The Staffing Agreement provides that Golub Capital LLC will make available to GC Advisors experienced investment professionals and access to the senior investment personnel of Golub Capital LLC for purposes of evaluating, negotiating, structuring, closing and monitoring our investments. The Staffing Agreement also includes a commitment that the members of GC Advisors' investment committee will serve in such capacity. Services under the Staffing Agreement are provided on a direct cost reimbursement basis.

GC Advisors serves as collateral manager to the Securitization Issuers under collateral management agreements and receives a fee for providing these services that is offset against the base management fee payable by us under the Investment Advisory Agreement.

We have entered into the Adviser Revolver with GC Advisors.

During calendar year 2016, the Golub Capital Employee Grant Program Rabbi Trust, or the Trust, purchased approximately \$1.5 million of shares, or 95,035 shares, of the Company, for the purpose of awarding incentive compensation to employees of Golub Capital. During calendar year 2015, the Trust purchased approximately \$16.0 million of shares, or 952,051 shares, of the Company, for the purpose of awarding incentive compensation to employees of Golub Capital. During calendar year 2014, the Trust purchased approximately \$14.5 million of shares, or 835,271 shares, of the Company, for the purpose of awarding incentive compensation to employees of Golub Capital.

GC Advisors also sponsors or manages, and may in the future sponsor or manage, other investment funds, accounts or investment vehicles (together referred to as accounts) that have investment mandates that are similar, in whole and in part, with ours. For example, GC Advisors presently serves as the investment adviser to Golub Capital Investment Corporation, a private business development company that commenced operations on December 31, 2014, which primarily focuses on investing in senior secured and one stop loans. In addition, our officers and directors serve in similar capacities for Golub Capital Investment Corporation. GC Advisors and its affiliates may determine that an investment is appropriate for us and for one or more of those other accounts. In such event, depending on the availability of such investment and other appropriate factors, and pursuant to GC Advisors' allocation policy, GC Advisors or its affiliates may determine that we should invest side-by-side with one or more other accounts. We do

not intend to make any investments if they

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are not permitted by applicable law and interpretive positions of the SEC and its staff, or if they are inconsistent with GC Advisors' allocation procedures.

In addition, we have adopted a formal code of ethics that governs the conduct of our and GC Advisors' officers, directors and employees. Our officers and directors also remain subject to the duties imposed by both the 1940 Act and the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware.

Critical Accounting Policies

The preparation of financial statements and related disclosures in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and revenues and expenses during the periods reported.

Actual results could materially differ from those estimates. We have identified the following items as critical accounting policies.

Fair Value Measurements

We value investments for which market quotations are readily available at their market quotations. However, a readily available market value is not expected to exist for many of the investments in our portfolio, and we value these portfolio investments at fair value as determined in good faith by our board of directors under our valuation policy and process.

Valuation methods may include comparisons of the portfolio companies to peer companies that are public, determination of the enterprise value of a portfolio company, discounted cash flow analysis and a market interest rate approach. The factors that are taken into account in fair value pricing investments include: 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, its earnings and 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 will consider the pricing indicated by the external event to corroborate the private equity valuation. Due to the inherent uncertainty of determining the fair value of investments that do not have a readily available market value, the fair value of the investments may differ significantly from the values that would have been used had a readily available market value existed for such investments and may differ materially from values that may ultimately be received or settled.

Our board of directors is ultimately and solely responsible for determining, in good faith, the fair value of investments that are not publicly traded, whose market prices are not readily available on a quarterly basis or any other situation where portfolio investments require a fair value determination.

With respect to investments for which market quotations are not readily available, our board of directors undertakes a multi-step valuation process each quarter, as described below:

Our quarterly valuation process begins with each portfolio company investment being initially valued by the investment professionals of GC Advisors responsible for credit monitoring.

Preliminary valuation conclusions are then documented and discussed with our senior management and GC Advisors.

The audit committee of our board of directors reviews these preliminary valuations.

At least once annually, the valuation for each portfolio investment is reviewed by an independent valuation firm. The board of directors discusses valuations and determines the fair value of each investment in our portfolio in good faith.

Determination of fair values involves subjective judgments and estimates. Under current auditing standards, the notes to our consolidated financial statements refer to the uncertainty with respect to the possible effect of such valuations, and any change in such valuations, on our consolidated financial statements.

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We follow ASC Topic 820 for measuring fair value. Fair value is the price that would be received in the sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Where available, fair value is based on observable market prices or parameters, or derived from such prices or parameters. Where observable prices or inputs are not available, valuation models are applied. These valuation models involve some level of management estimation and judgment, the degree of which is dependent on the price transparency for the assets or liabilities or market and the assets' or liabilities' complexity. Our fair value analysis includes an analysis of the value of any unfunded loan commitments. Assets and liabilities are categorized for disclosure purposes based upon the level of judgment associated with the inputs used to measure their value. The valuation hierarchical levels are based upon the transparency of the inputs to the valuation of the asset or liability as of the measurement date. The three levels are defined as follows:

Level 1: Inputs are unadjusted, quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities at the measurement date.

Level 2: Inputs include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets and inputs that are observable for the assets or liabilities, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities.

Level 3: Inputs include significant unobservable inputs for the assets or liabilities and include situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the assets or liabilities. The inputs into the determination of fair value are based upon the best information available and may require significant management judgment or estimation.

In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, an asset's or a liability's categorization within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Our assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment, and we consider factors specific to the asset or liability. We assess the levels of assets and liabilities at each measurement date, and transfers between levels are recognized on the actual date of the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfers. There were no transfers among Level 1, 2 and 3 of the fair value hierarchy for assets and liabilities during the three and nine months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015. The following section describes the valuation techniques used by us to measure different assets and liabilities at fair value and includes the level within the fair value hierarchy in which the assets and liabilities are categorized.

Valuation of Investments

Level 1 investments are valued using quoted market prices. Level 2 investments are valued using market consensus prices that are corroborated by observable market data and quoted market prices for similar assets and liabilities. Level 3 investments are valued at fair value as determined in good faith by our board of directors, based on input of management, the audit committee and independent valuation firms that have been engaged at the direction of our board of directors to assist in the valuation of each portfolio investment without a readily available market quotation at least once during a trailing twelve-month period under a valuation policy and a consistently applied valuation process. This valuation process is conducted at the end of each fiscal quarter, with approximately 25% (based on the number of portfolio companies) of our valuations of debt and equity investments without readily available market quotations subject to review by an independent valuation firm. All investments as of June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015, with the exception of money market funds included in cash and cash equivalents (Level 1 investments) and investments measured at fair value using the net asset value, were valued using Level 3 inputs of the fair value hierarchy.

When determining fair value of Level 3 debt and equity investments, we may take into account the following factors, where relevant: 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 flows, the markets in which the portfolio company does business, comparisons to publicly traded securities, and changes in the interest rate environment and the credit markets generally that may affect the price at which similar investments may be made and other relevant factors. The primary method for determining enterprise value uses a multiple analysis whereby appropriate multiples are applied to the portfolio company's EBITDA. The enterprise value analysis is performed to determine the value of equity investments and to

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determine if debt investments are credit impaired. If debt investments are credit impaired, we will use the enterprise value analysis or a liquidation basis analysis to determine fair value. For debt investments that are not determined to be credit impaired, we use a market interest rate yield analysis to determine fair value.

In addition, for certain debt investments, we may base our valuation on indicative bid and ask prices provided by an independent third party pricing service. Bid prices reflect the highest price that we and others may be willing to pay. Ask prices represent the lowest price that we and others may be willing to accept. We generally use the midpoint of the bid/ask range as our best estimate of fair value of such investment.

Due to the inherent uncertainty of determining the fair value of Level 3 investments that do not have a readily available market value, the fair value of the investments may differ significantly from the values that would have been used had a ready market existed for such investments and may differ materially from the values that may ultimately be received or settled. Further, such investments are generally subject to legal and other restrictions or otherwise are less liquid than publicly traded instruments. If we were required to liquidate a portfolio investment in a forced or liquidation sale, we may realize significantly less than the value at which such investment had previously been recorded.

Our investments are subject to market risk. Market risk is the potential for changes in the value due to market changes. Market risk is directly impacted by the volatility and liquidity in the markets in which the investments are traded.

Valuation of Secured Borrowings

We have elected the fair value option under ASC Topic 825 relating to accounting for debt obligations at their fair value for our secured borrowings which arose due to partial loan sales which did not meet the criteria for sale treatment under ASC Topic 860. All secured borrowings as of June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015 were valued using Level 3 inputs under the fair value hierarchy, and our approach to determining fair value of Level 3 secured borrowings is consistent with our approach to determining fair value of the Level 3 investments that are associated with these secured borrowings as previously described.

Valuation of Other Financial Assets and Liabilities

Fair value of our debt is estimated using Level 3 inputs by discounting remaining payments using comparable market rates or market quotes for similar instruments at the measurement date, if available.

Revenue Recognition:

Our revenue recognition policies are as follows:

Investments and Related Investment Income: Interest income is accrued based upon the outstanding principal amount and contractual interest terms of debt investments. Premiums, discounts, and origination fees are amortized or accreted into interest income over the life of the respective debt investment. For investments with contractual PIK interest, which represents contractual interest accrued and added to the principal balance that generally becomes due at maturity, we do not accrue PIK interest if the portfolio company valuation indicates that the PIK interest is not likely to be collectible. In addition, we may generate revenue in the form of amendment, structuring or due diligence fees, fees for providing managerial assistance, consulting fees and prepayment premiums on loans and record these fees as fee income when received. Loan origination fees, original issues discount and market discount or premium are

capitalized, and we accrete or amortize such amounts as interest income. We record prepayment premiums on loans as fee income. Dividend income on preferred equity securities is recorded as dividend income on an accrual basis to the extent that such amounts are payable by the portfolio company and are expected to be collected. Dividend income on common equity securities is recorded on the record date for private portfolio companies or on the ex-dividend date for publicly traded portfolio companies. Distributions received from LLC and limited partnership, or LP, investments are evaluated to determine if the distribution should be recorded as dividend income or a return of capital. Generally, we will not record distributions from equity investments in LLCs and LPs as dividend income unless there are sufficient accumulated tax-basis earnings and profits in the LLC or LP prior to the distribution. Distributions that are classified as a return of capital are recorded as a reduction in the cost basis of the investment.

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We account for investment transactions on a trade-date basis. Realized gains or losses on investments are measured by the difference between the net proceeds from the disposition and the cost basis of investment, without regard to unrealized gains or losses previously recognized. We report changes in fair value of investments from the prior period that is measured at fair value as a component of the net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments in our consolidated statements of operations.

Non-accrual: Loans may be left on accrual status during the period we are pursuing repayment of the loan. Management reviews all loans that become past due 90 days or more on principal and interest or when there is reasonable doubt that principal or interest will be collected for possible placement on non-accrual status. We generally reverse accrued interest when a loan is placed on non-accrual. Additionally, any original issue discount and market discount are no longer accreted to interest income as of the date the loan is placed on non-accrual status. Interest payments received on non-accrual loans may be recognized as income or applied to principal depending upon management's judgment. We restore non-accrual loans to accrual status when past due principal and interest are paid and, in our management's judgment, are likely to remain current. The total fair value of our non-accrual loans was \$1.3 million as of June 30, 2016 and \$6.5 million as of September 30, 2015.

Partial loan sales: We follow the guidance in ASC Topic 860 when accounting for loan participations and other partial loan sales. Such guidance requires a participation or other partial loan sale to meet the definition of a participating interest, as defined in the guidance, in order for sale treatment to be allowed. Participations or other partial loan sales that do not meet the definition of a participating interest remain on our statements of assets and liabilities and the proceeds are recorded as a secured borrowing until the definition is met. Secured borrowings are carried at fair value to correspond with the related investments, which are carried at fair value.

Income taxes:

See Consolidated Results of Operations Expenses Excise Tax Expense.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

We are subject to financial market risks, including changes in interest rates. Many of the loans in our portfolio have floating interest rates, and we expect that our loans in the future may also have floating interest rates. These loans are usually based on a floating LIBOR and typically have interest rate reset provisions that adjust applicable interest rates under such loans to current market rates on a quarterly basis. The loans that are subject to floating LIBOR are also subject to a minimum base rate, or floor, that we charge on our loans if the current market rates are below the respective floors. As of June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015, the weighted average LIBOR floor on the loans subject to floating interest rates was 1.04% and 1.08%, respectively. In addition, the Class A and B 2010 Notes issued as a part of the 2010 Debt Securitization and the Class A-1, A-2 and B 2014 Notes issued as part of the 2014 Debt Securitization have floating interest rate provisions based on three-month LIBOR that resets quarterly and the Credit Facility has a floating interest rate provision based on one-month LIBOR that resets daily. As of June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015, the weighted average LIBOR floor on the secured borrowings, which reset quarterly, was 1.00% and 1.00%, respectively. We expect that other credit facilities into which we enter in the future may have floating interest rate provisions.

Assuming that the interim and unaudited consolidated statement of financial condition as of June 30, 2016 were to remain constant and that we took no actions to alter our existing interest rate sensitivity, the following table shows the annualized impact of hypothetical base rate changes in interest rates.

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Change in interest rates	Increase (decrease) in interest income (in thousands)	Increase (decrease) in interest expense	Net increase (decrease) in investment income
Down 25 basis points	\$ (206)	\$ (1,518)	\$ 1,312
Up 50 basis points	2,246	3,036	(790)
Up 100 basis points	9,546	6,073	3,473
Up 150 basis points	17,109	9,110	7,999
Up 200 basis points	24,674	12,146	12,528

Although we believe that this analysis is indicative of our sensitivity to interest rate changes as of June 30, 2016, it does not adjust for changes in the credit market, credit quality, the size and composition of the assets in our portfolio and other business developments, including borrowing under the Debt Securitizations and the Credit Facility, or other borrowings, that could affect net increase in net assets resulting from operations, or net income. Accordingly, we can offer no assurances that actual results would not differ materially from the analysis above.

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

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Our common stock began trading on April 15, 2010 and is currently traded on The NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol GBDC. The following table lists the high and low closing sale price for our common stock, the closing sale price as a percentage of net asset value, or NAV, and quarterly distributions per share since October 1, 2013.

Period	NAV ⁽¹⁾	Closing Sales Price		Premium of High Sales Price to NAV ⁽²⁾	Premium (Discount) of Low Sales Price to NAV ⁽²⁾		Dividends and Distributions Declared
		High	Low				
Fiscal year ending September 30, 2016							
Fourth quarter (through August 12, 2016)	N/A	\$19.04	\$18.18	N/A	N/A		\$0.32 ⁽³⁾
Third quarter	\$15.88	\$18.08	\$16.84	13.9 %	6.0 %		\$0.32
Second quarter	\$15.85	\$17.38	\$15.23	9.7 %	(3.9)%		\$0.32
First quarter	\$15.89	\$17.47	\$16.12	9.9 %	1.4 %		\$0.32
Fiscal year ended September 30, 2015							
Fourth quarter	\$15.80	\$17.13	\$15.90	8.4 %	0.6 %		\$0.32
Third quarter	\$15.74	\$17.90	\$16.56	13.7 %	5.2 %		\$0.32
Second quarter	\$15.61	\$18.04	\$17.05	15.6 %	9.2 %		\$0.32
First quarter	\$15.55	\$18.15	\$16.15	16.7 %	3.9 %		\$0.32
Fiscal year ended September 30, 2014							
Fourth quarter	\$15.55	\$17.80	\$15.95	14.5 %	2.6 %		\$0.32
Third quarter	\$15.44	\$17.97	\$15.94	16.4 %	3.2 %		\$0.32
Second quarter	\$15.41	\$19.26	\$17.64	25.0 %	14.5 %		\$0.32
First quarter	\$15.23	\$19.11	\$16.74	25.5 %	9.9 %		\$0.32

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

(2) Calculated as of the respective high or low closing sales price divided by the quarter end NAV.

(3) On August 3, 2016, our board of directors declared a quarterly distribution of \$0.32 per share payable on September 29, 2016 to holders of record as of September 5, 2016.

Shares of business development companies may trade at a market price that is less than the NAV that is attributable to those shares. Our NAV per share was \$15.88 as of June 30, 2016. The closing sales price of our shares on The NASDAQ Global Select Market on June 30, 2016 was \$18.07, which represented a premium to NAV of 13.8%. The possibility that our shares of common stock will trade at a discount from NAV or at a premium that is unsustainable over the long term is separate and distinct from the risk that our NAV will decrease. It is not possible to predict whether our shares will trade at, above or below NAV in the future.

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On August 12, 2016, the last reported closing price of our common stock was \$18.54 per share. As of August 12, 2016, we had 301 stockholders of record.

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UNDERWRITING

We are offering the common stock described in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus through Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, which is acting as sole book-running manager and underwriter. We have entered into an underwriting agreement with the underwriter. Subject to the terms and conditions of the underwriting agreement, we have agreed to sell to the underwriter, and the underwriter has agreed to purchase, 1,750,000 shares of our common stock at the public offering price less the underwriting discounts and commissions set forth on the cover page of this prospectus supplement.

The underwriter is committed to purchase all of the shares of common stock offered by us if it purchases any common stock. The underwriting agreement also provides that if the underwriter defaults, this offering may be terminated.

We, GC Advisors and the Administrator have agreed to indemnify the underwriter against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act.

The underwriter proposes to offer the shares of common stock directly to the public at the public offering price set forth on the cover page of this prospectus supplement and to certain dealers at that price less a concession not in excess of \$ per share. After the public offering of the shares, the offering price and other selling terms may be changed by the underwriter. Sales of shares made outside of the United States may be made by affiliates of the underwriter.

Mr. John T. Baily, one of our directors, has indicated his intent to purchase an aggregate of 8,250 shares in this offering at the public offering price per share.

Option

The underwriter has an option to buy up to 262,500 additional shares of common stock from us. The underwriter has 30 days from the date of this prospectus supplement to exercise this option. If any additional shares of common stock are purchased, the underwriter will offer the additional shares on the same terms as those on which the shares are being offered.

Commissions and Discounts

The underwriting fee is equal to the public offering price per share of common stock less the amount paid by the underwriter to us per share of common stock. The underwriting fee is \$ per share. The following table shows the public offering price, underwriting discounts and commissions to be paid to the underwriter and proceeds to us before expenses, on a per share of common stock and total basis, assuming both no exercise and full exercise of the underwriter's option to purchase additional shares of our common stock.

	Per Share		Total	
	Without	With	Without	With
	Option	Option	Option	Option
Public offering price	\$	\$	\$	\$
Sales load (underwriting discounts and commissions)	\$	\$	\$	\$
Proceeds before expenses	\$	\$	\$	\$

We estimate that the total expenses of this offering, including registration, filing and listing fees, printing fees and legal and accounting expenses, but excluding the underwriting discounts and commissions, will be approximately \$255,000, or approximately \$ per share excluding the underwriter's option to purchase additional shares of our common stock and approximately \$ per share including the underwriter's option to purchase additional shares of our common stock. All of these offering expenses will be borne indirectly by investors in this offering and, therefore, immediately reduce the net asset value of each investor's shares. The underwriter will reimburse us for certain other expenses related to this offering.

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Lock-Up Agreements

During the period from the date of this prospectus supplement continuing through the date 45 days after the date of this prospectus supplement, we, GC Advisors, the Administrator, our officers and directors, and Golub Capital and certain of its affiliates have agreed with the underwriter, subject to certain exceptions, not to:

- offer, pledge, sell, contract to sell, sell any option or contract to purchase, purchase any option or contract to sell, grant any option, right or warrant to purchase, lend or otherwise transfer or dispose of any shares of our common stock or preferred stock or other capital stock or any securities convertible into or exercisable or exchangeable for common stock or preferred stock or other capital stock, whether now owned or hereafter acquired, or enter into any swap or other agreement, arrangement or transaction that transfers to another, in whole or in part, directly or indirectly, any of the economic consequences of ownership of any common stock or preferred stock or other capital stock or any securities convertible into or exercisable or exchangeable for any common stock or preferred stock or other capital stock.
- (1)
 - (2)

In addition, during the period from the date of this prospectus supplement continuing through the date 45 days after the date of this prospectus supplement, we have agreed with the underwriter not to file or cause the filing of any registration statement under the Securities Act with respect to any common stock or other capital stock or any securities convertible into or exercisable or exchangeable for our capital stock or our common stock.

Price Stabilizations and Short Positions

In connection with this offering, the underwriter may purchase and sell shares of common stock in the open market. These transactions may include short sales, covering transactions and stabilizing transactions. Short sales involve sales by the underwriter of common stock in excess of the number of securities required to be purchased by the underwriter in the offering, which creates a short position. Covered short sales are sales of securities made in an amount up to the number of securities represented by the underwriter's option to purchase up to 262,500 shares of our common stock.

Transactions to close out the covered short involve either purchases of such securities in the open market after the distribution has been completed or the exercise of the underwriter's option to purchase additional shares of our common stock. In determining the source of securities to close out the covered short position, the underwriter may consider the price of securities available for purchase in the open market as compared to the price at which it may purchase securities through the option. The underwriter may also make naked short sales, or sales in excess of the option. The underwriter must close out any naked short position by purchasing securities in the open market. A naked short position is more likely to be created if the underwriter is concerned that there may be downward pressure on the price of the securities in the open market after pricing that could adversely affect investors who purchase in this offering. Stabilizing transactions consist of bids for or purchases of securities in the open market while this offering is in progress for the purpose of fixing or maintaining the price of the securities.

The underwriter also may impose a penalty bid. Penalty bids permit the underwriter to reclaim a selling concession from an underwriter or syndicate member when the underwriter repurchases securities originally sold by the underwriter or syndicate member in order to cover syndicate short positions or make stabilizing purchases.

Any of these activities may have the effect of raising or maintaining the market price of the securities or preventing or retarding a decline in the market price of the securities. As a result, the price of the securities may be higher than the price that might otherwise exist in the open market. The underwriter may conduct these transactions on the NASDAQ Global Select Market or otherwise. Neither we nor the underwriter makes any representation or prediction as to the direction or magnitude of any effect that the transactions described above may have on the price of our securities. In addition, neither we nor the underwriter makes any representation that the underwriter will engage in these

transactions. If the underwriter commences any of these transactions, it may discontinue them at any time.

In connection with this offering, the underwriter may engage in passive market making transactions in our securities on the NASDAQ Global Select Market in accordance with Rule 103 of Regulation M under the

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Exchange Act during a period before the commencement of offers or sales of securities and extending through the completion of distribution. A passive market maker must display its bid at a price not in excess of the highest independent bid of that security. However, if all independent bids are lowered below the passive market maker's bid, that bid must then be lowered when specified purchase limits are exceeded. Passive market making may cause the price of our common stock to be higher than the price that otherwise would exist in the open market in the absence of those transactions. The underwriter is not required to engage in passive market making and may end passive market making activities at any time.

Electronic Delivery

The underwriter may make this prospectus supplement and accompanying prospectus available in an electronic format. The prospectus supplement and accompanying prospectus in electronic format may be made available on a website maintained by the underwriter, and the underwriter may distribute such documents electronically. The underwriter may agree with us to allocate a limited number of securities for sale to its online brokerage customers. Any such allocation for online distributions will be made by the underwriter on the same basis as other allocations.

Additional Relationships

The underwriter and its affiliates are full service financial institutions engaged in various activities, which may include sales and trading, commercial and investment banking, advisory, investment management, investment research, principal investment, hedging, market making, brokerage and other financial and non-financial activities and services.

The underwriter and its affiliates have from time to time performed and may in the future perform various commercial banking, financial advisory and investment banking services for us and our affiliates for which they have received or will receive customary compensation. Wells Fargo Securities, LLC acted as an underwriter in our initial public offering, which was completed in April 2010 and our subsequent public offerings, the most recent of which were completed in March 2014 and April 2015, and received customary underwriting discounts and commissions. Wells Fargo Securities, LLC also served as initial purchaser for the Class A 2010 Notes and the Class B 2010 Notes sold in the 2010 Debt Securitization and the amendment to the 2010 Debt Securitization for which it received structuring and placement fees of \$1.74 million and \$0.75 million, respectively, with respect to the Class A 2010 Notes and a structuring fee of \$50,000 and \$0, respectively, with respect to the Class B 2010 Notes. Wells Fargo Securities, LLC also served as initial purchaser for the Class A 2014 Notes and the Class B 2014 Notes sold in the 2014 Debt Securitization for which it received structuring and placement fees of \$1.8 million. Additionally, on July 21, 2011, Funding, our wholly owned subsidiary, entered into the Credit Facility with Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, as administrative agent, and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as lender, collateral agent, account bank and collateral custodian. We may use a portion of the net proceeds from this offering to repay amounts outstanding under the Credit Facility, and Wells Fargo Securities, LLC and its affiliates may receive a part of such proceeds by reason of repayment of certain amounts outstanding under the Credit Facility. On June 5, 2013, Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. entered into a custodial agreement with SLF to act as custodian for assets of SLF. SLF II, a wholly owned subsidiary of SLF, entered into a senior secured revolving credit facility with Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, as the administrative agent, and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as lender, collateral agent, account bank and collateral custodian. Golub Capital Employee Grant Program Rabbi Trust, a trust organized for the purpose of awarding equity incentive compensation to employees of Golub Capital, purchased \$1.0 million of shares in February 2014 in a block trade at a price of \$18.40 per share. An affiliate of Wells Fargo Securities, LLC serves as trustee of Golub Capital Employee Grant Program Rabbi Trust and receives customary fees in connection with its role as trustee.

In addition the underwriter or its affiliates may execute transactions with or on behalf of Golub Capital. The underwriter or its affiliates may act as arrangers, underwriters or placement agents for companies whose securities are sold to Golub Capital. The underwriter or its affiliates may also trade in our securities, securities of our portfolio companies or other financial instruments related thereto for their own accounts or for the account of others and may extend loans or financing directly or through derivative transactions to Golub Capital or any of the portfolio companies.

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We may purchase securities of third parties from the underwriter or its affiliates after the offering. However, we have not entered into any agreement or arrangement regarding the acquisition of any such securities, and we may not purchase any such securities. We would only purchase any such securities if, among other things, we identified securities that satisfied our investment needs and completed our due diligence review of such securities.

After the date of this prospectus supplement, the underwriter and its affiliates may from time to time obtain information regarding specific portfolio companies or us that may not be available to the general public. Any such information is obtained by the underwriter and its affiliates in the ordinary course of their business and not in connection with the offering of the common stock. In addition, after the offering period for the sale of our common stock, the underwriter or its affiliates may develop analyses or opinions related to Golub Capital or our portfolio companies and buy or sell interests in one or more of our portfolio companies on behalf of their proprietary or client accounts and may engage in competitive activities. There is no obligation on behalf of these parties to disclose their respective analyses, opinions or purchase and sale activities regarding any portfolio company or regarding Golub Capital to our stockholders.

The principal business address of the underwriter is: Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, 550 South Tryon Street, Charlotte, North Carolina 28299.

Sales Outside the United States

No action has been taken in any jurisdiction (except in the United States) that would permit a public offering of our common stock, or the possession, circulation or distribution of this prospectus supplement or accompanying prospectus or any other material relating to us or the common stock in any jurisdiction where action for that purpose is required. Accordingly, our common stock may not be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, and none of this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus or any other offering material or advertisements in connection with our common stock may be distributed or published, in or from any country or jurisdiction except in compliance with any applicable rules and regulations of any such country or jurisdiction.

The underwriter may arrange to sell our common stock offered hereby in certain jurisdictions outside the United States, either directly or through affiliates, where it is permitted to do so.

Notice to Prospective Investors in Australia

No placement document, prospectus, product disclosure statement or other disclosure document has been lodged with the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC), in relation to the offering. This prospectus does not constitute a prospectus, product disclosure statement or other disclosure document under the Corporations Act 2001 (the Corporations Act), and does not purport to include the information required for a prospectus, product disclosure statement or other disclosure document under the Corporations Act.

Any offer in Australia of the shares may only be made to persons (the Exempt Investors) who are sophisticated investors (within the meaning of section 708(8) of the Corporations Act), professional investors (within the meaning of section 708(11) of the Corporations Act), or otherwise pursuant to one or more exemptions contained in section 708 of the Corporations Act so that it is lawful to offer the shares without disclosure to investors under Chapter 6D of the Corporations Act.

The shares applied for by Exempt Investors in Australia must not be offered for sale in Australia in the period of twelve months after the date of allotment under the offering, except in circumstances where disclosure to investors

under Chapter 6D of the Corporations Act would not be required pursuant to an exemption under section 708 of the Corporations Act or otherwise or where the offer is pursuant to a disclosure document which complies with Chapter 6D of the Corporations Act. Any person acquiring shares must observe such Australian on-sale restrictions.

This prospectus contains general information only and does not take account of the investment objectives, financial situation or particular needs of any particular person. It does not contain any securities recommendations or financial product advice. Before making an investment decision, investors need to consider whether the information in this prospectus is appropriate to their needs, objectives and circumstances, and, if necessary, seek expert advice on those matters.

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LEGAL MATTERS

Certain legal matters regarding the securities offered by this prospectus supplement will be passed upon for us by Dechert LLP, Washington, D.C. Dechert LLP has from time to time represented GC Advisors and the underwriter on unrelated matters. Certain legal matters in connection with the securities offered hereby will be passed upon for the underwriter by Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson LLP, New York, New York.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended September 30, 2015 and the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting appearing in this prospectus supplement and the registration statement have been audited by RSM US LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm located at One South Wacker Drive, Suite 800, Chicago, IL 60606, as stated in their reports appearing elsewhere herein, and are included in reliance upon such reports and upon the authority of such firm as experts in accounting and auditing. RSM US LLP was our independent registered public accounting firm until November 17, 2015. Our current independent registered public accounting firm, Ernst & Young LLP, is located at 155 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, IL 60606.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

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

We file with or submit to the SEC annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information meeting the informational requirements of the Exchange Act. You may inspect and copy these reports, proxy statements and other information, as well as the registration statement and related exhibits and schedules, at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, D.C. 20549-0102. You may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. We maintain a website at www.golubcapitalbdc.com and make all of our annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other publicly filed information available, free of charge, on or through our website. Information contained on our website is not incorporated into this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, and you should not consider information on our website to be part of this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus. You may also obtain such information by contacting us in writing at 150 South Wacker Drive, Suite 800, Chicago, IL 60606, Attention: Investor Relations. The SEC maintains a website that contains reports, proxy statements and other information we file with the SEC at www.sec.gov. Copies of these reports, proxy statements and other information may also be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov, or by writing the SEC's Public Reference Section, 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549-0102.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS**Golub Capital BDC, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition***(In thousands, except share and per share data)*

	June 30, 2016 (unaudited)	September 30, 2015
Assets		
Investments, at fair value		
Non-controlled/non-affiliate company investments	\$ 1,507,898	\$ 1,425,325
Non-controlled affiliate company investments	9,547	5,523
Controlled affiliate company investments	111,064	98,936
Total investments, at fair value (amortized cost of \$1,610,427 and \$1,517,314, respectively)	1,628,509	1,529,784
Cash and cash equivalents	3,167	5,468
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	58,727	92,016
Interest receivable	5,707	5,700
Other assets	586	458
Total Assets	\$ 1,696,696	\$ 1,633,426
Liabilities		
Debt	\$ 862,050	\$ 813,250
Less unamortized debt issuance costs	6,051	7,624
Debt less unamortized debt issuance costs	855,999	805,626
Secured borrowings, at fair value (proceeds of \$323 and \$351, respectively)	326	355
Interest payable	5,300	2,722
Management and incentive fees payable	11,335	11,754
Payable for open trades	1,949	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	1,750	2,042
Accrued trustee fees	56	57
Total Liabilities	876,715	822,556
Commitments and contingencies (Note 8)		
Net Assets		
Preferred stock, par value \$0.001 per share, 1,000,000 shares authorized, zero shares issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015		
Common stock, par value \$0.001 per share, 100,000,000 shares authorized, 51,623,325 and 51,300,193 shares issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015, respectively	52	51
Paid in capital in excess of par	796,060	790,713
Undistributed net investment income	2,640	4,230
Net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments and secured borrowings	20,747	15,134
Net realized gain (loss) on investments	482	742
Total Net Assets	819,981	810,870
Total Liabilities and Total Net Assets	\$ 1,696,696	\$ 1,633,426

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Number of common shares outstanding	51,623,325	51,300,193
Net asset value per common share	\$ 15.88	\$ 15.80

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS**Golub Capital BDC, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Consolidated Statements of Operations (unaudited)***(In thousands, except share and per share data)*

	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Investment income				
From non-controlled/non-affiliate company investments:				
Interest income	\$28,752	\$28,782	\$83,641	\$82,388
Dividend income	111	74	393	155
Fee income	60	80	834	883
Total investment income from non-controlled/non-affiliate company investments	28,923	28,936	84,868	83,426
From non-controlled affiliate company investments:				
Interest income	316		337	
Total investment income from non-controlled affiliate company investments	316		337	
From controlled affiliate company investments:				
Interest income	1,799	1,056	5,192	2,258
Dividend income	1,068	418	2,971	732
Total investment income from controlled affiliate company investments	2,867	1,474	8,163	2,990
Total investment income	32,106	30,410	93,368	86,416
Expenses				
Interest and other debt financing expenses	7,019	6,142	20,583	17,853
Base management fee	5,567	5,226	16,286	14,902
Incentive fee	2,311	2,383	4,262	5,712
Professional fees	692	741	2,123	2,210
Administrative service fee	531	575	1,643	1,766
General and administrative expenses	101	138	386	457
Total expenses	16,221	15,205	45,283	42,900
Net investment income before excise tax	15,885	15,205	48,085	43,516
Excise tax			333	
Net investment income after excise tax	15,885	15,205	47,752	43,516
Net gain (loss) on investments and secured borrowings				
Net realized gain (loss) on investments:				
Non-controlled/non-affiliate company investments	(5,416)	(1,746)	(2,982)	4,503
Non-controlled affiliate company investments			2,722	
Net realized gain (loss) on investments	(5,416)	(1,746)	(260)	4,503

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS**Golub Capital BDC, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Consolidated Statements of Operations (unaudited) (continued)***(In thousands, except share and per share data)*

	Three months ended June 30,		Nine months ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments:				
Non-controlled/non-affiliate company investments	7,254	4,792	10,203	2,371
Non-controlled affiliate company investments	(253)	56	(3,052)	727
Controlled affiliate company investments	818	(19)	(1,539)	203
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments	7,819	4,829	5,612	3,301
Net change in unrealized depreciation (appreciation) on secured borrowings	1		1	1
Net gain (loss) on investments and secured borrowings	2,404	3,083	5,353	7,805
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations	\$ 18,289	\$ 18,288	\$ 53,105	\$ 51,321
Per Common Share Data				
Basic and diluted earnings per common share	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.36	\$ 1.03	\$ 1.06
Dividends and distributions declared per common share	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.96	\$ 0.96
Basic and diluted weighted average common shares outstanding	51,513,685	50,491,035	51,399,363	48,262,048

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Golub Capital BDC, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets (unaudited)

(In thousands, except share data)

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS**Golub Capital BDC, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (unaudited)***(In thousands)*

	Nine months ended June 30,	
	2016	2015
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations	\$53,105	\$ 51,321
Adjustments to reconcile net increase in net assets resulting from operations to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities:		
Amortization of debt issuance costs	3,227	3,252
Accretion of discounts and amortization of premiums	(5,895)	(6,076)
Net realized (gain) loss on investments	260	(4,503)
Net change in unrealized (appreciation) depreciation on investments	(5,612)	(3,301)
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on secured borrowings	(1)	(1)
Proceeds from (fundings of) revolving loans, net	(2,624)	(2,865)
Fundings of investments	(471,480)	(667,096)
Proceeds from principal payments and sales of portfolio investments	387,316	461,515
PIK interest	(689)	(748)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Interest receivable	(7)	323
Receivable from investments sold		(4,626)
Other assets	(128)	(39)
Interest payable	2,578	1,406
Management and incentive fees payable	(419)	231
Payable for open trades	1,949	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(292)	545
Accrued trustee fees	(1)	7
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(38,713)	(170,655)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Net change in restricted cash and cash equivalents	33,289	24,608
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	33,289	24,608
Cash flows from financing activities		
Borrowings on debt	288,050	347,350
Repayments of debt	(239,250)	(221,400)
Capitalized debt issuance costs	(1,654)	(1,509)
Repayments on secured borrowings	(29)	(26)
Proceeds from shares sold, net of underwriting costs		67,602
Offering costs paid		(350)
Dividends and distributions paid	(43,994)	(44,268)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	3,123	147,399
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(2,301)	1,352
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	5,468	5,135
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$3,167	\$ 6,487

Supplemental information:

Cash paid during the period for interest	\$14,766	\$13,184
Dividends and distributions declared during the period	49,342	46,566

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS**Golub Capital BDC, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Consolidated Schedule of Investments (unaudited)****June 30, 2016***(In thousands)*

	Investment Type	Spread Above Index ⁽¹⁾	Interest Rate ⁽²⁾	Maturity Date	Principal/ Par (\$), Shares/ Units ⁽³⁾	Amortized Cost	Percentage of Net Assets	Fair Value
Investments								
Non-controlled/non-affiliate company investments								
Debt investments								
Aerospace and Defense								
ILC Dover, LP	One stop	P + 6.00%	9.50%	03/2019	\$781	\$772	0.1 %	\$630
ILC Dover, LP* #	One stop	P + 6.00%	9.50%	03/2020	17,771	17,623	1.8	15,105
NTS Technical Systems ⁽⁴⁾	One stop	L + 6.25%	N/A ⁽⁵⁾	06/2021		(87)		(35)
NTS Technical Systems ⁽⁴⁾	One stop	L + 6.25%	N/A ⁽⁵⁾	06/2021		(41)		(28)
NTS Technical Systems* #	One stop	L + 6.25%	7.25%	06/2021	26,242	25,864	3.2	25,980
Tresys Technology Holdings, Inc.	One stop	L + 6.75%	8.00%	12/2017	525	522	0.1	525
Tresys Technology Holdings, Inc. ⁽⁶⁾	One stop	L + 6.75%	8.00%	12/2017	3,899	3,845	0.1	1,170
Whitcraft LLC ⁽⁴⁾	One stop	L + 6.50%	N/A ⁽⁵⁾	05/2020		(1)		
Whitcraft LLC*	One stop	L + 6.50%	7.50%	05/2020	13,538	13,431	1.7	13,538
					62,756	61,928	7.0	56,885
Automobile								
American Driveline Systems, Inc.	Senior loan	P + 4.75%	8.25%	03/2020	114	107		104
American Driveline Systems, Inc.*	Senior loan	L + 5.75%	6.75%	03/2020	1,803	1,759	0.2	1,713
American Driveline Systems, Inc.	Senior loan	L + 5.75%	6.75%	03/2020	233	229		233
CH Hold Corp. (Caliber Collision)*#	Senior loan	L + 5.25%	6.25%	11/2019	5,157	5,118	0.6	5,157
Dent Wizard International Corporation*	Senior loan	L + 4.75%	5.75%	04/2020	2,476	2,465	0.3	2,476
K&N Engineering, Inc. ⁽⁴⁾			N/A ⁽⁵⁾	07/2019		(3)		

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	Senior loan	L + 4.25%						
K&N Engineering, Inc.	Senior loan	L + 4.25%	5.25%	07/2019	2,828	2,800	0.4	2,828
K&N Engineering, Inc.	Senior loan	L + 4.25%	5.25%	07/2019	133	122		133
OEConnection LLC ⁽⁴⁾	Senior loan	L + 5.00%	N/A ⁽⁵⁾	06/2021		(1)		(1)
OEConnection LLC*	Senior loan	L + 5.00%	6.00%	06/2022	4,895	4,769	0.6	4,822
Polk Acquisition Corp.	Senior loan	P + 4.00%	7.50%	06/2022	13	11		12
Polk Acquisition Corp.	Senior loan	L + 5.00%	N/A ⁽⁵⁾	06/2022				
Polk Acquisition Corp. ⁽⁴⁾	Senior loan	L + 5.00%	N/A ⁽⁵⁾	06/2022		(2)		
Polk Acquisition Corp.*	Senior loan	L + 5.00%	6.00%	06/2022	4,746	4,670	0.6	4,722
T5 Merger Corporation ⁽⁴⁾	One stop	L + 6.25%	N/A ⁽⁵⁾	03/2022		(2)		
T5 Merger Corporation	One stop	L + 6.25%	7.25%	03/2022	2,400	2,360	0.3	2,400
					24,798	24,402	3.0	24,599
Banking								
HedgeServ Holding L.P. ⁽⁴⁾	One stop	L + 8.00%	N/A ⁽⁵⁾	02/2019		(5)		
HedgeServ Holding L.P.* #	One stop	L + 8.00%	7.00% cash/ 2.00% PIK	02/2019	17,440	17,352	2.1	17,440
					17,440	17,347	2.1	17,440
Beverage, Food and Tobacco								
Abita Brewing Co., L.L.C. ⁽⁴⁾	One stop	L + 5.75%	6.75%	04/2021	4	3		(11)
Abita Brewing Co., L.L.C.	One stop	L + 5.75%	6.75%	04/2021	8,013	7,884	0.9	7,212
ABP Corporation	Senior loan	P + 3.50%	7.25%	09/2018	209	205		204
ABP Corporation*	Senior loan	L + 4.75%	6.00%	09/2018	4,709	4,675	0.6	4,662
Atkins Nutritionals, Inc* #	One stop	L + 5.00%	6.25%	01/2019	16,873	16,738	2.1	16,873
Atkins Nutritionals, Inc*	One stop	L + 8.50%	9.75%	04/2019	21,636	21,447	2.6	21,636
Benihana, Inc.	One stop	P + 4.25%	7.75%	07/2018	760	727	0.1	760
Benihana, Inc.*	One stop	L + 5.50%	6.75%	01/2019	15,318	15,079	1.9	15,318
C. J. Foods, Inc. ⁽⁴⁾	One stop	L + 5.50%	N/A ⁽⁵⁾	05/2019		(6)		
C. J. Foods, Inc.	One stop	L + 5.50%	6.50%	05/2019	664	657	0.1	664
C. J. Foods, Inc.*			6.50%	05/2019	3,150	3,122	0.4	3,150

One L +
stop 5.50%

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Golub Capital BDC, Inc. and Subsidiaries

**Consolidated Schedule of Investments
(unaudited) (continued)**

June 30, 2016

(In thousands)

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Golub Capital BDC, Inc. and Subsidiaries

**Consolidated Schedule of Investments
(unaudited) (continued)**

June 30, 2016

(In thousands)

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Golub Capital BDC, Inc. and Subsidiaries

**Consolidated Schedule of Investments
(unaudited) (continued)**

June 30, 2016

(In thousands)

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Golub Capital BDC, Inc. and Subsidiaries

**Consolidated Schedule of Investments
(unaudited) (continued)**

June 30, 2016

(In thousands)

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Golub Capital BDC, Inc. and Subsidiaries

**Consolidated Schedule of Investments
(unaudited) (continued)**

June 30, 2016

(In thousands)

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Golub Capital BDC, Inc. and Subsidiaries

**Consolidated Schedule of Investments
(unaudited) (continued)**

June 30, 2016

(In thousands)

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Golub Capital BDC, Inc. and Subsidiaries

**Consolidated Schedule of Investments
(unaudited) (continued)**

June 30, 2016

(In thousands)

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**Consolidated Schedule of Investments
(unaudited) (continued)**

June 30, 2016

(In thousands)

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June 30, 2016

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(unaudited) (continued)**

June 30, 2016

(In thousands)

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(unaudited) (continued)**

June 30, 2016

(In thousands)

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(unaudited) (continued)**

June 30, 2016

(In thousands)

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**Consolidated Schedule of Investments
(unaudited) (continued)**

June 30, 2016

(In thousands)

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Consolidated Schedule of Investments

(unaudited) (continued)

June 30, 2016

(In thousands)

* Denotes that all or a portion of the loan secures the notes offered in the 2010 Debt Securitization (as defined in Note 7).

Denotes that all or a portion of the loan secures the notes offered in the 2014 Debt Securitization (as defined in Note 7).

Denotes that all or a portion of the loan collateralizes the Credit Facility (as defined in Note 7).

The majority of the investments bear interest at a rate that may be determined by reference to London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR or L) or Prime (P) and which reset daily, quarterly or semiannually. For each, the Company (1) has provided the spread over LIBOR or Prime and the weighted average current interest rate in effect at June 30, 2016. Certain investments are subject to a LIBOR or Prime interest rate floor. For fixed rate loans, a spread above a reference rate is not applicable.

(2) For portfolio companies with multiple interest rate contracts, the interest rate shown is a weighted average current interest rate in effect at June 30, 2016.

(3) The total principal amount is presented for debt investments while the number of shares or units owned is presented for equity investments.

(4) The negative fair value is the result of the capitalized discount on the loan or the unfunded commitment being valued below par. The negative amortized cost is the result of the capitalized discount being greater than the principal amount outstanding on the loan.

(5) The entire commitment was unfunded at June 30, 2016. As such, no interest is being earned on this investment.

(6) Loan was on non-accrual status as of June 30, 2016, meaning that the Company has ceased recognizing interest income on the loan.

The investment is treated as a non-qualifying asset under Section 55(a) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as (7) amended (the 1940 Act). Under the 1940 Act, the Company may not acquire any non-qualifying asset unless, at the time the acquisition is made, qualifying assets represent at least 70% of the Company s total assets.

(8) The headquarters of this portfolio company is located in Canada.

The sale of a portion of this loan does not qualify for sale accounting under ASC Topic 860 Transfers and (9) Servicing, and therefore, the entire one stop loan asset remains in the Consolidated Schedule of Investments. (See Note 7 in the accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.)

(10) Non-income producing securities.

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(unaudited) (continued)

June 30, 2016

(In thousands)

- (11) Ownership of certain equity investments may occur through a holding company or partnership.
- (12) As defined in the 1940 Act, the Company is deemed to be an Affiliated Person of the company as the Company along with affiliated entities owns five percent or more of the portfolio company's securities.
As defined in the 1940 Act, the Company is deemed to be both an Affiliated Person of and Control this portfolio company as the Company owns more than 25% of the portfolio company's outstanding voting securities or has the power to exercise control over management or policies of such portfolio company
- (13) (including through a management agreement). See Note 5 in the accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements for transactions during the three months ended June 30, 2016 in which the issuer was both an Affiliated Person and a portfolio company that the Company is deemed to Control.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS**Golub Capital BDC, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Consolidated Schedule of Investments****September 30, 2015***(In thousands)*

	Investment Type	Spread Above Index ⁽¹⁾	Interest Rate ⁽²⁾		Maturity Date	Principal/ Par Amount	Amortized Cost	Percentage of Net Assets	Fair Value
Investments									
United States									
Debt investments									
Aerospace and Defense									
ILC Dover, LP	One stop	P + 6.00%	9.25	%	03/2019	\$781	\$769	0.1 %	\$697
ILC Dover, LP*	One stop	L + 7.00%	8.00	%	03/2020	18,124	17,941	2.1	16,855
ILC Industries, Inc. ⁽³⁾	One stop	L + 6.00%	N/A ⁽⁵⁾		07/2020		(22)		(94)
ILC Industries, Inc.*	One stop	L + 6.00%	7.00	%	07/2020	22,670	22,527	2.7	22,386
NTS Technical Systems ⁽³⁾	One stop	L + 6.00%	N/A ⁽⁵⁾		06/2021		(47)		
NTS Technical Systems ⁽³⁾	One stop	L + 6.00%	N/A ⁽⁵⁾		06/2021		(100)		
NTS Technical Systems*	One stop	L + 6.00%	7.00	%	06/2021	26,441	26,001	3.3	26,441
Tresys Technology Holdings, Inc.	One stop	L + 6.75%	8.00	%	12/2017	349	345		349
Tresys Technology Holdings, Inc. ⁽⁶⁾	One stop	L + 6.75%	8.00	%	12/2017	3,899	3,845	0.1	1,170
Whitcraft LLC	One stop	P + 5.25%	8.50	%	05/2020	3	2		2
Whitcraft LLC	One stop	L + 6.50%	7.50	%	05/2020	13,640	13,513	1.7	13,505
						85,907	84,774	10.0	81,311
Automobile									
American Driveline Systems, Inc.	Senior loan	P + 4.50%	7.75	%	03/2020	57	50		57
American Driveline Systems, Inc.*	Senior loan	L + 5.50%	6.50	%	03/2020	1,817	1,763	0.2	1,817
CH Hold Corp. (Caliber Collision)	Senior loan	L + 4.75%	5.75	%	11/2019	333	330	0.1	333
CH Hold Corp. (Caliber Collision)	Senior loan	L + 4.75%	5.75	%	11/2019	1,862	1,846	0.2	1,862
			5.75	%	04/2020	2,585	2,572	0.3	2,566

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Dent Wizard International Corporation*	Senior loan	L + 4.75%							
Integrated Supply Network, LLC	Senior loan	P + 4.00%	6.87	%	02/2020	347	338	0.1	347
Integrated Supply Network, LLC*	Senior loan	L + 5.25%	6.25	%	02/2020	5,662	5,590	0.7	5,662
K&N Engineering, Inc.	Senior loan	L + 4.25%	5.25	%	07/2019	136	122		132
K&N Engineering, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Senior loan	L + 4.25%	N/A ⁽⁵⁾		07/2019		(4)		(5)
K&N Engineering, Inc.	Senior loan	L + 4.25%	5.25	%	07/2019	2,883	2,844	0.3	2,797
						15,682	15,451	1.9	15,568
Banking									
HedgeServ Holding L.P. ⁽³⁾	One stop	L + 6.00%	N/A ⁽⁵⁾		02/2019		(6)		
HedgeServ Holding L.P.	One stop	L + 8.00%	7.00% cash/ 2.00% PIK		02/2019	17,177	17,065	2.2	17,177
						17,177	17,059	2.2	17,177
Beverage, Food and Tobacco									
Abita Brewing Co., L.L.C. ⁽³⁾	One stop	L + 5.75%	N/A ⁽⁵⁾		04/2021		(1)		
Abita Brewing Co., L.L.C.	One stop	L + 5.75%	6.75	%	04/2021	8,074	7,924	1.0	8,074
ABP Corporation	Senior loan	P + 3.50%	7.25	%	09/2018	167	162		167
ABP Corporation*	Senior loan	L + 4.75%	6.00	%	09/2018	4,746	4,697	0.6	4,746
American Seafoods Group LLC	Senior loan	L + 5.00%	6.00	%	08/2021	5,001	4,952	0.6	4,976
Atkins Nutritionals, Inc*	One stop	L + 5.00%	6.25	%	01/2019	17,490	17,314	2.2	17,512
Atkins Nutritionals, Inc*	One stop	L + 8.50%	9.75	%	04/2019	21,636	21,396	2.7	21,733
C. J. Foods, Inc. ⁽³⁾	One stop	L + 5.50%	N/A ⁽⁵⁾		05/2019		(9)		
C. J. Foods, Inc. ⁽³⁾	One stop	L + 5.50%	N/A ⁽⁵⁾		05/2019		(7)		
C. J. Foods, Inc.	One stop	L + 5.50%	6.50	%	05/2019	3,192	3,157	0.4	3,192
Candy Intermediate Holdings, Inc. (Ferrara Candy)	Senior loan	L + 6.25%	7.50	%	06/2018	4,838	4,761	0.6	4,801
Firebirds International, LLC	One stop	L + 5.75%	7.00	%	05/2018	304	300		304
Firebirds International, LLC ⁽³⁾	One stop	L + 5.75%	N/A ⁽⁵⁾		05/2018		(3)		
Firebirds International, LLC ⁽³⁾	One stop	L + 5.75%	N/A ⁽⁵⁾		05/2018		(1)		
Firebirds International, LLC*	One stop	L + 5.75%	7.00	%	05/2018	1,085	1,074	0.1	1,085

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Consolidated Schedule of Investments (continued)
September 30, 2015
(In thousands)

* Denotes that all or a portion of the loan secures the notes offered in the 2010 Debt Securitization (as defined in Note 7).

Denotes that all or a portion of the loan secures the notes offered in the 2014 Debt Securitization (as defined in Note 7).

The majority of the investments bear interest at a rate that may be determined by reference to LIBOR (L) or Prime (P) and which reset daily, quarterly or semiannually. For each, the Company has provided the spread over LIBOR (1) or Prime and the weighted average current interest rate in effect at September 30, 2015. Certain investments are subject to a LIBOR or Prime interest rate floor. For fixed rate loans, a spread above a reference rate is not applicable.

(2) For portfolio companies with multiple interest rate contracts, the interest rate shown is a weighted average current interest rate in effect at September 30, 2015.

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Consolidated Schedule of Investments (continued) September 30, 2015 (In thousands)

The negative fair value is the result of the capitalized discount on the loan or the unfunded commitment being (3) valued below par. The negative amortized cost is the result of the capitalized discount being greater than the principal amount outstanding on the loan.

