

**UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, DC 20549**

**FORM 10-K**

(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2016

OR

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

For the transition period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Commission file number 814-00237

**GLADSTONE CAPITAL CORPORATION**

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

**Maryland**  
(State or other jurisdiction of  
incorporation or organization)

**1521 Westbranch Drive, Suite 100**  
**McLean, Virginia**  
(Address of principal executive offices)

**54-2040781**  
(I.R.S. Employer  
Identification No.)

**22102**  
(Zip Code)

**(703) 287-5800**  
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

<u>Title of each class</u>	<u>Name of each exchange on which registered</u>
Common Stock, \$0.001 par value per share	NASDAQ Global Select Market
6.75% Series 2021 Term Preferred Stock, \$0.001 par value per share	NASDAQ Global Select Market

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. YES  NO

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. YES  NO

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

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer  (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12 b-2 of the Act). YES  NO

The aggregate market value of the voting common stock held by non-affiliates of the Registrant on March 31, 2016, based on the closing price on that date of \$7.45 on the NASDAQ Global Select Market, was \$162,284,658. For the purposes of calculating this amount only, all directors and executive officers of the Registrant have been treated as affiliates. There were 25,517,866 shares of the Registrant's common stock, \$0.001 par value per share, outstanding as of November 18, 2016.

**Documents Incorporated by Reference.** Portions of the Registrant's definitive proxy statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Regulation 14A in connection with the Registrant's 2017 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, which will be filed subsequent to the date hereof, are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Form 10-K. Such proxy statement will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission not later than 120 days following the end of the Registrant's fiscal year ended September 30, 2016.

---

---

[Table of Contents](#)

GLADSTONE CAPITAL CORPORATION  
FORM 10-K FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED  
SEPTEMBER 30, 2016

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I	ITEM 1	<a href="#">Business</a>	2
	ITEM 1A	<a href="#">Risk Factors</a>	19
	ITEM 1B	<a href="#">Unresolved Staff Comments</a>	38
	ITEM 2	<a href="#">Properties</a>	38
	ITEM 3	<a href="#">Legal Proceedings</a>	38
	ITEM 4	<a href="#">Mine Safety Disclosures</a>	38
PART II	ITEM 5	<a href="#">Market for Registrant’s Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities</a>	39
	ITEM 6	<a href="#">Selected Financial Data</a>	40
	ITEM 7	<a href="#">Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</a>	42
	ITEM 7A	<a href="#">Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</a>	62
	ITEM 8	<a href="#">Financial Statements and Supplementary Data</a>	64
	ITEM 9	<a href="#">Changes in and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure</a>	110
	ITEM 9A	<a href="#">Controls and Procedures</a>	110
	ITEM 9B	<a href="#">Other Information</a>	110
PART III	ITEM 10	<a href="#">Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance</a>	111
	ITEM 11	<a href="#">Executive Compensation</a>	111
	ITEM 12	<a href="#">Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters</a>	111
	ITEM 13	<a href="#">Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence</a>	111
	ITEM 14	<a href="#">Principal Accountant Fees and Services</a>	111
PART IV	ITEM 15	<a href="#">Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules</a>	112
	ITEM 16	<a href="#">Form 10-K Summary</a>	114
		<a href="#">SIGNATURES</a>	115

## FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

All statements contained herein, other than historical facts, may constitute “forward-looking statements.” These statements may relate to, among other things, our future operating results, our business prospects and the prospects of our portfolio companies, actual and potential conflicts of interest with Gladstone Management Corporation, our adviser, and its affiliates, the use of borrowed money to finance our investments, the adequacy of our financing sources and working capital, and our ability to co-invest, among other factors. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as “estimate,” “may,” “might,” “believe,” “will,” “provided,” “anticipate,” “future,” “could,” “growth,” “plan,” “intend,” “expect,” “should,” “would,” “if,” “seek,” “possible,” “potential,” “likely” or the negative of such terms or comparable terminology. These forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, levels of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such factors include, but are not limited to: (1) the recurrence of adverse events in the economy and the capital markets; (2) risks associated with negotiation and consummation of pending and future transactions; (3) the loss of one or more of our executive officers, in particular David Gladstone, Terry Lee Brubaker or Robert L. Marcotte; (4) changes in our investment objectives and strategy; (5) availability, terms (including the possibility of interest rate volatility) and deployment of capital; (6) changes in our industry, interest rates, exchange rates or the general economy; (7) the degree and nature of our competition; (8) our ability to maintain our qualification as a RIC and as business development company; and (9) those factors described in the “Risk Factors” section of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. We caution readers not to place undue reliance on 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. We have based forward-looking statements on information available to us on the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Except as required by the federal securities laws, we undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, after the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. 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 Securities and Exchange Commission, including quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and current reports on Form 8-K.

*In this Annual Report on Form 10-K, or Annual Report, the “Company,” “we,” “us,” and “our” refer to Gladstone Capital Corporation and its wholly-owned subsidiaries unless the context otherwise indicates. Dollar amounts are in thousands unless otherwise indicated.*

## PART I

*The information contained in this section should be read in conjunction with our accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements and the notes thereto appearing elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.*

### ITEM 1. BUSINESS

#### Overview

#### *Organization*

We were incorporated under the Maryland General Corporation Law on May 30, 2001, and completed our initial public offering on August 24, 2001. We operate as an externally managed, closed-end, non-diversified management investment company and have elected to be treated as a business development company (“BDC”) under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”). For federal income tax purposes, we have elected to be treated as a regulated investment company (“RIC”) under the Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”). In order to continue to qualify as a RIC for federal income tax purposes and obtain favorable RIC tax treatment, we must meet certain requirements, including certain minimum distribution requirements.

Our shares of common stock and mandatorily redeemable preferred stock are traded on the NASDAQ Global Select Market (“NASDAQ”) under the trading symbols “GLAD” and “GLADO,” respectively.

---

## [Table of Contents](#)

### **Investment Adviser and Administrator**

We are externally managed by our affiliated investment adviser, Gladstone Management Corporation (the “Adviser”), under an investment advisory and management agreement (the “Advisory Agreement”) and another of our affiliates, Gladstone Administration, LLC, (the “Administrator” together with the Adviser and the Affiliated Public Funds (defined below), the “Gladstone Companies”)) provides administrative services to us pursuant to a contractual agreement (the “Administration Agreement”). Each of the Adviser and Administrator are privately-held companies that are indirectly owned and controlled by David Gladstone, our chairman and chief executive officer. Mr. Gladstone and Terry Brubaker, our vice chairman and chief operating officer, also serve on the board of directors of the Adviser, the board of managers of the Administrator, and serve as executive officers of the Adviser and the Administrator. The Administrator employs, among others, our chief financial officer and treasurer, chief valuation officer, chief compliance officer, general counsel and secretary (who also serves as the president of the Administrator) and their respective staffs. The Adviser and Administrator have extensive experience in our lines of business and also provide investment advisory and administrative services, respectively, to our affiliates, including, but not limited to: Gladstone Commercial Corporation (“Gladstone Commercial”), a publicly-traded real estate investment trust; Gladstone Investment Corporation (“Gladstone Investment”), a publicly-traded BDC and RIC; and Gladstone Land Corporation, a publicly-traded real estate investment trust (“Gladstone Land,” with “Gladstone Commercial,” and “Gladstone Investment,” collectively the “Affiliated Public Funds”). In the future, the Adviser and Administrator may provide investment advisory and administrative services, respectively, to other funds and companies, both public and private.

The Adviser was organized as a corporation under the laws of the State of Delaware on July 2, 2002, and is a registered investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. The Administrator was organized as a limited liability company under the laws of the State of Delaware on March 18, 2005. The Adviser and Administrator are headquartered in McLean, Virginia, a suburb of Washington, D.C. The Adviser also has offices in other states.

### ***Investment Objectives and Strategy***

Our investment objectives are to: (1) achieve and grow current income by investing in debt securities of established businesses that we believe will provide stable earnings and cash flow to pay expenses, make principal and interest payments on our outstanding indebtedness and make distributions to stockholders that grow over time; and (2) provide our stockholders with long-term capital appreciation in the value of our assets by investing in equity securities of established businesses that we believe can grow over time to permit us to sell our equity investments for capital gains. To achieve our objectives, our primary investment strategy is to invest in several categories of debt and equity securities, with each investment generally ranging from \$8 million to \$30 million, although investment size may vary, depending upon our total assets or available capital at the time of investment. We lend to borrowers that need funds for growth capital, to finance acquisitions, or to recapitalize or refinance their existing debt facilities. We seek to avoid investing in high-risk, early-stage enterprises. Our targeted portfolio companies are generally considered too small for the larger capital marketplace. We intend for our investment portfolio to consist of approximately 90.0% debt investments and 10.0% equity investments, at cost. As of September 30, 2016, our investment portfolio was made up of approximately 90.2% debt investments and 9.8% equity investments, at cost.

We invest by ourselves or jointly with other funds and/or management of the portfolio company, depending on the opportunity. If we are participating in an investment with one or more co-investors, our investment is likely to be smaller than if we were investing alone.

In July 2012, the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) granted us an exemptive order (the “Co-Investment Order”) that expands our ability to co-invest with certain of our affiliates under certain circumstances and any future business development company or closed-end management investment company that is advised (or sub-advised if it controls the fund) by our external investment adviser, or any combination of the foregoing, subject to the conditions in the SEC’s order.

In general, our investments in debt securities have a term of no more than seven years, accrue interest at variable rates (based on the one month London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”)) and, to a lesser extent, at fixed rates. We seek debt instruments that pay interest monthly or, at a minimum, quarterly, and which may include a yield enhancement, such as a success fee or deferred interest provision and are primarily interest only with all principal and any accrued but unpaid interest due at maturity. Generally, success fees accrue at a set rate and are contractually due upon a change of control of the business. Some debt securities have deferred interest whereby some portion of the interest payment is added to the principal balance so that the interest is paid, together with the principal, at maturity. This form of deferred interest is often called paid-in-kind (“PIK”) interest. Typically, our equity investments take the form of preferred or common stock, limited liability company interests, or warrants or options to purchase the foregoing. Often, these equity investments occur in connection with our original investment, recapitalizing a business, or refinancing existing debt.

---

## **Table of Contents**

As of September 30, 2016, our investment portfolio consisted of investments in 45 companies located in 22 states in 20 different industries with an aggregate fair value of \$322.1 million. Since our initial public offering in 2001 through September 30, 2016, we have invested in over 206 different companies, while making 164 consecutive monthly or quarterly cash distributions to common stockholders totaling approximately \$276.3 million or \$16.06 per share. We expect that our investment portfolio will primarily include the following four categories of investments in private companies operating in the United States (“U.S.”):

- *Senior Secured Debt Securities:* We seek to invest a portion of our assets in senior secured debt securities also known as senior loans, secured first lien loans, lines of credit and senior notes. Using its assets as collateral, the borrower typically uses senior debt to cover a substantial portion of the funding needs of its business. The senior secured debt security usually takes the form of first priority liens on all, or substantially all, of the assets of the business. Senior secured debt securities may include investments sourced from the syndicated loan market.
- *Senior Secured Subordinated Debt Securities:* We seek to invest a portion of our assets in secured second lien debt securities, also known as senior subordinated loans and senior subordinated notes. These secured second lien debts rank junior to the borrowers’ senior debt and may be secured by a first priority lien on a portion of the assets of the business and may be designated as second lien notes (including our participation and investment in syndicated second lien loans). Additionally, we may receive other yield enhancements, such as success fees, in connection with these senior secured subordinated debt securities.
- *Junior Subordinated Debt Securities:* We seek to invest a portion of our assets in junior subordinated debt securities, also known as subordinated loans, subordinated notes and mezzanine loans. These junior subordinated debts may be secured by certain assets of the borrower or unsecured loans. Additionally, we may receive other yield enhancements in addition to or in lieu of success fees, such as warrants to buy common and preferred stock or limited liability interests in connection with these junior subordinated debt securities.
- *Preferred and Common Equity/Equivalents:* In some cases we will purchase equity securities which consist of preferred and common equity or limited liability company interests, or warrants or options to acquire such securities, and are in combination with our debt investment in a business. Additionally, we may receive equity investments derived from restructurings on some of our existing debt investments. In some cases, we will own a significant portion of the equity and in other cases we may have voting control of the businesses in which we invest.

Additionally, pursuant to the 1940 Act, we must maintain at least 70.0% of our total assets in qualifying assets, which generally include each of the investment types listed above. Therefore, the 1940 Act permits us to invest up to 30.0% of our assets in other non-qualifying assets. See “*Regulation as a BDC — Qualifying Assets*” for a discussion of the types of qualifying assets in which we are permitted to invest pursuant to Section 55(a) of the 1940 Act.

Because the majority of the loans in our portfolio consist of term debt in private companies that typically cannot or will not expend the resources to have their debt securities rated by a credit rating agency, we expect that most, if not all, of the debt securities we acquire will be unrated. Investors should assume that these loans would be rated below what is today considered “investment grade” quality. Investments rated below investment grade are often referred to as high yield securities or junk bonds and may be considered higher risk, as compared to investment-grade debt instruments. In addition, many of the debt securities we hold typically do not amortize prior to maturity.

### ***Investment Policies***

We seek to achieve a high level of current income and capital gains through investments in debt securities and preferred and common stock that we generally acquire in connection with buyouts and other recapitalizations. The following investment policies, along with these investment objectives, may not be changed without the approval of our board of directors (“Board of Directors”):

## Table of Contents

- We will at all times conduct our business so as to retain our status as a BDC. In order to retain that status, we must operate for the purpose of investing in certain categories of qualifying assets. In addition, we may not acquire any assets (other than non-investment assets necessary and appropriate to our operations as a BDC or qualifying assets) if, after giving effect to such acquisition, the value of our “qualifying assets” is less than 70.0% of the value of our total assets. We anticipate that the securities we seek to acquire will generally be qualifying assets.
- We will at all times endeavor to conduct our business so as to retain our status as a RIC under the Code. To do so, we must meet income source, asset diversification and annual distribution requirements. We may issue senior securities, such as debt or preferred stock, to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act for the purpose of making investments, to fund share repurchases, or for temporary emergency or other purposes.

With the exception of our policy to conduct our business as a BDC, these policies are not fundamental and may be changed without stockholder approval.

### Investment Concentrations

Year over year, our investment concentration as a percentage of fair value and of cost has remained relatively unchanged. As of September 30, 2016, our portfolio allocation is approximately 90.2% debt investments and 9.8% equity investments, at cost. Our portfolio consists primarily of proprietary investments, however, we continue to invest in syndicated investments where we participate with a group of other lenders. As of September 30, 2016, we held 13 syndicated investments totaling \$38.9 million at cost and \$30.8 million at fair value, or 10.2% and 9.6% of our total aggregate portfolio at cost and at fair value, respectively. We held 15 syndicated investments totaling \$61.4 million at cost and \$55.0 million at fair value, or 15.0% of our total aggregate portfolio at cost and at fair value, respectively, as of September 30, 2015.

The following table outlines our investments by security type at September 30, 2016 and 2015:

	September 30, 2016				September 30, 2015			
	Cost		Fair Value		Cost		Fair Value	
Secured first lien debt	\$227,439	59.6%	\$198,721	61.7%	\$248,050	60.5%	\$206,840	56.5%
Secured second lien debt	113,796	29.8	100,320	31.2	125,875	30.7	120,303	32.9
Unsecured debt	2,995	0.8	3,012	0.9	—	—	—	—
Total debt investments	344,230	90.2	302,053	93.8	373,925	91.2	327,143	89.4
Preferred equity	22,988	6.0	10,262	3.2	22,616	5.5	22,262	6.1
Common equity/equivalents	14,583	3.8	9,799	3.0	13,703	3.3	16,486	4.5
Total equity investments	37,571	9.8	20,061	6.2	36,319	8.8	38,748	10.6
<b>Total Investments</b>	<b>\$381,801</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$322,114</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$410,244</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$365,891</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Our five largest investments at fair value as of September 30, 2016, totaled \$112.1 million, or 34.8% of our total aggregate portfolio, as compared to our five largest investments at fair value as of September 30, 2015, totaling \$109.6 million, or 30.0% of our total aggregate portfolio.

## Table of Contents

Our investments at fair value consisted of the following industry classifications at September 30, 2016 and 2015:

Industry Classification	September 30, 2016		September 30, 2015	
	Fair Value	Percentage of Total Investments	Fair Value	Percentage of Total Investments
Healthcare, education and childcare	\$ 70,577	21.9%	\$ 44,994	12.3%
Diversified/Conglomerate Manufacturing	50,106	15.6	56,504	15.4
Diversified/Conglomerate Service	48,898	15.2	13,763	3.8
Oil and gas	31,279	9.7	51,110	14.0
Beverage, food and tobacco	15,022	4.7	22,817	6.2
Automobile	14,837	4.6	17,699	4.8
Diversified natural resources, precious metals and minerals	14,821	4.6	16,072	4.4
Cargo Transportation	13,000	4.0	13,434	3.7
Buildings and real estate	11,223	3.5	2,385	0.7
Leisure, Amusement, Motion Pictures, Entertainment	8,769	2.7	8,500	2.3
Personal and non-durable consumer products	7,858	2.4	43,418	11.9
Printing and publishing	6,033	1.9	25,452	7.0
Telecommunications	5,790	1.8	5,865	1.6
Machinery	5,597	1.7	4,655	1.3
Broadcast and entertainment	4,682	1.5	5,235	1.4
Textiles and leather	3,836	1.2	6,911	1.9
Finance	3,000	0.9	8,356	2.3
Electronics	2,980	0.9	13,550	3.7
Other, < 2.0%	3,806	1.2	5,171	1.3
<b>Total Investments</b>	<b>\$322,114</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$365,891</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Our investments at fair value were included in the following U.S. geographic regions at September 30, 2016 and 2015:

Geographic Region	September 30, 2016		September 30, 2015	
	Fair Value	Percentage of Total Investments	Fair Value	Percentage of Total Investments
South	\$131,181	40.8%	\$117,367	32.1%
Midwest	100,142	31.1	124,924	34.1
West	57,786	17.9	112,575	30.8
Northeast	33,005	10.2	11,025	3.0
<b>Total Investments</b>	<b>\$322,114</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$365,891</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

The geographic region indicates the location of the headquarters for our portfolio companies. A portfolio company may have a number of other business locations in other geographic regions.

## Investment Process

### Overview of Investment and Approval Process

To originate investments, the Adviser's investment professionals use an extensive referral network comprised primarily of private equity sponsors, leveraged buyout funds, investment bankers, attorneys, accountants, commercial bankers and business brokers. The Adviser's investment professionals review information received from these and other sources in search of potential financing opportunities. If a potential opportunity matches our investment objectives, the investment professionals will seek an initial screening of the opportunity with our president, Robert L. Marcotte, to authorize the submission of an indication of interest ("IOI") to the prospective portfolio company. If the prospective portfolio company passes this initial screening and the IOI is accepted by the prospective company, the investment professionals will seek approval to issue a letter of intent ("LOI") from the Adviser's investment committee, which is composed of Messrs. Gladstone, Brubaker and Marcotte, to the prospective company. If this LOI is issued, then the Adviser and Gladstone Securities (the "Due Diligence Team") will conduct a due diligence investigation and create a detailed profile summarizing the prospective portfolio company's historical financial statements, industry, competitive position and management team and analyzing its conformity to our general investment criteria. The investment professionals then present this profile to the Adviser's investment committee, which must approve each investment. Further, each investment is available for review by the members of our Board of Directors, a majority of whom are not "interested persons", as defined in Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act.



---

## [Table of Contents](#)

### ***Prospective Portfolio Company Characteristics***

We have identified certain characteristics that we believe are important in identifying and investing in prospective portfolio companies. The criteria listed below provide general guidelines for our investment decisions, although not all of these criteria may be met by each portfolio company.

- *Value-and-Income Orientation and Positive Cash Flow.* Our investment philosophy places a premium on fundamental analysis from an investor's perspective and has a distinct value-and-income orientation. In seeking value, we focus on established companies in which we can invest at relatively low multiples of earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA"), and that have positive operating cash flow at the time of investment. In seeking income, we typically invest in companies that generate relatively stable to growing sales and cash flow to provide some assurance that they will be able to service their debt. We do not expect to invest in start-up companies or companies with what we believe to be speculative business plans.
- *Experienced Management.* We typically require that the businesses in which we invest have experienced management teams. We also require the businesses to have in place proper incentives to induce management to succeed and act in concert with our interests as investors, including having significant equity or other interests in the financial performance of their companies.
- *Strong Competitive Position in an Industry.* We seek to invest in businesses that have developed strong market positions within their respective markets and that we believe are well-positioned to capitalize on growth opportunities. We seek businesses that demonstrate significant competitive advantages versus their competitors, which we believe will help to protect their market positions and profitability.
- *Enterprise Collateral Value.* The projected enterprise valuation of the business, based on market based comparable cash flow multiples, is an important factor in our investment analysis in determining the collateral coverage of our debt securities.

### ***Extensive Due Diligence***

The Due Diligence Team conducts what we believe are extensive due diligence investigations of our prospective portfolio companies and investment opportunities. The due diligence investigation may begin with a review of publicly available information followed by in depth business analysis, including, but not limited to, some or all of the following:

- a review of the prospective portfolio company's historical and projected financial information, including a quality of earnings analysis;
- visits to the prospective portfolio company's business site(s);
- interviews with the prospective portfolio company's management, employees, customers and vendors;
- review of loan documents and material contracts;
- background checks and a management capabilities assessment on the prospective portfolio company's management team; and
- research on the prospective portfolio company's products, services or particular industry and its competitive position therein.

Upon completion of a due diligence investigation and a decision to proceed with an investment, the Adviser's investment professionals who have primary responsibility for the investment present the investment opportunity to the Adviser's investment committee. The investment committee then determines whether to pursue the potential investment. Additional due diligence of a potential investment may be conducted on our behalf by attorneys and independent accountants, as well as other outside advisers, prior to the closing of the investment, as appropriate.

