

Golub Capital BDC, Inc.
Form 497
September 12, 2013

**Filed Pursuant to Rule 497
File No. 333-174756**

**PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT
(to Prospectus dated April 29, 2013)**

3,000,000 Shares

GOLUB CAPITAL BDC, INC.

**Common Stock
\$16.95 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. Our investment objective is to provide our stockholders with current income and capital appreciation through debt and minority equity investments in 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 \$8.0 billion of capital under management.

Our common stock is traded on The NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol **GBDC**. Golub Capital Employee Grant Program Rabbi Trust, a trust organized for the purpose of awarding equity incentive compensation to employees of Golub Capital, and GCI Development LLC have agreed to purchase an aggregate of \$1,734,000 of shares in this offering at the public offering price per share. In addition, Mr. William M. Webster IV, one of our directors, and certain of his family members have agreed to purchase an aggregate of 40,000 shares in this offering at the public offering price per share. The last reported closing price for our common stock on September 11, 2013 was \$17.30 per share. The net asset value of our common stock on June 30, 2013 was \$15.12 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 securities, 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 12 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. This information is available free of charge, on or through our website. You may also obtain such information 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	\$16.95	\$50,850,000
Sales load (underwriting discounts and commissions)	\$0.51	\$1,530,000
Proceeds to us (before expenses)	\$16.44	\$49,320,000

In addition, the underwriters may purchase up to an additional 450,000 shares of common stock from us at the public offering price, less the sales load payable by us, to cover overallocments, if any, within 30 days from the date of this prospectus supplement. If the underwriters exercise this option in full, the total sales load paid by us will be \$1,759,500, and total proceeds to us, before expenses, will be \$56,718,000.

The underwriters are offering the common stock as set forth in Underwriting. Delivery of the common stock will be made on or about September 17, 2013.

Wells Fargo Securities
Keefe, Bruyette & Woods
A Stifel Company

Morgan Stanley

UBS Investment Bank
RBC Capital Markets

The date of this prospectus supplement is September 12, 2013

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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 and the underwriters have not authorized any other person to provide you with different information. 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 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, including the Securitization Issuer and Holdings, and, for the periods prior to consummation of the BDC Conversion (as defined below), Golub Capital BDC LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, and its consolidated subsidiaries;

Holdings refers to Golub Capital BDC 2010-1 Holdings LLC, our direct subsidiary, Securitization Issuer refers to Golub Capital BDC 2010-1 LLC, our indirect subsidiary, and Debt Securitization refers to the \$350 million term debt securitization that we completed on July 16, 2010, as amended on February 15, 2013;

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

Administrator refers to Golub Capital 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 and Golub Capital LLC (formerly Golub Capital Management LLC), which employs all of Golub Capital's investment professionals, as well as GC Advisors, associated investment funds and their respective affiliates.

On April 13, 2010, we converted from a limited liability company into a corporation. In this conversion, Golub Capital BDC, Inc. succeeded to the business of Golub Capital BDC LLC and its consolidated subsidiary, and the members of Golub Capital BDC LLC became stockholders of Golub Capital BDC, Inc. In this prospectus supplement, we refer to such transactions as the BDC Conversion. Prior to the BDC Conversion, Golub Capital BDC LLC held all of the outstanding limited liability company interests in our predecessor, Golub Capital Master Funding LLC, or GCMF.

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, GCMF, which commenced operations in July 2007, to make investments in senior secured loans, one stop loans (a loan that combines characteristics of traditional first lien senior secured loans and second lien or subordinated loans), second lien loans and subordinated loans (a loan that ranks senior only to a borrower's equity securities and ranks junior to all of such borrower's other indebtedness to which lenders have agreed to be subordinated in priority of payment) and warrants and equity securities of middle-market companies that are, in most cases, sponsored by private equity firms. In this prospectus, the term middle-market generally refers to companies having earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, or EBITDA, of between \$5 million and \$50 million annually.

Our investment objective is to maximize the total return to our stockholders in the form of current income and capital appreciation through debt and minority equity investments. 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 \$8.0 billion of capital under management, (2) selecting investments within our core middle-market company focus, (3) partnering with experienced private equity

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firms, or sponsors, in many cases with whom we have 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.

As of June 30, 2013, our portfolio at fair value was comprised of 32.6% senior secured loans, 50.3% one stop loans, 10.4% second lien loans, 3.5% subordinated loans and 3.2% equity. As of September 30, 2012, our portfolio at fair value was comprised of 40.7% senior secured loans, 39.5% one stop loans, 6.6% second lien loans, 10.0% subordinated loans and 3.2% equity.

We seek to create a diverse portfolio that includes senior secured, one stop, second lien and subordinated loans and warrants and minority equity securities by primarily investing approximately \$5 million to \$25 million of capital, on average, in the securities of U.S. middle-market companies. We may also selectively invest more than \$25 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.

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 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 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, 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 (which is different than the definition under U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, or GAAP, which defines cash equivalents as U.S. government securities and commercial paper instruments maturing within 90 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 Board Approval of the Investment Advisory Agreement in the accompanying prospectus.

GC Advisors is an affiliate of Golub Capital and has entered into a staffing agreement, or the Staffing Agreement, with Golub Capital Incorporated and Golub Capital LLC. Under the Staffing Agreement, these companies make experienced investment professionals available to GC Advisors and provide access to the senior investment personnel

of Golub Capital 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 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 "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,

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credit underwriting, due diligence, investment structuring, execution, portfolio management and monitoring experience of Golub Capital's investment professionals.

Golub Capital LLC, 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 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 one stop and junior capital financings, which is our long-term investment focus. Golub Capital invested more than \$4.9 billion in one stop and subordinated transactions across a variety of market environments and industries between 2001 and June 30, 2013.

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. Steerman and Gregory W. Cashman. As of June 30, 2013, Golub Capital's 58 investment professionals had an average of over 12 years of investment experience and were supported by 102 administrative and back office personnel that focus on operations, finance, legal and compliance, accounting and reporting, marketing, information technology and office management.

Market Opportunity

We intend to pursue an investment strategy focused on investing in senior secured, one stop, second lien and subordinated loans of, and warrants and minority equity securities in, U.S. middle-market companies.

Target Market. We believe that small and middle-market companies in the United States with annual revenues between \$10 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 traditional bank lenders, 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 market transactions. In addition, many commercial banks face significant balance sheet constraints as they seek to build capital and meet future regulatory capital requirements. These factors may result in opportunities for alternative funding sources to middle market companies and therefore drive increased new investment opportunities

for us.

Pricing and Deal Structures. We believe that the disruption and volatility in global credit markets over the last several years and current macroeconomic issues such as a sluggish U.S. economy has reduced access to, and availability of, debt capital to middle-market companies, causing a reduction in competition. We believe these market conditions may continue to create favorable opportunities to invest at attractive risk-adjusted returns.

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Competitive Strengths

Deep, Experienced Management Team. We are managed by GC Advisors, which, as of June 30, 2013, had access through the Staffing Agreement to the resources and expertise of Golub Capital's 160 employees, led by our chairman, Lawrence E. Golub, and our chief executive officer, David B. Golub. As of June 30, 2013, the 58 investment professionals of Golub Capital had an average of over 12 years of investment experience and were supported by 102 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. In 2012, Golub Capital was awarded the Association for Corporate Growth (ACG) New York Champion's Award for Senior Lender Firm of the Year and Lender Firm of the Year by M&A Advisor. These awards do not constitute an endorsement by such organizations of the securities being offered by this prospectus supplement.

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 every year from 2008 through the second calendar quarter of 2013 by Thomson Reuters LPC for senior secured loans of up to \$100 million for leveraged buyouts (based on number of deals completed). Since its inception, Golub Capital has closed deals with over 150 middle-market sponsors and repeat transactions with over 100 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 us 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.

Recent Developments

On August 6, 2013, our board of directors declared a quarterly distribution of \$0.32 per share payable on September 27, 2013 to holders of record as of September 13, 2013. Purchasers of shares in this offering will not be entitled to this distribution.

Given the unusually high level of originations during the three months ended June 30, 2013, we expect the level of originations for the three months ended September 30, 2013 will decline.

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.

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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. 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. GC Advisors makes recommendations to our board of directors with respect to 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, Risk Factors Risks Relating to Our Business and Structure Our management and incentive fee structure may create incentives for GC Advisors that are not fully aligned with the interests of our stockholders, Risk Factors 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 Risk Factors 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 rules of the 1940 Act, 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 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.

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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 that is fair and equitable over time and consistent with its obligations under the Advisers Act and its allocation procedures. 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 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, GC Advisors will determine separately the amount of any proposed investment to be made by us and similar eligible accounts. We expect that these determinations will be made similarly for other accounts sponsored or managed by GC Advisors and its affiliates. If sufficient securities or loan amounts are available to satisfy our and each such account's proposed investment, the opportunity will be allocated in accordance with GC Advisors' pre-transaction determination. Where there is an insufficient amount of an investment opportunity to fully satisfy us and other accounts sponsored or managed by GC Advisors or its affiliates, the allocation policy further provides that allocations among us and such other accounts will generally be made pro rata based on the amount that each such party would have invested if sufficient securities or loan amounts were available. 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 affiliates in a manner consistent with our investment objectives, positions, policies, strategies and restrictions as well as regulatory requirements and other pertinent factors. 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 Our management and incentive fee structure may create incentives for GC Advisors that are not fully aligned with the interests of our stockholders 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.

Compensation Committee

The members of our compensation committee are John T. Baily, Kenneth F. Bernstein, Anita R. Rosenberg and William M. Webster IV, each of whom meets the independence standards established by the SEC and the Nasdaq Listing Rules. The compensation committee is responsible for determining, or recommending to the board of directors for determination, the compensation, if any, of our chief executive officer and all other executive officers of the Company and for reviewing the reimbursement by us to the Administrator of the compensation of any of our executive officers on an annual basis. The compensation committee also has the authority to engage compensation consultants following consideration of certain factors related to such consultants' independence. The compensation

committee charter is available on our website at www.golubcapitalbdc.com.

Updates to Biographical Information of Independent Directors

In May 2013, Ms. Anita R. Rosenberg became a trustee of Baron Investment Funds Trust.

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

3,000,000, excluding 450,000 shares issuable pursuant to the overallotment option granted to the underwriters.

Common Stock to be Outstanding after this Offering

42,791,805, excluding shares issuable pursuant to the overallotment option granted to the underwriters.

Use of Proceeds

We intend to use all or substantially all of the net proceeds to us from the sale of shares 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, one stop, second lien and subordinated loans. We will also pay operating expenses, including management and administrative fees, and may pay other expenses, such as due diligence expenses related to potential new investments, from the net proceeds of this offering. A portion of the net proceeds from this offering is expected to be utilized to capitalize GC SBIC V, L.P., or SBIC V, our newest small business investment company, or SBIC, subsidiary, following which we expect SBIC V to issue debentures guaranteed by the U.S. 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 the sale of our common stock to repay amounts outstanding under our senior secured revolving credit facility, or the Credit Facility, which bore an annual interest rate of 2.44% (*i.e.*, one-month London Interbank Offered Rate, or LIBOR, plus 2.25% per annum) on the outstanding balance of \$36.8 million as of June 30, 2013 and matures on October 20, 2017, and Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, as administrative agent, and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., its affiliate, as lender, collateral agent, account bank and collateral custodian, may receive a part of such proceeds by reason of repayment of certain amounts outstanding under the Credit Facility. A portion of the net proceeds is also expected to be utilized to capitalize Senior Loan Fund LLC, or Senior Loan Fund. 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** beginning on page 12 of 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 S-7

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addition, the companies in which we invest are subject to special risks. See **Risk Factors** beginning on page 12 of the accompanying prospectus to read about factors you should consider, including the risk of leverage, before investing in our common stock.

Dividend Reinvestment Plan

We have adopted a dividend reinvestment plan for our stockholders, which is an **opt out** dividend reinvestment plan. Under this plan, if we declare a distribution, 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 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.

Taxation

We have elected to be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, we generally do not have to pay corporate-level U.S. federal income taxes on any ordinary income or capital gains that we distribute to our stockholders as dividends. To maintain our RIC tax treatment, we must meet specified source-of-income and asset diversification requirements and distribute annually at least 90% of our net ordinary income and net short-term capital gains in excess of realized net long-term capital losses, if any. See **Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations** in the accompanying prospectus.

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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 the Debt Securitization but includes all of the applicable ongoing fees and expenses of the Debt Securitization. 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)	3.01	% ⁽¹⁾
Offering expenses (as a percentage of offering price)	0.59	% ⁽²⁾
Dividend reinvestment plan expenses	0.00	% ⁽³⁾
Total stockholder transaction expenses (as a percentage of offering price)	3.60	%
Annual expenses (as a percentage of net assets attributable to common stock):		
Management fees	1.91	% ⁽⁴⁾
Incentive fees payable under the Investment Advisory Agreement (20%)	1.71	% ⁽⁵⁾
Interest payments on borrowed funds	1.82	% ⁽⁶⁾
Other expenses	0.86	% ⁽⁷⁾
Total annual expenses	6.30	% ⁽⁸⁾

(1) The underwriting discounts and commissions with respect to the shares sold in this offering by us, 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 \$300,000 and is based on 3,000,000 shares offered in this offering at the public offering price of \$16.95 per share.

(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 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, 2013 by GC Advisors in its capacity as investment adviser to us and collateral manager to the Securitization Issuer, annualized for a full year.

GC Advisors, as collateral manager for the Securitization Issuer under the collateral management agreement, is entitled to receive an annual fee in an amount equal to 0.35% of the adjusted principal balance of the portfolio loans held by the Securitization 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 Securitization 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 Securitization Issuer, is reduced, on a dollar-for-dollar basis, by an amount equal to such 0.35% fee paid to GC Advisors by the Securitization Issuer. This fee may be waived by the collateral manager. The 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

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approximately 1.23% of total assets. The base management fee in the table above assumes net assets of \$650.5 million and leverage of \$403.8 million, which reflects our net assets and leverage pro forma as of June 30, 2013 after giving effect to this offering.

(5) The incentive fee referenced in the table above is based on actual amounts incurred during the three months ended June 30, 2013, 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.

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, unrealized depreciation or appreciation on derivative instruments 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:

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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. 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 the sum of (1) our realized capital gains, if any, on a cumulative positive basis from April 13, 2010 through the end of each calendar year, (2) all realized capital losses on a cumulative basis and (3) all unrealized capital depreciation 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 base 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.

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. We will accrue the Capital Gain Incentive Fee if, on a cumulative basis, the sum of net realized gains/(losses) plus net unrealized appreciation/(depreciation) 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. For the year ended September 30, 2012, the Capital Gain Incentive Fee was zero. For a more detailed discussion of the calculation of the incentive fee, see Management Agreements Management Fee in the accompanying prospectus.

Interest payments on borrowed funds represents our annualized interest expense as of June 30, 2013 and includes interest payable on the notes issued by the Securitization Issuer. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2013, the effective annualized average interest rate on our total debt outstanding, which includes all interest and amortization of debt issuance costs on the Debt Securitization, was 2.9% and 3.3%, respectively. Debt issuance (6) costs represent fees and other direct incremental costs incurred in connection with the Debt Securitization. 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 Debt Securitization of \$1.74 million and \$0.75 million, respectively, as well as legal fees, accounting fees, rating agency fees and all other costs associated with the Debt Securitization. We do not currently anticipate issuing debt securities or preferred stock in the next 12 months.

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(7) 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 are based on actual amounts incurred during the three months ended June 30, 2013, annualized for a full year. 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 the Debt Securitization. The administrative expenses are paid by the Securitization Issuer on each payment date in two parts: (1) a component that is paid in a priority to other amounts distributed by the Securitization Issuer, subject to a cap equal to the sum of 0.04% per annum on the adjusted principal balance of the portfolio loans and other assets held by the Securitization Issuer 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 Securitization Issuer, equal to any amounts that exceed the aforementioned administrative expense cap.

(8) All of our expenses, including all expenses of the Debt Securitization, 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 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 3.01% sales load (underwriting discounts and commissions), (2) offering expenses totaling 0.59% and (3) total net annual expenses of 4.59% of net assets attributable to common shares as set forth in the table above (other than performance-based incentive fees). For purposes of this table, we have assumed leverage of \$403.8 million, which was our actual leverage as of June 30, 2013.

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
You would pay the following expenses on a \$1,000 investment, assuming a 5% annual return	\$ 80	\$ 169	\$ 259	\$ 487

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;
- 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;
- 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;
- 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, and we assume no obligation to update any such forward-looking statements. Actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in our forward-looking statements, and future results could differ materially from historical performance. Although we undertake no obligation to revise or update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, you are advised to consult any additional disclosures that we may make directly to you or through reports that we 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.

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 3,000,000 shares of our common stock in this offering will be approximately \$49.0 million (or approximately \$56.4 million if the underwriters fully exercise their overallotment option), in each case based on a public offering price of \$16.95 per share, after deducting the underwriting discounts and commissions payable by us and estimated offering expenses of approximately \$300,000 payable by us.

We intend to use all or substantially all of 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, one stop, second lien and subordinated 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 from this offering is expected to be utilized to capitalize SBIC V, our newest SBIC subsidiary, following which we expect SBIC V to issue SBA-guaranteed debentures and make investments in accordance with our investment strategy. We may also use a portion of the net proceeds from the sale of our common stock to repay amounts outstanding under our Credit Facility, which bore an annual interest rate of 2.44% (*i.e.*, one-month LIBOR plus 2.25% per annum) on the outstanding balance of \$36.8 million as of June 30, 2013 and matures on October 20, 2017, and Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, as administrative agent, and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., its affiliate, as lender, collateral agent, account bank and collateral custodian, may receive a part of such proceeds by reason of repayment of certain amounts outstanding under the Credit Facility. A portion of the net proceeds is also expected to be utilized to capitalize Senior Loan Fund. Senior Loan Fund is an unconsolidated Delaware limited liability company that invests in senior secured loans of middle market companies and is co-managed by us and United Insurance Company of America, or United Insurance.

We anticipate that we will use substantially all of the net proceeds from this offering for the above purposes within approximately six months after the completion of the 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 such appropriate investment opportunities can be found, we will 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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The following table sets forth:

our actual capitalization as of June 30, 2013; and;
our pro forma capitalization adjusted to give effect to the sale of 3,000,000 shares of common stock by us in this offering at a public offering price of \$16.95 per share, after deducting the underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses of approximately \$300,000 payable by us.

	As of June 30, 2013	
	Actual	Pro Forma
	(In thousands, except share and per share data)	
Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$34,625	\$83,645
Investment at fair value	967,792	967,792
Other assets	13,340	13,340
Total assets	1,015,757	1,064,777
Liabilities:		
Debt	403,800	403,800
Other liabilities	10,459	10,459
Total liabilities	414,259	414,259
Net assets:		
Common stock, par value \$0.001 per share; 100,000,000 shares authorized, 39,791,805 shares issued and outstanding; 42,791,805 shares issued and outstanding, pro forma	40	43
Paid in capital in excess of par	600,352	649,369
Capital distributions in excess of net investment income	(343)	(343)
Net unrealized appreciation on investments and derivative instruments	7,975	7,975
Net realized loss on investments and derivative instruments	(6,526)	(6,526)
Total net assets	601,498	650,518
Net asset value per common share	\$15.12	\$15.20

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SELECTED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA

The following selected consolidated financial data of Golub Capital BDC as of and for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2012, 2011, 2010, 2009 and 2008 are derived from our consolidated financial statements that have been audited by McGladrey LLP, independent registered public accounting firm. Golub Capital BDC's consolidated financial statements for the nine-month period ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 are unaudited. However, in the opinion of Golub Capital BDC, all adjustments consisting of normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair presentation have been made. Interim results are subject to significant seasonal variations and are not indicative of the results of operations to be expected for a full fiscal year. For periods prior to April 13, 2010, the consolidated financial statements reflect the performance of Golub Capital BDC LLC and its predecessor, GCMF. This financial data should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto and with Interim Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition, Results of Operations and Cash Flows in this prospectus supplement and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition, Results of Operations and Cash Flows in the accompanying prospectus.

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(1) Includes the financial information of GCMF for the period prior to the BDC Conversion on April 13, 2010.

(2) Per share data are not provided as we did not have shares of common stock outstanding or an equivalent prior to the initial public offering on April 14, 2010.

Weighted average yield on income producing investments is computed by dividing (a) annualized interest income (3) (other than interest income resulting from amortization of fees and discounts) on accruing loans and debt securities by (b) total income producing investments at fair value.

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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 of us and our predecessor, GCMF, appearing elsewhere in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus. On April 13, 2010, Golub Capital BDC LLC converted from a Delaware limited liability company into a Delaware corporation and elected to be regulated as a business development company under the 1940 Act. In the BDC Conversion, Golub Capital BDC, Inc. assumed the business activities of Golub Capital BDC LLC and became the sole surviving entity. As a result of the conversion, GCMF became a wholly owned subsidiary of Golub Capital BDC, Inc. At the time of the BDC Conversion, all limited liability company interests were exchanged for 8,984,863 shares of common stock in Golub Capital BDC, Inc. Immediately prior to the BDC Conversion, the limited liability company interests were owned by investment vehicles managed by Golub Capital. For periods prior to April 13, 2010, the consolidated financial statements and related footnotes reflect the performance of Golub Capital BDC LLC and its predecessor, GCMF. 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.

We were formed in November 2009 to continue and expand the business of our predecessor, GCMF, which commenced operations in July 2007, in making investments in senior secured loans, one stop loans (a loan that combines characteristics of traditional first lien senior secured loans and second lien or subordinated loans), subordinated loans (a loan that ranks senior only to a borrower's equity securities and ranks junior to all of such borrower's other indebtedness to which lenders have agreed to be subordinated in priority of payment), second lien loans and warrants and equity securities of middle-market companies that are, in most cases, sponsored by private equity firms.

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

Our investment objective is to maximize the total return to our stockholders in the form of current income and capital appreciation through debt and minority equity investments. 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 \$8.0 billion in capital under management, (2) selecting investments within our core middle-market company focus, (3) partnering with experienced private equity firms, or sponsors, in many cases with whom we have 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 entered into on April 14, 2010 and amended and restated on July 16, 2010, 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. Our board of directors reapproved the Investment Advisory Agreement for a one-year term in February 2013. We entered into the Administration Agreement, under which 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.

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We seek to create a diverse portfolio that includes senior secured, one stop, subordinated and second lien loans and warrants and minority equity securities by investing approximately \$5 to \$25 million of capital, on average, in the securities of middle-market companies. We may also selectively invest more than \$25 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.

As of June 30, 2013, our portfolio at fair value was comprised of 32.6% senior secured loans, 50.3% one stop loans, 10.4% second lien loans, 3.5% subordinated loans and 3.2% equity securities. As of September 30, 2012, our portfolio at fair value was comprised of 40.7% senior secured loans, 39.5% one stop loans, 6.6% second lien loans, 10.0% subordinated loans and 3.2% equity.

As of June 30, 2013 and September 30, 2012, we had debt and equity investments in 135 and 121 portfolio companies, respectively. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2013, our income producing assets had a weighted average annualized interest income (which excludes income resulting from amortization of fees and discounts) yield of 9.2% and 9.4% and a weighted average annualized investment income (which includes interest income and amortization of fees and discounts) yield of 9.9% and 10.5%, respectively. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2012, our income producing assets had a weighted average annualized interest income (which excludes income resulting from amortization of fees and discounts) yield of 9.3% and 9.4% and a weighted average annualized investment income (which includes interest income and amortization of fees and discounts) yield of 10.0% and 10.3%, respectively.

Revenues: We generate revenue in the form of interest 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. 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 interest income. When we receive partial principal payments on a loan in an amount that exceeds its amortized or accreted cost, we record the excess principal payment as interest 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.

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, our allocable portion of overhead expenses under the Administration Agreement and other operating costs described below. Additionally, we pay 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);

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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;

interest payable on debt, if any, incurred to finance our investments and expenses related to unsuccessful portfolio acquisition efforts;

offerings of our common stock and other securities;

investment advisory and management fees;

administration fees and expenses, if any, payable under the Administration Agreement (including payments under the Administration Agreement 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 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;

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.

During periods of asset growth, we expect our general and administrative expenses to be relatively stable or decline as a percentage of total assets and increase during periods of asset declines. Incentive fees, interest expenses and costs relating to future offerings of securities would be additive to the expenses described above.

GC Advisors, as collateral manager for the Securitization Issuer, under the 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 Securitization 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 Securitization 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 Securitization Issuer, is reduced, on a dollar-for-dollar basis, by an amount equal to such 0.35% fee paid to GC Advisors by the Securitization Issuer. 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

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month in which a payment date occurs. This fee may be waived by the collateral manager. The collateral management agreement does not include any incentive fee payable to GC Advisors. In addition, the Securitization Issuer paid Wells

Fargo Securities, LLC a structuring and placement fee for its services in connection with the initial structuring and subsequent amendment of the Debt Securitization. The Securitization 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 Debt Securitization. The administrative expenses are paid by the Securitization Issuer on each payment date in two parts: (1) a component that is paid in a priority to other amounts distributed by the Securitization Issuer, subject to an administrative expense cap equal to the sum of 0.04% per annum on the adjusted principal balance of the portfolio loans and other assets held by the Securitization Issuer 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 Securitization Issuer, equal to any amounts that exceed the aforementioned administrative expense cap. 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 August 6, 2013, our board of directors declared a quarterly distribution of \$0.32 per share payable on September 27, 2013 to holders of record as of September 13, 2013. Purchasers of shares in this offering will not be entitled to this distribution.

Given the unusually high level of originations during the three months ended June 30, 2013, we expect the level of originations for the three months ended September 30, 2013 will decline.

Consolidated Results of Operations

Consolidated operating results for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

	Three months ended June 30,		Variances	Nine months ended June 30,		Variances
	2013	2012	2013 vs. 2012	2013	2012	2013 vs. 2012
	(In thousands)					
Interest income	\$ 19,548	\$ 13,744	\$ 5,804	\$ 53,026	\$ 37,816	\$ 15,210
Income from amortization of discounts and origination fees	1,639	1,067	572	6,104	3,447	2,657
Dividend income	1,081		1,081	1,827	377	1,450
Total investment income	22,268	14,811	7,457	60,957	41,640	19,317
Total expenses	10,268	8,133	2,135	28,986	21,556	7,430
Net investment income	12,000	6,678	5,322	31,971	20,084	11,887
Net realized (losses) gains on investments and derivative instruments	(77)	1,158	(1,235)	18	(2,786)	2,804
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments and derivative instruments	734	(2,443)	3,177	2,238	5,716	(3,478)

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Net income	\$12,657	\$5,393	\$7,264	\$34,227	\$23,014	\$11,213
Average earning portfolio company investments, at fair value	\$866,377	\$602,056	\$264,321	\$759,294	\$544,103	\$215,191
Average debt outstanding	\$403,848	\$317,666	\$86,182	\$372,660	\$297,322	\$75,338

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The results of operations for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 may not be indicative of the results we report in future periods. 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

Interest income increased by \$5.8 million from the three months ended June 30, 2012 to the three months ended June 30, 2013 and was primarily driven by an increase of \$264.3 million in the weighted average investment balance as the weighted average annualized interest income yield (which excludes income resulting from amortization of fees and discounts) remained relatively stable at 9.3% for the three months ended June 30, 2012 as compared to 9.2% for the three months ended June 30, 2013.

Interest income increased by \$15.2 million from the nine months ended June 30, 2012 to the nine months ended June 30, 2013 and was primarily driven by an increase of \$215.2 million in the weighted average investment balance as the weighted average annualized interest income yield (which excludes income resulting from amortization of fees and discounts) remained stable at 9.4% for the nine months ended June 30, 2012 and June 30, 2013.

Income from the accretion of discounts and amortization of premiums increased by \$0.6 million from the three months ended June 30, 2012 to the three months ended June 30, 2013. Income from the accretion of discounts and amortization of premiums increased by \$2.7 million from the nine months ended June 30, 2012 to the nine months ended June 30, 2013. Income from the accretion of discounts and the amortization of premiums may fluctuate from quarter-to-quarter depending on the average fair value of investments outstanding, the volume of payoffs and the discounts and premiums on the loans at the time of payoffs.