The sale of a portion of this loan does not qualify for sale accounting under ASC Topic 860 Transfers and (4) Servicing, and therefore, the entire one stop loan asset remains in the Consolidated Schedule of Investments. (See Note 7 in the accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.)

The entire commitment was unfunded at September 30, 2015. As such, no interest is being earned on this (5) investment.

Loan was on non-accrual status as of September 30, 2015, meaning that the Company has ceased recognizing (6) interest income on the loan.

As defined in the 1940 Act, the Company is deemed to be both an Affiliated Person of and Control this portfolio (7) company as the Company owns more than 25% of the portfolio company's outstanding voting securities or has the power to exercise control over management or policies of such portfolio company (including through a management agreement).

The investment is treated as a non-qualifying asset under Section 55(a) of the 1940 Act. Under the 1940 Act, the (8) Company may not acquire any non-qualifying asset unless, at the time the acquisition is made, qualifying assets represent at least 70% of the Company's total assets.

(9) Non-income producing securities.

(10) Ownership of certain equity investments may occur through a holding company or partnership.

(11) As defined in the 1940 Act, the Company is deemed to be an Affiliated Person of the portfolio company as the Company along with affiliated entities owns five percent or more of the portfolio company's voting securities.

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Golub Capital BDC, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements (In thousands, except shares and per share data)

Note 1. Organization

Golub Capital BDC, Inc. (GBDC) and, collectively with its subsidiaries, the Company) is an externally managed, closed-end, non-diversified management investment company. GBDC has elected to be regulated as a business development company (BDC) under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the 1940 Act). In addition, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, GBDC has elected to be treated as a regulated investment company (RIC) under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code).

The Company's investment strategy is to invest primarily in senior secured and one stop (a loan that combines characteristics of traditional first lien senior secured loans and second lien or subordinated loans) loans of U.S. middle-market companies. The Company may also selectively invest in second lien and subordinated (a loan that ranks senior only to a borrower's equity securities and ranks junior to all of such borrower's other indebtedness in priority of payment) loans of, and warrants and minority equity securities in, U.S. middle-market companies. The Company has entered into an investment advisory agreement (the Investment Advisory Agreement) with GC Advisors LLC (the Investment Adviser), under which the Investment Adviser manages the day-to-day operations of, and provides investment advisory services to, the Company. Under an administration agreement (the Administration Agreement) the Company is provided with certain services by an administrator (the Administrator), which is currently Golub Capital LLC.

Note 2. Significant Accounting Policies and Recent Accounting Updates

Basis of presentation: The Company is an investment company as defined in the accounting and reporting guidance under Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 946 *Financial Services - Investment Companies* (ASC Topic 946).

The accompanying interim consolidated financial statements of the Company and related financial information have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (GAAP) for interim financial information and pursuant to the requirements for reporting on Form 10-Q and Articles 6 or 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and notes required by GAAP for annual financial statements. In the opinion of management, the consolidated financial statements reflect all adjustments and reclassifications consisting solely of normal accruals that are necessary for the fair presentation of financial results as of and for the periods presented. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated. Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation.

Fair value of financial instruments: The Company applies fair value to all of its financial instruments in accordance with ASC Topic 820 *Fair Value Measurement* (ASC Topic 820). ASC Topic 820 defines fair value, establishes a framework used to measure fair value and requires disclosures for fair value measurements. In accordance with ASC

Topic 820, the Company has categorized its financial instruments carried at fair value, based on the priority of the valuation technique, into a three-level fair value hierarchy. Fair value is a market-based measure considered from the perspective of the market participant who holds the financial instrument rather than an entity-specific measure. Therefore, when market assumptions are not readily available, the Company's own assumptions are set to reflect those that management believes market participants would use in pricing the financial instrument at the measurement date.

The availability of observable inputs can vary depending on the financial instrument and is affected by a wide variety of factors, including, for example, the type of product, whether the product is new, whether the product is traded on an active exchange or in the secondary market and the current market conditions. To the extent that the valuation is based on models or inputs that are less observable or unobservable in the market the determination of fair value requires more judgment. Accordingly, the degree of judgment exercised by the Company in determining fair value is greatest for financial instruments classified as Level 3.

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Golub Capital BDC, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements (In thousands, except shares and per share data)

Note 2. Significant Accounting Policies and Recent Accounting Updates (continued)

Any changes to the valuation methodology are reviewed by management and the Company's board of directors (the Board) to confirm that the changes are appropriate. As markets change, new products develop and the pricing for products becomes more or less transparent, the Company will continue to refine its valuation methodologies. See further description of fair value methodology in Note 6.

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

Consolidation: As provided under Regulation S-X and ASC Topic 946, the Company will generally not consolidate its investment in a company other than an investment company subsidiary or a controlled operating company whose business consists of providing services to the Company. Accordingly, the Company consolidated the results of the Company's wholly-owned subsidiaries in its consolidated financial statements. The Company does not consolidate its non-controlling interest in Senior Loan Fund LLC (SLF). See further description of the Company's investment in SLF in Note 4.

Assets related to transactions that do not meet ASC Topic 860 *Transfers and Servicing* (ASC Topic 860) requirements for accounting sale treatment are reflected in the Company's consolidated statements of financial condition as investments. Those assets are owned by special purpose entities, including Golub Capital BDC 2010-1 LLC (2010 Issuer), Golub Capital BDC CLO 2014 LLC (2014 Issuer), Golub Capital BDC Funding LLC (Funding) and Golub Capital BDC Revolver Funding, LLC (Revolver Funding), that are consolidated in the Company's consolidated financial statements. The creditors of the special purpose entities have received security interests in such assets and such assets are not intended to be available to the creditors of GBDC (or any affiliate of GBDC).

Cash and cash equivalents: Cash and cash equivalents are highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the date of acquisition. The Company deposits its cash in financial institutions and, at times, such balances may be in excess of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation insurance limits.

Restricted cash and cash equivalents: Restricted cash and cash equivalents include amounts that are collected and are held by trustees who have been appointed as custodians of the assets securing certain of the Company's financing transactions. Restricted cash is held by the trustees for payment of interest expense and principal on the outstanding borrowings or reinvestment into new assets. In addition, restricted cash and cash equivalents include amounts held within the Company's small business investment company (SBIC) subsidiaries. The amounts held within the SBICs are generally restricted to the originations of new loans from the SBICs and the payment of U.S. Small Business

Administration (SBA) debentures and related interest expense.

Revenue recognition:

Investments and related investment income: Interest income is accrued based upon the outstanding principal amount and contractual interest terms of debt investments.

Loan origination fees, original issue discount and market discount or premium are capitalized, and the Company accretes or amortizes such amounts over the life of the loan as interest income. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2016, interest income included \$2,210 and \$5,896, respectively, of accretion of discounts. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2015, interest income included \$2,587 and \$6,077, respectively, of accretion of discounts. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2016, the Company received loan origination fees of \$3,257 and \$8,048, respectively. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2015, the Company received loan origination fees of \$4,990 and \$10,197, respectively.

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Note 2. Significant Accounting Policies and Recent Accounting Updates (continued)

For investments with contractual payment-in-kind (PIK) interest, which represents contractual interest accrued and added to the principal balance that generally becomes due at maturity, the Company will not accrue PIK interest if the portfolio company valuation indicates that the PIK interest is not collectible.

For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2016, the Company recorded PIK income of \$335 and \$650, respectively, and received PIK payments in cash of \$4 and \$4, respectively. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2015, the Company recorded PIK income of \$252 and \$1,067, respectively, and received PIK payments in cash of \$86 and \$465, respectively.

In addition, the Company may generate revenue in the form of amendment, structuring or due diligence fees, fees for providing managerial assistance, consulting fees and prepayment premiums on loans. The Company records these fees as fee income when received. All other income is recorded into income when earned. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2016, fee income included \$3 and \$570, respectively, of prepayment premiums. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2015, fee income included \$14 and \$714, respectively, of prepayment premiums.

For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2016, the Company received interest and fees in cash, which excludes capitalized loan origination fees, in the amounts of \$28,694 and \$83,438 respectively. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2015, the Company received interest and fees in cash, which excludes capitalized loan origination fees, in the amounts of \$27,639 and \$79,156, respectively.

Dividend income on preferred equity securities is recorded as dividend income on an accrual basis to the extent that such amounts are payable by the portfolio company and are expected to be collected. Dividend income on common equity securities is recorded on the record date for private portfolio companies or on the ex-dividend date for publicly traded portfolio companies. Each distribution received from limited liability company (LLC) and limited partnership (LP) investments is evaluated to determine if the distribution should be recorded as dividend income or a return of capital. Generally, the Company will not record distributions from equity investments in LLCs and LPs as dividend income unless there are sufficient accumulated tax-basis earnings and profits in the LLC or LP prior to the distribution. Distributions that are classified as a return of capital are recorded as a reduction in the cost basis of the investment. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2016, the Company recorded dividend income of \$1,179 and \$3,364, respectively, and return of capital distributions of \$2,969 and \$5,127. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2015, the Company recorded dividend income of \$492 and \$887, respectively, and return of capital distributions of \$34 and \$42.

Investment transactions are accounted for on a trade-date basis. Realized gains or losses on investments are measured by the difference between the net proceeds from the disposition and the cost basis of investment, without regard to

unrealized gains or losses previously recognized. The Company reports current period changes in fair value of investments that are measured at fair value as a component of the net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments in the consolidated statements of operations.

Non-accrual loans: A loan may be left on accrual status during the period the Company is pursuing repayment of the loan. Management reviews all loans that become 90 days or more past due on principal and interest, or when there is reasonable doubt that principal or interest will be collected, for possible placement on non-accrual status. When a loan is placed on non-accrual status, unpaid interest credited to income is reversed. Additionally, any original issue discount and market discount are no longer accreted to interest income as of the date the loan is placed on non-accrual status. Interest payments received on non-accrual loans may be recognized as income or applied to principal depending upon management's judgment. Non-accrual loans are restored to accrual status when past due principal and interest is paid and, in management's judgment, payments are likely to remain current. The total fair value of non-accrual loans was \$1,326 and \$6,487 as of June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015, respectively.

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Note 2. Significant Accounting Policies and Recent Accounting Updates (continued)

Partial loan sales: The Company follows the guidance in ASC Topic 860 when accounting for loan participations and other partial loan sales. Such guidance requires a participation or other partial loan sale to meet the definition of a participating interest, as defined in the guidance, in order for sale treatment to be allowed. Participations or other partial loan sales which do not meet the definition of a participating interest remain on the Company's consolidated statements of financial condition and the proceeds are recorded as a secured borrowing until the definition is met. Secured borrowings are carried at fair value to correspond with the related investments, which are carried at fair value. See Note 7 for additional information.

Income taxes: The Company has elected to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code and operates in a manner so as to qualify for the tax treatment applicable to RICs. In order to be subject to tax as a RIC, among other things, the Company is required to meet certain source of income and asset diversification requirements and timely distribute dividends to its stockholders of an amount generally at least equal to 90% of its investment company taxable income, as defined by the Code and determined without regard to any deduction for dividends paid, for each tax year. The Company has made, and intends to continue to make, the requisite distributions to its stockholders, which will generally relieve the Company from U.S. federal income taxes with respect to all income distributed to its stockholders.

Depending on the level of taxable income earned in a tax year, the Company may choose to retain taxable income in excess of current year dividend distributions and would distribute such taxable income in the next tax year. The Company may then be required to pay a 4% excise tax on such income. To the extent that the Company determines that its estimated current year annual taxable income, determined on a calendar year basis, could exceed estimated current calendar year dividend distributions, the Company accrues excise tax, if any, on estimated excess taxable income as taxable income is earned. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2016, \$0 and \$333, respectively, was recorded for U.S. federal excise tax. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2015, no amount was recorded for U.S. federal excise tax.

The Company accounts for income taxes in conformity with ASC Topic 740 *Income Taxes* (ASC Topic 740). ASC Topic 740 provides guidelines for how uncertain tax positions should be recognized, measured, presented and disclosed in financial statements. ASC Topic 740 requires the evaluation of tax positions taken in the course of preparing the Company's tax returns to determine whether the tax positions are more-likely-than-not to be sustained by the applicable tax authority. Tax benefits of positions not deemed to meet the more-likely-than-not threshold would be recorded as a tax expense in the current year. It is the Company's policy to recognize accrued interest and penalties related to uncertain tax benefits in income tax expense. There were no material uncertain income tax positions through June 30, 2016. The 2013 through 2015 tax years remain subject to examination by U.S. federal and most state tax authorities.

Dividends and distributions: Dividends and distributions to common stockholders are recorded on the ex-dividend date. The amount to be paid out as a dividend or distribution is determined by the Board each quarter and is generally based upon the earnings estimated by management. Net realized capital gains, if any, are distributed at least annually, although the Company may decide to retain such capital gains for investment.

The Company has adopted a dividend reinvestment plan (DRIP) that provides for reinvestment of any distributions the Company declares in cash on behalf of its stockholders, unless a stockholder elects to receive cash. As a result, if the Board declares a cash distribution, then stockholders who participate in the DRIP will have their cash distribution reinvested in additional shares of the Company s common stock, rather than receiving the cash distribution. The Company may use newly issued shares under the guidelines of the DRIP (if the Company s shares are trading at a premium to net asset value) or the Company may purchase shares in the open market in connection with the obligations under the plan. In particular, if the Company s shares are trading at a discount to net asset value (NAV) and the Company is otherwise permitted under applicable law to purchase such shares, the Company intends to purchase shares in the open market in connection with any obligations under the DRIP.

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Golub Capital BDC, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements (In thousands, except shares and per share data)

Note 2. Significant Accounting Policies and Recent Accounting Updates (continued)

In the event the market price per share of the Company's common stock on the date of a distribution exceeds the most recently computed NAV per share of the common stock, the Company will issue shares of common stock to participants in the DRIP at the greater of the most recently computed NAV per share of common stock or 95% of the current market price per share of common stock (or such lesser discount to the current market price per share that still exceeds the most recently computed NAV per share of common stock).

Share repurchase plan: The Company has a share repurchase program (the Program) which allows the Company to repurchase up to \$50,000 of the Company's outstanding common stock on the open market at prices below the Company's NAV as reported in its most recently published consolidated financial statements. The Board most recently reapproved the Program in August 2016 and the Program may be implemented at the discretion of management. The shares may be purchased from time to time at prevailing market prices, through open market transactions, including block transactions. The Company did not make any repurchases of its common stock during the three and nine months ended June 30, 2016.

Deferred debt issuance costs: Deferred debt issuance costs represent fees and other direct incremental costs incurred in connection with the Company's borrowings. As of June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015, the Company had deferred debt issuance costs of \$6,051 and \$7,624, respectively. These amounts are amortized and included in interest expense in the consolidated statements of operations over the estimated average life of the borrowings. Amortization expense for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2016 was \$977 and \$3,227, respectively. Amortization expense for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2015 was \$1,117 and \$3,252, respectively.

Deferred offering costs: Deferred offering costs consist of fees paid in relation to legal, accounting, regulatory and printing work completed in preparation of equity offerings. Deferred offering costs are charged against the proceeds from equity offerings when received. As of June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015, deferred offering costs, which are included in other assets on the consolidated statements of financial condition, were \$174 and \$174, respectively.

Recent accounting pronouncements: In April 2015, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2015-03, *Interest - Imputation of Interest (Subtopic 835-30): Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs*, which requires that debt issuance costs related to a recognized debt liability be presented in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of that debt liability, consistent with debt discounts. This guidance is effective for annual reporting periods, and the interim periods within those periods, beginning after December 15, 2015 and early adoption is permitted. The Company has elected to adopt the ASU which did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements other than corresponding reductions to total assets and total liabilities on the consolidated statements of financial condition. Prior to adoption, the Company recorded deferred debt issuance costs as deferred financing costs as an asset on the consolidated

statements of financial condition. Upon adoption, the Company reclassified these costs as unamortized debt issuance costs that reduce debt in the liabilities on the consolidated statements of financial condition and retrospectively reclassified the \$7,624 of deferred debt issuance costs that were previously presented as deferred financing costs as an asset as of September 30, 2015.

In May 2015, FASB issued ASU 2015-07, *Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): Disclosures for Investments in Certain Entities That Calculate Net Asset Value per Share (or Its Equivalent)*, which removes the requirement to categorize within the fair value hierarchy all investments for which fair value is measured using the net asset value per share practical expedient. This guidance is effective for annual reporting periods, and the interim periods within those periods, beginning after December 15, 2015 and early adoption is permitted. The Company adopted the ASU during the year ended September 30, 2015, which did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements other than the enhanced disclosures around fair value measurements.

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Golub Capital BDC, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements (In thousands, except shares and per share data)

Note 3. Related Party Transactions

Investment Advisory Agreement: Under the Investment Advisory Agreement, the Investment Adviser manages the day-to-day operations of, and provides investment advisory services to, GBDC. The Board most recently reapproved the Investment Advisory Agreement in May 2016. The Investment Adviser is a registered investment adviser with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). The Investment Adviser receives fees for providing services, consisting of two components, a base management fee and an Incentive Fee (as defined below).

The base management fee is calculated at an annual rate equal to 1.375% of average adjusted gross assets at the end of the two most recently completed calendar quarters (including assets purchased with borrowed funds and securitization-related assets, leverage, unrealized depreciation or appreciation on derivative instruments and cash collateral on deposit with custodian but adjusted to exclude cash and cash equivalents so that investors do not pay the base management fee on such assets) and is payable quarterly in arrears. Additionally, the Investment Adviser is voluntarily excluding assets funded with secured borrowing proceeds from the base management fee. The base management fee is adjusted, based on the actual number of days elapsed relative to the total number of days in such calendar quarter, for any share issuances or repurchases during such calendar quarter. For purposes of the Investment Advisory Agreement, cash equivalents means U.S. government securities and commercial paper instruments maturing within 270 days of purchase (which is different than the GAAP definition, which defines cash equivalents as U.S. government securities and commercial paper instruments maturing within 90 days of purchase). To the extent that the Investment Adviser or any of its affiliates provides investment advisory, collateral management or other similar services to a subsidiary of the Company, the base management fee will be reduced by an amount equal to the product of (1) the total fees paid to the Investment Adviser by such subsidiary for such services and (2) the percentage of such subsidiary's total equity, including membership interests and any class of notes not exclusively held by one or more third parties, that is owned, directly or indirectly, by the Company.

The Company has structured the calculation of the Incentive Fee to include a fee limitation such that an Incentive Fee for any quarter can only be paid to the Investment Adviser if, after such payment, the cumulative Incentive Fees paid to the Investment Adviser since April 13, 2010, the effective date of the Company's election to become a BDC, would be less than or equal to 20.0% of the Company's Cumulative Pre-Incentive Fee Net Income (as defined below).

The Company accomplishes this limitation by subjecting each quarterly Incentive Fee payable under the Income and Capital Gain Incentive Fee Calculation (as defined below) to a cap (the "Incentive Fee Cap"). The Incentive Fee Cap in any quarter is equal to the difference between (a) 20.0% of Cumulative Pre-Incentive Fee Net Income and (b) cumulative Incentive Fees of any kind paid to the Investment Adviser by GBDC since April 13, 2010. To the extent the Incentive Fee Cap is zero or a negative value in any quarter, no Incentive Fee would be payable in that quarter. If, for any relevant period, the Incentive Fee Cap calculation results in the Company paying less than the amount of the Incentive Fee calculated above, then the difference between the Incentive Fee and the Incentive Fee Cap will not be paid by GBDC and will not be received by the Investment Adviser as an Incentive Fee either at the end of such relevant period or at the end of any future period. Cumulative Pre-Incentive Fee Net Income is equal to the sum of (a)

Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income (as defined below) for each period since April 13, 2010 and (b) cumulative aggregate realized capital gains, cumulative aggregate realized capital losses, cumulative aggregate unrealized capital depreciation and cumulative aggregate unrealized capital appreciation since April 13, 2010.

Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income means interest income, dividend income and any other income (including any other fees such as commitment, origination, structuring, diligence and consulting fees or other fees that the Company receives from portfolio companies but excluding fees for providing managerial assistance) accrued during the calendar quarter, minus operating expenses for the calendar quarter (including the base management fee, taxes, any expenses payable under the Investment Advisory Agreement and the Administration Agreement, any expenses of securitizations and any interest expense and dividends paid on any

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Golub Capital BDC, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements (In thousands, except shares and per share data)

Note 3. Related Party Transactions (continued)

outstanding preferred stock, but excluding the Incentive Fee). Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income includes, in the case of investments with a deferred interest feature such as market discount, debt instruments with PIK interest, preferred stock with PIK dividends and zero coupon securities, accrued income that the Company has not yet received in cash. Incentive Fees are calculated and payable quarterly in arrears (or, upon termination of the Investment Advisory Agreement, as of the termination date).

The income and capital gains incentive fee calculation (the Income and Capital Gain Incentive Fee Calculation) has two parts, the income component (the Income Incentive Fee) and the capital gains component (the Capital Gain Incentive Fee and, together with the Income Incentive Fee, the Incentive Fee). The Income Incentive Fee is calculated quarterly in arrears based on the Company's Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income for the immediately preceding calendar quarter.

For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2016, the Income Incentive Fee incurred was \$1,750 and \$2,877, respectively. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2015, the Income Incentive Fee incurred was \$1,651 and \$3,803, respectively.

Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income does not include any realized capital gains, realized capital losses or unrealized capital appreciation or depreciation. Because of the structure of the Income Incentive Fee, it is possible that an Incentive Fee may be calculated under this formula with respect to a period in which the Company has incurred a loss. For example, if the Company receives Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income in excess of the hurdle rate (as defined below) for a calendar quarter, the Income Incentive Fee will result in a positive value and an Incentive Fee will be paid unless the payment of such Incentive Fee would cause the Company to pay Incentive Fees on a cumulative basis that exceed the Incentive Fee Cap. Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income, expressed as a rate of return on the value of the Company's net assets (defined as total assets less indebtedness and before taking into account any Incentive Fees payable during the period) at the end of the immediately preceding calendar quarter, is compared to a fixed hurdle rate of 2.0% quarterly. If market interest rates rise, the Company may be able to invest funds in debt instruments that provide for a higher return, which would increase Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income and make it easier for the Investment Adviser to surpass the fixed hurdle rate and receive an Incentive Fee based on such net investment income.

The Company's Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income used to calculate this part of the Incentive Fee is also included in the amount of its total assets (excluding cash and cash equivalents but including assets purchased with borrowed funds and securitization-related assets, unrealized depreciation or appreciation on derivative instruments and cash collateral on deposit with custodian) used to calculate the 1.375% base management fee annual rate.

The Company calculates the Income Incentive Fee with respect to its Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income quarterly, in arrears, as follows:

Zero in any calendar quarter in which the Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income does not exceed the hurdle rate; 100% of the Company's Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income with respect to that portion of such Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income, if any, that exceeds the hurdle rate but is less than 2.5% in any calendar quarter. This portion of the Company's Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income (which exceeds the hurdle rate but is less than 2.5%) is referred to as the "catch-up" provision. The catch-up is meant to provide the Investment Adviser with 20.0% of the Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income as if a hurdle rate did not apply if the Company's Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income exceeds 2.5% in any calendar quarter; and 20.0% of the amount of the Company's Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income, if any, that exceeds 2.5% in any calendar quarter.

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Golub Capital BDC, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements (In thousands, except shares and per share data)

Note 3. Related Party Transactions (continued)

The Capital Gain Incentive Fee equals (a) 20.0% of the Company's Capital Gain Incentive Fee Base (as defined below), if any, calculated in arrears as of the end of each calendar year (or upon termination of the Investment Advisory Agreement, as of the termination date), which commenced with the calendar year ending December 31, 2010, less (b) the aggregate amount of any previously paid Capital Gain Incentive Fees. The Company's Capital Gain Incentive Fee Base equals (1) the sum of (i) realized capital gains, if any, on a cumulative positive basis from the date the Company elected to become a BDC through the end of each calendar year, (ii) all realized capital losses on a cumulative basis and (iii) all unrealized capital depreciation on a cumulative basis less (2) all unamortized deferred debt issuance costs, if and to the extent such costs exceed all unrealized capital appreciation on a cumulative basis.

The cumulative aggregate realized capital losses are calculated as the sum of the amounts by which (a) the net sales price of each investment in the Company's portfolio when sold is less than (b) the accreted or amortized cost basis of such investment.

The cumulative aggregate realized capital gains are calculated as the sum of the differences, if positive, between (a) the net sales price of each investment in the Company's portfolio when sold and (b) the accreted or amortized cost basis of such investment.

The aggregate unrealized capital depreciation is calculated as the sum of the differences, if negative, between (a) the valuation of each investment in the Company's portfolio as of the applicable Capital Gain Incentive Fee calculation date and (b) the accreted or amortized cost basis of such investment.

The Capital Gain Incentive Fee payable as calculated under the Investment Advisory Agreement (as described above) for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 was \$0. However, in accordance with GAAP, we are required to include the aggregate unrealized capital appreciation on investments in the calculation and accrue a capital gain incentive fee on a quarterly basis as if such unrealized capital appreciation were realized, even though such unrealized capital appreciation is not permitted to be considered in calculating the fee actually payable under the Investment Advisory Agreement. If the Capital Gain Incentive Fee Base, adjusted as required by GAAP to include unrealized appreciation, is positive at the end of a period, then GAAP requires the Company to accrue a capital gain incentive fee equal to 20% of such amount, less the aggregate amount of the actual Capital Gain Incentive Fees paid and capital gain incentive fees accrued under GAAP in all prior periods. If such amount is negative, then there is no accrual for such period. The resulting accrual under GAAP in a given period may result in additional expense if such cumulative amount is greater than in the prior period or a reversal of previously recorded expense if such cumulative amount is less than in the prior period. There can be no assurance that such unrealized capital appreciation will be realized in the future. From inception through June 30, 2016, the Company has not made any Capital Gain Incentive Fee payments. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2016 the Company accrued a capital gain incentive fee under GAAP of \$561 and \$1,385. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2015, the Company accrued a capital gain incentive fee under GAAP of \$732 and \$1,909, respectively.

The sum of the Income Incentive Fee and Capital Gain Incentive Fee is the Incentive Fee.

Administration Agreement: Under the Administration Agreement, the Administrator furnishes the Company with office facilities and equipment, provides the Company with clerical, bookkeeping and record keeping services at such facilities and provides the Company with other administrative services as the Administrator, subject to review by the Board, determines necessary to conduct the Company's day-to-day operations. GBDC reimburses the Administrator the allocable portion of overhead and other expenses incurred by it in performing its obligations under the Administration Agreement, including rent, fees and expenses associated with performing compliance functions and GBDC's allocable portion of the cost of its chief financial officer and chief compliance officer and their respective staffs. The Board reviews such expenses to determine that these expenses are reasonable and comparable to administrative services charged by unaffiliated

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Golub Capital BDC, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements (In thousands, except shares and per share data)

Note 3. Related Party Transactions (continued)

third party asset managers. Under the Administration Agreement, the Administrator also provides, on the Company's behalf, managerial assistance to those portfolio companies to which the Company is required to provide such assistance and will be paid an additional amount based on the cost of the services provided, which amount shall not exceed the amount the Company receives from such portfolio companies.

Included in accounts payable and accrued expenses is \$531 and \$606 as of June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015, respectively, for accrued allocated shared services under the Administration Agreement.

Other related party transactions: The Administrator pays for certain unaffiliated third-party expenses incurred by the Company. Such expenses include postage, printing, office supplies and rating agency fees. These expenses are not marked-up and represent the same amount the Company would have paid had the Company paid the expenses directly. These expenses are subsequently reimbursed in cash.

Total expenses reimbursed to the Administrator during the three and nine months ended June 30, 2016 were \$715 and \$2,094, respectively. Total expenses reimbursed to the Administrator during the three and nine months ended June 30, 2015 were \$224 and \$681, respectively.

As of June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015, included in accounts payable and accrued expenses were \$344 and \$554, respectively, for accrued expenses paid on behalf of the Company by the Administrator.

During the three and nine months ended June 30, 2016, the Company sold \$29,369 and \$144,515, respectively, of investments and unfunded commitments to SLF at fair value and recognized \$258 and \$1,011, respectively, of net realized gains. During the three and nine months ended June 30, 2015, the Company sold \$102,776 and \$201,977, respectively, of investments and unfunded commitments to SLF at fair value and recognized \$902 and \$1,685, respectively, of net realized gains.

On June 22, 2016, the Company entered into an unsecured revolving credit facility with the Investment Adviser (the Adviser Revolver), with a maximum credit limit of \$20,000 and expiration date of June 22, 2019. Refer to Note 7 for discussion of the Adviser Revolver.

Note 4. Investments

Investments as of June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015 consisted of the following:

As of June 30, 2016

As of September 30, 2015

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	Par	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Par	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Senior secured	\$176,730	\$174,752	\$174,608	\$199,573	\$197,189	\$197,329
One stop	1,250,856	1,233,710	1,235,496	1,153,450	1,137,654	1,134,222
Second lien	37,838	37,394	37,461	39,924	39,464	39,774
Subordinated debt	1,749	1,749	1,966	1,707	1,707	1,715
Subordinated notes in SLF ⁽¹⁾	82,114	82,114	81,292	76,563	76,563	76,563
LLC equity interests in SLF ⁽¹⁾	N/A	31,339	29,772	N/A	23,222	22,373
Equity	N/A	49,369	67,914	N/A	41,515	57,808
Total	\$1,549,287	\$1,610,427	\$1,628,509	\$1,471,217	\$1,517,314	\$1,529,784

(1) SLF's proceeds from the subordinated notes and LLC equity interests invested in SLF were utilized by SLF to invest in senior secured loans.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS**Golub Capital BDC, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements
(In thousands, except shares and per share data)****Note 4. Investments (continued)**

The following tables show the portfolio composition by geographic region at amortized cost and fair value as a percentage of total investments in portfolio companies. The geographic composition is determined by the location of the corporate headquarters of the portfolio company, which may not be indicative of the primary source of the portfolio company's business.

	As of June 30, 2016		As of September 30, 2015	
Amortized Cost:				
United States				
Mid-Atlantic	\$ 372,955	23.1 %	\$ 400,538	26.4 %
Midwest	340,010	21.1	288,923	19.0
West	250,735	15.6	245,455	16.2
Southeast	426,044	26.5	376,243	24.8
Southwest	117,244	7.3	92,714	6.1
Northeast	101,806	6.3	113,441	7.5
Canada	1,633	0.1		
Total	\$ 1,610,427	100.0 %	\$ 1,517,314	100.0 %
Fair Value:				
United States				
Mid-Atlantic	\$ 366,393	22.5 %	\$ 395,779	25.9 %
Midwest	348,852	21.4	292,826	19.1
West	249,923	15.3	250,264	16.4
Southeast	431,663	26.5	376,653	24.6
Southwest	119,997	7.4	95,524	6.2
Northeast	110,033	6.8	118,738	7.8
Canada	1,648	0.1		
Total	\$ 1,628,509	100.0 %	\$ 1,529,784	100.0 %

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(In thousands, except shares and per share data)****Note 4. Investments (continued)**

The industry compositions of the portfolio at amortized cost and fair value were as follows:

	As of June 30, 2016			As of September 30, 2015		
Amortized Cost:						
Aerospace and Defense	\$64,399	4.0	%	\$87,245	5.7	%
Automobile	24,546	1.5		15,451	1.0	
Banking	17,347	1.1		17,059	1.1	
Beverage, Food and Tobacco	162,337	10.1		133,352	8.8	
Broadcasting and Entertainment	1,475	0.1		1,485	0.1	
Buildings and Real Estate	25,173	1.6		31,039	2.0	
Chemicals, Plastics and Rubber	73	0.0	*	6,166	0.4	
Containers, Packaging and Glass	19,850	1.2		31,429	2.1	
Diversified Conglomerate Manufacturing	70,808	4.4		66,939	4.4	
Diversified Conglomerate Service	256,630	15.9		209,454	13.8	
Electronics	146,137	9.1		134,487	8.9	
Finance				10,056	0.7	
Grocery	17,712	1.1		21,670	1.4	
Healthcare, Education and Childcare	292,451	18.2		227,871	15.0	
Home and Office Furnishings, Housewares and Durable Consumer	30,914	1.9		25,102	1.7	
Hotels, Motels, Inns, and Gaming	806	0.1				
Insurance	32,711	2.0		31,407	2.1	
Investment Funds and Vehicles	113,453	7.0		99,785	6.6	
Leisure, Amusement, Motion Pictures and Entertainment	56,171	3.5		60,696	4.0	
Mining, Steel, Iron and Non-Precious Metals	4,627	0.3		4,968	0.3	
Oil and Gas	1,184	0.1		1,241	0.1	
Personal and Non-Durable Consumer Products	40,413	2.5		35,021	2.3	
Personal, Food and Miscellaneous Services	53,879	3.3		49,873	3.3	
Printing and Publishing	35,472	2.2		32,791	2.2	
Retail Stores	125,708	7.8		170,100	11.2	
Telecommunications	2,208	0.1		2,315	0.2	
Textiles and Leather	2,996	0.2		5,195	0.3	
Utilities	10,947	0.7		5,117	0.3	
Total	\$1,610,427	100.0%		\$1,517,314	100.0%	

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(In thousands, except shares and per share data)****Note 4. Investments (continued)**

	As of June 30, 2016			As of September 30, 2015		
Fair Value:						
Aerospace and Defense	\$59,733	3.7	%	\$84,370	5.5	%
Automobile	24,873	1.5		15,627	1.0	
Banking	17,440	1.1		17,177	1.1	
Beverage, Food and Tobacco	166,691	10.2		135,937	8.9	
Broadcasting and Entertainment	1,490	0.1		1,496	0.1	
Buildings and Real Estate	25,644	1.6		31,277	2.0	
Chemicals, Plastics and Rubber	84	0.0	*	6,241	0.4	
Containers, Packaging and Glass	25,698	1.6		32,553	2.1	
Diversified Conglomerate Manufacturing	70,820	4.3		67,337	4.4	
Diversified Conglomerate Service	259,864	16.0		212,411	13.9	
Electronics	147,791	9.1		136,161	8.9	
Finance				10,290	0.7	
Grocery	18,433	1.1		21,843	1.4	
Healthcare, Education and Childcare	297,478	18.3		228,136	14.9	
Home and Office Furnishings, Housewares and Durable Consumer	30,061	1.8		23,750	1.6	
Hotels, Motels, Inns, and Gaming	820	0.1				
Insurance	33,369	2.0		31,694	2.1	
Investment Funds and Vehicles	111,064	6.8		98,936	6.5	
Leisure, Amusement, Motion Pictures and Entertainment	51,455	3.2		59,032	3.9	
Mining, Steel, Iron and Non-Precious Metals	3,974	0.2		4,999	0.3	
Oil and Gas	1,198	0.1		1,256	0.1	
Personal and Non-Durable Consumer Products	40,942	2.5		36,119	2.4	
Personal, Food and Miscellaneous Services	54,805	3.4		50,629	3.3	
Printing and Publishing	36,007	2.2		33,019	2.2	
Retail Stores	132,291	8.1		176,633	11.5	
Telecommunications	2,134	0.1		2,294	0.1	
Textiles and Leather	3,052	0.2		5,271	0.3	
Utilities	11,298	0.7		5,296	0.4	
Total	\$1,628,509	100.0%		\$1,529,784	100.0%	

*

Represents an amount less than 0.1%.

Senior Loan Fund LLC:

The Company co-invests with RGA Reinsurance Company (RGA) in senior secured loans through SLF, an unconsolidated Delaware LLC. SLF is capitalized as transactions are completed and all portfolio and investment decisions in respect of SLF must be approved by the SLF investment committee consisting of two representatives of each of the Company and RGA (with unanimous approval required from (i) one representative of each of the Company and RGA or (ii) both representatives of each of the Company and RGA). SLF may cease making new investments upon notification of either member but operations will continue until all investments have been sold or paid-off in the normal course of business. Investments held by SLF are measured at fair value using the same valuation methodologies as described in Note 6.

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(In thousands, except shares and per share data)****Note 4. Investments (continued)**

SLF is capitalized with subordinated notes and LLC equity interest subscriptions from its members. As of June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015, the Company and RGA owned 87.5% and 12.5%, respectively, of both the outstanding subordinated notes and LLC equity interests. SLF's profits and losses are allocated to the Company and RGA in accordance with their 87.5% and 12.5%, respectively, ownership interests. Additionally, SLF has entered into a senior secured revolving credit facility (as amended, the SLF Credit Facility) with Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., through its wholly-owned subsidiary Senior Loan Fund II LLC (SLF II), which as of June 30, 2016 allowed SLF II to borrow up to \$300,000 at any one time outstanding, subject to leverage and borrowing base restrictions.

As of June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015, SLF had the following commitments from its members:

	As of June 30, 2016		As of September 30, 2015	
	Committed	Funded ⁽¹⁾	Committed	Funded ⁽¹⁾
Subordinated note commitments ⁽²⁾	\$ 160,000	\$ 93,844	\$ 160,000	\$ 87,500
LLC equity commitments ⁽²⁾	40,000	35,816	40,000	26,540
Total	\$ 200,000	\$ 129,660	\$ 200,000	\$ 114,040

(1) Funded subordinated note commitments are presented net of repayments subject to recall and funded LLC equity commitments are presented net of return of capital distributions subject to recall.

(2) Commitments presented are combined for the Company and RGA.

As of June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015, SLF had total assets at fair value of \$357,743 and \$323,395, respectively. As of June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015, SLF did not have any investments on non-accrual status. The portfolio companies in SLF are in industries and geographies similar to those in which the Company may invest directly. Additionally, as of June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015, SLF had commitments to fund various undrawn revolvers and delayed draw investments to its portfolio companies totaling \$26,835 and \$30,840, respectively.

Below is a summary of SLF's portfolio, followed by a listing of the individual loans in SLF's portfolio as of June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015:

	As of June 30, 2016		As of September 30, 2015	
Senior secured loans ⁽¹⁾	\$ 356,334		\$ 320,583	
Weighted average current interest rate on senior secured loans ⁽²⁾	6.0	%	5.8	%
Number of borrowers in SLF	64		62	

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Largest portfolio company investment ⁽¹⁾	\$ 13,083	\$ 12,734
Total of five largest portfolio company investments ⁽¹⁾	\$ 61,968	\$ 59,917

(1) At principal/par amount.

(2) Computed as the (a) annual stated interest rate on accruing senior secured loans divided by (b) total senior secured loans at principal/par amount.

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(In thousands, except shares and per share data)****Note 4. Investments (continued)****SLF Loan Portfolio as of June 30, 2016**

Portfolio Company	Business Description	Security Type	Maturity Date	Current Interest Rate ⁽¹⁾	Principal/Par Amount	Fair Value ⁽²⁾
5.11, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Textiles and Leather	Senior loan	02/2020	6.0 %	\$3,137	\$3,137
ACTIVE Network, Inc.	Electronics	Senior loan	11/2020	5.5	1,950	1,936
Advanced Pain Management Holdings, Inc.,	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	02/2018	6.3	6,805	6,736
Advanced Pain Management Holdings, Inc.,	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	02/2018	6.3	466	461
Advanced Pain Management Holdings, Inc. ⁽⁴⁾	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	02/2018	N/A ⁽⁵⁾		(12)
AG Kings Holdings Inc. ⁽³⁾	Grocery	Senior loan	04/2020	7.3	6,168	6,168
Aimbridge Hospitality, LLC ⁽³⁾	Hotels, Motels, Inns, and Gaming	Senior loan	10/2018	5.8	5,063	5,063
American Seafoods Group LLC	Beverage, Food and Tobacco	Senior loan	08/2021	6.0	4,892	4,818
Argon Medical Devices, Inc.	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	12/2021	5.8	3,990	3,990
Arise Virtual Solutions, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Telecommunications	Senior loan	12/2018	7.3	10,957	10,299
Arise Virtual Solutions, Inc. ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	Telecommunications	Senior loan	12/2018	N/A ⁽⁵⁾		(34)
Atkins Nutritionals, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Beverage, Food and Tobacco	Senior loan	01/2019	6.3	5,664	5,664
Atrium Innovations	Personal and Non Durable Consumer Products	Senior loan	02/2021	4.3	3,494	3,402
BMC Software, Inc.	Electronics	Senior loan	09/2020	5.0	1,881	1,674

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Boot Barn, Inc.	Retail Stores	Senior loan	06/2021	5.5	10,694	10,694
Brandmuscle, Inc.	Printing and Publishing	Senior loan	12/2021	5.8	4,960	4,960
C.B. Fleet Company, Incorporated	Personal and Non Durable Consumer Products	Senior loan	12/2021	5.8	7,651	7,651
Checkers Drive-In Restaurants, Inc.	Beverage, Food and Tobacco	Senior loan	01/2022	6.5	4,847	4,810
CLP Healthcare Services, Inc.	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	12/2020	6.3	8,699	8,699
CLP Healthcare Services, Inc.	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	12/2020	6.3	4,384	4,384
Community Veterinary Partners, LLC	Personal, Food and Miscellaneous Services	Senior loan	10/2021	6.5	2,473	2,473
Community Veterinary Partners, LLC	Personal, Food and Miscellaneous Services	Senior loan	10/2021	6.5	807	807
CPI Buyer, LLC (Cole-Parmer) ⁽³⁾	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	08/2021	5.5	5,820	5,704
Curo Health Services LLC ⁽³⁾	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	02/2022	6.5	5,925	5,905
DentMall MSO, LLC	Retail Stores	Senior loan	07/2019	6.0	10,173	8,851
DentMall MSO, LLC	Retail Stores	Senior loan	07/2019	6.0	1,000	652
DISA Holdings Acquisition Subsidiary Corp.	Diversified/Conglomerate Service	Senior loan	12/2020	5.5	4,579	4,442
DISA Holdings Acquisition Subsidiary Corp.	Diversified/Conglomerate Service	Senior loan	12/2020	5.5	255	224
EAG, INC. (Evans Analytical Group)	Diversified/Conglomerate Service	Senior loan	07/2017	5.0	2,146	2,125
Express Oil Change, LLC ⁽³⁾	Retail Stores	Senior loan	12/2017	6.0	4,909	4,860
Express Oil Change, LLC ⁽⁴⁾	Retail Stores	Senior loan	12/2017	N/A ⁽⁵⁾		(5)
Extreme Reach Inc.	Broadcasting and Entertainment	Senior loan	02/2020	7.3	5,032	5,027
Federal-Mogul Corporation	Automobile	Senior loan	04/2021	4.8	3,930	3,661
Flexan, LLC	Chemicals, Plastics and Rubber	Senior loan	02/2020	6.3	6,106	6,106
Hygenic Corporation, The ⁽³⁾	Personal and Non Durable Consumer Products	Senior loan	10/2020	7.5	4,481	4,481
Jensen Hughes, Inc.	Diversified/Conglomerate Service	Senior loan	12/2021	6.0	2,354	2,354
Jensen Hughes, Inc.	Diversified/Conglomerate Service	Senior loan	12/2021	6.0	110	110
Joerns Healthcare, LLC ⁽³⁾			05/2020	6.0	9,622	9,358

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Julio & Sons Company	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	09/2017	6.5	6,852	6,852
Julio & Sons Company	Beverage, Food and Tobacco	Senior loan	09/2017	6.5	598	598

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(In thousands, except shares and per share data)****Note 4. Investments (continued)****SLF Loan Portfolio as of June 30, 2016 (continued)**

Portfolio Company	Business Description	Security Type	Maturity Date	Current Interest Rate ⁽¹⁾	Principal/Par Amount	Fair Value ⁽²⁾
Julio & Sons Company	Beverage, Food and Tobacco	Senior loan	09/2017	6.5%	\$538	\$538
K&N Engineering, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Automobile	Senior loan	07/2019	5.3	3,791	3,791
K&N Engineering, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Automobile	Senior loan	07/2019	5.3	179	179
Loar Group Inc.	Aerospace and Defense	Senior loan	01/2022	5.8	2,239	2,239
Mediaocean LLC ⁽³⁾	Diversified/Conglomerate Service	Senior loan	08/2022	5.8	2,978	2,978
Northwestern Management Services, LLC	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	10/2017	6.5	3,877	3,877
Northwestern Management Services, LLC	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	10/2017	6.5	424	424
Northwestern Management Services, LLC	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	10/2017	7.5	352	352
Packaging Coordinators, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Containers, Packaging and Glass	Senior loan	08/2021	6.8	11,909	11,909
Paradigm DKD Group, LLC	Buildings and Real Estate	Senior loan	11/2018	6.5	2,003	1,923
Paradigm DKD Group, LLC	Buildings and Real Estate	Senior loan	11/2018	6.6	241	212
Payless ShoeSource, Inc.	Retail Stores	Senior loan	03/2021	5.0	1,960	1,027
Pentec Acquisition Sub, Inc.	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	05/2018	6.3	1,471	1,471
PetVet Care Centers LLC ⁽³⁾	Personal, Food and Miscellaneous Services	Senior loan	12/2020	5.8	5,910	5,910
PetVet Care Centers LLC ⁽³⁾	Personal, Food and Miscellaneous Services	Senior loan	12/2020	5.8	1,222	1,222

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PowerPlan Holdings, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Utilities	Senior loan	02/2022	6.3	11,997	11,997
PPT Management, LLC	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	04/2020	6.0	13,059	13,059
Premise Health Holding Corp. ⁽³⁾	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	06/2020	5.5	11,921	11,921
Pyramid Healthcare, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	08/2019	6.8	8,375	8,375
R.G. Barry Corporation	Personal, Food and Miscellaneous Services	Senior loan	09/2019	6.0	6,152	6,090
Radiology Partners, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	09/2020	6.0	7,083	7,083
Radiology Partners, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	09/2020	6.0	802	802
Reliant Pro ReHab, LLC ⁽³⁾	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	06/2017	6.0	3,358	3,358
RSC Acquisition, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Insurance	Senior loan	11/2022	6.3	3,742	3,742
RSC Acquisition, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Insurance	Senior loan	11/2022	6.3	172	172
Rubio's Restaurants, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Beverage, Food and Tobacco	Senior loan	11/2018	6.0	5,057	5,057
Rug Doctor LLC	Personal and Non Durable Consumer Products	Senior loan	06/2018	6.3	8,509	8,509
Saldon Holdings, Inc.	Diversified/Conglomerate Service	Senior loan	09/2021	5.5	2,811	2,811
Sarnova HC, LLC	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	01/2022	5.8	3,731	3,731
Scientific Games International, Inc.	Hotels, Motels, Inns, and Gaming	Senior loan	10/2020	6.0	3,905	3,862
SEI, Inc.	Electronics	Senior loan	07/2021	5.8	8,733	8,733
Self Esteem Brands, LLC ⁽³⁾	Leisure, Amusement, Motion Pictures, Entertainment	Senior loan	02/2020	5.0	7,105	7,105
Severin Acquisition, LLC	Diversified/Conglomerate Service	Senior loan	07/2021	5.9	4,894	4,868
Severin Acquisition, LLC	Diversified/Conglomerate Service	Senior loan	07/2021	5.9	32	32
Smashburger Finance LLC	Beverage, Food and Tobacco	Senior loan	05/2018	6.3	953	953
Smashburger Finance LLC	Beverage, Food and Tobacco	Senior loan	05/2018	6.3	75	75
Smashburger Finance LLC	Beverage, Food and Tobacco	Senior loan	05/2018	6.3	75	75
Smashburger Finance LLC	Beverage, Food and Tobacco	Senior loan	05/2018	6.3	75	75
Smashburger Finance LLC	Beverage, Food and Tobacco	Senior loan	05/2018	6.3	75	75
Smashburger Finance LLC	Electronics	Senior loan	10/2019	5.0	2,396	2,396

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Systems Maintenance Services Holding, Inc. ⁽³⁾		Senior loan				
Tate's Bake Shop, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Beverage, Food and Tobacco	Senior loan	08/2019	6.0	2,963	2,963

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(In thousands, except shares and per share data)****Note 4. Investments (continued)****SLF Loan Portfolio as of June 30, 2016 (continued)**

Portfolio Company	Business Description	Security Type	Maturity Date	Current Interest Rate ⁽¹⁾	Principal/Par Amount	Fair Value ⁽²⁾
Teasdale Quality Foods, Inc.	Grocery	Senior loan	10/2020	5.3%	\$4,582	\$4,406
Transaction Data Systems, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Diversified/Conglomerate Service	Senior loan	06/2021	6.3	4,511	4,511
Transaction Data Systems, Inc.	Diversified/Conglomerate Service	Senior loan	06/2020	5.5	9	9
W3 Co.	Oil and Gas	Senior loan	03/2020	5.8	2,932	2,305
Worldwide Express Operations, LLC	Cargo Transport	Senior loan	07/2019	6.0	4,869	4,869
Worldwide Express Operations, LLC	Cargo Transport	Senior loan	07/2019	6.0	36	36
Young Innovations, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	01/2019	5.3	3,814	3,814
Young Innovations, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	01/2018	6.8	268	264
Zest Holdings, LLC	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	08/2020	5.8	5,295	5,295
					\$356,334	\$350,565

(1) Represents the weighted average annual current interest rate as of June 30, 2016. All interest rates are payable in cash.

(2) Represents the fair value in accordance with ASC Topic 820. The determination of such fair value is not included in our board of directors' valuation process described elsewhere herein.

(3) The Company also holds a portion of the first lien senior secured loan in this portfolio company.