---

## **Table of Contents**

We also rely on the long-term relationships that the Adviser's investment professionals have with leveraged buyout funds, investment bankers, commercial bankers, private equity sponsors, attorneys, accountants, and business brokers. In addition, the extensive direct experiences of our executive officers and managing directors in the operations of and providing debt and equity capital to lower middle market companies plays a significant role in our investment evaluation and assessment of risk.

### ***Investment Structure***

Once the Adviser has determined that an investment meets our standards and investment criteria, the Adviser works with the management of that company and other capital providers to structure the transaction in a way that we believe will provide us with the greatest opportunity to maximize our return on the investment, while providing appropriate incentives to management of the company. As discussed above, the capital classes through which we typically structure a deal include senior debt, senior subordinated debt, junior subordinated debt, and preferred and common equity or equivalents. Through its risk management process, the Adviser seeks to limit the downside risk of our investments by:

- seeking collateral or superior positions in the portfolio company's capital structure where possible;
- negotiating covenants in connection with our investments that afford our portfolio companies as much flexibility as possible in managing their businesses, consistent with preserving our capital;
- holding board seats or securing board observation rights at the portfolio company;
- incorporating put rights and call protection into the investment structure where possible; and
- making investments with an expected total return (including both interest and potential equity appreciation) that it believes compensates us for the credit risk of the investment.

We expect to hold most of our debt investments until maturity or repayment, but may sell our investments (including our equity investments) earlier if a liquidity event takes place, such as the sale or recapitalization of a portfolio company. Occasionally, we may sell some or all of our investment interests in a portfolio company to a third party in a privately negotiated transaction to manage our credit or sector exposures or to enhance our portfolio yield.

### ***Competitive Advantages***

A large number of entities compete with us and make the types of investments that we seek to make in lower middle market privately-owned businesses. Such competitors include BDCs, non-equity based investment funds, and other financing sources, including traditional financial services companies such as commercial banks. Many of our competitors are substantially larger than we are and have considerably greater funding sources or are able to access capital more cost effectively. In addition, certain of our competitors may have higher risk tolerances or different risk assessments, which could allow them to consider a wider variety of investments, serve a broader customer base and establish a greater market share. Furthermore, many of these competitors are not subject to the regulatory restrictions that the 1940 Act imposes on us as a BDC. However, we believe that we have the following competitive advantages over other providers of financing to lower middle market companies.

### ***Management Expertise***

Our Adviser has a separate investment committee for the Company and each of the Affiliated Public Funds. The Adviser's investment committee for the Company is comprised of Messrs. Gladstone, Brubaker and Marcotte, each of whom have a wealth of experience in our area of operation. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Brubaker also serve on the Adviser's investment committee for the other Affiliated Public Funds. Mr. Gladstone has been the chairman and chief executive officer of each of the Gladstone Companies since their founding. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Marcotte both have over twenty-five years of experience in investing in middle market companies and with operating in the BDC marketplace in general. Mr. Brubaker has over twenty-five years of experience in acquisitions and operations of companies. Messrs. Gladstone and Brubaker also have principal management responsibility for the Adviser as its executive officers. These three individuals dedicate a significant portion of their time to managing our investment portfolio. Our senior management has extensive experience providing capital to lower middle market companies and Messrs. Gladstone and Brubaker have worked together at the Gladstone Companies for more than ten years. In addition, we have access to the resources and expertise of the Adviser's investment professionals and support staff who possess a broad range of transactional, financial, managerial and investment skills.

---

## Table of Contents

### *Increased Access to Investment Opportunities Developed Through Extensive Research Capability and Network of Contacts*

The Adviser seeks to identify potential investments through active origination and due diligence and through its dialogue with numerous management teams, members of the financial community and potential corporate partners with whom the Adviser's investment professionals have long-term relationships. We believe that the Adviser's investment professionals have developed a broad network of contacts within the investment, commercial banking, private equity and investment management communities, and that their reputation, experience and focus on investing in lower middle market companies enables us to source and identify well-positioned prospective portfolio companies, that provide attractive investment opportunities. Additionally, the Adviser expects to generate information from its professionals' network of accountants, consultants, lawyers and management teams of portfolio companies and other contacts to support the Adviser's investment activities.

### *Disciplined, Value and Income-Oriented Investment Philosophy with a Focus on Preservation of Capital*

In making its investment decisions, the Adviser focuses on the risk and reward profile of each prospective portfolio company, seeking to minimize the risk of capital loss without foregoing the potential for capital appreciation. We expect the Adviser to use the same value and income-oriented investment philosophy that its professionals use in the management of the other Gladstone Companies and to commit resources to manage downside exposure. The Adviser's approach seeks to reduce our risk in investments by using some or all of the following approaches:

- focusing on companies with sustainable market positions and cash flow;
- investing in businesses with experienced and established management teams;
- engaging in extensive due diligence from the perspective of a long-term investor;
- investing at low price-to-cash flow multiples; and
- adopting flexible transaction structures by drawing on the experience of the investment professionals of the Adviser and its affiliates.

### *Longer Investment Horizon*

Unlike private equity funds that are typically organized as finite-life partnerships, we are not subject to standard periodic capital return requirements. The partnership agreements of most private equity funds typically provide that these funds may only invest investors' capital once and must return all capital and realized gains to investors within a finite time period, often seven to ten years. These provisions often force private equity funds to seek returns on their investments by causing their portfolio companies to pursue mergers, public equity offerings, or other liquidity events more quickly than might otherwise be optimal or desirable, potentially resulting in a lower overall return to investors and/or an adverse impact on their portfolio companies. In contrast, we are an exchange-traded corporation of perpetual duration. We believe that our flexibility to make investments with a long-term view and without the capital return requirements of traditional private investment vehicles provides us with the opportunity to achieve greater long-term returns on invested capital.

### *Flexible Transaction Structuring*

We believe our management team's broad expertise and its ability to draw upon many years of combined experience enables the Adviser to identify, assess, and structure investments successfully across all levels of a company's capital structure and manage potential risk and return at all stages of the economic cycle. We are not subject to many of the regulatory limitations that govern traditional lending institutions, such as banks. As a result, we are flexible in selecting and structuring investments, adjusting investment criteria and transaction structures and, in some cases, the types of securities in which we invest. We believe that this approach enables the Adviser to craft a financing structure which best fits the investment and growth profile of the underlying business and yields attractive investment opportunities that will continue to generate current income and capital gain potential throughout the economic cycle, including during turbulent periods in the capital markets.

---

## **Table of Contents**

### **Ongoing Management of Investments and Portfolio Company Relationships**

The Adviser's investment professionals actively oversee each investment by continuously evaluating the portfolio company's performance and typically working collaboratively with the portfolio company's management to identify and incorporate best resources and practices that help us achieve our projected investment performance.

#### ***Monitoring***

The Adviser's investment professionals monitor the financial performance, trends, and changing risks of each portfolio company on an ongoing basis to determine if each company is performing within expectations and to guide the portfolio company's management in taking the appropriate courses of action. The Adviser employs various methods of evaluating and monitoring the performance of our investments in portfolio companies, which can include the following:

- monthly analysis of financial and operating performance;
- assessment of the portfolio company's performance against its business plan and our investment expectations;
- attendance at and/or participation in the portfolio company's board of directors or management meetings;
- assessment of portfolio company management, sponsor, governance and strategic direction;
- assessment of the portfolio company's industry and competitive environment; and
- review and assessment of the portfolio company's operating outlook and financial projections.

#### ***Relationship Management***

The Adviser's investment professionals interact with various parties involved with a portfolio company, or investment, by actively engaging with internal and external constituents, including:

- management;
- boards of directors;
- financial sponsors;
- capital partners; and
- advisers and consultants.

#### ***Managerial Assistance and Services***

As a BDC, we make available significant managerial assistance, as defined in the 1940 Act, to our portfolio companies and provide other services (other than such managerial assistance) to such portfolio companies. Neither we, nor the Adviser, currently receive fees in connection with the managerial assistance we make available. At times, the Adviser may also provide other services to our portfolio companies under certain agreements and may receive fees for services other than managerial assistance. Such services may include, but are not limited to: (i) assistance obtaining, sourcing or structuring credit facilities, long term loans or additional equity from unaffiliated third parties; (ii) negotiating important contractual financial relationships; (iii) consulting services regarding restructuring of the portfolio company and financial modeling as it relates to raising additional debt and equity capital from unaffiliated third parties; and (iv) taking a primary role in interviewing, vetting and negotiating employment contracts with candidates in connection with adding and retaining key portfolio company management team members. The Adviser voluntarily, unconditionally, and irrevocably credits 100% of these fees against the base management fee that we would otherwise be required to pay to the Adviser as discussed below in "*—Transactions with Related Parties – Investment Advisory and Management Agreement – Base Management Fee;*" however, pursuant to the terms of the Advisory Agreement, a small percentage of certain of such fees is retained by the Adviser in the form of reimbursement, at cost, for tasks completed by personnel of the Adviser, primarily for the valuation of portfolio companies.

---

## **Table of Contents**

In February 2011, Gladstone Securities started providing other services (such as investment banking and due diligence services) to certain of our portfolio companies; see “—*Transactions with Related Parties – Other Transactions*” below.

### ***Valuation Process***

The following is a general description of the investment valuation policy (the “Policy”) (which has been approved by our Board of Directors) that the professionals of the Adviser and Administrator, with oversight and direction from our chief valuation officer, an employee of the Administrator who reports directly to our Board of Directors, (collectively, the “Valuation Team”) use each quarter to determine the value of our investment portfolio. In accordance with the 1940 Act, our Board of Directors has the ultimate responsibility for reviewing and approving, in good faith, the fair value of our investments based on the Policy. The Valuation Team values our investments in accordance with the requirements of the 1940 Act and accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. (“GAAP”). Fair value (especially for investments in privately-held businesses) depends upon the specific facts and circumstances of each individual investment. Each quarter, our Board of Directors, including the Valuation Committee of our Board of Directors (the “Valuation Committee”), which is comprised entirely of independent directors, reviews the Policy to determine if changes thereto are advisable and assesses whether the Valuation Team has applied the Policy consistently. With respect to the valuation of our investment portfolio, the Valuation Team performs the following steps each quarter:

- Each investment is initially assessed by the Valuation Team using the Policy, which may include:
  - obtaining fair value quotes or utilizing input from third party valuation firms; and
  - using techniques, such as total enterprise value, yield analysis, market quotes and other factors, including but not limited to: the nature and realizable value of the collateral, including external parties’ guaranties; any relevant offers or letters of intent to acquire the portfolio company; and the markets in which the portfolio company operates.
- Preliminary valuation conclusions are then discussed amongst the Valuation Team and with our management and documented for review by the Valuation Committee and Board of Directors. Written valuation recommendations and supporting material are sent to the Board of Directors in advance of the quarterly meetings.
- Next, the Valuation Committee meets to review this documentation and discuss the information provided by our Valuation Team, and determines whether the Valuation Team has followed the Policy, determines whether the Valuation Team’s recommended fair value is reasonable in light of the Policy and reviews other facts and circumstances. Then, the Valuation Committee and chief valuation officer present the Valuation Committee’s findings to the entire Board of Directors, so that the full Board of Directors may review and approve, with a vote, to accept or reject the fair value recommendations in accordance with the Policy.

Fair value measurements of our investments may involve subjective judgment and estimates. Due to the inherent uncertainty of determining these fair values, the fair value of our investments may fluctuate, from period to period. Our valuation policies, procedures and processes are more fully described in Note 2—*Summary of Significant Accounting Policies* in the notes to our accompanying *Consolidated Financial Statements* included elsewhere in this report.

## **Transactions with Related Parties**

### ***Investment Advisory and Management Agreement***

In 2006, we entered into the Advisory Agreement, which was subsequently amended in October 2015, as approved unanimously by our Board of Directors, including the unanimous approval of our independent directors, to reduce the base management fee payable to the Adviser effective July 1, 2015, as discussed further below. In accordance with the Advisory Agreement, we pay the Adviser fees as compensation for its services, consisting of a base management fee and an incentive fee. On July 12, 2016, our Board of Directors, including a majority of the directors who are not parties to the agreement or interested person of any such party, unanimously approved the annual renewal of the Advisory Agreement with the Adviser through August 31, 2017. Mr. Gladstone, our chairman and chief executive officer, controls the Adviser. The Board of Directors considered the following factors as the basis for its decision to renew the Advisory Agreement: (1) the nature, extent and quality of services provided by the Adviser to our shareholders; (2) the investment performance of the Company and the Adviser; (3) the costs of the services to be provided and profits to be realized by the Adviser and its affiliates from the relationship with the Company; (4) the extent to which economies of scale will be realized as the Company and the

---

## Table of Contents

Affiliated Public Funds grow and whether the fee level under the Advisory Agreement reflects the economies of scale for the Company's investors; (5) the fee structure of the advisory and administrative agreements of comparable funds; (6) indirect profits to the Adviser created through the Company; and (7) in light of the foregoing considerations, the overall fairness of the advisory fee paid under the Advisory Agreement.

Based on the information reviewed and the considerations detailed above, our Board of Directors, including all of the directors who are not "interested persons" as that term is defined in the 1940 Act, concluded that the investment advisory fee rates and terms are fair and reasonable in relation to the services provided and approved the Advisory Agreement, as being in the best interests of our stockholders.

### *Base Management Fee*

The base management fee is computed and payable quarterly to the Adviser and, effective July 1, 2015, is assessed at an annual rate of 1.75%, computed on the basis of the value of our average gross assets at the end of the two most recently completed quarters (inclusive of the current quarter), which are total assets, including investments made with proceeds of borrowings, less any uninvested cash or cash equivalents resulting from borrowings, and adjusted appropriately for any share issuances or repurchases during the period. Prior to July 1, 2015, the annual rate was 2.0%. Our Board of Directors may (as it has for the years ended September 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014) accept an unconditional and irrevocable credit from the Adviser to reduce the annual 1.75% (or prior to July 1, 2015, 2.0%) base management fee on senior syndicated loan participations to 0.5%, to the extent that proceeds resulting from borrowings were used to purchase such senior syndicated loan participations.

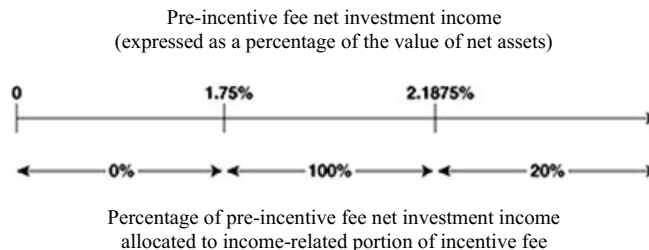
Additionally, as stated above, pursuant to the requirements of the 1940 Act, the Adviser makes available significant managerial assistance to our portfolio companies. The Adviser may also provide other services to our portfolio companies under certain agreements and may receive fees for services other than managerial assistance. The Adviser voluntarily, unconditionally, and irrevocably credits 100% of these fees against the base management fee that we would otherwise be required to pay to the Adviser; however, pursuant to the terms of the Advisory Agreement, a small percentage of certain of such fees is retained by the Adviser in the form of reimbursement, at cost, for tasks completed by personnel of the Adviser, primarily for the valuation of portfolio companies. Loan servicing fees that are payable to the Adviser pursuant to our Fifth Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, with KeyBank National Association ("KeyBank"), as administrative agent, lead arranger and a lender, as amended (our "Credit Facility"), are also 100% credited against the base management fee as discussed below "*—Loan Servicing Fee Pursuant to Credit Agreement*").

### *Incentive Fee*

The incentive fee consists of two parts: an income-based incentive fee and a capital gains-based incentive fee. The income-based incentive fee rewards the Adviser if our quarterly net investment income (before giving effect to any incentive fee) exceeds 1.75% of our net assets, adjusted appropriately for any share issuances or repurchases during the period (the "hurdle rate"). The income-based incentive fee with respect to our pre-incentive fee net investment income is generally payable quarterly to the Adviser and is computed as follows:

- no incentive fee in any calendar quarter in which our pre-incentive fee net investment income does not exceed the hurdle rate (7.0% annualized);
- 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 2.1875% in any calendar quarter (8.75% annualized); and
- 20.0% of the amount of our pre-incentive fee net investment income, if any, that exceeds 2.1875% in any calendar quarter (8.75% annualized).

**Quarterly Incentive Fee Based on Net Investment Income**



The second part of the incentive fee is a capital gains-based incentive fee that is determined and payable in arrears as of the end of each fiscal year (or upon termination of the Advisory Agreement, as of the termination date), and equals 20.0% of our realized capital gains, less any realized capital losses and unrealized depreciation, calculated as of the end of the preceding fiscal year. The capital gains-based incentive fee payable to the Adviser is calculated based on (i) cumulative aggregate realized capital gains since our inception, less (ii) cumulative aggregate realized capital losses since our inception, less (iii) the entire portfolio's aggregate unrealized capital depreciation, if any, as of the date of the calculation. If this number is positive at the applicable calculation date, then the capital gains-based incentive fee for such year equals 20.0% of such amount, less the aggregate amount of any capital gains-based incentive fees paid in respect of our portfolio in all prior years. For calculation purposes, cumulative aggregate realized capital gains, if any, equals the sum of the excess between the net sales price of each investment, when sold, and the original cost of such investment since our inception. Cumulative aggregate realized capital losses equals the sum of the deficit between the net sales price of each investment, when sold, and the original cost of such investment since our inception. The entire portfolio's aggregate unrealized capital depreciation, if any, equals the sum of the deficit between the fair value of each investment security as of the applicable calculation date and the original cost of such investment security. We have not incurred capital gains-based incentive fees from inception through September 30, 2016, as cumulative net unrealized capital depreciation has exceeded cumulative realized capital gains net of cumulative realized capital losses.

Additionally, in accordance with GAAP, a capital gains-based incentive fee accrual is calculated using the aggregate cumulative realized capital gains and losses and aggregate cumulative unrealized capital depreciation included in the calculation of the capital gains-based incentive fee plus the aggregate cumulative unrealized capital appreciation. If such amount is positive at the end of a period, then GAAP requires us to record a capital gains-based incentive fee equal to 20.0% of such amount, less the aggregate amount of actual capital gains-based incentive fees paid in all prior years. If such amount is negative, then there is no accrual for such year. GAAP requires that the capital gains-based incentive fee accrual consider the cumulative aggregate unrealized capital appreciation in the calculation, as a capital gains-based incentive fee would be payable if such unrealized capital appreciation were realized. There can be no assurance that any such unrealized capital appreciation will be realized in the future. There has been no GAAP accrual recorded for a capital gains-based incentive fee since our inception through September 30, 2016.

Our Board of Directors accepted an unconditional and irrevocable credit from the Adviser to reduce the income-based incentive fee to the extent net investment income did not cover 100.0% of the distributions to common stockholders for the years ended September 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014, which credits totaled \$1.4 million, \$1.4 million, and \$1.2 million, respectively.

**Loan Servicing Fee Pursuant to Credit Agreement**

The Adviser also services the loans held by Gladstone Business Loan, LLC ("Business Loan") (the borrower under our line of credit), in return for which the Adviser receives a 1.5% annual fee payable monthly based on the monthly aggregate outstanding balance of loans pledged under our line of credit. Since Business Loan is a consolidated subsidiary of ours, and the total base management fee paid to the Adviser pursuant to the Advisory Agreement cannot exceed 1.75% of total assets (as reduced by cash and cash equivalents pledged to creditors) during any given calendar year, we treat payment of the loan servicing fee pursuant to our line of credit as a pre-payment of the base management fee under the Advisory Agreement. Accordingly, for the years ended September 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014, these loan servicing fees were 100% voluntarily, irrevocably and unconditionally credited back to us by the Adviser.

---

## **Table of Contents**

### ***Administration Agreement***

In 2006, we entered into the Administration Agreement, whereby we pay separately for administrative services. The Administration Agreement provides for payments equal to our allocable portion of the Administrator's expenses incurred while performing services to us, which are primarily rent and salaries and benefits expenses of the Administrator's employees, including our chief financial officer and treasurer, chief compliance officer, chief valuation officer and general counsel and secretary (who also serves as the Administrator's president). Prior to July 1, 2014, our allocable portion of the expenses were derived by multiplying that portion of the Administrator's expenses allocable to all funds managed by the Adviser by the percentage of our total assets at the beginning of each quarter in comparison to the total assets at the beginning of each quarter of all funds managed by the Adviser.

Effective July 1, 2014, our allocable portion of the Administrator's expenses are generally derived by multiplying the Administrator's total expenses by the approximate percentage of time during the current quarter the Administrator's employees performed services for us in relation to their time spent performing services for all companies serviced by the Administrator under contractual agreements. These administrative fees are accrued at the end of the quarter when the services are performed and generally paid the following quarter. On July 12, 2016, our Board of Directors approved the annual renewal of the Administration Agreement through August 31, 2017.

### ***Other Transactions***

Mr. Gladstone also serves on the board of managers of our affiliate, Gladstone Securities, LLC ("Gladstone Securities"), a privately-held broker-dealer registered with the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA") and insured by the Securities Investor Protection Corporation. Gladstone Securities is 100% indirectly owned and controlled by Mr. Gladstone and has provided other services, such as investment banking and due diligence services, to certain of our portfolio companies, for which Gladstone Securities receives a fee. Any such fees paid by portfolio companies to Gladstone Securities do not impact the fees we pay to the Adviser or the voluntary, unconditional, and irrevocable credits against the base management fee or incentive fee. For additional information refer to Note 4 — *Related Party Transactions* of the notes to our accompanying *Consolidated Financial Statements*.