For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2013, we recorded dividend income of \$1.1 million and \$1.8 million, respectively. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2012, we recorded dividend income of zero and \$0.4 million, respectively.

Annualized interest income yield (which excludes income resulting from amortization of fees and discounts) by security type for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 was as follows:

	Three months ended June 30,		Nine months ended June 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Senior secured	7.6 %	7.3 %	7.0 %	7.4 %
One stop	8.7 %	8.9 %	9.3 %	9.0 %
Second lien ⁽¹⁾	10.5 %	11.5 %	11.0 %	10.4 %
Subordinated debt	13.7 %	13.8 %	13.5 %	13.7 %

(1) Second lien loans include loans structured as first lien last out term loans.

Annualized interest income yield for the total investment portfolio remained fairly stable for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2013 as compared to the three and nine months ended June 30, 2012, with some fluctuations by security type as shown in the table above. However, over the past few quarters, we have seen interest rate compression on new investments, particularly in the senior secured, one stop, and second lien product categories. For additional details on investment yields and asset mix, refer to the Liquidity and Capital Resources Portfolio Composition,

Investment Activity and Yield section below.

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The following table summarizes our expenses for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012:

	Three months ended June 30,		Variances 2013 vs. 2012	Nine months ended June 30,		Variances 2013 vs. 2012
	2013	2012		2013	2012	
	(In thousands)					
Interest and other debt financing expenses	\$2,967	\$2,865	\$ 102	\$9,254	\$7,811	\$ 1,443
Base management fee	3,114	2,220	894	8,268	6,187	2,081
Incentive fee	2,785	1,917	868	7,647	4,261	3,386
Professional fees	534	538	(4)	1,540	1,685	(145)
Administrative service fee	715	489	226	1,873	1,207	666
General and administrative expenses	153	104	49	404	405	(1)
Total expenses	\$10,268	\$8,133	\$2,135	\$28,986	\$21,556	\$7,430

Interest and other debt financing expenses increased by \$0.1 million from the three months ended June 30, 2012 to the three months ended June 30, 2013 primarily due to an increase in the weighted average of outstanding borrowings from \$317.7 million for the three months ended June 30, 2012 to \$403.8 million for the three months ended June 30, 2013, which was partially offset by a decrease in the effective annualized average interest rate on our outstanding debt from 3.6% for the three months ended June 30, 2012 to 2.9% for the three months ended June 30, 2013. This decrease in the effective interest rate was driven by an amendment to our Debt Securitization, which lowered pricing from the three-month LIBOR plus 2.40% to three-month LIBOR plus 1.74%.

Interest and other debt financing expenses increased by \$1.4 million from the nine months ended June 30, 2012 to the nine months ended June 30, 2013 primarily due to an increase in the weighted average of outstanding borrowings from \$297.3 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2012 to \$372.7 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2013, which was partially offset by a decrease in the effective annualized average interest rate on our outstanding debt from 3.5% for the nine months ended June 30, 2012 to 3.3% for the nine months ended June 30, 2013.

The base management fee increased as a result of a sequential increase in average assets from June 30, 2012 to June 30, 2013. The administrative service fee expense increased during this same period due to an increase in costs associated with servicing a growing investment portfolio. In addition, as permitted under the Administration Agreement, beginning January 1, 2012, an allocable portion of the cost of our chief compliance officer and chief financial officer and their respective staffs were charged to us, which also partially related to the increase in the administrative service fee from the nine months ended June 30, 2012 to the nine months ended June 30, 2013. These costs are permitted to be charged under the terms of the Administration Agreement but were previously being waived by the Administrator.

The incentive fee increased by \$0.9 million and \$3.4 million from the three and nine months ended June 30, 2012 to the three and nine months ended June 30, 2013, respectively, as a result of the increase in pre-incentive fee net investment income. In addition, as further described below, the incentive fee for the nine months ended June 30, 2012 was reduced by \$0.6 million as GC Advisors irrevocably waived the incremental portion of the incentive fee attributable from the total return swap, or TRS, interest spread payments.

As described in the Net Realized and Unrealized Gains and Losses section below, we entered into the TRS with

Citibank, N.A., or Citibank, for the purpose of gaining economic exposure to a portfolio of broadly syndicated loans. We subsequently terminated the TRS on April 11, 2012. For the periods ending September 30, 2011 and prior, we had included interest spread payments, which represent the difference between the interest and fees received on the referenced assets underlying the TRS and the interest paid to Citibank on the settled notional value of the TRS, from the TRS in the capital gains component of the incentive fee calculation as this is consistent with GAAP which records such payments in net realized gains/(losses) on derivative instruments in the

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consolidated statement of operations. However, we changed our methodology during the three months ended December 31, 2011 pursuant to discussions with the staff, or the Staff, of the SEC, resulting in the TRS interest spread payments being included in the income component of the incentive fee calculation.

For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2012, we received interest spread payments of \$1.0 million and \$2.6 million, respectively. For the three months ended December 31, 2011, including the interest spread payments from the TRS in the income component of the incentive fee calculation caused an increase in the incentive fee by \$0.6 million.

Upon reviewing the incentive fee calculation and the treatment of the interest spread payments from the TRS, GC Advisors irrevocably waived the incremental portion of the incentive fee attributable from the TRS interest spread payments for the three months ended December 31, 2011. For the three months ended June 30, 2012, the incentive fee was \$1.9 million. For the nine months ended June 30, 2012, after taking into account the waiver by GC Advisors, the incentive fee was \$4.3 million, rather than \$4.9 million.

Golub Capital Incorporated and the Administrator pay for certain expenses incurred by us. These expenses are subsequently reimbursed in cash. Total expenses reimbursed by us to Golub Capital Incorporated and the Administrator for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2013 were zero and \$0.3 million, respectively. Total expenses reimbursed by us to Golub Capital Incorporated and the Administrator for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2012 were \$0.1 million and \$0.3 million, respectively.

As of June 30, 2013 and September 30, 2012, included in accounts payable and accrued expenses were \$0.7 million and \$40,000, respectively, for accrued expenses paid on behalf of us by Golub Capital Incorporated and the Administrator.

Net Realized and Unrealized Gains and Losses

The following table summarizes our net realized and unrealized gains (losses) for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012:

	Three months ended June 30,		Variances	Nine months ended June 30,		Variances
	2013	2012	2013 vs. 2012	2013	2012	2013 vs. 2012
	(In thousands)					
Net realized (loss) gain on investments	\$ (77)	\$ (70)	\$ (7)	\$ 18	\$ (5,002)	\$ 5,020
Net realized gain on TRS		2,188	(2,188)		3,779	(3,779)
Net realized (loss) on financial futures contracts		(960)	960		(1,563)	1,563
Net realized (loss) gain	(77)	1,158	(1,235)	18	(2,786)	2,804
Unrealized depreciation on investments	(3,856)	(3,338)	(518)	(10,055)	(9,487)	(568)
Unrealized appreciation on investments	4,590	2,543	2,047	12,293	13,067	(774)
Unrealized appreciation on TRS		(1,405)	1,405		1,919	(1,919)
Unrealized appreciation on financial futures contracts		(243)	243		217	(217)
Net change in unrealized appreciation on investments and derivative instruments	\$ 734	\$ (2,443)	\$ 3,177	\$ 2,238	\$ 5,716	\$ (3,478)

During the three months ended June 30, 2013, we had \$4.6 million in unrealized appreciation on 42 portfolio company investments, which was partially offset by \$3.9 million in unrealized depreciation on 99 portfolio company investments. For the nine months ended June 30, 2013, we had \$12.3 million in unrealized appreciation on 77 portfolio company investments, which was partially offset by \$10.1 million in unrealized depreciation on 81 portfolio company investments. Unrealized appreciation during the three and nine months ended June 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. Unrealized depreciation during the three and nine months ended June 30, 2013 primarily resulted from the accretion of discounts and negative credit related adjustments that caused a reduction in fair value.

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For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2012, we had net realized losses on investments of \$0.1 million and \$5.0 million, respectively, primarily as a result of the sale of our investment in two non-accrual portfolio companies. During the three months ended June 30, 2012, we had \$3.3 million in unrealized depreciation on 85 portfolio company investments, which was partially offset by \$2.5 million in unrealized appreciation on 35 portfolio company investments. For the nine months ended June 30, 2012, we had \$13.1 million in unrealized appreciation on 54 portfolio company investments, which was partially offset by \$9.5 million in unrealized depreciation on 81 portfolio company investments. Unrealized appreciation during the three and nine months ended June 30, 2012 resulted from an increase in fair value primarily due to the rise in market prices and a reversal of prior period unrealized depreciation.

A majority of the unrealized depreciation resulted from negative credit related adjustments in certain of our investments which caused a reduction in fair value.

Termination of the Total Return Swap

On April 11, 2012, we terminated the TRS that we had entered into with Citibank. Cash collateral of \$19.9 million that had secured the obligations to Citibank under the TRS was returned to us and was used to fund new middle-market debt and equity investments.

The purpose of entering into the TRS was to gain economic exposure to a portfolio of broadly syndicated loans. Generally, under the terms of a total return swap, one party agrees to make periodic payments to another party based on the change in the market value of the assets referenced by the total return swap, which may include a specified security, basket of securities or securities indices during the specified period, in return for periodic payments based on a fixed or variable interest rate.

The change in the fair value of the TRS was \$(1.4) million and \$1.9 million for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2012, respectively. Realized gains on the TRS for the three months ended June 30, 2012 were \$2.2 million, which consisted of spread interest income of \$1.0 million and a realized gain of \$1.2 million on the referenced loans.

Realized gains on the TRS for the nine months ended June 30, 2012 were \$3.8 million, which consisted of spread interest income of \$2.6 million and a realized gain of \$1.2 million on the referenced loans.

Ten-Year U.S. Treasury Futures Contracts

In September of 2012, we sold our remaining ten-year U.S. Treasury futures contracts. We had entered into the futures contracts to mitigate our exposure to adverse fluctuation in interest rates related to our SBA debentures. The cash collateral underlying the futures contracts has been returned to us.

Based on the daily fluctuation of the fair value of the futures contracts, we recorded an unrealized gain or loss equal to the daily fluctuation in fair value. Upon maturity or settlement of the futures contracts, we realized a gain or loss based on the difference of the fair value of the futures contracts at inception and the fair value of the futures contracts at settlement or maturity.

For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2012, the realized loss on settlement of futures contracts was \$1.0 million and \$1.6 million, respectively. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2012, the change in unrealized (depreciation) appreciation related to the futures contracts was \$(0.2) million and \$0.2 million, respectively.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As a business development company, we distribute substantially all of our net income to our stockholders and will have an ongoing need to raise additional capital for investment purposes. To fund growth, we have a number of alternatives available to increase capital, including raising equity, increasing debt, including through one or more additional securitization facilities or an amendment to the Debt Securitization, and funding from operational cash flow.

For the nine months ended June 30, 2013, we experienced a net decrease in cash and cash equivalents of \$1.0 million. During the same period, we used \$257.0 million in operating activities, primarily as a result of fundings of portfolio investments of \$554.0 million. This was partially offset by proceeds from principal payments and sales of portfolio investments of \$276.5 million and net investment income of \$32.0 million. During the same period, cash provided by investment activities of \$15.3 million was driven by the change in

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restricted cash and cash equivalents. Lastly, cash provided by financing activities was \$240.7 million, primarily due to borrowings on debt of \$304.4 million and proceeds from shares sold in our public offerings of \$224.1 million (described below), partially offset by repayments of debt of \$252.9 million and distributions paid of \$31.3 million.

For the nine months ended June 30, 2012, we experienced a net decrease in cash and cash equivalents of \$28.3 million. During the same period, we used \$131.6 million in operating activities, primarily as a result of fundings of portfolio investments of \$292.9 million. This was partially offset by proceeds from principal payments and sales of portfolio investments of \$120.6 million and net investment income of \$20.1 million. During the same period, cash used in investment activities of \$21.6 million was driven by the change in restricted cash and cash equivalents. Lastly, cash provided by financing activities was \$125.0 million, primarily due to borrowings on debt of \$154.8 million and proceeds from shares sold in our public offering of \$57.2 million (described below), partially offset by repayments of debt of \$62.7 million and distributions paid of \$21.8 million.

As of June 30, 2013 and September 30, 2012, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$12.9 million and \$13.9 million, respectively. In addition, we had restricted cash and cash equivalents of \$21.7 million and \$37.0 million as of June 30, 2013 and September 30, 2012, respectively. Cash and cash equivalents are available to fund new investments, pay operating expenses and pay distributions. As of June 30, 2013, \$12.1 million of our restricted cash and cash equivalents could be used to fund new investments that meet the investment guidelines established in the Debt Securitization, which are described in further detail in Note 6 to our consolidated financial statements, and for the payment of interest expense on the notes issued in the Debt Securitization. \$4.0 million of such restricted cash and cash equivalents was 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. The remaining \$5.6 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 6 to our consolidated financial statements, and for interest expense and fees on our outstanding SBA debentures.

As of June 30, 2013 and September 30, 2012, we had outstanding commitments to fund investments totaling \$73.2 million and \$56.5 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, 2013 and September 30, 2012, respectively, subject to the terms of each loan's respective credit agreement.

On January 25, 2013, the Credit Facility was amended to, among other things, amend the fee on the unused portion of the Credit Facility to 0.50% for the period from December 13, 2012 through January 28, 2013. From January 28, 2013 through March 8, 2013, we paid a fee of 0.50% per annum on any unused portion of the Credit Facility up to \$60.0 million and 2.00% on any unused portion in excess of \$60.0 million. From March 8, 2013 and thereafter, we will pay a fee of 0.50% per annum on any unused portion of the Credit Facility up to \$40.0 million and 2.00% on any unused portion in excess of \$40.0 million. Effective March 8, 2013, we entered into an amendment to the documents governing the Credit Facility to, among other things, decrease the size of the Credit Facility from \$150.0 million to \$100.0 million. Additionally, we received a one-time interest expense credit of \$0.1 million during the three months ended March 31, 2013. As of June 30, 2013 and September 30, 2012, subject to leverage and borrowing base restrictions, we had approximately \$63.2 million and \$20.2 million, respectively, available for additional borrowings on the Credit Facility.

On February 15, 2013, we amended the Debt Securitization to issue an additional \$29.0 million in Class A Notes, \$2.0 million in Class B Notes and \$19.0 million in Subordinated Notes. The Class A Notes were included in the June 30, 2013 and September 30, 2012 consolidated statements of financial condition as our debt. The Class B Notes and the Subordinated Notes were eliminated in consolidation. As of June 30, 2013 and September 30, 2012, we had

outstanding debt under the Debt Securitization of \$203.0 million and \$174.0 million, respectively.

Under present SBIC regulations, the maximum amount of SBA-guaranteed debentures that may be issued by multiple licensees under common management is \$225.0 million and the maximum amount that may be

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issued by a single SBIC licensee is \$150.0 million. As of June 30, 2013, GC SBIC IV, L.P., or SBIC IV, and SBIC V had \$146.3 million and \$17.8 million of outstanding SBA-guaranteed debentures, respectively, leaving incremental borrowing capacity of \$3.7 million and \$57.2 million for SBIC IV and SBIC V, respectively, under present SBIC regulations. As of September 30, 2012, SBIC IV had \$123.0 million of outstanding SBA-guaranteed debentures.

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 June 30, 2013, we had committed and funded \$75.0 million to SBIC IV and had SBA-guaranteed debentures of \$146.3 million outstanding which mature between March 2021 and September 2023. As of June 30, 2013, we had committed \$37.5 million and funded \$18.8 million to SBIC V and had SBA-guaranteed debentures of \$17.8 million outstanding which mature in September 2023.

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, 2013, our asset coverage for borrowed amounts was 349.9% (excluding the SBA debentures).

On January 31, 2012, we priced a public offering of 3,500,000 shares of our common stock at a public offering price of \$15.35 per share, raising approximately \$53.7 million in gross proceeds. On February 3, 2012, the transaction closed, the shares were issued, and proceeds, net of offering costs but before expenses, of \$52.2 million were received. On March 1, 2012, we sold an additional 325,000 shares of our common stock at a public offering price of \$15.35 per share pursuant to the underwriters' partial exercise of the over-allotment option.

On October 16, 2012, we priced a public offering of 2,600,000 shares of our common stock at a public offering price of \$15.58 per share, raising approximately \$40.5 million in gross proceeds. On October 19, 2012, the transaction closed, the shares were issued, and proceeds, net of offering costs but before expenses, of \$39.4 million were received.

On November 14, 2012, we sold an additional 294,120 shares of our common stock at a public offering price of \$15.58 per share pursuant to the underwriters' partial exercise of the over-allotment option.

On January 15, 2013, we priced a public offering of 4,500,000 shares of our common stock at a public offering price of \$15.87 per share, raising approximately \$71.4 million in gross proceeds. On January 18, 2013, the transaction closed, the shares were issued, and proceeds, net of offering costs but before expenses, of \$69.1 million were received. On February 20, 2013, we sold an additional 622,262 shares of our common stock at a public offering price of \$15.87 per share pursuant to the underwriters' partial exercise of the over-allotment option.

On May 7, 2013, we priced a public offering of 6,000,000 shares of our common stock at a public offering price of \$17.47 per share, raising approximately \$104.8 million in gross proceeds. On May 10, 2013, the transaction closed, the shares were issued, and proceeds, net of offering costs but before expenses, of \$101.6 million were received.

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.

We believe that our existing cash and cash equivalents and available borrowings as of June 30, 2013 will be sufficient to fund our anticipated requirements through at least June 30, 2014.

Senior Loan Fund

Effective May 31, 2013, we have entered into an agreement to co-manage Senior Loan Fund, an unconsolidated Delaware limited liability company, with United Insurance. Senior Loan Fund will invest

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primarily in senior secured loans of middle market companies and is governed by an investment committee with equal representation from us and United Insurance. All material portfolio company decisions and other decisions must be approved by the investment committee. We expect the average investment size will initially range between \$2.0 million and \$4.0 million. Senior Loan Fund will be capitalized with subordinated notes and equity capital contributions from United Insurance and us as transactions are completed. United Insurance has committed \$12.5 million of subordinated notes to Senior Loan Fund and we have committed \$87.5 million of subordinated notes to Senior Loan Fund, none of which was funded as of June 30, 2013. The subordinated notes will bear interest at a rate of three-month LIBOR plus 4.00%. Senior Loan Fund may seek to raise senior debt from a third party when Senior Loan Fund has a sufficiently large and diversified pool of investments. As of June 30, 2013, our investment in Senior Loan Fund totaled zero at cost and at fair value.

Portfolio Composition, Investment Activity and Yield

As of June 30, 2013 and September 30, 2012, we had investments in 135 and 121 portfolio companies, respectively, with a total fair value of \$967.8 million and \$672.9 million, respectively. The following table shows the asset mix of our new originations for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012:

For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2013, we had approximately \$67.5 million and \$234.9 million in proceeds from principal payments of portfolio companies, respectively. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2013, we had sales of securities in three and ten portfolio companies aggregating approximately \$25.2 million and \$41.6 million, respectively.

For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2012, we had approximately \$34.2 million and \$114.4 million in proceeds from principal payments of portfolio companies, respectively. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2012, we had sales of securities in zero and seven portfolio companies aggregating approximately zero and \$6.2 million, respectively.

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

	As of June 30, 2013 ⁽¹⁾			As of September 30, 2012 ⁽¹⁾		
	Par	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Par	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
	(In thousands)					
Senior secured:						
Performing	\$319,558	\$315,144	\$314,602	\$274,846	\$270,209	\$272,461
Non-accrual ⁽²⁾	3,788	3,233	841	5,733	5,527	1,528
One stop:						
Performing	488,737	481,400	487,094	267,393	262,876	265,705
Non-accrual ⁽²⁾						
Second lien ⁽³⁾ :						
Performing	100,146	98,686	99,983	44,267	42,775	44,108
Non-accrual ⁽³⁾	425	382		589	573	259
Subordinated debt:						
Performing	33,047	32,693	34,037	65,989	65,005	65,989
Non-accrual ⁽²⁾	3,145	3,001		2,870	2,810	1,435
Equity	N/A	27,946	31,235	N/A	20,066	21,425
Total	\$948,846	\$962,485	\$967,792	\$661,687	\$669,841	\$672,910

(1) 8 and 14 of our loans included a feature permitting a portion of the interest due on such loan to be PIK interest as of June 30, 2013 and September 30, 2012, 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) Second lien loans included \$8.1 million and \$14.0 million of loans structured as first lien last out term loans as of June 30, 2013 and September 30, 2012, respectively. First lien last out terms loans are included with second lien loans as they have similar risk characteristics.

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, 2013 and 2012:

	Three months ended June 30,		Nine months ended June 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Weighted average rate of new investment fundings	8.0 %	8.2 %	8.2 %	9.3 %
Weighted average spread over LIBOR of new floating rate investment fundings	6.6 %	6.7 %	6.7 %	7.1 %
Weighted average rate of new fixed rate investment fundings	N/A	8.0 %	16.0%	13.6 %
Weighted average fees of new investment fundings	1.3 %	1.7 %	1.4 %	1.9 %
Weighted average rate of sales and payoffs of portfolio companies	8.9 %	6.7 %	8.8 %	7.2 %

For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2013, the weighted average annualized interest income (which excludes income resulting from amortization of fees and discounts) yield on the fair value of income producing loans in our portfolio was 9.2% and 9.4%, respectively. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2012, the weighted average annualized interest income (which excludes income resulting from amortization of fees and discounts) yield on the fair value of income producing loans in our portfolio was

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9.3% and 9.4%, respectively. As of June 30, 2013, 95.3% and 94.8% 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, 2012, 84.4% and 83.7% of our debt portfolio at fair value and at cost, respectively, had interest rate floors that limited minimum interest rates on such loans.

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 rating:

Internal Performance Rating

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.

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, 2013 and September 30, 2012.

Internal Performance Rating	June 30, 2013		September 30, 2012	
	Investments at Fair Value (In thousands)	Percentage of Total Investments	Investments at Fair Value (In thousands)	Percentage of Total Investments
5	\$ 140,332	14.4 %	\$ 145,414	21.6 %
4	760,955	78.6	468,182	69.6
3	57,614	6.0	55,149	8.2
2	6,321	0.7	340	0.1
1	2,570	0.3	3,825	0.5
Total	\$ 967,792	100.0 %	\$ 672,910	100.0 %

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A summary of our significant contractual payment obligations as of June 30, 2013 is as follows:

	Payments Due by Period (In millions)					More Than 5 Years ⁽¹⁾
	Total	Less Than 1 Year	1 3 Years	3 5 Years ⁽⁴⁾		
Debt Securitization	\$ 203.0	\$	\$	\$		\$ 203.0
SBA debentures	164.0					164.0
Credit Facility	36.8				36.8	
Unfunded commitments ⁽²⁾	73.2	73.2				
Total contractual obligations	\$ 477.0	\$ 73.2	\$	\$ 36.8		\$ 367.0

The notes offered in the Debt Securitization are scheduled to mature on July 20, 2023. The SBA debentures are (1) scheduled to mature between March 2021 and September 2023. The Credit Facility is scheduled to mature on October 20, 2017.

Unfunded commitments represent all amounts unfunded as of June 30, 2013. These amounts may or may not be (2) 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, 2013.

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, 2013 and September 30, 2012, we had outstanding commitments to fund investments totaling \$73.2 million and \$56.5 million, respectively.

We have entered into an agreement with United Insurance to co-manage Senior Loan Fund. We have committed \$87.5 million of subordinated notes to Senior Loan Fund, none of which was funded at June 30, 2013.

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. The Investment Advisory Agreement became effective upon the pricing of our initial public offering and was amended and restated on July 16, 2010 in order to offset fees payable in connection with the Debt Securitization against the base management fee. 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 intend to 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.

We also entered into the Administration Agreement with GC Service Company, LLC as our administrator on April 14, 2010. Our board of directors reapproved the Administration Agreement for a one-year term in February 2013.

Effective February 5, 2013, we consented to the assignment by GC Service Company, LLC of the Administration Agreement to Golub Capital LLC, following which Golub Capital LLC serves as our administrator. 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 significant managerial assistance to those portfolio companies to which we are required to offer to provide such assistance.

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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

In order to qualify as a RIC and to avoid corporate-level U.S. federal income tax on the income we distribute to our stockholders, we are required under the Code 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 net 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 qualification 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 that fiscal 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, then 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 have entered into the Investment Advisory Agreement with GC Advisors. Mr. Lawrence Golub, our chairman, is a manager of GC Advisors, 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 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 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

will make available to GC Advisors experienced investment professionals and access to the senior investment personnel of Golub Capital for purposes of

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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.

In our common stock offerings that closed on February 3, 2012, October 19, 2012 and January 18, 2013, Golub Capital Employee Grant Program Rabbi Trust, a trust organized for the purpose of awarding equity incentive compensation to employees of Golub Capital, purchased an aggregate of \$3.1 million of shares, \$3.0 million of shares and \$1.0 million of shares, respectively, at each respective public offering price per share. In addition, in the offering that closed on February 3, 2012, Mr. William M. Webster IV, one of our directors, purchased 15,000 shares at the public offering price per share, and Mr. John T. Baily, one of our directors, purchased \$75,000 of shares at the public offering price per share. In our common stock offering that closed on October 19, 2012, Mr. William M. Webster IV purchased 10,000 shares at the public offering price per share.

GC Advisors irrevocably waived \$0.6 million of the incentive fee payable by us to GC Advisors for the three months ended December 31, 2011, representing the difference between (1) the incentive fee attributable to the TRS if the spread between the interest received on the reference assets underlying the TRS and the interest paid to Citibank on the settled notional value of the TRS were to be treated as part of the income component of the incentive fee and (2) the incentive fee attributable to the TRS if such interest spread were to be treated as part of the capital gains component of such incentive fee.

GC Advisors also sponsors or manages, and may in the future sponsor or manage, other investment funds, accounts or investment vehicles, collectively referred to as accounts, that have investment mandates that are similar, in whole or in part, with ours. 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 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.

Valuation of Investments

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. We may seek pricing information with respect to certain of our investments from pricing services or brokers or dealers in order to value such investments. We also employ independent third party valuation firms for all of our investments for which there is not a readily available market value.

Valuation methods may include comparisons of the portfolio companies to peer companies that are public, 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, discounted cash flow, the markets in which the portfolio company does business and other relevant factors. When an external event such as a purchase

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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. Our board of directors periodically reviews GC Advisors' valuation methodology and that of our independent valuation firms.

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 or 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.

Our board of directors discusses valuations and determines the fair value of each investment in our portfolio in good faith.

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.

Determination of fair values involves subjective judgments and estimates not verifiable by auditing procedures. 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 Accounting Standards Codification Topic 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*, as amended, 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.

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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 investments 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 investments during the nine months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012.

Level 1 assets and liabilities are valued using quoted market prices. Level 2 assets and liabilities are valued using market consensus prices that are corroborated by observable market data and quoted market prices for similar assets and liabilities. Level 3 assets and liabilities 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 valuation of debt and equity securities without readily available market quotations subject to review by an independent valuation firm.

When valuing Level 3 debt and equity investments, we may take into account the following factors, where relevant, in determining the fair value of the investments: 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. In addition, for certain debt and equity 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 for an investment. We generally use the midpoint of the bid/ask range as our best estimate of fair value of such investment.

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

Due to the inherent uncertainty of determining the fair value of Level 3 assets and liabilities that do not have a readily available market value, the fair value of the assets and liabilities may differ significantly from the values that would have been used had a market existed for such assets and liabilities and may differ materially from the values that may ultimately be received or settled. Further, such assets and liabilities 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 and borrowings 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 and borrowings are traded.

Revenue Recognition:

Our revenue recognition policies are as follows:

Investments and Related Investment Income: Our board of directors determines the fair value of our portfolio of investments. 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

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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. 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.

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 that are measured at fair value as a component of the net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments in our consolidated statement of operations.

We recorded the fair value of the futures contracts based on the unrealized gain or loss of the reference securities of the futures contracts. Upon maturity or settlement of the futures contracts, we realized a gain or loss based on the difference of the fair value of the futures contracts at inception and the fair value of the futures contracts at settlement or maturity. This gain or loss was included on the consolidated statements of operations as net realized gain (loss) on derivative instruments.