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

(5) The entire commitment was unfunded at June 30, 2016. As such, no interest is being earned on this investment.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS**Golub Capital BDC, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements
(In thousands, except shares and per share data)****Note 4. Investments (continued)****SLF Loan Portfolio as of September 30, 2015**

Portfolio Company	Business Description	Security Type	Maturity Date	Current Interest Rate ⁽¹⁾	Principal/Par Amount	Fair Value ⁽²⁾
1011778 B.C. ULC (New Red Finance/Burger King)	Beverage, Food and Tobacco	Senior loan	12/2021	3.8 %	\$2,271	\$2,264
5.11, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Textiles and Leather	Senior loan	02/2020	6.0	3,162	3,172
Acosta, Inc.	Diversified/Conglomerate Service	Senior loan	09/2021	4.3	2,978	2,938
ACTIVE Network, Inc.	Electronics	Senior loan	11/2020	5.5	1,965	1,951
Aderant North America, Inc.	Diversified/Conglomerate Service	Senior loan	12/2018	5.3	4,195	4,195
Advanced Pain Management Holdings, Inc.	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	02/2018	6.3	6,946	6,807
Advanced Pain Management Holdings, Inc.	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	02/2018	6.3	475	460
Advanced Pain Management Holdings, Inc. ⁽⁴⁾	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	02/2018	N/A ⁽⁵⁾		(23)
Affordable Care Inc.	Personal, Food and Miscellaneous Services	Senior loan	12/2018	5.5	3,976	3,976
Aimbridge Hospitality, LLC	Hotels, Motels, Inns, and Gaming	Senior loan	10/2018	5.8	5,204	5,204
ARG IH Corporation	Beverage, Food and Tobacco	Senior loan	11/2020	4.8	4,370	4,385
Arise Virtual Solutions, Inc. ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	Telecommunications	Senior loan	12/2018	N/A ⁽⁵⁾		(23)
Arise Virtual Solutions, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Telecommunications	Senior loan	12/2018	6.8	11,729	11,494
Atkins Nutritionals, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Beverage, Food and Tobacco	Senior loan	01/2019	6.3	5,872	5,879
Atrium Innovations			02/2021	4.3	3,520	3,336

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	Personal and Non Durable Consumer Products	Senior loan					
BJ's Wholesale Club, Inc.	Retail Stores	Senior loan	09/2019	4.5	2,957	2,934	
BMC Software, Inc.	Electronics	Senior loan	09/2020	5.0	1,895	1,729	
Brickman Group Ltd. LLC	Farming and Agriculture	Senior loan	12/2020	4.0	1,980	1,954	
C.B. Fleet Company, Incorporated	Personal and Non Durable Consumer Products	Senior loan	10/2020	5.4	5,630	5,630	
C.B. Fleet Company, Incorporated	Personal and Non Durable Consumer Products	Senior loan	10/2020	5.4	696	696	
CLP Healthcare Services, Inc.	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	12/2020	5.8	4,417	4,401	
Connect Merger Sub, Inc.	Telecommunications	Senior loan	04/2020	4.8	3,935	3,820	
CPI Buyer, LLC (Cole-Parmer) ⁽³⁾	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	08/2021	5.5	5,955	5,925	
Curo Health Services LLC ⁽³⁾	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	02/2022	6.5	5,970	5,990	
DentMall MSO, LLC	Retail Stores	Senior loan	07/2019	6.0	10,251	10,046	
DentMall MSO, LLC	Retail Stores	Senior loan	07/2019	6.0	1,000	946	
Dialysis Newco, Inc.	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	04/2021	4.5	2,469	2,470	
DISA Holdings Acquisition Subsidiary Corp.	Diversified/Conglomerate Service	Senior loan	12/2020	5.5	4,614	4,384	
DISA Holdings Acquisition Subsidiary Corp.	Diversified/Conglomerate Service	Senior loan	12/2020	6.8	96	43	
EAG, INC. (Evans Analytical Group)	Diversified/Conglomerate Service	Senior loan	07/2017	5.0	2,245	2,245	
Extreme Reach Inc.	Broadcasting and Entertainment	Senior loan	01/2020	6.8	5,612	5,591	
Federal-Mogul Corporation	Automobile	Senior loan	04/2021	4.8	3,960	3,769	
GSDM Holdings Corp. ⁽³⁾	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	06/2019	5.3	1,782	1,782	
Hygenic Corporation, The ⁽³⁾	Personal and Non Durable Consumer Products	Senior loan	10/2020	6.0	4,515	4,515	
Integrated Supply Network, LLC ⁽³⁾	Automobile	Senior loan	02/2020	6.3	12,000	12,000	
Integrated Supply Network, LLC ⁽³⁾	Automobile	Senior loan	02/2020	6.9	734	734	
Joerns Healthcare, LLC	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	05/2020	6.2	9,696	9,647	

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Julio & Sons Company	Beverage, Food and Tobacco	Senior loan	09/2017	6.5	6,906	6,906
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(In thousands, except shares and per share data)****Note 4. Investments (continued)****SLF Loan Portfolio as of September 30,
2015 (continued)**

Portfolio Company	Business Description	Security Type	Maturity Date	Current Interest Rate ⁽¹⁾	Principal/Par Amount	Fair Value ⁽²⁾
Julio & Sons Company	Beverage, Food and Tobacco	Senior loan	09/2017	6.5 %	\$254	\$254
K&N Engineering, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Automobile	Senior loan	07/2019	5.3	3,865	3,749
K&N Engineering, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Automobile	Senior loan	07/2019	5.3	183	177
K&N Engineering, Inc. ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	Automobile	Senior loan	07/2019	N/A ⁽⁵⁾		(6)
Mister Car Wash Holdings, Inc.	Automobile	Senior loan	08/2021	5.0	2,970	2,971
National Veterinary Associates, Inc.	Personal, Food and Miscellaneous Services	Senior loan	08/2021	4.8	990	991
Netsmart Technologies, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Diversified/Conglomerate Service	Senior loan	02/2019	6.3	10,448	10,448
Netsmart Technologies, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Diversified/Conglomerate Service	Senior loan	02/2019	7.5	231	231
Northwestern Management Services, LLC	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	10/2017	6.3	3,912	3,912
Northwestern Management Services, LLC	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	10/2017	7.0	147	147
Northwestern Management Services, LLC	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	10/2017	6.3	47	47
Octane Fitness, LLC	Leisure, Amusement, Motion Pictures, Entertainment	Senior loan	10/2018	6.5	7,718	7,718
Paradigm DKD Group, LLC	Buildings and Real Estate	Senior loan	11/2018	6.8	2,037	2,037

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Paradigm DKD Group, LLC	Buildings and Real Estate	Senior loan	11/2018	6.9	292	292
Pasternack Enterprises, Inc.	Diversified/Conglomerate Manufacturing	Senior loan	12/2017	6.3	1,044	1,044
Payless ShoeSource, Inc.	Retail Stores	Senior loan	03/2021	5.0	1,975	1,580
PetVet Care Centers LLC ⁽³⁾	Personal, Food and Miscellaneous Services	Senior loan	12/2020	5.5	5,955	5,955
PetVet Care Centers LLC ⁽³⁾	Personal, Food and Miscellaneous Services	Senior loan	12/2020	5.5	646	646
PowerPlan Holdings, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Utilities	Senior loan	02/2022	6.3	12,000	12,000
Premise Health Holding Corp. ⁽³⁾	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	06/2020	5.5	11,921	11,921
Premise Health Holding Corp. ⁽³⁾	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	06/2020	5.5	283	283
R.G. Barry Corporation	Personal, Food and Miscellaneous Services	Senior loan	09/2019	6.0	6,272	6,209
Reliant Pro ReHab, LLC ⁽³⁾	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	06/2017	6.0	4,225	4,225
Renaissance Pharma (U.S.) Holdings Inc.	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	05/2018	5.0	3,758	3,758
Renaissance Pharma (U.S.) Holdings Inc.	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	05/2018	6.3	71	71
Rubio s Restaurants, Inc ⁽³⁾	Retail Stores	Senior loan	11/2018	6.0	5,095	5,095
Rug Doctor LLC ⁽³⁾	Personal and Non Durable Consumer Products	Senior loan	12/2016	6.3	9,769	9,769
Scientific Games International, Inc.	Hotels, Motels, Inns, and Gaming	Senior loan	10/2020	6.0	3,935	3,891
SEI, Inc.	Electronics	Senior loan	07/2021	5.8	8,799	8,711
Self Esteem Brands, LLC ⁽³⁾	Leisure, Amusement, Motion Pictures, Entertainment	Senior loan	02/2020	5.0	7,930	7,930
Smashburger Finance LLC	Beverage, Food and Tobacco	Senior loan	05/2018	6.3	960	960
Smashburger Finance LLC	Beverage, Food and Tobacco	Senior loan	05/2018	6.3	75	75
Smashburger Finance LLC	Beverage, Food and Tobacco	Senior loan	05/2018	6.3	75	75
Spear Education, LLC	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	08/2019	6.0	5,960	5,960
Spear Education, LLC	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	08/2019	6.0	500	500
Syncsort Incorporated ⁽³⁾	Electronics	Senior loan	03/2019	5.8	8,860	8,860
Systems Maintenance Services Holding, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Electronics	Senior loan	10/2019	5.0	2,415	2,415

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(In thousands, except shares and per share data)****Note 4. Investments (continued)****SLF Loan Portfolio as of September 30,
2015 (continued)**

Portfolio Company	Business Description	Security Type	Maturity Date	Current Interest Rate ⁽¹⁾	Principal/Par Amount	Fair Value ⁽²⁾
Take 5 Oil Change, L.L.C.	Automobile	Senior loan	07/2018	6.3%	\$6,647	\$6,647
Take 5 Oil Change, L.L.C.	Automobile	Senior loan	07/2018	6.3	187	187
Tate s Bake Shop, Inc.	Beverage, Food and Tobacco	Senior loan	08/2019	5.8	2,978	2,978
Teasdale Quality Foods, Inc.	Grocery	Senior loan	10/2020	5.3	4,651	4,651
Transaction Data Systems, Inc.	Diversified/Conglomerate Service	Senior loan	06/2021	5.5	4,545	4,545
W3 Co.	Oil and Gas	Senior loan	03/2020	5.8	2,954	2,516
WII Components, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Home and Office Furnishings, Housewares, and Durable Consumer	Senior loan	07/2018	5.3	3,008	3,008
Young Innovations, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	01/2019	5.3	4,018	4,018
					\$320,583	\$317,623

(1) Represents the weighted average annual current interest rate as of September 30, 2015. All interest rates are payable in cash.

(2) Represents the fair value in accordance with ASC Topic 820. The determination of such fair value is not included in our board of directors' valuation process described elsewhere herein.

(3) The Company also holds a portion of the first lien senior secured loan in this portfolio company.

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

(5) The entire commitment was unfunded at September 30, 2015. As such, no interest is being earned on this investment.

The Company has committed to fund \$140,000 of subordinated notes and \$35,000 of LLC equity interest subscriptions to SLF. The amortized cost, net of principal repayments that are subject to recall, and fair value of the subordinated notes held by the Company was \$82,114 and \$81,292, respectively, as of June 30, 2016, and \$76,563 and \$76,563, respectively, as of September 30, 2015. As of June 30, 2016, the subordinated notes pay a weighted average interest rate of three-month London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus 8.0%. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2016, the Company earned interest income on the subordinated notes of \$1,799 and \$5,192, respectively. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2015, the Company earned interest income on the subordinated notes of \$1,056 and \$2,258, respectively.

As of June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015, \$31,339 and \$23,222 of the Company's LLC equity interest subscriptions to SLF had been called and contributed, net of return of capital distributions subject to recall. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2016, the Company received \$1,068 and \$2,971 in dividend income from the SLF LLC equity interests, respectively. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2015, the Company received \$418 and \$732 in dividend income from the SLF LLC equity interests, respectively.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS**Golub Capital BDC, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements
(In thousands, except shares and per share data)****Note 4. Investments (continued)**

See below for certain summarized financial information for SLF as of June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015 and for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015:

	As of June 30, 2016	As of September 30, 2015
Selected Balance Sheet Information:		
Investments, at fair value	\$ 350,565	\$ 317,623
Cash and other assets	6,393	5,772
Receivable from investments sold	785	
Total assets	\$ 357,743	\$ 323,395
Senior credit facility	\$ 231,550	\$ 212,300
Unamortized debt issuance costs ⁽¹⁾	(1,336)	(2,464)
Other liabilities	599	489
Total liabilities	230,813	210,325
Subordinated notes and members' equity	126,930	113,070
Total liabilities and members' equity	\$ 357,743	\$ 323,395

On October 1, 2015, SLF adopted ASU 2015-03 which requires that debt issuance costs related to a recognized (1) debt liability to be presented on the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of the debt liability rather than as an asset. Adoption of ASU 2015-03 requires the changes to be applied retrospectively.

	Three months ended June 30, 2016		Nine months ended June 30, 2015	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Selected Statement of Operations Information:				
Interest income	\$5,695	\$ 3,091	\$16,699	\$ 6,732
Fee income			22	4
Total investment income	5,695	3,091	16,721	6,736
Interest expense	4,016	2,162	11,775	4,678
Administrative service fee	127	70	327	166
Other expenses	35	29	110	77
Total expenses	4,178	2,261	12,212	4,921

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Net investment income	1,517	830	4,509	1,815
Net realized gains (losses) on investments		9	(430)	9
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments, subordinated notes and secured borrowings	591	(383)	(1,505)	(755)
Net increase (decrease) in net assets	\$2,108	\$ 456	\$2,574	\$ 1,069

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Golub Capital BDC, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements (In thousands, except shares and per share data)

Note 5. Transactions with Affiliated Companies

An affiliated company is generally a portfolio company in which the Company owns 5% or more of its voting securities. A controlled affiliate is generally a portfolio company in which the Company owns more than 25% of the portfolio company's outstanding voting securities. Transactions related to our investments with both controlled and non-controlled affiliates for the nine months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 were as follows:

Together with RGA, the Company co-invests through SLF. SLF is capitalized as transactions are completed and all portfolio and investment decisions in respect to SLF must be approved by the SLF investment committee consisting of two representatives of the Company and RGA (with unanimous approval required from (i) one representative of each of the Company and RGA or (ii) both representatives of each of the Company and RGA). Therefore, although the Company owns more than 25% of the voting securities of SLF, the Company does not believe that it has control over SLF for purposes of the 1940 Act or otherwise.

(1) Purchases at cost includes amounts related to PIK capitalized and added to the principal balance of the respective loans.

(2) During the three months ended December 31, 2015, a portion of the Company's investment was sold diluting the Company's ownership to less than five percent of the portfolio company's voting securities.

Effective as of and for periods subsequent to December 31, 2015, the Company no longer classified the portfolio company as a non-controlled affiliate company.

(3) During the three months ended March 31, 2016, the Company's ownership increased to over five percent of the portfolio company's voting securities as a result of a partial debt to equity conversion.

Together with RGA, the Company co-invests through SLF. SLF is capitalized as transactions are completed and all portfolio and investment decisions in respect to SLF must be approved by the SLF investment committee consisting of two representatives of the Company and RGA (with unanimous approval required from (i) one representative of each of the Company and RGA or (ii) both representatives of each of the Company and RGA). Therefore, although the Company owns more than 25% of the voting securities of SLF (even though these voting securities do not afford the Company the right to elect directors of SLF or any other special rights), the Company does not believe that it has control over SLF for purposes of the 1940 Act or otherwise.

(1) Purchases at cost includes amounts related to PIK capitalized and added to the principal balance of the respective loans.

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Golub Capital BDC, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements (In thousands, except shares and per share data)

Note 6. Fair Value Measurements

The Company follows ASC Topic 820 for measuring fair value. Fair value is the price that would be received in the sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Where available, fair value is based on observable market prices or parameters, or derived from such prices or parameters. Where observable prices or inputs are not available, valuation models are applied. These valuation models involve some level of management estimation and judgment, the degree of which is dependent on the price transparency for the assets or liabilities or market and the assets' or liabilities' complexity. The Company's fair value analysis includes an analysis of the value of any unfunded loan commitments. Assets and liabilities are categorized for disclosure purposes based upon the level of judgment associated with the inputs used to measure their value. The valuation hierarchical levels are based upon the transparency of the inputs to the valuation of the asset or liability as of the measurement date. The three levels are defined as follows:

Level 1: Inputs are unadjusted, quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities at the measurement date.

Level 2: Inputs include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets and inputs that are observable for the assets or liabilities, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities.

Level 3: Inputs include significant unobservable inputs for the assets or liabilities and include situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the assets or liabilities. The inputs into the determination of fair value are based upon the best information available and may require significant management judgment or estimation.

In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, an asset's or a liability's categorization within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The Company's assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment, and considers factors specific to the asset or liability. The Company assesses the levels of assets and liabilities at each measurement date, and transfers between levels are recognized on the actual date of the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfers. There were no transfers among Level 1, 2 and 3 of the fair value hierarchy for assets and liabilities during the three and nine months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015. The following section describes the valuation techniques used by the Company to measure different assets and liabilities at fair value and includes the level within the fair value hierarchy in which the assets and liabilities are categorized.

Investments

Level 1 investments are valued using quoted market prices. Level 2 investments are valued using market consensus prices that are corroborated by observable market data and quoted market prices for similar assets and liabilities. Level

3 investments are valued at fair value as determined in good faith by the Board, based on input of management, the audit committee and independent valuation firms that have been engaged at the direction of the Board to assist in the valuation of each portfolio investment without a readily available market quotation at least once during a trailing twelve-month period under a valuation policy and a consistently applied valuation process. This valuation process is conducted at the end of each fiscal quarter, with approximately 25% (based on the number of portfolio companies) of the Company's valuations of debt and equity investments without readily available market quotations subject to review by an independent valuation firm. All investments as of June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015, with the exception of money market funds included in cash and cash equivalents (Level 1 investments) and investments measured at fair value using the NAV, were valued using Level 3 inputs of the fair value hierarchy.

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Golub Capital BDC, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements (In thousands, except shares and per share data)

Note 6. Fair Value Measurements (continued)

When determining fair value of Level 3 debt and equity investments, the Company may take into account the following factors, where relevant: 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 flows, the markets in which the portfolio company does business, comparisons to publicly traded securities, and changes in the interest rate environment and the credit markets generally that may affect the price at which similar investments may be made and other relevant factors. The primary method for determining enterprise value uses a multiple analysis whereby appropriate multiples are applied to the portfolio company's net income before net interest expense, income tax expense, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA). The enterprise value analysis is performed to determine the value of equity investments and to determine if debt investments are credit impaired. If debt investments are credit impaired, the Company will use the enterprise value analysis or a liquidation basis analysis to determine fair value. For debt investments that are not determined to be credit impaired, the Company uses a market interest rate yield analysis to determine fair value.

In addition, for certain debt investments, the Company may base its valuation on indicative bid and ask prices provided by an independent third party pricing service. Bid prices reflect the highest price that the Company and others may be willing to pay. Ask prices represent the lowest price that the Company and others may be willing to accept. The Company generally uses the midpoint of the bid/ask range as its best estimate of fair value of such investment.

Due to the inherent uncertainty of determining the fair value of Level 3 investments that do not have a readily available market value, the fair value of the investments may differ significantly from the values that would have been used had a ready market existed for such investments and may differ materially from the values that may ultimately be received or settled. Further, such investments are generally subject to legal and other restrictions or otherwise are less liquid than publicly traded instruments. If the Company were required to liquidate a portfolio investment in a forced or liquidation sale, the Company may realize significantly less than the value at which such investment had previously been recorded.

The Company's investments are subject to market risk. Market risk is the potential for changes in the value due to market changes. Market risk is directly impacted by the volatility and liquidity in the markets in which the investments are traded.

Secured Borrowings

The Company has elected the fair value option under ASC Topic 825 *Financial Instruments* relating to accounting for debt obligations at their fair value for its secured borrowings which arose due to partial loan sales which did not meet the criteria for sale treatment under ASC Topic 860. The Company reports changes in the fair value of its secured

borrowings as a component of the net change in unrealized (appreciation) depreciation on secured borrowings in the consolidated statements of operations. The net gain or loss reflects the difference between the fair value and the principal amount due on maturity.

All secured borrowings as of June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015 were valued using Level 3 inputs under the fair value hierarchy, and the Company's approach to determining fair value of Level 3 secured borrowings is consistent with its approach to determining fair value of the Level 3 investments that are associated with these secured borrowings as previously described.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS**Golub Capital BDC, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements
(In thousands, except shares and per share data)****Note 6. Fair Value Measurements (continued)**

The following tables present fair value measurements of the Company's investments and secured borrowings and indicate the fair value hierarchy of the valuation techniques utilized by the Company to determine such fair value as of June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015:

As of June 30, 2016:	Fair Value Measurements Using			
Description	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Debt investments ⁽¹⁾	\$	\$	\$ 1,530,823	\$ 1,530,823
Equity investments ⁽¹⁾			67,914	67,914
Money market funds ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	49,101			49,101
Investment measured at NAV ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾				29,772
Total assets:	\$ 49,101	\$	\$ 1,598,737	\$ 1,677,610
Secured borrowings:	\$	\$	\$ 326	\$ 326

As of September 30, 2015:	Fair Value Measurements Using			
Description	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Debt investments ⁽¹⁾	\$	\$	\$ 1,449,603	\$ 1,449,603
Equity investments ⁽¹⁾			57,808	57,808
Money market funds ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	77,346			77,346
Investment measured at NAV ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾				22,373
Total assets:	\$ 77,346	\$	\$ 1,507,411	\$ 1,607,130
Secured borrowings:	\$	\$	\$ 355	\$ 355

(1) Refer to the consolidated schedules of investments for further details.

(2) Included in cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents on the consolidated statements of financial condition.

(3) Certain investments that are measured at fair value using the NAV have not been categorized in the fair value hierarchy. The fair value amounts presented in this table are intended to permit reconciliation of the fair value hierarchy to the amounts presented in the consolidated statements of financial condition.

(4) Represents the Company's investment in LLC equity interests in SLF. The fair value of this investment has been estimated using the NAV of the Company's ownership interest in members' capital.

The net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 reported within the net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments in the Company's consolidated statements of operations attributable to the Company's Level 3 assets held as of June 30, 2016 was \$1,820 and \$1,353,

respectively. The net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2015 reported within the net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments in the Company's consolidated statements of operations attributable to the Company's Level 3 assets held as of June 30, 2015 was \$4,075 and \$7,871, respectively.

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Proceeds from principal payments and sales of portfolio investments				
Repayments on secured borrowings				(26)
Accretion of discounts and amortization of premiums	6,077		6,077	1
Fair value, end of period	\$1,493,533	\$ 55,153	\$1,548,686	\$ 363

(1) The changes in Level 3 Equity investments presented for the nine months ended June 30, 2015 have been restated to exclude certain investments that are measured at fair value using the NAV in accordance with the retrospective application of the Company's adoption of ASU 2015-07.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS**Golub Capital BDC, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements
(In thousands, except shares and per share data)****Note 6. Fair Value Measurements (continued)**

The following tables present quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs of the Company's Level 3 investments and secured borrowings as of June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015.

Quantitative information about Level 3 Fair Value Measurements

	Fair value as of June 30, 2016	Valuation Techniques	Unobservable Input	Range (Weighted Average)
Assets:				
Senior secured loans ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	\$155,367	Market rate approach	Market interest rate	4.0% 33.3% (6.7%)
		Market comparable companies	EBITDA multiples	6.0x 17.5x (11.7x)
	19,085	Market comparable	Broker/dealer bids or quotes	N/A
Subordinated Notes of SLF	\$81,292	Discounted cash flow analysis	Discount rate	8.2%
One stop loans ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	\$1,230,583	Market rate approach	Market interest rate	5.5% 22.8% (7.8%)
		Market comparable companies	EBITDA multiples ⁽⁶⁾	4.0x 18.0x (11.4x)
			Revenue multiples ⁽⁶⁾	2.0x 4.3x (3.7x)
	3,743	Market comparable	Broker/dealer bids or quotes	N/A
Subordinated and second lien loans ⁽¹⁾	\$39,427	Market rate approach	Market interest rate	9.0% 19.5% (11.1%)
		Market comparable companies	EBITDA multiples	6.5x 12.0x (10.3x)

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		Market comparable Market comparable companies	Broker/dealer bids or quotes	N/A
Equity securities ⁽⁵⁾	\$67,914		EBITDA multiples ⁽⁶⁾	5.0x 20.0x (10.8x)
			Revenue multiples ⁽⁶⁾	2.0x 4.0x (3.3x)
Liabilities:				
Secured borrowings ⁽⁷⁾	\$326	Market rate approach Market comparable companies	Market interest rate	6.0%
			EBITDA multiples	16.0x

(1) The fair value of this asset class was determined using the market rate approach as the investments in this asset class were determined not to be credit impaired using the market comparable companies approach. The unobservable inputs for both valuation techniques have been presented, but the fair value as of March 31, 2016 was determined using the market rate approach.

(2) Excludes \$156 of non-accrual loans at fair value, which the Company valued on a liquidation basis.

(3) Excludes \$1,170 of non-accrual loans at fair value, which the Company valued on a liquidation basis.

(4) The Company valued \$1,120,679 and \$109,904 of one stop loans using EBITDA and revenue multiples, respectively. All one stop loans were also valued using the market rate approach.

(5) Excludes \$29,772 of LLC equity interests in SLF at fair value, which the Company valued using the NAV.

(6) The Company valued \$64,177 and \$3,737 of equity investments using EBITDA and revenue multiples, respectively.

(7) The fair value of the secured borrowings was determined using the market rate approach as the corresponding investments were determined not to be credit impaired using the market comparable companies approach. The unobservable inputs for both valuation techniques have been presented, but the fair value as of March 31, 2016 was determined using the market rate approach.

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(In thousands, except shares and per share data)****Note 6. Fair Value Measurements (continued)****Quantitative information about Level 3 Fair Value Measurements**

	Fair value as of September 30, 2015	Valuation Techniques	Unobservable Input	Range (Weighted Average)
Assets:				
Senior secured loans ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	\$ 153,205	Market rate approach Market comparable companies	Market interest rate EBITDA multiples	4.0% 25.3% (6.5%) 4.0x 17.5x (11.7x)
Subordinated Notes of SLF	\$ 76,563	Discounted cash flow analysis	Discount rate	8.2%
One stop loans ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	\$ 1,085,189	Market rate approach Market comparable companies	Market interest rate EBITDA multiples ⁽⁵⁾ Revenue multiples ⁽⁵⁾	5.0% 24.0% (7.8%) 4.5x 40.0x (10.9x) 2.1x 5.0x (3.6x)
Subordinated and second lien loans ⁽¹⁾⁽⁶⁾	\$ 20,444	Market rate approach Market comparable companies	Market interest rate EBITDA multiples	9.0% 14.6% (9.5%) 7.5x 16.0x (12.5x)
Equity securities ⁽⁷⁾	\$ 57,808	Market comparable companies	EBITDA multiples ⁽⁸⁾ Revenue multiples ⁽⁸⁾	4.0x 40.0x (10.9x) 2.1x 5.0x (3.0x)
Liabilities:				

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Secured borrowings ⁽⁹⁾	\$355	Market rate approach	Market interest rate	6.0%
		Market comparable companies	EBITDA multiples	30.0x

The fair value of this asset class was determined using the market rate approach as the investments in this asset class were determined not to be credit impaired using the market comparable companies approach.

- (1) The unobservable inputs for both valuation techniques have been presented, but the fair value as of September 30, 2015 was determined using the market rate approach.
- (2) Excludes \$44,124 of loans at fair value, which the Company valued using indicative bid and ask prices provided by an independent third party pricing service.
- (3) Excludes \$42,546 of loans at fair value, which the Company valued using indicative bid and ask prices provided by an independent third party pricing service.
- (4) Excludes \$6,487 of non-accrual loans at fair value, which the Company valued on a liquidation basis.
- (5) The Company valued \$996,998 and \$88,191 of one stop loans using EBITDA and revenue multiples, respectively. All one stop loans were also valued using the market rate approach.
- (6) Excludes \$21,045 of loans at fair value, which the Company valued using indicative bid and ask prices provided by an independent third party pricing service.
- (7) Excludes \$22,373 of LLC equity interests in SLF at fair value, which the Company valued using the NAV.
- (8) The Company valued \$54,965 and \$2,843 of equity investments using EBITDA and revenue multiples, respectively.
- (9) The fair value of the secured borrowings was determined using the market rate approach as the corresponding investments were determined not to be credit impaired using the market comparable companies approach. The unobservable inputs for both valuation techniques have been presented, but the fair value as of September 30, 2015 was determined using the market rate approach.
- The above tables are not intended to be all-inclusive but rather to provide information on significant unobservable inputs and valuation techniques used by the Company.

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(In thousands, except shares and per share data)****Note 6. Fair Value Measurements (continued)**

The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of the Company's debt and equity investments and secured borrowings are EBITDA multiples, revenue multiples and market interest rates. The Company uses EBITDA multiples and, to a lesser extent revenue multiples, on its debt and equity investments and secured borrowings to determine any credit gains or losses. Increases or decreases in either of these inputs in isolation may result in a significantly lower or higher fair value measurement. The Company uses market interest rates for loans to determine if the effective yield on a loan is commensurate with the market yields for that type of loan. If a loan's effective yield is significantly less than the market yield for a similar loan with a similar credit profile, then the resulting fair value of the loan may be lower.

Other Financial Assets and Liabilities

ASC Topic 820 requires disclosure of the fair value of financial instruments for which it is practical to estimate such value. As a result, with the exception of the line item titled debt which is reported at cost, all assets and liabilities approximate fair value on the consolidated statements of financial condition due to their short maturity. Fair value of the Company's debt is estimated using Level 3 inputs by discounting remaining payments using comparable market rates or market quotes for similar instruments at the measurement date, if available.

The following are the carrying values and fair values of the Company's debt as of June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015. Fair value is estimated by discounting remaining payments using applicable market rates or market quotes for similar instruments at the measurement date, if available.

	As of June 30, 2016		As of September 30, 2015	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Debt	\$ 862,050	\$ 859,463	\$ 813,250	\$ 815,087

Note 7. Borrowings

In accordance with the 1940 Act, with certain limited exceptions, the Company is only allowed to borrow amounts such that its asset coverage, as defined in the 1940 Act, is at least 200% after such borrowing. On September 13, 2011, the Company received exemptive relief from the SEC allowing it to modify the asset coverage requirement to exclude the SBA debentures from this calculation. As such, the Company's ratio of total consolidated assets to outstanding indebtedness may be less than 200%. This provides the Company with increased investment flexibility but also increases its risks related to leverage. As of June 30, 2016, the Company's asset coverage for borrowed amounts was 234.5% (excluding the SBA debentures).

Debt Securitizations: On July 16, 2010, the Company completed a \$300,000 term debt securitization, which was subsequently increased to \$350,000 (as amended, 2010 Debt Securitization). The notes (2010 Notes) offered in the 2010 Debt Securitization were issued by the 2010 Issuer, a subsidiary of Golub Capital BDC 2010-1 Holdings LLC (Holdings), a direct subsidiary of the Company, and the Class A 2010 Notes and Class B 2010 Notes are secured by the assets held by the 2010 Issuer. The 2010 Debt Securitization consists of \$203,000 of Aaa/AAA Class A 2010 Notes, \$12,000 face amount of Class B 2010 Notes and \$135,000 face amount of Subordinated 2010 Notes that do not bear interest. The Class A 2010 Notes and Class B 2010 Notes are included in the June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015 consolidated statements of financial condition as debt of the Company. As of June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015, the Subordinated 2010 Notes were eliminated in consolidation.

Through July 20, 2017, all principal collections received on the underlying collateral may be used by the 2010 Issuer to purchase new collateral under the direction of the Investment Adviser in its capacity as collateral manager of the 2010 Issuer and in accordance with the Company's investment strategy, allowing the Company to maintain the leverage in the 2010 Debt Securitization. The 2010 Notes are scheduled to mature on July 20, 2023.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS**Golub Capital BDC, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements
(In thousands, except shares and per share data)****Note 7. Borrowings (continued)**

As of June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015, there were 80 and 78 portfolio companies with a total fair value of \$333,768 and \$310,622, respectively, securing the 2010 Notes. The pool of loans in the 2010 Debt Securitization must meet certain requirements, including asset mix and concentration, collateral coverage, term, agency rating, minimum coupon, minimum spread and sector diversity requirements.

The interest charged under the 2010 Debt Securitization is based on three-month LIBOR, which as of June 30, 2016 was 0.6%. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, the components of interest expense, cash paid for interest, average interest rates and average outstanding balances for the 2010 Debt Securitization were as follows:

	For the three months ended		For the nine months ended	
	June 30, 2016	2015	June 30, 2016	2015
Stated interest expense	\$1,309	\$1,113	\$3,726	\$3,306
Amortization of debt issuance costs	30	227	360	678
Total interest and other debt financing expenses	\$1,339	\$1,340	\$4,086	\$3,984
Cash paid for interest expense	\$1,305	\$1,093	\$3,590	\$3,289
Annualized average stated interest rate	2.4 %	2.1 %	2.3 %	2.1 %
Average outstanding balance	\$215,000	\$215,000	\$215,000	\$215,000

The classes, amounts, ratings and interest rates (expressed as a spread to three-month LIBOR) of the Class A and B 2010 Notes are as follows:

Description	Class A 2010 Notes	Class B 2010 Notes
Type	Senior Secured Floating Rate	Senior Secured Floating Rate
Amount Outstanding	\$203,000	\$12,000
Moody's Rating	Aaa	Aa
S&P Rating	AAA	AA
Interest Rate	LIBOR + 1.74%	LIBOR + 2.40%
Stated Maturity	July 20, 2023	July 20, 2023

On June 5, 2014, the Company completed a \$402,569 term debt securitization (2014 Debt Securitization). The notes (2014 Notes) offered in the 2014 Debt Securitization were issued by the 2014 Issuer, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, and are secured by a diversified portfolio of senior secured and second lien loans held by the 2014 Issuer. The 2014 Debt Securitization consists of \$191,000 of Aaa/AAA Class A-1 2014 Notes, \$20,000 of Aaa/AAA Class A-2 2014 Notes and \$35,000 of Aa2/AA Class B 2014 Notes. In partial consideration for the loans transferred to

the 2014 Issuer as part of the 2014 Debt Securitization, the Company received \$37,500 of Class C 2014 Notes and \$119,069 of LLC equity interests in the 2014 Issuer. The Company retained all of the Class C 2014 Notes and LLC equity interests totaling \$37,500 and \$119,069, respectively. The Class A-1, Class A-2 and Class B 2014 Notes are included in the June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015 consolidated statements of financial condition as debt of the Company. As of June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015, the Class C 2014 Notes and LLC equity interests were eliminated in consolidation.

Through April 28, 2018, all principal collections received on the underlying collateral may be used by the 2014 Issuer to purchase new collateral under the direction of the Investment Adviser in its capacity as collateral manager of the 2014 Issuer and in accordance with the Company's investment strategy, allowing the Company to maintain the initial leverage in the 2014 Debt Securitization. The 2014 Notes are scheduled to mature on April 25, 2026.

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(In thousands, except shares and per share data)****Note 7. Borrowings (continued)**

As of June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015, there were 79 and 71 portfolio companies with a total fair value of \$384,127 and \$382,077, respectively, securing the 2014 Notes. The pool of loans in the 2014 Debt Securitization must meet certain requirements, including asset mix and concentration, collateral coverage, term, agency rating, minimum coupon, minimum spread and sector diversity requirements.

The interest charged under the 2014 Debt Securitization is based on three-month LIBOR, which as of June 30, 2016 was 0.6%. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, the components of interest expense, cash paid for interest, annualized average interest rates and average outstanding balances for the 2014 Debt Securitization were as follows:

	For the three months ended		For the nine months ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Stated interest expense	\$1,558	\$1,308	\$4,415	\$3,879
Amortization of debt issuance costs	160	159	480	477
Total interest and other debt financing expenses	\$1,718	\$1,467	\$4,895	\$4,356
Cash paid for interest expense	\$1,550	\$1,299	\$4,225	\$4,595
Annualized average stated interest rate	2.5 %	2.1 %	2.4 %	2.1 %
Average outstanding balance	\$246,000	\$246,000	\$246,000	\$246,000

The classes, amounts, ratings and interest rates (expressed as a spread to three-month LIBOR) of the Class A-1, A-2 and B 2014 Notes are as follows:

Description	Class A-1 2014 Notes	Class A-2 2014 Notes	Class B 2014 Notes
Type	Senior Secured Floating	Senior Secured Floating	Senior Secured Floating
Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
Amount Outstanding	\$191,000	\$20,000	\$35,000
Moody's Rating	Aaa	Aaa	Aa2
S&P Rating	AAA	AAA	AA
Interest Rate	LIBOR + 1.75%	LIBOR + 1.95%	LIBOR + 2.50%
Stated Maturity	April 25, 2026	April 25, 2026	April 25, 2026

The Investment Adviser serves as collateral manager to the 2010 Issuer and the 2014 Issuer under separate collateral management agreements and receives a fee for providing these services. The total fees payable by the Company under its Investment Advisory Agreement are reduced by an amount equal to the total aggregate fees that are paid to the Investment Adviser by the 2010 Issuer and the 2014 Issuer for rendering such collateral management services.

As part of each of the 2010 Debt Securitization and the 2014 Debt Securitization, the Company entered into master loan sale agreements under which the Company agreed to directly or indirectly sell or contribute certain senior secured and second lien loans (or participation interests therein) to the 2010 Issuer and the 2014 Issuer, as applicable, and to purchase or otherwise acquire the Subordinated 2010 Notes and the LLC equity interests in the 2014 Issuer, as applicable. The 2010 Notes (other than the 2010 Subordinated Notes) and the 2014 Notes are the secured obligations of the 2010 Issuer and 2014 Issuer, respectively, and indentures governing each of the 2010 Notes and the 2014 Notes include customary covenants and events of default. The pool of loans in the 2010 Debt Securitization and the 2014 Debt Securitization must meet certain requirements, including asset mix and concentration, collateral coverage, term, agency rating, minimum coupon, minimum spread and sector diversity requirements.

SBA Debentures: On August 24, 2010, GC SBIC IV, L.P. (SBIC IV), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, received approval for a license from the SBA to operate as an SBIC. On December 5, 2012, GC SBIC V, L.P. (SBIC V), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, received a license from the SBA

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TABLE OF CONTENTS**Golub Capital BDC, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements
(In thousands, except shares and per share data)****Note 7. Borrowings (continued)**

to operate as an SBIC. SBICs are subject to a variety of regulations and oversight by the SBA concerning the size and nature of the companies in which they may invest as well as the structures of those investments.

The licenses allow the SBICs to obtain leverage by issuing SBA-guaranteed debentures, subject to issuance of a capital commitment by the SBA and customary procedures. These debentures are non-recourse to GBDC, have interest payable semiannually and a ten-year maturity. The interest rate is fixed at the time of issuance at a market-driven spread over U.S. Treasury Notes with ten-year maturities.

Under present SBIC regulations, the maximum amount of SBA-guaranteed debentures that may be issued by multiple licensees under common management is \$350,000 and the maximum amount that a single SBIC licensee may issue is \$150,000. On February 11, 2016, the SBA approved SBIC V's application for an additional \$75,000 of debenture commitments bringing SBIC V's total debenture commitments up to \$150,000. As of June 30, 2016, SBIC IV and SBIC V, our consolidated SBIC subsidiaries, had \$150,000 and \$105,000, respectively, of outstanding SBA-guaranteed debentures, respectively that mature between March 2021 and September 2026, leaving incremental borrowing capacity of \$45,000 for SBIC V under present SBIC regulations. As of September 30, 2015, SBIC IV and SBIC V had \$150,000 and \$75,000 of outstanding SBA-guaranteed debentures, respectively that mature between March 2021 and September 2025.

The interest rate on \$225,000 of outstanding debentures as of June 30, 2016 is fixed at an average annualized interest rate of 3.7%. The annualized interim financing rate on the remaining \$30,000 of outstanding debentures was 1.9% as of June 30, 2016. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, the components of interest expense, cash paid for interest, average interest rates and average outstanding balances for the SBA debentures were as follows:

	For the three months ended June 30,		For the nine months ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Stated interest expense	\$2,140	\$1,929	\$6,284	\$5,756
Amortization of debt issuance costs	455	486	1,386	1,449
Total interest and other debt financing expenses	\$2,595	\$2,415	\$7,670	\$7,205
Cash paid for interest expense	\$	\$	\$4,083	\$3,791
Annualized average stated interest rate	3.6 %	3.6 %	3.6 %	3.7 %
Average outstanding balance	\$241,967	\$212,838	\$230,883	\$210,113

Revolving Credit Facility: On July 21, 2011, Funding, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, entered into a senior secured revolving credit facility (as amended, the Credit Facility) with Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, as administrative agent, and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as lender, which as of June 30, 2016 allowed Funding to borrow up

to \$200,000 at any one time outstanding, subject to leverage and borrowing base restrictions.

Through the reinvestment period, which ends July 29, 2017, the Credit Facility bears interest at one-month LIBOR plus 2.25% per annum. After the reinvestment period, through the stated maturity date of July 30, 2020, the rate will reset to one-month LIBOR plus 2.75% per annum for the remaining term of the Credit Facility. In addition to the stated interest expense on the Credit Facility, the Company is required to pay a non-usage fee rate between 0.50% and 2.00% per annum depending on the size of the unused portion of the Credit Facility.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS**Golub Capital BDC, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements
(In thousands, except shares and per share data)****Note 7. Borrowings (continued)**

On March 1, 2016 the Credit Facility was amended to, among other things, make certain amendments to the computation of the borrowing base restrictions in the Credit Facility. Our maximum borrowing capacity under the Credit Facility, the expiration of the reinvestment period and the stated maturity date of the Credit Facility did not change in connection with this amendment.

The Credit Facility is collateralized by all of the assets held by Funding, and GBDC has pledged its interests in Funding as collateral to Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as the collateral agent, under an ancillary agreement to secure the obligations of GBDC as the transferor and servicer under the Credit Facility. Both GBDC and Funding have made customary representations and warranties and are required to comply with various covenants, reporting requirements and other customary requirements for similar credit facilities. Borrowing under the Credit Facility is subject to the leverage restrictions contained in the 1940 Act.

The Company plans to transfer certain loans and debt securities it has originated or acquired from time to time to Funding through a purchase and sale agreement and may cause Funding to originate or acquire loans in the future, consistent with the Company's investment objectives.

As of June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015, the Company had outstanding debt under the Credit Facility of \$146,050 and \$127,250, respectively. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2016, the Company had borrowings on the Credit Facility of \$93,300 and \$248,550 and repayments on the Credit Facility of \$94,800 and \$229,750, respectively. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2015, the Company had borrowings on the Credit Facility of \$225,250 and \$335,350 and repayments on the Credit Facility of \$168,600 and \$221,400, respectively.

For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, the components of interest expense, cash paid for interest and facility fees, annualized average interest rates and average outstanding balances for the Credit Facility were as follows:

	For the three months ended June 30,		For the nine months ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Stated interest expense	\$953	\$556	\$2,629	\$1,064
Facility fees	78	108	288	557
Amortization of debt issuance costs	332	185	967	516
Total interest and other debt financing expenses	\$1,363	\$849	\$3,884	\$2,137
Cash paid for interest expense and facility fees	\$1,019	\$631	\$2,866	\$1,481

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Annualized average stated interest rate	2.7	%	2.5	%	2.7	%	2.5	%
Average outstanding balance	\$139,817		\$89,232		\$131,251		\$57,447	

Revolver: On November 22, 2013, Revolver Funding, a wholly-owned subsidiary of GBDC, entered into a \$15,000 revolving line of credit (as amended, the Revolver), which could have been increased up to \$30,000, with The PrivateBank and Trust Company (PrivateBank). On October 21, 2015, the Company and Revolver Funding terminated the Revolver with PrivateBank. There were no borrowings outstanding on the Revolver at the time of termination and Revolver Funding was released of all obligations under the Revolver and all liens on the assets held by Revolver Funding collateralizing the Revolver were released.

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(In thousands, except shares and per share data)****Note 7. Borrowings (continued)**

For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, the components of interest expense, cash paid for interest and facility fees, annualized average interest rates and average outstanding balances for the Revolver were as follows:

	For the three months ended June 30,		For the nine months ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Stated interest expense	\$	\$	\$	\$
Facility fees		9	2	28
Amortization of debt issuance costs		61	34	132
Total interest and other debt financing expenses	\$	\$ 70	\$ 36	\$ 160
Cash paid for interest expense and facility fees	\$	\$ 9	\$ 2	\$ 28
Annualized average stated interest rate	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Average outstanding balance	\$	\$	\$	\$

On June 22, 2016, the Company entered into the Adviser Revolver with the Investment Adviser, with a maximum credit limit of \$20,000 and expiration date of June 22, 2019. The Adviser Revolver bears an interest rate equal to the short-term Applicable Federal Rate (AFR), which was 0.6% as of June 30, 2016. As of June 30, 2016, the Company had no outstanding debt under the Adviser Revolver, and the Adviser Revolver was not outstanding as of September 30, 2015. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2016, the annualized average stated interest rate was 0.7% on average outstanding borrowings of \$104, interest expense was an amount less than \$1 and cash paid for interest was an amount less than \$1. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2016, the Company had borrowings on the Adviser Revolver of \$9,500 and repayments on the Adviser Revolver of \$9,500. The Adviser Revolver was not outstanding for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2015.

The average total debt outstanding (including the debt under the 2010 Debt Securitization, the 2014 Debt Securitization, SBA debentures, Credit Facility, Revolver and Adviser Revolver) for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2016 was \$842,888 and \$823,169, respectively. The average total debt outstanding (including the debt under the 2010 Debt Securitization, the 2014 Debt Securitization, SBA debentures, Credit Facility and Revolver) for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2015 was \$763,070 and \$728,560, respectively.

For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2016, the effective annualized average interest rate, which includes amortization of debt financing costs and non-usage facility fees, on the Company's total debt outstanding (excluding secured borrowings) was 3.3% and 3.3%, respectively. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2015, the effective annualized average interest rate, which includes amortization of debt financing costs and non-usage facility fees, on the Company's total debt outstanding (excluding secured borrowings) was 3.2% and 3.3%, respectively.

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A summary of the Company's maturity requirements for borrowings as of June 30, 2016 is as follows:

	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Less Than 1 Year	1 3 Years	3 5 Years	More Than 5 Years
2010 Debt Securitization	\$ 215,000	\$	\$	\$	\$ 215,000
2014 Debt Securitization	246,000				246,000
SBA debentures	255,000			20,000	235,000
Credit Facility	146,050			146,050	
Adviser Revolver					
Total borrowings	\$ 862,050	\$	\$	\$ 166,050	\$ 696,000

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Golub Capital BDC, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements (In thousands, except shares and per share data)

Note 7. Borrowings (continued)

Secured Borrowings: Certain partial loan sales do not qualify for sale accounting under ASC Topic 860 because these sales do not meet the definition of a participating interest, as defined in the guidance, in order for sale treatment to be allowed. Participations or other partial loan sales which do not meet the definition of a participating interest remain as an investment on the consolidated statements of financial condition and the portion sold is recorded as a secured borrowing in the liabilities section of the consolidated statements of financial condition. For these partial loan sales, the interest earned on the entire loan balance is recorded within interest income and the interest earned by the buyer in the partial loan sale is recorded within interest and other debt financing expenses in the consolidated statements of operations.

As of June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015, the Company recognized secured borrowings at fair value of \$326 and \$355, respectively, and the fair values of the loans that are associated with these secured borrowings was \$1,198 and \$1,256, respectively. These secured borrowings were the result of the Company's completion of partial sales of one stop loans associated with one portfolio company that did not meet the definition of a participating interest. As a result, sale treatment was not allowed and these partial loan sales were treated as secured borrowings.

During the three and nine months ended June 30, 2016, there were no partial loan sales, no fundings on revolving and delayed draw secured borrowings and repayments on secured borrowings totaled \$8 and \$29. During the three and nine months ended June 30, 2015, there were no partial loan sales, no fundings on revolving and delayed draw secured borrowings and repayments on secured borrowings totaled \$9 and \$26, respectively.

For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2016, the effective annualized average interest rate on secured borrowings, which includes amortization of original issuance costs, was 4.6% and 4.6%, interest expense was \$3 and \$11 and amortization of original issue discount was \$1 and \$1, respectively. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2015, the effective annualized average interest rate on secured borrowings, which includes amortization of original issuance costs, was 4.5% and 4.5%, interest expense was \$1 and \$9 and amortization of original issue discount was an amount less than \$1 and \$1, respectively.

Note 8. Commitments and Contingencies

Commitments: The Company had outstanding commitments to fund investments totaling \$94,996 and \$121,545 under various undrawn revolvers and other credit facilities as of June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015, respectively. As described in Note 4, the Company had commitments of up to \$61,547 and \$75,215 to SLF as of June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015, respectively, that may be contributed primarily for the purpose of funding new investments approved by the SLF investment committee.

Indemnifications: In the normal course of business, the Company enters into contracts and agreements that contain a

variety of representations and warranties that provide general indemnifications. The Company's maximum exposure under these arrangements is unknown, as these involve future claims that may be made against the Company but that have not occurred. The Company expects the risk of any future obligations under these indemnifications to be remote.

Off-balance sheet risk: Off-balance sheet risk refers to an unrecorded potential liability that may result in a future obligation or loss, even though it does not appear on the consolidated statements of financial condition. The Company has entered and, in the future, may again enter into derivative instruments that contain elements of off-balance sheet market and credit risk. There were no commitments outstanding for derivative contracts as of June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015. Derivative instruments can be affected by market conditions, such as interest rate volatility, which could impact the fair value of the derivative instruments. If market conditions move against the Company, it may not achieve the anticipated benefits of the derivative instruments and may realize a loss. The Company minimizes market risk through monitoring its investments and borrowings.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS**Golub Capital BDC, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements
(In thousands, except shares and per share data)****Note 8. Commitments and Contingencies (continued)**

Concentration of credit and counterparty risk: Credit risk arises primarily from the potential inability of counterparties to perform in accordance with the terms of the contract. The Company has engaged and, in the future, may engage again in derivative transactions with counterparties. In the event that the counterparties do not fulfill their obligations, the Company may be exposed to risk. The risk of default depends on the creditworthiness of the counterparties or issuers of the instruments. The Company's maximum loss that it could incur related to counterparty risk on derivative instruments is the value of the collateral for that respective derivative instrument. It is the Company's policy to review, as necessary, the credit standing of each counterparty.

Legal proceedings: In the normal course of business, the Company may be subject to legal and regulatory proceedings that are generally incidental to its ongoing operations. While there can be no assurance of the ultimate disposition of any such proceedings, the Company does not believe any disposition will have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Note 9. Financial Highlights

The financial highlights for the Company are as follows:

	Nine months ended June 30,			
	2016	2015		
Per share data ⁽¹⁾ :				
Net asset value at beginning of period	\$15.80		\$15.55	
Net increase in net assets as a result of issuance of shares ⁽²⁾	0.01			
Net increase in net assets as a result of public offering			0.09	
Net investment income	0.93		0.90	
Net realized gain (loss) on investments	(0.01))	0.10	
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments	0.11		0.06	
Dividends and distributions declared				
From net investment income	(0.96))	(0.96))
Net asset value at end of period	\$15.88		\$15.74	
Per share market value at end of period	\$18.07		\$16.56	
Total return based on market value ⁽³⁾	19.79	%	9.84	%
Shares outstanding at end of period	51,623,325		51,259,434	
Listed below are supplemental data and ratios to the financial highlights:				
Ratio of expenses (without incentive fees) to average net assets*	6.72	%	6.57	%

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Ratio of incentive fees to average net assets	0.52	%	0.76	%
Ratio of total expenses to average net assets ⁽⁴⁾	7.24	%	7.33	%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets*	7.82	%	7.69	%
Total return based on average net asset value ^{(5)*}	8.70	%	9.07	%
Net assets at end of period	\$819,981		\$807,044	
Average debt outstanding	\$823,169		\$728,560	
Average debt outstanding per share	\$15.95		\$14.21	
Asset coverage ratio ⁽⁶⁾	234.46	%	233.45	%
Portfolio turnover*	32.73	%	42.97	%

*

Annualized for a period less than one year.

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(In thousands, except shares and per share data)****Note 9. Financial Highlights (continued)**

- (1) Based on actual number of shares outstanding at the end of the corresponding period or the weighted average shares outstanding for the period, unless otherwise noted, as appropriate.
- (2) Net increase in net assets as a result of issuance of shares for the nine months ended June 30, 2016 is related to shares issued through the DRIP.
- (3) Total return based on market value assumes dividends are reinvested.
- (4) Expenses, other than incentive fees, are annualized for a period less than one year.
- (5) Total return based on average net asset value is calculated as (a) the net increase in net assets resulting from operations divided by (b) the daily average of total net assets.
- In accordance with the 1940 Act, with certain limited exceptions (including the Company's exemptive relief related to SBA debentures), the Company is only allowed to borrow amounts such that its asset coverage, as defined in the 1940 Act, is at least 200% after such borrowing.

Note 10. Earnings Per Share

The following information sets forth the computation of the net increase in net assets per share resulting from operations for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015:

	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	June 30, 2016	2015	June 30, 2016	2015
Earnings available to stockholders	\$ 18,289	\$ 18,288	\$ 53,105	\$ 51,321
Basic and diluted weighted average shares outstanding	51,513,685	50,491,035	51,399,363	48,262,048
Basic and diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.36	\$ 1.03	\$ 1.06

Note 11. Dividends and Distributions

The Company's dividends and distributions are recorded on the ex-dividend date. The following table summarizes the Company's dividend declarations and distributions during three and nine months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015:

Date Declared	Record Date	Payment Date	Amount Per Share	Cash Distribution	DRIP Shares Issued	DRIP Shares Value
Nine months ended June 30, 2016						
05/03/2016	06/06/2016	06/29/2016	\$ 0.32	\$ 14,558	112,104	\$ 1,926
02/02/2016	03/07/2016	03/30/2016	\$ 0.32	\$ 14,287	131,434	\$ 2,155
11/17/2015	12/11/2015	12/29/2015	\$ 0.32	\$ 15,149	79,594	\$ 1,267

Nine months ended June 30, 2015

05/11/2015	06/18/2015	06/29/2015	\$ 0.32	\$ 15,887	31,930	\$ 505
02/03/2015	03/20/2015	03/27/2015	\$ 0.32	\$ 14,187	53,694	\$ 908
11/17/2014	12/18/2014	12/29/2014	\$ 0.32	\$ 14,193	52,020	\$ 885

Note 12. Subsequent Events

On July 18, 2016, the Company entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement between the Company and an institutional investor for the sale of 1,433,486 shares of the Company's common stock at a price per share of \$17.44. Proceeds in cash of \$25,000 were received and the transactions closed on July 21, 2016.

On August 3, 2016, the Company's Board declared a quarterly dividend of \$0.32 per share payable on September 29, 2016 to holders of record as of September 5, 2016.

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PROSPECTUS

\$1,000,000,000

GOLUB CAPITAL BDC, INC.

Common Stock

Preferred Stock

Warrants

Subscription Rights

Debt Securities

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 Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. Our investment objective is to generate current income and capital appreciation by investing primarily in senior secured and one stop loans of U.S. middle-market companies. We may also selectively invest in second lien and subordinated loans of, and warrants and minority equity securities in U.S. middle-market companies.

GC Advisors LLC serves as our investment adviser. Golub Capital LLC serves as our administrator. GC Advisors LLC and Golub Capital LLC are affiliated with Golub Capital (as defined herein), a leading lender to middle-market companies that has over \$15.0 billion of capital under management as of December 31, 2015.

We may offer, from time to time, in one or more offerings or series, together or separately, up to \$1,000,000,000 of our common stock, preferred stock, warrants representing rights to purchase shares of our common stock, preferred stock or debt securities, subscription rights or debt securities, which we refer to, collectively, as the securities. We may sell our common stock through underwriters or dealers, at-the-market to or through a market maker into an existing trading market or otherwise directly to one or more purchasers or through agents or through a combination of methods of sale. The identities of such underwriters, dealers, market makers or agents, as the case may be, will be described in one or more supplements to this prospectus. The securities may be offered at prices and on terms to be described in one or more supplements to this prospectus. In the event we offer common stock, the offering price per share of our common stock exclusive of any underwriting commissions or discounts will not be less than the net asset value per share of our common stock at the time we make the offering except (1) in connection with a rights offering to our existing stockholders, (2) with the consent of the majority of our common stockholders and approval of our board of directors or (3) under such circumstances as the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC, may permit. See Risk Factors for more information.