## **Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations**

### ***Regulated Investment Company Status***

To maintain the qualification for treatment as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code, we must generally distribute to our stockholders, for each taxable year, at least 90.0% of our investment company taxable income, which is our ordinary income plus the excess of our net short-term capital gains over net long-term capital losses. We refer to this as the "annual distribution requirement". We must also meet several additional requirements, including:

- *Business Development Company status.* At all times during the taxable year, we must maintain our status as a BDC.
- *Income source requirements.* At least 90.0% of our gross income for each taxable year must be from dividends, interest, payments with respect to securities, loans, gains from sales or other dispositions of securities or other income derived with respect to our business of investing in securities, and net income derived from an interest in a qualified publicly traded partnership.
- *Asset diversification requirements.* As of the close of each quarter of our taxable year: (1) at least 50.0% of the value of our assets must consist of cash, cash items, U.S. government securities, the securities of other regulated investment companies and other securities to the extent that (a) we do not hold more than 10.0% of the outstanding voting securities of an issuer of such other securities, and (b) such other securities of any one issuer do not represent more than 5.0% of our total assets; and (2) no more than 25.0% of the value of our total assets may be invested in the securities of one issuer (other than U.S. government securities or the securities of other regulated investment companies), or of two or more issuers that are controlled by us and are engaged in the same or similar or related trades or businesses or in the securities of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships.



---

## **Table of Contents**

### ***Failure to Qualify as a RIC***

If we are unable to qualify for treatment as a RIC, we will be subject to tax on all of our taxable income at regular corporate rates. We would not be able to deduct distributions to stockholders, nor would we be required to make such distributions. Distributions would be taxable to our stockholders as dividend income to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits. Subject to certain limitations under the Code, corporate distributees would be eligible for the dividends received deduction. Distributions in excess of our current and accumulated earnings and profits would be treated first as a return of capital to the extent of the stockholder's adjusted tax basis, and then as a gain realized from the sale or exchange of property. If we fail to meet the RIC requirements for more than two consecutive years and then seek to requalify as a RIC, we generally would be subject to corporate-level federal income tax on any unrealized appreciation with respect to our assets to the extent that any such unrealized appreciation is recognized during a specified period up to ten years.

### ***Qualification as a RIC***

If we qualify as a RIC and distribute to stockholders each year in a timely manner at least 90.0% of our investment company taxable income, we will not be subject to federal income tax on the portion of our taxable income and gains we distribute to stockholders. We would, however, be subject to a 4.0% nondeductible federal excise tax if we do not distribute, actually or on a deemed basis, an amount at least equal to the sum of (1) 98.0% of our ordinary income for the calendar year, (2) 98.2% of our capital gains in excess of capital losses for the one-year period ending on October 31 of the calendar year and (3) any ordinary income and capital gains in excess of capital losses for preceding years that were not distributed during such years. For the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, we did not incur any excise taxes.

The federal excise tax would apply only to the amount by which the required distributions exceed the amount of income we distribute, actually or on a deemed basis, to stockholders. We will be subject to regular corporate income tax, currently at rates up to 35.0%, on any undistributed income, including both ordinary income and capital gains.

If we acquire debt obligations that (i) were originally issued at a discount, (ii) bear interest at rates that are not either fixed rates or certain qualified variable rates or (iii) are not unconditionally payable at least annually over the life of the obligation, we will be required to include in taxable income each year a portion of the original issue discount ("OID") that accrues over the life of the obligation. Additionally, PIK interest, which is computed at the contractual rate specified in a loan agreement and is added to the principal balance of a loan, is also a non cash source of income that we are required to include in taxable income each year. Both OID and PIK income will be included in our investment company taxable income even though we receive no cash corresponding to such amounts. As a result, we may be required to make additional distributions corresponding to such OID and PIK amounts in order to satisfy the annual distribution requirement and to continue to qualify as a RIC or to avoid the imposition of federal income and excise taxes. In this event, we may be required to sell investments or other assets to meet the RIC distribution requirements. For the year ended September 30, 2016, we incurred \$0.1 million of OID income and the unamortized balance of OID investments (which are primarily all syndicated loans) as of September 30, 2016 totaled \$0.5 million. As of September 30, 2016, we had seven investments which had a PIK interest component and we recorded PIK interest income of \$2.4 million during the year ended September 30, 2016.

## **Taxation of Our U.S. Stockholders**

### ***Distributions***

For any period during which we qualify as a RIC for federal income tax purposes, distributions to our stockholders attributable to our investment company taxable income generally will be taxable as ordinary income to stockholders to the extent of our current or accumulated earnings and profits. We first allocate our earnings and profits to distributions to our preferred stockholders and then to distributions to our common stockholders based on priority in our capital structure. Any distributions in excess of our current and accumulated earnings and profits will first be treated as a return of capital to the extent of the stockholder's adjusted basis in his or her shares of common stock and thereafter as gain from the sale of shares of our common stock. Distributions of our long-term capital gains, reported by us as such, will be taxable to stockholders as long-term capital gains regardless of the stockholder's holding period for its common stock and whether the distributions are paid in cash or invested in additional common stock. Corporate stockholders are generally eligible for the 70.0% dividends received deduction with respect to dividends received from us, other than capital gains dividends, but only to the extent such amount is attributable to dividends received by us from taxable domestic corporations. Certain U.S. stockholders who are individuals, estates and trusts generally are subject to a 3.8% Medicare tax on dividends on shares of our stock.

---

## **Table of Contents**

Any dividend declared by us in October, November or December of any calendar year, payable to stockholders of record on a specified date in such a month and actually paid during January of the following year, will be treated as if it were paid by us and received by the stockholders on December 31 of the previous year. In addition, we may elect (in accordance with Section 855(a) of the Code) to relate a dividend back to the prior taxable year if we (1) declare such dividend prior to the later of the due date for filing our return for that taxable year or the 15<sup>th</sup> day of the ninth month following the close of the taxable year, (2) make the election in that return, and (3) distribute the amount in the 12-month period following the close of the taxable year but not later than the first regular dividend payment of the same type following the declaration. Any such election will not alter the general rule that a stockholder will be treated as receiving a dividend in the taxable year in which the distribution is made, subject to the October, November, December rule described above.

If a common stockholder participates in our “opt in” dividend reinvestment plan, any distributions reinvested under the plan will be taxable to the common stockholder to the same extent, and with the same character, as if the common stockholder had received the distribution in cash. The common stockholder will have an adjusted basis in the additional common shares purchased through the plan equal to the amount of the reinvested distribution. The additional shares will have a new holding period commencing on the day following the day on which the shares are credited to the common stockholder’s account. We may use newly issued shares under the guidelines of our dividend reinvestment plan, or we may purchase shares in the open market in connection with the obligations under the plan. We do not have a dividend reinvestment plan for our preferred stockholders.

### ***Sale of Our Shares***

A U.S. stockholder generally will recognize taxable gain or loss if the U.S. stockholder sells or otherwise disposes of his, her or its shares of our common or preferred stock. Any gain arising from such sale or disposition generally will be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. stockholder has held his, her or its shares for more than one year. Otherwise, it will be classified as short-term capital gain or loss. However, any capital loss arising from the sale or disposition of shares of our common stock held for six months or less will be treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of the amount of capital gain dividends received, or undistributed capital gain deemed received, with respect to such shares. Under the tax laws in effect as of the date of this filing, individual U.S. stockholders are subject to a maximum federal income tax rate of 20.0% on their net capital gain (*i.e.* the excess of realized net long-term capital gain over realized net short-term capital loss for a taxable year) including any long-term capital gain derived from an investment in our shares. Such rate is lower than the maximum rate on ordinary income currently payable by individuals. Corporate U.S. stockholders currently are subject to federal income tax on net capital gain at the same rates applied to their ordinary income (currently up to a maximum of 35.0%). Capital losses are subject to limitations on use for both corporate and non-corporate stockholders. Certain U.S. stockholders who are individuals, estates or trusts generally are subject to a 3.8% Medicare tax on capital gain from the sale or other disposition of, shares of our common stock.

### ***Backup Withholding or Other Required Withholding***

We may be required to withhold federal income tax, or backup withholding, currently at a rate of 28.0%, from all taxable distributions to any non-corporate U.S. stockholder (1) who fails to furnish us with a correct taxpayer identification number or a certificate that such stockholder is exempt from backup withholding, or (2) with respect to whom the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) notifies us that such stockholder has failed to properly report certain interest and dividend income to the IRS and to respond to notices to that effect. An individual’s taxpayer identification number is generally his or her social security number. Any amount withheld under backup withholding is allowed as a credit against the U.S. stockholder’s federal income tax liability, provided that proper information is provided to the IRS.

The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act imposes a federal withholding tax on certain types of payments made to “foreign financial institutions” and certain other non-U.S. entities unless certain due diligence, reporting, withholding, and certification obligation requirements are satisfied. Under delayed effective dates provided for in the Treasury Regulations and other IRS guidance, such required withholding will not begin until January 1, 2019 with respect to gross proceeds from a sale or other disposition of our stock.

### **Regulation as a BDC**

We are a closed-end, non-diversified management investment company that has elected to be regulated as a BDC under Section 54 of the 1940 Act. As such, we are subject to regulation under the 1940 Act. The 1940 Act contains prohibitions and restrictions relating to transactions between BDCs and their affiliates, principal underwriters and affiliates of those affiliates or underwriters and requires that a majority of the directors be persons other than “interested persons,” as defined in the 1940 Act. In addition, the 1940 Act provides that we may not change the nature of our business so as to cease to be, or to withdraw our election as, a BDC unless approved by a majority of our outstanding “voting securities,” as defined in the 1940 Act.

## Table of Contents

We intend to conduct our business so as to retain our status as a BDC. A BDC may use capital provided by public stockholders and from other sources to invest in long-term private investments in businesses. A BDC provides stockholders the ability to retain the liquidity of a publicly traded stock while sharing in the possible benefits, if any, of investing in primarily privately owned companies. In general, a BDC must have been organized and have its principal place of business in the U.S. and must be operated for the purpose of making investments in qualifying assets, as described in Sections 55(a)(1) through (a)(3) of the 1940 Act.

### *Qualifying Assets*

Under the 1940 Act, a BDC may not acquire any asset other than assets of the type listed in Section 55(a) of the 1940 Act, which are referred to as qualifying assets, unless, at the time the acquisition is made, qualifying assets, other than certain interests in furniture, equipment, real estate, or leasehold improvements (“operating assets”) represent at least 70.0% of our total assets, exclusive of operating assets. The types of qualifying assets in which we may invest under the 1940 Act include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (1) Securities purchased in transactions not involving any public offering from the issuer of such securities, which issuer is an eligible portfolio company. An eligible portfolio company is generally defined in the 1940 Act as any issuer which:
  - (a) is organized under the laws of, and has its principal place of business in, any State or States in the U.S.;
  - (b) is not an investment company (other than a small business investment company wholly owned by the BDC or otherwise excluded from the definition of investment company); and
  - (c) satisfies one of the following:
    - (i) it does not have any class of securities with respect to which a broker or dealer may extend margin credit;
    - (ii) it is controlled by the BDC and for which an affiliate of the BDC serves as a director;
    - (iii) it has total assets of not more than \$4.0 million and capital and surplus of not less than \$2 million;
    - (iv) it does not have any class of securities listed on a national securities exchange; or
    - (v) it has a class of securities listed on a national securities exchange, with an aggregate market value of outstanding voting and non-voting equity of less than \$250.0 million.
- (2) Securities received in exchange for or distributed on or with respect to securities described in (1) above, or pursuant to the exercise of options, warrants or rights relating to such securities.
- (3) Cash, cash items, government securities or high quality debt securities maturing in one year or less from the time of investment.

### *Asset Coverage*

Pursuant to Section 61(a)(2) of the 1940 Act, we are permitted, under specified conditions, to issue multiple classes of “senior securities representing indebtedness.” However, pursuant to Section 18(c) of the 1940 Act, we are permitted to issue only one class of “senior securities that is stock.” In either case, we may only issue such senior securities if such class of senior securities, after such issuance, has an asset coverage, as defined in Section 18(h) of the 1940 Act, of at least 200%.

In addition, our ability to pay dividends or distributions (other than dividends payable in our stock) to holders of any class of our capital stock would be restricted if our “senior securities representing indebtedness” fail to have an asset coverage of at least 200% (measured at the time of declaration of such distribution and accounting for such distribution). The 1940 Act does not apply this limitation to privately arranged debt that is not intended to be publicly distributed, unless this limitation is specifically negotiated by the lender. In addition, our ability to pay dividends or distributions (other than dividends payable in our common stock) to our common stockholders would also be restricted if our “senior securities that are stock” fail to have an asset coverage of at least 200% (measured at the time of declaration of such distribution and accounting for such distribution). If the value of our assets declines, we might be unable to satisfy these asset coverage requirements. To satisfy the 200% asset coverage requirement in the event that we are seeking to pay a distribution, we might either have to (i) liquidate a portion of our loan portfolio to repay a portion of our indebtedness or (ii) issue common stock. This may occur at a time when a sale of a portfolio asset may be disadvantageous, or when we have limited access to capital markets on agreeable terms. In addition, any amounts that we use to service our indebtedness or for offering expenses will not be available for distributions to our stockholders. If we are unable to regain the requisite asset coverage through these methods, we may be forced to suspend the payment of such dividends.

## Table of Contents

### ***Significant Managerial Assistance***

Generally, a BDC must make available significant managerial assistance to issuers of certain of its portfolio securities that the BDC counts as a qualifying asset for the 70.0% test described above. Making available significant managerial assistance means, among other things, any arrangement whereby the BDC, through its directors, officers or employees, offers to provide, and, if accepted, does so provide, significant guidance and counsel concerning the management, operations or business objectives and policies of a portfolio company. Significant managerial assistance also includes the exercise of a controlling influence over the management and policies of the portfolio company. However, with respect to certain, but not all such securities, where the BDC purchases such securities in conjunction with one or more other persons acting together, one of the other persons in the group may make available such managerial assistance, or the BDC may exercise such control jointly.

### **Code of Ethics**

We, and all of the Gladstone family of companies, have adopted a code of ethics and business conduct applicable to all of the officers, directors and employees of such companies that complies with the guidelines set forth in Item 406 of Regulation S-K of the Securities Act of 1933 (the "Securities Act") and Rule 17j-1 of the 1940 Act. As required by the 1940 Act, this code establishes procedures for personal investments, restricts certain transactions by such personnel and requires the reporting of certain transactions and holdings by such personnel. This code of ethics and business conduct is publicly available on our website under "Corporate Governance" at [www.GladstoneCapital.com](http://www.GladstoneCapital.com). We intend to provide any required disclosure of any amendments to or waivers of the provisions of this code by posting information regarding any such amendment or waiver to our website or in a Current Report on Form 8-K.

### **Compliance Policies and Procedures**

We and the Adviser have adopted and implemented written policies and procedures reasonably designed to prevent violation of the federal securities laws, and our Board of Directors is required to review these compliance policies and procedures annually to assess their adequacy and the effectiveness of their implementation. We have designated a chief compliance officer, John Dellafiora, Jr., who also serves as chief compliance officer for all of the Gladstone family of companies.

### **Staffing**

We do not currently have any employees and do not expect to have any employees in the foreseeable future. Currently, services necessary for our business are provided by individuals who are employees of the Adviser and the Administrator pursuant to the terms of the Advisory Agreement and the Administration Agreement, respectively. No employee of the Adviser or the Administrator will dedicate all of his or her time to us. However, we expect that 25 to 30 full time employees of the Adviser and the Administrator will spend substantial time on our matters during the remainder of calendar year 2016 and all of calendar year 2017. As of November 18, 2016, the Adviser and the Administrator collectively had 61 full-time employees. A breakdown of these employees is summarized by functional area in the table below:

<u>Number of Individuals</u>	<u>Functional Area</u>
12	Executive management
16	Accounting, administration, compliance, human resources, legal and treasury
33	Investment management, portfolio management and due diligence

### **Available Information**

Copies of our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments, if any, to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act") are available free of charge through our website at [www.GladstoneCapital.com](http://www.GladstoneCapital.com) as soon as reasonably practicable after such materials are electronically filed with or furnished to the SEC. A request for any of these reports may also be submitted to us by sending a written request addressed to Investor Relations, Gladstone Capital Corporation, 1521 Westbranch Drive, Suite 100, McLean, VA 22102, or by calling our toll-free investor relations line at 1-866-366-5745. The public may read and copy materials that we file with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, DC 20549. Information on the operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC also maintains a website that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov).

---

## [Table of Contents](#)

### ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

*You should carefully consider these risk factors, together with all of the other information included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and the other reports and documents filed by us with the SEC. 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 securities 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 our securities 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 Related to the Economy***

*Capital markets may experience periods of disruption and instability. Such market conditions may materially and adversely affect debt and equity capital markets in the U.S. and abroad, which may have a negative impact on our business and operations.*

From time to time, capital markets may experience periods of disruption and instability. For example, between 2007 and 2009, the global capital markets experienced an extended period of disruption as evidenced by a lack of liquidity in the debt capital markets, write-offs in the financial services sector, the re-pricing of credit risk and the failure of certain major financial institutions. Despite actions of the U.S. federal government and foreign governments, these events contributed to worsening general economic conditions that materially and adversely impacted the broader financial and credit markets and reduced the availability of debt and equity capital for the market as a whole and financial services firms in particular. Uncertainty surrounding the U.S., European Union (“E.U.”) and geopolitical unrest in the Middle East, combined with continued volatility of oil prices, among other factors, have caused disruption in capital markets. These market conditions have historically and could again have a material adverse effect on debt and equity capital markets in the U.S. and Europe, which could have a materially negative impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations. We and other companies in the financial services sector may have to access, if available, alternative markets for debt and equity capital. In such circumstances, equity capital may be difficult to raise because subject to some limited exceptions, as a BDC, we are generally not able to issue additional shares of our common stock at a price less than net asset value without general approval by our stockholders, which we currently have, and subsequent approval of the specific issuance by our Board of Directors. In addition, our ability to incur additional indebtedness or issue additional preferred stock is limited by applicable regulations such that our asset coverage, as defined in the 1940 Act, must equal at least 200% immediately after each time we incur indebtedness under our revolving line of credit or issue additional preferred stock. Any inability to raise capital could have a negative effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

*The illiquidity of our investments may make it difficult for us to sell such investments if required. As a result, we may realize significantly less than the value at which we have recorded our investments.*

Given the volatility and dislocation that the capital markets have historically experienced, many BDCs have faced, and may in the future face, a challenging environment in which to raise capital. We may in the future have difficulty accessing debt and equity capital, and a severe disruption in the global financial markets or deterioration in credit and financing conditions could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, significant changes in the capital markets have had, and may in the future have, a negative effect on the valuations of our investments and on the potential for liquidity events involving our investments. An inability to raise capital, and any required sale of our investments for liquidity purposes, could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

*Rising interest rates may adversely affect the value of our portfolio investments which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.*

Our debt investments may be based on floating rates. General interest rate fluctuations may have a substantial negative impact on our investments, the value of our common stock and our rate of return on invested capital. A reduction in the interest rates on new investments relative to interest rates on current investments could also have an adverse impact on our net interest income. An increase in interest rates could decrease the value of any investments we hold which earn fixed interest rates, including subordinated loans, and senior and junior secured debt securities and loans, and also could increase

---

## **Table of Contents**

our interest expense, thereby decreasing our net income. Also, an increase in market interest rates, which are currently at low levels relative to historical rates, may lead prospective purchasers of our common stock to expect a higher distribution yield and higher interest rates would likely increase our borrowing costs and potentially decrease funds available for distribution. Thus, higher market interest rates could cause the market price of our common stock to decrease.

*A further downgrade of the U.S. credit rating and uncertainty regarding financial stability of several countries in the E.U. could negatively impact our business, financial condition and earnings.*

Although U.S. lawmakers passed legislation to raise the federal debt ceiling and S&P Global Ratings (formerly Standard & Poor's Ratings Services) affirmed its AA+ long-term sovereign credit rating from August 2011 on the U.S. and revised the outlook on the long-term rating from negative to stable in June of 2013, U.S. debt ceiling and budget deficit concerns together with signs of deteriorating sovereign debt conditions in Europe continue to present the possibility of a credit-rating downgrade, economic slowdowns, or a recession for the U.S. The impact of any further downgrades to the U.S. government's sovereign credit rating or downgraded sovereign credit ratings of European countries or the Russian Federation, or their perceived creditworthiness could adversely affect the U.S. and global financial markets and economic conditions. In addition the June 23, 2016 referendum vote in which voters in the United Kingdom approved an exit from the E.U., although non-binding, initially disrupted capital markets and could cause further detrimental impact on the global economic recovery as it is passed into law. These developments, along with any further European sovereign debt issues, could cause interest rates and borrowing costs to rise, which may negatively impact our ability to access the debt markets on favorable terms. Additionally, in September 2016, the Federal Reserve reaffirmed its view that the current target range for the federal funds rate was appropriate based on current economic conditions and that it would be appropriate to raise the rate when economic conditions improve further. However, if key economic indicators, such as the unemployment rate or inflation, do not progress at a rate consistent with the Federal Reserve's objectives, the target range for the federal funds rate may increase and cause interest rates and borrowing costs to rise, which may negatively impact our ability to access the debt markets on favorable terms. Any continued adverse economic conditions could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

*We may experience fluctuations in our quarterly and annual results based on the impact of inflation in the U.S.*

The majority of our portfolio companies are in industries that are directly impacted by inflation, such as consumer goods and services and manufacturing. Our portfolio companies may not be able to pass on to customers increases in their costs of operations which could greatly affect their operating results, impacting their ability to repay our loans. In addition, any projected future decreases in our portfolio companies' operating results due to inflation could adversely impact the fair value of those investments. Any decreases in the fair value of our investments could result in future unrealized losses and therefore reduce our net assets resulting from operations.