For GAAP purposes, realized gains and losses on the TRS were composed of any gains or losses on the referenced portfolio of loans as well as the net interest received or owed at the time of the quarterly settlement. For GAAP purposes, unrealized gains and losses on the TRS were composed of the net interest income earned or interest expense owed during the period that was not previously settled as well as the change in fair value of the referenced portfolio of loans.

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. 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 \$0.8 million and \$3.2 million as of June 30, 2013 and September 30, 2012, respectively.

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 qualify as a RIC, we are required to meet certain source of income and asset diversification requirements and timely distribute to our stockholders at least 90% of investment company taxable income, as defined by the Code, for each 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 required distributions may exceed our 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. Temporary differences arise when certain items of income, expense, gain or loss are recognized at some time in the future. Differences in classification may also result from the treatment of short-term gains as ordinary income for tax purposes.

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We are subject to financial market risks, including changes in interest rates. During the period covered by our financial statements, many of the loans in our portfolio had 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 re-set provisions that adjust applicable interest rates under such loans to current market rates on a quarterly basis. In addition, the Class A Notes issued as a part of the Debt Securitization have a floating interest rate provision based on 3-month LIBOR that resets quarterly and the Credit Facility has a floating interest rate provision based on 1-month LIBOR that resets daily, and we expect that other financing arrangements into which we enter in the future may have floating interest rate provisions.

Assuming that the consolidated statement of financial condition as of June 30, 2013 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.

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	\$ (28)	\$ (600)	\$ 572
Up 100 basis points	287	2,398	(2,111)
Up 200 basis points	8,520	4,796	3,724
Up 300 basis points	17,416	7,194	10,222

Although we believe that this analysis is indicative of our existing sensitivity to interest rate changes, 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 Securitization or 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 futures, options and forward contracts to the 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.

TABLE OF CONTENTS**PRICE RANGE OF COMMON STOCK**

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 shares of our common stock began being regularly quoted on The NASDAQ Global Select Market.

Period	NAV ⁽¹⁾	Closing Sales Price		Premium of High Sales Price to NAV ⁽²⁾	Premium (Discount) of Low Sales Price to NAV ⁽²⁾	Declared Distributions ⁽⁴⁾
		High	Low			
Fiscal year ended September 30, 2010						
Third quarter ⁽³⁾	\$ 14.67	\$ 14.85	\$ 12.85	1.2 %	(12.4)%	\$ 0.24
Fourth quarter	\$ 14.71	\$ 15.30	\$ 13.83	4.0 %	(6.0)%	\$ 0.31
Fiscal year ended September 30, 2011						
First quarter	\$ 14.74	\$ 17.95	\$ 15.44	21.8 %	4.7 %	\$ 0.31
Second quarter	\$ 14.75	\$ 17.60	\$ 15.78	19.3 %	7.0 %	\$ 0.32
Third quarter	\$ 14.75	\$ 16.30	\$ 14.40	10.5 %	(2.4)%	\$ 0.32
Fourth quarter	\$ 14.56	\$ 15.81	\$ 14.00	8.6 %	(3.8)%	\$ 0.32
Fiscal year ended September 30, 2012						
First quarter	\$ 14.53	\$ 16.00	\$ 14.16	10.1 %	(2.5)%	\$ 0.32
Second quarter	\$ 14.69	\$ 15.95	\$ 14.57	8.6 %	(0.8)%	\$ 0.32
Third quarter	\$ 14.58	\$ 15.18	\$ 14.25	4.1 %	(2.3)%	\$ 0.32
Fourth quarter	\$ 14.60	\$ 16.00	\$ 15.05	9.6 %	3.1 %	\$ 0.32
Fiscal year ending September 30, 2013						
First quarter	\$ 14.66	\$ 16.32	\$ 14.75	11.3 %	0.6 %	\$ 0.32
Second quarter	\$ 14.80	\$ 16.66	\$ 15.82	12.6 %	6.9 %	\$ 0.32
Third quarter	\$ 15.12	\$ 17.98	\$ 16.02	18.9 %	6.0 %	\$ 0.32
Fourth quarter (through September 11, 2013)	N/A	\$ 18.50	\$ 16.76	N/A	N/A	\$ 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 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) From April 15, 2010 (initial public offering) to June 30, 2010.

(4) Includes a return of capital for tax purposes of approximately \$0.06 per share for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2010 and \$0.04 per share for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2012.

Shares of business development companies may trade at a market price that is less than the NAV that is attributable to those shares. Our shares traded on The NASDAQ Global Select Market at \$17.50 as of June 28, 2013, which was the last day of trading of our common stock for the fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2013. Our NAV was \$15.12 as of June 30, 2013. The possibility that our shares of common stock will trade at a discount from net asset value or at a premium that is unsustainable over the long term is separate and distinct from the risk that our net asset value will decrease. It is

not possible to predict whether our shares will trade at, above or below net asset value in the future.

On August 6, 2013, our board of directors declared a quarterly distribution of \$0.32 per share payable on September 27, 2013 to holders of record as of September 13, 2013. Purchasers of shares in this offering will not be entitled to this distribution. On September 11, 2013, the last reported closing price of our common stock was \$17.30 per share. As of September 11, 2013, we had 194 stockholders of record.

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We are offering the common stock described in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus through a number of underwriters. Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC and UBS Securities LLC are acting as joint book-running managers and representatives of the several underwriters. We have entered into an underwriting agreement with the underwriters. Subject to the terms and conditions of the underwriting agreement, we have agreed to sell to the underwriters, and each underwriter has severally agreed to purchase, at the public offering price less the underwriting discounts and commissions set forth on the cover page of this prospectus supplement, the number of shares of common stock listed next to its name in the following table:

Underwriter	Number of Shares
Wells Fargo Securities, LLC	1,050,000
Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC	825,000
UBS Securities LLC	750,000
Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc.	225,000
RBC Capital Markets, LLC	150,000
Total	3,000,000

The underwriters are committed to purchase all of the shares of common stock offered by us if they purchase any common stock. The underwriting agreement also provides that if an underwriter defaults, the purchase commitments of non-defaulting underwriters may also be increased or this offering may be terminated.

Overallotment Option

The underwriters have an option to buy up to 450,000 additional shares of common stock from us to cover sales of shares by the underwriters which exceed the number of shares specified in the table above. The underwriters have 30 days from the date of this prospectus supplement to exercise this overallotment option. If any shares are purchased with this overallotment option, the underwriters will purchase shares in approximately the same proportion as shown in the table above. If any additional shares of common stock are purchased, the underwriters will offer the additional shares on the same terms as those on which the shares are being offered.

The underwriters propose 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 \$0.306 per share. After the public offering of the shares, the offering price and other selling terms may be changed by the underwriters. Sales of shares made outside of the United States may be made by affiliates of the underwriters.

Golub Capital Employee Grant Program Rabbi Trust, a trust organized for the purpose of awarding equity incentive compensation to employees of Golub Capital, and GCI Development LLC have agreed to purchase an aggregate of \$1,734,000 of shares in this offering at the public offering price per share. In addition, Mr. William M. Webster IV, one of our directors, and certain of his family members have agreed to purchase an aggregate of 40,000 shares in this offering at the public offering price per share.

TABLE OF CONTENTS**Commissions and Discounts**

The underwriting fee is equal to the public offering price per share of common stock less the amount paid by the underwriters to us per share of common stock. The underwriting fee is \$0.51 per share. The following table shows the per share of common stock and total underwriting discounts and commissions to be paid to the underwriters assuming both no exercise and full exercise of the underwriters' option to purchase additional shares of common stock.

	Per Share		Total	
	Without Over-Allotment	With Over-Allotment	Without Over-Allotment	With Over-Allotment
Public offering price	\$16.95	\$ 16.95	\$50,850,000	\$ 58,477,500
Sales load (underwriting discounts and commissions)	\$0.51	\$ 0.51	\$1,530,000	\$ 1,759,500
Proceeds to us before expenses	\$16.44	\$ 16.44	\$49,320,000	\$ 56,718,000

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 \$300,000, or approximately \$0.10 per share offered by us excluding the over-allotment option and approximately \$0.09 per share offered by us including the over-allotment option. 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 underwriters will reimburse us for certain other expenses related to this offering.

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, Golub Capital Employee Grant Program Rabbi Trust, GCI Development LLC and Golub Capital and certain of its affiliates have agreed with the representatives of the underwriters, subject to certain exceptions, not to:

- (1) 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 any securities convertible into or exercisable or exchangeable for common stock, whether now owned or hereafter acquired, or
- (2) 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 any securities convertible into or exercisable or exchangeable for any common stock.

Moreover, if (1) during the last 17 days of such 45-day restricted period, we issue an earnings release or material news or a material event relating to us occurs or (2) prior to the expiration of such 45-day restricted period, we announce that we will release earnings results or become aware that material news or a material event will occur during the 16-day period beginning on the last day of such 45-day restricted period, the restrictions described above shall continue to apply until the expiration of the 18-day period beginning on the date of issuance of the earnings release or the occurrence of the material news or material event, as the case may be, unless the representatives of the underwriters waive, in writing, such extension.

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 representatives of the underwriters 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 underwriters may purchase and sell shares of common stock in the open market. These transactions may include short sales, syndicate covering transactions and stabilizing transactions. Short sales involve sales by the underwriters of common stock in excess of the number of

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securities required to be purchased by the underwriters in the offering, which creates a syndicate short position.

Covered short sales are sales of securities made in an amount up to the number of securities represented by the underwriters overallotment option. Transactions to close out the covered syndicate short involve either purchases of such securities in the open market after the distribution has been completed or the exercise of the overallotment option. In determining the source of securities to close out the covered syndicate short position, the underwriters may consider the price of securities available for purchase in the open market as compared to the price at which they may purchase securities through the overallotment option. The underwriters may also make naked short sales, or sales in excess of the overallotment option. The underwriters 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 underwriters are 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 underwriters also may impose a penalty bid. Penalty bids permit the underwriters to reclaim a selling concession from an underwriter or syndicate member when the underwriters repurchase securities originally sold by that 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 underwriters may conduct these transactions on the NASDAQ Global Select Market or otherwise. Neither we nor any of the underwriters 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 any of the underwriters makes any representation that the underwriters will engage in these transactions. If the underwriters commence any of these transactions, they may discontinue them at any time.

In connection with this offering, the underwriters 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 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.

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.

Each of the underwriters 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. In that regard, Wells Fargo Securities, LLC may arrange to sell shares of our common stock in certain jurisdictions through an affiliate, Wells Fargo Securities International Limited, or WFSIL. WFSIL is a wholly owned indirect subsidiary of Wells Fargo &

Company and an affiliate of Wells Fargo Securities, LLC. WFSIL is a U.K. incorporated investment firm regulated by the Financial Services Authority. Wells Fargo Securities is the trade name for certain corporate and investment banking services of Wells Fargo & Company and its affiliates, including Wells Fargo Securities, LLC and WFSIL.

Notice to Prospective Investors in the European Economic Area

In relation to each Member State of the European Economic Area which has implemented the Prospectus Directive, (each, a Relevant Member State), each underwriter has represented and agreed that with effect from

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and including the date on which the Prospectus Directive is implemented in that Relevant Member State (the Relevant Implementation Date) it has not made and will not make an offer of shares of our common stock to the public in that Relevant Member State prior to the publication of a prospectus in relation to the shares of our common stock which has been approved by the competent authority in that Relevant Member State or, where appropriate, approved in another Relevant Member State and notified to the competent authority in that Relevant Member State, all in accordance with the Prospectus Directive, except that it may, with effect from and including the Relevant Implementation Date, make an offer of shares to the public in that Relevant Member State at any time:

- (a) to legal entities which are authorized or regulated to operate in the financial markets or, if not so authorized or regulated, whose corporate purpose is solely to invest in securities;
- (b) to any legal entity which has two or more of (1) an average of at least 250 employees during the last financial year; (2) a total balance sheet of more than €43 million and (3) an annual net turnover of more than €50 million, as shown in its last annual or consolidated accounts;
- (c) to fewer than 100 natural or legal persons (other than qualified investors as defined in the Prospectus Directive) subject to obtaining the prior consent of the representatives for any such offer; or
- (d) in any other circumstances which do not require the publication by the issuer of a prospectus supplement and accompanying prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Directive; provided that no such offer of our common stock shall result in a requirement for the publication by us or any underwriter of a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Directive.

For the purposes of this provision, the expression an offer of shares to the public in relation to any shares in any Relevant Member State means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the shares to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe the shares, as the same may be varied in that Relevant Member State by any measure implementing the Prospectus Directive in that Relevant Member State and the expression Prospectus Directive means Directive 2003/71/EC and includes any relevant implementing measure in each Relevant Member State.

Each underwriter has represented and agreed that:

it has only communicated or caused to be communicated and will only communicate or cause to be communicated an invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of Section 21 of the Financial Services and Markets Act of 2000, or the FSMA) received by it in connection with the issue or sale of the shares of our common stock in circumstances in which Section 21(1) of the FSMA does not apply to us; and it has complied and will comply with all applicable provisions of the FSMA with respect to anything done by it in relation to our common stock in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom.

United Kingdom

In addition, each underwriter: (a) has only communicated or caused to be communicated and will only communicate or cause to be communicated any invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of Section 21 of the FSMA) received by it in connection with the issue or sale of shares of our common stock in circumstances in which Section 21(1) of the FSMA does not apply to us, and (b) has complied and will comply with all applicable provisions of the FSMA with respect to anything done by it in relation to our common stock in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom.

Without limitation to the other restrictions referred to in this prospectus, this prospectus is directed only at (1) persons outside the United Kingdom; (2) persons having professional experience in matters relating to investments who fall within the definition of investment professionals in Article 19(5) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000

(Financial Promotion) Order 2005; or (3) high net worth bodies corporate, unincorporated associations and partnerships and trustees of high value trusts as described in Article 49(2) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Financial Promotion) Order 2005. Without limitation to the other restrictions referred to herein, any investment or investment activity to which this prospectus relates is

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available only to, and will be engaged in only with, such persons, and persons within the United Kingdom who receive this communication (other than persons who fall within (2) or (3) above) should not rely or act upon this communication.

France

The prospectus (including any amendment, supplement or replacement thereto) has not been prepared in connection with the offering of our securities that has been approved by the Autorité des marchés financiers or by the competent authority of another State that is a contracting party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area and notified to the Autorité des marchés financiers; no security has been offered or sold and will be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, to the public in France within the meaning of Article L. 411-1 of the French Code Monétaire et Financier except to permitted investors, or Permitted Investors, consisting of persons licensed to provide the investment service of portfolio management for the account of third parties, qualified investors (investisseurs qualifiés) acting for their own account and/or corporate investors meeting one of the four criteria provided in article D. 341-1 of the French Code Monétaire et Financier and belonging to a limited circle of investors (cercle restreint d'investisseurs) acting for their own account, with qualified investors and limited circle of investors having the meaning ascribed to them in Article L. 411-2, D. 411-1, D. 411-2, D. 734-1, D. 744-1, D. 754-1 and D. 764-1 of the French Code Monétaire et Financier; none of this prospectus or any other materials related to the offer or information contained in this prospectus relating to our common stock has been released, issued or distributed to the public in France except to permitted investors; and the direct or indirect resale to the public in France of any securities acquired by any permitted investors may be made only as provided by articles L. 411-1, L. 411-2, L. 412-1 and L. 621-8 to L. 621-8-3 of the French Code Monétaire et Financier and applicable regulations thereunder.

Hong Kong

Shares of our common stock may not be offered or sold by means of any document other than (i) in circumstances which do not constitute an offer to the public within the meaning of the Companies Ordinance (Cap. 32, Laws of Hong Kong), or (ii) to professional investors within the meaning of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap. 571, Laws of Hong Kong) and any rules made thereunder, or (iii) in other circumstances which do not result in the document being a prospectus within the meaning of the Companies Ordinance (Cap. 32, Laws of Hong Kong), and no advertisement, invitation or document relating to the shares may be issued or may be in the possession of any person for the purpose of issue (in each case whether in Hong Kong or elsewhere), which is directed at, or the contents of which are likely to be accessed or read by, the public in Hong Kong (except if permitted to do so under the laws of Hong Kong) other than with respect to shares which are or are intended to be disposed of only to persons outside Hong Kong or only to professional investors within the meaning of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap. 571, Laws of Hong Kong) and any rules made thereunder.

Singapore

This prospectus has not been registered as a prospectus with the Monetary Authority of Singapore. Accordingly, this prospectus and any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale, or invitation for subscription or purchase, of shares of our common stock may not be circulated or distributed, nor may shares of our common stock be offered or sold, or be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, whether directly or indirectly, to persons in Singapore other than (i) to an institutional investor under Section 274 of the Securities and Futures Act, Chapter 289 of Singapore, or the SFA, (ii) to a relevant person, or any person pursuant to Section 275(1A) of the SFA, and in accordance with the conditions, specified in Section 275 of the SFA or (iii) otherwise pursuant to, and in

accordance with the conditions of, any other applicable provision of the SFA.

Where shares of our common stock are subscribed or purchased under Section 275 of the SFA by a relevant person which is: (a) a corporation (which is not an accredited investor) the sole business of which is to hold investments and the entire share capital of which is owned by one or more individuals, each of whom is an accredited investor; or (b) a trust (where the trustee is not an accredited investor) whose sole purpose is to hold investments and each beneficiary is an accredited investor, shares, debentures and units of shares and debentures of that corporation or the beneficiaries rights and interest in that trust shall not be transferable for

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six months after that corporation or that trust has acquired the shares of our common stock under Section 275 of the SFA except: (1) to an institutional investor under Section 274 of the SFA or to a relevant person, or any person pursuant to Section 275(1A) of the SFA, and in accordance with the conditions, specified in Section 275 of the SFA; (2) where no consideration is given for the transfer; or (3) by operation of law.

Japan

Our common stock has not been and will not be registered under the Securities and Exchange Law of Japan, or the Securities and Exchange Law, and each underwriter has agreed that it will not offer or sell any shares of our common stock, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, any resident of Japan (which term as used herein means any person resident in Japan, including any corporation or other entity organized under the laws of Japan), or to others for re-offering or resale, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to a resident of Japan, except pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of, and otherwise in compliance with, the Securities and Exchange Law and any other applicable laws, regulations and ministerial guidelines of Japan.

Notice to Prospective Investors in Switzerland

This document as well as any other material relating to the shares of our common stock which are the subject of the offering contemplated by this prospectus do not constitute an issue prospectus pursuant to Article 652a of the Swiss Code of Obligations. Our common stock will not be listed on the SWX Swiss Exchange and, therefore, the documents relating to our common stock, including, but not limited to, this document, do not claim to comply with the disclosure standards of the listing rules of SWX Swiss Exchange and corresponding prospectus schemes annexed to the listing rules of the SWX Swiss Exchange.

Our common stock is being offered in Switzerland by way of a private placement, *i.e.* to a small number of selected investors only, without any public offer and only to investors who do not purchase shares of our common stock with the intention to distribute them to the public. The investors will be individually approached by us from time to time.

This document as well as any other material relating to our common stock is personal and confidential and does not constitute an offer to any other person. This document may only be used by those investors to whom it has been handed out in connection with the offering described herein and may neither directly nor indirectly be distributed or made available to other persons without our express consent. It may not be used in connection with any other offer and shall in particular not be copied and/or distributed to the public in (or from) Switzerland.

Notice to Prospective Investors in the Dubai International Financial Centre

This document relates to an exempt offer in accordance with the Offered Securities Rules of the Dubai Financial Services Authority. This document is intended for distribution only to persons of a type specified in those rules. It must not be delivered to, or relied on by, any other person. The Dubai Financial Services Authority has no responsibility for reviewing or verifying any documents in connection with exempt offers. The Dubai Financial Services Authority has not approved this document nor taken steps to verify the information set out in it, and has no responsibility for it. The shares of our common stock which are the subject of the offering contemplated by this prospectus may be illiquid and/or subject to restrictions on their resale. Prospective purchasers of the shares of our common stock offered should conduct their own due diligence on our common stock. If you do not understand the contents of this document you should consult an authorized financial adviser.

Electronic Delivery

The underwriters 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 any of the underwriters, and the underwriters may distribute such documents electronically.

The underwriters may agree with us to allocate a limited number of securities for sale to their online brokerage customers. Any such allocation for online distributions will be made by the underwriters on the same basis as other allocations.

We estimate that our share of the total expenses of this offering, excluding underwriting discounts and commissions, will be approximately \$300,000.

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

Additional Relationships

Certain of the underwriters and their respective 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 and UBS Securities LLC act as sales agents and/or principals under an At the Market program. In addition, Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC, UBS Securities LLC, RBC Capital Markets, LLC, and affiliates of Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc. acted as underwriters in our initial public offering, which was completed in April 2010 and/or our subsequent public offerings, which were completed in April 2011, February 2012, October 2012, January 2013 and May 2013, and received customary underwriting discounts and commissions. Wells Fargo Securities, LLC also served as initial purchaser for the Class A Notes and the Class B Notes sold in the Debt Securitization and the amendment to the 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 Notes and a structuring fee of \$50,000 and \$0, respectively, with respect to the Class B Notes. Additionally, on July 21, 2011, Golub Capital BDC Funding LLC, 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 Senior Loan Fund to act as custodian for assets of Senior Loan Fund. In this offering, Golub Capital Employee Grant Program Rabbi Trust, a trust organized for the purpose of awarding equity incentive compensation to employees of Golub Capital has agreed to purchase an aggregate of \$920,000 of shares in this offering at the public offering price per share. Golub Capital Employee Grant Program Rabbi Trust also purchased an aggregate of \$3.0 million, \$3.1 million and \$1.0 million of shares in our October 2012 offering, our February 2012 and our January 2013 offering at a price per share of \$15.58, \$15.35 and \$15.87, respectively, and, during our fiscal year ended September 30, 2012, invested \$3.2 million through open market purchases. 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 underwriters or their affiliates may execute transactions with or on behalf of Golub Capital. The underwriters or their affiliates may act as arrangers, underwriters or placement agents for companies whose securities are sold to Golub Capital. The underwriters or their 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.

We may purchase securities of third parties from the underwriters or their 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 underwriters and their 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 underwriters and their affiliates in the ordinary course of its 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 underwriters or their 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.

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The principal business addresses of the underwriters are: Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, 301 S. College Street, Charlotte, North Carolina 28288; Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC, 1585 Broadway, New York, New York 10036; and UBS Securities LLC, 299 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10171.

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 underwriters on unrelated matters. Certain legal matters in connection with the securities offered hereby will be passed upon for the underwriters by Clifford Chance US LLP, New York, New York.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The consolidated financial statements and the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting appearing in this Prospectus Supplement and Registration Statement have been audited by McGladrey LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm located at One South Wacker Drive, Suite 800, Chicago, IL 60606, as stated in their report appearing in elsewhere herein, and are included in reliance upon such report and upon the authority of such firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

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 (202) 551-8090. 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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GOLUB CAPITAL BDC, INC.

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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, 2013 (unaudited)	September 30, 2012
Assets		
Investments, at fair value (cost of \$962,485 and \$669,841, respectively)	\$967,792	\$672,910
Cash and cash equivalents	12,936	13,891
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	21,689	37,036
Interest receivable	5,520	3,906
Deferred financing costs	7,372	5,898
Other assets	448	455
Total Assets	\$1,015,757	\$734,096
Liabilities		
Debt	403,800	\$352,300
Interest payable	2,426	1,391
Management and incentive fees payable	5,808	4,203
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	2,225	1,073
Total Liabilities	414,259	358,967
Net Assets		
Preferred stock, par value \$0.001 per share, 1,000,000 shares authorized, zero shares issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2013 and September 30, 2012		
Common stock, par value \$0.001 per share, 100,000,000 shares authorized, 39,791,805 and 25,688,101 shares issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2013 and September 30, 2012, respectively	40	26
Paid in capital in excess of par	600,352	375,563
Capital distributions in excess of net investment income	(343)	347
Net unrealized appreciation on investments and derivative instruments	7,975	5,737
Net realized loss on investments and derivative instruments	(6,526)	(6,544)
Total Net Assets	601,498	375,129
Total Liabilities and Total Net Assets	\$1,015,757	\$734,096
Number of common shares outstanding	39,791,805	25,688,101
Net asset value per common share	\$15.12	\$14.60

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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 June 30,		Nine months ended June 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Investment income				
Interest income	\$21,187	\$14,811	\$59,130	\$41,263
Dividend income	1,081		1,827	377
Total investment income	22,268	14,811	60,957	41,640
Expenses				
Interest and other debt financing expenses	2,967	2,865	9,254	7,811
Base management fee	3,114	2,220	8,268	6,187
Incentive fee	2,785	1,917	7,647	4,261
Professional fees	534	538	1,540	1,685
Administrative service fee	715	489	1,873	1,207
General and administrative expenses	153	104	404	405
Total expenses	10,268	8,133	28,986	21,556
Net investment income	12,000	6,678	31,971	20,084
Net gain on investments				
Net realized (loss) gain on investments	(77)	(70)	18	(5,002)
Net realized gain on derivative instruments		1,228		2,216
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments	734	(795)	2,238	3,580
Net change in unrealized (depreciation) appreciation on derivative instruments		(1,648)		2,136
Net gain (loss) on investments	657	(1,285)	2,256	2,930
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations	\$12,657	\$5,393	\$34,227	\$23,014
Per Common Share Data				
Basic and diluted earnings per common share	\$0.34	\$0.21	\$1.05	\$0.97
Dividends and distributions declared per common share	\$0.32	\$0.32	\$0.96	\$0.96
Basic and diluted weighted average common shares outstanding	37,118,379	25,639,680	32,511,415	23,803,762

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)***

(1) On January 31, 2012, Golub Capital BDC, Inc. priced a public offering of 3,500,000 shares of its common stock at a public offering price of \$15.35 per share. On March 1, 2012, Golub Capital BDC, Inc. sold an additional 325,000 shares of its common stock at a public offering price of \$15.35 per share pursuant to the underwriters' partial exercise of the over-allotment option.

On October 16, 2012, Golub Capital BDC, Inc. priced a public offering of 2,600,000 shares of its common stock at a public offering price of \$15.58 per share. On November 14, 2012, Golub Capital BDC, Inc. sold an additional 294,120 shares of its common stock at a public offering price of \$15.58 per share pursuant to the underwriters' partial exercise of the over-allotment option. On January 15, 2013, Golub Capital BDC, Inc. priced a public offering of 4,500,000 shares of its common stock at a public offering price of \$15.87 per share. On February 20, 2013, Golub Capital BDC, Inc. sold an additional 622,262 shares of its common stock at a public offering price of \$15.87 per share pursuant to the underwriters' partial exercise of the over-allotment option. On May 7, 2013, Golub Capital BDC, Inc. priced a public offering of 6,000,000 shares of its common stock at a public offering price of \$17.47 per share.