Our common stock is traded on The NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol GBDC . The last reported

closing price for our common stock on March 14, 2016 was \$17.05 per share. The net asset value of our common stock on December 31, 2015 (the last date prior to the date of this prospectus on which we determined net asset value) was \$15.89 per share.

Shares of closed-end investment companies, including business development companies, frequently trade at a discount to their net asset value. If our shares trade at a discount to our net asset value, it will likely increase the risk of loss for purchasers in this offering. Investing in our securities involves a high degree of risk. Before buying any securities, you should read the discussion of the material risks of investing in our securities, including the risk of leverage, in Risk Factors beginning on page 15 of this prospectus.

This prospectus contains important information you should know before investing in our securities. Please read it before you invest and keep it for future reference. We file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information about us with the SEC. We maintain a website at <http://www.golubcapitalbdc.com> and make all of our annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other publicly filed information available on or through our website. You may also obtain such information, free of charge, and make shareholder inquiries by contacting us at 150 South Wacker Drive, Suite 800, Chicago, Illinois 60606, Attention: Investor Relations, or by calling us collect at (312) 205-5050. The SEC also maintains a website at <http://www.sec.gov> that contains such information.

We generally invest in securities that have been rated below investment grade by independent rating agencies or that would be rated below investment grade if they were rated. These securities, which may be referred to as junk, have predominantly speculative characteristics with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal. In addition, many of our debt investments have floating interest rates that reset on a periodic basis and typically do not fully pay down principal prior to maturity, which may increase our risk of losing part or all of our investment.

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

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

The date of this prospectus is April 13, 2016.

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You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus. We have not, and the underwriters have not, authorized any other person to provide you with different information. If anyone provides you with different or inconsistent information, you should not rely on it. We are not, and the underwriters are not, making an offer to sell these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted. You should assume that the information appearing in this prospectus is accurate only as of the date on the front cover of this prospectus. Our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and prospects may have changed since that date. We will update these documents to reflect material changes only as required by law.

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ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS

This prospectus is part of a registration statement that we have filed with the SEC using the shelf registration process.

Under the shelf registration process, we may offer from time to time up to \$1,000,000,000 of our common stock, preferred stock, warrants representing rights to purchase shares of our common stock, preferred stock or debt securities, subscription rights or debt securities on the terms to be determined at the time of the offering. We may sell our securities through underwriters or dealers, at-the-market to or through a market maker, into an existing trading market or otherwise directly to one or more purchasers or through agents or through a combination of methods of sale. The identities of such underwriters, dealers, market makers or agents, as the case may be, will be described in one or more supplements to this prospectus. The securities may be offered at prices and on terms described in one or more supplements to this prospectus. This prospectus provides you with a general description of the securities that we may offer. Each time we use this prospectus to offer securities, we will provide a prospectus supplement that will contain specific information about the terms of that offering. The prospectus supplement may also add, update or change information contained in this prospectus, and the prospectus and prospectus supplement will together serve as the prospectus. Please carefully read this prospectus and any prospectus supplement, together with any exhibits, before you make an investment decision. Any exhibits will nonetheless be summarized in the prospectus or applicable prospectus supplement.

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PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This summary highlights some of the information in this prospectus. It is not complete and may not contain all of the information that you may want to consider. You should read the more detailed information set forth under Risk Factors and the other information included in this prospectus carefully.

Except as otherwise indicated, the terms:

we, us, our and Golub Capital BDC refer to Golub Capital BDC, Inc., a Delaware corporation, and its consolidated subsidiaries;

Holdings refers to Golub Capital BDC 2010-1 Holdings LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, or LLC, our direct subsidiary;

2010 Issuer refers to Golub Capital BDC 2010-1 LLC, a Delaware LLC, our indirect subsidiary;

2014 Issuer refers to Golub Capital BDC CLO 2014 LLC, a Delaware LLC, our direct subsidiary;

2010 Debt Securitization refers to the \$350.0 million term debt securitization that we completed on July 16, 2010, as most recently amended on June 25, 2015 in which the 2010 Issuer issued an aggregate of \$350.0 million of notes, or the 2010 Notes, including \$203.0 million of Class A 2010 Notes, which bear interest at a rate of three-month London Interbank Offered Rate, or LIBOR, plus 1.74%, \$12.0 million of Class B 2010 Notes, which bear interest at a rate of three-month LIBOR plus 2.40%, and \$135.0 million face amount of Subordinated 2010 Notes that do not bear interest;

2014 Debt Securitization refers to the \$402.6 million term debt securitization that we completed on June 5, 2014, in which the 2014 Issuer issued an aggregate of \$402.6 million of notes, or the 2014 Notes, including \$191.0 million of Class A-1 2014 Notes, which bear interest at a rate of three-month LIBOR plus 1.75%, \$20.0 million of Class A-2 2014 Notes, which bear interest at a rate of three-month LIBOR plus 1.45% through December 4, 2015 and three-month LIBOR plus 1.95% thereafter, \$35.0 million of Class B 2014 Notes, which bear interest at a rate of three-month LIBOR plus 2.50%, \$37.5 million of Class C 2014 Notes, which bear interest at a rate of three-month LIBOR plus 3.50%, and \$119.1 million of LLC equity interests that do not bear interest;

Funding refers to Golub Capital BDC Funding, LLC, a Delaware LLC, our direct subsidiary;

Credit Facility refers to the amended and restated senior secured revolving credit facility that Funding originally entered into on July 21, 2011, as most recently amended on March 1, 2016, with Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, as administrative agent, and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as lender and collateral agent, that currently allows for borrowing up to \$200 million and that bears interest at a rate of one-month LIBOR plus 2.25% per annum through the reinvestment period, which ends July 29, 2017, and bears interest at a rate of one-month LIBOR plus 2.75% for the period following the reinvestment period through the stated maturity date of July 30, 2020;

Revolver Funding refers to Golub Capital BDC Revolver Funding LLC, a Delaware LLC, our direct subsidiary;

Revolver refers to the \$15.0 million revolving line of credit that Revolver Funding entered into on November 22, 2013 with The PrivateBank and Trust Company, or PrivateBank, as lender and administrative agent, as most recently amended on November 24, 2014 that bears interest, at the election of Revolver Funding, at a rate of either one-, two- or three-month LIBOR plus 3.50% per annum or PrivateBank's prime rate plus 1.50% per annum through November 22, 2015 and either one-, two- or three-month LIBOR plus 2.50% per annum or PrivateBank's prime rate plus 0.50% per annum for the period subsequent to November 22, 2015 with a stated maturity date of November 22, 2020 that was terminated on October 21, 2015;

SBIC Funds refers collectively to our consolidated subsidiaries, GC SBIC IV, L.P. and GC SBIC V, L.P.;

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SLF refers to Senior Loan Fund LLC, an unconsolidated Delaware LLC, in which we co-invest with RGA Reinsurance Company, or RGA, primarily in senior secured loans. SLF is capitalized as transactions are completed and all portfolio and investment decisions in respect of SLF must be approved by representatives of each of the members (with unanimous approval required from either (i) one representative of each of us and RGA or (ii) both representatives of each of us and RGA currently). As of December 31, 2015, we owned 87.5% of both the outstanding subordinated notes and LLC equity interests of SLF. As of December 31, 2015, SLF had subordinated note commitments from its members totaling \$160.0 million and LLC equity interest subscriptions from its members totaling \$40.0 million. We have committed to fund \$140.0 million of subordinated notes and \$35.0 million of LLC equity interest subscriptions to SLF;

GC Advisors refers to GC Advisors LLC, a Delaware LLC, our investment adviser;

Administrator refers to Golub Capital LLC, a Delaware LLC, an affiliate of GC Advisors and our administrator and for periods prior to February 5, 2013, GC Service Company, LLC; and

Golub Capital refers, collectively, to the activities and operations of Golub Capital Incorporated, Golub Capital LLC (formerly Golub Capital Management LLC), which entity employs all of Golub Capital's investment professionals, GC Advisors and associated investment funds and their respective affiliates.

Golub Capital BDC

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 Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, or the 1940

Act. In addition, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, we have elected to be treated as a regulated investment company, or RIC, under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the Code. We were formed in November 2009 to continue and expand the business of our predecessor, Golub Capital Master Funding LLC, which commenced operations in July 2007, to make investments primarily in senior secured, one stop (a loan that combines characteristics of traditional first lien senior secured loans and second lien or subordinated loans), second lien and subordinated (a loan that ranks senior only to a borrower's equity securities and ranks junior to all of such borrower's other indebtedness in priority of payment) loans of, and warrants and minority equity securities in, U.S. middle-market companies that are, in most cases, sponsored by private equity firms. We structure one stop loans as senior secured loans, and we obtain security interests in the assets of the portfolio company that serve as collateral in support of the repayment of these loans. This collateral may take the form of first-priority liens on the assets of the portfolio company. In many cases, we together with our affiliates are the sole lenders of one stop loans, which can afford us additional influence over the borrower in terms of monitoring and, if necessary, remediation in the event of underperformance. In this prospectus, the term middle-market generally refers to companies having earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, or EBITDA, of between \$10.0 million and \$50.0 million annually.

Our investment objective is to generate current income and capital appreciation by investing primarily in senior secured and one stop loans of U.S. middle-market companies. We may also selectively invest in second lien and subordinated loans of, and warrants and minority equity securities in U.S. middle-market companies. We intend to achieve our investment objective by (1) accessing the established loan origination channels developed by Golub Capital, a leading lender to middle-market companies with over \$15.0 billion in capital under management as of December 31, 2015, (2) selecting investments within our core middle-market company focus, (3) partnering with experienced private equity firms, or sponsors, in many cases with whom Golub Capital has invested alongside in the past, (4) implementing the disciplined underwriting standards of Golub Capital and (5) drawing upon the aggregate experience and resources of Golub Capital.

We seek to create a portfolio that includes primarily senior secured and one stop loans by primarily investing approximately \$5.0 million to \$30.0 million of capital, on average, in the securities of U.S. middle-market companies. We may also selectively invest more than \$30.0 million in some of our portfolio companies and generally expect that

the size of our individual investments will vary proportionately with the size of our capital base.

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We generally invest in securities that have been rated below investment grade by independent rating agencies or that would be rated below investment grade if they were rated. These securities, which may be referred to as junk, have predominantly speculative characteristics with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal. In addition, many of our debt investments have floating interest rates that reset on a periodic basis and typically do not fully pay down principal prior to maturity, which may increase our risk of losing part or all of our investment.

As of December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2015 and 2014, our portfolio at fair value was comprised of the following:

Investment Type	As of December 31, 2015		As of September 30, 2015		As of September 30, 2014	
	Investments at Fair Value (In thousands)	Percentage of Total Investments	Investments at Fair Value (In thousands)	Percentage of Total Investments	Investments at Fair Value (In thousands)	Percentage of Total Investments
Senior secured	\$ 178,284	11.7 %	\$ 197,329	12.9 %	\$ 262,859	19.5 %
One stop	1,135,424	74.3	1,134,222	74.1	940,729	69.8
Second lien	39,588	2.6	39,774	2.6	59,964	4.4
Subordinated debt	1,721	0.1	1,715	0.1	3,710	0.3
Subordinated notes in SLF ⁽¹⁾	82,730	5.4	76,563	5.0	25,589	1.9
LLC equity interests in SLF ⁽¹⁾	29,199	1.9	22,373	1.5	9,242	0.7
Equity	61,516	4.0	57,808	3.8	45,519	3.4
Total	\$ 1,528,462	100.0 %	\$ 1,529,784	100.0 %	\$ 1,347,612	100.0 %

(1) SLF's proceeds from the subordinated notes and LLC equity interests invested in SLF were utilized by SLF to invest in senior secured loans.

One stop loans include loans to technology companies undergoing strong growth due to new services, increased adoption and/or entry into new markets. We refer to loans to these companies as late stage lending loans. Other targeted characteristics of late stage lending businesses include strong customer revenue retention rates, a diversified customer base and backing from growth equity or venture capital firms. In some cases, the borrower's high revenue growth is supported by a high level of discretionary spending. As part of the underwriting of such loans and consistent with industry practice, we may adjust our characterization of the earnings of such borrowers for a reduction or elimination of such discretionary expenses, if appropriate. As of December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2015, one stop loans included \$87.6 million and \$88.2 million, respectively, of late stage lending loans at fair value. During the three months ended December 31, 2014, we recharacterized \$47.1 million of late stage lending loans at fair value from senior secured loans to one stop loans. As of September 30, 2014, one stop loans included \$83.3 million of late stage lending loans at fair value and senior secured loans included \$47.1 million of late stage lending loans at fair value.

As of December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2015 and 2014, we had debt and equity investments in 169, 164 and 145 portfolio companies, respectively, and investments in subordinated notes and LLC equity interests in SLF.

The weighted average annualized income yield and weighted average annualized investment income yield of our income producing debt investments, which represented nearly 100% of our debt investments, for the three months ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 and the years ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 was as follows:

	For the three months ended December 31,		For the years ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Weighted average annualized income yield ⁽¹⁾	7.6 %	7.8 %	7.8 %	8.3 %
Weighted average annualized investment income yield ⁽²⁾	8.2 %	8.3 %	8.4 %	9.0 %

(1) Represents income from interest, including our subordinated note investment in SLF, and fees excluding amortization of capitalized fees and discounts divided by the average fair value of earning debt investments.

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(2) Represents income from interest, including our subordinated note investment in SLF, fees and amortization of capitalized fees and discounts divided by the average fair value of earning debt investments.

As of December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2015, we and RGA owned 87.5% and 12.5%, respectively, of both the outstanding subordinated notes and LLC equity interests of SLF. Additionally, on January 17, 2014, Senior Loan Fund II, a wholly-owned subsidiary of SLF, or SLF II, entered into a senior secured revolving credit facility, or the SLF Credit Facility, with Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, as administrative agent, and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as lender, which, as amended, allows SLF II to borrow up to \$300.0 million, subject to leverage and borrowing base restrictions. The reinvestment period of the SLF Credit Facility ends May 12, 2017, and the stated maturity date is May 13, 2020. As of December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2015, SLF had subordinated note commitments from its members totaling \$160.0 million of which approximately \$94.5 million, \$87.5 million and \$29.2 million in aggregate principal amount was funded at December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively. As of December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2015, SLF had LLC equity interest subscriptions from its members totaling \$40 million, of which approximately \$37.2 million, \$26.5 million and \$9.3 million in aggregate was called and contributed as of December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Our Adviser

Our investment activities are managed by our investment adviser, GC Advisors. GC Advisors is responsible for sourcing potential investments, conducting research and due diligence on prospective investments and equity sponsors, analyzing investment opportunities, structuring our investments and monitoring our investments and portfolio companies on an ongoing basis. GC Advisors was organized in September 2008 and is a registered investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended, or the Advisers Act. Under our amended and restated investment advisory agreement, or the Investment Advisory Agreement, with GC Advisors, we pay GC Advisors a base management fee and an incentive fee for its services. See Management Agreements Investment Advisory Agreement Management Fee for a discussion of the base management fee and incentive fee, including the cumulative income incentive fee and the income and capital gains incentive fee, payable by us to GC Advisors. Unlike most closed-end funds whose fees are based on assets net of leverage, our base management fee is based on our average-adjusted gross assets (including leverage but adjusted to exclude cash and cash equivalents so that investors do not pay the base management fee on such assets) and, therefore, GC Advisors benefits when we incur debt or use leverage. For purposes of the Investment Advisory Agreement, cash equivalents means U.S. government securities and commercial paper instruments maturing within 270 days of purchase. Additionally, under the incentive fee structure, GC Advisors benefits when capital gains are recognized and, because it determines when a holding is sold, GC Advisors controls the timing of the recognition of capital gains. Our board of directors is charged with protecting our interests by monitoring how GC Advisors addresses these and other conflicts of interest associated with its management services and compensation. While not expected to review or approve each borrowing, our independent directors periodically review GC Advisors' services and fees as well as its portfolio management decisions and portfolio performance. In connection with these reviews, our independent directors consider whether our fees and expenses (including those related to leverage) remain appropriate. See Management Agreements Investment Advisory Agreement Board Approval of the Investment Advisory Agreement.

GC Advisors is an affiliate of Golub Capital and pursuant to a staffing agreement, or the Staffing Agreement, Golub Capital LLC makes experienced investment professionals available to GC Advisors and provides access to the senior investment personnel of Golub Capital LLC and its affiliates. The Staffing Agreement provides GC Advisors with access to investment opportunities, which we refer to in the aggregate as deal flow, generated by Golub Capital LLC and its affiliates in the ordinary course of their businesses and commits the members of GC Advisors' investment committee to serve in that capacity. As our investment adviser, GC Advisors is obligated to allocate investment opportunities among us and its other clients fairly and equitably over time in accordance with its allocation policy. See

Conflicts of Interest below and Related Party Transactions and Certain Relationships. However, there can be no assurance that such opportunities will be allocated to us fairly or equitably in the short-term or over time. GC Advisors seeks to capitalize on the significant deal origination, credit underwriting, due diligence, investment structuring, execution, portfolio management and monitoring experience of Golub Capital LLC's investment professionals.

An affiliate of GC Advisors, the Administrator, provides the administrative services necessary for us to operate. See Management Agreements Administration Agreement for a discussion of the fees and expenses (subject to the review and approval of our independent directors) we are required to reimburse to the Administrator.

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About Golub Capital

Golub Capital, founded in 1994, is a leading lender to middle-market companies, with a long track record of investing in senior secured, one stop, second lien and subordinated loans. As of December 31, 2015, Golub Capital managed over \$11.5 billion of invested or available capital for senior secured, one stop, second lien and subordinated loan investments in middle-market companies. Since its inception, Golub Capital has closed deals with over 225 middle-market sponsors and repeat transactions with over 130 sponsors.

Golub Capital's middle-market lending group is managed by a four-member senior management team consisting of Lawrence E. Golub, David B. Golub, Andrew H. Steuerman and Gregory W. Cashman. As of December 31, 2015, Golub Capital's more than 85 investment professionals had an average of over 12 years of investment experience and were supported by more than 165 administrative and back office personnel that focus on operations, finance, legal and compliance, accounting and reporting, marketing, information technology and office management.

Market Trends

We have identified the following trends that may affect our business:

Target Market. We believe that small and middle-market companies in the United States with annual revenues between \$10.0 million and \$2.5 billion represent a significant growth segment of the U.S. economy and often require substantial capital investments to grow. Middle-market companies have generated a significant number of investment opportunities for investment funds managed or advised by Golub Capital, and we believe that this market segment will continue to produce significant investment opportunities for us.

Specialized Lending Requirements. We believe that several factors render many U.S. financial institutions ill-suited to lend to U.S. middle-market companies. For example, based on the experience of our management team, lending to U.S. middle-market companies (1) is generally more labor intensive than lending to larger companies due to the smaller size of each investment and the fragmented nature of information for such companies, (2) requires due diligence and underwriting practices consistent with the demands and economic limitations of the middle market and (3) may also require more extensive ongoing monitoring by the lender.

Demand for Debt Capital. We believe there is a large pool of uninvested private equity capital for middle-market companies. We expect private equity firms will seek to leverage their investments by combining equity capital with senior secured loans and subordinated debt from other sources, such as us.

Competition from Bank Lenders. We believe that many commercial and investment banks have, in recent years, de-emphasized their service and product offerings to middle-market businesses in favor of lending to large corporate clients and managing capital markets transactions. In addition, these lenders may be constrained in their ability to underwrite and hold bank loans for middle-market issuers as they seek to meet existing and future regulatory capital requirements. We believe these factors may result in opportunities for alternative funding sources to middle-market companies and therefore more market opportunities for us.

Market Environment. We believe that as part of the path of economic recovery following the credit crisis, there has been increased competition for new middle-market investments due to some new non-bank finance companies that have entered the market and due to improving financial performance of middle-market companies. However, we believe that our scale and strong market position will continue to allow us to find investment opportunities with attractive risk-adjusted returns.

Competitive Strengths

Deep, Experienced Management Team. We are managed by GC Advisors, which, as of December 31, 2015, had access through the Staffing Agreement to the resources and expertise of Golub Capital's more than 265 employees, led by our chairman, Lawrence E. Golub, and our chief executive officer, David B. Golub. As of December 31, 2015, the more than 90 investment professionals of Golub Capital had an average of over 12 years of investment experience and were supported by more than 175 administrative and back office personnel that focus on operations, finance, legal and compliance, accounting and reporting, marketing, information technology and office management. Golub Capital seeks to hire and retain high-quality investment professionals and reward those personnel based on investor returns.

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Leading U.S. Debt Platform Provides Access to Proprietary Relationship-Based Deal Flow. GC Advisors gives us access to the deal flow of Golub Capital, one of the leading middle-market lenders in the United States. Golub Capital has been ranked a top 3 Traditional Middle Market Bookrunner each year from 2008 through 2015 by Thomson Reuters LPC for senior secured loans of up to \$500.0 million for leveraged buyouts (based on number of deals completed). Since its inception, Golub Capital has closed deals with over 225 middle-market sponsors and repeat transactions with over 130 sponsors. We believe that Golub Capital receives relationship-based early looks and last looks at many investment opportunities in the U.S. middle-market market, allowing it to be highly selective in the transactions it pursues.

Disciplined Investment and Underwriting Process. GC Advisors utilizes the established investment process of Golub Capital for reviewing lending opportunities, structuring transactions and monitoring investments. Using its disciplined approach to lending, GC Advisors seeks to minimize credit losses through effective underwriting, comprehensive due diligence investigations, structuring and the implementation of restrictive debt covenants.

Regimented Credit Monitoring. Following each investment, GC Advisors implements a regimented credit monitoring system. This careful approach, which involves ongoing review and analysis by teams of professionals, has enabled GC Advisors to identify problems early and to assist borrowers before they face difficult liquidity constraints.

Concentrated Middle-Market Focus. Because of our focus on the middle-market, we understand the following general characteristics of middle-market lending:

middle-market companies are generally less leveraged than large companies and, we believe, offer more attractive investment returns in the form of upfront fees, prepayment penalties and higher interest rates;
middle-market issuers are more likely to have simple capital structures;
carefully structured covenant packages enable middle-market lenders to take early action to remediate poor financial performance; and
middle-market lenders can undertake thorough due diligence investigations prior to investment.

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Organizational Structure

The following shows a simplified organizational chart reflecting our relationship with our investment adviser and administrator and our direct and indirect ownership interests in certain of our subsidiaries, including the membership interests of the 2010 Issuer and the 2014 Issuer, as of the date of this prospectus:

Recent Developments

On February 2, 2016, our board of directors declared a quarterly distribution of \$0.32 per share payable on March 30, 2016 to holders of record as of March 7, 2016.

On February 11, 2016, the U.S. Small Business Administration, or SBA, approved the application submitted by GC SBIC V, L.P., or SBIC V, for an additional commitment of \$75.0 million of SBA-guaranteed debentures.

On March 1, 2016, we and Funding entered into an amendment to the Credit Facility to, among other things, make certain amendments to the computation of the borrowing base restrictions in the Credit Facility. Our maximum borrowing capacity under the Credit Facility, the expiration of the reinvestment period and the stated maturity date of the Credit Facility did not change in connection with this amendment.

Operating and Regulatory Structure

Our investment activities are managed by GC Advisors and supervised by our board of directors, a majority of whom are independent of us, GC Advisors and its affiliates.

As a business development company, we are required to comply with certain regulatory requirements. For example, while we are permitted to finance investments using leverage, which may include the issuance of shares of preferred stock, or notes and other borrowings, our ability to use leverage is limited in significant respects. See Regulation. 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. GC Advisors makes recommendations to our board of directors with respect to leverage policies. Our board of directors determines our leverage policy, including approving in advance the incurrence of material indebtedness and the execution of material contracts, and directs GC Advisors to implement such policies. The use of leverage to finance investments creates certain risks and potential conflicts of interest. See Risk Factors Risks Relating to our Business and Structure There are significant potential conflicts of interest that could affect our investment returns Our management and incentive fee structure may create incentives for GC Advisors that are not fully aligned with the interests of our stockholders and may induce GC Advisors to make certain investments, including speculative investments, Risks Relating to our Business and Structure Regulations governing our operation as a business development company affect our ability to, and the way in which we, raise additional capital. As a business development company, the necessity of raising additional capital exposes us to risks, including the typical risks associated with leverage and Risks Relating to our Business and Structure We intend to 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.

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Also, as a business development company, we are generally prohibited from acquiring assets other than qualifying assets unless, after giving effect to any acquisition, at least 70% of our total assets are qualifying assets. Qualifying assets generally include securities of eligible portfolio companies, cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities and high-quality debt investments maturing in one year or less from the time of investment. 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, NYSE Amex Equities and The NASDAQ Stock Market) or registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act, and (3) public domestic operating companies having a market capitalization of less than \$250.0 million. Public domestic operating companies whose securities are quoted on the over-the-counter bulletin board and through Pink Sheets LLC are not listed on a national securities exchange and therefore are eligible portfolio companies. See Regulation.

Conflicts of Interest

Subject to certain 1940 Act restrictions on co-investments with affiliates, GC Advisors offers us the right to participate in all investment opportunities that it determines are appropriate for us in view of our investment objective, positions, policies, strategies and restrictions as well as regulatory requirements and other relevant factors. Such offers are subject to the exception that, in accordance with GC Advisors' code of ethics and allocation policies, we might not participate in each individual opportunity but will, on an overall basis, be entitled to participate equitably with other entities sponsored or managed by GC Advisors and its affiliates.

To the extent that we compete with entities sponsored or managed by GC Advisors or its affiliates for a particular investment opportunity, GC Advisors will allocate investment opportunities across the entities for which such opportunities are appropriate, consistent with (1) its internal conflict of interest and allocation policies, (2) the requirements of the Advisers Act and (3) certain restrictions under the 1940 Act regarding co-investments with affiliates. GC Advisors' allocation policies are intended to ensure that, over time, we may generally share equitably in investment opportunities with other investment funds, accounts or other investment vehicles, together referred to as accounts, sponsored or managed by GC Advisors or its affiliates, particularly those involving a security with limited supply or involving differing classes of securities of the same issuer which may be suitable for us and such other accounts.

GC Advisors and its affiliates have other clients with similar or competing investment objectives, including several private funds that are pursuing an investment strategy similar to ours, some of which are continuing to seek new capital commitments. In serving these clients, GC Advisors may have obligations to other clients or investors in those entities. Our investment objective may overlap with such affiliated accounts. GC Advisors' allocation procedures are designed to allocate investment opportunities among the accounts sponsored or managed by GC Advisors and its affiliates in a manner consistent with its obligations under the Advisers Act. If two or more accounts with similar investment strategies are actively investing, GC Advisors will seek to allocate investment opportunities among eligible accounts in a manner that is fair and equitable over time and consistent with its allocation policy. GC Advisors has put in place a conflict-resolution policy that addresses the co-investment restrictions set forth under the 1940 Act. See Risk Factors Risks Relating to our Business and Structure There are significant potential conflicts of interest that could affect our investment returns Conflicts related to obligations GC Advisors' investment committee, GC Advisors or its affiliates have to other clients.

GC Advisors seeks to ensure the equitable allocation of investment opportunities when we are able to invest alongside other accounts sponsored or managed by GC Advisors and its affiliates. When we invest alongside such other accounts, such investments are made consistent with GC Advisors' allocation policy. Under this allocation policy, if an

investment opportunity is appropriate for us and another similar eligible account, the opportunity will be allocated pro rata based on the relative total capital of each of us and such other eligible accounts, subject to minimum and maximum investment size limits. In situations in which co-investment with other entities sponsored or managed by GC Advisors or its affiliates is not permitted or appropriate, such as when, in the absence of exemptive relief described below, we and such other entities would be making different investments in the same issuer, GC Advisors will need to decide whether we or such other entity or entities will proceed with the investment. GC Advisors will make these determinations

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based on its policies and procedures, which generally require that such opportunities be offered to eligible accounts on a basis that will be fair and equitable over time, including, for example, through random or rotational methods. We and GC Advisors have submitted an exemptive application to 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 other accounts sponsored or managed by GC Advisors or its affiliates in a manner consistent with our investment objectives, positions, policies, strategies and restrictions as well as regulatory requirements and other pertinent factors.

Our board of directors regularly reviews the allocation policy of Golub Capital and annually reviews the code of ethics of GC Advisors. See [Related Party Transactions and Certain Relationships](#).

Additionally, under our incentive fee structure, GC Advisors benefits when we recognize capital gains and, because GC Advisors determines when a holding is sold, GC Advisors controls the timing of the recognition of such capital gains. See [Risk Factors - Risks Relating to our Business and Structure](#). There are significant potential conflicts of interest that could affect our investment returns. Our management and incentive fee structure may create incentives for GC Advisors that are not fully aligned with the interests of our stockholders and may induce GC Advisors to make certain investments, including speculative investments. In addition, because the base management fee that we pay to GC Advisors is based on our average adjusted gross assets, including those assets acquired through the use of leverage, GC Advisors has a financial incentive to incur leverage.

Our principal executive offices are located at 150 South Wacker Drive, Suite 800, Chicago, Illinois 60606, and our telephone number is (312) 205-5050. Our corporate website is located at www.golubcapitalbdc.com. Information on our website is not incorporated into or a part of this prospectus.

TABLE OF CONTENTS**FEES AND EXPENSES**

The following table is intended to assist you in understanding the costs and expenses that an investor in shares of our common stock will bear directly or indirectly. However, we caution you that some of the percentages indicated in the table below are estimates and may vary. Actual costs and expenses incurred by investors in shares of our common stock may be greater than the percentage estimates in the table below. The following table excludes one-time fees payable to third parties not affiliated with GC Advisors that were incurred in connection with each of the 2010 Debt Securitization and the 2014 Debt Securitization, collectively the Debt Securitizations, but includes all of the applicable ongoing fees and expenses of the Debt Securitizations. Whenever this prospectus contains a reference to fees or expenses paid by us or Golub Capital BDC, or that we will pay fees or expenses, our common stockholders will indirectly bear such fees or expenses.

Stockholder transaction expenses:		
Sales load (as a percentage of offering price)		(1)
Offering expenses (as a percentage of offering price)		(2)
Dividend reinvestment plan expenses	None	(3)
Total stockholder transaction expenses (as a percentage of offering price)		
Annual expenses (as a percentage of net assets attributable to common stock):		
Management fees	2.60	% ⁽⁴⁾
Incentive fees payable under the Investment Advisory Agreement (20%)	0.20	% ⁽⁵⁾
Interest payments on borrowed funds	3.30	% ⁽⁶⁾
Other expenses	0.72	% ⁽⁷⁾
Acquired fund fees and expenses	0.04	% ⁽⁸⁾
Total annual expenses	6.86	% ⁽⁹⁾

- (1) In the event that the securities to which this prospectus relates are sold to or through underwriters or agents, a corresponding prospectus supplement will disclose the applicable sales load.
- The related prospectus supplement will disclose the estimated amount of total offering expenses (which may include offering expenses borne by third parties on our behalf), the offering price and the offering expenses borne by us as a percentage of the offering price.
- (2) The expenses associated with the dividend reinvestment plan are included in Other expenses. See Dividend Reinvestment Plan.
- (3) Our management fee is calculated at an annual rate equal to 1.375% and is based on the average adjusted gross assets (including assets purchased with borrowed funds and securitization-related assets, leverage, unrealized depreciation or appreciation on derivative instruments and cash collateral on deposit with custodian but adjusted to exclude cash and cash equivalents so that investors do not pay the base management fee on such assets) at the end of the two most recently completed calendar quarters and is payable quarterly in arrears. See Management Agreements Investment Advisory Agreement Management Fee. The management fee referenced in the table above is based on actual amounts incurred during the three months ended December 31, 2015 by GC Advisors in its capacity as investment adviser to us and collateral manager to the 2010 Issuer and the 2014 Issuer, collectively the Securitization Issuers, annualized for a full year.
- (4) GC Advisors, as collateral manager for the 2010 Issuer under a collateral management agreement, or the 2010 Collateral Management Agreement, is entitled to receive an annual fee in an amount equal to 0.35% of the principal balance of the portfolio loans held by the 2010 Issuer at the beginning of the collection period relating to each payment date, which is payable in arrears on each payment date. This fee, which is less than the management fee payable under the Investment Advisory Agreement, is paid directly by the 2010 Issuer to GC Advisors and offset

against such management fee. Accordingly, the 1.375% management fee paid by us to GC Advisors under the Investment Advisory Agreement on all of our assets, including those indirectly held through the 2010 Issuer, is reduced, on a dollar-for-dollar basis, by an amount equal to such 0.35% fee paid to GC Advisors by the 2010 Issuer. Under the 2010 Collateral Management Agreement, the term collection period refers to a quarterly period running from the day

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after the end of the prior collection period to the fifth business day of the calendar month in which a payment date occurs. This fee may be waived by the collateral manager. The 2010 Collateral Management Agreement does not include any incentive fee payable to GC Advisors.

GC Advisors, as collateral manager for the 2014 Issuer, under a collateral management agreement, or the 2014 Collateral Management Agreement, is entitled to receive an annual fee in an amount equal to 0.25% of the principal balance of the portfolio loans held by the 2014 Issuer at the beginning of the collection period relating to each payment date, which is payable in arrears on each payment date. This fee, which is less than the management fee payable under the Investment Advisory Agreement, is paid directly by the 2014 Issuer to GC Advisors and offset against such management fee. Accordingly, the 1.375% management fee paid by us to GC Advisors under the Investment Advisory Agreement on all of our assets, including those indirectly held through the 2014 Issuer, is reduced, on a dollar-for-dollar basis, by an amount equal to such 0.25% fee paid to GC Advisors by the 2014 Issuer. Under the 2014 Collateral Management Agreement, the term "collection period" refers to a quarterly period running from the day after the end of the prior collection period to the tenth business day prior to the payment date. This fee may be waived by the collateral manager. The 2014 Collateral Management Agreement does not include any incentive fee payable to GC Advisors.

For purposes of this table, the SEC requires that the "Management fees" percentage be calculated as a percentage of net assets attributable to common stock, rather than total assets, including assets that have been funded with borrowed monies because common stockholders bear all of this cost. If the base management fee portion of the "Management fees" percentage were calculated instead as a percentage of our total assets, our base management fee portion of the "Management fees" percentage would be approximately 1.30% of total assets. The base management fee in the table above is based on net assets of \$816.4 million and leverage of \$802.9 million as of December 31, 2015.

(5) The incentive fee referenced in the table above is based on \$0.4 million of the income component of the incentive fee incurred during the three months ended December 31, 2015, annualized for a full year. We have structured the calculation of the incentive fee to include a fee limitation such that no incentive fee will be paid to GC Advisors for any quarter if, after such payment, the cumulative incentive fees paid to GC Advisors since the effective date of our election to become a business development company would be greater than 20.0% of our Cumulative Pre-Incentive Fee Net Income (as defined below).

We accomplish this limitation by subjecting each quarterly incentive fee payable under the Income and Capital Gains Incentive Fee Calculation (as defined below) to a cap, or the Incentive Fee Cap. The Incentive Fee Cap in any quarter is equal to the difference between (a) 20.0% of Cumulative Pre-Incentive Fee Net Income and (b) cumulative incentive fees of any kind paid to GC Advisors by Golub Capital BDC since April 13, 2010, the effective date of our election to become a business development company. To the extent the Incentive Fee Cap is zero or a negative value in any quarter, no incentive fee would be payable in that quarter. "Cumulative Pre-Incentive Fee Net Income" is equal to the sum of (a) Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income (as defined below) for each period since April 13, 2010 and (b) cumulative aggregate realized capital gains, cumulative aggregate realized capital losses, cumulative aggregate unrealized capital depreciation and cumulative aggregate unrealized capital appreciation since April 13, 2010.

Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income means interest income, dividend income and any other income (including any other fees such as commitment, origination, structuring, diligence and consulting fees or other fees that we receive from portfolio companies, but excluding fees for providing managerial assistance) accrued during the calendar quarter, minus operating expenses for the calendar quarter (including the base management fee, taxes, any expenses payable under the Investment Advisory Agreement and an administration agreement, or the Administration Agreement, with the Administrator, any expenses of securitizations and any interest expense and dividends paid on any outstanding preferred stock, but excluding the incentive fee). Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income includes, in the case of investments with a deferred interest feature such as market discount, debt instruments with payment-in-kind, or PIK,

interest, preferred stock with PIK dividends and zero coupon securities, accrued income that we have not yet received in cash.

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The income and capital gains incentive fee calculation, or the Income and Capital Gains Incentive Fee Calculation, has two parts. The income component is calculated quarterly in arrears based on our Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income for the immediately preceding calendar quarter.

Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income does not include any realized capital gains, realized capital losses or unrealized capital appreciation or depreciation. Because of the structure of the income component, it is possible that an incentive fee may be calculated under this formula with respect to a period in which we have incurred a loss. For example, if we receive Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income in excess of the hurdle rate (as defined below) for a calendar quarter, the income component will result in a positive value and an incentive fee will be paid unless the payment of such incentive fee would cause us to pay incentive fees on a cumulative basis that exceed 20.0% of our Cumulative Pre-Incentive Fee Net Income.

Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income, expressed as a rate of return on the value of our net assets (defined as total assets less indebtedness and before taking into account any incentive fees payable during the period) at the end of the immediately preceding calendar quarter, is compared to a fixed hurdle rate of 2.0% quarterly. If market interest rates rise, we may be able to invest our funds in debt instruments that provide for a higher return, which would increase our Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income and make it easier for GC Advisors to surpass the fixed hurdle rate and receive an incentive fee based on such net investment income. Our Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income used to calculate this part of the incentive fee is also included in the amount of our total assets (excluding cash and cash equivalents but including assets purchased with borrowed funds and securitization-related assets and cash collateral on deposit with custodian) used to calculate the 1.375% base management fee.

We calculate the income component of the Income and Capital Gains Incentive Fee Calculation with respect to our Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income quarterly, in arrears, as follows:

zero in any calendar quarter in which the Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income does not exceed the hurdle rate; 100.0% 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 2.5% in any calendar quarter. We refer to this portion of our Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income (which exceeds the hurdle rate but is less than 2.5%) as the catch-up provision. The catch-up is meant to provide GC Advisors with 20.0% of the Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income as if a hurdle rate did not apply if this net investment income exceeds 2.5% in any calendar quarter; and 20.0% of the amount of our Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income, if any, that exceeds 2.5% in any calendar quarter.

The sum of these calculations yields the income incentive fee, or the Income Incentive Fee. This amount is appropriately adjusted for any share issuances or repurchases during the quarter.

The second part of the Income and Capital Gains Incentive Fee Calculation, or the Capital Gain Incentive Fee, equals (a) 20.0% of our Capital Gain Incentive Fee Base (as defined below), if any, calculated in arrears as of the end of each calendar year (or upon termination of the Investment Advisory Agreement, as of the termination date), commencing with the calendar year ending December 31, 2010, less (b) the aggregate amount of any previously paid Capital Gain Incentive Fees. Our Capital Gain Incentive Fee Base equals (1) the sum of (i) our realized capital gains, if any, on a cumulative positive basis from April 13, 2010 through the end of each calendar year, (ii) all realized capital losses on a cumulative basis and (iii) all unrealized capital depreciation on a cumulative basis less (2) all unamortized deferred financing costs, if and to the extent such costs exceed all unrealized capital appreciation on a cumulative basis.

The cumulative aggregate realized capital losses are calculated as the sum of the amounts by which (a) the net sales price of each investment in our portfolio when sold is less than (b) the accreted or amortized cost basis of such

investment.

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The cumulative aggregate realized capital gains are calculated as the sum of the differences, if positive, between (a) the net sales price of each investment in our portfolio when sold and (b) the accreted or amortized cost basis of such investment.

The aggregate unrealized capital depreciation is calculated as the sum of the differences, if negative, between (a) the valuation of each investment in our portfolio as of the applicable Capital Gain Incentive Fee calculation date and (b) the accreted or amortized cost basis of such investment.

As described above, the incentive fee will not be paid at any time where after such payment the cumulative incentive fees paid to date would be greater than 20.0% of the Cumulative Pre-Incentive Net Income since April 13, 2010. In accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, or GAAP, we will accrue a capital gain incentive fee on a quarterly basis as if aggregate unrealized capital appreciation on investments were realized, even though such unrealized capital appreciation is not permitted to be considered in calculating the fee actually payable under the Investment Advisory Agreement. We will accrue a capital gain incentive fee under GAAP if the Capital Gain Incentive Fee Base, adjusted as required by GAAP to include unrealized appreciation, is positive. The Capital Gain Incentive Fee is calculated on a cumulative basis from the date we elected to become a business development company through the end of each calendar year. Since inception through December 31, 2015, we have not made any Capital Gain Incentive Fee payments. For the three months ended December 31, 2015, we accrued a capital gain incentive fee under GAAP of \$1.4 million. For a more detailed discussion of the calculation of the incentive fee, see Management Agreements Investment Advisory Agreement Management Fee.

Interest payments on borrowed funds represents our annualized interest expense as of December 31, 2015 and includes interest payable on the notes issued by each of the Securitization Issuers. For the three months ended December 31, 2015, the effective annualized average interest rate on our total debt outstanding, which includes all interest and amortization of debt issuance costs on the Debt Securitizations but excludes secured borrowings, was 3.3%. Debt issuance costs represent fees and other direct incremental costs incurred in connection with the Debt (6)Securitizations. These fees include a structuring and placement fee paid to Wells Fargo Securities, LLC for its services in connection with the initial structuring and subsequent amendment of the 2010 Debt Securitization and the initial structuring of the 2014 Debt Securitization of \$1.74 million, \$0.75 million and \$1.81 million, respectively, as well as legal fees, accounting fees, rating agency fees and all other costs associated with each of the Debt Securitizations. We do not currently anticipate issuing debt securities or preferred stock in the next 12 months.

Includes our overhead expenses, including payments under the Administration Agreement based on our allocable portion of overhead and other expenses incurred by the Administrator, and any acquired fund fees and expenses that are not required to be disclosed separately. See Management Agreements Administration Agreement. Other expenses also includes the ongoing administrative expenses to the trustee, collateral manager, independent accountants, legal counsel, rating agencies and independent managers in connection with developing and maintaining reports and providing required services in connection with the administration of each of the Debt Securitizations. Additionally, Other expenses includes the actual amount incurred for U.S. federal excise tax. With the exception of the U.S. federal excise tax, Other expenses are based on actual amounts incurred during the three (7)months ended December 31, 2015, annualized for a full year. The U.S. federal excise tax is not annualized as the expense incurred during the three months ended December 31, 2015 was calculated for a twelve-month period. The administrative expenses of each of the Securitization Issuers are paid on each payment date in two parts: (1) a component that is paid in a priority to other amounts distributed by the 2010 Issuer or the 2014 Issuer, as applicable, subject to a cap equal to the sum of 0.04% per annum of the adjusted principal balance of the portfolio loans and other assets held by the 2010 Issuer or the 2014 Issuer, as applicable, on the last day of the collection period relating to such payment date, plus \$150,000 per annum, and (2) a component that is paid in a subordinated position relative to other amounts distributed by the 2010 Issuer or the 2014 Issuer, as applicable, equal to any amounts that exceed the aforementioned administrative expense cap.

(8)

Our stockholders indirectly bear the expenses of our investment in SLF. No management fee is charged by Golub Capital LLC in connection with the administrative services it provides to SLF. However, SLF does reimburse Golub Capital LLC for its costs related to providing accounting, bookkeeping, treasury, loan operations, reporting and administrative services for SLF. Future expenses for SLF may be substantially higher or lower because certain expenses may fluctuate over time.

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All of our expenses, including all expenses of each of the Debt Securitizations, are disclosed in the appropriate line items under Annual Expenses (as a percentage of net assets attributable to common stock). Total annual expenses as a percentage of consolidated net assets attributable to common stock are higher than the total annual expenses percentage would be for a company that is not leveraged. We borrow money to leverage our net assets and increase (9) our total assets. The SEC requires that the Total annual expenses percentage be calculated as a percentage of net assets (defined as total assets less indebtedness and after taking into account any incentive fees payable during the period), rather than the total assets, including assets that have been funded with borrowed monies. The reason for presenting expenses as a percentage of net assets attributable to common stockholders is that our common stockholders bear all of our fees and expenses.

Example

The following example demonstrates the projected dollar amount of total cumulative expenses that would be incurred over various periods with respect to a hypothetical investment in our common stock. **This example and the expenses in the table above should not be considered a representation of our future expenses, and actual expenses (including the cost of debt, if any, and other expenses) may be greater or less than those shown.**

<u>You would pay the following expenses on a \$1,000 investment</u>	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
Assuming a 5% return (assumes no return from net realized capital gains or net unrealized capital appreciation)	\$ 67	\$ 197	\$ 322	\$ 618
Assuming a 5% return (assumes return entirely from realized capital gains and thus subject to the capital gain incentive fee)	77	224	363	681

The foregoing table is to assist you in understanding the various costs and expenses that an investor in our common stock will bear directly or indirectly. While the example assumes, as required by the SEC, a 5% annual return, our performance will vary and may result in a return greater or less than 5%. The incentive fee under the Investment Advisory Agreement, which, assuming a 5% annual return, would either not be payable or have an immaterial impact on the expense amounts shown above, is not included in the example. Under our Investment Advisory Agreement, no incentive fee would be payable if we have a 5% annual return. If we achieve sufficient returns on our investments, including through the realization of capital gains, to trigger an incentive fee of a material amount, our expenses, and returns to our investors, would be higher. The example assumes that all dividends and other distributions are reinvested at net asset value. Under certain circumstances, reinvestment of dividends and other distributions under our dividend reinvestment plan may occur at a price per share that differs from net asset value. See Dividend Reinvestment Plan for more information.

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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 prospectus and the applicable prospectus supplement, before you decide whether to make an investment in our securities. The risks set out below are not 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 common stock could decline, and you may lose all or part of your investment. The risk factors described below are the principal risk factors associated with an investment in us as well as those factors generally associated with an investment company with investment objectives, investment policies, capital structure or trading markets similar to ours.

Risks Relating to Our Business and Structure

We are subject to risks associated with the current interest rate environment and to the extent we use debt to finance our investments, changes in interest rates will affect our cost of capital and net investment income.

Since the economic downturn that began in mid-2007, interest rates have remained low. Because longer-term inflationary pressure is likely to result from the U.S. government's fiscal policies and challenges during this time, we will likely experience rising interest rates, rather than falling rates, at some point in the future.

To the extent we borrow money or issue debt securities or preferred stock to make investments, our net investment income will depend, in part, upon the difference between the rate at which we borrow funds or pay interest or dividends on such debt securities or preferred stock and the rate at which we invest these funds. In addition, many of our debt investments and borrowings have floating interest rates that reset on a periodic basis, and many of our investments are subject to interest rate floors. As a result, a significant change in market interest rates could have a material adverse effect on our net investment income. In periods of rising interest rates, our cost of funds will increase because the interest rates on the majority of amounts we have borrowed are floating, which could reduce our net investment income to the extent any debt investments have fixed interest rates, and the interest rate on investments with an interest rate floor will not increase until interest rates exceed the applicable floor. We may use interest rate risk management techniques in an effort to limit our exposure to interest rate fluctuations. Such techniques may include various interest rate hedging activities to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act and applicable commodities laws. These activities may limit our ability to participate in the benefits of lower interest rates with respect to the hedged borrowings. Adverse developments resulting from changes in interest rates or hedging transactions could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

You should also be aware that a rise in the general level of interest rates typically will lead to higher interest rates applicable to our debt investments, which may result in an increase of the amount of incentive fees payable to GC Advisors. Also, an increase in interest rates available to investors could make an investment in our common stock less attractive if we are not able to increase our distribution rate, which could reduce the value of our common stock.

Global capital markets could enter a period of severe disruption and instability. These conditions have historically affected and could again materially and adversely affect debt and equity capital markets in the United States and around the world and our business.

The U.S. and global capital markets experienced extreme volatility and disruption during the economic downturn that began in mid-2007, and the U.S. economy was in a recession for several consecutive calendar quarters during the same period. In 2010, a financial crisis emerged in Europe, triggered by high budget deficits and rising direct and contingent sovereign debt, which created concerns about the ability of certain nations to continue to service their sovereign debt obligations. Risks resulting from such debt crisis and any future debt crisis in Europe or any similar crisis elsewhere could have a detrimental impact on the global economic recovery, sovereign and non-sovereign debt in certain countries and the financial condition of

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financial institutions generally. In July and August 2015, Greece reached agreements with its creditors for bailouts that provide aid in exchange for certain austerity measures. These and similar austerity measures may adversely affect world economic conditions and have an adverse impact on our business and that of our portfolio companies. In the second quarter of 2015, stock prices in China experienced a significant drop, resulting primarily from continued sell-off of shares trading in Chinese markets. In August 2015, Chinese authorities sharply devalued China's currency.

These market and economic disruptions adversely affected, and these and other similar market and economic disruptions may in the future affect, the U.S. capital markets, which could adversely affect our business and that of our portfolio companies. These market disruptions materially and adversely affected, and may in the future affect, the broader financial and credit markets and has reduced the availability of debt and equity capital for the market as a whole and to financial firms, in particular. At various times, these disruptions resulted in, and may in the future result, a lack of liquidity in parts of the debt capital markets, significant write-offs in the financial services sector and the repricing of credit risk. These conditions may reoccur for a prolonged period of time again or materially worsen in the future, including as a result of further downgrades to the U.S. government's sovereign credit rating or the perceived credit worthiness of the United States or other large global economies. Unfavorable economic conditions, including future recessions, 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. We may in the future have difficulty accessing debt and equity capital on attractive terms, or at all, and a severe disruption and instability in the global financial markets or deteriorations in credit and financing conditions may cause us to reduce the volume of loans we originate and/or fund, adversely affect the value of our portfolio investments or otherwise have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We are dependent upon GC Advisors for our success and upon their access to the investment professionals and partners of Golub Capital and its affiliates.

We do not have any internal management capacity or employees. We depend on the diligence, skill and network of business contacts of the senior investment professionals of GC Advisors to achieve our investment objective. GC Advisors' investment committee, which consists of two members of our board of directors and two additional employees of Golub Capital LLC, provides oversight over our investment activities. We also cannot assure you that we will replicate the historical results achieved by members of the investment committee, and we caution you that our investment returns could be substantially lower than the returns achieved by them in prior periods. We expect that GC Advisors will evaluate, negotiate, structure, close and monitor our investments in accordance with the terms of the Investment Advisory Agreement. We can offer no assurance, however, that the senior investment professionals of GC Advisors will continue to provide investment advice to us. If these individuals do not maintain their existing relationships with Golub Capital LLC and its affiliates and do not develop new relationships with other sources of investment opportunities, we may not be able to identify appropriate replacements or grow our investment portfolio. The loss of any member of GC Advisors' investment committee or of other senior investment professionals of GC Advisors and its affiliates 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.

The Staffing Agreement provides that Golub Capital LLC makes available to GC Advisors experienced investment professionals and provides access to the senior investment personnel of Golub Capital LLC for purposes of evaluating, negotiating, structuring, closing and monitoring our investments. We are not a party to the Staffing Agreement and cannot assure you that Golub Capital LLC will fulfill its obligations under the agreement. If Golub Capital LLC fails to perform, we cannot assure you that GC Advisors will enforce the Staffing Agreement, that such agreement will not be terminated by either party or that we will continue to have access to the investment professionals of Golub Capital LLC and its affiliates or their information and deal flow.

Our business model depends to a significant extent upon strong referral relationships with sponsors. Any inability of GC 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 Golub Capital LLC's relationships with sponsors, and we intend to rely to a significant extent upon these relationships to provide us with potential investment opportunities. If Golub Capital LLC fails to maintain such relationships, or to develop new relationships with other sponsors or sources of

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investment opportunities, we will not be able to grow our investment portfolio. In addition, individuals with whom the principals of Golub Capital LLC have relationships are not obligated to provide us with investment opportunities, and, therefore, 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 depend on our ability to manage our business effectively.

Our ability to achieve our investment objective depends on our ability to manage our business and to grow. This depends, in turn, on GC Advisors' ability to identify, invest in and monitor companies that meet our investment criteria. The achievement of our investment objectives on a cost-effective basis depends upon GC 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. GC Advisors has substantial responsibilities under the Investment Advisory Agreement, as well as responsibilities in connection with the management of other accounts sponsored or managed by GC Advisors, members of GC Advisors' investment committee or Golub Capital LLC and its affiliates. The personnel of the Administrator and its affiliates may be called upon to provide managerial assistance to our portfolio companies. These activities may distract them 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 affect our investment returns.

As a result of our arrangements with GC Advisors and its affiliates and GC Advisors' investment committee, there may be times when GC Advisors or such persons have interests that differ from those of our securityholders, giving rise to a conflict of interest.

Conflicts related to obligations GC Advisors' investment committee, GC Advisors or its affiliates have to other clients.