*The recent volatility of oil and natural gas prices could impair certain of our portfolio companies' operations and ability to satisfy obligations to their respective lenders and investors, including us, which could negatively impact our financial condition.*

Our portfolio includes a concentration of companies in the oil and gas industry with the fair value of these investments representing approximately \$31.3 million, or 9.7% of our total portfolio at fair value as of September 30, 2016. These businesses provide services to oil and gas companies and are indirectly impacted by the prices of, and demand for, oil and natural gas, which have recently experienced volatility, including significant decline in prices, and such volatility could continue or increase in the future. A substantial or extended decline in oil and natural gas demand or prices may adversely affect the business, financial condition, cash flows, liquidity or results of operations of these portfolio companies and might impair their ability to meet capital expenditure obligations and financial commitments. A prolonged or continued decline in oil prices could therefore have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

### ***Risks Related to Our Investments***

*We operate in a highly competitive market for investment opportunities.*

There has been increased competitive pressure in the BDC and investment company marketplace for senior and senior subordinated debt, resulting in lower yields for increasingly riskier investments. A large number of entities compete with us and make the types of investments that we seek to make in lower middle market companies. We compete with public and private buyout funds, commercial and investment banks, commercial financing companies, and, to the extent that they

---

## Table of Contents

provide an alternative form of financing, hedge funds. Many of our competitors are substantially larger and have considerably greater financial, technical and marketing resources than we do. For example, some competitors may have a lower cost of funds and 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 would 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 BDC. The competitive pressures we face could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Also, as a result of this competition, we may not be able to take advantage of attractive investment opportunities from time to time and we can offer no assurance that we will be able to identify and make investments that are consistent with our investment objective. We do not seek to compete based on the interest rates we offer, and we believe that some of our competitors may make loans with interest rates that will be comparable to or lower than the rates we offer. We may lose 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 and increased risk of credit loss.

*Our investments in lower middle market portfolio companies are extremely risky and could cause you to lose all or a part of your investment.*

Investments in lower middle market portfolio companies are subject to a number of significant risks including the following:

- *Lower middle market companies are likely to have greater exposure to economic downturns than larger businesses.* Our portfolio companies may have fewer resources than larger businesses, and thus any economic downturns or recessions are more likely to have a material adverse effect on them. If one of our portfolio companies is adversely impacted by a recession, its ability to repay our loan or engage in a liquidity event, such as a sale, recapitalization or initial public offering would be diminished.
- *Lower middle market companies may have limited financial resources and may not be able to repay the loans we make to them.* Our strategy includes providing financing to portfolio companies that typically do not have readily available access to financing. While we believe that this provides an attractive opportunity for us to generate profits, this may make it difficult for the portfolio companies to repay their loans to us upon maturity. A borrower's ability to repay its loan may be adversely affected by numerous factors, including the failure to meet its business plan, a downturn in its industry, or negative economic conditions. Deterioration in a borrower's financial condition and prospects usually will be accompanied by deterioration in the value of any collateral and a reduction in the likelihood of us realizing on any guaranties we may have obtained from the borrower's management. As of September 30, 2016, two portfolio companies were either fully or partially on non-accrual status with an aggregate debt cost basis of approximately \$26.5 million, or 7.7% of the cost basis of all debt investments in our portfolio. While we are working with the portfolio companies to improve their profitability and cash flows, there can be no assurance that our efforts will prove successful. Although we will sometimes seek to be the senior, secured lender to a borrower, in most of our loans we expect to be subordinated to a senior lender, and our interest in any collateral would, accordingly, likely be subordinate to another lender's security interest.
- *Lower middle market companies typically have narrower product lines and smaller market shares than large businesses.* Because our target portfolio companies are lower middle market businesses, they will tend to be more vulnerable to competitors' actions and market conditions, as well as general economic downturns. In addition, our portfolio companies may face intense competition, including competition from companies with greater financial resources, more extensive development, manufacturing, marketing, and other capabilities and a larger number of qualified managerial, and technical personnel.
- *There is generally little or no publicly available information about these businesses.* Because we seek to invest in privately owned businesses, there is generally little or no publicly available operating and financial information about our potential portfolio companies. As a result, we rely on our officers, the Adviser and its employees, Gladstone Securities and consultants to perform due diligence investigations of these portfolio companies, their operations, and their prospects. We may not learn all of the material information we need to know regarding these businesses through our investigations.

## Table of Contents

- *Lower middle market companies generally have less predictable operating results.* We expect that our portfolio companies may have significant variations in their operating results, may from time to time be exposed to litigation, may be engaged in rapidly changing businesses with products subject to a substantial risk of obsolescence, may require substantial additional capital to support their operations, to finance expansion or to maintain their competitive position, may otherwise have a weak financial position, or may be adversely affected by changes in the business cycle. Our portfolio companies may not meet net income, cash flow, and other coverage tests typically imposed by their senior lenders. A borrower's failure to satisfy financial or operating covenants imposed by senior lenders could lead to defaults and, potentially, foreclosure on its senior credit facility, which could additionally trigger cross-defaults in other agreements. If this were to occur, it is possible that the borrower's ability to repay our loan would be jeopardized.
- *Lower middle market companies are more likely to be dependent on one or two persons.* Typically, the success of a lower middle market business also depends on the management talents and efforts of one or two persons or a small group of persons. The death, disability, or resignation of one or more of these persons could have a material adverse impact on our borrower and, in turn, on us.
- *Lower middle market companies may have limited operating histories.* While we intend to target stable companies with proven track records, we may make loans to new companies that meet our other investment criteria. Portfolio companies with limited operating histories will be exposed to all of the operating risks that new businesses face and may be particularly susceptible to, among other risks, market downturns, competitive pressures and the departure of key executive officers.
- *Debt securities of lower middle market companies private companies typically are not rated by a credit rating agency.* Typically a lower middle market private business cannot or will not expend the resources to have their debt securities rated by a credit rating agency. We expect that most, if not all, of the debt securities we acquire will be unrated. Investors should assume that these loans would be at rates below what is today considered "investment grade" quality. Investments rated below investment grade are often referred to as high yield securities or junk bonds and may be considered high risk as compared to investment-grade debt instruments.

*Because the loans we make and equity securities we receive when we make loans are not publicly traded, there is uncertainty regarding the value of our privately held securities that could adversely affect our determination of our net asset value ("NAV").*

Our portfolio investments are, and we expect will continue to be, in 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. Our Board of Directors has ultimate responsibility for reviewing and approving, in good faith, the fair value of our investments, based on the Policy. Our Board of Directors reviews valuation recommendations that are provided by the Valuation Team. In valuing our investment portfolio, several techniques are used, including, a total enterprise value approach, a yield analysis, market quotes, and independent third party assessments. Currently, Standard & Poor's Securities Evaluation, Inc. provides estimates of fair value on our proprietary debt investments and we use another independent valuation firm to provide valuation inputs for our significant equity investments, including earnings multiple ranges, as well as other information. In addition to these techniques, other factors are considered when determining fair value of our investments, including but limited to: the nature and realizable value of the collateral, including external parties' guaranties; any relevant offers or letters of intent to acquire the portfolio company; and the markets in which the portfolio company operates. If applicable, new and follow-on proprietary debt and equity investments made during the current three month reporting period ended September 30, 2016 are generally valued at original cost basis. For additional information on our valuation policies, procedures and processes, refer to Note 2—*Summary of Significant Accounting Policies* in the notes to our accompanying *Consolidated Financial Statements* included elsewhere in this report.

Fair value measurements of our investments may involve subjective judgments and estimates and due to the inherent uncertainty of determining these fair values, the fair value of our investments may fluctuate from period to period. Additionally, changes in the market environment and other events that may occur over the life of the investment may cause the gains or losses ultimately realized on these investments to be different than the valuations currently assigned. Further, such investments are generally subject to legal and other restrictions on resale or otherwise are less liquid than publicly traded securities. If we were required to liquidate a portfolio investment in a forced or liquidation sale, we could realize significantly less than the value at which it is recorded.

Our NAV would be adversely affected if the fair value of our investments that are approved by our Board of Directors are higher than the values that we ultimately realize upon the disposal of such securities.



---

## Table of Contents

*Our most recent NAV was calculated on September 30, 2016 and our NAV when calculated effective December 31, 2016 and thereafter may be higher or lower.*

As of September 30, 2016, our NAV per share was \$8.62, which was based on the fair value our investments that were reviewed and approved by the Valuation Committee and Board of Directors in connection with financial statements that were audited by our independent registered public accounting firm. NAV per share as of December 31, 2016 may be higher or lower than \$8.62 based on potential changes in valuations, our issuance of a total of 2,173,444 shares of common stock, inclusive of an overallocation option, in October 2016, or dividends paid and earnings for the quarter then ended. Our Board of Directors determines the fair value of our portfolio investments on a quarterly basis and if our December 31, 2016 fair value is less than the September 30, 2016 fair value, we will record an unrealized loss on our investment portfolio. If the fair value is greater, we will record an unrealized gain on our investment portfolio. Upon publication of our next quarterly NAV per share determination (generally in our next Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q), the market price of our common stock may fluctuate materially.

*The valuation process for certain of our portfolio holdings creates a conflict of interest.*

A substantial portion of our portfolio investments are made in the form of securities that are not publicly traded. As a result, our Board of Directors determines the fair value of these securities in good faith pursuant to the Policy. In connection with that determination, the Valuation Team prepares portfolio company valuations based upon the most recent portfolio company financial statements available and projected financial results of each portfolio company. The participation of the Adviser's investment professionals in our valuation process, and the pecuniary interest in the Adviser by Mr. Gladstone, may result in a conflict of interest as the management fees that we pay the Adviser are based on our gross assets less cash.

*The lack of liquidity of our privately held investments may adversely affect our business.*

We will generally make investments in private companies whose securities are not traded in any public market. Substantially all of the investments we presently hold and the investments we expect to acquire in the future are, and will be, subject to legal and other restrictions on resale and will otherwise be less liquid than publicly traded securities. The illiquidity of our investments may make it difficult for us to quickly obtain cash equal to the value at which we record our investments if the need arises. This could cause us to miss important investment opportunities. In addition, if we are required to liquidate all or a portion of our portfolio quickly, we may record substantial realized losses upon liquidation. We may also face other restrictions on our ability to liquidate an investment in a portfolio company to the extent that we, the Adviser, or our respective officers, employees or affiliates have material non-public information regarding such portfolio company.

Due to the uncertainty inherent in valuing these securities, the Valuation Team's determinations of fair value may differ materially from the values that could be obtained if a ready market for these securities existed. Our NAV could be materially affected if the Valuation Team's determinations regarding the fair value of our investments that are ultimately approved by our Board of Directors are materially different from the values that we ultimately realize upon our disposal of such securities.

*When we are a debt or minority equity investor in a portfolio company, which we expect will generally be the case, we may not be in a position to control the entity, and its management may make decisions that could decrease the value of our investment.*

We anticipate that most of our investments will continue to be either debt or minority equity investments in our portfolio companies. Therefore, we are and will remain subject to the risk that a portfolio company may make business decisions with which we disagree, and the shareholders and management of such company may take risks or otherwise act in ways that do not serve our best interests. As a result, a portfolio company may make decisions that could decrease the value of our portfolio holdings.

In addition, we will generally not be in a position to control any portfolio company by investing in its debt securities. This is particularly true when we invest in syndicated loans, which are loans made by a larger group of investors whose investment objectives may not be completely aligned with ours. As of September 30, 2016, syndicated loans made up approximately 10.2% of our portfolio at cost, or \$38.9 million. We therefore are subject to the risk that other lenders in these investments may make decisions that could decrease the value of our portfolio holdings.

*We typically invest in transactions involving acquisitions, buyouts and recapitalizations of companies, which will subject us to the risks associated with change in control transactions.*

---

## Table of Contents

Our strategy, in part, includes making debt and equity investments in companies in connection with acquisitions, buyouts and recapitalizations, which subjects us to the risks associated with change in control transactions. Change in control transactions often present a number of uncertainties. Companies undergoing change in control transactions often face challenges retaining key employees and maintaining relationships with customers and suppliers. While we hope to avoid many of these difficulties by participating in transactions where the management team is retained and by conducting thorough due diligence in advance of our decision to invest, if our portfolio companies experience one or more of these problems, we may not realize the value that we expect in connection with our investments, which would likely harm our operating results and financial condition.

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

We invest primarily in debt securities issued by our portfolio companies. In some cases portfolio companies will be permitted to have 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 thereof are entitled to receive payment of interest and 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 such senior creditors, such 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 on an equal basis any distributions with other creditors holding such debt in the event of an insolvency, liquidation, dissolution, reorganization, or bankruptcy of a portfolio company.

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

In addition to risks associated with delays in investing our capital, we are also subject to the risk that investments we make in our portfolio companies may be repaid prior to maturity. For the year ended September 30, 2016, we received prepayments of investments of \$99.7 million. We will first use any proceeds from prepayments to repay any borrowings outstanding on our Credit Facility. In the event that funds remain after repayment of our outstanding borrowings, then we will generally reinvest these proceeds in government securities, pending their future investment in new debt and/or equity securities. These government securities will typically have substantially lower yields than the debt securities being prepaid and we could experience significant delays in reinvesting these amounts. As a result, our results of operations could be materially adversely affected if one or more of our portfolio companies elect to prepay amounts owed to us. Additionally, prepayments could negatively impact our return on equity, which could result in a decline in the market price of our common stock.

*Higher taxation of our portfolio companies may impact our quarterly and annual operating results.*

Additional taxation at the federal, state or municipality level may have an adverse effect on our portfolio companies' earnings and reduce their ability to repay our loans to them, thus affecting our quarterly and annual operating results.

*Our portfolio is concentrated in a limited number of companies and industries, which subjects us to an increased risk of significant loss if any one of these companies does not repay us or if the industries experience downturns.*

As of September 30, 2016, we had investments in 45 portfolio companies, of which there were five investments that comprised approximately \$112.1 million, or 34.8% of our total investment portfolio, at fair value. A consequence of a concentration in a limited number of investments is that the aggregate returns we realize may be substantially adversely affected by the unfavorable performance of a small number of such investments or a substantial write-down of any one investment. Beyond our regulatory and income tax diversification requirements, we do not have fixed guidelines for industry concentration and our investments could potentially be concentrated in relatively few industries. In addition, while we do not intend to invest 25.0% or more of our total assets in a particular industry or group of industries at the time of investment, it is possible that as the values of our portfolio companies change, one industry or a group of industries may comprise in excess of 25.0% of the value of our total assets. As a result, a downturn in an industry in which we have invested a significant portion of our total assets could have a materially adverse effect on us. As of September 30, 2016, our largest industry concentrations of our total investments at fair value were in healthcare, education and childcare companies, representing 21.9%; diversified/conglomerate manufacturing companies, representing 15.6%; and diversified/conglomerate service companies, representing 15.2%. Therefore, we are susceptible to the economic circumstances in these industries, and a downturn in one or more of these industries could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

---

## Table of Contents

*Our investments are typically long term and will require several years to realize liquidation events.*

Since we generally make five to seven year term loans and hold our loans and related warrants or other equity positions until the loans mature, you should not expect realization events, if any, to occur over the near term. In addition, we expect that any warrants or other equity positions that we receive when we make loans may require several years to appreciate in value and we cannot give any assurance that such appreciation will occur.

*The disposition of our investments may result in contingent liabilities.*

Currently, all 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 underlying portfolio company typical of those made in connection with the sale of a business. We may also be required to indemnify the purchasers of such investment to the extent that any such representations turn out to be inaccurate or with respect to certain potential liabilities. These arrangements may result in contingent liabilities that ultimately yield funding obligations that must be satisfied through our return of certain distributions previously made to us.

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

Even though we have structured some of our investments as senior loans, if one of our portfolio companies were to go bankrupt, depending on the facts and circumstances, including the extent to which we actually provided managerial assistance to that portfolio company, a bankruptcy court might re-characterize our debt investments and subordinate all, or a portion, of our claims to that of other creditors. Holders of debt instruments ranking senior to our investments typically would be entitled to receive payment in full before we receive any distributions. After repaying such senior creditors, such portfolio company may not have any remaining assets to use to repay its obligation to us. We may also be subject to lender liability claims for actions taken by us with respect to a borrower's business or in instances in which we exercised control over the borrower. It is possible that we could become subject to a lender's liability claim, including as a result of actions taken in rendering significant managerial assistance.

*Portfolio company litigation or other litigation or claims against us or our personnel could result in additional costs and the diversion of management time and resources.*

In the course of investing in and often providing significant managerial assistance to certain of our portfolio companies, certain persons employed by the Adviser may serve as directors on the boards of such companies. To the extent that litigation arises out of our investments in these companies, even if without merit, we or such employees may be named as defendants in such litigation, which could result in additional costs, including defense costs, and the diversion of management time and resources. Additionally, other litigations or claims against us or our personnel could result in additional costs, including defense costs, and the diversion of management time and resources.

*We may not realize gains from our equity investments and other yield enhancements.*

When we make a subordinated loan, we may receive warrants to purchase stock issued by the borrower or other yield enhancements, such as success fees. Our goal is to ultimately dispose of these equity interests and realize gains upon our disposition of such interests. We expect that, over time, the gains we realize on these warrants and other yield enhancements will offset any losses we experience on loan defaults. However, any warrants we receive may not appreciate in value and, in fact, may decline in value and any other yield enhancements, such as success fees, may not be realized. Accordingly, we may not be able to realize gains from our equity interests or other yield enhancements and any gains we do recognize may not be sufficient to offset losses we experience on our loan portfolio.

*Any unrealized depreciation we experience on our investment portfolio may be an indication of future realized losses, which could reduce our income available for distribution.*

As a BDC 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 or under the direction of our Board of Directors. We will record decreases in the market values or fair values of our investments as unrealized depreciation. Since our inception, we have, at times, incurred a cumulative net unrealized depreciation of our portfolio. Any unrealized depreciation in our investment portfolio could result in realized losses in the future and ultimately in reductions of our income available for distribution to stockholders in future periods.

---

## Table of Contents

### ***Risks Related to Our External Financing***

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

We will have a continuing need for capital to finance our investments. As of September 30, 2016, we had \$71.3 million in borrowings outstanding under our Credit Facility, which provides for maximum borrowings of \$170.0 million, with a revolving period end date of January 19, 2019. Our Credit Facility permits us to fund additional loans and investments as long as we are within the conditions set forth in the credit agreement. Our Credit Facility contains covenants that require our wholly-owned subsidiary Business Loan to maintain its status as a separate legal entity, prohibit certain significant corporate transactions (such as mergers, consolidations, liquidations or dissolutions) and restrict material changes to our credit and collection policies without lenders' consent. The Credit Facility also limits distributions to our stockholders on a fiscal year basis to the sum of our net investment income, net capital gains and amounts deemed to have been paid during the prior year in accordance with Section 855(a) of the Code. We are also subject to certain limitations on the type of loan investments we can make, including restrictions on geographic concentrations, sector concentrations, loan size, interest rate type, payment frequency and status, average life and lien property. Our Credit Facility further requires us to comply with other financial and operational covenants, which obligate us to, among other things, maintain certain financial ratios, including asset and interest coverage, and a minimum number of 20 obligors in the borrowing base. Additionally, we are subject to a performance guaranty that requires us to maintain (i) a minimum net worth (defined in our Credit Facility to include our mandatorily redeemable preferred stock) of \$205.0 million plus 50.0% of all equity and subordinated debt raised after May 1, 2015 less 50% of any equity and subordinated debt retired or redeemed after May 1, 2015, which equates to \$214.5 million as of September 30, 2016, (ii) asset coverage with respect to "senior securities representing indebtedness" of at least 200%, in accordance with Section 18 of the 1940 Act and (iii) our status as a BDC under the 1940 Act and as a RIC under the Code. As of September 30, 2016, and as defined in the performance guaranty of our Credit Facility, we were in compliance with all of our Credit Facility covenants; however, our continued compliance depends on many factors, some of which are beyond our control.

Given the continued uncertainty in the capital markets, the cumulative unrealized depreciation in our portfolio may increase in future periods and threaten our ability to comply with the minimum net worth covenant and other covenants under our Credit Facility. Our failure to satisfy these covenants could result in foreclosure by our lenders, which would accelerate our repayment obligations under the facility and thereby have a material adverse effect on our business, liquidity, financial condition, results of operations and ability to pay distributions to our stockholders.

*Any inability to renew, extend or replace our Credit Facility on terms favorable to us, or at all, could adversely impact our liquidity and ability to fund new investments or maintain distributions to our stockholders.*

The revolving period end date of our Credit Facility is January 19, 2019 (the "Revolving Period End Date") and if our Credit Facility is not renewed or extended by the Revolving Period End Date, all principal and interest will be due and payable on or before May 1, 2020. Subject to certain terms and conditions, our Credit Facility may be expanded to a total of \$250.0 million through the addition of other lenders to the facility. However, if additional lenders are unwilling to join the facility on its terms, we will be unable to expand the facility and thus will continue to have limited availability to finance new investments under our Credit Facility. There can be no guarantee that we will be able to renew, extend or replace our Credit Facility upon its Revolving Period End Date on terms that are favorable to us, if at all. Our ability to expand our Credit Facility, and to obtain replacement financing at or before the Revolving Period End Date, will be constrained by then-current economic conditions affecting the credit markets. In the event that we are not able to expand our Credit Facility, or to renew, extend or refinance our Credit Facility by the Revolving Period End Date, this could have a material adverse effect on our liquidity and ability to fund new investments, our ability to make distributions to our stockholders and our ability to qualify as a RIC under the Code.

If we are unable to secure replacement financing, we may be forced to sell certain assets on disadvantageous terms, which may result in realized losses, and such realized losses could materially exceed the amount of any unrealized depreciation on these assets as of our most recent balance sheet date, which would have a material adverse effect on our results of operations. Such circumstances would also increase the likelihood that we would be required to redeem some or all of our outstanding mandatorily redeemable preferred stock, which could potentially require us to sell more assets. In addition to selling assets, or as an alternative, we may issue equity in order to repay amounts outstanding under our Credit Facility. Based on the recent trading prices of our stock, such an equity offering may have a substantial dilutive impact on our existing stockholders' interest in our earnings, assets and voting interest in us. If we are not able to renew, extend or refinance our Credit Facility prior to its maturity, it could result in significantly higher interest rates and related charges and may impose significant restrictions on the use of borrowed funds to fund investments or maintain distributions to stockholders.