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,	
	2013	2012
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations	\$34,227	\$23,014
Adjustments to reconcile net increase in net assets resulting from operations to net cash used in operating activities		
Amortization of deferred financing costs	1,444	1,072
Accretion of discounts and amortization of premiums	(6,104)	(3,447)
Net realized (gain) loss on investments	(18)	5,002
Net realized gain on derivative instruments		(2,216)
Net change in unrealized appreciation on investments	(2,238)	(3,580)
Net change in unrealized appreciation on derivative instruments		(2,136)
Fundings of revolving loans, net	(8,155)	(1,687)
Fundings of investments	(554,022)	(292,943)
Proceeds from principal payments and sales of portfolio investments	276,506	120,602
Proceeds from derivative instruments		2,216
Payment-in-kind (PIK) interest	(851)	(751)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Interest receivable	(1,614)	(830)
Cash collateral on deposit with custodian		19,875
Other assets	7	131
Interest payable	1,035	1,203
Management and incentive fees payable	1,605	2,462
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	1,152	420
Net cash used in operating activities	(257,026)	(131,593)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Net change in restricted cash and cash equivalents	15,347	(21,643)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	15,347	(21,643)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Borrowings on debt	304,350	154,817
Repayments of debt	(252,850)	(62,700)
Capitalized debt financing costs	(2,918)	(1,810)
Proceeds from shares sold, net of underwriting costs	224,065	57,164
Offering costs paid	(647)	(696)
Dividends and distributions paid	(31,276)	(21,819)
Net cash provided by financing activities	240,724	124,956
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(955)	(28,280)

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Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	13,891	46,350
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$12,936	\$18,070
Supplemental information:		
Cash paid during the period for interest	\$6,775	\$5,537
Dividends and distributions declared during the period	\$32,661	\$23,346

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Golub Capital BDC, Inc. and Subsidiaries

**Consolidated Schedule of Investments (unaudited)
June 30, 2013
(In thousands)**

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Golub Capital BDC, Inc. and Subsidiaries

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

June 30, 2013

(In thousands)

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Golub Capital BDC, Inc. and Subsidiaries

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

June 30, 2013

(In thousands)

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Golub Capital BDC, Inc. and Subsidiaries

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

June 30, 2013

(In thousands)

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Golub Capital BDC, Inc. and Subsidiaries

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

June 30, 2013

(In thousands)

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Golub Capital BDC, Inc. and Subsidiaries

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

June 30, 2013

(In thousands)

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Golub Capital BDC, Inc. and Subsidiaries

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

June 30, 2013

(In thousands)

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Golub Capital BDC, Inc. and Subsidiaries

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

June 30, 2013

(In thousands)

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Golub Capital BDC, Inc. and Subsidiaries

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

June 30, 2013

(In thousands)

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Golub Capital BDC, Inc. and Subsidiaries

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

June 30, 2013

(In thousands)

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Golub Capital BDC, Inc. and Subsidiaries

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

June 30, 2013

(In thousands)

- *Denotes that all or a portion of the loan secures the notes offered in the Debt Securitization (as defined in Note 6). 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, we have
- (1) provided the spread over LIBOR or Prime and the weighted average current interest rate in effect at June 30, 2013. 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, 2013.
 - (3) Loan was on non-accrual status as of June 30, 2013, meaning that the Company has ceased recognizing interest income on the loan. The negative fair value is the result of the capitalized discount on the loan or the unfunded commitment being
 - (4) valued below par. The negative 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, 2013. As such, no interest is being earned on this investment.
 - (6) The Company is an affiliated person, as that term is defined in the 1940 Act, of the portfolio company as it owns five percent or more of the portfolio company's voting securities.

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Golub Capital BDC, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Schedule of Investments
September 30, 2012
(In thousands)

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TABLE OF CONTENTS**Golub Capital BDC, Inc. and Subsidiaries**

Consolidated Schedule of Investments (Continued)
September 30, 2012
(In thousands)

	Investment Type	Spread Above Index ⁽¹⁾	Interest Rate ⁽²⁾	Maturity Date	Principal Amount	Cost	Percentage of Net Assets	Fair Value
Ameriquel Group, LLC*	Senior loan	L + 5.00 %	6.50	% 03/2016	1,774	1,749	0.4	1,685
Ameriquel Group, LLC*	Senior loan	L + 7.50 %	9.00	% 03/2016	839	828	0.2	755
Atkins Nutrionals, Inc.	Senior loan	L + 8.88 %	10.38	% 12/2015	5,028	4,926	1.3	5,028
Candy Intermediate Holdings, Inc.	Senior loan	L + 6.25 %	7.51	% 06/2018	4,987	4,822	1.3	5,050
First Watch Restaurants, Inc. ⁽⁴⁾	One stop	P + 6.50 %	N/A	⁽⁵⁾ 12/2016		(30)		
First Watch Restaurants, Inc. ⁽⁴⁾	One stop	P + 6.50 %	N/A	⁽⁵⁾ 12/2016		(30)		
First Watch Restaurants, Inc.*	One stop	P + 6.50 %	9.75	% 12/2016	11,530	11,335	3.1	11,530
IL Fornaio (America) Corporation*	Senior loan	L + 5.25 %	6.50	% 06/2017	4,423	4,405	1.2	4,423
It'Sugar LLC	Senior loan	L + 8.50 %	10.00	% 04/2017	4,255	4,178	1.1	4,255
It'Sugar LLC	Subordinated debt	N/A	8.00	% 10/2017	1,707	1,707	0.5	1,707
Julio & Sons Company ⁽⁴⁾	One stop	L + 5.50 %	N/A	⁽⁵⁾ 09/2014		(15)		
Julio & Sons Company*	One stop	L + 5.50 %	7.00	% 09/2016	7,121	7,065	1.9	7,121
Julio & Sons Company ⁽⁴⁾	One stop	L + 5.50 %	N/A	⁽⁵⁾ 09/2016		(12)		
Richelieu Foods, Inc.*	Senior loan	L + 5.00 %	6.76	% 11/2015	2,111	2,075	0.5	2,048
Richelieu Foods, Inc. ⁽⁴⁾	Senior loan	L + 5.00 %	N/A	⁽⁵⁾ 11/2015		(10)		(18)
Broadcasting and Entertainment					48,311	47,457	12.7	48,120
Univision Communications Inc.	Senior loan	L + 2.00 %	2.22	% 09/2014	3,997	3,969	1.1	3,992

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Building and Real Estate

ASP PDM Acquisition Co. LLC*	Senior loan	L + 6.25	%	7.75	%	12/2013	453	442	0.1	340
Global Claims Services, Inc.*	Senior loan	L + 5.00	%	6.25	%	06/2018	831	819	0.2	831
Global Claims Services, Inc. ⁽⁴⁾	Senior loan	L + 5.00	%	N/A	⁽⁵⁾	06/2018		(1)		
KHKI Acquisition, Inc.	Senior loan	P + 5.00	%	8.50	%	03/2013	2,626	2,625	0.6	2,101
Tecta America Corp.	Senior loan	P + 5.75	%	9.00	%	03/2014	3,506	3,506	0.8	2,994
							7,416	7,391	1.7	6,266
Cargo Transport										
TMW Systems, Inc.*	Senior loan	P + 3.00	%	6.25	%	05/2016	1,686	1,667	0.4	1,686
Chemicals, Plastics and Rubber										
Integrated DNA Technologies, Inc.	Subordinated debt	N/A		12.00% cash/2.00% PIK		04/2015	4,700	4,650	1.3	4,700
Road Infrastructure Investment, LLC*	Senior loan	L + 5.00	%	6.25	%	03/2018	4,137	4,080	1.1	4,142
Road Infrastructure Investment, LLC	Senior loan	L + 5.00	%	5.46	%	03/2017	231	190	0.1	228
							9,068	8,920	2.5	9,070
Containers, Packaging and Glass										
Fort Dearborn Company*	Senior loan	L + 4.75		6.50	%	08/2015	\$1,349	\$1,333	0.4	% \$1,349
Fort Dearborn Company*	Senior loan	L + 5.25	%	7.00	%	08/2016	3,159	3,118	0.8	3,159
							4,508	4,451	1.2	4,508

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS**Golub Capital BDC, Inc. and Subsidiaries**

Consolidated Schedule of Investments (Continued)
September 30, 2012
(In thousands)

	Investment Type	Spread Above Index ⁽¹⁾	Interest Rate ⁽²⁾	Maturity Date	Principal Amount	Cost	Percentage of Total Net Assets	Fair Value
Diversified Conglomerate Manufacturing								
Oasis Outsourcing Holdings, Inc.	Subordinated debt	N/A	11.50% cash/1.50% PIK	04/2017	11,970	11,775	3.2	11,970
Pasternack Enterprises, Inc.*	Senior loan	L + 4.50 %	6.00 %	02/2014	3,492	3,453	0.9	3,492
Sunless Merger Sub, Inc.*	Senior loan	L + 5.00 %	6.26 %	07/2016	2,322	2,313	0.6	2,322
Sunless Merger Sub, Inc.*	Senior loan	P + 3.75 %	7.00 %	07/2016	29	28		29
Tecomet Inc.*	Senior loan	L + 5.25 %	7.00 %	12/2016	6,082	5,992	1.6	5,991
Tecomet Inc. ⁽⁴⁾	Senior loan	L + 5.25 %	N/A	⁽⁵⁾ 12/2016		(6)		
TIDI Products, LLC*	Senior loan	L + 7.00 %	8.25 %	07/2018	8,791	8,606	2.3	8,703
TIDI Products, LLC ⁽⁴⁾	Senior loan	L + 7.00 %	N/A	⁽⁵⁾ 07/2017		(13)		(8)
Vintage Parts, Inc.*	One stop	L + 6.00 %	8.50 %	12/2013	82	82		82
Vintage Parts, Inc.*	One stop	L + 8.00 %	9.75 %	12/2013	1,239	1,228	0.3	1,239
Vintage Parts, Inc.*	One stop	L + 5.50 %	5.86 %	12/2013	5,934	5,914	1.6	5,934
					39,941	39,372	10.5	39,754
Diversified Conglomerate Service								
API Healthcare Corporation*	One stop	L + 9.03 %	10.53 %	02/2017	9,587	9,424	2.6	9,587
Consona Holdings, Inc.*	Senior loan	L + 5.50 %	6.75 %	08/2018	1,092	1,056	0.3	1,081
Consona Holdings, Inc.*	Senior loan		7.25 %	08/2018	1,567	1,551	0.4	1,551

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		L +							
		6.00							
Consona Holdings, Inc. ⁽⁴⁾	Senior loan	L +	%	N/A	⁽⁵⁾	08/2017		(3)	(2)
		5.50							
Document Technologies, LLC ⁽⁴⁾	Senior loan	L +	%	N/A	⁽⁵⁾	12/2016		(15)	
		5.00							
Document Technologies, LLC	Senior loan	L +	%	6.50	%	12/2016	4,717	4,646	1.3 4,694
		5.00							
EAG, Inc.*	Senior loan	P +	%	6.75	%	07/2017	2,629	2,593	0.7 2,629
		3.50							
Employment Law Training, Inc. ⁽⁴⁾	One stop	L +	%	N/A	⁽⁵⁾	12/2016		(22)	
		7.50							
Employment Law Training, Inc.*	One stop	L +	%	9.00	%	12/2016	18,219	17,822	4.9 18,219
		7.50							
Evolution1, Inc.*	Senior loan	L +	%	6.25	%	06/2016	4,619	4,567	1.2 4,619
		4.75							
Evolution1, Inc. ⁽⁴⁾	Senior loan	L +	%	N/A	⁽⁵⁾	06/2016		(19)	
		4.75							
Evolution1, Inc. ⁽⁴⁾	Senior loan	L +	%	N/A	⁽⁵⁾	06/2016		(4)	
		4.75							
HighJump Acquisition LLC ⁽⁴⁾	One stop	L +	%	N/A	⁽⁵⁾	07/2016		(12)	
		8.75							
HighJump Acquisition LLC	One stop	L +	%	10.00	%	07/2016	5,441	5,379	1.5 5,441
		8.75							
Marathon Data Operating Co., LLC	One stop	L +	%	7.50	%	08/2017	4,818	4,700	1.3 4,746
		6.25							
Marathon Data Operating Co., LLC ⁽⁴⁾	One stop	L +	%	N/A	⁽⁵⁾	08/2017		(10)	(10)
		6.25							
MSC.Software Corporation*	One stop	L +	%	9.24	%	12/2016	6,238	6,133	1.7 6,238
		7.74							
NS Holdings, Inc.*	Senior loan	L +	%	6.00	%	06/2015	260	257	0.1 260
		4.63							
NS Holdings, Inc.*	Senior loan	L +	%	7.68	%	06/2015	1,963	1,941	0.5 1,963
		6.27							
PC Helps Support, LLC	Senior loan	P +	%	7.50	%	09/2017	2,390	2,355	0.6 2,354
		4.25							
PC Helps Support, LLC ⁽⁴⁾	Senior loan	P +	%	N/A	⁽⁵⁾	09/2017		(3)	(3)
		4.25							
Secure-24, LLC	One stop	L +	%	7.50	%	08/2017	9,288	9,061	2.4 9,149
		6.25							
Secure-24, LLC ⁽⁴⁾	One stop	L +	%	N/A	⁽⁵⁾	08/2017		(8)	(8)
		6.25							
Secure-24, LLC ⁽⁴⁾	One stop	L +	%	N/A	⁽⁵⁾	08/2017		(16)	(17)
		6.25							
Sumtotal Systems, Inc.*	Senior loan	L +	%	5.25	%	12/2015	1,415	1,403	0.4 1,415
		4.00							
							74,243	72,776	19.9 73,906
Diversified Natural Resources, Precious Metals, and Minerals									
Metal Spinners, Inc.*	Senior loan	L +	%	8.00	%	12/2014	1,619	1,578	0.4 1,619
		6.50							

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Metal Spinners, Inc.*	Senior loan	L + 6.50	% 8.00	% 12/2014	2,974	2,904	0.8	2,974
					4,593	4,482	1.2	4,593

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS**Golub Capital BDC, Inc. and Subsidiaries**

Consolidated Schedule of Investments (Continued)
September 30, 2012
(In thousands)

	Investment Type	Spread Above Index ⁽¹⁾	Interest Rate ⁽²⁾	Maturity Date	Principal Amount	Cost	Percentage of Total Net Assets	Fair Value	
Electronics									
Blue Coat Systems, Inc.*	Second lien	L + 10.00 %	11.50 %	08/2018	5,424	5,277	1.5	5,573	
Blue Coat Systems, Inc.	Senior loan	L + 6.00 %	7.50 %	02/2018	8,085	7,940	2.2	8,156	
Cape Electrical Supply LLC*	Senior loan	L + 5.25 %	6.75% cash/0.50% PIK	11/2013	1,465	1,437	0.4	1,465	
Ecommerce Industries, Inc. ⁽⁴⁾	One stop	L + 6.75 %	N/A	⁽⁵⁾ 10/2016		(27)			
Ecommerce Industries, Inc.*	One stop	L + 8.34 %	9.59 %	10/2016	13,530	13,329	3.6	13,530	
Entrust, Inc.*	One stop	L + 7.47 %	8.97 %	03/2017	4,053	4,006	1.1	4,053	
Entrust, Inc.*	One stop	L + 7.45 %	8.95 %	03/2017	8,046	7,935	2.1	8,046	
Rogue Wave Holdings, Inc.*	Senior loan	L + 10.00 %	11.25 %	08/2016	3,982	3,945	1.1	3,982	
Syncsort Incorporated ⁽⁴⁾	Senior loan	L + 5.50 %	N/A	⁽⁵⁾ 03/2015		(4)			
Syncsort Incorporated*	Senior loan	L + 5.50 %	7.50 %	03/2015	8,032	7,918	2.1	8,032	
Time-O-Matic, Inc.	Subordinated debt	N/A	12.00% cash/1.25% PIK	12/2016	11,561	11,386	3.1	11,561	
					64,178	63,142	17.2	64,398	
Farming and Agriculture									
AGData, L.P.	One stop	L + 6.25 %	7.75 %	08/2016	2,814	2,782	0.8	2,814	
Finance									
Bonddesk Group LLC*	Senior loan	L + 5.00 %	6.50 %	09/2016	1,010	1,002	0.3	1,010	
	Senior loan		6.25 %	10/2017	8,387	8,025	2.2	8,408	

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Compass Group Diversified Holdings, LLC*		L + 5.00								
Pillar Processing LLC*(3)	Senior loan	L + 5.50	%	5.95	%	11/2013	2,412	2,389	0.4	1,361
Pillar Processing LLC*(3)	Senior loan	N/A		14.50	%	05/2014	3,125	2,947		
							14,934	14,363	2.9	10,779
Healthcare, Education and Childcare										
Advanced Pain Management Holdings, Inc.	Subordinated debt	N/A		12.00% cash/2.00% PIK		06/2016	\$7,958	\$7,828	2.1 %	\$7,958
Alegeus Technologies, LLC*	Senior loan	L + 5.00	%	6.50	%	08/2018	873	860	0.2	860
Avatar International, LLC(4)	One stop	L + 7.50	%	N/A	(5)	09/2016		(8)		
Avatar International, LLC*	One stop	L + 7.50	%	8.75	%	09/2016	7,855	7,747	2.1	7,855
Avatar International, LLC	One stop	L + 8.00	%	9.25	%	09/2016	1,695	1,677	0.5	1,695
Campus Management Acquisition Corp.	Second lien	L + 10.35	%	12.10	%	09/2015	5,067	5,007	1.2	4,662
CHS/Community Health Systems, Inc.	Senior loan	L + 3.50	%	3.92	%	01/2017	406	406	0.1	409
Community Hospices of America, Inc.*	Senior loan	L + 5.50	%	7.25	%	12/2015	4,955	4,891	1.3	4,955
Community Hospices of America, Inc.(4)	Senior loan	L + 5.50	%	N/A	(5)	12/2015		(5)		
Community Hospices of America, Inc.	Subordinated debt	L + 11.75	%	11.00% cash/2.75% PIK		06/2016	1,874	1,844	0.5	1,874
DDC Center Inc.*	One stop	L + 6.50	%	9.50	%	10/2014	8,205	8,211	2.2	8,205
DDC Center Inc.*	One stop	L + 6.50	%	9.50	%	12/2012	227	227	0.1	227
DDC Center Inc.	One stop	P + 5.25	%	10.75	%	10/2013	182	182		182
Delta Educational Systems, Inc.*	Senior loan	L + 5.00	%	7.00	%	11/2012	2,740	2,735	0.7	2,685
Dialysis Newco, Inc.	Subordinated debt	N/A		11.00% cash/2.00% PIK		09/2018	8,795	8,677	2.3	8,795
G & H Wire Company, Inc.(4)	Senior loan	L + 5.50	%	N/A	(5)	11/2016		(13)		
G & H Wire Company, Inc.*	Senior loan	L + 5.50	%	7.00	%	11/2016	8,974	8,829	2.4	8,839
Hospitalists Management Group, LLC	Senior loan	L + 4.50	%	6.00	%	05/2017	455	445	0.1	419
Hospitalists Management Group, LLC	Senior loan	L + 4.50	%	6.00	%	05/2017	3,986	3,909	1.0	3,826
Hospitalists Management Group, LLC(4)	Senior loan	L + 4.50	%	N/A	(5)	05/2017		(10)		(36)

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The Hygenic Corporation*	Senior loan	L + 2.50	%	2.73	%	04/2013	1,961	1,951	0.5	1,961
IntegraMed America, Inc. ⁽⁴⁾	One stop	L + 7.25	%	N/A	(5)	09/2017		(18)		(16)
IntegraMed America, Inc.	One stop	L + 7.25	%	8.50	%	09/2017	14,603	14,275	3.8	14,311
Maverick Healthcare Group, LLC	Senior loan	L + 5.50	%	7.25	%	12/2016	2,148	2,123	0.6	2,148
National Healing Corporation	Senior loan	L + 6.75	%	8.25	%	11/2017	3,569	3,415	1.0	3,569
National Healing Corporation*	Second lien	L + 10.00	%	11.50	%	11/2018	17,976	16,967	4.8	17,976
NeuroTherm, Inc.*	Senior loan	L + 5.00	%	6.50	%	02/2016	1,591	1,567	0.4	1,591
NeuroTherm, Inc.	Senior loan	P + 4.00	%	7.25	%	02/2016	124	118		124
Pentec Acquisition Sub, Inc.*	Senior loan	L + 5.25	%	6.50	%	05/2018	2,243	2,200	0.6	2,198

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Consolidated Schedule of Investments (Continued)
September 30, 2012
(In thousands)

	Investment Type	Spread Above Index ⁽¹⁾	Interest Rate ⁽²⁾		Maturity Date	Principal Amount	Cost	Percentage of Total Net Assets	Fair Value
Pentec Acquisition Sub, Inc. ⁽⁴⁾	Senior loan	L + 5.25 %	N/A	⁽⁵⁾	05/2017		(4)		(4)
PhysioTherapy Associates Holdings, Inc.*	Senior loan	L + 4.75 %	6.01	%	04/2018	577	566	0.2	578
Reliant Pro ReHab, LLC*	Senior loan	L + 4.75 %	6.00	%	06/2016	3,601	3,554	1.0	3,601
Reliant Pro ReHab, LLC	Senior loan	L + 4.75 %	6.00	%	06/2016	872	858	0.2	872
Reliant Pro ReHab, LLC	Senior loan	P + 3.75 %	7.00	%	06/2016	550	542	0.1	550
Renaissance Pharma (U.S.) Holdings Inc.	Senior loan	P + 4.25 %	7.50	%	06/2017	71	65		68
Renaissance Pharma (U.S.) Holdings Inc.	Senior loan	L + 5.25 %	6.76	%	06/2017	2,449	2,402	0.6	2,424
Surgical Information Systems, LLC	Second lien	L + 7.40 %	8.91	%	12/2015	4,291	4,235	1.1	4,291
WIL Research Company, Inc.*	Senior loan	L + 5.25 %	6.75	%	04/2018	792	781	0.2	788
Home and Office Furnishings, Housewares, and Durable Consumer						121,665	119,036	31.9	120,440
Top Knobs USA, Inc.*	Senior loan	L + 5.75 %	7.76	%	11/2016	1,094	1,079	0.3	1,094
WII Components, Inc.*	Senior loan	L + 4.75 %	6.25	%	07/2016	1,732	1,712	0.5	1,732
WII Components, Inc. ⁽⁴⁾	Senior loan	L + 4.75 %	N/A	⁽⁵⁾	07/2016		(1)		
Zenith Products Corporation*	One stop	L + 5.50 %	5.93	%	09/2013	3,409	3,367	0.9	3,239
Leisure, Amusement, Motion Pictures and Entertainment Competitor Group, Inc.*			% 9.50	%	01/2017	16,807	16,525	4.5	16,807

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	One stop	L + 8.00							
Competitor Group, Inc. ⁽⁴⁾	One stop	L + 8.00 %	N/A	(5)	01/2017		(8)		
Competitor Group, Inc.	One stop	L + 8.00 %	9.50	%	01/2017	1,257	1,230	0.3	1,257
Cortz, Inc.*	Senior loan	L + 5.50 %	7.00	%	03/2014	6,609	6,582	1.8	6,609
Octane Fitness, LLC*	One stop	L + 5.50 %	7.00	%	12/2015	4,675	4,552	1.2	4,675
Pride Manufacturing Company, LLC*	Senior loan	L + 5.50 %	7.25	%	11/2015	737	728	0.2	722
The Service Companies*	Senior loan	L + 6.50 %	9.00	%	03/2014	6,612	6,557	1.8	6,612
						36,697	36,166	9.8	36,682
Mining, Steel, Iron and Non-Precious Metals									
Benetech, Inc.*	One stop	L + 5.00 %	5.22	%	12/2013	8,845	8,737	2.4	8,845
Personal and Non-Durable Consumer Products									
Dr. Miracles, Inc.*	One stop	L + 7.50 %	8.00% cash/2.00% PIK		03/2014	\$3,092	\$3,077	0.7 %	\$2,783
Massage Envy, LLC	One stop	L + 7.25 %	8.50	%	09/2018	63	45		47
Massage Envy, LLC	One stop	L + 7.25 %	8.50	%	09/2018	17,061	16,638	4.5	16,804
						20,216	19,760	5.2	19,634
Personal, Food and Miscellaneous Services									
Affordable Care Inc.*	Senior loan	L + 4.75 %	6.25	%	12/2015	3,525	3,490	0.9	3,525
Affordable Care Inc. ⁽⁴⁾	Senior loan	L + 4.75 %	N/A	(5)	12/2015		(6)		
Automatic Bar Controls, Inc.*	Senior loan	L + 5.75 %	7.25	%	03/2016	972	962	0.2	933
Automatic Bar Controls, Inc. ⁽⁴⁾	Senior loan	L + 5.75 %	N/A	(5)	03/2016		(2)		(6)
Brasa (Holdings) Inc.*	Senior loan	L + 6.25 %	7.50	%	07/2019	5,126	4,976	1.3	5,049
Focus Brands Inc.	Second lien	L + 9.00 %	10.25	%	08/2018	6,481	6,363	1.8	6,578
Focus Brands Inc.	Senior loan	L + 5.00 %	6.26	%	02/2018	5,951	5,898	1.6	6,033
Ignite Restaurant Group, Inc.*	Senior loan	L + 4.75 %	6.25	%	03/2016	4,170	4,101	1.1	4,170
NVA Acquisition Company	Senior loan	L + 4.25 %	5.50	%	06/2016	1,881	1,867	0.5	1,881
PMI Holdings, Inc. (Papa Murphys) ⁽⁴⁾	Senior loan	L + 5.25 %	N/A	(5)	06/2017		(3)		

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PMI Holdings, Inc. (Papa Murphys)	Senior loan	L + 5.25 %	6.51	%	06/2017	2,709	2,683	0.7	2,709
Restaurant Technologies, Inc.*	Senior loan	L + 4.75 %	6.00	%	05/2017	1,077	1,069	0.3	1,056
Restaurant Technologies, Inc.	Senior loan	L + 4.75 %	6.00	%	05/2017	117	116		114
Trusthouse Service Group, Inc. ⁽⁴⁾	Senior loan	L + 5.25 %	N/A	⁽⁵⁾	06/2018		(4)		
Trusthouse Service Group, Inc.	Senior loan	P + 4.25 %	7.50	%	06/2017	82	77		82
Trusthouse Service Group, Inc.	Senior loan	L + 5.25 %	6.75	%	06/2018	2,976	2,926	0.8	2,976
Vetcor Merger Sub LLC*	One stop	L + 6.00 %	7.50	%	02/2015	9,646	9,646	2.6	9,646
						44,713	44,159	11.8	44,746

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Consolidated Schedule of Investments (Continued)
September 30, 2012
(In thousands)

	Investment Type	Spread Above Index ⁽¹⁾	Interest Rate ⁽²⁾	Maturity Date	Principal Amount	Cost	Percentage of Total Net Assets	Fair Value
Personal Transportation								
ODS Funding Corp. II	Subordinated debt	N/A	21.00% PIK	11/2017	2,802	2,802	0.7	2,802
ODS Funding Corp. II	Subordinated debt	N/A	21.00% PIK	11/2017	579	579	0.2	579
ODS Funding Corp. II	Second lien	N/A	10.50% cash/5.00% PIK	05/2017	447	441	0.1	447
ODS Funding Corp. II	Second lien	N/A	10.50% cash/5.00% PIK	05/2017	2,096	2,045	0.6	2,096
ODS Funding Corp. II	Senior loan	L + 7.00 %	8.50 %	11/2016	773	753	0.2	773
ODS Funding Corp. II*	Senior loan	L + 7.00 %	8.50 %	11/2016	5,955	5,807	1.6	5,955
					12,652	12,427	3.4	12,652
Printing and Publishing								
Digital Technology International, LLC.	One stop	P + 6.00 %	9.25 %	09/2016	928	921	0.2	928
Digital Technology International, LLC.	One stop	L + 7.25 %	8.75 %	09/2016	6,333	6,230	1.7	6,333
Market Track, LLC*	Senior loan	L + 6.11 %	7.36 %	08/2018	3,150	3,104	0.8	3,103
Market Track, LLC ⁽⁴⁾	Senior loan	L + 6.11 %	N/A	⁽⁵⁾ 08/2018		(6)		(6)
Market Track, LLC ⁽⁴⁾	Senior loan	L + 7.65 %	N/A	⁽⁵⁾ 08/2018		(4)		(4)
Trade Service Company, LLC*	One stop	L + 5.25 %	6.75 %	06/2013	1,026	1,024	0.3	1,026
Trade Service Company, LLC*	One stop	N/A	10.00% cash/4.00% PIK	06/2013	765	764	0.2	765
Trade Service Company, LLC	One stop		% N/A	⁽⁵⁾ 06/2013				