The members of GC Advisors' investment committee serve or may serve as officers, directors or principals of entities that operate in the same or a related line of business as we do or of accounts sponsored or managed by GC Advisors or its affiliates. Currently, our officers and directors also serve as officers and directors of Golub Capital Investment Corporation, or GCIC, a closed-end, non-diversified management investment company that has also elected to be regulated as a business development company under the 1940 Act. Similarly, GC Advisors or its affiliates currently manage and may have other clients with similar 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, Lawrence E. Golub and David B. Golub have management responsibilities for other accounts managed or sponsored by GC Advisors or its affiliates, including GCIC. Our investment objective may overlap with the investment objectives of such affiliated accounts. For example, GC Advisors currently manages GCIC and several private funds that are pursuing an investment strategy similar to ours, some of which may seek additional capital from time to time, and we may compete with these and other accounts sponsored or managed by GC Advisors and its affiliates for capital and investment opportunities. As a result, those individuals may face conflicts in the allocation of investment opportunities among us and other accounts advised by or affiliated with GC Advisors. GC Advisors seeks to allocate investment opportunities among eligible accounts in a manner that is fair and equitable over time and consistent with its allocation policy. However, we can offer no assurance that such opportunities will be allocated to us fairly or equitably in the short-term or over time, and there

can be no assurance that we will be able to participate in all investment opportunities that are suitable to us.

GC Advisors investment committee, GC Advisors or its affiliates may, from time to time, possess material non-public information, limiting our investment discretion.

Principals of GC Advisors and its affiliates and members of GC Advisors investment committee may serve as directors of, or in a similar capacity with, 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

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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.

Our management and incentive fee structure may create incentives for GC Advisors that are not fully aligned with the interests of our stockholders and may induce GC Advisors to make certain investments, including speculative investments.

In the course of our investing activities, we pay management and incentive fees to GC Advisors. The management fee is based on our average adjusted gross assets and the incentive fee is computed and paid on income, both of which include leverage. 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 our average adjusted gross assets, GC Advisors benefits when we incur debt or use leverage. Under certain circumstances, the use of leverage may increase the likelihood of default on our debt or other leverage, which would disfavor our securityholders.

Additionally, the incentive fee payable by us to GC Advisors may create an incentive for GC Advisors to cause us to realize capital gains or losses that may not be in the best interests of us or our stockholders. Under the incentive fee structure, GC Advisors benefits when we recognize capital gains and, because GC Advisors determines when an investment is sold, GC Advisors controls the timing of the recognition of such capital gains. Our board of directors is charged with protecting our stockholders' interests by monitoring how GC Advisors addresses these and other conflicts of interest associated with its management services and compensation.

The way in which these fees payable to GC Advisors are determined may encourage GC Advisors to use leverage to increase the return on our investments. Under certain circumstances, the use of leverage may increase the likelihood of default, which would disfavor our securityholders.

The part of the management and incentive fees payable to GC Advisors that relates to our net investment income is computed and paid on income that may include interest income that has been accrued but not yet received in cash, such as market discount, debt instruments with PIK interest, preferred stock with PIK dividends, zero coupon securities, and other deferred interest instruments and may create an incentive for GC Advisors to make investments on our behalf that are riskier or more speculative than would be the case in the absence of such compensation arrangement. This fee structure may be considered to involve a conflict of interest for GC Advisors to the extent that it may encourage GC Advisors to favor debt financings that provide for deferred interest, rather than current cash payments of interest. Under these investments, we accrue the interest over the life of the investment but do not receive the cash income from the investment until the end of the term. Our net investment income used to calculate the income portion of our investment fee, however, includes accrued interest. GC Advisors may have an incentive to invest in deferred interest securities in circumstances where it would not have done so but for the opportunity to continue to earn the fees even when the issuers of the deferred interest securities would not be able to make actual cash payments to us on such securities. This risk could be increased because GC Advisors is not obligated to reimburse us for any fees received even if we subsequently incur losses or never receive in cash the deferred income that was previously accrued.

The valuation process for certain of our portfolio holdings creates a conflict of interest.

The majority of our portfolio investments are expected to be made in the form of securities that are not publicly traded. As a result, our board of directors will determine the fair value of these securities in good faith. In connection with that determination, investment professionals from GC Advisors may provide our board of directors with portfolio company valuations based upon the most recent portfolio company financial statements available and projected financial results of each portfolio company. In addition, Lawrence E. Golub and David B. Golub have an indirect pecuniary interest in GC Advisors. The participation of GC Advisors' investment professionals in our valuation process, and the indirect pecuniary interest in GC Advisors by Lawrence E. Golub and David B. Golub, could result in a conflict of interest as GC Advisors' management fee is based, in part, on our average adjusted gross assets and our incentive fees will be based, in part, on unrealized gains and losses.

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Conflicts related to other arrangements with GC Advisors or its affiliates.

We have entered into a license agreement with Golub Capital LLC under which Golub Capital LLC has granted us a non-exclusive, royalty-free license to use the name Golub Capital. See Management Agreements License Agreement.

In addition, we pay to the Administrator our allocable portion of overhead and other expenses incurred by the Administrator in performing its obligations under the Administration Agreement, such as rent and our allocable portion of the cost of our chief financial officer and chief compliance officer and their respective staffs. These arrangements create conflicts of interest that our board of directors must monitor.

The Investment Advisory Agreement and the Administration Agreement were not negotiated on an arm's-length basis and may not be as favorable to us as if they had been negotiated with an unaffiliated third party.

The Investment Advisory Agreement and the Administration Agreement were negotiated between related parties. Consequently, their terms, including fees payable to GC Advisors, may not be as favorable to us as if they had been negotiated with an unaffiliated third party. In addition, we may choose not to enforce, or to enforce less vigorously, our rights and remedies under these agreements because of our desire to maintain our ongoing relationship with GC Advisors, the Administrator and their respective affiliates. Any such decision, however, would breach our fiduciary obligations to our stockholders.

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, five percent or more of our outstanding voting securities is our affiliate for purposes of the 1940 Act, and we are generally prohibited from buying or selling any security from or to such affiliate, absent the prior approval of our independent directors. We consider GC Advisors and its affiliates to be our affiliates for such purposes. The 1940 Act also prohibits certain joint transactions with certain of our affiliates, which could include investments in the same portfolio company, without prior approval of our independent directors and, in some cases, the SEC. We are prohibited from buying or selling any security from or to, among others, any person who owns more than 25% of our voting securities or certain of that person's affiliates, or entering into prohibited joint transactions with such persons, absent the prior approval of the SEC.

We may, however, invest alongside GC Advisors and its affiliates other clients in certain circumstances where doing so is consistent with applicable law and SEC staff interpretations. For example, we may invest alongside such accounts consistent with guidance promulgated by the SEC staff permitting us and such other accounts to purchase interests in a single class of privately placed securities so long as certain conditions are met, including that GC Advisors, acting on our behalf and on behalf of its other clients, negotiates no term other than price. We may also invest alongside GC Advisors other clients as otherwise permissible under regulatory guidance, applicable regulations and GC Advisors' allocation policy. Under this allocation policy, if an investment opportunity is appropriate for us and another similar eligible account, the opportunity will be allocated pro rata based on relative total capital of each of us and such other eligible accounts, subject to minimum and maximum investment size limits. 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 in which co-investment with other accounts sponsored or managed by GC Advisors or its affiliates is not permitted or appropriate, such as when, in the absence of exemptive relief described below, we and such other entities may make investments in the same issuer or where the different investments could be expected to result in a conflict between our interests and those of other GC Advisors clients, GC Advisors needs to decide whether we or such other entity or entities will proceed with such investments. GC Advisors makes these determinations based on its policies and procedures, which generally require that such investment opportunities be offered to eligible accounts on a basis that is fair and equitable over time, including, for example, through random or rotational methods. Moreover, in certain circumstances, we may be unable to invest in an issuer in which an account sponsored or managed by GC Advisors or its affiliates has previously

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invested. Similar restrictions limit our ability to transact business with our officers or directors or their affiliates. These restrictions may limit the scope of investment opportunities that would otherwise be available to us.

We and GC Advisors have submitted an application for 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 other accounts sponsored or managed by GC Advisors or its affiliates in a manner consistent with our investment objectives, positions, policies, strategies and restrictions as well as regulatory requirements and other pertinent factors. We believe that co-investments by us and other accounts sponsored or managed by GC Advisors and its affiliates may afford us additional investment opportunities and an ability to achieve greater diversification.

Accordingly, our application for exemptive relief seeks an exemptive order that would permit us to invest with accounts sponsored or managed by GC Advisors or its affiliates in the same portfolio companies under circumstances in which such investments would otherwise not be permitted under the 1940 Act. We expect that such exemptive relief permitting co-investments, if granted, would apply only if our independent directors review and approve each co-investment.

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 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 qualification as a RIC. 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 do not seek to compete based primarily on the interest rates we offer, and we believe that some of our competitors may make loans with interest rates that will be lower than the rates we offer. In the secondary market for acquiring existing loans, we compete generally on the basis of pricing terms. 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 accounts managed or sponsored by GC Advisors or its affiliates. Although GC Advisors allocates opportunities in accordance with its allocation policy, allocations to such other accounts will reduce the amount and frequency of opportunities available to us and may not be in the best interests of us and our securityholders. Moreover, the performance of investments will not be known at the time of allocation.

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

In order to be subject to tax as a RIC under 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 dividends of an amount at least equal to 90% of our investment company taxable income, which is generally our net ordinary income plus the excess of our net short-term capital gains in excess of our net long-term capital losses, determined without regard to any deduction for dividends paid, to our stockholders on an annual basis. We are subject, to the extent we use debt financing, 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

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income tax. To qualify as a RIC, we must also meet certain asset diversification requirements at the end of each quarter of our taxable year. Failure to meet these requirements 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 are in private or thinly traded public companies, any such dispositions could 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-level income tax, the resulting corporate taxes could substantially reduce our net assets, the amount of income available for distributions to stockholders and the amount of our distributions and the amount of funds available for new investments. Such a failure would have a material adverse effect on us and our securityholders. 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 are 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 are not available to fund new investments. An inability 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 may have an adverse effect on the value of our securities.

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

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, we include in income certain amounts that we have not yet received in cash, such as the accretion 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, or increases in loan balances as a result of contracted PIK arrangements, is included in income before we receive any corresponding cash payments. We also may be required to include in income certain other amounts that we do not receive in cash.

That part of the incentive fee payable by us that relates to our net investment income is computed and paid on income that may include interest that has been accrued but not yet received in cash, such as market discount, debt instruments with PIK interest, preferred stock with PIK dividends and zero coupon securities. If a portfolio company defaults on a loan that is structured to provide accrued interest, it is possible that accrued interest previously used in the calculation of the incentive fee will become uncollectible, and GC Advisors will have no obligation to refund any fees it received in respect of such accrued income.

Since in certain cases we may recognize income before or without receiving cash representing such income, we may have difficulty meeting the requirement to distribute dividends of an amount at least equal to 90% of our investment company taxable income, determined without regard to any deduction for dividends paid, to our stockholders to maintain our ability to be subject to tax 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 Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations Taxation as a RIC.

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 exposes 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 are permitted as a business development company to

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issue senior securities in amounts such that our asset coverage, as defined in the 1940 Act, equals at least 200% of gross assets (other than the U.S. Small Business Administration, or SBA, debentures of a small business investment company, or SBIC, subsidiary, as permitted by exemptive relief we have been granted by the SEC) less all liabilities and indebtedness not represented by senior securities, after each issuance of senior securities (other than the SBA debentures of an SBIC subsidiary, as permitted by exemptive relief we have been granted by the SEC). If the value of our assets declines, we may be unable to satisfy this ratio. If that happens, we may be required to sell a portion of our investments and, depending on the nature of our leverage, repay a portion of our indebtedness at a time when such sales may be disadvantageous. 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. As of December 31, 2015, we had \$802.9 million of outstanding borrowings, including \$215.0 million outstanding under the 2010 Debt Securitization and \$246.0 million outstanding under the 2014 Debt Securitization.

In the absence of an event of default, no person or entity from which we borrow money has a veto right or voting power over our ability to set policy, make investment decisions or adopt investment strategies. If we issue preferred stock, which is another form of leverage, the preferred stock would rank senior to common stock in our capital structure, preferred stockholders would have separate voting rights on certain matters and might have other rights, preferences or privileges more favorable than those of our common stockholders, and the issuance of preferred stock could have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a transaction or a change of control that might involve a premium price for holders of our common stock or otherwise be in your best interest. Holders of our common stock will directly or indirectly bear all of the costs associated with offering and servicing any preferred stock that we issue.

In addition, any interests of preferred stockholders may not necessarily align with the interests of holders of our common stock and the rights of holders of shares of preferred stock to receive dividends would be senior to those of holders of shares of our common stock. We do not, however, anticipate issuing preferred stock in the next 12 months.

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 the then-current net asset value per share of our common stock if our board of directors determines that such sale is in the best interests of us and our stockholders, 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 might experience dilution.

We intend to 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.

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. The amount of leverage that we employ will depend on GC 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. We may issue senior debt securities to banks, insurance companies and other lenders.

Lenders of these senior securities 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. The terms of our existing indebtedness require us to comply with certain financial and operational covenants, and we expect similar covenants in future debt instruments. Failure to comply with such covenants could result in a default under the applicable credit facility or debt instrument if we are unable to obtain a waiver from the applicable lender or holder, and such lender or holder could accelerate repayment under such indebtedness and negatively affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. In addition, under the terms of any credit facility or other debt instrument we enter into, we are likely to be required by its terms to use the net proceeds of any investments that we sell to repay a portion of the

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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 our net asset value to decline more sharply than it otherwise would have had we not leveraged, thereby magnifying losses or eliminating our equity stake in a leveraged investment. Similarly, any decrease in our net investment 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 on our common stock or any outstanding preferred stock. Our ability to service our debt depends largely on our financial performance and is subject to prevailing economic conditions and competitive pressures. Our common stockholders 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 GC Advisors.

On September 13, 2011, we received exemptive relief from the SEC allowing us to modify the asset coverage requirement to exclude the SBA debentures from this calculation. As such, our ratio of total consolidated assets to outstanding indebtedness may be less than 200%. This provides us with increased investment flexibility but also increases our risks related to leverage.

The following table illustrates the effect of leverage on returns from an investment in our common stock as of December 31, 2015, assuming various annual returns, net of expenses. The calculations in the table below are hypothetical and actual returns may be higher or lower than those appearing in the table below.

	Assumed Return on Our Portfolio (Net of Expenses)				
	-10%	-5%	0%	5%	10%
Corresponding return to common stockholder ⁽¹⁾	-22.78 %	-12.73 %	-2.68 %	7.37 %	17.42 %

Assumes \$1,640.8 million in total assets, \$809.4 million in debt and secured borrowings outstanding and \$816.4 (1) million in net assets as of December 31, 2015 and an effective annual interest rate of 2.70% as of December 31, 2015.

Based on our outstanding indebtedness of \$809.4 million as of December 31, 2015 and the effective annual interest rate of 2.70% as of that date, our investment portfolio would have been required to experience an annual return of at least 1.33% to cover annual interest payments on the outstanding debt.

We are subject to risks associated with the 2010 Debt Securitization and the 2014 Debt Securitization.

As a result of the 2010 Debt Securitization and the 2014 Debt Securitization, we are subject to a variety of risks, including those set forth below. We use the term *debt securitization* in this prospectus to describe a form of secured borrowing under which an operating company (sometimes referred to as an *originator* or *sponsor*) acquires or originates mortgages, receivables, loans or other assets that earn income, whether on a one-time or recurring basis (collectively, *income producing assets*), and borrows money on a non-recourse basis against a legally separate pool of loans or other income producing assets. In a typical debt securitization, the originator transfers the loans or income producing assets to a single-purpose, bankruptcy-remote subsidiary (also referred to as a *special purpose entity*), which is established solely for the purpose of holding loans and income producing assets and issuing debt secured by these income producing assets. The special purpose entity completes the borrowing through the issuance of notes secured by the loans or other assets. The special purpose entity may issue the notes in the capital markets to a variety of investors, including banks, non-bank financial institutions and other investors. In each of the 2010 Debt Securitization and the 2014 Debt Securitization, institutional investors purchased the notes issued by the 2010 Issuer and the 2014 Issuer, respectively, in a private placement.

We are subject to certain risks as a result of our indirect interests in the junior notes and membership interests of the 2010 Issuer and our direct interests in the junior notes and membership interests of the 2014 Issuer.

Under the terms of the master loan sale agreement governing the 2010 Debt Securitization, (1) we sold and/or contributed to Holdings all of our ownership interest in our portfolio loans and participations for the purchase price and other consideration set forth in such master loan sale agreement and (2) Holdings, in turn, sold and/or contributed to the 2010 Issuer all of its ownership interest in such portfolio loans and participations for the purchase price and other consideration set forth in such master loan sale agreement.

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Following these transfers, the 2010 Issuer, and not Holdings or us, held all of the ownership interest in such portfolio loans and participations. As a result of the 2010 Debt Securitization and as of December 31, 2015, we held indirectly through Holdings the Subordinated 2010 Notes as well as membership interests, which comprise 100% of the equity interests, in the 2010 Issuer. Under the terms of the loan sale agreement governing the 2014 Debt Securitization, we sold and/or contributed to the 2014 Issuer all of our ownership interest in our portfolio loans and participations for the purchase price and other consideration set forth in such loan sale agreement. Following this transfer, the 2014 Issuer held all of the ownership interest in such portfolio loans and participations. As a result of the 2014 Debt Securitization and as of December 31, 2015, we held the Class C 2014 Notes as well as all of the membership interests of the 2014 Issuer. As a result, we consolidate the financial statements of Holdings, the 2010 Issuer and the 2014 Issuer, as well as our other subsidiaries, in our consolidated financial statements. Because each of Holdings, the 2010 Issuer and the 2014 Issuer is disregarded as an entity separate from its owner for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the sale or contribution by us to Holdings and by Holdings to the 2010 Issuer and the sale or contribution by us to the 2014 Issuer did not constitute a taxable event for U.S. federal income tax purposes. If the U.S. Internal Revenue Service were to take a contrary position, there could be a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows. We may, from time to time, hold asset-backed securities, or the economic equivalent thereof, issued by a securitization vehicle sponsored by another business development company to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act.

The Subordinated 2010 Notes and membership interests in the 2010 Issuer are subordinated obligations of the 2010 Issuer and the Class C 2014 Notes are subordinated obligations of the 2014 Issuer and we may not receive cash from the 2010 Issuer or the 2014 Issuer.

The Subordinated 2010 Notes are the most junior class of notes issued by the 2010 Issuer, are subordinated in priority of payment to every other class of notes issued by the 2010 Issuer and are subject to certain payment restrictions set forth in the indenture governing the 2010 Notes. Therefore, Holdings only receives cash distributions on the Subordinated 2010 Notes if the 2010 Issuer has made all cash interest payments to all other notes it has issued, and we only receive cash distributions in respect of our indirect ownership of the 2010 Issuer to the extent that Holdings receives any cash distributions in respect of its direct ownership of the 2010 Issuer. The Subordinated 2010 Notes are also unsecured and rank behind all of the secured creditors, known or unknown, of the 2010 Issuer, including the holders of the senior notes it has issued. Consequently, to the extent that the value of the 2010 Issuer's portfolio of loan investments has been reduced as a result of conditions in the credit markets, or as a result of defaulted loans or individual fund assets, the value of the Subordinated 2010 Notes at their redemption could be reduced. In addition, if the 2010 Issuer does not meet the asset coverage tests or the interest coverage test set forth in the documents governing the 2010 Debt Securitization, cash would be diverted from the Subordinated 2010 Notes to first pay the Class A 2010 Notes and Class B 2010 Notes in amounts sufficient to cause such tests to be satisfied.

The membership interests in the 2010 Issuer represent all of the equity interest in the 2010 Issuer. As such, the holder of the membership interests is the residual claimant on distributions, if any, made by the 2010 Issuer after holders of all 2010 Notes have been paid in full on each payment date or upon maturity of such notes under the 2010 Debt Securitization documents. Such payments may be made by the 2010 Issuer only to the extent permitted under the 2010 Debt Securitization documents on any payment date or upon payment in full of the notes issued by the 2010 Issuer.

The Class C 2014 Notes are the most junior class of notes issued by the 2014 Issuer, are subordinated in priority of payment to the Class A 2014 Notes and the Class B 2014 Notes and are subject to certain payment restrictions set forth in the indenture governing the 2014 Notes. Therefore, we only receive cash distributions on the Class C 2014 Notes if the 2014 Issuer has made all cash interest payments to all other notes it has issued. Consequently, to the

The Subordinated 2010 Notes and membership interests in the 2010 Issuer are subordinated obligations of the 2010 Issuer and the Class C 2014 Notes are subordinated obligations of the 2014 Issuer and we may not receive cash from the 2010 Issuer or the 2014 Issuer.

extent that the value of the 2014 Issuer's portfolio of loan investments has been reduced as a result of conditions in the credit markets, or as a result of defaulted loans or individual fund assets, the value of the Class C 2014 Notes at their redemption could be reduced. If the 2014 Issuer does not meet the asset coverage tests or the interest coverage test set forth in the documents governing the 2014 Debt Securitization, cash would be diverted from the Class C 2014 Notes to first pay the Class A 2014 Notes and Class B 2014 Notes in amounts sufficient to cause such tests to be satisfied.

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The 2014 Issuer is the residual claimant on funds, if any, remaining after holders of all classes of 2014 Notes have been paid in full on each payment date or upon maturity of such notes under the 2014 Debt Securitization documents. The membership interests in the 2014 Issuer represent all of the equity interest in the 2014 Issuer, and, as the holder of the membership interests, we may receive distributions, if any, only to the extent that the 2014 Issuer makes distributions out of funds remaining after holders of all classes of 2014 Notes have been paid in full on each payment date any amounts due and owing on such payment date or upon maturity of such 2014 Notes. In the event that we fail to receive cash indirectly from the 2010 Issuer or directly from the 2014 Issuer, we could be unable to make such distributions in amounts sufficient to maintain our status as a RIC, or at all.

The interests of holders of the senior classes of securities issued by the 2010 Issuer and the 2014 Issuer may not be aligned with our interests.

The Class A 2010 Notes are the debt obligations ranking senior in right of payment to other securities issued by the 2010 Issuer in the 2010 Debt Securitization. As such, there are circumstances in which the interests of holders of the Class A 2010 Notes may not be aligned with the interests of holders of the other classes of notes issued by, and membership interests of, the 2010 Issuer. For example, under the terms of the Class A 2010 Notes, holders of the Class A 2010 Notes have the right to receive payments of principal and interest prior to holders of the Class B 2010 Notes, the Subordinated 2010 Notes and the membership interests of the 2010 Issuer.

The Class A 2014 Notes are the debt obligations ranking senior in right of payment to other securities issued by the 2014 Issuer in the 2014 Debt Securitization. As such, there are circumstances in which the interests of holders of the Class A 2014 Notes may not be aligned with the interests of holders of the other classes of notes issued by, and membership interests of, the 2014 Issuer. For example, under the terms of the Class A 2014 Notes, holders of the Class A 2014 Notes have the right to receive payments of principal and interest prior to holders of the Class B 2014 Notes, the Class C 2014 Notes and the 2014 Issuer.

For as long as the Class A 2010 Notes remain outstanding, holders of the Class A 2010 Notes comprise the most senior class of notes then outstanding, or the Controlling Class, under the 2010 Debt Securitization. If the Class A 2010 Notes are paid in full, the Class B 2010 Notes would comprise the Controlling Class under the 2010 Debt Securitization. For as long as the Class A 2014 Notes remain outstanding, holders of the Class A 2014 Notes comprise the Controlling Class under the 2014 Debt Securitization. If the Class A 2014 Notes are paid in full, the Class B 2014 Notes would comprise the Controlling Class under the 2014 Debt Securitization. Holders of the Controlling Class under the 2010 Debt Securitization and 2014 Debt Securitization have the right to act in certain circumstances with respect to the portfolio loans in ways that may benefit their interests but not the interests of holders of more junior classes of notes and membership interests, including by exercising remedies under the indenture in the 2010 Debt Securitization and the 2014 Debt Securitization, as applicable.

If an event of default has occurred and acceleration occurs in accordance with the terms of the indenture for either the 2010 Debt Securitization or the 2014 Debt Securitization, the Controlling Class of such debt securitization, as the most senior class of notes then outstanding in such debt securitization will be paid in full before any further payment or distribution on the more junior classes of notes and membership interests. In addition, if an event of default under the 2010 Debt Securitization or 2014 Debt Securitization, as applicable, occurs, holders of a majority of the Controlling Class of the applicable debt securitization may be entitled to determine the remedies to be exercised under the applicable indenture, subject to the terms of such indenture. For example, upon the occurrence of an event of default with respect to the notes issued by the 2010 Issuer, the trustee or holders of a majority of the Controlling Class may declare the principal, together with any accrued interest, of all the notes of such class and any junior classes to be immediately due and payable. This would have the effect of accelerating the principal on such notes, triggering a

repayment obligation on the part of the 2010 Issuer. If at such time the portfolio loans were not performing well, the 2010 Issuer may not have sufficient proceeds available to enable the trustee under the indenture to repay the obligations of holders of the Subordinated 2010 Notes, or to pay a dividend to holders of the membership interests.

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Remedies pursued by the Controlling Class could be adverse to the interests of the holders of the notes that are subordinated to the Controlling Class (which would include the Subordinated 2010 Notes and the Class C 2014 Notes to the extent the Class A 2010 Notes, Class B 2010 Notes, Class A 2014 Notes or Class B 2014 Notes constitute the Controlling Class, as applicable), and the Controlling Class will have no obligation to consider any possible adverse effect on such other interests. Thus, we cannot assure you that any remedies pursued by the Controlling Class will be in the best interests of Holdings or us or that Holdings or we will receive any payments or distributions from the 2010 Issuer or the 2014 Issuer, as applicable upon an acceleration of the notes if there are not sufficient proceeds to pay the holders of more senior notes. In a liquidation under the 2010 Debt Securitization, the Subordinated 2010 Notes will be deemed to be paid in full once the Class A 2010 Notes and Class B 2010 Notes are paid in full. In addition, under the 2010 Debt Securitization, after the Class A 2010 Notes and Class B 2010 Notes are paid in full, the holder of the Subordinated 2010 Notes will be the only remaining noteholder and may amend the indenture to, among other things, direct the assignment of any remaining assets to other wholly-owned subsidiaries for a price less than the fair market value of such assets with the difference in price to be considered an equity contribution to such subsidiaries. In a liquidation under the 2014 Debt Securitization, the Class C 2014 Notes will be subordinated to payment of the Class A 2014 Notes and Class B 2014 Notes and may not be paid in full to the extent funds remaining after payment of the Class A 2014 Notes and Class B 2014 Notes are insufficient. In addition, under the 2014 Debt Securitization, after the Class A 2014 Notes and Class B 2014 Notes are paid in full, the holder of the Class C 2014 Notes will be the only remaining noteholder and may amend the applicable indenture to, among other things, direct the assignment of any remaining assets to other wholly-owned subsidiaries for a price less than the fair market value of such assets with the difference in price to be considered an equity contribution to such subsidiaries. Any failure of the 2010 Issuer or the 2014 Issuer to make distributions on the notes we indirectly or directly hold, whether as a result of an event of default, liquidation or otherwise, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows and may result in an inability of us to make distributions sufficient to maintain our status as a RIC.

The 2010 Issuer or the 2014 Issuer may fail to meet certain asset coverage tests.

Under the documents governing the 2010 Debt Securitization, there are two asset coverage tests applicable to the Class A 2010 Notes and Class B 2010 Notes, and the documents governing the 2014 Debt Securitization provide for the same two asset coverage tests applicable to the Class A 2014 Notes, the Class B 2014 Notes and the Class C 2014 Notes. The first such test compares the amount of interest received on the portfolio loans held by the 2010 Issuer or the 2014 Issuer, as applicable, to the amount of interest payable in respect of the Class A 2010 Notes and Class B 2010 Notes, with respect to the 2010 Issuer and the Class A 2014 Notes, the Class B 2014 Notes and the Class C 2014 Notes, with respect to the 2014 Issuer. To meet this first test, in the case of the 2010 Debt Securitization, interest received on the portfolio loans must equal at least 115% of the interest payable in respect of the notes issued by the 2010 Issuer; and, in the case of the 2014 Debt Securitization, interest received on the portfolio loans must equal at least 120% of the interest payable in respect of the Class A 2014 Notes and Class B 2014 Notes, taken together, and at least 110% of the interest payable in respect of the Class C 2014 Notes. The second such test compares the principal amount of the portfolio loans of the applicable debt securitization to the aggregate outstanding principal amount of the Class A 2010 Notes and Class B 2010 Notes, with respect to the 2010 Debt Securitization, and the Class A 2014 Notes, the Class B 2014 Notes and the Class C 2014 Notes, with respect to the 2014 Debt Securitization. To meet this second test at any time in the case of the 2010 Debt Securitization, the aggregate principal amount of the portfolio loans must equal at least 158% of the outstanding principal amount of the applicable 2010 Notes, taken together. To meet this second test at any time in the case of the 2014 Debt Securitization, the aggregate principal amount of the portfolio loans must equal at least 153.6% of the Class A 2014 Notes and the Class B 2014 Notes, taken together, and 136.1% of the Class C 2014 Notes. If any asset coverage test with respect to the Class A 2010 Notes or Class B 2010

Notes is not met, proceeds from the portfolio of loan investments that otherwise would have been distributed to the holders of the Subordinated 2010 Notes and Holdings will instead be used to redeem first the Class A 2010 Notes and then the Class B 2010 Notes, to the extent necessary to satisfy the applicable asset coverage tests on a pro forma basis after giving effect to all payments made in respect of the notes, which we refer to as a mandatory redemption, or to obtain the necessary ratings confirmation. If any asset coverage test with respect to the Class A 2014 Notes,

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the Class B 2014 Notes or Class C 2014 Notes is not met, proceeds from the portfolio of loan investments that otherwise would have been distributed to the holders of the Class C 2014 Notes and the 2014 Issuer will instead be used to redeem first the Class A 2014 Notes and then the Class B 2014 Notes, to the extent necessary to satisfy the applicable asset coverage tests on a pro forma basis after giving effect to all payments made in respect of the notes, which we refer to as a mandatory redemption, or to obtain the necessary ratings confirmation.

The value of the Class B 2010 Notes, the Class B 2014 Notes or the Class C 2014 Notes could be adversely affected by a mandatory redemption because such redemption could result in the applicable notes being redeemed at par at a time when they are trading in the secondary market at a premium to their stated principal amount and when other investments bearing the same rate of interest may be difficult or expensive to acquire. A mandatory redemption could also result in a shorter investment duration than a holder of such notes may have wanted or anticipated, which could, in turn, result in such a holder incurring breakage costs on related hedging transactions. In addition, the reinvestment period under the 2010 Debt Securitization may extend through as late as July 20, 2017, which could affect the value of the collateral securing the Class B 2010 Notes, and the reinvestment period under the 2014 Debt Securitization may extend through as late as April 28, 2018, which could affect the value of the collateral securing the Class C 2014 Notes.

We may be required to assume liabilities of the 2010 Issuer and the 2014 Issuer and are indirectly liable for certain representations and warranties in connection with the 2010 Debt Securitization and 2014 Debt Securitization.

As part of the 2010 Debt Securitization, we entered into a master loan sale agreement under which we would be required to repurchase any loan (or participation interest therein) which was sold to the 2010 Issuer in breach of any representation or warranty made by us with respect to such loan on the date such loan was sold. To the extent we fail to satisfy any such repurchase obligation, the trustee of the 2010 Debt Securitization may, on behalf of the 2010 Issuer, bring an action against us to enforce these repurchase obligations.

The structure of the 2010 Debt Securitization is intended to prevent, in the event of our bankruptcy or the bankruptcy of Holdings, the consolidation of the 2010 Issuer with our operations or those of Holdings. The structure of the 2014 Debt Securitization is intended to prevent, in the event of our bankruptcy, the consolidation of the 2014 Issuer with our operations. If the true sale of the assets in the 2010 Debt Securitization or 2014 Debt Securitization, as applicable, were not respected in the event of our insolvency, a trustee or debtor-in-possession might reclaim the assets of the 2010 Issuer and the 2014 Issuer for our estate. However, in doing so, we would become directly liable for all of the indebtedness then outstanding under the 2010 Debt Securitization and the 2014 Debt Securitization, which would equal the full amount of debt of the 2010 Issuer and the 2014 Issuer reflected on our consolidated balance sheet. In addition, we cannot assure you that the recovery in the event we were consolidated with the 2010 Issuer or 2014 Issuer for purposes of any bankruptcy proceeding would exceed the amount to which we would otherwise be entitled as an indirect holder of the Subordinated 2010 Notes and the holder of the Class C 2014 Notes had we not been consolidated with the 2010 Issuer and the 2014 Issuer.

In addition, in connection with each of the 2010 Debt Securitization and the 2014 Debt Securitization, we indirectly gave the lenders certain customary representations with respect to the legal structure of the 2010 Issuer and the 2014 Issuer, respectively, and the quality of the assets transferred to each entity. We remain indirectly liable for any breach of such representations for the life of the 2010 Debt Securitization and the 2014 Debt Securitization, respectively.

The 2010 Issuer may issue additional Subordinated 2010 Notes and the 2014 Issuer may issue additional 2014 Notes.

Under the terms of the 2010 Debt Securitization documents, the 2010 Issuer could issue additional Subordinated 2010 Notes and use the net proceeds of such issuance to purchase additional portfolio loans. Any such additional issuance, however, would require the consent of the collateral manager to the 2010 Debt Securitization and the approval of a majority of the Subordinated 2010 Notes. Among the other conditions that must be satisfied in connection with an additional issuance of Subordinated 2010 Notes, the aggregate

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principal amount of all additional issuances of Subordinated 2010 Notes may not exceed \$97 million; the 2010 Issuer must notify each rating agency of such issuance prior to the issuance date; and the terms of the Subordinated 2010 Notes to be issued must be identical to the terms of previously issued Subordinated 2010 Notes (except that all monies due on such additional Subordinated 2010 Notes will accrue from the issue date of such notes and that the prices of such Subordinated 2010 Notes do not have to be identical to those of the initial Subordinated 2010 Notes). We do not expect to cause the 2010 Issuer to issue any additional Subordinated 2010 Notes at this time, and the terms of the 2010 Debt Securitization documents do not provide for additional issuances of Class A 2010 Notes or Class B 2010 Notes without amendment of the 2010 Debt Securitization documents. The total purchase price for any additional Subordinated 2010 Notes that may be issued may not always equal 100% of the par value of such 2010 Notes, depending on several factors, including fees and closing expenses.

Under the terms of the 2014 Debt Securitization documents, the 2014 Issuer could issue additional 2014 Notes in any class at any time during the reinvestment period on a pro rata basis for each class of notes or, if additional Class A 2014 Notes are not being issued, on a pro rata basis for all classes that are subordinate to the Class A 2014 Notes and use the net proceeds of such issuance to purchase additional portfolio loans or for another permitted use as provided in the 2014 Debt Securitization documents. Any such additional issuance, however, would require the consent of the collateral manager to the 2014 Debt Securitization and either the holders of a majority the Class A 2014 Notes or, in the case of an additional issuance of Class A 2014 Notes, the holders of a supermajority of the Class A 2014 Notes.

Among the other conditions that must be satisfied in connection with an additional issuance of 2014 Notes, the aggregate principal amount of all additional issuances of any class of 2014 Notes may not exceed 100% of the outstanding principal amount of such class of 2014 Notes; the 2014 Issuer must notify each rating agency of such issuance prior to the issuance date and such rating agency, if it then rates any class of 2014 Notes, must confirm in writing that no immediate withdrawal or reduction with respect to its then-current rating of any such class of 2014 Notes will occur as a result of such issuance; and the terms of the 2014 Notes to be issued must be identical to the terms of previously issued 2014 Notes of the same class (except that all monies due on such additional 2014 Notes will accrue from the issue date of such notes and that the prices of such 2014 Notes do not have to be identical to those of the initial 2014 Notes). We do not expect to cause the 2014 Issuer to issue any additional 2014 Notes at this time. The total purchase price for any additional 2014 Notes that may be issued may not always equal 100% of the par value of such 2014 Notes, depending on several factors, including fees and closing expenses.

We are subject to risks associated with the Credit Facility.

On July 21, 2011, Funding, our wholly-owned subsidiary, entered into the Credit Facility, a senior secured revolving credit facility. As a result of the Credit Facility, we are subject to a variety of risks, including those set forth below.

Our interests in Funding are subordinated and we may not receive cash on our equity interests from Funding.

We own 100% of the equity interests in Funding. We consolidate the financial statements of Funding in our consolidated financial statements and treat the indebtedness of Funding as our leverage. Our interests in Funding are subordinated in priority of payment to every other obligation of Funding and are subject to certain payment restrictions set forth in the Credit Facility. We receive cash from Funding only to the extent that we receive distributions on our equity interests in Funding. Funding may make payments on such interests only to the extent permitted by the payment priority provisions of the Credit Facility. The Credit Facility generally provides that payments on such interests may not be made on any payment date unless all amounts owing to the lenders and other secured parties are paid in full. In addition, if Funding does not meet the asset coverage tests or the interest coverage test set forth in the Credit Facility documents, cash would be diverted from us to first pay the Lender in amounts

sufficient to cause such tests to be satisfied. In the event that we fail to receive cash from Funding, we could be unable to make distributions to our stockholders in amounts sufficient to maintain our status as a RIC, or at all. We also could be forced to sell investments in portfolio companies at less than their fair value in order to continue making such distributions.

Our equity interests in Funding rank behind all of the secured and unsecured creditors, known or unknown, of Funding, including the lenders in the Credit Facility. Consequently, to the extent that the value of

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Funding's portfolio of loan investments has been reduced as a result of conditions in the credit markets, defaulted loans, capital gains and losses on the underlying assets, prepayment or changes in interest rates, the return on our investment in Funding could be reduced. Accordingly, our investment in Funding may be subject to up to 100% loss.

The ability to sell investments held by Funding is limited.

The Credit Facility places significant restrictions on our ability, as servicer, to sell investments. As a result, there may be times or circumstances during which we are unable to sell investments or take other actions that might be in our best interests.

We are subject to risks associated with our SBIC Funds.

As a result of our SBIC Funds, we are subject to a variety of risks, including those set forth below.

Our interests in the SBIC Funds are subordinated and we may not receive cash on our equity interests from either of the SBIC Funds.

We own 100% of the equity interests in GC SBIC IV, L.P., or SBIC IV, and GC SBIC V, L.P., or SBIC V. We consolidate the financial statements of the SBIC Funds in our consolidated financial statements. Our interests in the SBIC Funds are subordinated in priority of payment to the SBA-guaranteed debentures issued by the respective SBIC Fund. We receive cash from SBIC IV and SBIC V only to the extent that we receive distributions on our equity interests in each such SBIC Fund. Our SBIC Funds may be limited by SBA regulations governing SBICs from making certain distributions to us unless we request a waiver of the SBA restrictions. We cannot assure you that the SBA would grant any such waiver. In the event that we fail to receive cash from our SBIC Funds, we could be unable to make distributions to our stockholders in amounts sufficient to maintain our status as a RIC, or at all. We also could be forced to sell investments in portfolio companies at less than their fair value in order to continue making such distributions.

Our SBIC Funds are licensed by the SBA and are subject to SBA regulations which limit the scope of investments available to the SBIC Funds.

Our wholly-owned subsidiaries, SBIC IV and SBIC V, received licenses to operate as SBICs under the Small Business Act of 1958, as amended, or the 1958 Act, and are regulated by the SBA. The SBA places certain limitations on the financing terms of investments by SBICs in portfolio companies and regulates the types of financings and prohibits investing in certain industries. Compliance with SBIC requirements may cause our SBIC Funds to invest at less competitive rates in order to qualify investments under the SBA regulations.

Further, SBA regulations require that a licensed SBIC be periodically examined and audited by the SBA to determine its compliance with the relevant regulations. If our SBIC Funds fail to comply with applicable regulations, the SBA could, depending on the severity of the violation, limit or prohibit their use of debentures, declare outstanding debentures immediately due and payable, and/or limit them from making new investments. In addition, the SBA could revoke or suspend our SBIC Funds' licenses for willful or repeated violation of, or willful or repeated failure to observe, any provision of the 1958 Act or any rule or regulation promulgated thereunder. These actions by the SBA could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our ability to invest in public companies may be limited in certain circumstances.

To maintain our status as a business development company, we are not permitted to acquire any assets other than qualifying assets specified in the 1940 Act unless, at the time the acquisition is made, at least 70% of our total assets are qualifying assets (with certain limited exceptions). Subject to certain exceptions for follow-on investments and investments in distressed companies, an investment in an issuer that has outstanding securities listed on a national securities exchange may be treated as qualifying assets only if such issuer has a common equity market capitalization that is less than \$250.0 million at the time of such investment.

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We may enter into reverse repurchase agreements, which are another form of leverage.

We may enter into reverse repurchase agreements as part of our management of our temporary investment portfolio. Under a reverse repurchase agreement, we will effectively pledge our assets as collateral to secure a short-term loan. Generally, the other party to the agreement makes the loan in an amount equal to a percentage of the fair value of the pledged collateral. At the maturity of the reverse repurchase agreement, we will be required to repay the loan and correspondingly receive back our collateral. While used as collateral, the assets continue to pay principal and interest which are for the benefit of us.

Our use of reverse repurchase agreements, if any, involves many of the same risks involved in our use of leverage, as the proceeds from reverse repurchase agreements generally will be invested in additional securities. There is a risk that the market value of the securities acquired in the reverse repurchase agreement may decline below the price of the securities that we have sold but remain obligated to purchase. In addition, there is a risk that the market value of the securities retained by us may decline. If a buyer of securities under a reverse repurchase agreement were to file for bankruptcy or experience insolvency, we may be adversely affected. Also, in entering into reverse repurchase agreements, we would bear the risk of loss to the extent that the proceeds of such agreements at settlement are less than the fair value of the underlying securities being pledged. In addition, due to the interest costs associated with reverse repurchase agreements, our net asset value would decline, and, in some cases, we may be worse off than if we had not used such agreements.

Adverse developments in the credit markets may impair our ability to enter into new debt financing arrangements.

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 routine refinancing and loan modification transactions and even reviewed the terms of existing facilities to identify bases for accelerating the maturity of existing lending facilities. To the extent these circumstances arise again in the future, it may be difficult for us to finance the growth of our investments on acceptable economic terms, or at all and one or more of our leverage facilities could be accelerated by the lenders.

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 may not acquire any assets other than qualifying assets unless, at the time of and after giving effect to such acquisition, at least 70% of our total assets are qualifying assets. See Regulation Qualifying Assets.

In the future, we believe that most of our investments will constitute qualifying assets. However, we may be precluded from investing in what we believe are attractive investments if such investments are not qualifying assets for purposes of the 1940 Act. If we do not invest a sufficient portion of our assets in qualifying assets, we could 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.

Failure to qualify as a business development company will decrease our operating flexibility.

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.

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The majority of our portfolio investments are 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.

The majority of our portfolio investments take the form of securities that are not publicly traded. The fair value of securities and other investments that are not publicly traded may not be readily determinable, and we value these securities at fair value as determined in good faith by our board of directors, including to reflect significant events affecting the value of our securities. As discussed in more detail under Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition, Results of Operations and Cash Flows Critical Accounting Policies, most, if not all, of our investments (other than cash and cash equivalents) are classified as Level 3 under Accounting Standards Codification, or ASC, Topic 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*, as amended, or ASC Topic 820. This means that our portfolio valuations are based on unobservable inputs and our own assumptions about how market participants would price the asset or liability in question. Inputs into the determination of fair value of our portfolio investments 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 may 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 have retained the services of several independent service providers to review the valuation of these securities. At least once annually, the valuation for each portfolio investment for which a market quote is not readily available is reviewed by an independent valuation firm. 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 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 securities.

We adjust quarterly the valuation of our portfolio 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 consolidated 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 debt securities we acquire, the default rate on such securities, the number and size of investments we originate or acquire, 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 our performance in future periods.

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

We and our portfolio companies are 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. In particular, on July 21, 2010, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, or Dodd-Frank, became law. The scope of Dodd-Frank impacts many aspects of the financial services industry, and it requires the development and adoption of many implementing regulations over the next several years. The effects of Dodd-Frank on the financial services industry will depend, in large part, upon the extent to which regulators exercise the authority granted to them and the approaches taken in implementing regulations. While the impact of Dodd-Frank on us and our portfolio companies may not be known for an extended period of time, Dodd-Frank, including future rules

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implementing its provisions and the interpretation of those rules, along with other legislative and regulatory proposals directed at the financial services industry or affecting taxation that are proposed or pending in the U.S. Congress, may negatively impact the operations, cash flows or financial condition of us or our portfolio companies, impose additional costs on us or our portfolio companies, intensify the regulatory supervision of us or our portfolio companies or otherwise adversely affect our business or the business of our portfolio companies. In addition, if we do not comply with applicable laws and regulations, we could lose any licenses that we then hold for the conduct of our business and may be subject to civil fines and criminal penalties.

Additionally, changes to the laws and regulations governing our operations, including those associated with RICs, may cause us to alter our investment strategy in order to avail ourselves of new or different opportunities or result in the imposition of corporate-level taxes on us. Such changes could result in material differences to our strategies and plans and may shift our investment focus from the areas of expertise of GC Advisors to other types of investments in which GC 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. If we invest in commodity interests in the future, GC Advisors may determine not to use investment strategies that trigger additional regulation by the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission, or CFTC, or may determine to operate subject to CFTC regulation, if applicable. If we or GC Advisors were to operate subject to CFTC regulation, we may incur additional expenses and would be subject to additional regulation.

In addition, certain regulations applicable to debt securitizations implementing credit risk retention requirements that have taken effect or will take effect in both the U.S. and in Europe may adversely affect certain amendments to or new issuances by the 2010 Debt Securitization or the 2014 Debt Securitization and may adversely affect or prevent us from entering into any future securitization transaction. The impact of these risk retention rules on the loan securitization market are uncertain, and such rules may cause an increase in our cost of funds under or may prevent us from completing any future securitization transactions or certain amendments to or new issuances by our existing debt securitizations.

Over the last several years, there also has been an increase in regulatory attention to the extension of credit outside of the traditional banking sector, raising the possibility that some portion of the non-bank financial sector will be subject to new regulation. While it cannot be known at this time whether any regulation will be implemented or what form it will take, increased regulation of non-bank credit extension could negatively impact our operations, cash flows or financial condition, impose additional costs on us, intensify the regulatory supervision of us or otherwise adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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 our investment objective and 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. Under Delaware law, we also cannot be dissolved without prior stockholder approval. We cannot predict the effect any changes to our current investment objective, operating policies and strategies would have on our business, operating results and the price value of our common stock.

Nevertheless, any such changes could adversely affect our business and impair our ability to make distributions.

Provisions of the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware and our certificate of incorporation and bylaws could deter takeover attempts and have an adverse effect on the price of our securities.

The General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware, or the DGCL, contains provisions that may discourage, delay or make more difficult a change in control of us or the removal of our directors. Our certificate of incorporation and bylaws contain provisions that limit liability and provide for indemnification of our directors and officers. These provisions and others also may have the effect of deterring hostile takeovers or delaying changes in control or management. We are subject to Section 203 of the DGCL, the application of which is subject to any applicable requirements of the 1940 Act. This section generally prohibits us from

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engaging in mergers and other business combinations with stockholders that beneficially own 15% or more of our voting stock, or with their affiliates, unless our directors or stockholders approve the business combination in the prescribed manner. If our board of directors does not approve a business combination, Section 203 of the DGCL may discourage third parties from trying to acquire control of us and increase the difficulty of consummating such an offer.

We have also adopted measures that may make it difficult for a third party to obtain control of us, including provisions of our certificate of incorporation classifying our board of directors in three classes serving staggered three-year terms, and provisions of our certificate of incorporation authorizing our board of directors to classify or reclassify shares of our preferred stock in one or more classes or series, to cause the issuance of additional shares of our stock, and to amend our certificate of incorporation, 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 certificate of incorporation and bylaws, may delay, defer or prevent a transaction or a change in control that might otherwise be in the best interests of our securityholders.

GC Advisors can resign on 60 days notice, and we may not be able to find a suitable replacement within that time, resulting in a disruption in our operations that could adversely affect our financial condition, business and results of operations.

GC Advisors has the right to resign under the Investment Advisory Agreement at any time upon not less than 60 days written notice, whether we have found a replacement or not. If GC Advisors resigns, we may not be able to find a new investment adviser 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 business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows as well as our ability to pay distributions are likely to be adversely affected and the market price of our shares may decline. In addition, the coordination of our internal management and investment activities 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 GC Advisors and its affiliates. 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.

The Administrator can resign on 60 days notice, and we may not be able to find a suitable replacement, resulting in a disruption in our operations that could adversely affect our financial condition, business and results of operations.

The Administrator has the right to resign under the Administration Agreement at any time upon not less than 60 days written notice, whether we have found a replacement or not. If the Administrator resigns, we may not be able to find a new administrator or hire internal management with similar expertise and ability to provide the same or equivalent services on acceptable terms, 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 are likely to be adversely affected and the market price of our shares may decline. In addition, the coordination of our internal management and administrative activities is likely to suffer if we are unable to identify and reach an agreement with a service provider or individuals with the expertise possessed by the Administrator. Even if we are able to retain a comparable service provider or individuals to perform such services, whether internal or external, their integration into our business and 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 incur significant costs as a result of being a publicly traded company.

As a publicly traded company, we incur legal, accounting and other expenses, including costs associated with the periodic reporting requirements applicable to a company whose securities are registered under the Exchange Act, as well as additional corporate governance requirements, including requirements under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, or the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, and other rules implemented by the SEC.

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Our compliance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act involves significant expenditures, and non-compliance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act would adversely affect us and the market price of our common stock.

We are required to report on our internal control over financial reporting pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and related rules and regulations of the SEC. As a result, we incur expenses that may negatively impact our financial performance and our ability to make distributions. This process also results in a diversion of management's time and attention. We cannot ensure that our evaluation, testing and remediation process is effective or that our internal control over financial reporting will be effective. In the event that we are unable to maintain compliance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and related rules, we and the market price of our securities would be adversely affected.

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

Our business depends on the communications and information systems of GC Advisors and its affiliates. These systems are subject to potential attacks, including through adverse events that threaten the confidentiality, integrity or availability of our information resources (i.e., cyber incidents). These attacks could involve gaining unauthorized access to our information systems for purposes of misappropriating assets, stealing confidential information, corrupting data or causing operational disruption and result in disrupted operations, misstated or unreliable financial data, liability for stolen assets or information, increased cybersecurity protection and insurance costs, litigation and damage to our business relationships, any of which could, in turn, have a material adverse effect on our operating results and negatively affect the market price of our securities and our ability to pay dividends and other distributions to our securityholders. As our reliance on technology has increased, so have the risks posed to our information systems, both internal and those provided by GC Advisors and third-party service providers.

Risks Relating to Our Investments

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

Many of our portfolio companies are susceptible to economic slowdowns or recessions and may be unable to repay our loans during these periods. Therefore, our non-performing assets are likely to increase and the value of our portfolio is likely to decrease during these periods. Adverse economic conditions may decrease the value of collateral securing some of our loans and the value of our equity investments. Economic slowdowns or recessions could lead to financial losses in our portfolio and a decrease in revenues, net income and assets. Unfavorable economic conditions also could increase our funding costs, limit our access to the capital markets or result in a decision by lenders not to extend credit to us. These events could prevent us from increasing 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 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 managerial assistance to the borrower. Furthermore, if one of our portfolio companies were to file for bankruptcy protection, even though we may have structured our investment as senior secured debt, depending on the facts and circumstances, including the extent to which we provided managerial assistance to that portfolio company, a bankruptcy court might re-characterize our debt holding and subordinate all or a portion of our claim to claims of other creditors.

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Our debt investments may be risky and we could lose all or part of our investments.

The debt that we invest in is typically not initially rated by any rating agency, but we believe that if such investments were rated, they would be below investment grade (rated lower than Baa3 by Moody's Investors Service, lower than BBB- by Fitch Ratings or lower than BBB- by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services), which under the guidelines established by these entities is an indication of having predominantly speculative characteristics with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal. Bonds that are rated below investment grade are sometimes referred to as "high yield bonds" or "junk bonds." Therefore, our investments may result in an above average amount of risk and volatility or loss of principal.

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

Investment in leveraged companies involves 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 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.

Our investments in private and middle-market portfolio companies are risky, and you could lose all or part of your investment.