## Table of Contents

*Our business plan is dependent upon external financing, which is constrained by the limitations of the 1940 Act.*

The last equity offering we completed was on October 26, 2016, inclusive of an overallotment option, for a total of 2,173,444 million shares of common stock at a public offering price of \$7.98 per share, and there can be no assurance that we will be able to raise capital through issuing equity in the near future. Our business requires a substantial amount of cash to operate and grow. We may acquire such additional capital from the following sources:

- *Senior securities.* We may issue “senior securities representing indebtedness” (including borrowings under our Credit Facility) and “senior securities that are stock,” such as our Series 2021 Term Preferred Stock, up to the maximum amount permitted by the 1940 Act. The 1940 Act currently permits us, as a BDC, to issue such senior securities in amounts such that our asset coverage, as defined in Section 18(h) of the 1940 Act, is at least 200% on such senior security immediately after each issuance of such senior security. As a result of incurring indebtedness (in whatever form), we will be exposed to the risks associated with leverage. Although borrowing money for investments increases the potential for gain, it also increases the risk of a loss. A decrease in the value of our investments will have a greater impact on the value of our common stock to the extent that we have borrowed money to make investments. There is a possibility that the costs of borrowing could exceed the income we receive on the investments we make with such borrowed funds. In addition, our ability to pay distributions, issue senior securities or repurchase shares of our common stock would be restricted if the asset coverage on each of our senior securities is not at least 200%. If the aggregate value of our assets declines, we might be unable to satisfy that 200% requirement. To satisfy the 200% asset coverage requirement in the event that we are seeking to pay a distribution, we might either have to (i) liquidate a portion of our loan portfolio to repay a portion of our indebtedness or (ii) issue common stock. This may occur at a time when a sale of a portfolio asset may be disadvantageous, or when we have limited access to capital markets on agreeable terms. In addition, any amounts that we use to service our indebtedness or for offering expenses will not be available for distributions to stockholders. Furthermore, if we have to issue common stock at below NAV per common share, any non-participating stockholders will be subject to dilution, as described below. Pursuant to Section 61(a)(2) of the 1940 Act, we are permitted, under specified conditions, to issue multiple classes of “senior securities representing indebtedness.” However, pursuant to Section 18(c) of the 1940 Act, we are permitted to issue only one class of “senior securities that is stock.”
- *Common and Convertible Preferred Stock.* Because we are constrained in our ability to issue debt or senior securities for the reasons given above, we are dependent on the issuance of equity as a financing source. If we raise additional funds by issuing more common stock, the percentage ownership of our stockholders at the time of the issuance would decrease and our existing common stockholder may experience dilution. In addition, under the 1940 Act, we will generally not be able to issue additional shares of our common stock at a price below NAV per common share to purchasers, other than to our existing stockholders through a rights offering, without first obtaining the approval of our stockholders and our independent directors. If we were to sell shares of our common stock below our then current NAV per common share, such sales would result in an immediate dilution to the NAV per common share. This dilution would occur as a result of the sale of shares at a price below the then current NAV per share of our common stock and a proportionately greater decrease in a stockholder’s interest in our earnings and assets and voting percentage than the increase in our assets resulting from such issuance. For example, if we issue and sell an additional 10.0% of our common stock at a 5.0% discount from NAV, a stockholder who does not participate in that offering for its proportionate interest will suffer NAV dilution of up to 0.5% or \$5 per \$1,000 of NAV. This imposes constraints on our ability to raise capital when our common stock is trading below NAV per common share, as it generally has for the last several years. As noted above, the 1940 Act prohibits the issuance of multiple classes of “senior securities that are stock.” As a result, we would be prohibited from issuing convertible preferred stock to the extent that such a security was deemed to be a separate class of stock from our outstanding Series 2021 Term Preferred Stock.

*We financed certain of our investments with borrowed money and capital from the issuance of senior securities, which will magnify the potential for gain or loss on amounts invested and may increase the risk of investing in us.*

## Table of Contents

The following table illustrates the effect of leverage on returns from an investment in our common stock assuming various annual returns on our portfolio, 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)				
	(10.0)%	(5.0)%	0.0%	5.0%	10.0%
Corresponding return to common stockholder(A)	(18.2)%	(9.8)%	(1.4)%	7.0%	15.3%

(A) The hypothetical return to common stockholders is calculated by multiplying our total assets as of September 30, 2016 by the assumed rates of return and subtracting all interest accrued on our debt for the year ended September 30, 2016, adjusted for the dividends on our Series 2021 Term Preferred Stock; and then dividing the resulting difference by our total assets attributable to common stock. Based on \$337.2 million in total assets, \$71.3 million drawn on our Credit Facility (at cost), \$61.0 million in aggregate liquidation preference of our Series 2021 Term Preferred Stock, and \$201.2 million in net assets, each as of September 30, 2016.

Based on the outstanding balance on our Credit Facility of \$71.3 million at cost, as of September 30, 2016, the effective annual interest rate of 4.5% as of that date, and aggregate liquidation preference of our Series 2021 Term Preferred Stock of \$61.0 million, our investment portfolio at fair value would have had to produce an annual return of at least 2.2% to cover annual interest payments on the outstanding debt and dividends on our Series 2021 Term Preferred Stock.

*A change in interest rates may adversely affect our profitability and our hedging strategy may expose us to additional risks.*

We anticipate using a combination of equity and long-term and short-term borrowings to finance our investment activities. As a result, a portion of our income will depend upon the difference between the rate at which we borrow funds and the rate at which we loan these funds. Higher interest rates on our borrowings will decrease the overall return on our portfolio.

As of September 30, 2016, based on the total principal balance of debt outstanding, our portfolio consisted of approximately 85.6% of loans at variable rates with floors and approximately 14.4% at fixed rates.

We do not currently hold any interest rate cap agreements. While hedging activities may insulate us against adverse fluctuations in interest rates, they may also limit our ability to participate in the benefits of lower interest rates with respect to the hedged portfolio. Adverse developments resulting from changes in interest rates or any future hedging transactions could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Our ability to receive payments pursuant to an interest rate cap agreement is linked to the ability of the counter-party to that agreement to make the required payments. To the extent that the counter-party to the agreement is unable to pay pursuant to the terms of the agreement, we may lose the hedging protection of the interest rate cap agreement. For additional information on market interest rate fluctuations, see *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk*

### **Risks Related to Our Regulation and Structure**

*We will be subject to corporate-level tax if we are unable to satisfy Code requirements for RIC qualification.*

To maintain our qualification as a RIC, we must meet income source, asset diversification, and annual distribution requirements. The annual distribution requirement is satisfied if we distribute at least 90.0% of our investment company taxable income to our stockholders on an annual basis. Because we use leverage, we are subject to certain asset coverage ratio requirements under the 1940 Act and could, under certain circumstances, be restricted from making distributions necessary to qualify as a RIC. Warrants we receive with respect to debt investments will create "original issue discount," which we must recognize as ordinary income over the term of the debt investment or PIK interest which is accrued generally over the term of the debt investment but not paid in cash, both of which will increase the amounts we are required to distribute to maintain RIC status. Because such OIDs and PIK interest will not produce distributable cash for us at the same time as we are required to make distributions, we will need to use cash from other sources to satisfy such distribution requirements. The asset diversification requirements must be met at the end of each calendar quarter. If we fail to meet these tests, we may need to quickly dispose of certain investments to prevent the loss of RIC status. Since most of our investments will be illiquid, such dispositions, if even possible, may not be made at prices advantageous to us and, in fact, may result in substantial losses. If we fail to qualify as a RIC for any reason and become fully subject to corporate income tax, the resulting corporate taxes could substantially reduce our net assets, the amount of income available for distribution, and the actual amount distributed. Such a failure would have a material adverse effect on us and our shares. For additional information regarding asset coverage ratio and RIC requirements, see *"Business—Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations—Regulated Investment Company Status."*

---

## Table of Contents

From time to time, some of our debt investments may include success fees that would generate payments to us if the business is ultimately sold. Because the satisfaction of these success fees, and the ultimate payment of these fees, is uncertain, we generally only recognize them as income when the payment is received. Success fee amounts are characterized as ordinary income for tax purposes and, as a result, we are required to distribute such amounts to our stockholders in order to maintain RIC status.

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

As a BDC, we may not acquire any assets other than “qualifying assets” unless, at the time of and after giving effect to such acquisition, at least 70% of our total assets are qualifying assets.

We believe that most of the investments that we may acquire in the future will constitute qualifying assets. However, we may be precluded from investing in what we believe to be attractive investments if such investments are not qualifying assets for purposes of the 1940 Act. If we do not invest a sufficient portion of our assets in qualifying assets, we could violate the 1940 Act provisions applicable to BDCs. 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 BDC, 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.

*Changes in laws or regulations governing our operations, or changes in the interpretation thereof, and any failure by us to comply with laws or regulations governing our operations may adversely affect our business.*

We and our portfolio companies are subject to regulation by laws at the local, state and federal levels. These laws and regulations, as well as their interpretation, may be changed from time to time. Accordingly, any change in these laws or regulations, or their interpretation, or any failure by us or our portfolio companies to comply with these laws or regulations may adversely affect our business. For additional information regarding the regulations to which we are subject, see “*Business—Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations*” and “*Business— Regulation as a BDC.*”

*We are subject to restrictions that may discourage a change of control. Certain provisions contained in our articles of incorporation and Maryland law may prohibit or restrict a change of control and adversely impact the price of our shares.*

Our Board of Directors is divided into three classes, with the term of the directors in each class expiring every third year. At each annual meeting of stockholders, the successors to the class of directors whose term expires at such meeting will be elected to hold office for a term expiring at the annual meeting of stockholders held in the third year following the year of their election. After election, a director may only be removed by our stockholders for cause. Election of directors for staggered terms with limited rights to remove directors makes it more difficult for a hostile bidder to acquire control of us. The existence of this provision may negatively impact the price of our securities and may discourage third-party bids to acquire our securities. This provision may reduce any premiums paid to stockholders in a change in control transaction.

Certain provisions of Maryland law applicable to us prohibit business combinations with:

- any person who beneficially owns 10.0% or more of the voting power of our common stock (an “interested stockholder”);
- an affiliate of ours who at any time within the two-year period prior to the date in question was an interested stockholder; or

---

## Table of Contents

- an affiliate of an interested stockholder.

These prohibitions last for five years after the most recent date on which the interested stockholder became an interested stockholder. Thereafter, any business combination with the interested stockholder must be recommended by our Board of Directors and approved by the affirmative vote of at least 80.0% of the votes entitled to be cast by holders of our outstanding shares of common stock and two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast by holders of our common stock other than shares held by the interested stockholder. These requirements could have the effect of inhibiting a change in control even if a change in control were in our stockholders' interest. These provisions of Maryland law do not apply, however, to business combinations that are approved or exempted by our Board of Directors prior to the time that someone becomes an interested stockholder.

Our articles of incorporation permit our Board of Directors to issue up to 50.0 million shares of capital stock. In addition, our Board of Directors, without any action by our stockholders, may amend our articles of incorporation from time to time to increase or decrease the aggregate number of shares or the number of shares of any class or series of stock that we have authority to issue. Our Board of Directors may classify or reclassify any unissued common stock or preferred stock and establish the preferences, conversion or other rights, voting powers, restrictions, limitations as to distributions, qualifications and terms or conditions of redemption of any such stock. Thus, our Board of Directors could authorize the issuance of preferred stock with terms and conditions that could have a priority as to distributions and amounts payable upon liquidation over the rights of the holders of our common stock, which it did in connection with our issuance of approximately 2.4 million shares of Series 2021 Term Preferred Stock. Preferred stock, including our Series 2021 Term Preferred Stock, could also have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control of us, including an extraordinary transaction (such as a merger, tender offer or sale of all or substantially all of our assets) that might provide a premium price for holders of our common stock.

### ***Risks Related to Our External Management***

*We are dependent upon our key management personnel and the key management personnel of the Adviser, particularly David Gladstone, Terry Lee Brubaker and Robert L. Marcotte and on the continued operations of the Adviser, for our future success.*

We have no employees. Our chief executive officer, chief operating officer, chief financial officer and treasurer, and the employees of the Adviser, do not spend all of their time managing our activities and our investment portfolio. We are particularly dependent upon David Gladstone, Terry Lee Brubaker and Robert L. Marcotte for their experience, skills and networks. Our executive officers and the employees of the Adviser allocate some, and in some cases a material portion, of their time to businesses and activities that are not related to our business. We have no separate facilities and are completely reliant on the Adviser, which has significant discretion as to the implementation and execution of our business strategies and risk management practices. We are subject to the risk of discontinuation of the Adviser's operations or termination of the Advisory Agreement and the risk that, upon such event, no suitable replacement will be found. We believe that our success depends to a significant extent upon the Adviser and that discontinuation of its operations or the loss of its key management personnel could have a material adverse effect on our ability to achieve our investment objectives.

*Our success depends on the Adviser's ability to attract and retain qualified personnel in a competitive environment.*

The Adviser experiences competition in attracting and retaining qualified personnel, particularly investment professionals and senior executives, and we may be unable to maintain or grow our business if we cannot attract and retain such personnel. The Adviser's ability to attract and retain personnel with the requisite credentials, experience and skills depends on several factors including, but not limited to, its ability to offer competitive wages, benefits and professional growth opportunities. The Adviser competes with investment funds (such as private equity funds and mezzanine funds) and traditional financial services companies for qualified personnel, many of which have greater resources than us. Searches for qualified personnel may divert management's time from the operation of our business. Strain on the existing personnel resources of the Adviser, in the event that it is unable to attract experienced investment professionals and senior executives, could have a material adverse effect on our business.

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



---

## Table of Contents

*The Adviser 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.*

The Adviser has the right to resign under the Advisory Agreement at any time upon not less than 60 days' written notice, whether we have found a replacement or not. If the Adviser 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 the Adviser 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.

*Our incentive fee may induce the Adviser to make certain investments, including speculative investments.*

The management compensation structure that has been implemented under the Advisory Agreement may cause the Adviser to invest in high-risk investments or take other risks. In addition to its management fee, the Adviser is entitled under the Advisory Agreement to receive incentive compensation based in part upon our achievement of specified levels of income. In evaluating investments and other management strategies, the opportunity to earn incentive compensation based on net income may lead the Adviser to place undue emphasis on the maximization of net income at the expense of other criteria, such as preservation of capital, maintaining sufficient liquidity, or management of credit risk or market risk, in order to achieve higher incentive compensation. Investments with higher yield potential are generally riskier or more speculative. This could result in increased risk to the value of our investment portfolio.

*We may be obligated to pay the Adviser incentive compensation even if we incur a loss.*

The Advisory Agreement entitles the Adviser to incentive compensation for each fiscal quarter in an amount equal to a percentage of the excess of our investment income for that quarter (before deducting incentive compensation, net operating losses and certain other items) above a threshold return for that quarter. When calculating our incentive compensation, our pre-incentive fee net investment income excludes realized and unrealized capital losses that we may incur in the fiscal quarter, even if such capital losses result in a net loss on our statement of operations for that quarter. Thus, we may be required to pay the Adviser incentive compensation for a fiscal quarter even if there is a decline in the value of our portfolio or we incur a net loss for that quarter. For additional information on incentive compensation under the Advisory Agreement with the Adviser, see "Business — Transactions with Related Parties."

*We may be required to pay the Adviser incentive compensation on income accrued, but not yet received 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 debt instruments with PIK interest or OID. If a portfolio company defaults on a loan, it is possible that such accrued interest previously used in the calculation of the incentive fee will become uncollectible. Consequently, we may make incentive fee payments on income accruals that we may not collect in the future and with respect to which we do not have a clawback right against the Adviser. Our OID investments totaled \$34.3 million as of September 30, 2016, at cost, which are all syndicated loan investments. For the year ended September 30, 2016, we incurred \$0.1 million of OID income and the unamortized balance of OID investments as of September 30, 2016 totaled \$0.5 million. As of September 30, 2016, we had seven investments which had a PIK interest component and we recorded PIK interest income of \$2.4 million during the year ended September 30, 2016. We collected \$0.1 in PIK interest in cash for the year ended September 30, 2016.

*The Adviser's failure to identify and invest in securities that meet our investment criteria or perform its responsibilities under the Advisory Agreement would likely adversely affect our ability for future growth.*

---

## Table of Contents

Our ability to achieve our investment objectives will depend on our ability to grow, which in turn will depend on the Adviser's ability to identify and invest in securities that meet our investment criteria. Accomplishing this result on a cost-effective basis will be largely a function of the Adviser's structuring of the investment process, its ability to provide competent and efficient services to us, and our access to financing on acceptable terms. The senior management team of the Adviser has substantial responsibilities under the Advisory Agreement. In order to grow, the Adviser will need to hire, train, supervise, and manage new employees successfully. Any failure to manage our future growth effectively would likely have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

*There are significant potential conflicts of interest, including with the Adviser, which could impact our investment returns.*

Our executive officers and directors, and the officers and directors of the Adviser, 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 investment funds managed by our affiliates. Accordingly, they may have obligations to investors in those entities, the fulfillment of which might not be in the best interests of us or our stockholders. For example, Mr. Gladstone, our chairman and chief executive officer, is the chairman of the board and chief executive officer of each of the Gladstone Companies. In addition, Mr. Brubaker, our vice chairman and chief operating officer, is the vice chairman and chief operating officer of each of the Gladstone Companies. Mr. Marcotte is an executive managing director of the Adviser. Moreover, the Adviser may establish or sponsor other investment vehicles which from time to time may have potentially overlapping investment objectives with ours and accordingly may invest in, whether principally or secondarily, asset classes we target. While the Adviser generally has broad authority to make investments on behalf of the investment vehicles that it advises, the Adviser has adopted investment allocation procedures to address these potential conflicts and intends to direct investment opportunities to the Affiliated Public Fund with the investment strategy that most closely fits the investment opportunity. Nevertheless, the management of the Adviser may face conflicts in the allocation of investment opportunities to other entities managed by the Adviser. As a result, it is possible that we may not be given the opportunity to participate in certain investments made by other funds managed by the Adviser. Our Board of Directors approved a revision of our investment objectives and strategies that became effective on January 1, 2013, which may enhance the potential for conflicts in the allocation of investment opportunities to us and other entities managed by the Adviser.

More specifically, in certain circumstances we may make investments in a portfolio company in which one of our affiliates has or will have an investment, subject to satisfaction of any regulatory restrictions and, where required, to the prior approval of our Board of Directors. As of September 30, 2016, our Board of Directors has approved the following types of co-investment transactions:

- Our affiliate, Gladstone Commercial, may, under certain circumstances, lease property to portfolio companies that we do not control. We may pursue such transactions only if (i) the portfolio company is not controlled by us or any of our affiliates, (ii) the portfolio company satisfies the tenant underwriting criteria of Gladstone Commercial, and (iii) the transaction is approved by a majority of our independent directors and a majority of the independent directors of Gladstone Commercial. We expect that any such negotiations between Gladstone Commercial and our portfolio companies would result in lease terms consistent with the terms that the portfolio companies would be likely to receive were they not portfolio companies of ours.
- We may invest simultaneously with our affiliate Gladstone Investment in senior syndicated loans whereby neither we nor any affiliate has the ability to dictate the terms of the loans.
- Pursuant to the Co-Investment Order, under certain circumstances, we may co-invest with Gladstone Investment and any future BDC or closed-end management investment company that is advised by the Adviser (or sub-advised by the Adviser if it controls the fund), or any combination of the foregoing, subject to the conditions included therein.

Certain of our officers, who are also officers of the Adviser, may from time to time serve as directors of certain of our portfolio companies. If an officer serves in such capacity with one of our portfolio companies, such officer will owe fiduciary duties to stockholders of the portfolio company, which duties may from time to time conflict with the interests of our stockholders.

In the course of our investing activities, we will pay base management and incentive fees to the Adviser and will reimburse the Administrator for certain expenses it incurs. 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, among other things, a lower rate of return than one might

---

## **Table of Contents**

achieve through our investors themselves making direct investments. As a result of this arrangement, there may be times when the management team of the Adviser has interests that differ from those of our stockholders, giving rise to a conflict. In addition, as a BDC, we make available significant managerial assistance to our portfolio companies and provide other services to such portfolio companies. While, neither we nor the Adviser currently receives fees in connection with managerial assistance, the Adviser and Gladstone Securities have, at various times, provided other services to certain of our portfolio companies and received fees for these other services.

*The Adviser is not obligated to provide a credit of the base management fee, which could negatively impact our earnings and our ability to maintain our current level of distributions to our stockholders.*

The Advisory Agreement provides for a base management fee based on our gross assets. Since our 2007 fiscal year, our Board of Directors has accepted on a quarterly basis voluntary, unconditional and irrevocable credits to reduce the annual base management fee, which was previously 2.0%, but following an amendment to the Advisory Agreement, effective July 1, 2015 is now 1.75%, on senior syndicated loan participations to 0.5% to the extent that proceeds resulting from borrowings were used to purchase such syndicated loan participations, and any waived fees may not be recouped by the Adviser in the future. However, the Adviser is not required to issue these or other credits of fees under the Advisory Agreement, and to the extent our investment portfolio grows in the future, we expect these fees will increase. If the Adviser does not issue these credits in future quarters, it could negatively impact our earnings and may compromise our ability to maintain our current level of distributions to our stockholders, which could have a material adverse impact on our stock price.

*Our business model is dependent upon developing and sustaining strong referral relationships with investment bankers, business brokers and other intermediaries and any change in our referral relationships may impact our business plan.*

We are dependent upon informal relationships with investment bankers, business brokers and traditional lending institutions to provide us with deal flow. If we fail to maintain our relationship with such funds or institutions, or if we fail to establish strong referral relationships with other funds, we will not be able to grow our portfolio of investments and fully execute our business plan.