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		L +					12,202	12,033	3.2	12,145
etail Stores		5.25								
Barcelona Restaurants, LLC*(6)	One stop	L + 10.00	%	11.50	%	03/2017	4,964	4,878	1.3	4,964
Barcelona Restaurants, LLC(4)(6)	One stop	L + 10.00	%	N/A	(5)	03/2017		(5)		
Benihana, Inc.	One stop	L + 8.00	%	9.25	%	08/2017	365	329	0.1	335
Benihana, Inc.*	One stop	L + 8.00	%	9.25	%	02/2018	13,456	13,108	3.5	13,166
Bojangles' Restaurants, Inc.*	Senior loan	P + 5.50	%	8.75	%	08/2017	2,761	2,597	0.7	2,767
Buhy's OPCO, Inc.(4)	One stop	L + 7.00	%	N/A	(5)	05/2016		(2)		
Buhy's OPCO, Inc.(4)	One stop	L + 7.00	%	N/A	(5)	05/2016		(9)		
Buhy's OPCO, Inc.	One stop	L + 7.00	%	8.50	%	05/2016	942	929	0.3	942
CVLTLR, Inc. (fka Levtran)*	One stop	L + 8.00	%	11.00	%	12/2015	7,904	7,806	2.1	7,904
The Marshall Retail Group, LLC(4)	Senior loan	L + 6.50	%	N/A	(5)	10/2016		(15)		
The Marshall Retail Group, LLC*	Senior loan	L + 6.50	%	8.00	%	10/2016	10,414	10,238	2.8	10,414
Michaels Stores, Inc.	Senior loan	L + 2.25	%	2.69	%	10/2013	2,917	2,920	0.8	2,932
Restaurant Holding Company, LLC	Senior loan	L + 7.50	%	9.00	%	02/2017	9,517	9,350	2.6	9,660
Rubio's Restaurants, Inc.*	One stop	L + 7.75	%	8.75% cash/0.75% PIK		06/2015	8,246	8,149	2.2	8,246
Specialty Catalog Corp.	One stop	L + 6.00	%	7.50	%	07/2017	5,396	5,326	1.4	5,342
Specialty Catalog Corp.(4)	One stop	L + 6.00	%	N/A	(5)	07/2017		(8)		(8)
Division Source L.P.(4)	One stop	L + 6.75	%	N/A	(5)	04/2016		(9)		
Division Source L.P.*	One stop	L + 6.75	%	8.00	%	04/2016	13,201	13,007	3.5	13,201
Telecommunications							80,083	78,589	21.3	79,865
Posting.com, Inc.*	Senior loan	L + 4.50	%	5.76	%	10/2016	846	836	0.2	846
Posting.com, Inc.(4)	Senior loan	L + 4.50	%	N/A	(5)	10/2016		(2)		
GameMedia, Inc.	Senior loan	L + 6.00	%	7.50	%	11/2014	28	27		28
GameMedia, Inc.	Senior loan	L + 6.00	%	7.50	%	11/2014	2,159	2,131	0.6	2,159

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Invest Corporation ⁽⁴⁾	Senior loan	L + 1.75	%	N/A	(5)	10/2012		(8)		
							3,033	2,984	0.8	3,033
Utilities										
PowerPlan Consultants, Inc. ⁽⁴⁾	Senior loan	L + 5.25	%	N/A	(5)	03/2017		(2)		
PowerPlan Consultants, Inc.*	Senior loan	L + 5.25	%	6.76	%	03/2018	5,164	5,093	1.4	5,164
							5,164	5,091	1.4	5,164
Total debt investments United States							\$658,309	\$646,457	173.2%	\$649,542
Fair Value as a percentage of Principal Amount										98.7 %

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Consolidated Schedule of Investments (Continued)
September 30, 2012
(In thousands)

	Investment Type	Spread Above Index ⁽¹⁾	Interest Rate ⁽²⁾	Maturity Date	Principal Amount/Shares/Contracts	Cost	Percentage of Total Fair Value Assets	
Equity investments								
Aerospace and Defense								
Whitcraft LLC	Common stock	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	\$670	0.2 %	\$753
Whitcraft LLC	Warrant	N/A	N/A	N/A				147
						670	0.2	900
Automobile								
ABRA, Inc.	LLC interest	N/A	N/A	N/A	208	1,471	0.4	1,688
K&N Engineering, Inc.	Common stock	N/A	N/A	N/A		4		4
K&N Engineering, Inc.	Preferred stock A	N/A	N/A	N/A		62		62
K&N Engineering, Inc.	Preferred stock B	N/A	N/A	N/A		18		18
						1,555	0.4	1,772
Banking								
Prommis Solutions Inc.*	Preferred LLC interest	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	472		
Prommis Solutions Inc.*	A-1 LLC interest	N/A	N/A	N/A				
Prommis Solutions Inc.*	A-2 LLC interest	N/A	N/A	N/A				
						472		
Beverage, Food and Tobacco								
Atkins Nutrionals, Inc.	LLC interest	N/A	N/A	N/A	57	796	0.3	1,063
First Watch Restaurants, Inc.	Common stock	N/A	N/A	N/A	7	691	0.2	691
Julio & Sons Company	LLC interest	N/A	N/A	N/A	521	521	0.2	619
Richelieu Foods, Inc.	LP interest	N/A	N/A	N/A	220	220	0.1	193

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						2,228	0.8	2,566
Diversified Conglomerate Manufacturing								
Oasis Outsourcing Holdings, Inc.	LLC interest	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,088	1,088	0.4	1,385
Sunless Merger Sub, Inc.	Preferred stock	N/A	N/A	N/A		148		129
TIDI Products, LLC	LLC interest	N/A	N/A	N/A	315	315	0.1	315
						1,551	0.5	1,829
Diversified Conglomerate Service								
Document Technologies, LLC	LLC interest	N/A	N/A	N/A	24	490	0.1	490
Employment Law Training, Inc.	LP interest	N/A	N/A	N/A		666	0.2	757
Marathon Data Operating Co., LLC	Common stock	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	264	0.1	264
Marathon Data Operating Co., LLC	Preferred stock	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	264	0.1	264
PC Helps Support, LLC	Common stock	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	7		7
PC Helps Support, LLC	Preferred stock	N/A	N/A	N/A		61		61
Secure-24, LLC	LLC Units	N/A	N/A	N/A	253	253	0.1	253
						2,005	0.6	2,096
Finance								
Pillar Processing LLC*		N/A	N/A	N/A				
Healthcare, Education and Childcare								
Advanced Pain Management Holdings, Inc.	Common stock	N/A	N/A	N/A	67	67		
Advanced Pain Management Holdings, Inc.	Preferred stock	N/A	N/A	N/A	13	1,273	0.4	1,369
Avatar International, LLC	LP interest	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	695	0.2	695
Dialysis Newco, Inc.	LLC interest	N/A	N/A	N/A	871	871	0.2	871
G & H Wire Company, Inc.	LP interest	N/A	N/A	N/A		102		102
Hospitalists Management Group, LLC	Common stock	N/A	N/A	N/A		38		38
IntegraMed America, Inc.	Common stock	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	514	0.1	514
National Healing Corporation	Preferred stock	N/A	N/A	N/A	695	799	0.3	1,127
NeuroTherm, Inc.	Common stock	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	569	0.2	569
Pentec Holdings, Inc.	Preferred stock	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	116		116
Reliant Pro ReHab, LLC	Preferred stock	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	264	0.1	263
Surgical Information Systems, LLC	Common stock	N/A	N/A	N/A	4	414	0.1	414
						5,722	1.6	6,078

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Golub Capital BDC, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Schedule of Investments (Continued)
September 30, 2012
(In thousands)

*Denotes that all or a portion of the loan secures the notes offered in the Debt Securitization (as defined in Note 6).

(1) The majority of the investments bear interest at a rate that may be determined by reference to LIBOR or Prime and which reset daily, quarterly or semiannually. For each we have provided the spread over LIBOR or Prime and the weighted average current interest rate in effect at September 30, 2012. 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, 2012.

(3) Loan was on non-accrual status as of September 30, 2012, meaning that the Company has ceased recognizing interest income on the loan.

(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 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 September 30, 2012. As such, no interest is being earned on this investment.

(6) The Company is an affiliated person, as that term is defined in the 1940 Act, of the portfolio company as it 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).

On April 13, 2010, Golub Capital BDC LLC (GBDC LLC) converted from a Delaware limited liability company to a Delaware corporation, leaving GBDC as the surviving entity (the Conversion). At the time of the Conversion, all limited liability company interests were exchanged for 8,984,863 shares of common stock in GBDC. GBDC had no assets or operations prior to the Conversion and, as a result, the books and records of GBDC LLC have become the books and records of the surviving entity. On April 14, 2010, GBDC completed its initial public offering (the Offering).

GBDC LLC was formed in the State of Delaware on November 9, 2009 to continue and expand the business of Golub Capital Master Funding LLC (GCMF) which commenced operations on July 7, 2007. All of the outstanding limited liability company interests in GCMF were initially held by three Delaware limited liability companies, Golub Capital Company IV, LLC, Golub Capital Company V LLC and Golub Capital Company VI LLC (collectively, the Capital Companies). In November 2009, the Capital Companies formed GBDC LLC, into which they contributed 100% of the limited liability company interests of GCMF and from which they received a proportionate number of limited liability company interests in GBDC LLC. In February 2010, GEMS Fund L.P. (GEMS), a limited partnership affiliated through common management with the Capital Companies, purchased an interest in GBDC LLC. As a result of the Conversion, the Capital Companies and GEMS received shares of common stock in GBDC.

Subsequent to the Conversion, GCMF became a wholly owned subsidiary of GBDC. GCMF's financial results are consolidated with GBDC, and the portfolio investments held by GCMF are included in the Company's consolidated financial statements. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated.

The Company's investment strategy is to invest 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 and warrants and equity securities to middle market companies that are, in most cases, sponsored by private equity investors. 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. Prior to April 14, 2010, Golub Capital Incorporated (the Investment Manager) served as the investment adviser for the Company.

Note 2. Accounting Policies and Recent Accounting Updates

Basis of presentation: 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.

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

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

Fair value of financial instruments: The Company applies fair value to all of its financial instruments in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 820 *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*. 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 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.

Any changes to the valuation methodology are reviewed by the Company's board of directors (the Board) to confirm that the changes are justified. As markets change, new investment products develop and the pricing for investment products becomes more or less transparent, the Company will continue to refine its valuation methodologies.

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 permitted under Regulation S-X and ASC Topic 946 *Financial Services Investment Companies*, 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 subsidiaries in its consolidated financial statements.

Assets related to transactions that do not meet ASC Topic 860 *Transfers and Servicing* 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 that are consolidated in the Company's 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 the Company (or any affiliate of the Company).

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 companies (SBICs).

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

This amount is generally restricted to the origination 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. In addition, the Company may generate revenue in the form of commitment, origination, amendment, structuring fees, fees for providing managerial assistance and consulting fees.

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. All other income is recorded into income when earned. The Company records prepayment premiums on loans as interest income. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2013, interest income included \$437 and \$1,950 of prepayment fees, respectively. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2012, interest income included zero and \$358 of prepayment fees, respectively. When the Company receives principal payments on a loan in an amount that exceeds the loan's accreted or amortized cost, it records the excess principal payment as interest income. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2013, interest income included \$1,639 and \$6,104, respectively, of accretion of discounts. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2012, interest income included \$1,067 and \$3,447, respectively, of accretion of discounts.

As of June 30, 2013 and September 30, 2012, the Company had interest receivable of \$5,520 and \$3,906, respectively.

For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2013, the Company earned interest of \$21,187 and \$59,130, respectively. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2012, the Company earned interest of \$14,811 and \$41,263, respectively. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2013, the Company received interest in cash, which excludes income from amortization of loan origination fees, original issue discount and market discount or premium, in the amounts of \$17,979 and \$50,843, respectively. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2012, the Company received interest in cash, which excludes income from amortization of loan origination fees, original issue discount and market discount or premium, in the amounts of \$13,120 and \$35,995, respectively. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2013, the Company received loan origination fees of \$3,380 and \$7,848, respectively. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2012, the Company received loan origination fees of \$516 and \$6,027, respectively. These loan origination fees are capitalized and amortized or accreted over the life of the loan as interest income.

For investments with contractual 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, 2013, the Company capitalized \$343 and \$1,757, respectively, of PIK interest into the principal balance. For the three and nine

months ended June 30, 2012, the Company capitalized \$540 and \$1,305, respectively, of PIK interest into the principal balance. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2013, the Company received PIK payments in cash of \$59 and \$906, respectively. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2012, the Company received PIK payments in cash of \$187 and \$554, 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. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2013, the Company recorded dividend income of \$1,081 and \$1,827, respectively. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2012, the Company recorded dividend income of zero and \$377, respectively.

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

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

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. 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, are likely to remain current. The total fair value of non-accrual loans was \$841 and \$3,222 as of June 30, 2013 and September 30, 2012, respectively.

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 qualify as a RIC, among other things, the Company is required to meet certain source of income and asset diversification requirements and timely distribute to its stockholders at least 90% of investment company taxable income, as defined by the Code, for each 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 into the next tax year in an amount less than what would trigger payments of federal income tax under subchapter M of the Code. The Company would then pay a 4% excise tax on such income, as required. To the extent that the Company determines that its estimated current year required distributions may exceed our estimated current 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, 2013 and 2012, 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 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 December 31, 2012. The 2009

through 2012 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 declaration 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 authorizes and the Company declares a cash distribution, then stockholders who have not opted out of the DRIP will have their cash distribution automatically reinvested in additional shares of the Company s common stock, rather than receiving the cash dividend. 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 significant discount to net asset value

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

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.

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 net asset value 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 net asset value 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 net asset value per share of common stock).

Deferred financing costs: Deferred financing costs represent fees and other direct incremental costs incurred in connection with the Company's borrowings. As of June 30, 2013 and September 30, 2012, the Company had deferred financing costs of \$7,372 and \$5,898, 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, 2013 was \$360 and \$1,444, respectively. Amortization expense for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2012 was \$375 and \$1,072, 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, 2013 and September 30, 2012, deferred offering costs, which are included in other assets on the consolidated statements of financial condition, were \$162 and \$130, respectively.

Recent accounting pronouncements: In June 2013, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2013-08, *Financial Services - Investment Companies (Topic 946): Amendments to the Scope, Measurement and Disclosure Requirements* (ASU 2013-08), containing new guidance on assessing whether an entity is an investment company, requiring non-controlling ownership interest in investment companies to be measured at fair value and requiring certain additional disclosures. This guidance is effective for annual and interim periods beginning on or after December 15, 2013. The Company does not expect ASU 2013-08 to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position or disclosures.

Note 3. Related Party Transactions

Investment Advisory Agreement: On April 14, 2010, GBDC entered into the Investment Advisory Agreement with the Investment Adviser, under which the Investment Adviser manages the day-to-day operations of, and provides investment advisory services to, GBDC. The Investment Advisory Agreement was subsequently amended on July 16, 2010. The Board most recently reapproved the Investment Advisory Agreement in February 2013. The Investment

Adviser is a registered investment adviser with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC).

The Investment Adviser 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 the Company. The Investment Adviser and its affiliates may determine that an investment is appropriate for the Company 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 the Investment Adviser's allocation policy, the Investment Adviser or its affiliates may determine that the Company should invest side-by-side with one or more other accounts. The Company does not intend to make any investments if they are not permitted by applicable law and interpretive positions of the SEC and its staff, or if they are inconsistent with the Investment Adviser's allocation procedures.

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Note 3. Related Party Transactions (continued)

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. Such amount 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 is 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. 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 an administration agreement (the Administration Agreement) with GC Service Company, LLC (including, as the context may require, Golub Capital LLC, after the assignment of the Administration Agreement to Golub Capital LLC on February 5, 2013, 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 PIK interest, preferred stock with PIK dividends and zero coupon securities, accrued income that the Company has not yet received in cash.

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Note 3. Related Party Transactions (continued)

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. As described in Note 7 **Derivative Instruments**, in June 2011, the Company entered into a total return swap (the **TRS**) with Citibank, N.A. (**Citibank**) for the purpose of gaining economic exposure to a portfolio of broadly syndicated loans. The TRS was subsequently terminated on April 11, 2012. For purposes of the computation of the Incentive Fee, the Company:

treated the interest spread, which represents the difference between the interest and fees received on the reference assets underlying the TRS and the interest paid to Citibank on the settled notional value of the TRS, as part of the Income Incentive Fee; and

treated the realized gains and losses on the sale or maturity of reference assets underlying the TRS and futures contracts as part of the Capital Gain Incentive Fee.

For the periods ending on or prior to September 30, 2011, the Company had included interest spread payments from the TRS in the Capital Gain Incentive Fee as this is consistent with GAAP, which records such payments in net realized gains/(losses) on derivative instruments in the consolidated statement of operations. However, the Company changed its methodology in the first quarter of fiscal year 2012 pursuant to discussions with the staff of the SEC, resulting in the TRS interest spread payments being included in the Income Incentive Fee.

For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2012, the Company received interest spread payments of \$990 and \$2,560, respectively. For the three months ended December 31, 2011, including the interest spread payments from the TRS in the income component of the incentive fee calculation caused an increase in the incentive fee by \$647 as the Company was in the **catch-up** provision as described below. Upon reviewing the incentive fee calculation and the treatment of the interest spread payments from the TRS, the Investment Adviser irrevocably waived the incremental portion of the incentive fee attributable from the TRS interest spread payments for the three months ended December 31, 2011. For the three months ended June 30, 2012, the Income Incentive Fee (as described below) was \$1,917. For the nine months ended June 30, 2012, after taking into account the waiver by the Investment Adviser, the Income Incentive Fee was \$4,261, rather than \$4,908.

For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2013, the Income Incentive Fee was \$2,785 and \$7,647, 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 20.0% of Cumulative Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income. 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

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Note 3. Related Party Transactions (continued)

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 this 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.

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

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 the sum of (1) 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, (2) all realized capital losses on a cumulative basis and (3) all unrealized capital depreciation 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 base 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 Company accrues the Capital Gain Incentive Fee if, on a cumulative basis, the sum of net realized gains and (losses) plus net unrealized appreciation and (depreciation) is positive. The Capital Gain Incentive Fee is calculated on a cumulative basis from April 13, 2010 through the end of each calendar year. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, the Capital Gain Incentive Fee was zero.

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Note 3. Related Party Transactions (continued)

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

As described above, the Incentive Fee will not be paid at any time if, after such payment, the cumulative Incentive Fees paid to date would be greater than 20.0% of the Company's Cumulative Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income since the effective date of the Company's election to be treated as a BDC. Such amount, less any Incentive Fees previously paid, is referred to as the Incentive Fee Cap. 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.

Administration Agreement: GBDC has also entered into the Administration Agreement. Under the Administration Agreement, the Administrator furnishes GBDC with office facilities and equipment, provides GBDC with clerical, bookkeeping and record keeping services at such facilities and provides GBDC with other administrative services as the Administrator, subject to review by the Board, determines necessary to conduct GBDC's day-to-day operations.

GBDC reimburses the Administrator the allocable portion (subject to the review and approval of the Board) 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. As permitted by the Administration Agreement, beginning January 1, 2012, the Administrator began charging the allocable portion of the cost of the Company's chief compliance officer and chief financial officer and their respective staffs to the Company. The Board reviews such expenses to determine that these expenses are reasonable and comparable to administrative services charged by unaffiliated third party asset managers. Under the Administration Agreement, the Administrator also provides on the Company's behalf significant managerial assistance to those portfolio companies to which GBDC is required to provide such assistance and will be paid an additional amount based on the cost of the services provided, not to exceed the amount GBDC receives from such portfolio companies.

Included in accounts payable and accrued expenses is \$715 and \$507 as of June 30, 2013 and September 30, 2012, respectively, for accrued allocated shared services under the Administration Agreement. The administrative service fee expense under the Administration Agreement for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2013 was \$715 and \$1,873, respectively. The administrative service fee expense under the Administration Agreement for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2012 was \$489 and \$1,207, respectively.

Other related party transactions: The Investment Manager and the Administrator pay 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 Investment Manager and the Administrator during the three and nine months ended June 30, 2013 were zero and \$279, respectively. Total expenses reimbursed to the Investment Manager and the Administrator during the three and nine months ended June 30, 2012 were \$90 and \$289, respectively.

As of June 30, 2013 and September 30, 2012, included in accounts payable and accrued expenses were \$713 and \$40, respectively, for accrued expenses paid on behalf of the Company by the Investment Manager and the Administrator.

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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**

Investments consisted of the following:

	June 30, 2013			September 30, 2012		
	Par	Cost	Fair Value	Par	Cost	Fair Value
Senior secured	\$ 323,346	\$ 318,377	\$ 315,443	\$ 280,579	\$ 275,736	\$ 273,989
One stop	488,737	481,400	487,094	267,393	262,876	265,705
Second lien ⁽¹⁾	100,571	99,068	99,983	44,856	43,348	44,367
Subordinated debt	36,192	35,694	34,037	68,859	67,815	67,424
Equity	N/A	27,946	31,235	N/A	20,066	21,425
Total	\$ 948,846	\$ 962,485	\$ 967,792	\$ 661,687	\$ 669,841	\$ 672,910

(1) Second lien loans include loans structured as first lien last out term loans as they have similar risk characteristics. The Company has invested in portfolio companies located in the United States and in Canada. The following tables show the portfolio composition by geographic region at 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.

	June 30, 2013			September 30, 2012		
Cost:						
United States						
Mid-Atlantic	\$ 116,532	12.2 %		\$ 76,509	11.5 %	
Midwest	298,124	31.0		152,119	22.7	
West	166,763	17.3		120,228	17.9	
Southeast	213,133	22.1		178,316	26.6	
Southwest	108,023	11.2		84,424	12.6	
Northeast	57,100	5.9		54,927	8.2	
Canada	2,810	0.3		3,318	0.5	
Total	\$ 962,485	100.0 %		\$ 669,841	100.0 %	
Fair Value:						
United States						
Mid-Atlantic	\$ 114,726	11.8 %		\$ 72,671	10.8 %	
Midwest	298,519	30.8		152,527	22.6	
West	168,975	17.5		122,371	18.2	
Southeast	217,496	22.5		181,398	27.0	
Southwest	109,941	11.4		85,633	12.7	

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Northeast	58,135	6.0	56,367	8.4
Canada			1,943	0.3
Total	\$ 967,792	100.0 %	\$ 672,910	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 fair value were as follows:

	June 30, 2013			September 30, 2012		
Cost:						
Aerospace and Defense	\$14,792	1.6	%	\$8,715	1.3	%
Automobile	42,219	4.4		23,199	3.5	
Banking	1,361	0.1		1,329	0.2	
Beverage, Food and Tobacco	106,300	11.0		49,685	7.4	
Broadcasting and Entertainment				3,969	0.6	
Buildings and Real Estate	7,728	0.8		7,391	1.1	
Cargo Transport	9,313	1.0		1,667	0.2	
Chemicals, Plastics and Rubber	6,880	0.7		8,920	1.3	
Containers, Packaging and Glass	41,915	4.4		4,451	0.7	
Diversified Conglomerate Manufacturing	57,694	6.0		40,923	6.1	
Diversified Conglomerate Service	132,644	13.8		74,781	11.2	
Diversified Natural Resources, Precious Metals and Minerals				4,482	0.7	
Electronics	59,361	6.2		63,142	9.4	
Farming and Agriculture	2,595	0.3		2,782	0.4	
Finance	22,791	2.4		14,363	2.2	
Grocery	15,274	1.6				
Healthcare, Education and Childcare	129,725	13.5		124,758	18.6	
Home and Office Furnishings, Housewares and Durable Consumer	5,018	0.5		6,230	0.9	
Insurance	10,596	1.1				
Leisure, Amusement, Motion Pictures and Entertainment	47,619	4.9		39,659	5.9	
Mining, Steel, Iron and Non-Precious Metals	5,744	0.6		8,737	1.3	
Oil and Gas	1,357	0.1				
Personal and Non-Durable Consumer Products	24,093	2.5		20,509	3.1	
Personal, Food and Miscellaneous Services	35,914	3.7		12,427	1.9	
Personal Transportation	13,613	1.4		44,159	6.6	
Printing and Publishing	10,438	1.1		12,323	1.8	
Retail Stores	151,175	15.7		83,165	12.4	
Telecommunications	2,087	0.2		2,984	0.4	
Utilities	4,239	0.4		5,091	0.8	
Total	\$962,485	100.0	%	\$669,841	100.0%	

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

	June 30, 2013			September 30, 2012		
Fair Value:						
Aerospace and Defense	\$14,907	1.6	%	\$8,969	1.3	%
Automobile	42,967	4.4		23,567	3.5	
Banking	162			521	0.1	
Beverage, Food and Tobacco	109,017	11.3		50,686	7.5	
Broadcasting and Entertainment				3,992	0.6	
Buildings and Real Estate	4,806	0.5		6,266	0.9	
Cargo Transport	9,774	1.0		1,686	0.3	
Chemicals, Plastics and Rubber	7,006	0.7		9,070	1.3	
Containers, Packaging and Glass	42,273	4.4		4,508	0.7	
Diversified Conglomerate Manufacturing	59,104	6.1		41,583	6.2	
Diversified Conglomerate Service	134,434	13.9		76,002	11.3	
Diversified Natural Resources, Precious Metals and Minerals				4,593	0.7	
Electronics	60,066	6.2		64,398	9.6	
Farming and Agriculture	2,618	0.3		2,814	0.4	
Finance	20,993	2.2		10,779	1.6	
Grocery	15,382	1.6				
Healthcare, Education and Childcare	131,308	13.6		126,518	18.8	
Home and Office Furnishings, Housewares and Durable Consumer	4,402	0.5		6,138	0.9	
Insurance	10,737	1.1				
Leisure, Amusement, Motion Pictures and Entertainment	45,387	4.7		38,925	5.8	
Mining, Steel, Iron and Non-Precious Metals	5,774	0.6		8,845	1.3	
Oil and Gas	1,357	0.1				
Personal and Non-Durable Consumer Products	24,555	2.5		20,383	3.0	
Personal, Food and Miscellaneous Services	36,585	3.8		44,746	6.6	
Personal Transportation	13,915	1.4		12,652	1.9	
Printing and Publishing	10,600	1.1		12,435	1.8	
Retail Stores	153,265	15.8		84,637	12.6	
Telecommunications	2,107	0.2		3,033	0.5	
Utilities	4,291	0.4		5,164	0.8	
Total	\$967,792	100.0	%	\$672,910	100.0	%

Senior Loan Fund:

Effective May 31, 2013, the Company has agreed to co-invest with United Insurance Company of America (United Insurance) through Senior Loan Fund LLC (Senior Loan Fund), an unconsolidated Delaware limited liability company, primarily in senior secured loans of middle market companies. Senior Loan Fund is governed by an investment committee with equal representation from the Company and United Insurance. All material portfolio company decisions and other decisions must be approved by the investment committee. Senior Loan Fund will be capitalized with subordinated notes and equity capital contributions from United Insurance and the Company as transactions are completed. United Insurance has committed \$12,500 of subordinated notes to Senior Loan Fund and the Company has committed \$87,500 of subordinated notes to Senior Loan Fund, none of which were funded at June 30, 2013. The subordinated notes will bear interest at a rate of three-month LIBOR plus 4.00%. At June 30, 2013, the Company's investment in Senior Loan Fund totaled zero at cost and at fair value.

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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. 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, the categorization of an asset or a liability 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 investments 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 investments during the three and nine months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012.

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.

Level 1 assets and liabilities are valued using quoted market prices. Level 2 assets and liabilities are valued using market consensus prices that are corroborated by observable market data and quoted market prices for similar assets and liabilities. Level 3 assets and liabilities 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 fair value) of the Company's valuation of debt and equity securities without readily available market quotations subject to review by an independent valuation firm. All assets (other than cash and cash equivalents) and liabilities as of June 30, 2013 and September 30, 2012 were valued using Level 3 inputs of the fair value hierarchy.

When valuing Level 3 debt and equity investments, the Company may take into account the following factors, where relevant, in determining the fair value of the investments: 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, changes in the interest rate environment and the credit markets

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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 5. Fair Value Measurements (continued)**

generally that may affect the price at which similar investments may be made and other relevant factors. In addition, for certain debt and equity 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 for an investment. The Company generally uses the midpoint of the bid/ask range as its best estimate of fair value of such investment.

Fair value of the Company's debt is estimated by discounting remaining payments using applicable market rates or market quotes for similar instruments at the measurement date, if available.

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.

Due to the inherent uncertainty of determining the fair value of Level 3 assets and liabilities that do not have a readily available market value, the fair value of the assets and liabilities may differ significantly from the values that would have been used had a ready market existed for such assets and liabilities and may differ materially from the values that may ultimately be received or settled. Further, such assets and liabilities 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 and borrowings 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 and borrowings are traded.