Investment in private and middle-market companies involves a number of significant risks. Generally, little public information exists about these companies, and we rely on the ability of GC Advisors' investment professionals to obtain adequate information to evaluate the potential returns from investing in these companies. If GC Advisors is unable to uncover all material information about these companies, it may not make a fully informed investment decision, and we may lose money on our investments. Middle-market companies generally have less predictable operating results and may require substantial additional capital to support their operations, finance expansion or maintain their competitive position. Middle-market companies may have limited financial resources, may have difficulty accessing the capital markets to meet future capital needs and may be unable to meet their obligations under their debt securities that we hold, which may be accompanied by a deterioration in the value of any collateral and a reduction in the likelihood of 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 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 our portfolio company and, in turn, on us. 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 GC Advisors may, in the ordinary course of business, be named as defendants in litigation arising from our investments in the portfolio companies.

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

We may invest all of our assets in illiquid securities, and a substantial portion of our investments in leveraged companies are and 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. We may also face other restrictions on our ability to liquidate an investment in a portfolio company to the extent that we, GC Advisors, Golub Capital or any of its affiliates have material nonpublic information regarding such portfolio company.

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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:

a comparison of the portfolio company's securities to publicly traded securities;
the enterprise value of the 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
changes in the interest rate environment and the credit markets generally that may affect the price at which similar investments may be made in the future and other relevant factors.

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.

Our portfolio companies may prepay loans, which may reduce our yields if capital returned cannot be invested in transactions with equal or greater expected yields.

The loans in our investment portfolio may be prepaid at any time, generally with little advance notice. Whether a loan is prepaid will depend both on the continued positive performance of the portfolio company and the existence of favorable financing market conditions that allow such company the ability to replace existing financing with less expensive capital. As market conditions change, we do not know when, and if, prepayment may be possible for each portfolio company. In some cases, the prepayment of a loan may reduce our achievable yield if the capital returned cannot be invested in transactions with equal or greater expected yields, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our portfolio companies may be unable to repay or refinance outstanding principal on their loans at or prior to maturity, and rising interest rates may make it more difficult for portfolio companies to make periodic payments on their loans.

Our portfolio companies may be unable to repay or refinance outstanding principal on their loans at or prior to maturity. This risk and the risk of default is increased to the extent that the loan documents do not require the portfolio companies to pay down the outstanding principal of such debt prior to maturity. In addition, if general interest rates rise, there is a risk that our portfolio companies will be unable to pay escalating interest amounts, which could result in a default under their loan documents with us. Rising interest rates could also cause portfolio companies to shift

cash from other productive uses to the payment of interest, which may have a material adverse effect on their business and operations and could, over time, lead to increased defaults. Any failure of one or more portfolio companies to repay or refinance its debt at or prior to maturity or the inability of one or more portfolio companies to make ongoing payments following an increase in contractual interest rates could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

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We have not yet identified the portfolio company investments we will acquire.

While we currently hold a portfolio of investments, we have not yet identified additional potential investments for our portfolio that we will acquire with the proceeds of any offering of securities pursuant to this prospectus or repayments of investments currently in our portfolio. Privately negotiated investments in illiquid securities or private middle-market companies require substantial due diligence and structuring, and we cannot assure you that we will achieve our anticipated investment pace. As a result, you will be unable to evaluate any future portfolio company investments prior to purchasing our shares of common stock. Additionally, GC Advisors selects all of our investments, and our stockholders will have no input with respect to such investment decisions. These factors increase the uncertainty, and thus the risk, of investing in our securities.

We anticipate that we will use substantially all of the net proceeds of any offering of our securities within approximately six months following the completion of any offering of our securities, depending on the availability of appropriate investment opportunities consistent with our investment objectives and market conditions. Until such appropriate investment opportunities can be found, we will invest the net proceeds primarily in cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities and high-quality debt investments that mature in one year or less from the date of investment. We expect these temporary investments to earn yields substantially lower than the income that we expect to receive in respect of investments in senior secured, one stop, second lien and subordinated loans and equity securities. As a result, any distributions we make during this period may be substantially smaller than the distributions that we expect to pay when our portfolio is fully invested.

We are a non-diversified investment company within the meaning of 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 within the meaning of 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. To the extent that we assume large positions in the securities of a small number of issuers, 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. Beyond our asset diversification requirements as a RIC under the Code, we do not have fixed guidelines for diversification, and our investments could be concentrated in relatively few portfolio companies.

Our portfolio may be concentrated in a limited number of portfolio companies and industries, which will subject us to a risk of significant loss if any of these companies defaults on its obligations under any of its debt instruments or if there is a downturn in a particular industry.

Our portfolio may be concentrated in a limited number of portfolio companies and industries. As a result, the aggregate returns we realize may be significantly and adversely affected if a small number of investments perform poorly or if we need to write down the value of any one investment. Additionally, while we are not targeting any specific industries, our investments may be concentrated in relatively few industries. As a result, a downturn in any particular industry in which we are invested could also significantly impact the aggregate returns we realize.

We may hold the debt securities of leveraged companies that may, due to the significant volatility 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 an issuer may adversely and permanently affect the issuer. If the proceeding is converted to a liquidation, the value of the issuer 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 of a bankruptcy proceeding are frequently high and would be paid

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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.

Depending on the facts and circumstances of our investments and the extent of our involvement in the management of a portfolio company, upon the bankruptcy of a portfolio company, a bankruptcy court may recharacterize our debt investments as equity interests and subordinate all or a portion of our claim to that of other creditors. This could occur even though we may have structured our investment as senior debt.

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 portfolio company. 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 of regulatory or other considerations. Our ability to make follow-on investments may also be limited by GC 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.

To the extent we do not hold controlling equity positions in our portfolio companies, we are 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 typically hold in our portfolio companies, we may not be able to dispose of our investments in the event we disagree with the actions of a portfolio company and may therefore suffer a decrease in the value of our investments.

Our portfolio companies may incur debt that ranks equally with, or senior to, our investments in such companies and such portfolio companies may not generate sufficient cash flow to service their debt obligations to us.

We have invested a portion of our capital in second lien and subordinated loans issued by our portfolio companies and intend to continue to do so in the future. The portfolio companies usually have, or may be permitted to incur, other debt that ranks equally with, or senior to, the debt securities in which we invest. Such 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 in general economic conditions. 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. By their terms, such debt instruments may provide that the holders are entitled to receive payment of interest or principal on or before the dates on which we are entitled to receive payments in respect of the debt securities in which we invest. Also, in the event of insolvency,

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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, the portfolio company may not have any remaining assets to use for repaying its obligation to us where we are junior creditor. In the case of debt ranking equally with debt securities 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 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 have made in the past, and may make in the future, unsecured loans to portfolio companies, meaning that such loans will not benefit from any interest in collateral of such companies. Liens on a portfolio company's 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 loans secured by collateral. 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.

The disposition of our investments may result in contingent liabilities.

A significant portion of our investments involve private securities. In connection with the disposition of an investment in 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

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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.

GC Advisors liability is limited, and we have agreed to indemnify GC Advisors against certain liabilities, which may lead GC Advisors to act in a riskier manner on our behalf than it would when acting for its own account.

Under the Investment Advisory Agreement and the collateral management agreements for each of the 2010 Debt Securitization and the 2014 Debt Securitization, GC Advisors does not assume any responsibility to us other than to render the services called for under those agreements, and it is not responsible for any action of our board of directors in following or declining to follow GC Advisors advice or recommendations. Under the terms of the Investment Advisory Agreement and each of the collateral management agreements, GC Advisors, its officers, members, personnel, and any person controlling or controlled by GC Advisors are not 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 and the collateral management agreements, except those resulting from acts constituting gross negligence, willful misconduct, bad faith or reckless disregard of GC Advisors duties under the Investment Advisory Agreement and the collateral management agreements. In addition, we have agreed to indemnify GC 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 and the collateral management agreements, except where attributable to gross negligence, willful misconduct, bad faith or reckless disregard of such person's duties under the Investment Advisory Agreement and the collateral management agreements. These protections may lead GC Advisors to act in a riskier manner when acting on our behalf than it would when acting for its own account.

We may be subject to risks under hedging transactions and may become subject to risks if we invest in foreign securities.

As of December 31, 2015, we were invested in the securities of one non-U.S. company. Securities issued by non-U.S. companies are not qualifying assets under the 1940 Act, and we may invest in non-U.S. companies, including emerging market issuers, to the limited extent such investments are permitted under the 1940 Act. We expect that these investments would focus on the same types of investments that we make in U.S. middle-market companies and accordingly would be complementary to our overall strategy and enhance the diversity of our holdings. Investing in securities of emerging market issuers involves many risks including economic, social, political, financial, tax and security conditions in the emerging market, potential inflationary economic environments, regulation by foreign governments, different accounting standards and political uncertainties. Economic, social, political, financial, tax and security conditions also could negatively affect the value of emerging market companies. These factors could include changes in the emerging market government's economic and fiscal policies, the possible imposition of, or changes in, currency exchange laws or other laws or restrictions applicable to the emerging market companies or investments in their securities and the possibility of fluctuations in the rate of exchange between currencies.

We have engaged in and, in the future, may engage in hedging transactions to the limited extent such transactions are permitted under the 1940 Act and applicable commodities laws. Engaging in hedging transactions or investing in foreign securities would entail additional risks to our stockholders. We could, for example, use instruments such as interest rate swaps, caps, collars and floors and, if we were to invest in foreign securities, we could use instruments

such as forward contracts or currency options and borrow under a credit facility in currencies selected to minimize our foreign currency exposure. In each such case, we generally would seek to hedge against fluctuations of the relative values of our portfolio positions from changes in market interest rates or currency exchange rates. Hedging against a decline in the values of our portfolio positions would not eliminate the possibility of fluctuations in the values of such positions or prevent losses if the values of the positions declined. However, such hedging could establish other positions designed

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to gain from those same developments, thereby offsetting the decline in the value of such portfolio positions. Such hedging transactions could also limit the opportunity for gain if the values of the underlying portfolio positions increased. Moreover, it might not be possible to hedge against an exchange rate or interest rate fluctuation that was so generally anticipated that we would not be able to enter into a hedging transaction at an acceptable price. Use of a hedging transaction could involve counterparty credit risk.

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

We may not realize gains from our equity investments.

When we invest in one stop, second lien and subordinated loans, 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 Offerings Pursuant to this Prospectus

Investing in our securities may involve an above average degree of risk.

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

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

Shares of closed-end investment companies, including business development companies, may trade at a discount from net asset value. This characteristic of closed-end investment companies and business development companies is separate and distinct from the risk that our net asset value per share may decline. We cannot predict whether our common stock will trade at, above or below net asset value.

There is a risk that investors in our equity securities may not receive distributions or that our distributions may not grow over time and a portion of our distributions may be a return of capital.

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. If we declare a dividend and if more stockholders opt to receive cash distributions rather than participate in our dividend reinvestment plan, we may be forced to sell some of our investments in order to make cash dividend payments. To the extent we make distributions to stockholders that include a return of capital, such portion of the distribution essentially constitutes a return of the stockholder's investment. Although such return of capital may not be taxable, such distributions may increase an investor's tax liability for capital gains upon the future sale of our common stock. Although such return of capital may not be taxable, such distributions would generally decrease a

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stockholder's basis in our common stock and may therefore increase such stockholder's tax liability for capital gains upon the future sale of such stock. A return of capital distribution may cause a stockholder to recognize a capital gain from the sale of our common stock even if the stockholder sells its shares for less than the original purchase price.

The market price of our securities may fluctuate significantly.

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

significant volatility in the market price and trading volume of securities of business development companies or other companies in our sector, which are not necessarily related to the operating performance of the companies;
changes in regulatory policies, accounting pronouncements or tax guidelines, particularly with respect to RICs and business development companies;

loss of our qualification as a RIC or business development company;

changes in market interest rates and decline in the prices of debt;

changes in earnings or variations in operating results;

changes in the value of our portfolio investments;

changes in accounting guidelines governing valuation of our investments;

any shortfall in revenue or net income or any increase in losses from levels expected by investors or securities analysts;

departure of GC Advisors or any of its affiliates' key personnel;

operating performance of companies comparable to us;

general economic trends and other external factors; and

loss of a major funding source.

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

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

There is also a risk that, in the event of a sharp decline in the value of our net assets, we would be in danger of failing to maintain required asset coverage ratios which may be required by the preferred stock, debt securities, convertible debt or units or of a downgrade in the ratings of the preferred stock, debt securities, convertible debt or units or our current investment income might not be sufficient to meet the dividend requirements on the preferred stock or the interest payments on the debt securities. In order to counteract such an event, we might need to liquidate investments

in order to fund redemption of some or all

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of the preferred stock, debt securities or convertible debt. In addition, we would pay (and the holders of our common stock would bear) all costs and expenses relating to the issuance and ongoing maintenance of the preferred stock, debt securities, convertible debt or any combination of these securities. Holders of preferred stock, debt securities or convertible debt may have different interests than holders of common stock and may at times have disproportionate influence over our affairs.

We are a holding company and depend on payments from our subsidiaries in order to make payments on any debt securities that we may issue as well as to pay dividends on our common stock. Any debt securities that we issue will be structurally subordinated to the obligations of our subsidiaries.

We are a holding company and fund a majority of our investments through wholly-owned subsidiaries, and a majority of the assets that we hold directly are the equity interests in such subsidiaries, including the Subordinated Notes. We depend upon the cash flow from our subsidiaries and the receipt of funds from them in the form of payments on the Subordinated Notes, dividends, and other distributions, any of which may be subject to restriction or limitations based on the organizational documents of the subsidiaries and the agreements governing the debt of any such subsidiary. In addition, because we are a holding company, any debt securities that we issue will be structurally subordinated to the obligations of our subsidiaries. In the event that one of our subsidiaries becomes insolvent, liquidates, reorganizes, dissolves or otherwise winds up, its assets will be used first to satisfy the claims of its creditors. Consequently, any claim by us or our creditors, including holders of any debt securities that we may issue, against any subsidiary will be structurally subordinated to all of the claims of the creditors of such subsidiary. We cannot assure security holders that they will receive any payments required to be made under the terms of any debt securities that we may issue, dividends or other distributions.

Holders of any preferred stock that we may issue will have the right to elect members of the board of directors and have class voting rights on certain matters.

The 1940 Act requires that holders of shares of preferred stock must be entitled as a class to elect two directors at all times and to elect a majority of the directors if dividends on such preferred stock are in arrears by two years or more, until such arrearage is eliminated. In addition, certain matters under the 1940 Act require the separate vote of the holders of any issued and outstanding preferred stock, including changes in fundamental investment restrictions and conversion to open-end status and, accordingly, preferred stockholders could veto any such changes. Restrictions imposed on the declarations and payment of dividends or other distributions to the holders of our common stock and preferred stock, both by the 1940 Act and by requirements imposed by rating agencies, might impair our ability to maintain our qualification as a RIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

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

In the event we issue subscription rights, stockholders who do not fully exercise their subscription rights should expect that they will, at the completion of a rights offering pursuant to this prospectus, own a smaller proportional interest in us than would otherwise be the case if they fully exercised their rights. We cannot state precisely the

amount of any such dilution in share ownership because we do not know at this time what proportion of the shares will be purchased as a result of such rights offering.

In addition, if the subscription price is less than the net asset value per share of our common stock, then our stockholders would experience an immediate dilution of the aggregate net asset value of their shares as a result of the offering. The amount of any decrease in net asset value is not predictable because it is not known at this time what the subscription price and net asset value per share will be on the expiration date of a rights offering or what proportion of the shares will be purchased as a result of such rights offering. Such dilution could be substantial.

These dilutive effects may be exacerbated if we were to conduct multiple subscription rights offerings, particularly if such offerings were to occur over a short period of time. In addition, subscription rights offerings and the prospect of future subscription rights offerings may create downward pressure on the

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secondary market price of our common stock due to the potential for the issuance of shares at a price below our net asset value, without a corresponding change to our net asset value.

Our stockholders will experience dilution in their ownership percentage if they do not participate in our dividend reinvestment plan.

All dividends declared in cash payable to stockholders that are participants in our dividend reinvestment plan are automatically reinvested in shares of our common stock. As a result, our stockholders that do not participate in our dividend reinvestment plan will experience dilution in their ownership percentage of our common stock over time.

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

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

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

You should also be aware that there may be a limited number of buyers when you decide to sell your debt securities.

This too may materially adversely affect the market value of the debt securities or the trading market for the debt securities.

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

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

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

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

Our stockholders will experience dilution in their ownership percentage if they do not participate in our dividend rein

discussed above on the market value of or trading market for the publicly issued debt securities.

Sales of substantial amounts of our common stock in the public market may have an adverse effect on the market price of our common stock.

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

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SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Some of the statements in this prospectus constitute forward-looking statements, which relate to future events or our future performance or financial condition. The forward-looking statements contained in this prospectus 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 and the competition for those investments;
our contractual arrangements and relationships with third parties;
actual and potential conflicts of interest with GC Advisors and other affiliates of Golub Capital;
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;
general economic trends and other external factors;
the ability of GC Advisors to locate suitable investments for us and to monitor and administer our investments;
the ability of GC Advisors or its affiliates to attract and retain highly talented professionals;
our ability to qualify and maintain our qualification as a RIC and as a business development company;
general price and volume fluctuations in the stock markets;
the impact on our business of Dodd-Frank and the rules and regulations issued thereunder; and
the effect of changes to tax legislation and our tax position.

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 or similar words. The forward-looking statements contained in this prospectus involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from those implied or expressed in the forward-looking statements for any reason, including the factors set forth as Risk Factors and elsewhere in this prospectus.

We have based the forward-looking statements included in this prospectus on information available to us on the date of this prospectus. Actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in our forward-looking statements and future results could differ materially from historical performance. You are advised to consult any additional disclosures that we may make directly to you or through reports that we have filed or 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. This prospectus contains statistics and other data that have been obtained from or compiled from information made available by third-party service providers. We have not independently verified such statistics or data.

You should understand that, under Sections 27A(b)(2)(B) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act, and Section 21E(b)(2)(B) of the Exchange Act, the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 do not apply to statements made in connection with any offering of securities pursuant to this prospectus, any prospectus supplement or in periodic reports we file under the Exchange Act.

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USE OF PROCEEDS

Unless otherwise specified in a prospectus supplement, we intend to use all or substantially all of the net proceeds from the sale of our securities to invest in portfolio companies in accordance with our investment objective and strategies and for general corporate purposes. We expect that our new investments will consist primarily of senior secured and one stop loans. We will also pay operating expenses, including management and administrative fees, and may pay other expenses such as due diligence expenses relating to potential new investments, from the net proceeds of any offering of our securities. We may also use a portion of the net proceeds from the sale of our securities to repay amounts outstanding under our Credit Facility, which bore an annual interest rate of 2.68% (*i.e.*, one-month LIBOR plus 2.25% per annum) on the outstanding balance of \$123.1 million as of December 31, 2015 and matures on July 30, 2020.

We anticipate that we will use substantially all of the net proceeds of an offering for the above purposes within approximately six months after the completion of any offering of our securities, depending on the availability of appropriate investment opportunities consistent with our investment objective and market conditions. We cannot assure you that we will achieve our targeted investment pace.

Until appropriate investment opportunities can be found, we may also invest the net proceeds of any offering of our securities primarily in cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities and high-quality debt investments that mature in one year or less from the date of investment. These temporary investments may have lower yields than our other investments and, accordingly, may result in lower distributions, if any, during such period. Our ability to achieve our investment objective may be limited to the extent that the net proceeds from an offering, pending full investment, are held in lower yielding interest-bearing deposits or other short-term instruments. See Regulation Temporary Investments for additional information about temporary investments we may make while waiting to make longer-term investments in pursuit of our investment objective.

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To the extent that we have income available, we intend to make quarterly distributions to our stockholders. Our quarterly distributions, if any, are determined by our board of directors. Any distributions to our stockholders will be declared out of assets legally available for distribution.

We have elected to be treated, and intend to qualify annually, as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. To maintain RIC qualification, we must distribute dividends to our stockholders in respect of each tax year of an amount generally at least equal to 90% of our investment company taxable, determined without regard to any deduction for dividends paid. In addition, we are subject to ordinary income and capital gain distribution requirements under U.S. federal excise tax rules for each calendar year. If we do not meet the required distributions we will be subject to a 4% nondeductible federal excise tax on the undistributed amount.

The following table reflects the cash distributions, including dividends and returns of capital per share that we have paid on our common stock since October 1, 2013.

Record Dates	Payment Dates	Distributions Declared	
		Per Share	Dollar amount
(in thousands except per share data)			
Fiscal year ended September 30, 2014			
December 17, 2013	December 27, 2013	\$ 0.32	\$ 13,850
March 17, 2014	March 28, 2014	0.32	13,865
June 16, 2014	June 27, 2014	0.32	15,048
September 16, 2014	September 26, 2014	0.32	15,060
Fiscal year ended September 30, 2015			
December 18, 2014	December 29, 2014	0.32	15,078
March 20, 2015	March 27, 2015	0.32	15,095
June 18, 2015	June 29, 2015	0.32	16,393
September 7, 2015	September 29, 2015	0.32	16,403
Fiscal year ending September 30, 2016			
December 11, 2015	December 29, 2015	0.32	16,416
March 7, 2016	March 30, 2016	0.32	16,442
Total		\$ 3.20	\$ 153,650

We currently intend to distribute net capital gains (*i.e.*, net long-term capital gains in excess of net short-term capital losses), if any, at least annually out of the assets legally available for such distributions. However, we may decide in the future to retain such capital gains for investment and elect to treat such gains as deemed distributions to you. If this happens, you will be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as if you had received an actual distribution of the capital gains that we retain and reinvested the net after tax proceeds in us. In this situation, you would be eligible to claim a tax credit (or, in certain circumstances, a tax refund) equal to your allocable share of the tax we paid on the capital gains deemed distributed to you. See *Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations Taxation of U.S. Stockholders*. We cannot assure you that we will achieve results that will permit us to pay any cash distributions, and if we issue senior securities, we will be prohibited from making distributions if doing so would cause us to fail to maintain the asset coverage ratios stipulated by the 1940 Act or if such distributions are limited by the terms of any of our borrowings.

Unless you elect to receive your distributions in cash, we intend to make such distributions in additional shares of our common stock under our dividend reinvestment plan. Although distributions paid in the form of additional shares of our common stock will generally be subject to U.S. federal, state and local taxes in the same manner as cash distributions, investors participating in our dividend reinvestment plan will not receive any corresponding cash distributions with which to pay any such applicable taxes. If you hold shares of our common stock in the name of a broker or financial intermediary, you should contact such broker or financial intermediary regarding your election to receive distributions in cash in lieu of shares of our common stock. Any distributions reinvested through the issuance of shares through our dividend reinvestment plan will increase our gross assets on which the base management fee and the incentive fee are determined and paid to GC Advisors. See Dividend Reinvestment Plan.

TABLE OF CONTENTS**SELECTED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA**

The following selected consolidated financial data of Golub Capital BDC as of and for the years ended September 30, 2015, 2014, 2013, 2012 and 2011 is derived from the consolidated financial statements that have been audited by RSM US LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm. Golub Capital BDC's consolidated financial statements for the three-month periods ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 are unaudited. However, in our opinion, all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair presentation have been made. Interim results may be subject to significant quarterly variations and may not be indicative of the results of operations to be expected for a full fiscal year. The financial data should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition, Results of Operations and Cash Flows included elsewhere in this prospectus.

	Golub Capital BDC As of and for the three months ended		As of and for the years ended				
	December 31, 2015 <i>(unaudited)</i>	December 31, 2014 <i>(unaudited)</i>	September 30, 2015 <i>(In thousands, except per share data)</i>	September 30, 2014	September 30, 2013	September 30, 2012	Septem ber 30, 2011
Component of Operations Data:							
Investment income	\$30,500	\$26,995	\$119,968	\$109,526	\$83,774	\$57,859	\$39,150
Management fee	5,314	4,821	20,330	17,053	11,749	8,495	5,789
Performance fee	1,771	1,071	10,226	10,128	9,844	6,228	348
Interest and other debt financing expenses	6,731	5,694	24,510	20,227	12,427	10,781	6,550
Other expenses	1,383	1,402	5,905	5,583	5,359	4,479	3,647
Investment income	14,999	(1) 14,557	58,997	56,535	44,395	27,876	22,810
Realized gain (loss) on investments in derivative instruments	4,978	1,726	9,354	5,384	(1,363)	(3,372)	2,037
Change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments, in derivative instruments and secured derivatives	662	(1,111)	2,440	3,469	3,488	7,256	(3,514)
Increase/(decrease) in net assets attributable to operations	20,639	15,172	70,791	65,388	46,520	31,760	21,339
Per share data:							
Asset value	\$15.89	\$15.55	\$15.80	\$15.55	\$15.21	\$14.60	\$14.56
Investment income	0.29	0.31	1.20	1.26	1.29	1.15	1.16
Realized (loss) gain on investments in derivative instruments	0.10	0.04	0.19	0.11	(0.04)	(0.14)	0.11
Change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments, in derivative instruments and secured derivatives	0.01	(0.03)	0.05	0.07	0.10	0.30	(0.17)
Increase/(decrease) in net assets attributable to operations	0.40	0.32	1.44	1.44	1.35	1.31	1.09

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share dividends declared	0.32	0.32	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.27
net investment income	N/A	N/A	1.18	1.22	1.15	1.24	1.18
capital gains	N/A	N/A	0.10	0.06			0.09
return of capital	N/A	N/A			0.13	0.04	
amount of dividends declared	16,416	15,078	62,969	57,823	45,394	31,556	25,069
net investment income	N/A	N/A	58,152	54,531	40,605	30,484	23,254
capital gains	N/A	N/A	4,817	3,292			1,815
return of capital	N/A	N/A			4,789	1,072	
Balance Sheet data at period end:							
Investments, at fair value	\$1,528,462	\$1,400,726	\$1,529,784	\$1,347,612	\$1,024,645	\$672,910	\$459,800
and cash equivalents	101,070	41,426	97,484	79,943	54,717	50,927	69,760
Other assets	11,315	18,431	13,782	15,833	12,294	10,259	30,050
Total assets	1,640,847	1,451,147 ⁽²⁾	1,633,426 ⁽²⁾	1,433,873 ⁽²⁾	1,083,914 ⁽²⁾	728,198 ⁽²⁾	554,290 ⁽²⁾
debt	809,396	715,030	813,605	697,539	420,909	352,300	237,600
Other liabilities	824,487	717,429 ⁽²⁾	822,556 ⁽²⁾	701,134 ⁽²⁾	425,678 ⁽²⁾	353,069 ⁽²⁾	237,700 ⁽²⁾
net assets	816,360	733,718	810,870	732,739	658,236	375,129	316,590

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- (1) Net investment income for the three months ended December 31, 2015 is shown after a net expense of \$302,000 for U.S. federal excise tax.
On October 1, 2015, we adopted Accounting Standards Update, or ASU, 2015-03 which requires that debt issuance costs related to a recognized debt liability to be presented on the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of the debt liability rather than as an asset. Adoption of ASU 2015-03 requires the changes to be applied retrospectively.
- (2) Weighted average yield on income producing investments is computed by dividing (a) income from interest and
- (3) fees excluding amortization of capitalized fees and discounts on accruing loans and debt securities by (b) total income producing investments at fair value.

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION, RESULTS OF OPERATIONS AND CASH FLOWS

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows should be read in conjunction with Selected Consolidated Financial Data and the financial statements and the related notes thereto of us appearing elsewhere in this prospectus. The information in this section contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Please see Risk Factors and Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements for a discussion of the uncertainties, risks and assumptions associated with these statements.

Overview

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. In addition, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, we have elected to be treated as a RIC under the Code. As a business development company and a RIC, we are also subject to certain constraints, including limitations imposed by the 1940 Act and the Code.

Our shares are currently listed on The NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol GBDC .

Our investment objective is to generate current income and capital appreciation by investing primarily in senior secured and one stop loans of U.S. middle-market companies. We may also selectively invest in second lien and subordinated loans of, and warrants and minority equity securities in U.S. middle-market companies. We intend to achieve our investment objective by (1) accessing the established loan origination channels developed by Golub Capital, a leading lender to middle-market companies with over \$15.0 billion in capital under management as of December 31, 2015, (2) selecting investments within our core middle-market company focus, (3) partnering with experienced sponsors, in many cases with whom Golub Capital has invested alongside in the past, (4) implementing the disciplined underwriting standards of Golub Capital and (5) drawing upon the aggregate experience and resources of Golub Capital.

Our investment activities are managed by GC Advisors and supervised by our board of directors of which a majority of the members are independent of us, GC Advisors and its affiliates.

Under the Investment Advisory Agreement, which was most recently reapproved by our board of directors in May 2015, we have agreed to pay GC Advisors an annual base management fee based on our average adjusted gross assets as well as an incentive fee based on our investment performance. Under the Administration Agreement, we are provided with certain administrative services by the Administrator, which is currently Golub Capital LLC. Under the Administration Agreement, we have agreed to reimburse the Administrator for our allocable portion (subject to the review and approval of our independent directors) of overhead and other expenses incurred by the Administrator in performing its obligations under the Administration Agreement.

We seek to create a portfolio that includes primarily senior secured and one stop loans by primarily investing approximately \$5.0 million to \$30.0 million of capital, on average, in the securities of U.S. middle-market companies. We may also selectively invest more than \$30.0 million in some of our portfolio companies and generally expect that the size of our individual investments will vary proportionately with the size of our capital base.

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We generally invest in securities that have been rated below investment grade by independent rating agencies or that would be rated below investment grade if they were rated. These securities, which may be referred to as junk, have predominantly speculative characteristics with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal. In addition, many of our debt investments have floating interest rates that reset on a periodic basis and typically do not fully pay down principal prior to maturity, which may increase our risk of losing part or all of our investment. As of December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2015 and 2014, our portfolio at fair value was comprised of the following:

Investment Type	As of December 31, 2015		As of September 30, 2015		As of September 30, 2014	
	Investments at Fair Value (In thousands) <i>(unaudited)</i>	Percentage of Total Investments	Investments at Fair Value (In thousands)	Percentage of Total Investments	Investments at Fair Value (In thousands)	Percentage of Total Investments
Senior secured	\$ 178,284	11.7 %	\$ 197,329	12.9 %	\$ 262,859	19.5 %
One stop	1,135,424	74.3	1,134,222	74.1	940,729	69.8
Second lien	39,588	2.6	39,774	2.6	59,964	4.4
Subordinated debt	1,721	0.1	1,715	0.1	3,710	0.3
Subordinated notes in SLF ⁽¹⁾	82,730	5.4	76,563	5.0	25,589	1.9
LLC equity interests in SLF ⁽¹⁾	29,199	1.9	22,373	1.5	9,242	0.7
Equity	61,516	4.0	57,808	3.8	45,519	3.4
Total	\$1,528,462	100.0 %	\$1,529,784	100.0 %	\$1,347,612	100.0 %

(1) SLF's proceeds from the subordinated notes and LLC equity interests invested in SLF were utilized by SLF to invest in senior secured loans.

One stop loans include loans to technology companies undergoing strong growth due to new services, increased adoption and/or entry into new markets. We refer to loans to these companies as late stage lending loans. Other targeted characteristics of late stage lending businesses include strong customer revenue retention rates, a diversified customer base and backing from growth equity or venture capital firms. In some cases, the borrower's high revenue growth is supported by a high level of discretionary spending. As part of the underwriting of such loans and consistent with industry practice, we may adjust our characterization of the earnings of such borrowers for a reduction or elimination of such discretionary expenses, if appropriate. As of December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2015, one stop loans included \$87.6 million and \$88.2 million, respectively, of late stage lending loans at fair value. During the three months ended December 31, 2014, we recharacterized \$47.1 million of late stage lending loans at fair value from senior secured loans to one stop loans. As of September 30, 2014, one stop loans included \$83.3 million of late stage lending loans at fair value and senior secured loans included \$47.1 million of late stage lending loans at fair value.

As of December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2015, 2014 and 2013, we had debt and equity investments in 169, 164, 145 and 135 portfolio companies, respectively, and investments in subordinated notes and LLC equity interests in SLF.

The weighted average annualized income yield and weighted average annualized investment income yield of our income producing debt investments, which represented nearly 100% of our debt investments, for the three months ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 and the years ended September 30, 2015, 2014 and 2013 was as follows:

	For the three months ended December 31,		For the years ended September 30,		
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2013
Weighted average annualized income yield ⁽¹⁾	7.6 %	7.8 %	7.8 %	8.3 %	9.1 %
Weighted average annualized investment income yield ⁽²⁾	8.2 %	8.3 %	8.4 %	9.0 %	10.1 %

(1) Represents income from interest, including our subordinated note investment in SLF, and fees excluding amortization of capitalized fees and discounts divided by the average fair value of earning debt investments.

(2) Represents income from interest, including our subordinated note investment in SLF, fees and amortization of capitalized fees and discounts divided by the average fair value of earning debt investments.

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As of December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2015, we and RGA owned 87.5% and 12.5%, respectively, of both the outstanding subordinated notes and LLC equity interests of SLF. On January 17, 2014, SLF II, a wholly-owned subsidiary of SLF, entered into the SLF Credit Facility, which, as amended, allows SLF II to borrow up to \$300.0 million, subject to leverage and borrowing base restrictions. The reinvestment period of the SLF Credit Facility ends May 13, 2017, and the stated maturity date is May 13, 2020. As of December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2015, SLF had subordinated note commitments from its members totaling \$160.0 million, of which approximately \$94.5 million, \$87.5 million and \$29.2 million in aggregate principal amount was funded at December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively. As of December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2015, SLF had LLC equity interest subscriptions from its members totaling \$40.0 million, of which approximately \$37.2 million, \$26.5 million and \$9.3 million in aggregate was called and contributed as of December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Revenues: We generate revenue in the form of interest and fee income on debt investments and capital gains and distributions, if any, on portfolio company investments that we originate or acquire. Our debt investments, whether in the form of senior secured, one stop, second lien or subordinated loans, typically have a term of three to seven years and bear interest at a fixed or floating rate. In some instances, we receive payments on our debt investments based on scheduled amortization of the outstanding balances. In addition, we receive repayments of some of our debt investments prior to their scheduled maturity date. The frequency or volume of these repayments fluctuates significantly from period to period. Our portfolio activity also reflects the proceeds of sales of securities. In some cases, our investments provide for deferred interest payments or PIK interest. The principal amount of loans and any accrued but unpaid interest generally become due at the maturity date. In addition, we may generate revenue in the form of commitment, origination, amendment, structuring or due diligence fees, fees for providing managerial assistance and consulting fees.

We recognize realized gains or losses on investments based on the difference between the net proceeds from the disposition and the cost basis of the investment or derivative instrument, without regard to unrealized gains or losses previously recognized. We record current period changes in fair value of investments and derivative instruments that are measured at fair value as a component of the net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments in the consolidated statements of operations.

Expenses: Our primary operating expenses include the payment of fees to GC Advisors under the Investment Advisory Agreement and interest expense on our outstanding debt. We bear all other out-of-pocket costs and expenses of our operations and transactions, including:

organizational expenses;

calculating our net asset value (including the cost and expenses of any independent valuation firm);
fees and expenses incurred by GC Advisors 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, which fees and expenses may include, among other items, due diligence reports, appraisal reports, any studies that may be commissioned by GC Advisors and travel and lodging expenses;

expenses related to unsuccessful portfolio acquisition efforts;

offerings of our common stock and other securities;

administration fees and expenses, if any, payable under the Administration Agreement (including payments based upon our allocable portion of the Administrator's 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);

fees payable to third parties, including agents, consultants or other advisors, relating to, or associated with, evaluating and making investments in portfolio companies, including costs associated with meeting financial sponsors;

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transfer agent, dividend agent and custodial fees and expenses;
U.S. federal and state registration and franchise fees;
all costs of registration and listing our shares 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 associated with individual or group stockholders;
costs associated with compliance under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act;
our allocable portion of 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 the Administrator in connection with administering our business.
We expect our general and administrative expenses to be relatively stable or decline as a percentage of total assets during periods of asset growth and to increase during periods of asset declines.

GC Advisors, as collateral manager for the 2010 Issuer under the 2010 Collateral Management Agreement, is entitled to receive an annual fee in an amount equal to 0.35% of the principal balance of the portfolio loans held by the 2010 Issuer at the beginning of the collection period relating to each payment date, which is payable in arrears on each payment date. Under the 2010 Collateral Management Agreement, the term "collection period" refers to a quarterly period running from the day after the end of the prior collection period to the fifth business day of the calendar month in which a payment date occurs.

GC Advisors, as collateral manager for the 2014 Issuer under the 2014 Collateral Management Agreement, is entitled to receive an annual fee in an amount equal to 0.25% of the principal balance of the portfolio loans held by the 2014 Issuer at the beginning of the collection period relating to each payment date, which is payable in arrears on each payment date. Under the 2014 Collateral Management Agreement, the term "collection period" refers to a quarterly period running from the day after the end of the prior collection period to the tenth business day prior to the payment date.

Collateral management fees are paid directly by the 2010 Issuer and the 2014 Issuer to GC Advisors and offset against the management fees payable under the Investment Advisory Agreement. In addition, the 2010 Issuer and 2014 Issuer paid Wells Fargo Securities, LLC structuring and placement fees for its services in connection with the initial structuring of the 2010 Debt Securitization, the 2014 Debt Securitization and the amendment of the 2010 Debt Securitization. The 2010 Issuer and 2014 Issuer also agreed to pay ongoing administrative expenses to the trustee, collateral manager, independent accountants, legal counsel, rating agencies and independent managers in connection with developing and maintaining reports, and providing required services in connection with the administration of the 2010 Debt Securitization and the 2014 Debt Securitization, collectively, the Debt Securitizations, as applicable.

We believe that these administrative expenses approximate the amount of ongoing fees and expenses that we would be required to pay in connection with a traditional secured credit facility. Our common stockholders indirectly bear all of these expenses.

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On February 2, 2016, our board of directors declared a quarterly distribution of \$0.32 per share payable on March 30, 2016 to holders of record as of March 7, 2016.

On February 11, 2016, the U.S. Small Business Administration, or SBA, approved the application submitted by GC SBIC V, L.P., or SBIC V, for an additional commitment of \$75.0 million of SBA-guaranteed debentures.

On March 1, 2016, we and Funding entered into an amendment to the Credit Facility to, among other things, make certain amendments to the computation of the borrowing base restrictions in the Credit Facility. Our maximum borrowing capacity under the Credit Facility, the expiration of the reinvestment period and the stated maturity date of the Credit Facility did not change in connection with this amendment.

Consolidated Results of Operations

Consolidated operating results for the three months ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

	For the three months ended December 31,		Variances
	2015	2014	2015 vs. 2014
	(In thousands)		
Interest income	\$25,675	\$25,099	\$ 576
Income from accretion of discounts and origination fees	1,892	1,670	222
Interest income from subordinated notes of SLF	1,626	550	1,076
Dividend income	1,007	18	989
Fee income	300	208	92
Total investment income	30,500	27,545	2,955
Total expenses	15,199	12,988	2,211
Net investment income before excise tax	15,301	14,557	744
Excise tax	302		302
Net investment income after excise tax	14,999	14,557	442
Net realized (losses) gains on investments	4,978	1,726	3,252
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments, and secured borrowings	662	(1,111)	1,773
Net income	\$20,639	\$15,172	\$5,467
Average earning portfolio company investments, at fair value	\$1,438,097	\$1,372,572	\$65,525
Average debt outstanding ⁽¹⁾	\$805,789	\$692,809	\$112,980

For the three months ending December 31, 2015 and 2014, we have excluded \$0.4 million of secured borrowings, (1) at fair value, which were the result of participations and partial loan sales that did not meet the definition of a participating interest, as defined in the guidance to ASC, Topic 860 *Transfers and Servicing*, or ASC Topic 860.

Net income can vary substantially from period to period for various reasons, including the recognition of realized gains and losses and unrealized appreciation and depreciation. As a result, quarterly comparisons of net income may

not be meaningful.

Investment Income

Investment income increased from the three months ended December 31, 2014 to the three months ended December 31, 2015 by \$3.0 million primarily as a result of an increase in interest income from subordinated notes of SLF of \$1.1 million and an increase in dividend income of \$1.0 million. The increase in dividend income was primarily a result of an increase of \$0.8 million in dividend distributions received from our investment in SLF LLC equity interests.

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The annualized income yield by security type for the three months ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 was as follows:

	For the three months ended December 31,			
	2015	2014		
Senior secured	6.2 %	6.3 %		
One stop	7.7 %	8.0 %		
Second lien	9.6 %	9.5 %		
Subordinated debt	5.1 %	8.4 %		
Subordinated notes in SLF ⁽¹⁾	8.2 %	8.3 %		

(1) SLF's proceeds from the subordinated notes were utilized by SLF to fund senior secured loans. Annualized income yields on senior secured and one stop loans have declined for the three months ended December 31, 2015 compared to the three months ended December 31, 2014 primarily due to a continued general trend of interest rate compression on new investments. As of December 31, 2015, we have one remaining subordinated debt investment shown in the Consolidated Schedule of Investments.

For additional details on investment yields and asset mix, refer to the *Liquidity and Capital Resources Portfolio Composition, Investment Activity and Yield* section below.

Expenses

The following table summarizes our expenses:

	For the three months ended December 31,		Variances 2015 vs. 2014
	2015	2014	
	(In thousands)		
Interest and other debt financing expenses	\$ 5,482	\$ 4,647	\$ 835
Amortization of debt issuance costs	1,249	1,047	202
Base management fee	5,314	4,821	493
Income Incentive Fee	407	932	(525)
Capital gain incentive fee accrued under GAAP	1,364	139	1,225
Professional fees	731	629	102
Administrative service fee	503	607	(104)
General and administrative expenses	149	166	(17)
Total expenses	\$ 15,199	\$ 12,988	\$ 2,211

Interest expense and debt facility fees increased by \$0.8 million from the three months ended December 31, 2014 to the three months ended December 31, 2015 primarily due to an increase in the weighted average of outstanding borrowings from \$692.8 million for the three months ended December 31, 2014 to \$805.8 million for the three months ended December 31, 2015. The increase in our debt was primarily driven by an increase in our use of debt under the

Credit Facility, to \$123.1 million as of December 31, 2015 from an outstanding balance of \$44.9 million as of December 31, 2014.

Amortization of debt issuance costs increased slightly by \$0.2 million from the three months ended December 31, 2014 to \$1.2 million for the three months ended December 31, 2015. The effective annualized average interest rate on our outstanding debt remained stable at 3.3% for the three months ended December 31, 2015 and 2014.

The base management fee increased as a result of a sequential increase in average assets from December 31, 2014 to December 31, 2015. The administrative service fee declined from the three months ended December 31, 2014 to the three months ended December 31, 2015 due to efficiencies gained by the Administrator in servicing a growing portfolio.

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The incentive fee payable under the Investment Advisory Agreement consists of two parts: (1) the Income Incentive Fee and (2) the Capital Gain Incentive Fee. The Income Incentive Fee decreased \$0.5 million from the three months ended December 31, 2014 to the three months ended December 31, 2015 as the interest rate compression on new investments and the change in asset mix of our portfolio caused a decline in our Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income (as defined below), expressed as a rate of return on the value of our net assets. Due to this decline, we were not fully through the catch-up provision of the incentive fee calculation. For the three months ended December 31, 2015, the Income Incentive Fee expense as a percentage of Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income was 2.4% compared to 6.0% for the three months ended December 31, 2014. Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income means interest income, dividend income and any other income (including any other fees such as commitment, origination, structuring, diligence and consulting fees or other fees that we receive from portfolio companies, but excluding fees for providing managerial assistance) accrued during the calendar quarter, minus operating expenses for the calendar quarter (including the base management fee, taxes, any expenses payable under the Investment Advisory Agreement and the Administration Agreement, any expenses of securitizations and any interest expense and dividends paid on any outstanding preferred stock, but excluding the incentive fee). Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income includes, in the case of investments with a deferred interest feature such as market discount, debt instruments with PIK interest, preferred stock with PIK dividends and zero coupon securities, accrued income that we have not yet received in cash.

The Capital Gain Incentive Fee payable as calculated under the Investment Advisory Agreement for the three months ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 was \$0. However, in accordance with GAAP, we are required to include the aggregate unrealized capital appreciation on investments in the calculation and accrue a capital gain incentive fee as if such unrealized capital appreciation were realized, even though such unrealized capital appreciation is not permitted to be considered in calculating the fee actually payable under the Investment Advisory Agreement. The accrual for capital gain incentive fee under GAAP was \$1.4 million, or \$0.03 per share, for the three months ended December 31, 2015 and \$139,000, or \$0.00 per share, for the three months ended December 31, 2014. The increase in accrual for a capital gain incentive fee under GAAP for the three months ended December 31, 2015 from the three months ended December 31, 2014 was primarily the result of realized gains on the liquidation of equity investments and unrealized appreciation of debt and equity investments.

For additional details on the liquidation of equity investments, refer to the *Net Realized and Unrealized Gains and Losses* section below.

The Administrator pays for certain expenses incurred by us. These expenses are subsequently reimbursed in cash. Total expenses reimbursed by us to the Administrator for the three months ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 were \$0.6 million and \$0.2 million, respectively.

As of December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2015, included in accounts payable and accrued expenses were \$1.1 million and \$0.6 million, respectively, for accrued expenses paid on behalf of us by the Administrator.

Excise Tax Expense

We have elected to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code and operate in a manner so as to qualify for the tax treatment applicable to RICs. In order to be subject to tax as a RIC, we are required to meet certain source of income and asset diversification requirements, as well as timely distribute to our stockholders at least 90% of investment company taxable income, as defined by the Code, and determined without regard to any deduction for dividends paid for each tax year. We have made and intend to continue to make the requisite distributions to our stockholders, which will generally relieve us from U.S. federal income taxes.

Depending on the level of taxable income earned in a tax year, we may choose to retain taxable income in excess of current year distributions into the next tax year in an amount less than what would trigger payments of federal income tax under Subchapter M of the Code. We would then pay a 4% excise tax on such income, as required. To the extent that we determine that our estimated current year annual taxable income may exceed estimated current year distributions, we accrue excise tax, if any, on estimated excess

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taxable income as taxable income is earned. For the three months ended December 31, 2015, we recorded a net expense of \$302,000 for U.S. federal excise tax. For the three months ended December 31, 2014, we had no U.S. federal excise tax expense.

Net Realized and Unrealized Gains and Losses

The following table summarizes our net realized and unrealized gains (losses) for the periods presented:

	For the three months ended December 31,		Variations
	2015	2014	2015 vs. 2014
	(In thousands)		
Net realized gain (loss) on investments	\$4,978	\$1,727	\$3,251
Net realized gain (loss)	4,978	1,727	3,251
Unrealized appreciation on investments	16,839	6,896	9,943
Unrealized (depreciation) on investments	(13,665)	(7,981)	(5,684)
Unrealized appreciation on investments in SLF ⁽¹⁾			
Unrealized (depreciation) on investments in SLF ⁽¹⁾	(2,512)	(26)	(2,486)
Unrealized appreciation on secured borrowings			
Unrealized (depreciation) on secured borrowings			
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments, investments in SLF, and secured borrowings	\$662	\$(1,111)	\$1,773

(1) Unrealized appreciation and (depreciation) on investments in SLF include our investments in subordinated notes and LLC interests in SLF.

For the three months ended December 31, 2015, we had a net realized gain of \$5.0 million primarily due to the sale of, or capital gain distributions received from, three equity investments that were partially offset by the realized loss on the write off of one non-accrual portfolio company investment.

During the three months ended December 31, 2015, we had \$16.8 million in unrealized appreciation on 102 portfolio company investments, which was offset by \$13.7 million in unrealized depreciation on 131 portfolio company investments. Unrealized appreciation during the three months ended December 31, 2015 resulted from an increase in fair value primarily due to the rise in market prices of portfolio company investments and the reversal of prior period unrealized depreciation associated with the portfolio company investment write-off. Unrealized depreciation primarily resulted from the amortization of discounts, negative credit related adjustments that caused a reduction in fair value and the reversal of the net unrealized appreciation associated with the sales of portfolio company investments during the three months ended December 31, 2015.

For the three months ended December 31, 2015, we had \$2.5 million in unrealized depreciation on our investment in SLF LLC equity interests, respectively. The unrealized depreciation on the SLF LLC equity interests was driven by negative credit-related adjustments associated with SLF's investment portfolio. For the three months ended December 31, 2015, we had no unrealized appreciation or depreciation on our investment in SLF subordinated notes.

For the three months ended December 31, 2014, we had a net realized gain of \$1.7 million primarily due to the sale of two equity investments.

During the three months ended December 31, 2014, we had \$6.9 million in unrealized appreciation on 73 portfolio company investments, which was offset by \$8.0 million in unrealized depreciation on 120 portfolio company investments. Unrealized appreciation during the three months ended December 31, 2014 resulted from an increase in fair value primarily due to the rise in market prices with portfolio company investments. Unrealized depreciation primarily resulted from the amortization of discounts, negative credit related adjustments that caused a reduction in fair value and the reversal of the net unrealized appreciation on the equity investments sold during the three months ended December 31, 2014.

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For the three months ended December 31, 2014, we had \$26,000 in unrealized depreciation on our investment in SLF LLC equity interests. The unrealized depreciation on the SLF LLC equity interests was primarily driven by negative market yield adjustments associated with broadly syndicated loans in SLF's investment portfolio. For the three months ended December 31, 2014, we had no unrealized appreciation or depreciation on our investment in SLF subordinated notes.

Comparison of the Years Ended September 30, 2015, 2014 and 2013

Consolidated operating results for the years ended September 30, 2015, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

	For the years ended September 30,			Variances	
	2015	2014	2013	2015 vs. 2014	2014 vs. 2013
	(In thousands)				
Interest income	\$103,404	\$93,225	\$71,202	\$10,179	\$22,023
Income from accretion of discounts and origination fees	9,002	9,158	7,594	(156)	1,564
Interest income from subordinated notes of SLF	3,735	1,947	23	1,788	1,924
Dividend income	1,562	1,766	2,197	(204)	(431)
Fee income	2,265	3,430	2,758	(1,165)	672
Total investment income	119,968	109,526	83,774	10,442	25,752
Total expenses	60,971	52,991	39,379	7,980	13,612
Net investment income	58,997	56,535	44,395	2,462	12,140
Net realized (losses) gains on investments	9,354	5,384	(1,363)	3,970	6,747
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments, and secured borrowings	2,440	3,469	3,488	(1,029)	(19)
Net income	\$70,791	\$65,388	\$46,520	\$5,403	\$18,868
Average earning portfolio company investments, at fair value	\$1,404,556	\$1,195,099	\$810,880	\$209,457	\$384,219
Average debt outstanding ⁽¹⁾	\$752,567	\$587,624	\$378,843	\$164,943	\$208,781

For the years ending September 30, 2015, 2014, and 2013, we have excluded \$0.4 million, \$14.4 million and \$8.8 million, respectively, of secured borrowings, at fair value, which were the result of participations and partial loan sales that did not meet the definition of a participating interest, as defined in the guidance to ASC Topic 860 *Transfers and Servicing*, or ASC Topic 860.

Net income can vary substantially from period to period for various reasons, including the recognition of realized gains and losses and unrealized appreciation and depreciation. As a result, annual comparisons of net income may not be meaningful.

Investment Income

Investment income increased from 2014 to 2015 by \$10.4 million as a result of an increase in the average earning investment balance, which is the annual average balance of accruing loans in our investment portfolio, of \$209.5 million and an increase in interest income from subordinated notes of SLF of \$1.8 million. These increases were

partially offset by a decline in the weighted average investment income yield of 0.6% and a decline in fee income of \$1.2 million that was primarily driven by a decrease in prepayment fees. Investment income increased from 2013 to 2014 by \$25.8 million as a result of an increase in the average earning investment balance of \$384.2 million and an increase in fee income of \$0.6 million that was primarily driven by an increase in prepayment fees. These increases were partially offset by a decline in the weighted average investment income yield of 1.1% and a decline in dividend income of \$0.4 million.

The decrease in the yield from 2014 to 2015 was driven primarily by interest rate compression on new investments. The decrease in the yield from 2013 to 2014 was driven primarily by interest rate compression on new investments and the change in asset mix of our portfolio. Lower yielding one stop investments

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increased from 54.1% of the portfolio as of September 30, 2013 to 69.8% of the portfolio as of September 30, 2014 and to 74.1% of the portfolio as of September 30, 2015.