*Our base management fee may induce the Adviser to incur leverage.*

The fact that our base management fee is payable based upon our gross assets, which would include any investments made with proceeds of borrowings, may encourage the Adviser to use leverage to make additional investments. Under certain circumstances, the use of increased leverage may increase the likelihood of default, which would disfavor holders of our securities. Given the subjective nature of the investment decisions made by the Adviser on our behalf, we will not be able to monitor this potential conflict of interest.

### ***Risks Related to an Investment in Our Securities***

*We may experience fluctuations in our quarterly and annual operating results.*

We may experience fluctuations in our quarterly and annual operating results due to a number of factors, including, among others, variations in our investment income, the interest rates payable on the debt securities we acquire, the default rates on such securities, variations in and the timing of the recognition of realized and unrealized gains or losses, the level of our expenses, the degree to which we encounter competition in our markets, and general economic conditions, including the impacts of inflation. The majority of our portfolio companies are in industries that are directly impacted by inflation, such as manufacturing and consumer goods and services. Our portfolio companies may not be able to pass on to customers increases in their costs of production which could greatly affect their operating results, impacting their ability to repay our loans. In addition, any projected future decreases in our portfolio companies' operating results due to inflation could adversely impact the fair value of those investments. Any decreases in the fair value of our investments could result in future realized and unrealized losses and therefore reduce our net assets resulting from operations. As a result of these factors, results for any period should not be relied upon as being indicative of performance in future periods.

*There is a risk that you may not receive distributions or that distributions may not grow over time.*

We intend to distribute at least 90.0% of our investment company taxable income to our stockholders on a quarterly basis by paying monthly distributions. We expect to retain some or all net realized long-term capital gains by first offsetting them with realized capital losses, and secondly through a deemed distribution to supplement our equity capital and support the growth of our portfolio, although our Board of Directors may determine in certain cases to distribute these gains to our common stockholders. In addition, our Credit Facility restricts the amount of distributions we are permitted to make. We cannot assure you that we will achieve investment results or maintain a tax status that will allow or require any specified level of cash distributions.

---

## Table of Contents

*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 may be highly speculative, and therefore, an investment in our shares may not be suitable for someone with lower risk tolerance.

*Distributions to our stockholders have included and may in the future include a return of capital.*

Quarterly, our Board of Directors declares monthly distributions based on then current estimates of taxable income for each fiscal year, which may differ, and in the past have differed, from actual results. Because our distributions are based on estimates of taxable income that may differ from actual results, future distributions payable to our stockholders may also include a return of capital. Moreover, to the extent that we distribute amounts that exceed our current and accumulated earnings and profits, these distributions constitute a return of capital. A return of capital represents a return of a stockholder's original investment in shares of our stock and should not be confused with a distribution from earnings and profits. Although return of capital distributions may not be taxable, such distributions may increase an investor's tax liability for capital gains upon the sale of our shares by reducing the investor's tax basis for such shares. Such returns of capital reduce our asset base and also adversely impact our ability to raise debt capital as a result of the leverage restrictions under the 1940 Act, which could have material adverse impact on our ability to make new investments.

*The market price of our shares may fluctuate significantly.*

The trading price of our common stock and our mandatorily redeemable preferred stock may fluctuate substantially. Due to the extreme volatility and disruptions that have affected the capital and credit markets over the past few years, our stock has experienced greater than usual stock price volatility.

The market price and marketability of our shares may from time to time be significantly affected by numerous factors, including many over which we have no control and that may not be directly related to us. These factors include, but are not limited to, the following:

- general economic trends and other external factors;
- price and volume fluctuations in the stock market from time to time, which are often unrelated to the operating performance of particular companies;
- significant volatility in the market price and trading volume of shares of RICs, BDCs or other companies in our sector, which is not necessarily related to the operating performance of these companies;
- Changes in stock index definitions or policies, which may impact an investor's desire to hold shares of BDCs;
- changes in regulatory policies or tax guidelines, particularly with respect to RICs or BDCs;
- loss of BDC or RIC status;
- changes in our earnings or variations in our operating results;
- changes in prevailing interest rates;
- changes in the value of our portfolio of investments;
- any shortfall in our revenue or net income or any increase in losses from levels expected by securities analysts;

## Table of Contents

- departure of key personnel;
- operating performance of companies comparable to us;
- short-selling pressure with respect to our shares or BDCs generally;
- the announcement of proposed, or completed, offerings of our securities, including a rights offering; and
- loss of a major funding source.

Fluctuations in the trading prices of our shares may adversely affect the liquidity of the trading market for our shares and, if we seek to raise capital through future equity financings, our ability to raise such equity capital.

*The issuance of subscription rights to our existing stockholders may dilute the ownership and voting powers of existing stockholders in our common stock, dilute the NAV of their shares and have a material adverse effect on the trading price of our common stock.*

There are significant capital raising constraints applicable to us under the 1940 Act when our common stock is trading below its NAV per share. In the event that we issue subscription rights to our existing stockholders to subscribe for and purchase additional shares of our common stock, there is a significant possibility that the rights offering will dilute the ownership interest and voting power of stockholders who do not fully exercise their subscription rights. Stockholders who do not fully exercise their subscription rights should expect that they will, upon completion of the rights offering, own a smaller proportional interest in us than would otherwise be the case if they fully exercised their subscription rights. In addition, because the subscription price of the rights offering is likely to be less than our most recently determined NAV per common share, our common stockholders are likely to experience an immediate dilution of the per share NAV of their shares as a result of the offer. As a result of these factors, any future rights offerings of our common stock, or our announcement of our intention to conduct a rights offering, could have a material adverse impact on the trading price of our common stock.

*Shares of closed-end investment companies frequently trade at a discount from NAV.*

Shares of closed-end investment companies frequently trade at a discount from NAV per common share. Since our inception, our common stock has at times traded above NAV, and at times below NAV per share. Subsequent to September 30, 2016, our common stock has traded at discounts of up to 15.0% of our NAV per share, which was \$8.62 as of September 30, 2016. This characteristic of shares of closed-end investment companies is separate and distinct from the risk that our NAV per share will decline. As with any stock, the price of our shares will fluctuate with market conditions and other factors. If shares are sold, the price received may be more or less than the original investment. Whether investors will realize gains or losses upon the sale of our shares will not depend directly upon our NAV, but will depend upon the market price of the shares at the time of sale. Since the market price of our shares will be affected by such factors as the relative demand for and supply of the shares in the market, general market and economic conditions and other factors beyond our control, we cannot predict whether the shares will trade at, below or above our NAV.

Under the 1940 Act, we are generally not able to issue additional shares of our common stock at a price below NAV per share to purchasers other than our existing stockholders through a rights offering without first obtaining the approval of our common stockholders and our independent directors. Additionally, when our common stock is trading below its NAV per share, our dividend yield may exceed the weighted average returns that we would expect to realize on new investments that would be made with the proceeds from the sale of such stock, making it unlikely that we would determine to issue additional shares in such circumstances. Thus, for as long as our common stock may trade below NAV, we will be subject to significant constraints on our ability to raise capital through the issuance of common stock. Additionally, an extended period of time in which we are unable to raise capital may restrict our ability to grow and adversely impact our ability to increase or maintain our distributions.

*Common stockholders may incur dilution if we sell shares of our common stock in one or more offerings at prices below the then current NAV per share of our common stock.*

At our most recent annual meeting of stockholders on February 11, 2016, our stockholders approved a proposal designed to allow us to sell shares of our common stock below the then current NAV per share of our common stock in one or more offerings for a period of one year from the date of such approval, subject to certain conditions (including, but not limited to, that the number of common shares issued and sold pursuant to such authority does not exceed 25.0% of our then outstanding common stock immediately prior to each such sale). Absent such stockholder approval, we would not be able to access the capital markets in an offering at below the then current NAV per share due to restrictions applicable to BDCs under the 1940 Act.

---

## Table of Contents

We exercised this right with our Board of Directors' approval when we completed a public offering of 2.3 million shares of our common stock in October 2015, inclusive of the complete overallotment option, for gross proceeds totaling \$19.7 million, at a public offering price of \$8.55 per share, which was below our September 30, 2015 NAV of \$9.06 per share.

We exercised this right again with our Board of Directors' approval when we completed a public offering of 2,173,444 million shares of our common stock in October 2016, inclusive of an overallotment option, for gross proceeds totaling \$17.3 million, at a public offering price of \$7.98 per share, which was below our September 30, 2016 NAV of \$8.62 per share.

If we were to sell shares of our common stock below NAV per share, such sales would result in an immediate dilution to the NAV per share. This dilution would occur as a result of the sale of shares at a price below the then current NAV per share of our common stock and a proportionately greater decrease in a stockholder's interest in our earnings and assets and voting interest in us than the increase in our assets resulting from such issuance. The greater the difference between the sale price and the NAV per share at the time of the offering, the more significant the dilutive impact would be. Because the number of shares of common stock that could be so issued and the timing of any issuance is not currently known, the actual dilutive effect, if any, cannot be currently predicted. However, if, for example, we sold an additional 10.0% of our common stock at a 5.0% discount from NAV, a stockholder who did not participate in that offering for its proportionate interest would suffer NAV dilution of up to 0.5% or \$5 per \$1,000 of NAV.

*We may not be permitted to declare a dividend or make any distribution to stockholders or repurchase shares until such time as we satisfy the asset coverage tests under the provisions of the 1940 Act that apply to BDCs. As a BDC, we have the ability to issue senior securities only in amounts such that our asset coverage, as defined in the 1940 Act, equals at least 200% after each issuance of senior securities. If the value of our assets declines, we may be unable to satisfy this test. If that happens, we may be required to sell a portion of our investments and, depending on the nature of our leverage, repay a portion of our debt at a time when such sales and/or repayments may be disadvantageous.*

Regulations governing our operation as a BDC and RIC will affect our ability to raise, and the way in which we raise, additional capital or borrow for investment purposes, which may have a negative effect on our growth. As a result of the annual distribution requirement to qualify as a RIC, we may need to periodically access the capital markets to raise cash to fund new investments. We may issue "senior securities representing indebtedness," including borrowing money from banks or other financial institutions or "senior securities that are stock," such as our mandatorily redeemable preferred stock, only in amounts such that our asset coverage on each senior security, as defined in the 1940 Act, equals at least 200% after each such incurrence or issuance. Further, we may not be permitted to declare a dividend or make any distribution to our outstanding stockholders or repurchase shares until such time as we satisfy these tests. Our ability to issue different types of securities is also limited. Compliance with these requirements may unfavorably limit our investment opportunities and reduce our ability in comparison to other companies to profit from favorable spreads between the rates at which we can borrow and the rates at which we can lend. As a BDC, therefore, we intend to continuously issue equity at a rate more frequent than our privately owned competitors, which may lead to greater stockholder dilution. We have incurred leverage to generate capital to make additional investments. If the value of our assets declines, we may be unable to satisfy the asset coverage test under the 1940 Act, which could prohibit us from paying distributions and could prevent us from qualifying as a RIC. If we cannot satisfy the asset coverage test, we may be required to sell a portion of our investments and, depending on the nature of our debt financing, repay a portion of our indebtedness at a time when such sales and repayments may be disadvantageous.

*If we fail to pay dividends on our Series 2021 Term Preferred Stock for two years, the holders of our Series 2021 Term Preferred Stock will be entitled to elect a majority of our directors.*

The terms of our Series 2021 Term Preferred Stock provide for annual dividends in the amount of \$1.6875 per outstanding share of Series 2021 Term Preferred Stock. In accordance with the terms of our Series 2021 Term Preferred Stock, if dividends thereon are unpaid in an amount equal to at least two years of dividends, the holders of Series 2021 Term Preferred Stock will be entitled to elect a majority of our Board of Directors.

*Though we may repurchase shares pursuant to our common stock share repurchase program, we are not obligated to do so and if we do, we may purchase only a limited number of shares of common stock.*

In January 2016, our Board of Directors authorized a share repurchase program for up to an aggregate of \$7.5 million of our common stock. We intend to purchase through open market transactions on U.S. exchanges or in privately negotiated transactions, in accordance with applicable securities laws, and any market purchases will be made during applicable trading window periods or pursuant to any applicable Rule 10b5-1 trading plans. The timing, prices, and sizes of repurchases will depend upon prevailing market prices, general economic and market conditions and other considerations.

---

## Table of Contents

We will disclose relevant information to our stockholders in current or periodic reports under the Exchange Act or other methods that comply with applicable federal law. Although we have announced a share repurchase program, we are not obligated to acquire any amount of stock, and holders of our common stock should not rely on the share repurchase program to increase their liquidity.

### **Other Risks**

*We could face losses and potential liability if intrusion, viruses or similar disruptions to our technology jeopardize our confidential information, whether through breach of our network security or otherwise.*

Maintaining our network security is of critical importance because our systems store highly confidential financial models and portfolio company information. Although we have implemented, and will continue to implement, security measures, our technology platform is and will continue to be vulnerable to intrusion, computer viruses or similar disruptive problems caused by transmission from unauthorized users. The misappropriation of proprietary information could expose us to a risk of loss or litigation.

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

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

*Cybersecurity risks and cyber incidents may adversely affect our business by causing a disruption to our operations, or the operations of businesses in which we invest, a compromise or corruption of our confidential information and/or damage to our business relationships, all of which could negatively impact our business, financial condition and operating results.*

A cyber incident is considered to be any adverse event that threatens the confidentiality, integrity or availability of our information resources. These incidents may be an intentional attack or an unintentional event and could involve gaining unauthorized access to our information systems for purposes of misappropriating assets, stealing confidential information, corrupting data or causing operational disruption. The result of these incidents may include disrupted operations, misstated or unreliable financial data, liability for stolen assets or information, increased cybersecurity protection and insurance costs, litigation and damage to our business relationships. As our reliance on technology has increased, so have the risks posed to our information systems, both internal and those provided to us by third-party service providers. We have implemented processes, procedures and internal controls to help mitigate cybersecurity risks and cyber intrusions, but these measures, as well as our increased awareness of the nature and extent of a risk of a cyber-incident, do not guarantee that a cyber-incident will not occur and/or that our financial results, operations or confidential information will not be negatively impacted by such an incident.

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

Our business is dependent on our and third parties' communications and information systems. Any failure or interruption of those systems, including as a result of the termination of an agreement with any third-party service providers, could cause delays or other problems in our activities. Our financial, accounting, data processing, backup or other operating systems and facilities may fail to operate properly or become disabled or damaged as a result of a number of factors including events that are wholly or partially beyond our control and adversely affect our business. There could be:

- sudden electrical or telecommunications outages;

---

## **Table of Contents**

- natural disasters such as earthquakes, tornadoes and hurricanes;
- disease pandemics;
- events arising from local or larger scale political or social matters, including terrorist acts; and
- cyber-attacks.

These events, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on our operating results and negatively affect the market price of our common stock and our ability to pay dividends to our stockholders.

### **ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS**

None.

### **ITEM 2. PROPERTIES**

We do not own any real estate or other physical properties material to our operations. The Adviser is the current leaseholder of all properties in which we operate. We occupy these premises pursuant to the Advisory and Administration Agreements with the Adviser and Administrator, respectively. The Adviser and Administrator are both headquartered in McLean, Virginia, a suburb of Washington, D.C., and the Adviser also has offices in several other states.

### **ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS**

We are not currently subject to any material legal proceedings, nor, to our knowledge, is any material legal proceeding threatened against us.

### **ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES**

Not applicable.



## PART II

**ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES**

Our common stock is traded on the NASDAQ under the symbol "GLAD." The following table reflects, by quarter, the high and low intraday sales prices per share of our common stock on the NASDAQ, the high and low sales prices as a percentage of NAV per common share and quarterly distributions declared per share for each quarter during the last two fiscal years. Amounts presented for each quarter of fiscal years 2016 and 2015 represent the cumulative amount of the distributions declared per common share for the months composing such quarter.

	Quarter Ended	NAV (A)	Sales Price		Premium (Discount) of High to NAV(B)	(Discount) Premium of Low to NAV(B)	Declared Common Distributions
			High	Low			
FY 2016	09/30/16	\$ 8.62	\$8.75	\$7.24	1.5%	(16.0)%	\$ 0.210
	06/30/16	7.95	7.67	6.80	(3.5)	(14.5)	0.210
	03/31/16	7.92	7.59	4.71	(4.2)	(40.5)	0.210
	12/31/15	8.38	9.09	6.39	8.5	(23.8)	0.210
FY 2015	09/30/15	\$ 9.06	\$9.25	\$7.58	2.1%	(16.3)%	\$ 0.210
	06/30/15	9.49	8.99	7.84	(5.3)	(17.4)	0.210
	03/31/15	9.55	9.10	7.25	(4.7)	(24.1)	0.210
	12/31/14	9.31	9.41	8.02	1.1	(13.9)	0.210

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

(B) The premiums (discounts) set forth in these columns represent the high or low, as applicable, sales price per share for the relevant quarter minus the NAV per common share as of the end of such quarter, and therefore may not reflect the premium (discount) to NAV per common share on the date of the high and low intraday sales prices.

As of November 18, 2016, there were 43 record owners of our common stock.

**Distributions**

We generally intend to distribute in the form of cash distributions a minimum of 90.0% of our investment company taxable income, if any, on a quarterly basis to our stockholders in the form of monthly distributions. We generally intend to retain some or all of our long-term capital gains, if any, but generally intend to designate the retained amount as a deemed distribution, after giving effect to any prior year realized losses that are carried forward, to supplement our equity capital and support the growth of our portfolio. However, in certain cases, our Board of Directors may choose to distribute our net realized long-term capital gains, if any, by paying a one-time special distribution. Additionally, our Credit Facility contains a covenant that limits distributions to our stockholders on an annual basis to the sum of our net investment income, net capital gains and amounts deemed to have been paid during the prior year in accordance with Section 855(a) of the Code.

**Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities and Purchases of Equity Securities**

We did not sell any unregistered shares of stock during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2016. We did not repurchase any shares of our stock during the fourth quarter ended September 30, 2016.

[Table of Contents](#)

**ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA**

The following consolidated selected financial data for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2016, 2015, 2014, 2013 and 2012 are derived from our audited accompanying *Consolidated Financial Statements*. The other data included in the second table below is unaudited. The data should be read in conjunction with our accompanying *Consolidated Financial Statements* and notes thereto and “*Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*” included elsewhere in this report.

**GLADSTONE CAPITAL CORPORATION  
CONSOLIDATED SELECTED FINANCIAL AND OTHER DATA  
(DOLLAR AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE)**

	Year Ended September 30,				
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
<b>Statement of Operations Data:</b>					
Total Investment Income	\$ 39,112	\$ 38,058	\$ 36,585	\$ 36,154	\$ 40,322
Total Expenses, Net of Credits from Adviser	19,625	20,358	18,217	17,768	21,278
Net Investment Income	19,487	17,700	18,368	18,386	19,044
Net Realized and Unrealized (Loss) Gain	(8,120)	(9,216)	(7,135)	13,833	(27,052)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Resulting from Operations	\$ 11,367	\$ 8,484	\$ 11,233	\$ 32,219	\$ (8,008)
<b>Per Share Data:</b>					
Net Investment Income per Common Share – Basic and Diluted(A)	\$ 0.84	\$ 0.84	\$ 0.87	\$ 0.88	\$ 0.91
Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Resulting from Operations per Common Share - Basic and Diluted(A)	0.49	0.40	0.53	1.53	(0.38)
Distributions Declared and Paid Per Common Share	0.84	0.84	0.84	0.84	0.84
<b>Statement of Assets and Liabilities Data:</b>					
Total Assets	\$ 337,178	\$ 382,482	\$ 301,429	\$ 295,091	\$ 293,402
Net Assets	201,207	191,444	199,660	205,992	188,564
Net Asset Value Per Common Share	8.62	9.06	9.51	9.81	8.98
Common Shares Outstanding	23,344,422	21,131,622	21,000,160	21,000,160	21,000,160
Weighted Common Shares Outstanding – Basic and Diluted	23,200,642	21,066,844	21,000,160	21,000,160	21,011,123
<b>Senior Securities Data:</b>					
Total borrowings, at cost(B)	\$ 71,300	\$ 127,300	\$ 36,700	\$ 46,900	\$ 58,800
Mandatorily redeemable preferred stock(B)	61,000	61,000	61,000	38,497	38,497

(A) Per share data is based on the weighted average common stock outstanding for both basic and diluted.

(B) See “*Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*” for more information regarding our level of indebtedness.

## [Table of Contents](#)

	Year Ended September 30,				
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
<b>Other Unaudited Data:</b>					
Number of Portfolio Companies at Year End	45	48	45	47	50
Average Size of Portfolio Company Investment at Cost	\$ 8,484	\$ 8,547	\$ 7,762	\$ 7,069	\$ 7,300
Principal Amount of New Investments	79,401	102,299	81,731	80,418	45,050
Proceeds from Loan Repayments, Investments Sold and Exits <sup>(C)</sup>	121,144	40,273	72,560	117,048	73,857
Weighted Average Yield on Investments <sup>(D)</sup>	11.1%	10.93%	11.47%	11.63%	11.25%
Total Return <sup>(E)</sup>	11.68	2.40	9.62	9.90	41.39

(C) Includes non-cash reductions in cost basis.

(D) Weighted average yield on investments equals interest income on investments divided by the weighted average interest-bearing principal balance throughout the fiscal year.

(E) Total return equals the change in the ending market value of our common stock from the beginning of the fiscal year, taking into account dividends reinvested in accordance with the terms of the dividend reinvestment plan. Total return does not take into account distributions that may be characterized as a return of capital. For further information on the estimated character of our distributions to common stockholders, please refer to Note 9—*Distributions to Common Stockholders* elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

---

## Table of Contents

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

The following analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our accompanying *Consolidated Financial Statements* and the notes thereto contained elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Historical financial condition and results of operations and percentage relationships among any amounts in the financial statements are not necessarily indicative of financial condition, results of operations or percentage relationships for any future periods. Except per share amounts, dollar amounts in the tables included herein are in thousands unless otherwise indicated.