The following table presents fair value measurements of the Company's investments and indicates the fair value hierarchy of the valuation techniques utilized by the Company to determine such fair value:

	Fair Value Measurements Using			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
As of June 30, 2013:				
Description				
Assets:				
Debt investments ⁽¹⁾	\$	\$	\$ 936,557	\$ 936,557

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Equity investments ⁽¹⁾			31,235	31,235
	\$	\$	\$ 967,792	\$ 967,792

As of September 30, 2012: Description	Fair Value Measurements Using			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Assets:				
Debt investments ⁽¹⁾	\$	\$	\$ 651,485	\$ 651,485
Equity investments ⁽¹⁾			21,425	21,425
	\$	\$	\$ 672,910	\$ 672,910

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

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(In thousands, except shares and per share data)****Note 5. Fair Value Measurements (continued)**

The net change in unrealized appreciation for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2013 reported within the net change in unrealized appreciation on investments in the Company's consolidated statements of operation attributable to the Company's Level 3 assets held as of June 30, 2013 was \$1,516 and \$6,395, respectively. The net change in unrealized (depreciation) appreciation for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2012 reported within the net change in unrealized (depreciation) appreciation on investments and the net change in unrealized (depreciation) appreciation on derivative instruments in the Company's consolidated statements of operation attributable to the Company's Level 3 assets held as of June 30, 2012 was \$(3,183) and \$341 respectively.

The following table presents the changes in investments measured at fair value using Level 3 inputs for the nine months ended June 30, 2013:

	Nine months ended June 30, 2013		
	Debt Investments	Equity Investments	Total
Fair value, beginning of period	\$651,485	\$ 21,425	\$ 672,910
Net change in unrealized appreciation on investments	313	1,925	2,238
Realized (loss) gain on investments	(21)	39	18
Fundings of revolving loans, net	8,155		8,155
Fundings of investments	545,417	8,605	554,022
PIK interest	851		851
Proceeds from principal payments and sales of portfolio investments	(275,747)	(759)	(276,506)
Amortization of discount and premium	6,104		6,104
Fair value, end of period	\$936,557	\$ 31,235	\$ 967,792

The following table presents the changes in investments measured at fair value using Level 3 inputs for the nine months ended June 30, 2012:

	Nine months ended June 30, 2012			Total
	Debt Investments	Equity Investments	Derivative instruments ⁽¹⁾	
Fair value, beginning of period	\$450,437	\$ 9,390	\$ (1,845)	\$ 457,982
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments and derivative instruments	3,428	152	1,919	5,499
	(5,003)	1	3,779	(1,223)

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Realized (loss) gain on investments and derivative instruments				
Fundings of revolving loans, net	1,687			1,687
Fundings of investments	284,429	8,515		292,944
PIK Interest	751			751
Proceeds from principal payments and sales of portfolio investments	(120,536)	(66)		(120,602)
Proceeds from derivative instruments ⁽¹⁾			(3,779)	(3,779)
Amortization of discount and premium	3,447			3,447
Fair value, end of period	\$618,640	\$ 17,992	\$ 74	\$636,706

(1)

Refer to Note 7 for additional disclosures.

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(In thousands, except shares and per share data)****Note 5. Fair Value Measurements (continued)**

The following table presents quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs of the Company's level 3 investments as of June 30, 2013:

Quantitative information about Level 3 Fair Value Measurements

	Fair value at June 30, 2013	Valuation Techniques	Unobservable Input	Range (Weighted Average)
Senior secured loans ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	\$ 290,654	Market comparable companies	EBITDA multiples ⁽³⁾	4.5x 13.6x (9.0x)
			Revenue multiples ⁽³⁾	3.7x 3.7x (3.7x)
One stop loans ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	\$ 444,512	Market rate approach	Market interest rate	5.2% 15.5% (7.7)%
			Market comparable companies	EBITDA multiples
Subordinated and second lien loans ⁽⁶⁾	\$ 96,878	Market rate approach	Market interest rate	6.7% 11.5% (8.5)%
			Market comparable companies	EBITDA multiples
Equity securities	\$ 31,235	Market rate approach	Market interest rate	8.0% 21.0% (12.2)%
			Market comparable companies	EBITDA multiples

(1) Excludes \$22,533 of loans at fair value, which the Company valued using indicative bid and ask prices provided by an independent third party pricing service.

(2) Excludes \$2,256 of loans at fair value, which the Company valued using only EBITDA multiples or on a liquidation basis.

(3) The Company valued \$277,215 and \$13,439 of senior secured loans using EBITDA and revenue multiples, respectively. All senior secured loans were also valued using the market rate approach

(4) Excludes \$39,951 of loans at fair value, which the Company valued using indicative bid and ask prices provided by an independent third party pricing service.

(5) Excludes \$2,631 of loans at fair value, which the Company valued using only EBITDA multiples or on a liquidation basis.

(6) Excludes \$37,142 of loans at fair value, which the Company valued using indicative bid and ask prices provided by an independent third party pricing service.

The following table presents quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs of the Company's level 3 investments as of September 30, 2012:

Quantitative information about Level 3 Fair Value Measurements

	Fair value at September 30, 2012	Valuation Techniques	Unobservable Input	Range (Weighted Average)
Senior secured loans ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	\$ 216,063	Market comparable companies	EBITDA multiples	4.5x 14.5x (8.5x)
		Market rate approach	Market interest rate	2.7% 28.0% (7.9)%
One stop loans	\$ 265,705	Market comparable companies	EBITDA multiples	4.7x 14.5x (8.9x)
		Market rate approach	Market interest rate	5.2% 23.0% (8.9)%
Subordinated and second lien loans ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	\$ 97,946	Market comparable companies	EBITDA multiples	6.5x 11.0x (8.4x)
		Market rate approach	Market interest rate	8.0% 21.0% (12.8)%
Equity securities	\$ 21,425	Market comparable companies	EBITDA multiples	4.5x 14.5x (9.0x)

(1) Excludes \$56,058 of loans at fair value, which the Company valued using indicative bid and ask prices provided by an independent third party pricing service.

(2) Excludes \$1,868 of loans at fair value, which the Company valued on a liquidation basis.

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(In thousands, except shares and per share data)****Note 5. Fair Value Measurements (continued)**

(3) Excludes \$12,151 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 \$1,694 of non-accrual loans at fair value, which the Company valued on a liquidation basis.

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.

The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of the Company's debt and equity securities are earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) multiples, revenue multiples and market interest rates. The Company uses EBITDA multiples, and to a lesser extent revenue multiples, on its loans and equity securities to determine any credit gains or losses. Significant increases or decreases in either of these inputs in isolation would 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.

The following are the carrying values and fair values of the Company's debt liabilities as of June 30, 2013 and September 30, 2012. 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, 2013		As of September 30, 2012	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Debt	\$ 403,800	\$ 406,824	\$ 352,300	\$ 358,046

Note 6. 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, 2013, the Company's asset coverage for borrowed amounts was 349.9%.

Debt Securitization: On July 16, 2010, the Company completed a \$300,000 term debt securitization (Debt Securitization). The notes (Notes) offered in the Debt Securitization were issued by Golub Capital BDC 2010-1 LLC

(the Issuer), a subsidiary of Golub Capital BDC 2010-1 Holdings LLC (Holdings), a direct subsidiary of the Company, and the Class A Notes and Class B Notes are secured by the assets held by the Issuer. The Debt Securitization was executed through a private placement of \$174,000 of Aaa/AAA Class A Notes of the Issuer which, as amended, bear interest at three-month LIBOR plus 1.74%. The \$10,000 face amount of Class B Notes bears interest at a rate of three-month LIBOR plus 2.40%, and the \$116,000 face amount of Subordinated Notes do not bear interest. In partial consideration for the loans transferred to the Issuer as part of the Debt Securitization, Holdings retained all of the Class B and Subordinated Notes totaling \$10,000 and \$116,000, respectively, and all of the membership interests in the Issuer, which Holdings initially purchased for two hundred and fifty dollars. On February 15, 2013, the Company amended the Debt Securitization to issue an additional \$29,000 in Class A Notes, \$2,000 in Class B Notes and \$19,000 in Subordinated Notes. The additional Class A Notes of the Issuer were sold through a private placement and the additional Class B Notes and additional Subordinated Notes were retained by Holdings. The Class A Notes were included in the June 30, 2013 and September 30, 2012 consolidated statements of financial condition as debt of the Company. The Class B Notes and the Subordinated Notes were eliminated in consolidation.

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**Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements
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Note 6. Borrowings (continued)

From the closing date until July 20, 2015, all principal collections received on the underlying collateral may be used by the Issuer to purchase new collateral under the direction of the Investment Adviser in its capacity as collateral manager of the Issuer and in accordance with the Company's investment strategy, allowing the Company to maintain the initial leverage in the Debt Securitization over this period. The Notes are scheduled to mature on July 20, 2023.

The Notes are the secured obligations of the Issuer, and an indenture governing the Notes includes customary covenants and events of default.

The Investment Adviser serves as collateral manager to the Issuer under a collateral management agreement and receives a fee for providing these services. As a result, the Company has amended and restated its Investment Advisory Agreement to provide that the base management fee payable under such agreement is reduced by an amount equal to the total fees that are paid to the Investment Adviser by the Issuer for rendering such collateral management services.

As of June 30, 2013 and September 30, 2012, there were 90 and 81 portfolio companies with a total fair value of \$346,396 and \$290,097, respectively, securing the Notes. The pool of loans in the 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 Debt Securitization is based on three-month LIBOR, which as of June 30, 2013 was 0.3%. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2013, the effective annualized average interest rate, which includes amortization of debt issuance costs on the Debt Securitization, was 2.3% and 2.7%, respectively. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2013, interest expense was \$1,032 and \$3,351, respectively. Cash paid for interest during the three and nine months ended June 30, 2013 was \$1,056 and \$3,563, respectively. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2012, the effective annualized average interest rate, which includes amortization of debt issuance costs on the Debt Securitization, was 3.3% and 3.3%, respectively. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2012, interest expense was \$1,269 and \$3,792, respectively. Cash paid for interest during the three and nine months ended June 30, 2012 was \$1,303 and \$3,730, respectively.

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

Description	Class A Notes
Type	Senior Secured Floating Rate
Amount Outstanding	\$203,000
Moody's Rating	Aaa
S&P Rating	AAA

Interest Rate	LIBOR + 1.74%
Stated Maturity	July 20, 2023

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 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 Company's 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

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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. Borrowings (continued)

non-recourse to the Company, have interest payable semiannually and a ten-year maturity. The interest rate is fixed at the time of issuance, often referred to as pooling, 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 \$225,000 and the maximum amount that may be issued by a single SBIC licensee is \$150,000. As of June 30, 2013, SBIC IV and SBIC V had \$146,250 and 17,750 of outstanding SBA-guaranteed debentures, respectively, leaving incremental borrowing capacity of \$3,750 and \$57,250 for SBIC IV and SBIC V, respectively, under present SBIC regulations. As of September 30, 2012, SBIC IV had \$123,500 of outstanding SBA-guaranteed debentures.

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 June 30, 2013, the Company had committed and funded \$75,000 to SBIC IV, and SBIC IV had SBA-guaranteed debentures of \$146,250 outstanding which mature between March 2021 and September 2023. As of June 30, 2013, the Company had committed \$37,500 and funded \$18,750 to SBIC V, and SBIC V had SBA-guaranteed debentures of \$17,750 outstanding which mature in September 2023.

The interest rate on \$135,000 of outstanding debentures is fixed at an average annualized interest rate of 3.4%. The annualized interim financing rate on the remaining \$29,000 of outstanding debentures was 1.4% as of June 30, 2013. The interest rate on the \$29,000 of interim outstanding debentures will be fixed at the next pooling date which is September 29, 2013. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2013, the effective annualized average interest rate, which includes amortization of the 3.43% of upfront fees paid on the debentures, was 3.7% and 3.8%, respectively. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2013, interest expense was \$1,197 and \$3,382, respectively. Cash paid for interest during the three and nine months ended June 30, 2013 was zero and \$2,133, respectively. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2012, the effective annualized average interest rate, which includes amortization of the 3.43% of upfront fees paid on the debentures, was 3.6% and 3.4%, respectively. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2012, interest expense was \$989 and \$2,319, respectively. Cash paid for interest during the three and nine months ended June 30, 2012 was zero and \$1,210, respectively.

Revolving Credit Facility: On July 21, 2011, Golub Capital BDC Funding LLC (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. Effective March 8, 2013, Funding entered into an amendment to the documents governing Funding s Credit Facility to, among other things, decrease the size of the Credit Facility from \$150,000 to \$100,000.

The period from the closing date until October 21, 2013 is referred to as the reinvestment period. All amounts outstanding under the Credit Facility are required to be repaid by October 20, 2017. Through the reinvestment period,

the Credit Facility bears interest at one-month LIBOR plus 2.25% per annum. After the reinvestment period, the 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, the Company is required to pay a fee of 0.50% per annum on any unused portion of the Credit Facility up to \$30,000 and 2.00% on any unused portion in excess of \$30,000. On January 25, 2013, the Credit Facility was amended to, among other things, amend the fee on the unused portion of the Credit Facility to 0.50% for the period from December 13, 2012 through January 28, 2013. From January 28, 2013 through March 8, 2013, the Company paid a fee of 0.50% per annum on any unused portion of the Credit Facility up to \$60,000 and 2.00% on any unused portion in excess of \$60,000. From March 8, 2013 and thereafter, the Company will pay a fee of 0.50% per annum on any unused portion of the Credit Facility up to \$40,000 and 2.00% on any unused portion in excess of \$40,000. Additionally, the Company received a one-time interest expense credit of \$125 during the three months ended March 31, 2013.

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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. Borrowings (continued)

The Credit Facility is secured by all of the assets held by Funding, and the Company 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 the Company as the transferor and servicer under the Credit Facility. Both the Company 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, 2013 and September 30, 2012, the Company had outstanding debt under the Credit Facility of \$36,800 and \$54,800, respectively. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2013, the Company had borrowings on the Credit Facility of \$102,400 and \$234,850 and repayments on the Credit Facility of \$113,300 and \$252,850, respectively. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2012, the Company had borrowings on the Credit Facility of \$22,900 and \$92,617, respectively, and repayments on the Credit Facility of \$24,800 and \$62,700, respectively. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2013, the effective annualized average interest rate on outstanding borrowings, which includes amortization of debt financing costs, was 2.6% and 2.7%, respectively. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2013, interest expense was \$378 and \$1,077, respectively. Cash paid for interest during the three and nine months ended June 30, 2013 was \$429 and \$1,079, respectively. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2012, the effective annualized average interest rate on outstanding borrowings, which includes amortization of debt financing costs, was 2.9% and 3.0%, respectively. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2012, interest expense was \$232 and \$629, respectively. Cash paid for interest during the three and nine months ended June 30, 2012 was \$228 and \$597, respectively.

The average total debt outstanding (including the debt under the Debt Securitization, SBA debentures and Credit Facility) for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2013 was \$403,848 and \$372,660, respectively. The average total debt outstanding (including the debt under the Debt Securitization, SBA debentures and Credit Facility) for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2012 was \$317,666 and \$297,322, respectively.

For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2013, the effective annualized average interest rate on the Company's total debt outstanding was 2.9% and 3.3%, respectively. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2012, the effective annualized average interest rate on the Company's total debt outstanding was 3.6% and 3.5%, respectively.

A summary of the Company's maturity requirements for borrowings as of June 30, 2013 is as follows:

	Payments Due by Period					More Than 5 Years
	Total	Less Than 1 Year	1 3 Years	3 5 Years		
Debt Securitization	\$ 203,000	\$	\$	\$		\$ 203,000
SBA debentures	164,000					164,000
Credit Facility	36,800				36,800	
Total borrowings	\$ 403,800	\$	\$	\$	\$ 36,800	\$ 367,000

Note 7. Derivative Instruments

The Company had sold or terminated all of its derivative instruments prior to September 30, 2012. The following table summarizes realized and unrealized gains and losses on derivative instruments recorded by the Company for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2012 and the location on the consolidated statements of operations:

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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. Derivative Instruments (continued)**

	Location	Three months ended June 30, 2012	Nine months ended June 30, 2012	Location	Three months ended June 30, 2012	Nine months ended June 30, 2012
		Realized (Loss)	Gain		Unrealized (Loss)	Gain
Futures Contracts	Net realized (loss) gain on derivative instruments	\$(960)	\$ (1,563)	Net change in unrealized (depreciation) appreciation on derivative instruments	\$(243)	\$ 217
TRS	Net realized gain (loss) on derivative instruments	2,188	3,779	Net change in unrealized (depreciation) appreciation on derivative instruments	(1,405)	1,919
		\$1,228	\$ 2,216		\$(1,648)	\$ 2,136

Futures contracts: In September 2012, the Company sold its remaining ten-year U.S. Treasury futures contracts. The Company had entered into the futures contracts to mitigate its exposure to adverse fluctuation in interest rates related to the Company's SBA debentures. The cash collateral underlying the futures contracts was returned to the Company.

Based on the daily fluctuation of the fair value of the futures contracts, the Company recorded an unrealized gain or loss equal to the daily fluctuation in fair value. Upon maturity or settlement of the futures contracts, the Company realized a gain or loss based on the difference of the fair value of the futures contracts at inception and the fair value of the futures contracts at settlement or maturity. This gain or loss is included on the consolidated statements of operations as net realized gain (loss) on derivative instruments.

For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2012, the realized loss on settlement of futures contracts was \$960 and \$1,563, respectively, and the change in unrealized (depreciation) appreciation related to the futures contracts was \$(243) and \$217, respectively. The total volume of futures contracts that the Company entered into for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2012 was two hundred forty-three and seven hundred forty-three, respectively.

Total return swap termination: On April 11, 2012, GCMF terminated the TRS that it had entered into with Citibank. Upon termination, cash collateral of \$19,912 that had secured the obligations to Citibank under the TRS was returned to the Company and was used to fund new middle-market debt and equity investments.

GCMF entered into the TRS to gain economic exposure to a portfolio of broadly syndicated loans. Generally, under the terms of a total return swap, one party agrees to make periodic payments to another party based on the change in the market value of the assets referenced by the total return swap, which may include a specified security, basket of securities or securities indices during the specified period, in return for periodic payments based on a fixed or variable interest rate. A total return swap is typically used to obtain exposure to a security or market without owning or taking physical custody of such security or investing directly in such market.

The Company received from Citibank all interest and fees payable in respect of the loans included in the portfolio. The Company paid to Citibank interest at a rate equal to three-month LIBOR plus 1.2% per annum based on the settled notional value of the TRS. Upon termination of the TRS, the Company received from Citibank the net appreciation in the value of the referenced loans. On a quarterly basis, net payment between the Company and Citibank for interest and realized appreciation and depreciation on the portfolio of loans occurs.

The Company acted as the manager of the rights and obligations of GCMF under the TRS.

For GAAP purposes, realized gains and losses on the TRS are composed of any gains or losses on the referenced portfolio of loans as well as the net interest received or owed at the time of the quarterly settlement. For GAAP purposes, unrealized gains and losses on the TRS are composed of the net interest

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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. Derivative Instruments (continued)

income earned or interest expense owed during the period that was not previously settled as well as the change in fair value of the referenced portfolio of loans.

The change in the fair value of the TRS was \$(1,405) and \$1,919 for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2012, respectively. Realized gains on the TRS for the three months ended June 30, 2012 were \$2,188, which consisted of spread interest income of \$990 and a realized gain of \$1,198 on the sale of the referenced loans. Realized gains on the TRS for the nine months ended June 30, 2012 were \$3,779, which consisted of spread interest income of \$2,560 and a realized gain of \$1,219 on the sale of the referenced loans.

Note 8. Commitments and Contingencies

Commitments: The Company had outstanding commitments to fund investments totaling \$73,232 and \$56,547 under various undrawn revolvers and other credit facilities as of June 30, 2013 and September 30, 2012, respectively. As described in Note 4, the Company has committed \$87,500 of Subordinated Notes to Senior Loan Fund.

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 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. 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.

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 was 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 its 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.

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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 9. Financial Highlights**

The financial highlights for the Company are as follows:

	Nine months ended June 30,			
	2013		2012	
Per share data ⁽¹⁾ :				
Net asset value at beginning of period	\$ 14.60		\$ 14.56	
Net increase in net assets as a result of public offerings	0.43		0.01	
Dividends and distributions declared	(0.96)	(0.96)
Net investment income	0.98		0.84	
Net realized loss on investments			(0.21)
Net realized gain on derivative instruments			0.09	
Net change in unrealized appreciation on investments	0.07		0.15	
Net change in unrealized appreciation on derivative instruments			0.10	
Net asset value at ending of period	\$ 15.12		\$ 14.58	
Per share market value at end of period	\$ 17.50		\$ 15.09	
Total return based on market value ⁽²⁾	16.10	%	8.08	%
Total return based on average net asset value*	9.42	%	8.73	%
Shares outstanding at end of period	39,791,805		25,663,009	
Ratios/Supplemental Data:				
Ratio of expenses (without incentive fees) to average net assets*	5.87	%	6.56	%
Ratio of incentive fees to average net assets* ⁽³⁾	2.10	%	1.62	%
Ratio of total expenses to average net assets* ⁽³⁾	7.97	%	8.18	%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets*	8.80	%	7.62	%
Net assets at end of period	\$ 601,498		\$ 374,211	
Average debt outstanding	\$ 372,660		\$ 297,322	
Average debt outstanding per share	\$ 9.37		\$ 11.59	
Portfolio turnover*	46.52	%	28.28	%

* Annualized for a period less than one year

(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) Total return based on market value assumes dividends are reinvested.

(3) During the nine months ended June 30, 2012, the Investment Adviser irrevocably waived \$647 of incentive fees attributable to the TRS. Had the Investment Adviser not waived these fees, the annualized ratio of incentive fees to

average net assets and the annualized ratio of total expenses to average net assets would have been 1.86% and 8.42%, respectively, for the nine months ended June 30, 2012.

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(In thousands, except shares and per share data)****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, 2013 and 2012:

	Three months ended June 30,		Nine months ended June 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Earnings available to stockholders	\$12,657	\$5,393	\$34,227	\$23,014
Basic and diluted weighted average shares outstanding	37,118,379	25,639,680	32,511,415	23,803,762
Basic and diluted earnings per share	\$0.34	\$0.21	\$1.05	\$0.97

Note 11. Dividends and Distributions

The Company's dividends and distributions are recorded on the record date. The following table summarizes the Company's dividend declarations and distributions during the nine months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012:

Date Declared	Record Date	Payment Date	Amount Per Share	Cash Distribution	DRIP Shares Issued	DRIP Shares Value
Nine months ended June 30, 2013						
5/1/2013	6/13/2013	6/27/2013	\$ 0.32	\$ 12,102	37,293	\$ 620
2/5/2013	3/14/2013	3/28/2013	\$ 0.32	\$ 10,370	26,914	\$ 423
11/27/2012	12/14/2012	12/28/2012	\$ 0.32	\$ 8,804	23,115	\$ 342
Nine months ended June 30, 2012						
5/1/2012	6/15/2012	6/29/2012	\$ 0.32	\$ 7,858	23,575	\$ 347
2/2/2012	3/16/2012	3/29/2012	\$ 0.32	\$ 7,381	55,416	\$ 805
12/7/2011	12/19/2011	12/29/2011	\$ 0.32	\$ 6,580	25,052	\$ 375

Note 12. Subsequent Events

On August 6, 2013, the Company's Board declared a quarterly distribution of \$0.32 per share payable on September 27, 2013 to holders of record as of September 13, 2013.

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PROSPECTUS

\$500,000,000

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. Our investment objective is to provide our stockholders with current income and capital appreciation through debt and minority equity investments in middle-market companies.

GC Advisors LLC serves as our investment adviser. Golub Capital LLC serves as our administrator. GC Advisors LLC and Golub Capital are affiliated with Golub Capital (as defined herein), a leading lender to middle-market companies with \$8.0 billion of capital under management.

We may offer, from time to time, in one or more offerings or series, together or separately, up to \$500,000,000 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.

In addition, this prospectus relates to 4,192,445 shares of our common stock that may be sold by the selling stockholders identified under Selling Stockholders. Sales of our common stock by the selling stockholders, which may

occur at prices below the net asset value per share of our common stock, may adversely affect the market price of our common stock and may make it more difficult for us to raise capital. The selling stockholders identified under **Selling Stockholders** acquired their respective shares of our common stock through the BDC Conversion (as defined herein). Each offering by the selling stockholders of their shares of our common stock through agents, underwriters or dealers will be accompanied by a prospectus supplement that will identify the selling stockholders that are participating in such offering. We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of shares of our common stock by any of the selling stockholders.

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 April 24, 2013 was \$17.14 per share. Based on this last reported sales price of our common stock, the aggregate market value of the shares of our common stock held by the selling stockholders identified under **Selling Stockholders** is approximately \$71.9 million. The net asset value of our common stock on December 31, 2012 (the last date prior to the date of this prospectus on which we determined net asset value) was \$14.66 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 12 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, free of charge, on or through our website. You may also obtain such information 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 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 29, 2013.

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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 and selling stockholders identified under Selling Stockholders 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 \$500,000,000 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 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 described in one or more supplements to this prospectus. In addition, this prospectus relates to 4,192,445 shares of our common stock that may be sold by the selling stockholders identified under Selling Stockholders . This prospectus provides you with a general description of the securities that we and the selling stockholders may offer. Each time we or the selling stockholders 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, including the Securitization Issuer and Holdings, and, for the periods prior to consummation of the BDC Conversion (as defined below), Golub Capital BDC LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, and its consolidated subsidiaries;

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

Controlling Class refers to the most senior class of notes of the Securitization Issuer then outstanding;

Debt Securitization refers to the \$300 million term debt securitization that we completed on July 16, 2010;

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

Administrator refers to Golub Capital 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 and Golub Capital LLC (formerly Golub Capital Management LLC), which entities employ all of Golub Capital's investment professionals, as well as GC Advisors, associated investment funds and their respective affiliates.

On April 13, 2010, we converted from a limited liability company into a corporation. In this conversion, Golub Capital BDC, Inc. succeeded to the business of Golub Capital BDC LLC and its consolidated subsidiary, and the members of Golub Capital BDC LLC became stockholders of Golub Capital BDC, Inc. In this prospectus, we refer to such transactions as the BDC Conversion. Prior to the BDC Conversion, Golub Capital BDC LLC held all of the outstanding limited liability company interests in our predecessor, Golub Capital Master Funding LLC, or GCMF.

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 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, GCMF, which commenced operations in July 2007, to make investments 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 to which lenders have agreed to be subordinated in priority of payment) loans and warrants and equity securities of middle-market companies that are, in most cases, sponsored by private equity firms. In this prospectus, the term middle-market generally refers to companies having earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, or EBITDA, of between \$5 million and \$50 million annually.

Our investment objective is to maximize the total return to our stockholders in the form of current income and capital appreciation through debt and minority equity investments. 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 \$8.0 billion of capital under management, (2) selecting investments within our core middle-market company focus, (3) partnering with experienced private equity

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firms, or sponsors, in many cases with whom we have 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.

As of December 31, 2012, our portfolio at fair value was comprised of 32.4% senior secured loans, 47.3% one stop loans, 10.6% second lien loans, 6.5% subordinated loans and 3.2% equity. As of September 30, 2012, our portfolio at fair value was comprised of 40.7% senior secured loans, 39.5% one stop loans, 6.6% second lien loans, 10.0% subordinated loans and 3.2% equity. As of September 30, 2011, our portfolio at fair value was comprised of 44.3% senior secured loans, 38.7% one stop loans, 4.8% second lien loans, 10.2% subordinated loans and 2.0% equity.

We seek to create a diverse portfolio that includes senior secured, one stop, second lien and subordinated loans and warrants and minority equity securities by primarily investing approximately \$5 million to \$25 million of capital, on average, in the securities of U.S. middle-market companies. We may also selectively invest more than \$25 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.

In the current environment, we continue to focus on senior secured loans and one-stop investments given the greater principal protection from the first lien nature of these loans.

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 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 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, 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 (which is different than the definition under U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, or GAAP, which defines cash equivalents as U.S. government securities and commercial paper instruments maturing within 90 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 Board Approval of the Investment Advisory Agreement.