The income yield by security type for the years ended September 30, 2015, 2014 and 2013 was as follows:

	For the years ended September 30,		
	2015	2014	2013
Senior secured	6.5 %	7.1 %	7.4 %
One stop	7.9 %	8.3 %	8.8 %
Second lien	9.5 %	11.7 %	11.7 %
Subordinated debt	8.1 %	10.1 %	16.8 %
Subordinated notes in SLF ⁽¹⁾	8.3 %	7.3 %	4.3

(1) SLF's proceeds from the subordinated notes were utilized by SLF to fund senior secured loans. Income yields on senior secured and one stop investments declined, for each of the years ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 due to a continued general trend of interest rate compression on new investments. As of September 30, 2015, we have one remaining subordinated debt investment as shown in the Consolidated Schedule of Investments. The increase in the income yield on subordinated notes of SLF for the year ended September 30, 2015 as compared to the year ended September 30, 2014 is a result of the subordinated notes accruing interest at the rate of LIBOR plus 8.0% for the full year ended September 30, 2015 as compared to a partial year for the year ended September 30, 2014. The income yield on subordinated notes of SLF increased for the year ended September 30, 2014 as compared to the year ended September 30, 2013 as the spread on the subordinated notes was increased to LIBOR plus 8.0% from LIBOR plus 4.0% in January 2014 subsequent to the closing of the senior secured revolving credit facility, or the SLF Credit Facility, with Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, as administrative agent, and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as lender, entered into by Senior Loan Fund II LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of SLF, or SLF II, which, as amended, allows SLF II to borrow up to \$300.0 million, subject to leverage and borrowing base restrictions.

For additional details on investment yields and asset mix, refer to *Portfolio Composition, Investment Activity and Yield*.

Expenses

The following table summarizes our expenses:

	For the years ended September 30,			Variances	
	2015	2014	2013	2015 vs. 2014	2014 vs. 2013
	(In thousands)				
Interest and other debt financing expenses	\$20,004	\$17,197	\$10,602	\$2,807	\$6,595
Amortization of debt issuance cost	4,506	3,030	1,825	1,476	1,205
Base management fee	20,330	17,053	11,749	3,277	5,304
Income Incentive Fee	7,489	10,032	9,844	(2,543)	188
Capital gain incentive fee accrued under GAAP	2,737	96		2,641	96
Professional fees	2,942	2,451	2,200	491	251

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Administrative service fee	2,372	2,527	2,625	(155)	(98)
General and administrative expenses	591	605	534	(14)	71
Total expenses	\$60,971	\$ 52,991	\$ 39,379	\$7,980	\$ 13,612

Interest and other debt financing expenses increased from the year ended September 30, 2014 to the year ended September 30, 2015 primarily due to an increase in the weighted average of outstanding borrowings from \$587.6 million for the year ended September 30, 2014 to \$752.6 million for the year ended September 30, 2015. The increase in our debt was driven by an increase in our use of debt under the Credit Facility Funding, a wholly-owned subsidiary of ours, to \$127.3 million as of September 30, 2015 from an outstanding balance of \$27.4 million as of September 30, 2014 as well as the increase in our use of debt

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under our SBA debentures through the SBICs; which had outstanding balances of \$225.0 million outstanding as of September 30, 2015 and \$208.8 million as of September 30, 2014.

Amortization of debt issuance costs increased by \$1.5 million from the year ended September 30, 2014 to the year ended September 30, 2015 primarily due to a full year of amortization of the additional capitalized debt issuance costs associated with the 2014 Debt Securitization. The increase in amortization of debt issuance costs resulted in an increase in our effective annual average interest rate on our outstanding debt from 3.2% for the year ended September 30, 2014 to 3.3% for the year ended September 30, 2015.

Interest and other debt financing expenses increased from the year ended September 30, 2013 to the year ended September 30, 2014 primarily due to an increase in the weighted average of outstanding borrowings from \$378.8 million for the year ended September 30, 2013 to \$587.6 million for the year ended September 30, 2014. The increase in our debt was driven by the issuance of \$246.0 million of notes pursuant to the 2014 Debt Securitization as well as the increase in our use of debt under our SBA debentures through the SBICs which had outstanding balances of \$208.8 million outstanding as of September 30, 2014 and \$169.5 million as of September 30, 2013. The increase in interest and debt financing expenses was partially offset by a decrease in the effective average annual interest rate on our outstanding debt from 3.3% for the year ended September 30, 2013 to 3.2% for the year ended September 30, 2014.

The base management fee increased as a result of a sequential increase in average adjusted gross assets from 2013 to 2015. The administrative service fee decreased from the year ended September 30, 2014 to the year ended September 30, 2015 and from the year ended September 30, 2013 to the year ended September 30, 2014 due to efficiencies gained by the Administrator in servicing a growing portfolio.

The incentive fee payable under the Investment Advisory Agreement consists of two parts: (1) the Income Incentive Fee and (2) the Capital Gain Incentive Fee. The Income Incentive Fee remained relatively stable from the year ended September 30, 2013 to the year ended September 30, 2014 and decreased by \$2.5 million from the year ended September 30, 2014 to the year ended September 30, 2015 as the interest rate compression on new investments and the change in asset mix of our portfolio caused a decline in our Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income, expressed as a rate of return on the value of our net assets. Due to this decline, we were not fully through the catch-up provision of the incentive fee calculation. For the year ended September 30, 2015, the Income Incentive Fee expense as a percentage of Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income was 10.8% compared to 15.2% for the year ended September 30, 2014 and 18.1% for the year ended September 30, 2013.

The Capital Gain Incentive Fee payable as calculated under the Investment Advisory Agreement for the years ended September 30, 2015, 2014 and 2013 was \$0. However, in accordance with GAAP, we are required to include the aggregate unrealized capital appreciation on investments in the calculation and accrue a capital gain incentive fee as if such unrealized capital appreciation were realized, even though such unrealized capital appreciation is not permitted to be considered in calculating the fee actually payable under the Investment Advisory Agreement. The accrual for capital gain incentive fee under GAAP was \$2.7 million, or \$0.06 per share, for the year ended September 30, 2015 and \$96,000, or \$0.00 per share, for the year ended September 30, 2014. We did not accrue a capital gain incentive fee under GAAP for the year ended September 30, 2013. The increase in accruals for a capital gain incentive fee under GAAP for the year ended September 30, 2015 from the year ended September 30, 2014 and for the year ended September 30, 2014 from the year ended September 30, 2013 was primarily the result of realized gains on the sale of equity investments and unrealized appreciation of debt and equity investments.

For additional details on the sale of equity investments, refer to the *Net Realized and Unrealized Gains and Losses* section below.

The Administrator pays for certain expenses incurred by us. These expenses are subsequently reimbursed in cash. Total expenses reimbursed by us to the Administrator for the years ended September 30, 2015, 2014 and 2013 were \$1.0 million, \$1.4 million and \$1.0 million, respectively.

As of September 30, 2015 and 2014, included in accounts payable and accrued expenses were \$0.6 million and \$0.2 million, respectively, for accrued expenses paid on behalf of us by the Administrator.

TABLE OF CONTENTS**Net Realized and Unrealized Gains and Losses**

The following table summarizes our net realized and unrealized gains (losses) for the periods presented:

	For the years ended September 30,			Variances	
	2015	2014	2013	2015 vs. 2014	2014 vs. 2013
	(In thousands)				
Net realized gain (loss) on investments	\$9,354	\$5,384	\$(1,363)	\$3,970	\$6,747
Net realized gain (loss)	9,354	5,384	(1,363)	3,970	6,747
Unrealized appreciation on investments	26,469	24,748	17,956	1,721	6,792
Unrealized (depreciation) on investments	(23,258)	(21,221)	(14,445)	(2,037)	(6,776)
Unrealized appreciation on investments in SLF ⁽¹⁾		75	177	(75)	(102)
Unrealized (depreciation) on investments in SLF ⁽¹⁾	(773)	(254)	(74)	(519)	(180)
Unrealized appreciation on secured borrowings	2	126		(124)	126
Unrealized (depreciation) on secured borrowings		(5)	(126)	5	121
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments, investments in SLF, and secured borrowings	\$2,440	\$3,469	\$3,488	\$(1,029)	\$(19)

(1) Unrealized appreciation and (depreciation) on investments in SLF include the Company's investments in subordinated notes and LLC interests in SLF.

For the year ended September 30, 2015, we had \$26.5 million in unrealized appreciation on 130 portfolio company investments, which was partially offset by \$23.3 million in unrealized depreciation on 133 portfolio company investments. Unrealized depreciation primarily resulted from the amortization of discounts and negative credit related adjustments that caused a reduction in fair value. Unrealized appreciation during the year ended September 30, 2015 resulted from an increase in fair value primarily due to the rise in market prices and a reversal of prior period unrealized depreciation.

For the year ended September 30, 2015, we had \$0.8 million in unrealized depreciation on our investment in SLF LLC equity interests. Unrealized depreciation on the SLF LLC equity interests was driven by negative credit-related adjustments associated with SLF's investment portfolio.

We also had \$9.4 million in net realized gains on investments during the year ended September 30, 2015, primarily as a result of the sale of several equity investments which were partially offset by realized losses on two non-accrual portfolio companies.

For the year ended September 30, 2014, we had \$24.7 million in unrealized appreciation on 119 portfolio company investments, which was partially offset by \$21.2 million in unrealized depreciation on 125 portfolio company investments. Unrealized depreciation primarily resulted from the amortization of discounts and negative credit related adjustments that caused a reduction in fair value. Unrealized appreciation during the year ended September 30, 2014 resulted from an increase in fair value primarily due to the rise in market prices and a reversal of prior period

unrealized depreciation.

For the year ended September 30, 2014, we had \$75,000 in unrealized appreciation on our investment in SLF subordinated notes, which was offset by \$0.3 million in unrealized depreciation on our investment in SLF LLC equity interests. The unrealized appreciation was the reversal of the prior period unrealized depreciation following the increase in the contractual rate on the subordinated notes to one-month LIBOR plus 8.0% subsequent to the closing of the SLF Credit Facility. Unrealized depreciation on the SLF LLC interests was driven by negative credit-related adjustments associated with SLF's investment portfolio as well the offsetting impact of the pricing on the subordinated notes.

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We also had \$5.4 million in net realized gains on investments during the year ended September 30, 2014, primarily as a result of the sale of several equity investments which were partially offset by realized losses on the sale of one underperforming portfolio company and the write off of two non-accrual portfolio companies.

For the year ended September 30, 2013, we had \$18.0 million in unrealized appreciation on 101 portfolio company investments, which was partially offset by \$14.4 million in unrealized depreciation on 108 portfolio company investments. Unrealized depreciation primarily resulted from the amortization of discounts and negative credit related adjustments that caused a reduction in fair value. Unrealized appreciation during the year ended September 30, 2013 resulted from an increase in fair value primarily due to the rise in market prices and a reversal of prior period unrealized depreciation.

For the year ended September 30, 2013, we had \$0.2 million in unrealized appreciation on our investment in SLF LLC interests, which was partially offset by \$0.1 million in unrealized depreciation on our investment in SLF subordinated notes. The unrealized depreciation was the result of the lower yielding contractual rate compared to comparable market pricing of subordinated notes. Unrealized appreciation on the SLF LLC interests was driven by positive credit related adjustments associated with SLF's investment portfolio as well the offsetting impact of the pricing on the subordinated notes.

We also had \$1.4 million in net realized losses on investments during the year ended September 30, 2013 primarily as a result of the sale of a non-accrual investment and the payoff of an under-performing loan.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

For the three months ended December 31, 2015, we experienced a net increase in cash and cash equivalents of \$1.4 million. During the period, cash provided by operating activities was \$23.0 million primarily as a result of proceeds from principal payments and sales of portfolio investments of \$171.4 million. This was partially offset by the funding of investments of \$162.8 million and net investment income of \$15.0 million. During the same period, cash used in investment activities of \$2.2 million was driven by the increase in restricted cash and cash equivalents. Lastly, cash used in financing activities was \$19.4 million, primarily driven by repayments of debt of \$60.8 million and distributions paid of \$15.1 million that were partially offset by borrowings on debt of \$56.6 million.

For the three months ended December 31, 2014, we experienced a net increase in cash and cash equivalents of \$0.6 million. During the period, we used \$40.8 million in operating activities primarily as a result of funding portfolio investments of \$131.5 million. This was partially offset by proceeds from principal payments and sales of portfolio investments of \$80.9 million and net investment income of \$14.6 million. During the same period, cash provided by investment activities of \$39.1 million was driven by the decrease in restricted cash and cash equivalents. Lastly, cash provided by financing activities was \$2.3 million, primarily driven by borrowings on debt of \$33.6 million that were partially offset by repayments of debt of \$16.1 million and distributions paid of \$14.2 million.

For the year ended September 30, 2015, we experienced a net increase in cash and cash equivalents of \$0.3 million. During the period we used \$103.3 million in operating activities, primarily as a result of fundings of portfolio investments of \$858.1 million. This was partially offset by proceeds from principal payments and sales of portfolio investments of \$699.1 million and net investment income of \$59.0 million. During the same period, cash used in investment activities of \$17.2 million was driven by the increase in restricted cash and cash equivalents. Lastly, cash provided by financing activities was \$120.8 million, primarily due to net proceeds from one equity offering of an aggregate of \$67.6 million and borrowings on debt of \$503.2 million, partially offset by repayments of debt of \$387.1 million and distributions paid of \$60.0 million.

For the year ended September 30, 2014, we experienced a net decrease in cash and cash equivalents of \$11.2 million.

During the period we used \$255.6 million in operating activities, primarily as a result of fundings of portfolio investments of \$878.6 million. This was partially offset by proceeds from principal payments and sales of portfolio investments of \$573.2 million and net investment income of \$56.5 million. During the same period, cash used in investment activities of \$36.4 million was driven by the increase in restricted cash and cash equivalents. Lastly, cash provided by financing activities was \$280.8 million,

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primarily due to net proceeds from one equity offering of an aggregate of \$64.2 million and borrowings on debt of \$826.0 million, partially offset by repayments of debt of \$540.9 million and distributions paid of \$55.0 million.

For the year ended September 30, 2013, we experienced a net increase in cash and cash equivalents of \$2.4 million.

During the period we used \$297.6 million in operating activities, primarily as a result of fundings of portfolio investments of \$669.2 million. This was partially offset by proceeds from principal payments and sales of portfolio investments of \$336.2 million and net investment income of \$44.4 million. During the same period, cash used in investment activities of \$1.4 million was driven by the increase in restricted cash and cash equivalents. Lastly, cash provided by financing activities was \$301.4 million, primarily due to net proceeds from four equity offerings of an aggregate of \$280.9 million and borrowings on debt of \$376.4 million, partially offset by repayments of debt of \$316.6 million and distributions paid of \$43.3 million.

As of December 31, 2015, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$6.9 million. In addition, we had restricted cash and cash equivalents of \$94.2 million as of December 31, 2015. Cash and cash equivalents are available to fund new investments, pay operating expenses and pay distributions. As of December 31, 2015, \$82.6 million of our restricted cash and cash equivalents could be used to fund new investments that meet the investment guidelines established in the Debt Securitizations, which are described in further detail in Note 7 to our consolidated financial statements, and for the payment of interest expense on the notes issued in the Debt Securitizations. \$6.8 million of such restricted cash and cash equivalents could be used to fund investments that meet the guidelines under the Credit Facility as well as for the payment of interest expense and revolving debt of the Credit Facility. As of December 31, 2015, \$4.8 million of restricted cash and cash equivalents can be used to fund new investments that meet the regulatory and investment guidelines established by the Small Business Administration, or SBA, for our small business investment companies, or SBICs, which are described in further detail in Note 7 to our consolidated financial statements, and for interest expense and fees on our outstanding SBA debentures.

As of September 30, 2015 and 2014, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$5.5 million and \$5.1 million, respectively. In addition, we had restricted cash and cash equivalents of \$92.0 million and \$74.8 million as of September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Cash and cash equivalents are available to fund new investments, pay operating expenses and pay distributions. As of September 30, 2015, \$73.6 million of our restricted cash and cash equivalents could be used to fund new investments that meet the investment guidelines established in the Debt Securitizations, which are described in further detail in Note 7 to our consolidated financial statements, and for the payment of interest expense on the notes issued in the Debt Securitizations. \$5.1 million of such restricted cash and cash equivalents could be used to fund investments that meet the guidelines under the Credit Facility as well as for the payment of interest expense and revolving debt of the Credit Facility. \$2.3 million of such restricted cash and cash equivalents could be used to fund investments that meet the guidelines under the Revolver as well as for the payment of interest expense and revolving debt of the Revolver. The remaining \$11.0 million of restricted cash and cash equivalents could be used to fund new investments that meet the regulatory and investment guidelines established by the SBA for our SBICs, which are described in further detail in Note 7 to our consolidated financial statements, and for interest expense and fees on our outstanding SBA debentures.

As of December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2015 and 2014, we had outstanding commitments to fund investments totaling \$116.2 million, \$121.5 million and \$124.5 million, respectively. These amounts may or may not be funded to the borrowing party now or in the future. The unfunded commitments relate to loans with various maturity dates, but the entire amount was eligible for funding to the borrowers as of December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, subject to the terms of each loan's respective credit agreement. As of December 31, 2015, we believe that we had sufficient assets to adequately cover any obligations under our unfunded commitments.

As of December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2015, the Credit Facility allows Funding to borrow up to \$200.0 million at any one time outstanding, subject to leverage and borrowing base restrictions. As of December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2015 and 2014, subject to leverage and borrowing base restrictions, we had approximately \$76.9 million, \$72.7 million and \$122.6 million, respectively, of remaining commitments

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and \$25.1 million, \$40.1 million and \$70.0 million, respectively, of availability on the Credit Facility. As of December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2015 and 2014, we had \$123.1 million, \$127.3 million and \$27.4 million outstanding under the Credit Facility, respectively. On October 21, 2015, we terminated the Revolver. As of September 30, 2015, the Revolver allowed Revolver Funding to borrow up to \$15.0 million at any one time outstanding, subject to leverage and borrowing base restrictions. As of September 30, 2015, subject to leverage and borrowing base restrictions, we had approximately \$15.0 million of remaining commitments and \$2.9 million of availability on the Revolver. As of September 30, 2014, subject to leverage and borrowing base restrictions, we had approximately \$15.0 million of remaining commitments and \$1.2 million of availability on the Revolver.

On July 16, 2010, we completed the 2010 Debt Securitization, as amended on February 15, 2013, in which the 2010 Issuer issued an aggregate of \$350.0 million of notes including \$203.0 million of Class A 2010 Notes, which bear interest at a rate of three-month LIBOR plus 1.74%, \$12.0 million of Class B 2010 Notes, which bear interest at a rate of three-month LIBOR plus 2.40%, and \$135.0 million face amount of Subordinated 2010 Notes that do not bear interest. The Class A and Class B 2010 Notes are included in the December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2015 and 2014 consolidated statements of financial condition as our debt. The Subordinated 2010 Notes were eliminated in consolidation as of December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2015 and 2014. As of December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2015 and 2014, we had outstanding debt under the 2010 Debt Securitization of \$215.0 million, \$215.0 million and \$215.0 million, respectively.

On June 25, 2015, the 2010 Issuer amended the 2010 Debt Securitization to, among other things, (a) extend the reinvestment period two years to July 20, 2017, (b) make certain modifications for purposes of compliance with the loan securitization exclusion of the Volcker Rule and (c) modify the computation of the weighted average life test which relates to the loans securing the 2010 Debt Securitization.

On June 5, 2014, we completed the 2014 Debt Securitization, in which the 2014 Issuer issued an aggregate of \$402.6 million of securities including \$191.0 million of Class A-1 2014 Notes, which bear interest at a rate of three-month LIBOR plus 1.75%, \$20.0 million of Class A-2 2014 Notes, which bear interest at a rate of three-month LIBOR plus 1.45% through December 4, 2015 and three-month LIBOR plus 1.95% thereafter, \$35.0 million of Class B 2014 Notes, which bear interest at a rate of three-month LIBOR plus 2.50%, \$37.5 million of Class C 2014 Notes, which bear interest at a rate of three-month LIBOR plus 3.50%, and \$119.1 million of LLC equity interests that do not bear interest. We retained all of the Class C 2014 Notes and LLC equity interests. The Class A-1, Class A-2 and Class B 2014 Notes are included in the December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2015 and 2014 consolidated statements of financial condition as our debt, and the Class C 2014 Notes and LLC equity interests were eliminated in consolidation.

As of December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2015 and 2014, we had outstanding debt under the 2014 Debt Securitization of \$246.0 million, \$246.0 million and \$246.0 million, respectively.

As of December 2015, the maximum amount of SBA-guaranteed debentures that may be issued by multiple licensees under common management is \$350.0 million and the maximum amount that a single SBIC licensee may issue is \$150.0 million. SBIC IV and SBIC V may each borrow up to two times the amount of its regulatory capital, subject to customary regulatory requirements. As of December 31, 2015, SBIC IV and SBIC V had \$150.0 million and \$75.0 million of outstanding SBA-guaranteed debentures, respectively, that mature between March 2021 and September 2025. As of September 30, 2015, SBIC IV and SBIC V had \$150.0 million and \$75.0 million of outstanding SBA-guaranteed debentures, respectively that mature between March 2021 and September 2015. As of September 30, 2014, SBIC IV and SBIC V had \$150.0 million and \$58.8 million of outstanding SBA-guaranteed debentures, respectively, leaving incremental borrowing capacity of \$16.2 million for SBIC V under present SBIC regulations. SBIC V has submitted an application for an additional commitment of \$75.0 million of SBA-guaranteed debentures.

In accordance with the 1940 Act, with certain limited exceptions, we are only allowed to borrow amounts such that our asset coverage, as defined in the 1940 Act, is at least 200% after such borrowing. On September 13, 2011, we received exemptive relief from the SEC allowing us to modify the asset coverage requirement to exclude the SBA debentures from this calculation. As such, our ratio of total consolidated assets to outstanding indebtedness may be less than 200%. This provides us with increased investment

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flexibility but also increases our risks related to leverage. As of December 31, 2015, our asset coverage for borrowed amounts was 239.2% (excluding the SBA debentures).

On August 4, 2015, our board of directors reapproved a share repurchase program, or the Program, which allows us to repurchase up to \$75.0 million of our outstanding common stock on the open market at prices below the net asset value as reported in our then most recently published consolidated financial statements. The Program may be implemented at the discretion of management. The shares may be purchased from time to time at prevailing market prices, through open market transactions, including block transactions. We did not make any repurchases of our common stock during the three months ended December 31, 2015 or the years ended September 30, 2015 and 2014.

On April 10, 2015, we priced a public offering of 3,500,000 shares of our common stock at a public offering price of \$17.42 per share, raising approximately \$60.1 million in gross proceeds. On April 15, 2015, the transaction closed, the shares were issued, and proceeds, net of underwriting discounts and commissions but before expenses, of \$59.1 million were received. On May 7, 2015, we sold an additional 502,292 shares of our common stock at a public offering price of \$17.42 per share pursuant to the underwriters' partial exercise of the option granted in connection with the public offering in April 2015.

Although we expect to fund the growth of our investment portfolio through the net proceeds from future securities offerings and through our dividend reinvestment plan as well as future borrowings, to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act, we cannot assure you that our efforts to raise capital will be successful. In addition to capital not being available, it also may not be available on favorable terms. To the extent we are not able to raise capital on what we believe are favorable terms, we will focus on optimizing returns by investing capital generated from repayments into new investments we believe are attractive from a risk/reward perspective.

As of December 31, 2015, we believe that we had sufficient assets to adequately cover any obligations under our unfunded commitments.

Debt Securitizations

In the 2010 Debt Securitization, completed on July 16, 2010 and amended on February 15, 2013, the 2010 Issuer issued an aggregate of \$350.0 million of 2010 Notes, and the aggregate \$203.0 million of Class A 2010 Notes and the aggregate of \$12.0 million of Class B 2010 Notes are secured by the assets of the 2010 Issuer. We structured the initial transactions and the subsequent amendment of the 2010 Debt Securitization with the assistance of Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, for which Wells Fargo Securities, LLC received structuring and placement fees. The transactions were executed through a private placement of an aggregate of \$203.0 million of Aaa/AAA Class A 2010 Notes. The Class A 2010 Notes bear interest at a rate of three-month LIBOR plus 1.74%. The aggregate of \$12.0 million face amount of Class B 2010 Notes bear interest at a rate of three-month LIBOR plus 2.40%, and the aggregate of \$135.0 million face amount of Subordinated 2010 Notes do not bear interest. In partial consideration for the loans transferred to the 2010 Issuer as part of the 2010 Debt Securitization, Holdings retained all of the Class B and Subordinated 2010 Notes, which totaled \$147.0 million, and it retained all of the membership interests in the 2010 Issuer, which Holdings initially purchased for \$250. All of the notes are scheduled to mature on July 20, 2023. On November 15, 2013, Holdings sold the \$12.0 million of Class B 2010 Notes of the 2010 Debt Securitization and on November 20, 2013, the transaction closed and proceeds of \$12.0 million were received. As discussed below, in accordance with ASC Topic 860, we consolidate the 2010 Issuer in our financial statements and treat the 2010 Debt Securitization as a secured borrowing. The Class A and Class B 2010 Notes are included in our December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2015 and 2014 consolidated statements of financial condition as our debt.

On June 5, 2014, we completed the 2014 Debt Securitization. As part of the 2014 Debt Securitization, we issued an aggregate of \$402.6 million of notes that are secured by a diversified portfolio of senior secured and second lien loans held by the 2014 Issuer. The 2014 Debt Securitization was executed through a private placement of \$191.0 million of Class A-1 2014 Notes which bear interest at three-month LIBOR plus 1.75%, \$20.0 million of Class A-2 2014 Notes which bear interest at a rate of three-month LIBOR plus 1.45% through December 4, 2015 and three-month LIBOR plus 1.95% thereafter and \$35.0 million of Class B 2014 Notes which bear interest at a rate of three-month LIBOR plus 2.50%. The \$37.5 million face amount of Class C 2014 Notes bear interest at a rate of three-month LIBOR plus 3.50%, and the LLC equity interests do

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not bear interest. In partial consideration for the loans transferred to the 2014 Issuer as part of the 2014 Debt Securitization, we received \$119.1 million of LLC equity interests in the 2014 Issuer. We retained all of the Class C 2014 Notes and LLC equity interests totaling \$37.5 million and \$119.1 million, respectively. As discussed below, in accordance with ASC Topic 860, we consolidate the 2014 Issuer in our financial statements and treat the 2014 Debt Securitization as a secured borrowing. The Class A-1, Class A-2 and Class B 2014 Notes are included in the December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2015 and 2014 consolidated statements of financial condition as our debt.

In accordance with ASC Topic 860, we are required to consolidate the special purpose vehicle used in an asset-backed securitization and treat the transaction as a secured borrowing. GC Advisors is our investment adviser and also the collateral manager for each of the Securitization Issuers, which results in the continued involvement of us in the business of the Securitization Issuers. In addition, the investments of each of the Securitization Issuers constitute a substantial percentage of our total assets. As a result of this continued involvement and the fact that the respective investments of the Securitization Issuers constitute a substantial percentage of our assets, we consolidate the financial statements of the 2010 Issuer and the 2014 Issuer.

An important aspect of a debt securitization transaction is that the purchaser of the notes must become comfortable through their due diligence investigation that the sale and/or contribution of income producing assets into a special purpose entity would be considered a true sale and/or contribution or, in other words, that as a result of such sale and/or contribution, the originator no longer owns the income producing assets. This structure seeks to reduce risk to noteholders by insulating them from the credit and bankruptcy risks faced by the originator. The structure of any debt securitization is in large part intended to prevent, in the event of a bankruptcy, the consolidation in the originator's bankruptcy case of the special purpose entity with the operations of the originator, based on equitable principles, and the noteholders must become comfortable with this analysis. As a result of this structure, debt securitization transactions frequently achieve lower overall borrowing costs than would be achieved if the borrowing had been structured as a traditional secured lending transaction.

In a typical sale transaction, the purchaser exchanges an asset for cash or some other asset, whereas in a contribution transaction, the contributor typically exchanges an asset for securities issued by the purchaser. For example, in the 2010 Debt Securitization, we transferred the portfolio loans that comprise the collateral to Holdings in a transaction that was a partial sale and a partial capital contribution. Holdings then transferred these same portfolio loans to the 2010 Issuer in a transfer that was also a partial sale and a partial capital contribution. To the extent that we received cash proceeds from Holdings in consideration for the portfolio loans transferred to Holdings, such portion of the transfer constituted a sale. To the extent that Holdings received cash proceeds, Class B 2010 Notes and Subordinated 2010 Notes from the 2010 Issuer in consideration for the portfolio loans transferred by it to the 2010 Issuer, such portion of the transfer also constituted a sale. By contrast, to the extent that we received cash proceeds from Holdings equal to or less than the fair value of the portfolio loans transferred by us to Holdings, the difference between the fair value of such portfolio loans and the cash we received from Holdings was deemed to be a contribution to the capital of Holdings pursuant to the terms of the master loan sale agreement. Likewise, to the extent that the cash proceeds, Class B 2010 Notes and Subordinated 2010 Notes received by Holdings from the 2010 Issuer was less than the fair value of the portfolio loans transferred from Holdings to the 2010 Issuer, such portion of the transfer was deemed to be a contribution to the capital of the 2010 Issuer by Holdings pursuant to the terms of such master loan sale agreement. In these transactions, there were no material differences between selling and/or contributing loans or participations, viewed from the perspective of the 2010 Issuer's ownership interests therein, as all of the ownership interests in such loans and participations were transferred to, and are now owned by, the 2010 Issuer under the terms of the master loan sale agreement, irrespective of whether such loans or participations were sold or contributed from us to Holdings and from Holdings to the 2010 Issuer.

GC Advisors, as collateral manager for the 2010 Issuer and the 2014 Issuer, selected the senior secured and second lien loans (or participations therein) that were transferred to the 2010 Issuer and the 2014 Issuer, respectively. The senior secured and second lien loans (or participations therein) were selected in accordance with the criteria set forth in the documents governing the Debt Securitizations, which are primarily objective

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requirements determined by the constraints of the market for collateralized debt obligations, and are generally designed to comply with regulations governing commercial lending and similar financing activities in the United States and, in the case of the 2010 Debt Securitization, the requirements of Rule 3a-7 under the 1940 Act.

The Subordinated 2010 Notes are limited recourse, unsecured obligations of the 2010 Issuer payable solely from payments made under the portfolio loans and other assets held by the 2010 Issuer and, in the event of a portfolio loan event of default, from the proceeds of any liquidation of the collateral underlying such portfolio loans. Additionally, for as long as the Class A 2010 Notes and Class B 2010 Notes remain outstanding, holders of the Subordinated 2010 Notes will not generally be entitled to exercise remedies under the indenture. As an unsecured class of notes, the interests and rights of holders of the Subordinated 2010 Notes in and to the portfolio loans and other assets owned by the 2010 Issuer are subject to the prior claims of secured creditors of the 2010 Issuer and are potentially subject to or will rank equally with the claims of other unsecured creditors of the 2010 Issuer.

The Class B 2010 Notes are subordinated in right of payment on each payment date to prior payments on the Class A 2010 Notes and to certain amounts payable by the 2010 Issuer as administrative expenses. The Subordinated 2010 Notes are subordinated in right of payment on each payment date to payments on the Class A 2010 Notes and the Class B 2010 Notes as well as to certain amounts payable by the 2010 Issuer as administrative expenses and to the claims of other unsecured creditors of the 2010 Issuer.

The 2010 Issuer may only make payments on such securities to the extent permitted by the payment priority provisions of the indenture governing the notes, which generally provides that principal payments on the Class B 2010 Notes and the Subordinated 2010 Notes may not be made on any payment date unless all amounts owing under the Class A 2010 Notes are paid in full. In addition, if the 2010 Issuer does not meet the asset coverage tests or the interest coverage test set forth in the documents governing the 2010 Debt Securitization, cash would be diverted from the Class B 2010 Notes and the Subordinated 2010 Notes to first pay the Class A Notes in amounts sufficient to cause such tests to be satisfied. In addition, no payments may be made on the membership interests in any period until all required payments in respect of the Class A 2010 Notes, the Class B 2010 Notes and Subordinated 2010 Notes have been paid in full. Therefore, to the extent that any losses are suffered by noteholders as a result of losses on the portfolio loans and other assets owned by the 2010 Issuer, such losses will be borne in the first instance by the holders of the membership interests, then by the Subordinated 2010 Notes, then by the holders of the Class B 2010 Notes and lastly by the holders of the Class A 2010 Notes.

We believe that the Debt Securitizations benefit from internal credit enhancement, meaning that holders of more senior classes of notes issued by the 2010 Issuer and the 2014 Issuer benefit from the terms of subordination applicable to the more junior classes of notes issued by the 2010 Issuer and the 2014 Issuer, respectively. Thus, in the case of the 2010 Debt Securitization, the Class A 2010 Notes enjoy the benefit of credit enhancement effectively provided by the subordination provisions of the Class B 2010 Notes and the Subordinated 2010 Notes. Likewise, the Class B 2010 Notes enjoy the benefit of credit enhancement effectively provided by the subordination provisions of the Subordinated 2010 Notes.

The documents governing the Debt Securitization expressly provide that we and our subsidiaries (other than the 2010 Issuer or the 2014 Issuer, as applicable) are not, and cannot be held, liable for any shortfall in payments or any defaults on any of the classes of notes issued by the 2010 Issuer or the 2014 Issuer in connection with the Debt Securitizations because such obligations are the obligations of the 2010 Issuer or the 2014 Issuer only, and the sole recourse for such obligations is to the collateral owned by the 2010 Issuer or the 2014 Issuer rather than our assets or the assets of Holdings.

Under the terms of the documents related to the Debt Securitizations, recourse to us and to Holdings (in the case of the 2010 Debt Securitization) is limited and generally consistent with the terms of other similarly structured finance transactions. For example, under the master loan sale agreement with respect to the 2010 Debt Securitization, (1) we sold and/or contributed to Holdings all of our ownership interest in certain of our portfolio loans and participations for the purchase price and other consideration set forth in the master loan sale agreement, and (2) Holdings, in turn, sold and/or contributed to the 2010 Issuer all of its ownership interest in such portfolio loans and participations for the purchase price and other consideration set forth in the

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master loan sale agreement. These transfers were structured by their terms to provide limited recourse to us by the 2010 Issuer relating to certain representations and warranties with respect to certain characteristics including title and quality of the portfolio loans that were transferred to the 2010 Issuer. If we breached these representations and warranties and such breach materially and adversely affected the value of the portfolio loans or the interests of holders of notes issued by the 2010 Issuer, then we could be required, within 30 days of notice or our knowledge of such breach, to (a) cure such breach in all material respects, (b) repurchase the portfolio loan or loans subject to such breach or (c) remove the portfolio loan or loans subject to such breach from the pool of loans and other assets held by the 2010 Issuer and substitute a portfolio loan or loans that meet the requirements of the 2010 Debt Securitization documents. This repurchase and substitution obligation of us constitutes the sole remedy available against us for any breach of a representation or warranty related to the portfolio loans transferred to the 2010 Issuer.

A collateral management agreement is an agreement entered into between an adviser and a debt securitization vehicle or similar issuer and sets forth the terms and conditions pursuant to which the adviser will provide advisory and/or management services with respect to the client's securities portfolio. Under the collateral management agreements between GC Advisors and the 2010 Issuer and the 2014 Issuer, GC Advisors' duties include (1) selecting portfolio loans to be acquired and selecting the portfolio loans to be sold or otherwise disposed of by the 2010 Issuer and the 2014 Issuer, (2) reinvesting in other portfolio loans, where appropriate, (3) instructing the trustee with respect to any acquisition, disposition or tender of, or offer with respect to, a portfolio loan or other assets received in the open market or otherwise by the 2010 Issuer and the 2014 Issuer and (4) performing all other tasks, and taking all other actions, that are specified in, or not inconsistent with, the duties of the collateral manager. GC Advisors, in its role as collateral manager, is the party responsible for enforcing payment obligations on portfolio loans of the 2010 Issuer and the 2014 Issuer as well as exercising rights to vote on amendments to and waivers of provisions in the credit agreements of portfolio companies.

The Debt Securitizations provide a number of benefits to us, most notably an ability on our part to finance new portfolio loans acquired by the 2010 Issuer and the 2014 Issuer at an attractive cost.

We have no direct ability to enforce the payment obligations on portfolio loans held by the 2010 Issuer and the 2014 Issuer as part of the Debt Securitizations. The contribution of loans and participations did not constitute a realization event under the Investment Advisory Agreement, and no incentive fee was earned as a result of the Debt Securitizations.

A portion of the proceeds from the Debt Securitizations were used to originate and acquire additional portfolio loans. Such additional portfolio loans are held by us directly or sold and/or contributed into one of our subsidiaries, which enabled us to borrow additional amounts in securitization or other structures using such portfolio loans as collateral.

We believe that the Debt Securitizations enable us to deploy our capital efficiently and to increase our capacity to provide financing for small to medium-sized businesses in our target market.

The Subordinated 2010 Notes may be transferred only to persons or entities that are either (x) qualified institutional buyers or (y) institutional accredited investors and, in either case, are qualified purchasers. By their terms, the Subordinated 2010 Notes may only be owned by U.S. persons. No Subordinated 2010 Note (or interests in such notes) may be acquired or owned by any person that is classified for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a disregarded entity (unless the beneficial owner of such person is a corporation that is not a subchapter S corporation or otherwise taxable as a corporation), partnership, subchapter S corporation or grantor trust unless such person obtains a legal opinion to the effect that such acquisition or ownership will not cause the 2010 Issuer to be treated as a publicly traded partnership taxable as a corporation.

Membership interests in the 2010 Issuer may be transferred only with the written consent of the designated manager of the 2010 Issuer, which is us. Even with such consent, such membership interests may not be transferred unless, simultaneously with the transfer of such membership interests: (1) a proportionate amount of the Subordinated 2010 Notes are transferred so that the ratio of the percentage interest of the Subordinated 2010 Notes so transferred to all Subordinated 2010 Notes and the ratio of the percentage interest of the membership interests so transferred to all membership interests are equal, (2) the transfers of membership interests and the Subordinated 2010 Notes referred to in this paragraph are made to the same

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person or entity, and (3) the percentage interest of the membership interests and the Subordinated 2010 Notes, respectively, so transferred is no less than ten percent. The membership interests and the Subordinated 2010 Notes must at all times be held in such proportion that the ratio set forth in clause (1) is always met.

As of December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2015 and 2014, the 2010 Issuer held investments in 80, 78 and 85 portfolio companies with a total fair value of \$321.7 million, \$310.6 million and \$337.8 million, respectively. The pool of loans in the 2010 Debt Securitization must meet certain requirements, including asset mix and concentration, collateral coverage, term, agency rating, minimum coupon, minimum spread and sector diversity requirements.

As of December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2015 and 2014, the 2014 Issuer held investments in 68, 71 and 69 portfolio companies with a total fair value of \$357.9 million, \$382.1 million and \$371.8 million, respectively. The pool of loans in the 2014 Debt Securitization must meet certain requirements, including asset mix and concentration, collateral coverage, term, agency rating, minimum coupon, minimum spread and sector diversity requirements.

SBIC Licenses

On August 24, 2010, SBIC IV received approval for a license from the SBA to operate as an SBIC. On December 5, 2012, SBIC V received a license from the SBA to operate as an SBIC. As our wholly-owned subsidiaries, SBIC IV and SBIC V may rely on an exclusion from the definition of investment company under the 1940 Act and do not elect to be regulated as business development companies under the 1940 Act. SBIC IV and SBIC V have an investment objective substantially similar to ours and make similar types of investments in accordance with SBIC regulations. As SBICs, SBIC IV and SBIC V are subject to a variety of regulations and oversight by the SBA concerning the size and nature of the companies in which they may invest as well as the structures of those investments.

Prior to SBIC IV and SBIC V obtaining approval from the SBA, Golub Capital managed two SBICs licensed by the SBA for more than 14 years. The SBIC licenses allow our SBICs to incur leverage by issuing SBA-guaranteed debentures, subject to the issuance of a capital commitment and certain approvals by the SBA and customary procedures. These debentures are non-recourse to us, have interest payable semi-annually and a ten-year maturity. The interest rate is fixed at the time of issuance at a market-driven spread over U.S. Treasury Notes with ten-year maturities and is generally lower than rates on comparable bank and other debt. Under the regulations applicable to SBICs, an SBIC may have outstanding debentures guaranteed by the SBA generally in an amount of up to twice its regulatory capital, which generally equates to the amount of its equity capital. SBIC IV and SBIC V are subject to regulation and oversight by the SBA, including requirements with respect to maintaining certain minimum financial ratios and other covenants.

As of December 2015, the maximum amount of SBA-guaranteed debentures that may be issued by multiple licensees under common management is \$350.0 million, and the maximum amount that may be issued by a single SBIC licensee is \$150.0 million. SBIC IV and SBIC V may each borrow up to two times the amount of its regulatory capital, subject to customary regulatory requirements. As of December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2015, SBIC IV and SBIC V had \$150.0 million and \$75.0 million of outstanding SBA-guaranteed debentures, respectively that mature between March 2021 and September 2025. SBIC V has submitted an application for an additional commitment of \$75.0 million of SBA-guaranteed debentures.

On September 13, 2011, we received exemptive relief from the SEC allowing us to modify the asset coverage requirement under the 1940 Act to exclude SBA debentures from this calculation. As such, our ratio of total consolidated assets to outstanding indebtedness may be less than 200%. This provides us with increased investment flexibility, but also increases our risks related to leverage.

Revolving Credit Facility

As of December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2015, the Credit Facility allowed Funding to borrow up to \$200.0 million at any one time outstanding.

The period through July 29, 2017 is referred to as the reinvestment period. All amounts outstanding under the Credit Facility are required to be repaid by July 30, 2020. Through the reinvestment period, the Credit Facility bears interest at one-month LIBOR plus 2.25% per annum. After the reinvestment period, the

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rate will reset to LIBOR plus 2.75% per annum for the remaining term of the Credit Facility. In addition to the stated interest expense on the Credit Facility, we are required to pay a fee of 0.50% per annum on any unused portion of the Credit Facility up to \$80.0 million and 2.00% on any unused portion in excess of \$80.0 million. The Credit Facility is secured by all of the assets held by Funding, and we have pledged our interests in Funding as collateral to Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as the collateral agent, under an ancillary agreement to secure our obligations as the transferor and servicer under the Credit Facility. Both we and Funding have made customary representations and warranties and are required to comply with various covenants, reporting requirements and other customary requirements for similar credit facilities. Borrowing under the Credit Facility is subject to the leverage restrictions contained in the 1940 Act.

As of December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2015 and 2014, we had outstanding debt under the Credit Facility of \$123.1 million, \$127.3 million and \$27.4 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2015 and 2014, subject to leverage and borrowing base restrictions, we had approximately \$76.9 million, \$72.7 million and \$122.6 million, respectively, of remaining commitments and \$25.1 million, \$40.1 million and \$70.0 million, respectively, of availability on the Credit Facility.

We plan to transfer certain loans and debt securities we have originated or acquired from time to time to Funding through a purchase and sale agreement and may cause Funding to originate or acquire loans in the future, consistent with our investment objectives.

Portfolio Composition, Investment Activity and Yield

As of December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2015 and 2014, we had investments in 169, 164 and 145 portfolio companies, respectively, with a total value of \$1,416.5 million, \$1,430.9 million and \$1,312.8 million, respectively, and had investments in subordinated notes and LLC equity interests in SLF with a total value of \$111.9 million, \$98.9 million and \$34.8 million, respectively.

The following table shows the asset mix of our new origination commitments for the three months ended December 31, 2015 and 2014:

	For the three months ended December 31,			
	2015		2014	
	(In thousands)	Percentage of Commitments	(In thousands)	Percentage of Commitments
Senior secured	\$ 35,136	21.2 %	\$ 77,297	52.8 %
One stop	113,464	68.6	62,747	42.9
Subordinated notes in SLF ⁽¹⁾	6,168	3.7	3,281	2.2
LLC equity interests in SLF ⁽¹⁾	9,337	5.7	1,619	1.1
Equity securities	1,340	0.8	1,516	1.0
Total new investment commitments	\$ 165,445	100.0 %	\$ 146,460	100.0 %

⁽¹⁾ SLF's proceeds from the subordinated notes and LLC equity interests were utilized by SLF to fund senior secured loans. As of December 31, 2015, SLF funded senior secured loans to 65 different borrowers.

For the three months ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, we had approximately \$90.8 million and \$60.2 million, respectively, in proceeds from principal payments and return of capital distribution from portfolio companies. For the three months ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, we had sales of securities in 12 and seven portfolio companies, respectively, aggregating approximately \$80.4 million and \$20.7 million, respectively, in net proceeds.

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The following table shows the asset mix of our new origination commitments for the years ended September 30, 2015, 2014 and 2013:

	Years ended September 30, 2015		2014		2013	
	(In thousands)	Percentage of Commitments	(In thousands)	Percentage of Commitments	(In thousands)	Percentage of Commitments
Senior secured	\$225,442	24.4 %	\$125,564	13.0 %	\$161,849	22.0 %
One stop	626,459	67.6	743,174	76.9	420,235	57.1
Second lien			39,413	4.1	137,109	18.7
Subordinated notes of SLF ⁽¹⁾	50,974	5.5	34,658	3.6	4,140	0.6
LLC equity interests of SLF ⁽¹⁾	13,904	1.5	10,039	1.0	591	0.1
Equity securities	9,494	1.0	13,631	1.4	10,891	1.5
Total new investment commitments	\$926,273	100.0 %	\$966,479	100.0 %	\$734,815	100.0 %

(1) SLF's proceeds from the subordinated notes and LLC interests were utilized by SLF to fund senior secured loans. As of September 30, 2015, SLF funded senior secured loans to 62 different borrowers.

The following table summarizes portfolio composition and investment activity as of and for the three months ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 and the years ended September 30, 2015, 2014 and 2013:

	As of and for the three months ended December 31,		As of and for the years ended September 30,		
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2013
	(In thousands)				
Investments, at fair value	\$1,416,533	\$1,361,021	\$1,430,848	\$1,312,781	\$1,019,811
Investment in SLF, at fair value ⁽¹⁾	111,929	39,705	\$98,936	\$34,831	\$4,834
Number of portfolio companies (at period end)	169	147	164	145	135
New investment fundings	\$162,820	\$131,470	\$858,147	\$878,635	\$669,252
Principal payments and sales of portfolio investments	\$171,356	\$80,941	\$699,075	\$573,201	\$336,154

(1) The investment in SLF includes our investments in both subordinated notes and LLC equity interests in SLF. The following table shows the par, amortized cost and fair value of our portfolio of investments by asset class:

	As of December 31, 2015 ⁽¹⁾			As of September 30, 2015 ⁽¹⁾			As of September 30, 2014 ⁽¹⁾		
	Par	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Par	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Par	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
	(In thousands)								
Senior secured:									
Performing	\$180,198	\$178,128	\$178,284	\$199,573	\$197,189	\$197,329	\$265,103	\$262,021	\$262,854
Non-accrual ⁽²⁾							3,033	3,021	5

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One stop:									
Performing	1,139,471	1,124,341	1,128,596	1,135,805	1,120,576	1,127,735	952,359	939,765	940,729
Non-accrual ⁽²⁾	13,188	13,104	6,828	17,645	17,078	6,487			
Second lien:									
Performing	39,924	39,495	39,588	39,924	39,464	39,774	59,902	59,086	59,964
Non-accrual ⁽²⁾									
Subordinated debt:									
Performing	1,707	1,707	1,721	1,707	1,707	1,715	3,584	3,564	3,710
Non-accrual ⁽²⁾									
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	As of December 31, 2015 ⁽¹⁾			As of September 30, 2015 ⁽¹⁾			As of September 30, 2014 ⁽¹⁾		
	Par	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Par	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Par	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
	(In thousands)								
Subordinated notes of SLF ⁽³⁾	82,730	82,730	82,730	76,563	76,563	76,563	25,589	25,589	25,589
Non-performing non-accrual ⁽²⁾									
LLC equity interests of SLF ⁽³⁾	N/A	32,560	29,199	N/A	23,222	22,373	N/A	9,318	9,242
Equity total	N/A	43,265	61,516	N/A	41,515	57,808	N/A	35,216	45,519
	\$1,457,218	\$1,515,330	\$1,528,462	\$1,471,217	\$1,517,314	\$1,529,784	\$1,309,570	\$1,337,580	\$1,347,612

(1) Eight, nine and eleven of our loans included a feature permitting a portion of the interest due on such loan to be PIK interest as of December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

We refer to a loan as non-accrual when we cease recognizing interest income on the loan because we have stopped pursuing repayment of the loan or, in certain circumstances, it is past due 90 days or more on principal and interest or our management has reasonable doubt that principal or interest will be collected. See Critical Accounting Policies Revenue Recognition.

(2) The proceeds from the subordinated notes and LLC interests in SLF were utilized by SLF to fund senior secured loans.

(3) The following table shows the weighted average rate, spread over LIBOR of floating rate, fixed rate and fees of investments originated and the weighted average rate of sales and payoffs of portfolio investments during the three months ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 and the years ended September 30, 2015, 2014 and 2013:

	For the three months ended December 31,		For the years ended September 30,		
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2013
Weighted average rate of new investment fundings ⁽¹⁾	6.7 %	6.8 %	6.7 %	7.1 %	8.2 %
Weighted average spread over LIBOR of new floating rate investment fundings ⁽¹⁾	5.7 %	5.8 %	5.7 %	6.0 %	6.7 %
Weighted average rate of new fixed rate investment fundings			10.8 %	N/A	15.6 %
Weighted average fees of new investment fundings	1.5 %	1.8 %	1.5 %	1.2 %	1.3 %
Weighted average rate of sales and payoffs of portfolio investments	7.3 %	6.5 %	6.8 %	7.9 %	8.9 %
Weighted average income yield ⁽²⁾	7.6 %	7.8 %	7.8 %	8.3 %	9.1 %

(1) Excludes subordinated note investment in SLF.

(2) Represents income from interest, including our subordinated note investment in SLF, and fees excluding amortization of capitalized fees and discounts divided by the average fair value of earning debt investments. As of December 31, 2015, 93.9% and 93.9% of our debt portfolio at fair value and at cost, respectively, had interest rate floors that limit the minimum applicable interest rates on such loans. As of September 30, 2015, 94.2% and 94.1% of our debt portfolio at fair value and at cost, respectively, had interest rate floors that limit the minimum

applicable interest rates on such loans. As of September 30, 2014, 97.6% and 97.2% of our debt portfolio at fair value and at cost, respectively, had interest rate floors that limit the minimum applicable interest rates on such loans.

As of December 31, 2015, the portfolio median EBITDA for the underlying portfolio companies (excluding SLF) is \$22.7 million. As of September 30, 2015, the portfolio median EBITDA for the underlying portfolio companies (excluding SLF) is \$22.7 million. The portfolio median EBITDA data is based on the most recently reported trailing twelve month EBITDA received from the portfolio company.

TABLE OF CONTENTS**Senior Loan Fund LLC**

We co-invest with RGA in senior secured loans through SLF, an unconsolidated Delaware LLC. SLF is capitalized as transactions are completed and all portfolio and investment decisions in respect to SLF must be approved by the SLF investment committee consisting of two representatives of each of us and RGA (with unanimous approval required from (i) one representative of each of us and RGA or (ii) both representatives of each of us and RGA). SLF may cease making new investments upon notification of either of us or RGA but operations will continue until all investments have been sold or paid-off in the normal course of business.

SLF is capitalized with subordinated notes and LLC equity interest subscriptions from its members. As of December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2015, we and RGA owned 87.5% and 12.5%, respectively, of both the outstanding subordinated notes and LLC equity interests.

As of December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2015 and 2014, SLF had the following commitments from its members:

	As of December 31, 2015		As of September 30, 2015		As of September 30, 2014	
	Committed Funded		Committed Funded		Committed Funded	
	<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>					
Subordinated note commitments ⁽¹⁾	\$ 160,000	\$ 94,549	\$ 160,000	\$ 87,500	\$ 100,000	\$ 29,245
LLC equity commitments ⁽¹⁾	40,000	37,211	40,000	26,540	25,000	9,318
Total	\$ 200,000	\$ 131,760	\$ 200,000	\$ 114,040	\$ 125,000	\$ 38,563

(1) Commitments presented are combined for us and RGA.

As of December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2015, the SLF Credit Facility allows SLF II to borrow up to \$300.0 million subject to leverage and borrowing base restrictions. The reinvestment period of the SLF Credit Facility ends May 13, 2017, and the stated maturity date is May 13, 2020. As of December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2015 and 2014, SLF II had outstanding debt under the SLF Credit Facility of \$241.1 million, \$212.3 million and \$66.6 million, respectively.

Through the reinvestment period, the SLF Credit Facility bears interest at one-month LIBOR plus a rate between 1.75% and 2.25%, depending on the composition of the collateral asset portfolio, per annum. After the reinvestment period, the rate will reset to one-month LIBOR plus 2.75% per annum for the remaining term of the SLF Credit Facility.

As of December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2015 and 2014, SLF had total assets at fair value of \$372.6 million, \$325.9 million and \$107.2 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2015 and 2014, SLF's portfolio was comprised of first lien senior secured loans to 65, 62 and 31 different borrowers, respectively. As of December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2015 and 2014, SLF did not have any investments on non-accrual status. The portfolio companies in SLF are in industries similar to those in which we may invest directly. Additionally, as of December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2015 and 2014, SLF had commitments to fund various undrawn revolving credit and delayed draw loans to its portfolio companies totaling \$28.8 million, \$30.8 million and \$10.1 million, respectively.