#### OVERVIEW

##### General

We were incorporated under the Maryland General Corporation Law on May 30, 2001. We operate as an externally managed, closed-end, non-diversified management investment company, and have elected to be treated as a BDC under the 1940 Act. In addition, for federal income tax purposes we have elected to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As a BDC and a RIC, we are subject to certain constraints, including limitations imposed by the 1940 Act and the Code.

We were established for the purpose of investing in debt and equity securities of established private business operating in the U.S. Our investment objectives are to: (1) achieve and grow current income by investing in debt securities of established businesses that we believe will provide stable earnings and cash flow to pay expenses, make principal and interest payments on our outstanding indebtedness and make distributions to stockholders that grow over time; and (2) provide our stockholders with long-term capital appreciation in the value of our assets by investing in equity securities of established businesses that we believe can grow over time to permit us to sell our equity investments for capital gains. To achieve our investment objectives, our investment strategy is to invest in several categories of debt and equity securities, with each investment generally ranging from \$8 million to \$30 million, although investment size may vary, depending upon our total assets or available capital at the time of investment. We expect that our investment portfolio over time will consist of approximately 90.0% debt investments and 10.0% equity investments, at cost. As of September 30, 2016, our investment portfolio was made up of approximately 90.2% debt investments and 9.8% equity investments, at cost.

We focus on investing in lower middle market companies in the U.S. that meet certain criteria, including, but not limited to, the following: the sustainability of the business' free cash flow and its ability to grow it over time, adequate assets for loan collateral, experienced management teams with a significant ownership interest in the borrower, reasonable capitalization of the borrower, including an ample equity contribution or cushion based on prevailing enterprise valuation multiples and, to a lesser extent, the potential to realize appreciation and gain liquidity in our equity position, if any. We lend to borrowers that need funds for growth capital or to finance acquisitions or recapitalize or refinance their existing debt facilities. We seek to avoid investing in high-risk, early-stage enterprises. Our targeted portfolio companies are generally considered too small for the larger capital marketplace. We invest by ourselves or jointly with other funds and/or management of the portfolio company, depending on the opportunity and have opportunistically made several co-investments with our affiliate Gladstone Investment, pursuant to the Co-Investment Order. We believe this ability to co-invest will continue to enhance our ability to further our investment objectives and strategies. If we are participating in an investment with one or more co-investors, our investment is likely to be smaller than if we were investing alone.

Going into fiscal year 2017, we intend to continue to work through some of the older investments in our portfolio to enhance overall returns and hope to show our stockholders new conservative investments in businesses with steady cash flows. We are focused on building our pipeline and making investments that meet our objectives and strategies and that provide appropriate returns, in light of the accompanying risks.

##### Business

###### *Portfolio and Investment Activity*

In general, our investments in debt securities have a term of no more than seven years, accrue interest at variable rates (generally based on the one-month LIBOR) and, to a lesser extent, at fixed rates. We seek debt instruments that pay interest monthly or, at a minimum, quarterly, have a success fee or deferred interest provision and are primarily interest only with all principal and any accrued but unpaid interest due at maturity. Generally, success fees accrue at a set rate and are contractually due upon a change of control of a portfolio company, typically from an exit or sale. Some debt securities have deferred interest whereby some portion of the interest payment is added to the principal balance so that the interest is paid, together with the principal, at maturity. This form of deferred interest is often called PIK interest.

---

## Table of Contents

Typically, our equity investments consist of common stock, preferred stock, limited liability company interests, or warrants to purchase the foregoing. Often, these equity investments occur in connection with our original investment, recapitalizing a business, or refinancing existing debt.

During the year ended September 30, 2016, we invested \$79.4 million in 10 new portfolio companies and extended \$10.1 million of investments to existing portfolio companies. In addition, during the year ended September 30, 2016, we exited 13 portfolio companies through sales and early payoffs. We received a total of \$121.1 million in combined net proceeds and principal repayments from the aforementioned portfolio company exits as well as from existing portfolio companies during the year ended September 30, 2016. This activity resulted in a net reduction in our overall portfolio by three portfolio companies to 45 and a net decrease of 7.4% in our portfolio at cost since September 30, 2015. Our continued focus in 2017 will be to rebuild our investment portfolio by making new investments and to exit challenged and non-strategic investments in our portfolio in an orderly manner over the next several quarters. Since our initial public offering in August 2001, we have made 439 different loans to, or investments in, 206 companies for a total of approximately \$1.5 billion, before giving effect to principal repayments on investments and divestitures.

During the year ended September 30, 2016, the following significant transactions occurred:

- In October 2015, Allison Publications, LLC paid off at par for proceeds of \$8.2 million.
- In October 2015, we sold our investment in Funko, LLC (“Funko”), which resulted in dividend and prepayment fee income of \$0.3 million and a realized gain of \$16.9 million. In connection with the sale, we received net cash proceeds of \$15.3 million, full repayment of our debt investment of \$9.5 million, and a continuing preferred and common equity investment in Funko Acquisition Holdings, LLC, with a combined cost basis and fair value of \$0.3 million at the close of the transaction. Additionally, we recorded a tax liability for the net unrealized built-in gain of \$9.8 million that was realized upon the sale, of which \$9.4 million has been subsequently paid. The remaining tax liability of \$0.4 million is included within other liabilities on the accompanying *Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities* as of September 30, 2016.
- In October 2015, Ameriquel Group, LLC paid off at par for proceeds of \$7.4 million.
- In October 2015, we sold our investment in First American Payment Systems, L.P. for net proceeds of \$4.0 million, which resulted in a net realized loss of \$0.2 million.
- In November 2015, we restructured our investment in Legend Communications of Wyoming, LLC (“Legend”) resulting in a \$2.7 million pay down on the existing loan and a new \$3.8 million investment in Drumcree, LLC. In March 2016, Legend paid off at par for proceeds of \$4.0 million.
- In December 2015, we sold our investment in Heartland Communications Group (“Heartland”) for net proceeds of \$1.5 million, which resulted in a realized loss of \$2.4 million. Heartland was on non-accrual status at the time of the sale.
- In January 2016, we invested \$8.5 million in LCR Contractors, Inc. through secured first lien debt.
- In February 2016, our investment in Targus Group International, Inc. (“Targus”) was restructured, which resulted in a realized loss of \$5.5 million and a new investment in Targus Cayman HoldCo Limited.
- In March 2016, we invested \$10.0 million in Travel Sentry, Inc. through secured first lien debt.
- In March 2016, J. America paid off at par for proceeds of \$5.1 million.
- In April 2016, we received net proceeds of \$8.0 million related to the sale of Ashland Acquisition LLC (“Ashland”), which resulted in a realized gain of approximately \$0.1 million.

## Table of Contents

- In May 2016, we invested \$2.0 million in Netsmart Technologies, Inc. through secured second lien debt.
- In June 2016, we invested \$30.0 million in IA Tech, LLC through secured first lien debt.
- In June 2016, Vision Solutions, Inc. paid off at par for proceeds of \$8.0 million.
- In June 2016, GTCR Valor Companies, Inc. paid off at par for proceeds of \$3.0 million.
- In August 2016, we invested \$10.0 million in Merlin International, Inc. through secured second lien debt.
- In September 2016, we invested \$7.5 million in Canopy Safety Brands, LLC through a combination of secured first lien debt and equity.
- In September 2016, we invested \$2.0 million in Datapipe, Inc. through secured second lien debt.
- In September 2016, we sold our investment in Westland Technologies, Inc. (“Westland”) for net proceeds of \$5.3 million, which resulted in a net realized gain of \$0.9 million.
- In September 2016, we sold our investment in Southern Petroleum Laboratories, Inc. (“Southern Petroleum Laboratories”) for net proceeds of \$9.8 million, which resulted in a realized gain of \$0.9 million.
- In September 2016, we restructured our investment in Precision Acquisition Group Holdings, Inc. (“Precision”) which resulted in a realized loss of \$3.8 million and a new \$4.0 million investment in PIC 360, LLC and a new \$1.6 million investment in Precision International, LLC.

Refer to Note 15—*Subsequent Events* in the accompanying *Consolidated Financial Statements* included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for portfolio activity occurring subsequent to September 30, 2016.

### **Capital Raising**

Despite the challenges in the economy for the past several years, we met our capital needs through the extension, expansion and enhancement to our Credit Facility and by accessing the capital markets in the form of public offerings of common stock. In May 2015, through Business Loan, we entered into a Fifth Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, which increased the commitment amount under our Credit Facility from \$137.0 million to \$140.0 million, extended the revolving period end date by three years to January 19, 2019, decreased the marginal interest rate added to 30-day LIBOR from 3.75% to 3.25% per annum, set the unused commitment fee at 0.50% on all undrawn amounts, expanded the scope of eligible collateral, and amended certain other terms and conditions. In June 2015, through Business Loan, we entered into certain joinder and assignment agreements, adding three new lenders to the Credit Facility to increase borrowing capacity by \$30.0 million to \$170.0 million. Refer to “*Liquidity and Capital Resources — Revolving Credit Facility*” of this Item 7 for further discussion of our Credit Facility.

We issued shares of our common stock in an overnight offering in October 2015, with the overallotment option closing in November 2015, at a public offering price of \$8.55 per share, which was below the then current net asset value (“NAV”) of \$9.06 per share. The resulting proceeds provided us with additional equity capital to help ensure continued compliance with regulatory tests. Most recently, we issued additional shares of our common stock in an overnight offering in October 2016, with an overallotment option closing in November 2016, at a public offering price of \$7.98 per share, which was below our September 30, 2016 NAV of \$8.62 per share. The resulting proceeds, in part, will provide us with additional equity capital to help ensure continued compliance with regulatory tests and will allow us to grow the portfolio and generate additional income through new investments. Refer to “*Liquidity and Capital Resources — Equity — Common Stock*” of this Item 7 for further discussion of our common stock offerings.

Although we were able to access the capital markets over the last year, we believe uncertain market conditions continue to affect the trading price of our capital stock and thus may inhibit our ability to finance new investments through the issuance of equity. The current volatility in the credit market and the uncertainty surrounding the U.S. economy have led to significant stock market fluctuations, particularly with respect to the stock of financial services companies like ours. During times of increased price volatility, our common stock may be more likely to trade at a price below our NAV per share, which is not uncommon for BDCs like us.

## Table of Contents

On November 18, 2016, the closing market price of our common stock was \$8.10, a 6.0% discount to our September 30, 2016, NAV per share of \$8.62. When our stock trades below NAV per common share, as it has fairly consistently over the last several years, our ability to issue equity is constrained by provisions of the 1940 Act, which generally prohibits the issuance and sale of our common stock below NAV per common share without first obtaining approval from our stockholders and our independent directors, other than through sales to our then-existing stockholders pursuant to a rights offering. At our annual meeting of stockholders held on February 11, 2016, our stockholders approved a proposal which authorizes us to sell shares of our common stock at a price below our then current NAV per common share subject to certain limitations (including, but not limited to, that the number of shares issued and sold pursuant to such authority does not exceed 25.0% of our then outstanding common stock immediately prior to each such sale) for a period of one year from the date of approval, provided that our Board of Directors makes certain determinations prior to any such sale. We completed the abovementioned 2016 common stock offering as a result of the stockholder approval of the proposal at our 2016 Annual Meeting of Stockholders and additional Board of Directors approval.

### *Regulatory Compliance*

Our ability to seek external debt financing, to the extent that it is available under current market conditions, is further subject to the asset coverage limitations of the 1940 Act, which require us to have an asset coverage ratio (as defined in Section 18(h) of the 1940 Act) of at least 200% on our “senior securities representing indebtedness” and our “senior securities that are stock.” As of September 30, 2016, our asset coverage ratio on our “senior securities representing indebtedness” was 462.3% and our asset coverage ratio on our “senior securities that are stock” was 249.5%.

### Recent Developments

#### *Common Stock Offering*

In October 2016, we completed a public offering of 2.0 million shares of our common stock. In November 2016, the underwriters partially exercised their overallotment option to purchase an additional 173,444 shares of our common stock. Gross proceeds totaled \$17.3 million and net proceeds, after deducting underwriting discounts and offering costs borne by us, were approximately \$16.4 million. Refer to “*Liquidity and Capital Resources — Equity — Common Stock*” of this Item 7 for further discussion of our common stock offerings.

#### *Distributions*

On October 11, 2016, our Board of Directors declared the following monthly cash distributions to common and preferred stockholders:

<u>Record Date</u>	<u>Payment Date</u>	<u>Distribution per Common Share</u>	<u>Distribution per Series 2021 Term Preferred Share</u>
October 21, 2016	October 31, 2016	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.140625
November 17, 2016	November 30, 2016	0.07	0.140625
December 20, 2016	December 30, 2016	0.07	0.140625
	<b>Total for the Quarter</b>	<b>\$ 0.21</b>	<b>\$ 0.421875</b>

[Table of Contents](#)**RESULTS OF OPERATIONS****Comparison of the Year Ended September 30, 2016 to the Year Ended September 30, 2015**

	For the Year Ended September 30,			
	2016	2015	\$ Change	%Change
<b>INVESTMENT INCOME</b>				
Interest income	\$ 35,219	\$ 34,895	\$ 324	0.9%
Other income	3,893	3,163	730	23.1
Total investment income	39,112	38,058	1,054	2.8
<b>EXPENSES</b>				
Base management fee	5,684	6,888	(1,204)	17.5
Loan servicing fee	3,890	3,816	74	1.9
Incentive fee	4,514	4,083	431	10.6
Administration fee	1,182	1,033	149	14.4
Interest expense on borrowings	2,899	3,828	(929)	(24.3)
Dividend expense on mandatorily redeemable preferred stock	4,118	4,116	2	0.0
Amortization of deferred financing fees	1,075	1,106	(31)	(2.8)
Other expenses	2,459	2,188	271	12.4
Expenses, before credits from Adviser	25,821	27,058	(1,237)	(4.6)
Credit to base management fee – loan servicing fee	(3,890)	(3,816)	(74)	1.9
Credit to fees from Adviser - other	(2,306)	(2,884)	578	(20.0)
Total expenses, net of credits	19,625	20,358	(733)	(3.6)
NET INVESTMENT INCOME	19,487	17,700	1,787	10.1
<b>NET REALIZED AND UNREALIZED (LOSS) GAIN</b>				
Net realized gain (loss) on investments	7,216	(33,666)	40,882	(121.4)
Net realized loss on other	(64)	(510)	446	87.5
Net unrealized (depreciation) appreciation of investments	(15,334)	23,647	(38,981)	(164.8)
Net unrealized appreciation of other	62	1,313	(1,251)	(95.3)
Net loss from investments and other	(8,120)	(9,216)	1,096	(11.9)
NET INCREASE IN NET ASSETS RESULTING FROM OPERATIONS	\$ 11,367	\$ 8,484	\$ 2,883	34.0
<b>PER BASIC AND DILUTED COMMON SHARE</b>				
Net investment income	\$ 0.84	\$ 0.84	\$ —	—
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations	\$ 0.49	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.09	22.5

NM = Not Meaningful

**Investment Income**

Interest income increased by 0.9% for the year ended September 30, 2016, as compared to the prior year. This increase was due primarily to an increase in the weighted average yield on our interest-bearing portfolio partially offset by a slight decrease in the principal balance of our interest-bearing investment portfolio outstanding during the year. The weighted average yield on our interest-bearing investments is based on the current stated interest rate on interest-bearing investments which increased to 11.1% for the year ended September 30, 2016 compared to 10.9% for the year ended September 30, 2015, inclusive of any allowances on interest receivables made during those periods. The weighted average principal balance of our interest-bearing investment portfolio during the year ended September 30, 2016, was \$317.0 million, compared to \$319.1 million for the prior year, a decrease of \$2.1 million, or 0.1%.

As of September 30, 2016, two portfolio companies, Sunshine Media Holdings and Vertellus, Inc., were either fully or partially on non-accrual status, with an aggregate debt cost basis of approximately \$26.5 million, or 7.7% of the cost basis of all debt investments in our portfolio. As of September 30, 2015, two portfolio companies were either fully or partially on non-accrual status, with an aggregate debt cost basis of approximately \$26.4 million, or 7.1% of the cost basis of all debt investments in our portfolio.



## Table of Contents

Other income increased by 23.1% during the year ended September 30, 2016, as compared to the prior year. For the year ended September 30, 2016, other income consisted primarily of \$3.4 million in success fees recognized, \$0.3 million in dividend income received, and \$0.2 million in prepayment fees received. For the year ended September 30, 2015, other income consisted primarily of \$1.9 million in success fees recognized, \$0.9 million in dividend income, and \$0.3 million in settlement fees.

The following tables list the investment income for our five largest portfolio company investments at fair value during the respective years:

Portfolio Company	As of September 30, 2016		Year Ended September 30, 2016	
	Fair Value	% of Portfolio	Investment Income	% of Total Investment Income
RBC Acquisition Corp.	\$ 37,345	11.6%	\$ 3,347	8.5%
IA Tech, LLC(A)	23,230	7.2	888	2.3
WadeCo Specialties, Inc.	18,980	5.9	2,059	5.3
United Flexible, Inc.	17,744	5.5	2,108	5.4
Lignetics, Inc.	14,821	4.6	1,708	4.3
<b>Subtotal—five largest investments</b>	<b>112,120</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>10,110</b>	<b>25.8</b>
Other portfolio companies	209,994	65.2	29,002	74.2
<b>Total Investment Portfolio</b>	<b>\$322,114</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$ 39,112</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Portfolio Company	As of September 30, 2015		Year Ended September 30, 2015	
	Fair Value	% of Portfolio	Investment Income	% of Total Investment Income
Funko, LLC	\$ 26,814	7.3%	\$ 1,385	3.6%
WadeCo Specialties, Inc.	21,920	6.0	1,896	5.0
RBC Acquisition Corp.	20,617	5.6	2,343	6.2
United Flexible, Inc.(A)	20,355	5.6	1,226	3.2
Francis Drilling Fluids, Ltd.	19,928	5.5	2,946	7.7
<b>Subtotal—five largest investments</b>	<b>109,634</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>9,796</b>	<b>25.7</b>
Other portfolio companies	256,257	70.0	28,257	74.3
Other non-portfolio company income	—	—	5	—
<b>Total Investment Portfolio</b>	<b>\$365,891</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$ 38,058</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

(A) New investment during applicable period.

### Expenses

Expenses, net of credits from the Adviser, decreased for the year ended September 30, 2016, by 3.6% as compared to the prior year. This decrease was primarily due to decreases in our net base management fees to the Adviser and interest expense on borrowings, partially offset by an increase in the net incentive fee to the Adviser.

Interest expense decreased by \$0.9 million, or 24.3%, during the year ended September 30, 2016, as compared to the prior year, primarily due to decreased borrowings outstanding throughout the period on our Credit Facility. The weighted average balance outstanding on our Credit Facility during the year ended September 30, 2016, was approximately \$64.0 million, as compared to \$92.5 million in the prior year period, a decrease of 30.8%.

Net base management fee earned by the Adviser decreased by \$0.6 million, or 10.5%, during the year ended September 30, 2016, as compared to the prior year period, resulting from a decrease in the average total assets outstanding and a decrease in the annual base management fee from 2.0% to 1.75%, which was effective July 1, 2015. The base management, loan servicing and incentive fees and associated unconditional, non-contractual, and irrevocable voluntary credits are computed quarterly, as described under "Investment Advisory and Management Agreement" and "Loan Servicing Fee Pursuant to Credit Agreement" in Note 4 of the notes to our accompanying *Consolidated Financial Statements* and are summarized in the following table:

## Table of Contents

	Year Ended September 30,	
	2016	2015
Average total assets subject to base management fee(A)	\$324,800	\$ 355,510
Multiplied by annual base management fee of 1.75% - 2.0%	1.75%	1.75% - 2.0%
<b>Base management fee(B)</b>	<b>5,684</b>	<b>6,888</b>
Portfolio fee credit	(785)	(1,399)
Senior syndicated loan fee credit	(92)	(118)
<b>Net Base Management Fee</b>	<b>\$ 4,807</b>	<b>\$ 5,371</b>
<b>Loan servicing fee(B)</b>	<b>\$ 3,890</b>	<b>\$ 3,816</b>
Credit to base management fee – loan servicing fee(B)	(3,890)	(3,816)
<b>Net Loan Servicing Fee</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ —</b>
<b>Incentive fee (B)</b>	<b>\$ 4,514</b>	<b>\$ 4,083</b>
Incentive fee credit	(1,429)	(1,367)
<b>Net Incentive Fee</b>	<b>\$ 3,085</b>	<b>\$ 2,716</b>
Portfolio fee credit	\$ (785)	\$ (1,399)
Senior syndicated loan fee credit	(92)	(118)
Incentive fee credit	(1,429)	(1,367)
<b>Credit to Fees from Adviser - Other(B)</b>	<b>\$ (2,306)</b>	<b>\$ (2,884)</b>

- (A) Average total assets subject to the base management fee is defined as total assets, including investments made with proceeds of borrowings, less any uninvested cash or cash equivalents resulting from borrowings, valued at the end of the four most recently completed quarters within the respective years and appropriately adjusted for any share issuances or repurchases during the applicable year.
- (B) Reflected, on a gross basis, as a line item on our accompanying *Consolidated Statement of Operations* located elsewhere in this report.

### ***Realized Loss and Unrealized Appreciation***

#### Net Realized Loss on Investments

For the year ended September 30, 2016, we recorded a net realized gain on investments of \$7.2 million, which resulted primarily from the sales of Funko, Southern Petroleum Laboratories, Westland, and Ashland for a combined realized gain of \$18.7 million and net proceeds of \$35.4 million. This realized gain was partially offset by a combined realized loss of \$11.7 million recognized from the sale of Heartland and the restructures of Targus and Precision during the year ended September 30, 2016. We also recognized a realized loss of \$0.6 million during the year ended September 30, 2016 related to a settlement associated with WP Evenflo Group Holdings, Inc., which we had previously exited at a realized gain of \$1.0 million in September 2014.