GC Advisors is an affiliate of Golub Capital and has entered into a staffing agreement, or the Staffing Agreement, with two Golub Capital affiliates, Golub Capital Incorporated and Golub Capital LLC. Under the Staffing Agreement, these companies make experienced investment professionals available to GC Advisors and provide access to the senior investment personnel of Golub Capital 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 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

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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 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'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 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 one stop and junior capital financings, which is our long-term investment focus. Golub Capital invested more than \$4.4 billion in one stop and subordinated transactions across a variety of market environments and industries between 2001 and December 31, 2012. Since its inception, Golub Capital has closed deals with over 150 middle-market sponsors and repeat transactions with over 90 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. Steerman and Gregory W. Cashman. As of December 31, 2012, Golub Capital's 57 investment professionals had an average of over 11 years of investment experience and were supported by 94 administrative and back office personnel that focus on operations, finance, legal and compliance, accounting and reporting, marketing, information technology and office management.

Market Opportunity

We intend to pursue an investment strategy focused on investing in senior secured, one stop, second lien and subordinated loans of, and warrants and minority equity securities in, U.S. middle-market companies.

Target Market. We believe that small and middle-market companies in the United States with annual revenues between \$10 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.

Pricing and Deal Structures. We believe that as a result of current macroeconomic issues such as the downgrade of U.S. debt, a weakened U.S. economy and the European sovereign debt crisis, there has been reduced access to, and availability of, debt capital to middle-market companies, which has resulted in attractive pricing and deal structures. We believe these market conditions may continue to create favorable opportunities to invest at attractive risk-adjusted returns.

Competitive Strengths

Deep, Experienced Management Team. We are managed by GC Advisors, which, as of December 31, 2012, had access through the Staffing Agreement to the resources and expertise of Golub Capital's 151 employees, led by our chairman, Lawrence E. Golub, and our chief executive officer, David B. Golub. As of

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December 31, 2012, the 57 investment professionals of Golub Capital had an average of over 11 years of investment experience and were supported by 94 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. In 2012, Golub Capital was awarded the Association for Corporate Growth (ACG) New York Champion's Award for Senior Lender Firm of the Year. This award does not constitute an endorsement by such organization of the securities being offered by this prospectus.

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 every year from 2008 through 2012 by Thomson Reuters LPC for senior secured loans of up to \$100 million for leveraged buyouts (based on number of deals completed). Since its inception, Golub Capital has closed deals with over 150 middle-market sponsors and repeat transactions with over 90 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 us 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 Securitization Issuer, as of the date of this prospectus:

Recent Developments

Distribution. On February 5, 2013, our board of directors declared a quarterly distribution of \$0.32 per share payable on March 28, 2013 to holders of record as of March 14, 2013.

SBIC V. On January 4, 2013, GC SBIC V, L.P., or SBIC V, received a \$37.5 million debenture capital commitment from the Small Business Administration, or SBA. The commitment may be drawn upon subject to customary regulatory requirements including, but not limited to, an examination by the SBA.

Follow-On Equity Offering. On January 15, 2013, we completed a public offering in which we sold an aggregate of 4,500,000 shares of our common stock at a price per share of \$15.87, resulting in proceeds, net of offering costs but before expenses, to us of approximately \$69.1 million. On February 20, 2013, we sold an additional 622,262 shares of our common stock at a public offering price of \$15.87 per share pursuant to the underwriters' partial exercise of the over-allotment option.

Revolving Credit Facility. On January 25, 2013, Golub Capital BDC Funding LLC, or Funding, our wholly owned subsidiary, entered into an amendment, or the Credit Facility Amendment, to the documents governing Funding's revolving credit facility, or the Credit Facility, with Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, as administrative agent and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as lender. The Credit Facility Amendment is effective as of December 13, 2012. The Credit Facility Amendment, among other things, amended the fee on the unused portion of the Credit Facility to 0.50% for the period from December 13, 2012 through January 28, 2013. After January 28, 2013, the Credit Facility will pay a fee of 0.50% per annum on any unused portion of the Credit Facility up to \$60.0 million and 2.00% on any unused portion in excess of \$60.0 million. Effective March 8, 2013, Funding entered into a further amendment to the documents governing Funding's Credit Facility to, among other things, decrease the size of the Credit Facility from \$150 million to \$100 million.

Supplemental Notes Transaction. On February 15, 2013, the Securitization Issuer entered into certain amendments, or the Supplemental Notes Transaction, to the Debt Securitization and the notes, or the Notes, offered in the Debt Securitization. The Supplemental Notes Transaction amended the Debt Securitization and amended and restated the issued Notes to allow the Securitization Issuer to (i) issue an additional \$50,000,000 in Notes (increasing the Class A Notes by \$29,000,000, increasing the Class B Notes by \$2,000,000 and increasing the Subordinated Notes by \$19,000,000), (ii) extend the reinvestment period applicable to the Securitization Issuer by two years to July 20, 2015, (iii) extend the stated maturity date of the Notes by two years to July 20, 2023 and (iv) re-price the Class A Notes to bear interest at the London Interbank Offered Rate, or LIBOR, plus 1.74%. The additional Class A Notes of the Securitization Issuer were sold through a private placement and the additional Class B Notes and additional Subordinated Notes were retained by Holdings.

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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, 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.

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 rules of the 1940 Act, 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 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.

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GC Advisors has historically sponsored or managed, and currently sponsors or manages, accounts with similar or overlapping investment strategies and has put in place a conflict-resolution policy that addresses the co-investment restrictions set forth under the 1940 Act. 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, GC Advisors will determine separately the amount of any proposed investment to be made by us and similar eligible accounts. We expect that these determinations will be made similarly for other accounts sponsored or managed by GC Advisors and its affiliates. If sufficient securities or loan amounts are available to satisfy our and each such account s proposed investment, the opportunity will be allocated in accordance with GC Advisor s pre-transaction determination. Where there is an insufficient amount of an investment opportunity to fully satisfy us and other accounts sponsored or managed by GC Advisors or its affiliates, the allocation policy further provides that allocations among us and other accounts will generally be made pro rata based on the amount that each such party would have invested if sufficient securities or loan amounts were available. 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 affiliates in a manner consistent with our investment objectives, positions, policies, strategies and restrictions as well as regulatory requirements and other pertinent factors. See Related Party Transactions and Certain Relationships.

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. See Risk Factors Risks Relating to our Business and Structure Conflicts related to obligations GC Advisors investment committee, GC Advisors or its affiliates have to other clients. 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 Our incentive fee structure may create incentives for GC Advisors that are not fully aligned with the interests of our stockholders. 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.

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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. The following table excludes one-time fees payable to third parties not affiliated with GC Advisors that were incurred in connection with the Debt Securitization but includes all of the applicable ongoing fees and expenses of the Debt Securitization. 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	2.35	% ⁽⁴⁾
Incentive fees payable under the Investment Advisory Agreement (20%)	2.28	% ⁽⁵⁾
Interest payments on borrowed funds	2.86	% ⁽⁶⁾
Other expenses	1.11	% ⁽⁷⁾
Total annual expenses	8.60	% ⁽⁸⁾

- (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, including each underwritten offering by any of the selling stockholders identified under Selling Stockholders, 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 Management Fee. The management fee referenced in the table above is based on actual amounts incurred during the three months ended December 31, 2012 by GC Advisors in its capacity as investment adviser to us and collateral manager to the Securitization Issuer, annualized for a full year.
- (4) GC Advisors, as collateral manager for the Securitization Issuer under the collateral management agreement, is entitled to receive an annual fee in an amount equal to 0.35% of the adjusted principal balance of the portfolio loans held by the Securitization 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 Securitization 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 Securitization Issuer, is reduced, on a dollar-for-dollar basis, by an amount equal to such 0.35% fee paid to GC Advisors by the Securitization Issuer. This

fee may be waived by the collateral manager. The 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 stockholders, 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

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approximately 1.18% of total assets. The base management fee in the table above is based on net assets of \$419.4 million and leverage of \$400.5 million as of December 31, 2012.

The incentive fee referenced in the table above is based on actual amounts incurred during the three months ended December 31, 2012, 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).

(5) 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 (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 (the Administration Agreement) with GC Service, 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 (PIK) interest, preferred stock with PIK dividends and zero coupon securities, accrued income that we have not yet received in cash.

The income and capital gain incentive fee calculation (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, unrealized depreciation or appreciation on derivative instruments and cash collateral on deposit with custodian) used to calculate the 1.375% base management fee.

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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. 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 (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 the sum of (1) our realized capital gains, if any, on a cumulative positive basis from April 13, 2010 through the end of each calendar year, (2) all realized capital losses on a cumulative basis and (3) all unrealized capital depreciation 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 base 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.

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 incentives fees paid to date would be greater than 20.0% of the Cumulative Pre-Incentive Net Income since April 13, 2010. We will accrue the Capital Gain Incentive Fee if, on a cumulative basis, the sum of net realized gains/(losses) plus net unrealized appreciation/(depreciation) 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. For the year ended September 30, 2012 and the three months ended December 31, 2012, the Capital Gain Incentive Fee was zero. For a more detailed discussion of the calculation of the incentive fee, see Management Agreements Management Fee.

(6) Interest payments on borrowed funds represents our annualized interest expense as of December 31, 2012 and includes interest payable on the notes issued by the Securitization Issuer. For the three months ended December 31, 2012, the effective annualized average interest rate, which includes all interest and amortization of debt issuance costs on the Debt Securitization, was 3.2%. Debt issuance costs represent fees and other direct incremental costs incurred in connection with the Debt Securitization. These fees include a \$1.74 million one-time structuring and placement fee paid to Wells Fargo Securities, LLC as well as legal fees, accounting fees, rating agency fees, and all other costs associated with the Debt Securitization. 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 (7) are not required to be disclosed separately. See Management Agreements Administration Agreement. Other expenses are based on actual amounts incurred during the three months ended December 31, 2012, annualized for a full year. Other expenses also includes the

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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 Securitization. The administrative expenses are paid by the Securitization Issuer on each payment date in two parts: (1) a component that is paid in a priority to other amounts distributed by the Securitization Issuer, subject to a cap equal to the sum of 0.04% per annum on the adjusted principal balance of the portfolio loans and other assets held by the Securitization Issuer 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 Securitization Issuer, equal to any amounts that exceed the aforementioned administrative expense cap.

All of our expenses, including all expenses of the Debt Securitization, 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 (8) 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.**

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
You would pay the following expenses on a \$1,000 investment, assuming a 5% annual return	\$ 63	\$ 187	\$ 308	\$ 596

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.

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, over our investment horizon.

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. 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 Class A Notes and Class B Notes issued under the Debt Securitization and amounts borrowed under the Credit Facility are floating, which could reduce our net investment income to the extent any debt investments have fixed interest rates. We expect that our long-term fixed-rate investments will be financed primarily with issuances of equity and long-term debt securities. 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. Accordingly, an increase in interest rates may result in an increase of the amount of incentive fees payable to GC Advisors.

In addition, a decline in the prices of the debt we own could adversely affect the trading price of our common stock and our net asset value. 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.

We have a limited operating history as a business development company.

Our predecessor, GCMF, was formed in June 2007 and commenced operations in July 2007. Prior to the completion of our initial public offering in April 2010, we did not operate as a business development company or RIC. As a result of our limited operating history, we are subject to the business risks and uncertainties associated with recently formed businesses, including the risk that we will not achieve our investment objective and that the value of your investment could decline substantially.

The 1940 Act and the Code impose numerous constraints on the operations of business development companies and RICs that do not apply to other accounts sponsored or managed by GC Advisors and its affiliates. Business development companies are required, for example, to invest at least 70% of their total assets in qualifying assets. Moreover, qualification for taxation as a RIC requires satisfaction of source-of-income, asset diversification and distribution requirements. Neither we nor GC Advisors has significant

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experience operating under these constraints, which may hinder our ability to take advantage of attractive investment opportunities and to achieve our investment objective.

We are dependent upon key personnel of GC Advisors for our future 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. 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 and its affiliates and do not develop new relationships with other sources of investment opportunities, we may not be able to grow our investment portfolio. In addition, individuals with whom the senior investment professionals of GC Advisors have relationships are not obligated to provide us with investment opportunities. Therefore, we can offer no assurance that such relationships will generate investment opportunities for us.

GC Advisors is an affiliate of Golub Capital and depends upon access to the investment professionals and other resources of Golub Capital and its affiliates to fulfill its obligations to us under the Investment Advisory Agreement. GC Advisors also depends upon Golub Capital to obtain access to deal flow generated by the professionals of Golub Capital and its affiliates. Under the Staffing Agreement, Golub Capital provides GC Advisors with the resources necessary to fulfill these obligations. The Staffing Agreement provides that Golub Capital makes available to GC Advisors experienced investment professionals and provides access to the senior investment personnel of Golub Capital 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 will fulfill its obligations under the agreement. If Golub Capital 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 and its affiliates or their information and deal flow.

GC Advisors' investment committee provides oversight over our investment activities. GC Advisors' investment committee consists of two members of our board of directors and two additional employees of Golub Capital. 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.

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'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 fails to maintain such relationships, or to develop new relationships with other sponsors or sources of investment opportunities, we will not be able to grow our investment portfolio. In addition, individuals with whom the principals of Golub Capital have relationships are not obligated to provide us with investment opportunities, and, therefore, we can offer no assurance

We are dependent upon key personnel of GC Advisors for our future success and upon their access to investment

that these relationships will generate investment opportunities for us in the future.

We may not replicate the historical results achieved by our predecessor, GCMF, or other entities managed or sponsored by members of GC Advisors investment committee, or by GC Advisors or its affiliates.

Our investments may differ from those of our predecessor, GCMF, and existing accounts that are or have been sponsored or managed by members of GC Advisors investment committee, GC Advisors or affiliates of GC Advisors. Investors in our securities are not acquiring an interest in any accounts that are or have been sponsored or managed by members of GC Advisors investment committee, GC Advisors or affiliates of GC Advisors. We may consider co-investing in portfolio investments with other accounts sponsored or managed

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by members of GC Advisors' investment committee, GC Advisors or its affiliates. Any such investments are subject to regulatory limitations and approvals by directors who are not interested persons, as defined in the 1940 Act. We can offer no assurance, however, that we will obtain such approvals or develop opportunities that comply with such limitations. 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. Additionally, all or a portion of the prior results may have been achieved in particular market conditions which may never be repeated. Moreover, current or future market volatility and regulatory uncertainty may have an adverse impact on our future performance.

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 and its affiliates. The personnel of GC Advisors and its affiliates, including the Administrator, 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. 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 sponsored or managed by GC Advisors or its affiliates. Our investment objective may overlap with the investment objectives of such affiliated accounts. For example, GC Advisors currently manages several private funds that are pursuing an investment strategy similar to ours, some of which are continuing to seek new capital commitments, 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

We may not replicate the historical results achieved by our predecessor, GCMF, or other entities managed or sponsored

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. If sufficient securities or loan amounts are available to satisfy our and each such account's proposed investment, the opportunity will be allocated in accordance with GC Advisor's pre-transaction determination. Where there is an insufficient amount of an investment opportunity to fully satisfy us and other accounts sponsored or managed by GC Advisors or its affiliates, the allocation policy further provides that allocations among us and other accounts will generally be made pro rata based on the amount

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that each such party would have invested if sufficient securities or loan amounts were available. However, 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 nonpublic 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 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.

In the course of our investing activities, we pay management and incentive fees to GC Advisors. These fees are based on our average adjusted gross assets, 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. Although 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. Additionally, under the 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. 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 they are 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. As a result of this arrangement, GC Advisors or its affiliates may from time to time have interests that differ from those of our securityholders, giving rise to a conflict.

The part of the incentive fee 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. 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. 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 incentive fee 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 incentive fees received even if we subsequently incur losses or never receive in cash the deferred income that was previously accrued.

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

The incentive fee payable by us to GC Advisors 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.

The way in which the incentive fee payable to GC Advisors is 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 stockholders.

The incentive fee payable by us to GC Advisors also may create an incentive for GC Advisors to invest on our behalf in instruments that have a deferred interest feature. Under these investments, we accrue the

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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. Thus, a portion of this incentive fee is based on income that we have not yet received in cash, such as market discount, debt instruments with payment-in-kind, or PIK, interest, preferred stock with PIK dividends and zero coupon securities.

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 capital gains are recognized and, because GC Advisors 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 they are not expected to review or approve each borrowing, our independent directors periodically review GC Advisors' services and fees. In connection with these reviews, our independent directors consider whether our fees and expenses (including those related to leverage) remain appropriate.

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 as described below in . Many 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. 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 (including leverage but excluding cash) and our incentive fees will be based, in part, on unrealized gains and losses.

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, including its assignment to Golub Capital LLC, 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, Golub Capital LLC 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, of the SEC. Any person that owns, directly

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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, of 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, or 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, GC Advisors determines separately the amount of any proposed investment to be made by us and similar eligible accounts. We expect that these determinations will be made similarly for other accounts sponsored or managed by GC Advisors and its affiliates. If sufficient securities or loan amounts are available to satisfy our and each such account's proposed investment, the opportunity will be allocated in accordance with GC Advisors' pre-transaction determination. Where there is an insufficient amount of an investment opportunity to fully satisfy us and other accounts sponsored or managed by GC Advisors or its affiliates, the allocation policy further provides that allocations among us and other accounts will generally be made pro rata based on the amount that each such party would have invested if sufficient securities or loan amounts were available. 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, except in certain circumstances, we are unable to invest in any issuer in which an account sponsored or managed by GC Advisors or its affiliates has previously 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 may also be prohibited under the 1940 Act from knowingly participating in certain transactions with our affiliates without the prior approval of our board of directors who are not interested persons and, in some cases, without the prior approval of the SEC. The SEC has interpreted the business development company regulations governing transactions with affiliates to prohibit certain joint transactions between entities that share a common investment adviser.

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

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

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 permitting 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

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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 policies and procedures, 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. 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 and Related Party Transactions and Certain Relationships.

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

To qualify 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 at least 90% of our net ordinary income and net short-term capital gains in excess of net long-term capital losses, if any, to our stockholders on an annual basis. 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 income tax. To qualify as a RIC, we must also meet certain asset diversification requirements at the end of each calendar quarter. Failure to meet these 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](#).

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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.

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 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. 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 issue senior securities in amounts

such that our asset coverage ratio, as defined in the 1940 Act, equals at least 200% of gross assets (other than the SBA debentures of an SBIC subsidiary, as permitted by exemptive relief we have been granted by the SEC) less all liabilities and indebtedness not represented by senior securities (other than the SBA debentures of an SBIC subsidiary, as permitted by exemptive relief we have been granted by the SEC), after each issuance of senior securities. 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, 2012, we had \$400.5 million

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of outstanding borrowings, including \$174.0 million outstanding under the Debt Securitization, \$135.0 million of SBA debentures and \$91.5 million under the Credit Facility.

In the absence of an event of default, no person or entity from which we borrow money will have 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. 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. 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 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 revenue or income will cause our net income to decline more sharply than it would have had we not borrowed. Such a decline would also negatively affect our ability to make distributions 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. Moreover, as the base management fee payable to GC Advisors is payable 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 which may not be consistent with our stockholders' interests. In addition, 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.

As a business development company, we generally are required to meet a coverage ratio of total assets to total borrowings and other senior securities, which include the Class A Notes issued by the Securitization Issuer, our other borrowings (other than the SBA debentures of an SBIC subsidiary, as permitted by exemptive relief we have been granted by the SEC) and any preferred stock that we may issue in the future, of at least 200%. If this ratio declines below 200%, we cannot incur additional debt and could be required to sell a portion of our investments to repay some debt when it is disadvantageous to do so. This could have a material

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adverse effect on our operations, and we may not be able to make distributions. 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.

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 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⁾	-25 %	-14 %	-3 %	7 %	18 %

(1) Assumes \$839.0 million in total assets, \$400.5 million in debt outstanding and \$419.4 million in net assets as of December 31, 2012 and an effective annual interest rate of 3.4%.

Based on our outstanding indebtedness of \$400.5 million as of December 31, 2012 and the effective annual interest rate of 3.4% as of that date, our investment portfolio would have been required to experience an annual return of at least 1.5% to cover annual interest payments on the outstanding debt.

We are subject to risks associated with the Debt Securitization.

As a result of the 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 formation of a special purpose entity and subsequent issuance of debt is referred to in this prospectus as a structured finance transaction. 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 the Debt Securitization, an institutional investor purchased the notes issued by the Securitization Issuer 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 Securitization Issuer.

Under the terms of the master loan sale agreement governing the 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 the master loan sale agreement and (2) Holdings, in turn, sold and/or contributed to the

Securitization Issuer all of its ownership interest in such portfolio loans and participations for the purchase price and other consideration set forth in the master loan sale agreement. Following these transfers, the Securitization Issuer, and not Holdings or us, held all of the ownership interest in such portfolio loans and participations. As a result of the Debt Securitization, we hold indirectly through Holdings a combination of junior notes comprised of Class B Notes and Subordinated Notes as well as membership interests, which comprise 100% of the equity interests, in the Securitization Issuer. As a result, we consolidate the financial statements of Holdings and the Securitization Issuer, as well as our other subsidiaries, in our consolidated financial statements. Because each of Holdings and the Securitization Issuer is disregarded as an entity separate from its owner for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the sale or contribution by us to

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Holdings, and by Holdings to the Securitization 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. The securities issued by the Securitization Issuer, or by any securitization vehicle we sponsor in the future, could be acquired by another business development company or securitization vehicle subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions. We may also, 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 Notes and membership interests in the Securitization Issuer are subordinated obligations of the Securitization Issuer.

The Subordinated Notes are the most junior class of notes issued by the Securitization Issuer, are subordinated in priority of payment to every other class of notes issued by the Securitization Issuer and are subject to certain payment restrictions set forth in the indenture governing the notes. Therefore, Holdings only receives cash distributions on the Subordinated Notes if the Securitization 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 Securitization Issuer to the extent that

Holdings receives any cash distributions in respect of its direct ownership of the Securitization Issuer. The Subordinated Notes are also unsecured and rank behind all of the secured creditors, known or unknown, of the Securitization Issuer, including the holders of the senior notes it has issued. Consequently, to the extent that the value of the Securitization 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 Notes at their redemption could be reduced.

The membership interests in the Securitization Issuer represent all of the equity interest in the Securitization Issuer. As such, the holder of the membership interests is the residual claimant on distributions, if any, made by the Securitization Issuer after holders of all classes of notes issued by the Securitization Issuer have been paid in full on each payment date or upon maturity of such notes under the Debt Securitization documents. Such payments may be made by the Securitization Issuer only to the extent permitted under the Debt Securitization documents on any payment date or upon payment in full of the notes issued by the Securitization Issuer.

The interests of holders of the senior classes of securities issued by the Securitization Issuer may not be aligned with our interests.

The Class A Notes are the debt obligations ranking senior in right of payment to other securities issued by the Securitization Issuer in the Debt Securitization. As such, there are circumstances in which the interests of holders of the Class A Notes may not be aligned with the interests of holders of the other classes of notes issued by, and membership interests of, the Securitization Issuer. For example, under the terms of the Class A Notes, holders of the Class A Notes have the right to receive payments of principal and interest prior to holders of the Class B Notes, the Subordinated Notes and the membership interests.

For as long as the Class A Notes remain outstanding, holders of the Class A Notes comprise the Controlling Class under the Debt Securitization and, as such, they 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 Debt Securitization.

If an event of default has occurred and acceleration occurs in accordance with the terms of the indenture, the most senior class of notes then outstanding will be paid in full before any further payment or distribution on the more junior

The Subordinated Notes and membership interests in the Securitization Issuer are subordinated obligations of the S

classes of notes and membership interests. In addition, if an event of default occurs, holders of a majority of the Controlling Class will be entitled to determine the remedies to be exercised under the indenture, subject to the terms of the indenture. For example, upon the occurrence of an event of default with respect to the notes issued by the Securitization 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 Securitization Issuer. If at such

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time the portfolio loans were not performing well, the Securitization Issuer may not have sufficient proceeds available to enable the trustee under the indenture to repay the obligations of holders of the Class B Notes or the Subordinated Notes, or to pay a dividend to holders of the membership interests.

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 Class B Notes and Subordinated Notes to the extent the Class A Notes constitute the Controlling Class), 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 that Holdings will receive any payments or distributions upon an acceleration of the notes. Any failure of the Securitization Issuer to make distributions on the notes we indirectly hold, whether as a result of an event of default 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 Securitization Issuer may fail to meet certain asset coverage tests.

Under the documents governing the Debt Securitization, there are two asset coverage tests applicable to the Class A Notes and Class B Notes. The first such test compares the amount of interest received on the portfolio loans held by the Securitization Issuer to the amount of interest payable in respect of the Class A Notes and Class B Notes. To meet this first test, interest received on the portfolio loans must equal at least 115% of the interest payable in respect of the Class A Notes and Class B Notes. The second such test compares the principal amount of the portfolio loans to the aggregate outstanding principal amount of the Class A Notes and Class B Notes. To meet this second test at any time, the aggregate principal amount of the portfolio loans must equal at least 158% of the outstanding principal amount of the Class A Notes and the Class B Notes, taken together. If either coverage test is not satisfied, interest and principal received by the Securitization Issuer are diverted on the following payment date to pay the Class A Notes in full and then the Class B Notes in full (in order of seniority) to the extent necessary to cause all coverage tests to be satisfied 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. If any asset coverage test with respect to the Class A Notes or Class B Notes is not met, proceeds from the portfolio of loan investments that otherwise would have been distributed to the Securitization Issuer and the holders of the Subordinated Notes will instead be used to redeem first the Class A Notes and then the Class B Notes, to the extent necessary to satisfy the applicable asset coverage tests or to obtain the necessary ratings confirmation.

The value of the Class B Notes could be adversely affected by a mandatory redemption because such redemption could result in the Class B 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 Class B 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 Debt Securitization may extend through as late as July 20, 2015, which could affect the value of the collateral securing the Class B Notes and the Subordinated Notes.

We may not receive cash from the Securitization Issuer.

We receive cash from the Securitization Issuer only to the extent that Holdings receives payments on the Class B Notes, Subordinated Notes or membership interests. The Securitization 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 Notes and the Subordinated Notes may not be made on any

payment date unless all amounts owing under the Class A Notes are paid in full. In addition, if the Securitization Issuer does not meet the asset coverage tests or the interest coverage test set forth in the documents governing the Debt Securitization, cash would be diverted from the Class B Notes and the Subordinated Notes to first pay the Class A Notes in amounts sufficient to cause such tests to be satisfied. In the event that we fail to indirectly receive cash from the Securitization Issuer, we could be unable to make such distributions in amounts sufficient to maintain our status as a RIC, or at all.

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We may be required to assume liabilities of the Securitization Issuer.

As part of the 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 Securitization 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 may, on behalf of the Securitization Issuer, bring an action against us to enforce these repurchase obligations.

The structure of the Debt Securitization is intended to prevent, in the event of our bankruptcy or the bankruptcy of Holdings, the consolidation of the Securitization Issuer with our operations or those of Holdings. If the true sale of these assets were not respected in the event of our insolvency, a trustee or debtor-in-possession might reclaim the assets of the Securitization Issuer for our estate. However, in doing so, we would become directly liable for all of the indebtedness then outstanding under the Debt Securitization, which would equal the full amount of debt of the Securitization Issuer reflected on our consolidated balance sheet. In addition, we cannot assure that the recovery in the event we were consolidated with the Securitization Issuer for purposes of any bankruptcy proceeding would exceed the amount to which we would otherwise be entitled as an indirect holder of the Class B Notes and the Subordinated Notes had we not been consolidated with the Securitization Issuer.

In addition, in connection with the Debt Securitization, we indirectly gave the lenders certain customary representations with respect to the legal structure of the Securitization Issuer and the quality of the assets transferred to it. We remain indirectly liable for any incorrect statements or omissions for a period of at least one year, and potentially for the life of the Debt Securitization.

The Securitization Issuer may issue additional Subordinated Notes.

Under the terms of the Debt Securitization documents, the Securitization Issuer could issue additional Subordinated 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 and the approval of a majority of the Subordinated Notes. Among the other conditions that must be satisfied in connection with an additional issuance of Subordinated Notes, the aggregate principal amount of all additional issuances of Subordinated Notes may not exceed \$116 million; the Securitization Issuer must notify each rating agency of such issuance prior to the issuance date; and the terms of the Subordinated Notes to be issued must be identical to the terms of previously issued Subordinated Notes (except that all monies due on such additional Subordinated Notes will accrue from the issue date of such notes and that the prices of such Subordinated Notes do not have to be identical to those of the initial Subordinated Notes). We do not expect to cause the Securitization Issuer to issue any additional Subordinated Notes at this time, and the terms of the Debt Securitization documents do not provide for additional issuances of Class A Notes or Class B Notes.