Below is a summary of SLF's portfolio, followed by a listing of the individual loans in SLF's portfolio as of December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2015 and 2014:

	As of December 31, 2015	As of September 30, 2015		2014	
	<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>				
Senior secured loans ⁽¹⁾	\$361,119	\$320,583	\$103,695		
Weighted average current interest rate on senior secured loans ⁽²⁾	5.8	%	5.8	%	5.2 %
Number of borrowers in SLF	65	62	31		
Largest loan to a single borrower ⁽¹⁾	\$13,155	\$12,734	\$8,229		
Total of five largest loans to borrowers ⁽¹⁾	\$61,483	\$59,917	\$31,132		

(1) At principal/par amount.

(2) Computed as the (a) annual stated interest rate on accruing senior secured loans, divided by (b) total senior secured loans at principal/par amount.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS**SLF Loan Portfolio as of December 31, 2015**

Portfolio Company	Business Description	Security Type	Maturity Date	Current Interest Rate ⁽¹⁾	Principal/Fair Amount Value ⁽²⁾
<i>(In thousands)</i>					
1011778 B.C. ULC (New Red Finance/Burger King)	Beverage, Food and Tobacco	Senior loan	12/2021	3.8 %	\$2,265 \$2,248
5.11, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Textiles and Leather	Senior loan	02/2020	6.0	3,154 3,154
Acosta, Inc.	Diversified/ Conglomerate Service	Senior loan	09/2021	4.3	2,970 2,833
ACTIVE Network, Inc.	Electronics	Senior loan	11/2020	5.5	1,960 1,899
Advanced Pain Management Holdings, Inc.	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	02/2018	6.3	6,841 6,704
Advanced Pain Management Holdings, Inc.	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	02/2018	6.3	468 453
Advanced Pain Management Holdings, Inc. ⁽⁴⁾	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	02/2018	N/A ⁽⁵⁾	(23)
AG Kings Holdings Inc.	Grocery	Senior loan	04/2020	6.5	6,175 6,175
Aimbridge Hospitality, LLC	Hotels, Motels, Inns, and Gaming	Senior loan	10/2018	5.8	5,157 5,157
American Seafoods Group LLC	Beverage, Food and Tobacco	Senior loan	08/2021	6.0	4,988 4,947
Arise Virtual Solutions, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Telecommunications	Senior loan	12/2018	7.3	11,652 11,186
Arise Virtual Solutions, Inc. ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	Telecommunications	Senior loan	12/2018	N/A ⁽⁵⁾	(45)
Atkins Nutritionals, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Beverage, Food and Tobacco	Senior loan	01/2019	6.3	5,872 5,872
Atrium Innovations	Personal and Non Durable Consumer Products	Senior loan	02/2021	4.3	3,512 3,257
BJ s Wholesale Club, Inc.	Retail Stores	Senior loan	09/2019	4.5	2,950 2,835
BMC Software, Inc.	Electronics	Senior loan	09/2020	5.0	1,891 1,564
Boot Barn, Inc.	Retail Stores	Senior loan	06/2021	5.5	10,748 10,748
Brickman Group Ltd. LLC			12/2020	4.0	1,975 1,918

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C.B. Fleet Company, Incorporated ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	Farming and Agriculture Personal and Non Durable Consumer Products	Senior loan	12/2021	N/A ⁽⁵⁾		(11)
C.B. Fleet Company, Incorporated ⁽³⁾	Personal and Non Durable Consumer Products	Senior loan	12/2021	5.8	5,616	5,560
C.B. Fleet Company, Incorporated ⁽³⁾	Personal and Non Durable Consumer Products	Senior loan	12/2021	5.8	694	687

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(continued)**

Portfolio Company	Business Description	Security Type	Maturity Date	Current Interest Rate ⁽¹⁾	Principal Amount	Fair Value ⁽²⁾
					<i>(In thousands)</i>	
C.B. Fleet Company, Incorporated ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	Personal and Non Durable Consumer Products	Senior loan	12/2021	N/A ⁽⁵⁾	\$	\$(8)
CLP Healthcare Services, Inc.	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	12/2020	5.8	4,406	4,384
Connect Merger Sub, Inc.	Telecommunications	Senior loan	04/2020	4.8	3,925	2,855
CPI Buyer, LLC (Cole-Parmer) ⁽³⁾	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	08/2021	5.5	5,940	5,710
Curo Health Services LLC ⁽³⁾	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	02/2022	6.5	5,955	5,907
DentMall MSO, LLC	Retail Stores	Senior loan	07/2019	6.0	10,225	9,714
DentMall MSO, LLC	Retail Stores	Senior loan	07/2019	6.0	1,000	866
DISA Holdings Acquisition Subsidiary Corp.	Diversified/ Conglomerate Service	Senior loan	12/2020	5.5	4,603	4,372
DISA Holdings Acquisition Subsidiary Corp.	Diversified/ Conglomerate Service	Senior loan	12/2020	5.5	255	202
EAG, INC. (Evans Analytical Group)	Diversified/ Conglomerate Service	Senior loan	07/2017	5.0	2,212	2,212
Express Oil Change, LLC ⁽³⁾	Retail Stores	Senior loan	12/2017	6.0	3,623	3,623
Express Oil Change, LLC	Retail Stores	Senior loan	12/2017	6.0	1,354	1,354
Express Oil Change, LLC	Retail Stores	Senior loan	12/2017	6.0	103	103
Extreme Reach Inc.	Broadcasting and Entertainment	Senior loan	02/2020	6.8	5,403	5,315
Federal-Mogul Corporation	Automobile	Senior loan	04/2021	4.8	3,950	3,501
Flexan, LLC			02/2020	6.3	6,137	6,137

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	Chemicals, Plastics and Rubber	Senior loan				
GSDM Holdings Corp. ⁽³⁾	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	06/2019	5.3	1,777	1,777
Hygenic Corporation, The ⁽³⁾	Personal and Non Durable Consumer Products	Senior loan	10/2020	6.0	4,504	4,504
Integrated Supply Network, LLC ⁽³⁾	Automobile	Senior loan	02/2020	6.3	11,970	11,970
Integrated Supply Network, LLC ⁽³⁾	Automobile	Senior loan	02/2020	6.9	468	468
Joerns Healthcare, LLC ⁽³⁾	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	05/2020	6.0	9,671	9,605
Julio & Sons Company	Beverage, Food and Tobacco	Senior loan	09/2017	6.5	6,888	6,888
Julio & Sons Company	Beverage, Food and Tobacco	Senior loan	09/2017	6.5	1,106	1,106

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SLF Loan Portfolio as of December 31, 2015 (continued)

Portfolio Company	Business Description	Security Type	Maturity Date	Current Interest Rate ⁽¹⁾	Principal/ Fair Amount Value ⁽²⁾
<i>(In thousands)</i>					
K&N Engineering, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Automobile	Senior loan	07/2019	5.3	\$3,855 \$3,739
K&N Engineering, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Automobile	Senior loan	07/2019	5.3	182 177
K&N Engineering, Inc. ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	Automobile	Senior loan	07/2019	N/A ⁽⁵⁾	(6)
Mediaocean LLC ⁽³⁾	Diversified/ Conglomerate Service	Senior loan	08/2022	5.8	2,993 2,993
Mediaocean LLC	Diversified/ Conglomerate Service	Senior loan	08/2020	5.5	5 4
Mister Car Wash Holdings, Inc.	Automobile	Senior loan	08/2021	5.0	2,970 2,954
National Veterinary Associates, Inc.	Personal, Food and Miscellaneous Services	Senior loan	08/2021	4.8	988 983
Netsmart Technologies, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Diversified/ Conglomerate Service	Senior loan	02/2019	6.3	10,421 10,421
Netsmart Technologies, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Diversified/ Conglomerate Service	Senior loan	02/2019	6.3	499 499
Northwestern Management Services, LLC	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	10/2017	6.3	3,900 3,900
Northwestern Management Services, LLC	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	10/2017	6.3	426 426
Northwestern Management Services, LLC	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	10/2017	7.3	81 81
Packaging Coordinators, Inc. ⁽³⁾ (AndersonBrecon)	Containers, Packaging and Glass	Senior loan	08/2021	5.3	11,970 11,895
Paradigm DKD Group, LLC	Buildings and Real	Senior loan	11/2018	6.5	2,032 1,991

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Paradigm DKD Group, LLC	Estate Buildings and Real Estate	Senior loan	11/2018	6.7	263	248
Pasternack Enterprises, Inc.	Diversified/ Conglomerate Manufacturing	Senior loan	12/2017	6.3	1,044	1,044
Payless ShoeSource, Inc.	Retail Stores	Senior loan	03/2021	5.0	1,970	1,155
PetVet Care Centers LLC ⁽³⁾	Personal, Food and Miscellaneous Services	Senior loan	12/2019	5.5	205	205
PetVet Care Centers LLC ⁽³⁾	Personal, Food and Miscellaneous Services	Senior loan	12/2020	5.5	5,940	5,940
PetVet Care Centers LLC ⁽³⁾	Personal, Food and Miscellaneous Services	Senior loan	12/2020	5.5	1,229	1,229
PowerPlan Holdings, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Utilities	Senior loan	02/2022	6.3	12,000	12,000
PPT Management, LLC	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	04/2020	6.0	13,125	13,125

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SLF Loan Portfolio as of December 31, 2015 (continued)

Portfolio Company	Business Description	Security Type	Maturity Date	Current Interest Rate ⁽¹⁾	Principal/Fair Amount	Value ⁽²⁾
<i>(In thousands)</i>						
PPT Management, LLC	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	04/2020	6.0	\$30	\$30
Premise Health Holding Corp. ⁽³⁾	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	06/2020	5.5	11,921	11,921
Pyramid Healthcare, Inc.	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	08/2019	6.8	8,418	8,418
Pyramid Healthcare, Inc.	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	08/2019	8.0	224	224
R.G. Barry Corporation	Personal, Food and Miscellaneous Services	Senior loan	09/2019	6.0	6,232	6,170
Reliant Pro ReHab, LLC ⁽³⁾	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	06/2017	6.0	4,198	4,198
Renaissance Pharma (U.S.) Holdings Inc.	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	05/2018	5.0	3,675	3,675
Rubio's Restaurants, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Retail Stores	Senior loan	11/2018	6.0	5,082	5,082
Rug Doctor LLC	Personal and Non Durable Consumer Products	Senior loan	06/2018	6.3	8,941	8,941
Scientific Games International, Inc.	Hotels, Motels, Inns, and Gaming	Senior loan	10/2020	6.0	3,925	3,603
SEI, Inc.	Electronics	Senior loan	07/2021	5.8	8,777	8,777
Self Esteem Brands, LLC ⁽³⁾	Leisure, Amusement, Motion Pictures, Entertainment	Senior loan	02/2020	5.0	7,930	7,930
Severin Acquisition, LLC	Diversified/ Conglomerate Service	Senior loan	07/2021	5.5	4,919	4,892
Smashburger Finance LLC	Beverage, Food and Tobacco	Senior loan	05/2018	6.3	958	958
Smashburger Finance LLC	Beverage, Food and Tobacco	Senior loan	05/2018	6.3	75	75
Smashburger Finance LLC	Beverage, Food and Tobacco	Senior loan	05/2018	6.3	75	75
Smashburger Finance LLC	Beverage, Food and Tobacco	Senior loan	05/2018	6.3	75	75
Spear Education, LLC	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	08/2019	6.0	5,945	5,945

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Spear Education, LLC	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	08/2019	6.0	500	500
Systems Maintenance Services Holding, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Electronics	Senior loan	10/2019	5.0	2,409	2,409
Take 5 Oil Change, L.L.C.	Automobile	Senior loan	07/2018	5.8	6,630	6,630

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SLF Loan Portfolio as of December 31, 2015 (continued)

Portfolio Company	Business Description	Security Type	Maturity Date	Current Interest Rate ⁽¹⁾	Principal/Par Amount	Fair Value ⁽²⁾
<i>(In thousands)</i>						
Take 5 Oil Change, L.L.C.	Automobile	Senior loan	07/2018	5.8	\$770	\$770
Tate's Bake Shop, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Beverage, Food and Tobacco	Senior loan	08/2019	6.0	2,978	2,978
Teasdale Quality Foods, Inc.	Grocery	Senior loan	10/2020	5.3	4,639	4,639
Transaction Data Systems, Inc.	Diversified/ Conglomerate Service	Senior loan	06/2021	5.5	4,533	4,533
W3 Co.	Oil and Gas	Senior loan	03/2020	5.8	2,947	2,490
Young Innovations, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	01/2019	5.3	3,852	3,852
Young Innovations, Inc. ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	01/2018	N/A ⁽⁵⁾		(8)
					\$361,119	\$354,468

(1) Represents the weighted average annual current interest rate as of December 31, 2015. All interest rates are payable in cash.

(2) Represents the fair value in accordance with ASC Topic 820 *Fair Value Measurement*, or ASC Topic 820. The determination of such fair value is not included in our board of directors' valuation process described elsewhere herein.

(3) We also hold a portion of the first lien senior secured loan in this portfolio company.

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

(5) The entire commitment was unfunded at December 31, 2015. As such, no interest is being earned on this investment.

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Portfolio Company	Business Description	Investment Type	Maturity Date	Current Interest Rate ⁽¹⁾	Principal/Par Amount	Fair Value ⁽²⁾
<i>(In thousands)</i>						
1011778 B.C. ULC (New Red Finance/Burger King)	Beverage, Food and Tobacco	Senior loan	12/2021	3.8 %	\$2,271	\$2,264
5.11, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Textiles and Leather	Senior loan	02/2020	6.0	3,162	3,172
Acosta, Inc.	Diversified/ Conglomerate Service	Senior loan	09/2021	4.3	2,978	2,938
ACTIVE Network, Inc.	Electronics	Senior loan	11/2020	5.5	1,965	1,951
Aderant North America, Inc.	Diversified/ Conglomerate Service	Senior loan	12/2018	5.3	4,195	4,195
Advanced Pain Management Holdings, Inc.	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	02/2018	6.3	6,946	6,807
Advanced Pain Management Holdings, Inc.	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	02/2018	6.3	475	460
Advanced Pain Management Holdings, Inc. ⁽⁴⁾	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	02/2018	N/A ⁽⁵⁾		(23)
Affordable Care Inc.	Personal, Food and Miscellaneous Services	Senior loan	12/2018	5.5	3,976	3,976
Aimbridge Hospitality, LLC	Hotels, Motels, Inns, and Gaming	Senior loan	10/2018	5.8	5,204	5,204
ARG IH Corporation	Beverage, Food and Tobacco	Senior loan	11/2020	4.8	4,370	4,385
Arise Virtual Solutions, Inc. ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	Telecommunications	Senior loan	12/2018	N/A ⁽⁵⁾		(23)
Arise Virtual Solutions, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Telecommunications	Senior loan	12/2018	6.8	11,729	11,494
Atkins Nutritionals, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Beverage, Food and Tobacco	Senior loan	01/2019	6.3	5,872	5,879
Atrium Innovations	Personal and Non Durable Consumer Products	Senior loan	02/2021	4.3	3,520	3,336
BJ s Wholesale Club, Inc.	Retail Stores	Senior loan	09/2019	4.5	2,957	2,934
BMC Software, Inc.	Electronics		09/2020	5.0	1,895	1,729

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Brickman Group Ltd. LLC	Farming and Agriculture	Senior loan	12/2020	4.0	1,980	1,954
C.B. Fleet Company, Incorporated	Personal and Non Durable Consumer Products	Senior loan	10/2020	5.4	5,630	5,630
C.B. Fleet Company, Incorporated	Personal and Non Durable Consumer Products	Senior loan	10/2020	5.4	696	696
CLP Healthcare Services, Inc.	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	12/2020	5.8	4,417	4,401
Connect Merger Sub, Inc.	Telecommunications	Senior loan	04/2020	4.8	3,935	3,820

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Portfolio Company	Business Description	Investment Type	Maturity Date	Current Interest Rate ⁽¹⁾	Principal/Par Amount	Fair Value ⁽²⁾
						<i>(In thousands)</i>
CPI Buyer, LLC (Cole-Parmer) ⁽³⁾	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	08/2021	5.5 %	\$5,955	\$5,925
Curo Health Services LLC ⁽³⁾	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	02/2022	6.5	5,970	5,990
DentMall MSO, LLC	Retail Stores	Senior loan	07/2019	6.0	10,251	10,046
DentMall MSO, LLC	Retail Stores	Senior loan	07/2019	6.0	1,000	946
Dialysis Newco, Inc.	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	04/2021	4.5	2,469	2,470
DISA Holdings Acquisition Subsidiary Corp.	Diversified/ Conglomerate Service	Senior loan	12/2020	5.5	4,614	4,384
DISA Holdings Acquisition Subsidiary Corp.	Diversified/ Conglomerate Service	Senior loan	12/2020	6.8	96	43
EAG, INC. (Evans Analytical Group)	Diversified/ Conglomerate Service	Senior loan	07/2017	5.0	2,245	2,245
Extreme Reach Inc.	Broadcasting and Entertainment	Senior loan	01/2020	6.8	5,612	5,591
Federal-Mogul Corporation	Automobile	Senior loan	04/2021	4.8	3,960	3,769
GSDM Holdings Corp. ⁽³⁾	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	06/2019	5.3	1,782	1,782
Hygenic Corporation, The ⁽³⁾	Personal and Non Durable Consumer Products	Senior loan	10/2020	6.0	4,515	4,515
Integrated Supply Network, LLC ⁽³⁾	Automobile	Senior loan	02/2020	6.3	12,000	12,000
Integrated Supply Network, LLC ⁽³⁾	Automobile	Senior loan	02/2020	6.9	734	734
Joerns Healthcare, LLC	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	05/2020	6.2	9,696	9,647
Julio & Sons Company	Beverage, Food and Tobacco	Senior loan	09/2017	6.5	6,906	6,906

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Julio & Sons Company	Beverage, Food and Tobacco	Senior loan	09/2017	6.5	254	254
K&N Engineering, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Automobile	Senior loan	07/2019	5.3	3,865	3,749
K&N Engineering, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Automobile	Senior loan	07/2019	5.3	183	177
K&N Engineering, Inc. ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	Automobile	Senior loan	07/2019	N/A ⁽⁵⁾		(6)
Mister Car Wash Holdings, Inc.	Automobile	Senior loan	08/2021	5.0	2,970	2,971
National Veterinary Associates, Inc.	Personal, Food and Miscellaneous Services	Senior loan	08/2021	4.8	990	991
Netsmart Technologies, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Diversified/ Conglomerate Service	Senior loan	02/2019	6.3	10,448	10,448

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Portfolio Company	Business Description	Investment Type	Maturity Date	Current Interest Rate ⁽¹⁾	Principal/Par Amount (In thousands)	Fair Value ⁽²⁾
Netsmart Technologies, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Diversified/ Conglomerate Service	Senior loan	02/2019	7.5 %	\$231	\$231
Northwestern Management Services, LLC	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	10/2017	6.3	3,912	3,912
Northwestern Management Services, LLC	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	10/2017	7.0	147	147
Northwestern Management Services, LLC	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	10/2017	6.3	47	47
Octane Fitness, LLC	Leisure, Amusement, Motion Pictures, Entertainment Buildings and Real Estate	Senior loan	10/2018	6.5	7,718	7,718
Paradigm DKD Group, LLC	Buildings and Real Estate	Senior loan	11/2018	6.8	2,037	2,037
Paradigm DKD Group, LLC	Buildings and Real Estate	Senior loan	11/2018	6.9	292	292
Pasternack Enterprises, Inc.	Diversified/ Conglomerate Manufacturing	Senior loan	12/2017	6.3	1,044	1,044
Payless ShoeSource, Inc.	Retail Stores	Senior loan	03/2021	5.0	1,975	1,580
PetVet Care Centers LLC ⁽³⁾	Personal, Food and Miscellaneous Services	Senior loan	12/2020	5.5	5,955	5,955
PetVet Care Centers LLC ⁽³⁾	Personal, Food and Miscellaneous Services	Senior loan	12/2020	5.5	646	646
PowerPlan Holdings, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Utilities	Senior loan	02/2022	6.3	12,000	12,000
Premise Health Holding Corp. ⁽³⁾	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	06/2020	5.5	11,921	11,921
Premise Health Holding Corp. ⁽³⁾	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	06/2020	5.5	283	283

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R.G. Barry Corporation	Personal, Food and Miscellaneous Services	Senior loan	09/2019	6.0	6,272	6,209
Reliant Pro ReHab, LLC ⁽³⁾	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	06/2017	6.0	4,225	4,225
Renaissance Pharma (U.S.) Holdings Inc.	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	05/2018	5.0	3,758	3,758
Renaissance Pharma (U.S.) Holdings Inc.	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	05/2018	6.3	71	71
Rubio's Restaurants, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Retail Stores	Senior loan	11/2018	6.0	5,095	5,095
Rug Doctor LLC ⁽³⁾	Personal and Non Durable Consumer Products	Senior loan	12/2016	6.3	9,769	9,769
Scientific Games International, Inc.	Hotels, Motels, Inns, and Gaming	Senior loan	10/2020	6.0	3,935	3,891
SEI, Inc.	Electronics	Senior loan	07/2021	5.8	8,799	8,711

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Portfolio Company	Business Description	Investment Type	Maturity Date	Current Interest Rate ⁽¹⁾	Principal/Par Amount <i>(In thousands)</i>	Fair Value ⁽²⁾
Self Esteem Brands, LLC ⁽³⁾	Leisure, Amusement, Motion Pictures, Entertainment Beverage, Food	Senior loan	02/2020	5.0 %	\$7,930	\$7,930
Smashburger Finance LLC	and Tobacco Beverage, Food	Senior loan	05/2018	6.3	960	960
Smashburger Finance LLC	and Tobacco Beverage, Food	Senior loan	05/2018	6.3	75	75
Smashburger Finance LLC	and Tobacco Beverage, Food	Senior loan	05/2018	6.3	75	75
Spear Education, LLC	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	08/2019	6.0	5,960	5,960
Spear Education, LLC	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior loan	08/2019	6.0	500	500
Syncsort Incorporated ⁽³⁾	Electronics	Senior loan	03/2019	5.8	8,860	8,860
Systems Maintenance Services Holding, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Electronics	Senior loan	10/2019	5.0	2,415	2,415
Take 5 Oil Change, L.L.C.	Automobile	Senior loan	07/2018	6.3	6,647	6,647
Take 5 Oil Change, L.L.C.	Automobile	Senior loan	07/2018	6.3	187	187
Tate s Bake Shop, Inc.	Beverage, Food and Tobacco	Senior loan	08/2019	5.8	2,978	2,978
Teasdale Quality Foods, Inc.	Grocery	Senior loan	10/2020	5.3	4,651	4,651
Transaction Data Systems, Inc.	Diversified/ Conglomerate Service	Senior loan	06/2021	5.5	4,545	4,545
W3 Co.	Oil and Gas	Senior loan	03/2020	5.8	2,954	2,516
WII Components, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Home and Office Furnishings, Housewares, and Durable Consumer	Senior loan	07/2018	5.3	3,008	3,008
Young Innovations, Inc. ⁽³⁾			01/2019	5.3	4,018	4,018

Healthcare, Senior
Education loan
and Childcare

\$320,583 \$317,623

- (1) Represents the weighted average annual current interest rate as of September 30, 2015. All interest rates are payable in cash.
- (2) Represents the fair value in accordance with ASC Topic 820. The determination of such fair value is not included in our board of directors' valuation process described elsewhere herein.
- (3) We also hold a portion of the first lien senior secured loan in this portfolio company.
- (4) The negative fair value is the result of the unfunded commitment being valued below par.
- (5) The entire commitment was unfunded at September 30, 2015. As such, no interest is being earned on this investment.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS**SLF Loan Portfolio as of September 30, 2014**

Portfolio Company	Business Description	Investment Type	Maturity Date	Current Interest Rate ⁽¹⁾	Principal/Par Amount	Fair Value ⁽²⁾
<i>(In thousands)</i>						
5.11, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Textiles and Leather	Senior Loan	02/2020	6.0 %	\$3,290	\$3,294
ACTIVE Network, Inc.	Electronics	Senior Loan	11/2020	5.5	1,985	1,975
ARG IH Corporation ⁽³⁾	Beverage, Food and Tobacco	Senior Loan	11/2020	4.8	2,151	2,152
Atrium Innovations	Personal and Non Durable Consumer Products	Senior Loan	02/2021	4.3	3,556	3,498
BJ's Wholesale Club, Inc.	Retail Stores	Senior Loan	09/2019	4.5	2,985	2,944
Blue Coat Systems, Inc.	Electronics	Senior Loan	05/2019	4.0	1,990	1,958
BMC Software, Inc.	Electronics	Senior Loan	09/2020	5.0	1,915	1,886
Brasa (Holdings) Inc.	Personal, Food and Miscellaneous Services	Senior Loan	07/2019	5.0	8,229	8,215
Connect Merger Sub, Inc.	Telecommunications	Senior Loan	04/2020	4.8	3,975	3,943
Dell, Inc.	Electronics	Senior Loan	04/2020	4.5	1,985	1,974
Dialysis Newco, Inc.	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior Loan	04/2021	4.5	2,494	2,491
Diversified Foodservice Supply, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Beverage, Food and Tobacco	Senior Loan	12/2018	5.8	4,194	4,194
El Pollo Loco Inc. ⁽³⁾	Personal, Food and Miscellaneous Services	Senior Loan	10/2018	5.3	4,740	4,758
Federal-Mogul Corporation	Automobile	Senior Loan	04/2021	4.8	4,000	3,972
GSDM Holdings Corp. ⁽³⁾	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior Loan	06/2019	5.3	1,800	1,800
Nuveen Investments, Inc.	Finance	Senior Loan	05/2017	4.2	3,000	2,997
Paradigm DKD Group, LLC	Buildings and Real Estate	Senior Loan	11/2018	5.8	2,058	2,058
Paradigm DKD Group, LLC	Buildings and Real Estate	Senior Loan	11/2018	5.8	468	468
			01/2019	5.5	6,247	6,247

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Paradigm Management Services, LLC ⁽³⁾	Healthcare, Education and Childcare	Senior Loan				
Payless ShoeSource, Inc.	Retail Stores	Senior Loan	03/2021	5.0	1,995	1,925
Plano Molding Company, LLC ⁽³⁾	Home and Office Furnishings, Housewares, and Durable Consumer	Senior Loan	10/2018	5.3	1,827	1,827
Print Payroll Services, LLC	Diversified Conglomerate Service	Senior Loan	06/2019	5.6	2,950	2,950
Rug Doctor LLC ⁽³⁾	Personal and Non Durable Consumer Products	Senior Loan	12/2016	6.3	4,939	4,939

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Portfolio Company	Business Description	Investment Type	Maturity Date	Current Interest Rate ⁽¹⁾	Principal/Par Amount <i>(In thousands)</i>	Fair Value ⁽²⁾
Rug Doctor LLC ⁽³⁾	Personal and Non Durable Consumer Products	Senior Loan	12/2016	6.3 %	\$428	\$428
Scientific Games International, Inc.	Hotels, Motels, Inns, and Gaming	Senior Loan	10/2020	4.3	3,975	3,905
Self Esteem Brands, LLC ⁽³⁾	Leisure, Amusement, Motion Pictures, Entertainment	Senior Loan	02/2020	5.0	6,324	6,324
Smashburger Finance LLC	Beverage, Food and Tobacco	Senior Loan	05/2018	5.5	970	970
Syncsort Incorporated ⁽³⁾	Electronics	Senior Loan	03/2019	5.8	4,966	4,966
Systems Maintenance Services Holding, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Electronics	Senior Loan	10/2019	5.0	2,439	2,439
Take 5 Oil Change, L.L.C. ⁽³⁾	Automobile	Senior Loan	07/2018	6.3	1,429	1,429
U.S. Water Services, Inc.	Utilities	Senior Loan	08/2018	5.8	3,461	3,461
U.S. Water Services, Inc.	Utilities	Senior Loan	08/2018	6.8	386	386
U.S. Water Services, Inc.	Utilities	Senior Loan	08/2018	5.8	165	165
W3 Co.	Oil and Gas	Senior Loan	03/2020	5.8	2,985	2,981
WII Components, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Home and Office Furnishings, Housewares, and Durable Consumer	Senior Loan	07/2018	5.5	3,394	3,378
WII Components, Inc. ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	Home and Office Furnishings, Housewares, and Durable Consumer	Senior Loan	07/2018	N/A ⁽⁵⁾		(1)
					\$103,695	\$103,296

(1) Represents the weighted average annual current interest rate as of September 30, 2014. All interest rates are payable in cash.

(2)

Represents the fair value in accordance with ASC Topic 820. The determination of such fair value is not included in our board of directors' valuation process described elsewhere herein.

(3) We also hold a portion of the senior loan in this portfolio company.

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

(5) The entire commitment was unfunded at September 30, 2014. As such, no interest is being earned on this investment.

We have committed to fund \$140.0 million of subordinated notes and \$35.0 million of LLC equity interest subscriptions to SLF. The amortized cost and fair value of the subordinated notes in SLF held by us was \$82.7 million and \$82.7 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2015, \$76.6 million and \$76.6 million, respectively, as of September 30, 2015, and \$25.6 million and \$25.6 million, respectively, as of September 30, 2014. As of December 31, 2015, the subordinated notes pay a weighted average interest rate of three-month LIBOR plus 8.0%. For the three months ended December 31, 2015, we earned interest income of \$1.6 million on the subordinated notes. For the years ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, we earned interest income of \$3.7 million and \$1.9 million, respectively, on the subordinated notes. As of December 31, 2015 and

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September 30, 2015 and 2014, \$32.6 million, \$23.2 million and \$9.3 million of our LLC equity interest subscriptions had been called and contributed. For the three months ended December 31, 2015, we received \$0.8 million in dividend income from the SLF LLC equity interests. For the three months ended December 31, 2014, we did not earn dividend income from the SLF LLC equity interests. For the years ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, we received \$1.4 million and \$0.5 million in dividend income from the SLF LLC equity interests.

For the three months ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, we earned an annualized total return on our weighted average capital invested in SLF of (0.4)% and 5.7%, respectively. The annualized total return on weighted average capital invested is calculated by dividing total income earned on our investments in SLF subordinated notes and LLC equity interests by the combined daily average of our investments in (1) the principal of the SLF subordinated notes and (2) the NAV of the SLF LLC equity interests.

For the years ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, we earned a total return on our weighted average capital invested in SLF of 7.1% and 7.4%, respectively. The total return on weighted average capital invested is calculated by dividing total income earned on our investments in SLF subordinated notes and LLC equity interests by the combined daily average of our investments in (1) the principal of the SLF subordinated notes and (2) the net asset value of the SLF LLC equity interests.

Below is certain balance sheet information for SLF as of December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2015 and 2014. Further below is certain selected statement of operations information for SLF for the three months ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 and the years ended September 30, 2015 and 2014:

	As of December 31, 2015	As of September 30, 2015	As of September 30, 2014
	<i>(In thousands)</i>		
Selected Balance Sheet Information:			
Investments, at fair value	\$ 354,468	\$ 317,623	103,296
Cash and other assets	18,158	5,772	3,360
Total assets	\$ 372,626	\$ 323,395	106,656
Senior credit facility	\$ 241,100	\$ 212,300	66,600
Unamortized debt issuance costs	(2,102)	(2,464)	(572)
Payable for open trades	5,079		
Other liabilities	631	489	822
Total liabilities	244,708	210,325	66,850
Subordinated notes and members' equity	127,918	113,070	39,806
Total liabilities and members' equity	\$ 372,626	\$ 323,395	\$ 106,656

	Three months ended		Year ended	
	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014	September 30, 2015	September 30, 2014
	<i>(In thousands)</i>			
Selected Statement of Operations Information:				
Interest income	\$5,355	\$1,600	\$10,906	\$3,834
Fee income		2	4	4
Total investment income	5,355	1,602	10,910	\$3,834

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Interest expense	3,719	1,108	7,701	3,207
Administrative service fee	85	47	249	139
Other expenses	35	25	103	92
Total expenses	3,839	1,180	8,053	3,438
Net investment income	1,516	422	2,857	400
Net realized gains (loss) on investments			9	
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments and subordinated notes	(3,501)	(452)	(2,206)	(98)
Net increase (decrease) in net assets	\$(1,985)	\$(30)	\$660	\$302

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SLF has elected to fair value the subordinated notes issued to us and RGA under ASC Topic 825 *Financial Instruments*, or ASC Topic 825. The subordinated notes are valued by calculating the net present value of the future expected cash flow streams using an appropriate risk-adjusted discount rate model. For the three months ended December 31, 2015, SLF recognized \$0.0 million in unrealized depreciation, on the subordinated notes. For the year ended September 30, 2015 SLF did not recognize any unrealized depreciation or unrealized appreciation on the subordinated notes. For the year ended September 30, 2014 SLF recognized \$0.1 million in unrealized appreciation on the subordinated notes. The following table presents the difference between fair value and the aggregate contractual principal amounts of subordinated notes for which the fair value option has been elected as of December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2015 and 2014:

	As of December 31, 2015 (In thousands)			As of September 30, 2015 (In thousands)			As of September 30, 2014 (In thousands)		
	Par Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Par Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Par Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Subordinated notes	\$94,549	\$94,549	\$94,549	\$87,500	\$87,500	\$87,500	\$29,245	\$29,245	\$29,245

Contractual Obligations and Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

A summary of our significant contractual payment obligations as of December 31, 2015 is as follows:

	Payments Due by Period (In millions)						
	Total	Less Than 1 Year	1 - 3 Years	3 - 5 Years	5 Years	More Than 5 Years	
2010 Debt Securitization	\$ 215.0	\$	\$	\$		\$ 215.0	
2014 Debt Securitization	246.0					246.0	
SBA debentures	225.0					225.0	
Credit Facility Revolver	123.1				123.1		
Unfunded commitments ⁽¹⁾	116.2	116.2					
Total contractual obligations ⁽²⁾	\$ 925.3	\$ 116.2	\$	\$ 123.1	\$ 686.0		

Unfunded commitments represent all amounts unfunded as of December 31, 2015. These amounts may or may not be funded to the borrowing party now or in the future. The unfunded commitments relate to loans with various (1) maturity dates, but we are showing this amount in the less than one year category as this entire amount was eligible for funding to the borrowers as of December 31, 2015, subject to the terms of each loan's respective credit agreement.

(2) Total contractual obligations exclude \$0.4 million of secured borrowings.

We may become a party to financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk in the normal course of our business to meet the financial needs of our portfolio companies. These instruments may include commitments to extend credit and involve, to varying degrees, elements of liquidity and credit risk in excess of the amount recognized in the balance sheet. As of December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2015 and 2014, we had outstanding commitments to fund investments totaling \$116.2 million, \$121.5 million and \$124.5 million, respectively.

We have certain contracts under which we have material future commitments. We have entered into the Investment Advisory Agreement with GC Advisors in accordance with the 1940 Act. Under the Investment Advisory Agreement, GC Advisors provides us with investment advisory and management services. For these services, we pay (1) a

management fee equal to a percentage of the average adjusted value of our gross assets and (2) an incentive fee based on our performance. To the extent that GC Advisors or any of its affiliates provides investment advisory, collateral management or other similar services to a subsidiary of ours, we reduce the base management fee by an amount equal to the product of (1) the total fees paid to GC Advisors by such subsidiary for such services and (2) the percentage of such subsidiary's total equity that is owned, directly or indirectly, by us.

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Under the Administration Agreement, the Administrator furnishes us with office facilities and equipment, provides us clerical, bookkeeping and record keeping services at such facilities and provides us with other administrative services necessary to conduct our day-to-day operations. We reimburse the Administrator for the allocable portion (subject to the review and approval of our board of directors) of overhead and other expenses incurred by it 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. The Administrator also provides on our behalf managerial assistance to those portfolio companies to which we are required to offer to provide such assistance.

If any of the contractual obligations discussed above are terminated, our costs under any new agreements that we enter into may increase. In addition, we would likely incur significant time and expense in locating alternative parties to provide the services we receive under our Investment Advisory Agreement and our Administration Agreement. Any new investment advisory agreement would also be subject to approval by our stockholders.

Distributions

We intend to make quarterly distributions to our stockholders as determined by our board of directors. For additional details on distributions, see [Critical Accounting Policies](#) [Income Taxes](#) .

In order to qualify as a RIC and to avoid corporate-level U.S. federal income tax on the income we distribute as dividends to our stockholders, we are required under the Code to distribute dividends of an amount at least equal to 90% of our investment company taxable income, determined without regard to any deduction for dividends paid, to our stockholders on an annual basis. Additionally, we must meet the annual distribution requirements of the U.S. federal excise tax rules. We intend to make quarterly distributions to our stockholders as determined by our board of directors.

We may not be able to achieve operating results that will allow us to make distributions at a specific level or to increase the amount of our distributions from time to time. In addition, we may be limited in our ability to make distributions due to the asset coverage requirements applicable to us as a business development company under the 1940 Act. If we do not distribute a certain percentage of our income annually, we will suffer adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences, including the possible loss of our ability to be subject to tax as a RIC. We cannot assure stockholders that they will receive any distributions.

To the extent our taxable earnings fall below the total amount of our distributions for any tax year, a portion of those distributions may be deemed a return of capital to our stockholders for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Thus, the source of a distribution to our stockholders may be the original capital invested by the stockholder rather than our income or gains. Stockholders should read any written disclosure accompanying a dividend payment carefully and should not assume that the source of any distribution is our ordinary income or gains.

We have adopted an [opt out](#) dividend reinvestment plan for our common stockholders. As a result, if we declare a distribution, our stockholders' cash distributions will be automatically reinvested in additional shares of our common stock unless a stockholder specifically [opts out](#) of our dividend reinvestment plan. If a stockholder opts out, that stockholder will receive cash distributions. Although distributions paid in the form of additional shares of our common stock will generally be subject to U.S. federal, state and local taxes in the same manner as cash distributions, stockholders participating in our dividend reinvestment plan will not receive any corresponding cash distributions with which to pay any such applicable taxes.

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Critical Accounting Policies

The preparation of financial statements and related disclosures in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and revenues and expenses during the periods reported.

Actual results could materially differ from those estimates. We have identified the following items as critical accounting policies.

Fair Value Measurements

We value investments for which market quotations are readily available at their market quotations. However, a readily available market value is not expected to exist for many of the investments in our portfolio, and we value these portfolio investments at fair value as determined in good faith by our board of directors under our valuation policy and process.

Valuation methods may include comparisons of the portfolio companies to peer companies that are public, determination of the enterprise value of a portfolio company, discounted cash flow analysis and a market interest rate approach. The factors that are taken into account in fair value pricing investments include: 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, its earnings and 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 will consider the pricing indicated by the external event to corroborate the private equity valuation. Due to the inherent uncertainty of determining the fair value of investments that do not have a readily available market value, the fair value of the investments may differ significantly from the values that would have been used had a readily available market value existed for such investments and may differ materially from values that may ultimately be received or settled.

Our board of directors is ultimately and solely responsible for determining, in good faith, the fair value of investments that are not publicly traded, whose market prices are not readily available on a quarterly basis or any other situation where portfolio investments require a fair value determination.

With respect to investments for which market quotations are not readily available, our board of directors undertakes a multi-step valuation process each quarter, as described below:

Our quarterly valuation process begins with each portfolio company investment being initially valued by the investment professionals of GC Advisors responsible for credit monitoring.

Preliminary valuation conclusions are then documented and discussed with our senior management and GC Advisors.

The audit committee of our board of directors reviews these preliminary valuations.

At least once annually, the valuation for each portfolio investment is reviewed by an independent valuation firm. The board of directors discusses valuations and determines the fair value of each investment in our portfolio in good faith.

Determination of fair values involves subjective judgments and estimates. Under current auditing standards, the notes to our consolidated financial statements refer to the uncertainty with respect to the possible effect of such valuations, and any change in such valuations, on our consolidated financial statements.

We follow ASC Topic 820 *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures* for measuring fair value. Fair value is the price that would be received in the sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Where available, fair value is based on observable market prices or parameters, or derived from such prices or parameters. Where observable prices or inputs are not available, valuation models are applied. These valuation models involve some level of management estimation and judgment, the degree of which is dependent on the price transparency for the

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assets or liabilities or market and the assets or liabilities complexity. Our fair value analysis includes an analysis of the value of any unfunded loan commitments. Assets and liabilities are categorized for disclosure purposes based upon the level of judgment associated with the inputs used to measure their value. The valuation hierarchical levels are based upon the transparency of the inputs to the valuation of the asset or liability as of the measurement date. The three levels are defined as follows:

Level 1: Inputs are unadjusted, quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities at the measurement date.

Level 2: Inputs include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets and inputs that are observable for the assets or liabilities, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities.

Level 3: Inputs include significant unobservable inputs for the assets or liabilities and include situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the assets or liabilities. The inputs into the determination of fair value are based upon the best information available and may require significant management judgment or estimation.

In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, an asset's or a liability's categorization within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Our assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment, and we consider factors specific to the asset or liability. We assess the levels of assets and liabilities at each measurement date, and transfers between levels are recognized on the actual date of the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfers. There were no transfers among Level 1, 2 and 3 of the fair value hierarchy for assets and liabilities during the three months ended December 31, 2015 or the years ended September 30, 2015, 2014 and 2013. The following section describes the valuation techniques used by us to measure different assets and liabilities at fair value and includes the level within the fair value hierarchy in which the assets and liabilities are categorized.

Valuation of Investments

Level 1 investments are valued using quoted market prices. Level 2 investments are valued using market consensus prices that are corroborated by observable market data and quoted market prices for similar assets and liabilities. Level 3 investments are valued at fair value as determined in good faith by our board of directors, based on input of management, the audit committee and independent valuation firms that have been engaged at the direction of our board of directors to assist in the valuation of each portfolio investment without a readily available market quotation at least once during a trailing twelve-month period under a valuation policy and a consistently applied valuation process. This valuation process is conducted at the end of each fiscal quarter, with approximately 25% (based on fair value) of our valuations of debt and equity investments without readily available market quotations subject to review by an independent valuation firm. All investments as of December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2015 and 2014, with the exception of money market funds included in cash and cash equivalents (Level 1 investments) and investments measured at fair value using the net asset value per share, were valued using Level 3 inputs of the fair value hierarchy.

When determining fair value of Level 3 debt and equity investments, we may take into account the following factors, where relevant: 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 flows, the markets in which the portfolio company does business, comparisons to publicly traded securities, and changes in the interest rate environment and the credit markets generally that may affect the price at which similar investments may be made and other relevant factors. The primary method for determining enterprise value uses a multiple analysis whereby

appropriate multiples are applied to the portfolio company's EBITDA. The enterprise value analysis is performed to determine the value of equity investments and to determine if debt investments are credit impaired. If debt investments are credit impaired, we will use the enterprise value analysis or a liquidation basis analysis to determine fair value. For debt investments that are not determined to be credit impaired, we use a market interest rate yield analysis to determine fair value.

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In addition, for certain debt investments, we may base our valuation on indicative bid and ask prices provided by an independent third-party pricing service. Bid prices reflect the highest price that we and others may be willing to pay. Ask prices represent the lowest price that we and others may be willing to accept. We generally uses the midpoint of the bid/ask range as our best estimate of fair value of such investment.

Due to the inherent uncertainty of determining the fair value of Level 3 investments that do not have a readily available market value, the fair value of the investments may differ significantly from the values that would have been used had a market existed for such investments and may differ materially from the values that may ultimately be received or settled. Further, such investments are generally subject to legal and other restrictions or otherwise are less liquid than publicly traded instruments. If we were required to liquidate a portfolio investment in a forced or liquidation sale, we may realize significantly less than the value at which such investment had previously been recorded.

Our investments are subject to market risk. Market risk is the potential for changes in the value due to market changes. Market risk is directly impacted by the volatility and liquidity in the markets in which the investments are traded.

Valuation of Secured Borrowings

We have elected the fair value option under ASC Topic 825 relating to accounting for debt obligations at their fair value for our secured borrowings, which arose due to partial loan sales that did not meet the criteria for sale treatment under ASC Topic 860. All secured borrowings as of December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2015 and 2014 were valued using Level 3 inputs under the fair value hierarchy, and our approach to determining fair value of Level 3 secured borrowings is consistent with our approach to determining fair value of the Level 3 investments that are associated with these secured borrowings as previously described.

Valuation of Other Financial Assets and Liabilities

Fair value of our debt is estimated using Level 3 inputs by discounting remaining payments using comparable market rates or market quotes for similar instruments at the measurement date, if available.

Revenue Recognition:

Our revenue recognition policies are as follows:

Investments and Related Investment Income: Interest income is accrued based upon the outstanding principal amount and contractual interest terms of debt investments. Premiums, discounts, and origination fees are amortized or accreted into interest income over the life of the respective debt investment. For investments with contractual PIK interest, which represents contractual interest accrued and added to the principal balance that generally becomes due at maturity, we do not accrue PIK interest if the portfolio company valuation indicates that the PIK interest is not likely to be collectible. In addition, we may generate revenue in the form of amendment, structuring or due diligence fees, fees for providing managerial assistance, consulting fees and prepayment premiums on loans and record these fees as fee income when received. Loan origination fees, original issue discount and market discount or premium are capitalized, and we accrete or amortize such amounts as interest income. We record prepayment premiums on loans as fee income. Dividend income on preferred equity securities is recorded as dividend income on an accrual basis to the extent that such amounts are payable by the portfolio company and are expected to be collected. Dividend income on common equity securities is recorded on the record date for private portfolio companies or on the ex-dividend date for

publicly traded portfolio companies. Distributions received from LLC and limited partnership, or LP, investments are evaluated to determine if the distribution should be recorded as dividend income or a return of capital. Generally, we will not record distributions from equity investments in LLCs and LPs as dividend income unless there are sufficient accumulated tax-basis earnings and profits in the LLC or LP prior to the distribution. Distributions that are classified as a return of capital are recorded as a reduction in the cost basis of the investment.

We account for investment transactions on a trade-date basis. Realized gains or losses on investments are measured by the difference between the net proceeds from the disposition and the cost basis of investment, without regard to unrealized gains or losses previously recognized. We report changes in fair value of investments from the prior period that is measured at fair value as a component of the net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments in our consolidated statement of operations.

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Non-accrual: Loans may be left on accrual status during the period we are pursuing repayment of the loan. Management reviews all loans that become past due 90 days or more on principal and interest or when there is reasonable doubt that principal or interest will not be collected for possible placement on non-accrual status. We generally reverse accrued interest when a loan is placed on non-accrual. Additionally, any original issue discount and market discount are no longer accreted to interest income as of the date the loan is placed on non-accrual status. Interest payments received on non-accrual loans may be recognized as income or applied to principal depending upon management's judgment. We restore non-accrual loans to accrual status when past due principal and interest is paid and, in our management's judgment, are likely to remain current. The total fair value of our non-accrual loans was \$6.8 million, \$6.5 million and \$5,000 as of December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Partial loan sales: We follow the guidance in ASC Topic 860 when accounting for loan participations and other partial loan sales. Such guidance requires a participation or other partial loan sale to meet the definition of a participating interest, as defined in the guidance, in order for sale treatment to be allowed. Participations or other partial loan sales that do not meet the definition of a participating interest remain on our statements of assets and liabilities and the proceeds are recorded as a secured borrowing until the definition is met. Secured borrowings are carried at fair value to correspond with the related investments, which are carried at fair value.

Income taxes:

We have elected to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code and operate in a manner so as to qualify for the tax treatment applicable to RICs. In order to be subject to tax as a RIC, we are required to meet certain source of income and asset diversification requirements, as well as timely distribute to our stockholders at least 90% of investment company taxable income, as defined by the Code, and determined without regard to any deduction for dividends paid for each tax year. We have made and intend to continue to make the requisite distributions to our stockholders, which will generally relieve us from U.S. federal income taxes.

Depending on the level of taxable income earned in a tax year, we may choose to retain taxable income in excess of current year distributions into the next tax year in an amount less than what would trigger payments of federal income tax under Subchapter M of the Code. We would then pay a 4% excise tax on such income, as required. To the extent that we determine that our estimated current year annual taxable income may exceed estimated current year distributions, we accrue excise tax, if any, on estimated excess taxable income as taxable income is earned.

Because federal income tax regulations differ from GAAP, distributions in accordance with tax regulations may differ from net investment income and realized gains recognized for financial reporting purposes. Differences may be permanent or temporary. Permanent differences are reclassified within capital accounts in the financial statements to reflect their tax character. Permanent differences may also result from differences in classification in certain items, such as the treatment of short-term gains as ordinary income for tax purposes. Temporary differences arise when certain items of income, expense, gain or loss are recognized at some time in the future.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

We are subject to financial market risks, including changes in interest rates. Many of the loans in our portfolio have floating interest rates, and we expect that our loans in the future may also have floating interest rates. These loans are usually based on a floating LIBOR and typically have interest rate reset provisions that adjust applicable interest rates under such loans to current market rates on a quarterly basis. The loans that are subject to the floating LIBOR rates are also subject to a minimum base rate, or floor, that we charge on our loans if the current market rates are below the respective floors. As of December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2015 and 2014, the weighted average LIBOR floor on

the loans subject to floating interest rates was 1.05%, 1.08% and 1.15%, respectively. In addition, the Class A and B 2010 Notes issued as a part of the 2010 Debt Securitization; the Class A-1, A-2 and B 2014 Notes issued as part of the 2014 Debt Securitization, the Credit Facility and the Revolver have floating interest rate provisions based on LIBOR.

As of December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2015 and 2014, the weighted average LIBOR floor on the secured borrowings, which reset

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quarterly, was 1.00%, 1.00% and 1.00%, respectively. We expect that other credit facilities into which we enter in the future may have floating interest rate provisions.

Assuming that the consolidated statement of financial condition as of December 31, 2015 were to remain constant and that we took no actions to alter interest rate sensitivity as of such date, the following table shows the annualized impact of hypothetical base rate changes in interest rates.

Change in interest rates	Increase (decrease) in interest income (in thousands)	Increase (decrease) in interest expense	Net increase (decrease) in investment income
Down 25 basis points	\$ (207)	\$ (1,460)	\$ 1,253
Up 50 basis points	1,660	2,920	(1,260)
Up 100 basis points	8,432	5,843	2,589
Up 150 basis points	15,564	8,765	6,799
Up 200 basis points	22,698	11,687	11,011

Although we believe that this analysis is indicative of our sensitivity to interest rate changes as of December 31, 2015, it does not adjust for changes in the credit market, credit quality, the size and composition of the assets in our portfolio and other business developments, including borrowing under the Debt Securitizations, the Credit Facility or other borrowings, that could affect net increase in net assets resulting from operations, or net income. Accordingly, we can offer no assurances that actual results would not differ materially from the analysis above.

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

Senior Securities

Information about our senior securities is shown as of the dates indicated in the below table:

Class and Year	Total Amount Outstanding Exclusive of Treasury Securities ⁽¹⁾ (In thousands)	Asset Coverage per Unit ⁽²⁾	Involuntary Liquidating Preference per Unit ⁽³⁾	Average Market Value per Unit ⁽⁴⁾
Retired Credit Facility				
September 30, 2008	\$ 123,083	\$ 1,137		N/A
September 30, 2009	\$ 315,306	\$ 1,294		N/A
TRS				

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September 30, 2011	\$ 77,986	\$ 8,120	N/A
2010 Debt Securitization			
September 30, 2010	\$ 174,000	\$ 2,487	N/A
September 30, 2011	\$ 174,000	\$ 3,620	N/A
September 30, 2012	\$ 174,000	\$ 4,165	N/A
September 30, 2013	\$ 203,000	\$ 5,301	N/A
September 30, 2014	\$ 215,000	\$ 6,641	N/A
September 30, 2015	\$ 215,000	\$ 7,537	N/A
December 31, 2015	\$ 215,000	\$ 7,544	N/A
2014 Debt Securitization			
September 30, 2014	\$ 246,000	\$ 5,788	N/A
September 30, 2015	\$ 246,000	\$ 6,589	N/A
December 31, 2015	\$ 246,000	\$ 6,595	N/A

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Class and Year	Total Amount Outstanding Exclusive of Treasury Securities ⁽¹⁾ (In thousands)	Asset Coverage per Unit ⁽²⁾	Involuntary Liquidating Preference per Unit ⁽³⁾	Average Market Value per Unit ⁽⁴⁾
Credit Facility				
September 30, 2011	\$ 2,383	\$ 263,101		N/A
September 30, 2012	\$ 54,800	\$ 13,283		N/A
September 30, 2013	\$ 29,600	\$ 36,418		N/A
September 30, 2014	\$ 27,400	\$ 52,199		N/A
September 30, 2015	\$ 127,250	\$ 12,765		N/A
December 31, 2015				