We are subject to risks associated with the Credit Facility.

On July 21, 2011, Funding, our wholly owned subsidiary, entered into the Credit Facility, which was amended effective October 21, 2012, December 13, 2012 and January 25, 2013. 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.

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 distributions on our equity interests in Funding only if Funding has made all required cash interest payments to the lenders. We cannot assure you that distributions on the assets held by Funding will be sufficient to make any distributions to us or that such distributions will meet our expectations.

Our equity interests in Funding rank behind all of the secured and unsecured creditors, known or unknown, of Funding, including the lenders. Consequently, to the extent that the value of Funding's portfolio of loan investments has been reduced as a result of conditions in the credit markets, defaulted loans, capital

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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.

We may not receive cash on our equity interests from Funding.

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.

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.

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 million at the time of such investment.

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

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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. As a result, it may be difficult for us to finance the growth of our investments on acceptable economic terms, or at all.

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

As a business development company, we 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.

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.

Many 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 Measurement*. 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 one or more independent service providers to review the valuation of these securities. The types of factors that the board of directors may take into

Adverse developments in the credit markets may impair our ability to enter into new debt financing arrangements.

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.

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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 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. Dodd-Frank, among other things, grants regulatory authorities such as the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, or CFTC, and the SEC broad rulemaking authority to implement various provisions of Dodd-Frank. The scope of Dodd-Frank impacts many aspects of the financial services industry, and it requires the development and adoption of many implementing regulations, including comprehensive regulation of the over-the-counter derivatives market, over the next several months and 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. We have begun to assess the potential impact of Dodd-Frank on our business and operations, but the likely impact cannot be ascertained with any degree of certainty.

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 set forth in this prospectus 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.

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 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 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.

Under current SEC rules, 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 additional 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. Any failure or interruption of such systems could cause delays or other problems in our activities. This, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on our operating results and negatively affect the market price of our securities and our ability to pay dividends and other distributions to our securityholders.

Lawrence E. Golub and David B. Golub have substantial influence over us.

After our January 2013 follow-on equity offering (and giving effect to the issuance of shares pursuant to the underwriters' partial exercise of the over-allotment option), Lawrence E. Golub and David B. Golub beneficially owned, in the aggregate, approximately 13.6% and 13.2%, respectively, of our outstanding common stock, primarily as a result of their control of Golub Capital LLC, the investment adviser to Golub Capital Company IV, LLC, Golub Capital Company V LLC, Golub Capital Company VI LLC (collectively, the Capital Companies). As a result, these individuals, acting together, may have the ability to affect the outcome of matters submitted to our stockholders for approval, including the election of directors and any merger, consolidation or sale of all or substantially all of our assets, and may cause actions to be taken that you may not agree with or that are not in your interests or those of other securityholders.

This concentration of ownership also might harm the market price of our securities by:

- delaying, deferring or preventing a change in corporate control;
- impeding a merger, consolidation, takeover or other business combination involving us; or
- discouraging a potential acquirer from making a tender offer or otherwise attempting to obtain control of us.

Risks Related to Our Investments

Economic recessions or downturns could impair our portfolio companies and 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

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certain cases can be subject to lender liability claims for actions taken by them when they become too involved in the borrower's business or exercise control over a borrower. It is possible that we could become subject to a lender's liability claim, including as a result of actions taken if we render significant managerial assistance to the borrower.

Furthermore, if one of our portfolio companies were to file for bankruptcy protection, 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.

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 have 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. This economic decline materially and adversely affected 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 a lack of liquidity in parts of the debt capital markets, significant write-offs in the financial services sector relating to subprime mortgages and the re-pricing of credit risk in the broadly syndicated market. These disruptions in the capital markets also increased the spread between the yields realized on risk-free and higher risk securities and reduced the availability of debt and equity capital for the market as a whole and financial services firms in particular. These conditions may reoccur for a prolonged period of time again or materially worsen in the future, including as a result of the U.S. government spending cuts that took effect March 1, 2013. 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.

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 expect to rely on the ability of GC Advisors' investment professionals to obtain adequate information to evaluate the potential returns from investing in these companies. If we

Global capital markets could enter a period of severe disruption and instability. These conditions have historically affected

are unable to uncover all material information about these companies, we may not make a fully informed investment decision, and we may lose money on our investments. Middle-market companies may have limited financial resources and may be unable to meet their obligations under their debt securities that we hold, which may be accompanied by a deterioration in the value of any collateral and a reduction in the likelihood of 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

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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.

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 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

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.

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. 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

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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 out of the debtor's estate prior to any return to creditors. Because the standards for classification of claims under bankruptcy law are vague, our influence with respect to the class of securities or other obligations we own may be lost by increases in the number and amount of claims in the same class or by different

classification and treatment. In the early stages of the bankruptcy process, it is often difficult to estimate the extent of, or even to identify, any contingent claims that might be made. In addition, certain claims that have priority by law (for example, claims for taxes) may be substantial.

Our 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;

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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.

Although we may do so in the future, we do not currently hold controlling equity positions in our portfolio companies. As a result, 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.

Defaults by our portfolio companies will harm our operating results.

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

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

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. By their terms, such debt instruments may provide that the holders are entitled to receive payment of interest or principal on or before the dates on which we are entitled to receive payments in respect of the debt securities in which we invest. Also, in the event of insolvency, liquidation, dissolution, reorganization or bankruptcy of a portfolio company, holders of debt instruments ranking senior to our investment in that portfolio company would typically be entitled to receive payment in full before we receive any distribution in respect of our investment. After repaying senior creditors, the portfolio company may not have any remaining assets to use for repaying its obligation to us. In the case of debt ranking equally with debt 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

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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 secured loan obligations. If such proceeds were not sufficient to repay the outstanding secured loan obligations, then our unsecured claims would rank equally with the unpaid portion of such secured creditors' claims against the portfolio company's remaining assets, if any.

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

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

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

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

We may make subordinated investments that rank below other obligations of the obligor in right of payment. Subordinated investments are subject to greater risk of default than senior obligations as a result of adverse changes in the financial condition of the obligor or 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.

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 may also be required to indemnify the purchasers of such investment to the extent that any such representations turn out to be inaccurate or

If we make subordinated investments, the obligors or the portfolio companies may not generate sufficient cash flow

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.

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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 agreement, GC Advisors does not assume any responsibility to us other than to render the services called for under that agreement, 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 the collateral management agreement, 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 agreement, 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 agreement.

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 agreement, 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 agreement. 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.

Under the 1940 Act, a business development company may not acquire any asset other than assets of the type listed in the 1940 Act, which are referred to as qualifying assets, unless, at the time the acquisition is made, qualifying assets represent at least 70% of the company's total assets. In order for our investments to be classified as qualifying assets, among other requirements, such investments must be in issuers organized under the laws of, and which have their principal place of business in, any state of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands or any other possession of the United States.

As of December 31, 2012, we were invested in the securities of one non-U.S. company and may make additional investments. We may in the future 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.

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 recent 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.

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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 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 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.

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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 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.

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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 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, including by the selling stockholders identified under Selling Stockholders , 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 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;
- 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;
- 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;
- 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, and we assume no obligation to update any such forward-looking statements. Actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in our forward-looking statements and future results could differ materially from historical performance. Although we undertake no obligation to revise or update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, you are advised to consult any additional disclosures that we may make directly to you or through reports that we 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.

You should understand that, under Sections 27A(b)(2)(B) of 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, one stop, second lien and subordinated loans. We will also pay operating expenses, including management and administrative fees, and may pay other expenses such as due diligence expenses of 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 interest rate of 2.46% (*i.e.*, one-month LIBOR plus 2.25% per annum) on the outstanding balance as of December 31, 2012 and matures on October 20, 2017.

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 such appropriate investment opportunities can be found, we will 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.

We will pay the printing, legal, filing and other similar expenses of any offering of common stock by the selling stockholders, identified under Selling Stockholders. However, the selling stockholders will bear all other expenses, including any brokerage fees, underwriting discounts and commissions, of any such offering. We will not receive any proceeds from any sale of common stock by the selling stockholders.

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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, will be 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 the Code. To maintain RIC tax treatment, we must distribute at least 90% of our net ordinary income and net short-term capital gains in excess of our net long-term capital losses, if any, to our stockholders. 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 completion of our initial public offering.

Record Dates	Payment Dates	Distributions Declared	
		Per Share	Dollar amount
(in thousands except per share data)			
Fiscal year ended September 30, 2010			
June 22, 2010	June 29, 2010	\$ 0.24	\$ 4,251
September 10, 2010	September 30, 2010	0.31	5,491
Fiscal year ended September 30, 2011			
December 20, 2010	December 30, 2010	0.31	5,490
March 18, 2011	March 30, 2011	0.32	5,678
June 17, 2011	June 29, 2011	0.32	6,947
September 19, 2011	September 28, 2011	0.32	6,954
Fiscal year ended September 30, 2012			
December 19, 2011	December 29, 2011	0.32	6,955
March 16, 2012	March 29, 2012	0.32	8,187
June 15, 2012	June 29, 2012	0.32	8,204
September 13, 2012	September 27, 2012	0.32	8,211
Fiscal year ending September 30, 2013			
December 14, 2012	December 28, 2012	0.32	9,146
March 14, 2013	March 28, 2013	0.32	10,793
Total ⁽¹⁾		\$ 3.74	\$ 86,307

⁽¹⁾ Includes a return of capital for tax purposes of approximately \$0.06 per share for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2010 and \$0.04 per share for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2012.

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

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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.

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The following selected consolidated financial data of Golub Capital BDC as of and for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2012, 2011, 2010, 2009 and 2008 are derived from our consolidated financial statements that have been audited by McGladrey LLP, independent auditors. For the period prior to September 30, 2009, the financial data refers to the financial condition and results of operations of our predecessor, GCMF. The following selected consolidated financial data as of and for the three months ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 are unaudited. However, in our opinion, all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair presentation have been made. Interim results are subject to seasonal variations and may not be indicative of the results of operations 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 Results of Operations, Financial Condition and Cash Flows included elsewhere in this prospectus.

	Golub Capital BDC ⁽¹⁾				GCMF		
	Three months ended		Years ended		September	September	September
	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011	September 30, 2012	September 30, 2011	September 30, 2010	September 30, 2009	September 30, 2008
	(unaudited)(unaudited)						
	(In thousands, except per share data)						
Statement of Operations Data:							
Total investment income	\$18,594	\$12,477	\$57,859	\$39,150	\$33,150	\$33,338	\$20,686
Base management fee	2,468	1,874	8,495	5,789	3,328	2,849	1,726
Incentive fee	2,394	909	6,228	348	55		
All other expenses	4,154	3,352	15,260	10,197	6,400	5,011	8,916
Net investment income	9,578	6,342	27,876	22,816	23,367	25,478	10,044
Net realized (loss)/gain on investments and derivative instruments	94	(2,115)	(3,372)	2,037	(40)	(3,972)	(4,503)
Net change in unrealized appreciation/(depreciation) on investments and derivative instruments	(353)	1,700	7,256	(3,514)	2,921	(1,489)	(8,957)
Net increase/(decrease) in net assets resulting from operations	9,319	6,191	31,760	21,339	26,248	20,017	(3,416)
Per share data:							
Net asset value	\$14.66	\$14.60	\$14.60	\$14.56	\$14.71	N/A ⁽²⁾	N/A ⁽²⁾
Net investment income	0.34	0.29	1.15	1.16	N/A ⁽²⁾	N/A ⁽²⁾	N/A ⁽²⁾
Net realized (loss)/gain on investments and derivative instruments		(0.08)	(0.14)	0.10	N/A ⁽²⁾	N/A ⁽²⁾	N/A ⁽²⁾
Net change in unrealized appreciation/(depreciation) on investments and derivative instruments	(0.01)	0.08	0.30	(0.18)	N/A ⁽²⁾	N/A ⁽²⁾	N/A ⁽²⁾
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations	0.33	0.28	1.31	1.09	N/A ⁽²⁾	N/A ⁽²⁾	N/A ⁽²⁾
Per share distributions declared	0.32	0.32	1.28	1.27	0.55	N/A ⁽²⁾	N/A ⁽²⁾
Dollar amount of distributions declared	9,146	6,955	31,556	25,069	9,742	N/A ⁽²⁾	N/A ⁽²⁾

Other data:

Weighted average annualized yield on income producing assets at fair value ⁽³⁾	9.72	9.32	9.28 %	8.64 %	8.40 %	8.05 %	9.33 %
Number of portfolio companies at period end	129	105	121	103	94	95	60

(1) Includes the financial information of GCMF for the period prior to the BDC Conversion.

(2) Per share data are not provided as we did not have shares of common stock outstanding or an equivalent prior to the initial public offering on April 14, 2010.

Weighted average yield on income producing investments is computed by dividing (a) annualized interest income (3)(other than interest income resulting from amortization of 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 Financial and Other Information and the financial statements and the related notes thereto of us and our predecessor, GCMF, appearing elsewhere in this prospectus. On April 13, 2010, Golub Capital BDC LLC converted from a Delaware limited liability company into a Delaware corporation and elected to be regulated as a business development company under the 1940 Act. In this conversion, which we refer to as the BDC Conversion, Golub Capital BDC, Inc. assumed the business activities of Golub Capital BDC LLC and became the sole surviving entity. As a result of the conversion, GCMF became a wholly owned subsidiary of Golub Capital BDC, Inc. At the time of the BDC Conversion, all limited liability company interests were exchanged for 8,984,863 shares of common stock in Golub Capital BDC, Inc. Immediately prior to the BDC Conversion, the limited liability company interests were owned by investment vehicles managed by Golub Capital. For periods prior to April 13, 2010, the consolidated financial statements and related footnotes reflect the performance of Golub Capital BDC LLC and its predecessor, GCMF. 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 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. We were formed in November 2009 to continue and expand the business of our predecessor, GCMF, which commenced operations in July 2007, in making investments 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 to which lenders have agreed to be subordinated in priority of payment) loans and warrants and equity securities of middle-market companies that are, in most cases, sponsored by private equity firms.

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

Our investment objective is to maximize the total return to our stockholders in the form of current income and capital appreciation through debt and minority equity investments. 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 \$8.0 billion in capital under management, (2) selecting investments within our core middle-market company focus, (3) partnering with experienced private equity firms, or sponsors, in many cases with whom we have 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.

Under the Investment Advisory Agreement, entered into on April 14, 2010, and amended and restated on July 16, 2010, 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. Our board of directors re-approved the Investment Advisory Agreement on February 5, 2013. We have also entered into the Administration Agreement with GC Service Company, LLC, under which 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. Effective February 5, 2013, we consented to the assignment by GC Service Company, LLC of the Administration Agreement to Golub Capital LLC, following which Golub Capital LLC serves as our Administrator.

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We seek to create a diverse portfolio that includes senior secured, one stop, second lien and subordinated loans and warrants and minority equity securities by investing approximately \$5 to \$25 million of capital, on average, in the securities of middle-market companies. We may also selectively invest more than \$25 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.

As of December 31, 2012, our portfolio at fair value was comprised of 32.4% senior secured loans, 47.3% one stop loans, 10.6% second lien loans, 6.5% subordinated loans and 3.2% equity. As of September 30, 2012, our portfolio at fair value was comprised of 40.7% senior secured loans, 39.5% one stop loans, 6.6% second lien loans, 10.0% subordinated loans and 3.2% equity. As of September 30, 2011, our portfolio at fair value was comprised of 44.3% senior secured loans, 38.7% one stop loans, 4.8% second lien loans, 10.2% subordinated loans and 2.0% equity. As of September 30, 2010, our portfolio at fair value was comprised of 65.8% senior secured loans, 26.2% one stop loans, 3.3% second lien loans, 3.9% subordinated loans and 0.8% equity.

As of December 31, 2012 and September 30, 2012 and 2011, we had debt and equity investments in 129, 121 and 103 portfolio companies, respectively. For the three months ended December 31, 2012 and the years ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, our income producing assets had a weighted average interest income (which excludes income resulting from amortization of fees and discounts) yield of 9.7%, 9.3% and 8.6% and a weighted average investment income (which includes interest income and amortization of fees and discounts) yield of 11.2%, 10.2% and 9.9%, respectively.

Revenues: We generate revenue in the form of interest 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. 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 interest income. When we receive partial principal payments on a loan in an amount that exceeds its amortized cost, we record the excess principal payment as interest 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.

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, our allocable portion of overhead expenses under the Administration Agreement and other operating costs described below. Additionally, we pay 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);

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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;

interest payable on debt, if any, incurred to finance our investments and expenses related to unsuccessful portfolio acquisition efforts;

offerings of our common stock and other securities;

investment advisory and management fees;

administration fees and expenses, if any, payable under the Administration Agreement (including payments under the Administration Agreement between us and the Administrator 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 Sarbanes-Oxley Act compliance;

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.

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

GC Advisors, as collateral manager for the Securitization Issuer under the 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 Securitization 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 Securitization 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 Securitization Issuer, is reduced, on a dollar-for-dollar basis, by an amount equal to such 0.35% fee paid to GC Advisors by the Securitization Issuer. 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. This fee may be waived by the collateral manager. The collateral

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management agreement does not include any incentive fee payable to GC Advisors. In addition, the Securitization Issuer paid Wells Fargo Securities, LLC a structuring and placement fee for its services in connection with the initial structuring of the Debt Securitization. The Securitization 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 Debt Securitization. The administrative expenses are paid by the Securitization Issuer on each payment date in two parts: (1) a component that is paid in a priority to other amounts distributed by the Securitization Issuer, subject to a cap equal to the sum of 0.04% per annum on the adjusted principal balance of the portfolio loans and other assets held by the Securitization Issuer 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 Securitization Issuer, equal to any amounts that exceed the aforementioned administrative expense cap. 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 January 4, 2013, SBIC V, one of our SBIC subsidiaries, received a \$37.5 million debenture capital commitment from the SBA. The commitment may be drawn upon subject to customary regulatory requirements including an examination by the SBA.

On January 15, 2013, we priced a public offering of 4,500,000 shares of our common stock at a public offering price of \$15.87 per share, raising approximately \$71.4 million in gross proceeds. On January 18, 2013, the transaction closed, the shares were issued, and proceeds, net of offering costs but before expenses, of \$69.1 million were received. On February 20, 2013, we sold an additional 622,262 shares of our common stock at a public offering price of \$15.87 per share pursuant to the underwriters' partial exercise of the over-allotment option.

On January 25, 2013, Funding entered into the Credit Facility Amendment to the documents governing the Credit Facility with Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, as administrative agent and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as lender. The Credit Facility Amendment is effective as of December 13, 2012. The Credit Facility Amendment, among other things, amended the fee on the unused portion of the Credit Facility to 0.50% for the period from December 13, 2012 through January 28, 2013. After January 28, 2013, the Credit Facility will pay a fee of 0.50% per annum on any unused portion of the Credit Facility up to \$60.0 million and 2.00% on any unused portion in excess of \$60.0 million. Effective March 8, 2013, Funding entered into a further amendment to the documents governing Funding's Credit Facility to, among other things, decrease the size of the Credit Facility from \$150 million to \$100 million.

On February 5, 2013, our board of directors declared a quarterly distribution of \$0.32 per share payable on March 28, 2013 to holders of record as of March 14, 2013.

On February 15, 2013, the Securitization Issuer entered into the Supplemental Notes Transaction to amend the Debt Securitization and amend and restate the issued Notes to allow the Securitization Issuer to (i) issue an additional \$50,000,000 in Notes (increasing the Class A Notes by \$29,000,000, increasing the Class B Notes by \$2,000,000 and increasing the Subordinated Notes by \$19,000,000), (ii) extend the reinvestment period applicable to the Securitization Issuer by two years to July 20, 2015, (iii) extend the stated maturity date of the Notes by two years to July 20, 2023 and (iv) re-price the Class A Notes to bear interest at LIBOR plus 1.74%. The additional Class A Notes of the Securitization Issuer were sold through a private placement and the additional Class B Notes and additional Subordinated Notes were retained by Holdings.

TABLE OF CONTENTS**Consolidated Results of Operations****Comparison of the Three-Months Ended December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011**

Consolidated operating results for the three months ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 are as follows:

	Three months ended December 31,		Variances
	2012	2011	2012 vs. 2011
	(In thousands)		
Interest income	\$15,887	\$11,010	\$4,877
Income from accretion of discounts and amortization of premiums	2,440	1,090	1,350
Dividend income	267	377	(110)
Total investment income	18,594	12,477	6,117
Total expenses	9,016	6,135	2,881
Net investment income	9,578	6,342	3,236
Net realized (losses) gains on investments and derivative instruments	94	(1,851)	1,945
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments and derivative instruments	(353)	1,700	(2,053)
Net income	\$9,319	\$6,191	\$3,128
Average earning portfolio company investments, at fair value	\$663,077	\$497,404	\$165,673
Average debt outstanding	\$338,768	\$273,495	\$65,273

The results of operations for the three months ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 may not be indicative of the results we report in future periods. 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

Interest income increased by \$4.9 million from the three months ended December 31, 2011 to the three months ended December 31, 2012 and was primarily driven by an increase of \$165.7 million in the weighted average investment balance. To a lesser extent, the increase in interest income was driven by a higher weighted average annualized interest income yield (which excludes income resulting from amortization of fees and discounts), which increased from 9.3% for the three months ended December 31, 2011 to 9.7% for the three months ended December 31, 2012. The increase in the yield was driven primarily by an increase in prepayment penalties and other fees. Total prepayment penalties and other fees for the three months ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 were \$0.9 million and \$0.2 million, respectively.

Income from the accretion of discounts and amortization of premiums increased by \$1.4 million from the three months ended December 31, 2011 to the three months ended December 31, 2012. Income from the accretion of discounts and the amortization of premiums will fluctuate from quarter-to-quarter depending on the volume of payoffs and the discounts and premiums on the loans at the time of payoffs. Payoffs increased by \$91.7 million from the three

months ended December 31, 2011 to the three months ended December 31, 2012, which caused the increase in income from the accretion of discounts and amortization of premiums.

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Annualized interest income yield (which excludes income resulting from amortization of fees and discounts) by security type for the three months ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 was as follows:

	Three months ended December 31,			
	2012		2011	
Senior secured	7.3	%	7.5	%
One stop	9.1	%	8.7	%
Second lien ⁽¹⁾	11.2	%	11.2	%
Subordinated debt	14.0	%	13.9	%

(1) Second lien loans include loans structured as first lien last out term loans.

Interest rate yields remained relatively consistent as pricing on new originations remained relatively consistent during the past year. However, based on current deal flow, we are seeing some spread compression on new transactions. 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:

	Three months ended December 31,		Variances 2012 vs. 2011
	2012	2011	
	(In thousands)		
Interest and other debt financing expenses	\$ 2,995	\$ 2,366	\$ 629
Base management fee	2,468	1,874	594
Incentive fee	2,394	909	1,485
Professional fees	493	588	(95)
Administrative service fee	548	262	286
General and administrative expenses	118	136	(18)
Total expenses	\$ 9,016	\$ 6,135	\$ 2,881

Interest and debt financing expenses increased from the three months ended December 31, 2011 to the three months ended December 31, 2012 primarily due to an increase in the weighted average of outstanding borrowings from \$273.5 million for the three months ended December 31, 2011 to \$338.8 million for the three months ended December 31, 2012. In addition to the \$174.0 million of borrowings under the Debt Securitization that were outstanding for the three months ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, we increased our use of debt through GC SBIC IV, L.P., or SBIC IV, our small business investment company, or SBIC, subsidiary and the Credit Facility, which had outstanding balances of \$135.0 million and \$91.5 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2012 and \$100.0 million and \$37.9 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2011.

The base management fee increased as a result of a sequential increase in average assets and average investments from December 31, 2011 to December 31, 2012. The administrative service expense increased during this same period due to an increase in costs associated with servicing a growing investment portfolio. In addition, as permitted under the Administration Agreement, beginning January 1, 2012, an allocable portion of the cost of our chief compliance officer

and chief financial officer and their respective staffs were charged to us, which was also partially related to the increase in the administrative service fee from the three months ended December 31, 2011 to the three months ended December 31, 2012. These costs are permitted to be charged under the terms of the Administration Agreement but were previously being waived by the Administrator.

The incentive fee increased by \$1.5 million from the three months ended December 31, 2011 to the three months ended December 31, 2012 as a result of the increase in pre-incentive fee net investment income. In addition, as further described below, the incentive fee for the three months ended December 31, 2011 was

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reduced by \$0.6 million as GC Advisors irrevocably waived the incremental portion of the incentive fee attributable from the total return swap, or TRS, interest spread payments.

As described in the Net Realized and Unrealized Gains and Losses section below, we entered into the TRS with Citibank for the purpose of gaining economic exposure to a portfolio of broadly syndicated loans. We subsequently terminated the TRS on April 11, 2012. For the periods ending September 30, 2011 and prior, we had included interest spread payments, which represent the difference between the interest and fees received on the referenced assets underlying the TRS and the interest paid to Citibank on the settled notional value of the TRS, from the TRS in the capital gains component of the incentive fee calculation as this is consistent with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America, or GAAP, which records such payments in net realized gains/(losses) on derivative instruments in the consolidated statement of operations. However, we changed our methodology during the three months ended December 31, 2011 pursuant to discussions with the staff, or the Staff, of the SEC, resulting in the TRS interest spread payments being included in the income component of the incentive fee calculation.

For the three months ended December 31, 2011, we received \$0.6 million of interest spread payments from the TRS. Including the interest spread payments from the TRS in the income component of the incentive fee calculation caused an increase in the incentive fee by \$0.6 million. Upon reviewing the incentive fee calculation and the treatment of the interest spread payments from the TRS, GC Advisors irrevocably waived the incremental portion of the incentive fee attributable from the TRS interest spread payments for the three months ended December 31, 2011. Taking into account the waiver by GC Advisors, the Income Incentive Fee was \$0.9 million for the three months ended December 31, 2011, rather than \$1.6 million.

Golub Capital Incorporated pays for certain expenses incurred by us. These expenses are subsequently reimbursed in cash. Total expenses reimbursed by us to Golub Capital Incorporated for the three months ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 were zero and \$0.1 million, respectively.

As of December 31, 2012 and September 30, 2012, included in accounts payable and accrued expenses were \$0.3 million and \$40,000, respectively, for accrued expenses paid on behalf of us by Golub Capital Incorporated.

Net Realized and Unrealized Gains and Losses

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

	Three months ended December 31,		Variances
	2012	2011	2012 vs. 2011
	(In thousands)		
Net realized gain (loss) on investments	\$94	\$(2,115)	\$ 2,209
Net realized gain on TRS		636	(636)
Net realized loss on financial futures contracts		(372)	372
Net realized gain (loss)	94	(1,851)	1,945
Unrealized (depreciation) on investments	(5,768)	(4,142)	(1,626)
Unrealized appreciation on investments	5,415	4,485	930
Unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on TRS		1,455	(1,455)
Unrealized depreciation on financial futures contracts		(98)	98

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Net change in unrealized (depreciation) appreciation on investments and derivative instruments	\$ (353)	\$ 1,700	\$ (2,053)
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For the three months ended December 31, 2012, we had total asset sales of \$14.0 million for a gain of \$0.1 million.

During the three months ended December 31, 2012, we had \$5.8 million in unrealized depreciation on 94 portfolio company investments, which was partially offset by \$5.4 million in unrealized appreciation on 47 portfolio company investments. Unrealized depreciation during the three months ended December 31, 2012 primarily resulted from the accretion of discounts and negative credit related adjustments

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which caused a reduction in fair value. Unrealized appreciation during the three months ended December 31, 2012 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 three months ended December 31, 2011, we had realized losses of \$2.1 million primarily as a result of the sale of a non-accrual portfolio company. We had \$4.5 million in unrealized appreciation on 30 portfolio company investments, which was partially offset by \$4.1 million in unrealized depreciation on 81 portfolio company investments. Unrealized appreciation during the three months ended December 31, 2011 resulted from an increase in fair value primarily due to the rise in market prices and a reversal of prior period unrealized depreciation. Unrealized depreciation primarily resulted from the accretion of discounts and negative credit related adjustments which caused a reduction in fair value.

Termination of the Total Return Swap