For the year ended September 30, 2015, we recorded a net realized loss on investments of \$34.2 million, which resulted primarily from the sales of Midwest Metal Distribution, Inc. ("Midwest Metal"), Sunburst Media – Louisiana LLC ("Sunburst"), Saunders & Associates ("Saunders") and the restructure of GFRC Holdings LLC ("GFRC") for a combined realized loss of \$34.1 million and net proceeds of \$7.1 million. This realized loss was partially offset by the realized gain of \$1.6 million we recognized on the early payoff of North American Aircraft Services, LLC ("NAAS").

#### Net Realized Loss on Other

During the year ended September 30, 2016, we recorded a net realized loss of \$0.1 million due to the expiration of our interest rate cap agreement in January 2016. For the year ended September 30, 2015, we recorded a net realized loss on other of \$0.5 million resulting primarily from uncollected escrows on the previous sale of Midwest Metal during the three months ended December 31, 2014.

## Table of Contents

### Net Unrealized Appreciation of Investments

During the year ended September 30, 2016, we recorded net unrealized depreciation of investments in the aggregate amount of \$15.3 million. The net realized gain (loss) and unrealized appreciation (depreciation) across our investments for the year ended September 30, 2016, were as follows:

Portfolio Company	Year Ended September 30, 2016			
	Realized (Loss) Gain	Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation)	Reversal of Unrealized Depreciation (Appreciation)	Net Gain (Loss)
RBC Acquisition Corp.	\$ 1,207	\$ 11,896	\$ —	\$13,103
Legend Communications of Wyoming, LLC	—	2,857	27	2,884
Behrens Manufacturing, LLC	—	2,206	—	2,206
Funko, LLC	16,874	98	(16,009)	963
Southern Petroleum Laboratories, Inc.	873	871	(995)	749
Precision Acquisition Group Holdings, Inc.	(3,821)	(1,282)	5,805	702
Westland Technologies, Inc.	909	622	(866)	665
J. America, Inc.	—	482	—	482
Triple H Food Processors	—	351	—	351
RP Crown Parent, LLC	—	276	—	276
GFRC Holdings, LLC	—	(271)	—	(271)
Ashland Acquisitions, LLC	72	183	(572)	(317)
Mikaway	—	(379)	—	(379)
FedCap Partners, LLC	—	(381)	—	(381)
New Trident Holdcorp, Inc.	—	(442)	—	(442)
AG Transportation Holdings, LLC	—	(454)	—	(454)
WP Evenflo Group Holdings, Inc.	(550)	—	—	(550)
WadeCo Specialties, Inc.	—	(722)	—	(722)
Vision Government Solutions, Inc.	—	(779)	—	(779)
Vertellus Specialties Inc.	—	(975)	—	(975)
Lignetics, Inc.	—	(1,251)	—	(1,251)
SourceHOV LLC	—	(1,380)	—	(1,380)
LWO Acquisitions Company, LLC	—	(3,170)	—	(3,170)
Defiance Integrated Technologies, Inc.	—	(3,184)	—	(3,184)
Sunshine Media Holdings	—	(3,360)	—	(3,360)
Targus Cayman HoldCo, Ltd.	(5,500)	(2,952)	4,198	(4,254)
Francis Drilling Fluids, Ltd.	—	(8,156)	—	(8,156)
Other, net (<\$250)	(2,848)	(528)	2,902	(474)
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$ 7,216</b>	<b>\$ (9,824)</b>	<b>\$ (5,510)</b>	<b>\$ (8,118)</b>

The largest driver of our net unrealized depreciation for the year ended September 30, 2016 was derived from a decline in financial and operation performance of certain portfolio companies and, to a lesser extent, decreases in comparable multiples used in valuations, most notably Francis Drilling Fluids, Ltd. of \$8.2 million, Sunshine Media Holdings (“Sunshine”) of \$3.4 million, Defiance Integrated Technologies, Inc. (“Defiance”) of \$3.2 million and LWO Acquisitions Company, LLC of \$3.2 million. The change was also driven by the reversal of \$16.0 million of previously recorded unrealized appreciation on our investment in Funko upon exit. This depreciation was partially offset by unrealized appreciation, primarily on RBC Acquisition Corp. of \$11.9 million, which was driven by proceeds received associated with the sale of RBC Acquisition Corp. in November 2016, and the reversal of \$4.2 million of previously recorded unrealized depreciation on our investment in Targus upon restructure.

During the year ended September 30, 2015, we recorded net unrealized appreciation of investments in the aggregate amount of \$23.6 million. The net realized gain (loss) and unrealized appreciation (depreciation) across our investments for the year ended September 30, 2015, were as follows:

[Table of Contents](#)

Portfolio Company	Year Ended September 30, 2015			
	Realized (Loss) Gain	Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation)	Reversal of Unrealized Depreciation (Appreciation)	Net Gain (Loss)
Funko, LLC	\$ —	\$ 11,451	\$ —	\$ 11,451
Sunburst Media – Louisiana, LLC	(1,333)	2,130	2,295	3,092
Precision Acquisition Group Holdings, Inc.	—	2,831	—	2,831
Sunshine Media Holdings	—	1,861	—	1,861
Heartland Communications Group	—	1,123	—	1,123
Behrens Manufacturing, LLC	—	1,102	—	1,102
Ameriquel Group, LLC	—	1,063	—	1,063
Westland Technologies, Inc.	—	899	—	899
Midwest Metal Distribution, Inc.	(14,980)	—	15,578	598
Ashland Acquisitions, LLC	—	571	—	571
AG Transportation Holdings, LLC	—	516	—	516
New Trident Holdcorp, Inc.	—	(282)	—	(282)
Vertellus Specialties Inc.	—	(315)	—	(315)
LWO Acquisitions Company, LLC	—	(390)	—	(390)
SourceHOV LLC	—	(473)	—	(473)
FedCap Partners, LLC	—	(507)	—	(507)
North American Aircraft Services, LLC	1,578	—	(2,216)	(638)
WadeCo Specialties, Inc.	—	(818)	—	(818)
Alloy Die Casting	—	(1,251)	—	(1,251)
Targus Group International, Inc.	—	(1,254)	—	(1,254)
Meridian Rack & Pinion, Inc.	—	(1,647)	—	(1,647)
B+T Group Acquisition Inc.	—	(1,934)	—	(1,934)
Francis Drilling Fluids, Ltd.	—	(2,575)	—	(2,575)
PLATO Learning, Inc.	—	(2,663)	—	(2,663)
Edge Adhesives Holdings, Inc.	—	(3,196)	6	(3,190)
Saunders & Associates	(8,884)	(3,255)	8,680	(3,459)
GFRC Holdings, LLC	(10,797)	(5,308)	10,483	(5,622)
RBC Acquisition Corp.	—	(7,647)	—	(7,647)
Other, net (<\$250)	750	(985)	(226)	(461)
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$ (33,666)</b>	<b>\$ (10,953)</b>	<b>\$ 34,600</b>	<b>\$ (10,019)</b>

The largest driver of our net unrealized appreciation for the year ended September 30, 2015 was the reversal of an aggregate of \$34.6 million in cumulative unrealized depreciation primarily related to the sales of Midwest Metal, Sunburst, Saunders, and the restructure of GFRC. Net unrealized appreciation was also driven by an increase in performance on Funko of \$11.5 million. This appreciation was offset by decreases in comparable multiples used in valuations and a decline in the financial and operational performance of GFRC and RBC Acquisition Corp. (“RBC”), resulting in \$5.4 million and \$7.6 million, respectively, of net unrealized depreciation during the year.

As of September 30, 2016, the fair value of our investment portfolio was less than its cost basis by approximately \$59.7 million and our entire investment portfolio was valued at 84.4% of cost, as compared to cumulative net unrealized depreciation of \$44.4 million and a valuation of our entire portfolio at 89.2% of cost as of September 30, 2015. This increase year over year in the cumulative unrealized depreciation on investments represents net unrealized depreciation of \$15.3 million for the year ended September 30, 2016.

The cumulative net unrealized depreciation of our investments does not have an impact on our current ability to pay distributions to stockholders; however, it may be an indication of future realized losses, which could ultimately reduce our income available for distribution to stockholders.

Net Unrealized (Appreciation) Depreciation of Other

During the year ended September 30, 2016, we reversed \$0.1 million of unrealized depreciation related to the expiration of our interest rate cap agreement in January 2016. During year ended September 30, 2015, we recorded \$1.3 million of net unrealized depreciation on our Credit Facility recorded at fair value whereas no such amounts were incurred in the current period.

[Table of Contents](#)

**Comparison of the Year Ended September 30, 2015 to the Year Ended September 30, 2014**

	For the Year Ended September 30,			
	2015	2014	\$ Change	%Change
<b>INVESTMENT INCOME</b>				
Interest income	\$ 34,895	\$ 32,170	\$ 2,725	8.5%
Other income	3,163	4,415	(1,252)	(28.4)
Total investment income	<u>38,058</u>	<u>36,585</u>	<u>1,473</u>	<u>4.0</u>
<b>EXPENSES</b>				
Base management fee	6,888	5,864	1,024	17.5
Loan servicing fee	3,816	3,503	313	8.9
Incentive fee	4,083	4,297	(214)	(5.0)
Administration fee	1,033	853	180	21.1
Interest expense on borrowings	3,828	2,628	1,200	45.7
Dividend expense on mandatorily redeemable preferred stock	4,116	3,338	778	23.3
Amortization of deferred financing fees	1,106	1,247	(141)	(11.3)
Other expenses	2,188	2,084	104	5.0
Expenses, before credits from Adviser	27,058	23,814	3,244	13.6
Credit to base management fee – loan servicing fee	(3,816)	(3,503)	(313)	(8.9)
Credit to fees from Adviser - other	(2,884)	(2,094)	(790)	(37.7)
Total expenses, net of credits	<u>20,358</u>	<u>18,217</u>	<u>2,141</u>	<u>11.8</u>
NET INVESTMENT INCOME	<u>17,700</u>	<u>18,368</u>	<u>(668)</u>	<u>(3.6)</u>
<b>NET REALIZED AND UNREALIZED (LOSS) GAIN</b>				
Net realized loss on investments	(33,666)	(12,163)	(21,503)	(176.8)
Net realized loss on other	(510)	50	(560)	(1,120.0)
Extinguishment of debt	—	(1,297)	1,297	100.0
Net unrealized appreciation of investments	23,647	7,389	16,258	220.0
Net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of other	1,313	(1,114)	2,427	217.9
Net loss from investments and other	<u>(9,216)</u>	<u>(7,135)</u>	<u>(2,081)</u>	<u>(29.2)</u>
NET INCREASE IN NET ASSETS RESULTING FROM OPERATIONS	<u>\$ 8,484</u>	<u>\$ 11,233</u>	<u>\$ (2,749)</u>	<u>(24.5)</u>
<b>PER BASIC AND DILUTED COMMON SHARE</b>				
Net investment income	\$ 0.84	\$ 0.87	\$ (0.03)	(3.4)
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations	<u>\$ 0.40</u>	<u>\$ 0.53</u>	<u>\$ (0.13)</u>	<u>(24.5)</u>

NM = Not Meaningful

***Investment Income***

Total interest income increased by 8.5% for the year ended September 30, 2015, as compared to the prior year period. This increase was due primarily to the funding of several new investments during the period, partially offset by several early payoffs at par during the prior year. The level of interest income on our investments is directly related to the principal balance of our interest-bearing investment portfolio outstanding during the year, multiplied by the weighted average yield. The weighted average principal balance of our interest-bearing investment portfolio during the year ended September 30, 2015, was \$319.1 million, compared to \$280.4 million for the prior year, an increase of \$38.7 million, or 13.8%. The weighted average yield on our interest-bearing investments, which is based on the current stated interest rate on interest-bearing investments for the year ended September 30, 2015 was 10.9% compared to 11.5% for the year ended September 30, 2014, inclusive of any allowances on interest receivables made during those periods.

As of September 30, 2015, two portfolio companies, Sunshine Media Holdings and Heartland, were either fully or partially on non-accrual status, with an aggregate debt cost basis of approximately \$26.4 million, or 7.1% of the cost basis of all debt investments in our portfolio. During the quarter ended December 31, 2014, we sold our investment in Midwest Metal, which had been on non-accrual status. Effective January 1, 2015, we placed GFRC on non-accrual status and restored two tranches of Sunshine debt to accrual status and effective April 1, 2015, we placed Saunders on non-accrual status. During the quarter ended September 30, 2015, we sold our investment in Saunders, which was on non-accrual status and restructured our investment in GFRC and restored it to accrual status. As of September 30, 2014, three portfolio companies were on non-accrual status, with an aggregate debt cost basis of approximately \$51.4 million, or 16.1%, of the cost basis of all debt investments in our portfolio. Effective January 1, 2014, we placed Heartland on non-accrual status and effective June 1, 2014 we placed Midwest Metal on non-accrual status. During the quarter ended December 31, 2013, we sold our investment in LocalTel, LLC (“LocalTel”), which had been on non-accrual status.

## Table of Contents

Other income decreased by 24.4% during the year ended September 30, 2015, as compared to the prior year. For the year ended September 30, 2015, other income consisted primarily of \$1.9 million in success fees recognized, \$0.9 million in dividend income, and \$0.3 million in settlement fees. For the year ended September 30, 2014, other income consisted primarily of \$2.4 million in success fees recognized, \$1.1 million in dividend income, \$0.4 million in prepayment fees and \$0.4 million in settlement fees.

The following tables list the investment income for our five largest portfolio company investments at fair value during the respective years:

Portfolio Company	As of September 30, 2015		Year Ended September 30, 2015	
	Fair Value	% of Portfolio	Investment Income	% of Total Investment Income
Funko, LLC	\$ 26,814	7.3%	\$ 1,385	3.6%
WadeCo Specialties, Inc.	21,920	6.0	1,896	5.0
RBC Acquisition Corp.	20,617	5.6	2,343	6.2
United Flexible, Inc.(A)	20,355	5.6	1,226	3.2
Francis Drilling Fluids, Ltd.	19,928	5.5	2,946	7.7
<b>Subtotal—five largest investments</b>	<b>109,634</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>9,796</b>	<b>25.7</b>
Other portfolio companies	256,257	70.0	28,257	74.3
Other non-portfolio company income	—	—	5	—
<b>Total Investment Portfolio</b>	<b>\$365,891</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$ 38,058</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Portfolio Company	As of September 30, 2014		Year Ended September 30, 2014	
	Fair Value	% of Portfolio	Investment Income	% of Total Investment Income
RBC Acquisition Corp.	\$ 28,283	10.1%	\$ 2,879	7.9%
Francis Drilling Fluids, Ltd.	22,837	8.1	2,847	7.8
J. America, Inc. (A)	16,648	5.9	1,444	4.0
Funko, LLC	13,508	4.8	1,100	3.0
Defiance Integrated Technologies, Inc.	13,006	4.6	743	2.0
<b>Subtotal—five largest investments</b>	<b>94,282</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>9,013</b>	<b>24.7</b>
Other portfolio companies	187,004	66.5	27,557	75.3
Other non-portfolio company income	—	—	15	—
<b>Total Investment Portfolio</b>	<b>\$281,286</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$ 36,585</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

(A) New investment during applicable year.

### Expenses

Expenses, net of credits from the Adviser, increased for the year ended September 30, 2015, by 11.8% as compared to the prior year. This increase was primarily due to increases in our net base management fees to the Adviser, interest expense on borrowings, and dividend expense on our mandatorily redeemable preferred stock, partially offset by a decrease in the net incentive fee to the Adviser.

Interest expense increased by \$1.2 million, or 45.7%, during the year ended September 30, 2015, as compared to the prior year, primarily due to increased borrowings outstanding throughout the period on our Credit Facility. The weighted average balance outstanding on our Credit Facility during the year ended September 30, 2015, was approximately \$92.5 million, as compared to \$41.9 million in the prior year period, an increase of 120.9%. This was partially offset by lower average borrowing rates on our Credit Facility. The weighted average borrowing rate during the year ended September 30, 2015, was approximately 4.1% compared to 6.3% in the prior year period, a decrease of 34.9%.

## Table of Contents

The increase of \$0.8 million, or 23.3%, in dividend expense on our mandatorily redeemable preferred stock during the year ended September 30, 2015, as compared to the prior year, was primarily due to the higher monthly distribution amount on our Series 2021 Term Preferred Stock, which was issued in May 2014, and which was partially offset by the voluntary redemption of our Series 2016 Term Preferred Stock, which was issued in November 2011 and redeemed in May 2014. Refer to “*Liquidity and Capital Resources — Equity — Term Preferred Stock*” for further discussion of our term preferred stock.

The increase of \$0.4 million in the net base management fee earned by the Adviser during the year ended September 30, 2015, as compared to the prior year, was due primarily to an increase in the average total assets outstanding as a result of the net growth in our investment portfolio during the period. This was partially offset by a decrease in the annual base management fee from 2.0% to 1.75% effective July 1, 2015. The base management, loan servicing and incentive fees and associated unconditional, non-contractual, and irrevocable voluntary credits are computed quarterly, as described under “*Investment Advisory and Management Agreement*” and “*Loan Servicing Fee Pursuant to Credit Agreement*” in Note 4 of the notes to our accompanying *Consolidated Financial Statements* and are summarized in the following table:

	Year Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014
Average total assets subject to base management fee <sup>(A)</sup>	\$ 355,510	\$293,200
Multiplied by annual base management fee of 1.75% - 2.0%	1.75% - 2.0%	2.0%
<b>Base management fee<sup>(B)</sup></b>	<b>6,888</b>	<b>5,864</b>
Portfolio fee credit	(1,399)	(797)
Senior syndicated loan fee credit	(118)	(117)
<b>Net Base Management Fee</b>	<b>\$ 5,371</b>	<b>\$ 4,950</b>
<b>Loan servicing fee<sup>(B)</sup></b>	<b>\$ 3,816</b>	<b>\$ 3,503</b>
Credit to base management fee – loan servicing fee <sup>(B)</sup>	(3,816)	(3,503)
<b>Net Loan Servicing Fee</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ —</b>
<b>Incentive fee (B)</b>	<b>\$ 4,083</b>	<b>\$ 4,297</b>
Incentive fee credit	(1,367)	(1,180)
<b>Net Incentive Fee</b>	<b>\$ 2,716</b>	<b>\$ 3,117</b>
Portfolio fee credit	\$ (1,399)	\$ (797)
Senior syndicated loan fee credit	(118)	(117)
Incentive fee credit	(1,367)	(1,180)
<b>Credit to Fees from Adviser - Other<sup>(B)</sup></b>	<b>\$ (2,884)</b>	<b>\$ (2,094)</b>

(A) Average total assets subject to the base management fee is defined as total assets, including investments made with proceeds of borrowings, less any uninvested cash or cash equivalents resulting from borrowings, valued at the end of the four most recently completed quarters within the respective years and appropriately adjusted for any share issuances or repurchases during the applicable year.

(B) Reflected, on a gross basis, as a line item on our accompanying *Consolidated Statement of Operations* located elsewhere in this report.

## Realized Loss and Unrealized Appreciation

### Net Realized Loss on Investments

For the year ended September 30, 2015, we recorded a net realized loss on investments of \$33.7 million, which resulted primarily from the sales of Midwest Metal, Sunburst, Saunders and the restructure of GFRC for a combined realized loss of \$34.1 million and net proceeds of \$7.1 million. This realized loss was partially offset by the realized gain of \$1.6 million we recognized on the early payoff of NAAS.

For the year ended September 30, 2014, we recorded a net realized loss on investments of \$12.1 million, which primarily consisted of realized losses of \$10.8 million due to our sale of LocalTel for proceeds contingent on an earn-out and \$2.8 million due to our sale of BAS Broadcasting (“BAS”) for net proceeds of \$4.7 million. Partially offsetting these realized losses, was the realized gain of \$1.0 million we recognized on the exit of WP Evenflo Group Holdings, Inc. (“WP Evenflo”).

## Table of Contents

### Realized Loss on Extinguishment of Debt

Realized loss on extinguishment of debt of \$1.3 million for the year ended September 30, 2014, is comprised primarily of our unamortized deferred financing costs at the time of the voluntary redemption of our then existing Series 2016 Term Preferred Stock in May 2014.

### Net Unrealized Appreciation of Investments

During the year ended September 30, 2015, we recorded net unrealized appreciation of investments in the aggregate amount of \$23.6 million. The net realized (loss) gain and unrealized appreciation (depreciation) across our investments for the year ended September 30, 2015, were as follows:

Portfolio Company	Year Ended September 30, 2015			
	Realized (Loss) Gain	Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation)	Reversal of Unrealized Depreciation (Appreciation)	Net Gain (Loss)
Funko, LLC	\$ —	\$ 11,451	\$ —	\$ 11,451
Sunburst Media – Louisiana, LLC	(1,333)	2,130	2,295	3,092
Precision Acquisition Group Holdings, Inc.	—	2,831	—	2,831
Sunshine Media Holdings	—	1,861	—	1,861
Heartland Communications Group	—	1,123	—	1,123
Behrens Manufacturing, LLC	—	1,102	—	1,102
Ameriquel Group, LLC	—	1,063	—	1,063
Westland Technologies, Inc.	—	899	—	899
Midwest Metal Distribution, Inc.	(14,980)	—	15,578	598
Ashland Acquisitions, LLC	—	571	—	571
AG Transportation Holdings, LLC	—	516	—	516
New Trident Holdcorp, Inc.	—	(282)	—	(282)
Vertellus Specialties Inc.	—	(315)	—	(315)
LWO Acquisitions Company, LLC	—	(390)	—	(390)
SourceHOV LLC	—	(473)	—	(473)
FedCap Partners, LLC	—	(507)	—	(507)
North American Aircraft Services, LLC	1,578	—	(2,216)	(638)
WadeCo. Specialties, Inc.	—	(818)	—	(818)
Alloy Die Casting	—	(1,251)	—	(1,251)
Targus Group International, Inc.	—	(1,254)	—	(1,254)
Meridian Rack & Pinion, Inc.	—	(1,647)	—	(1,647)
B+T Group Acquisition Inc.	—	(1,934)	—	(1,934)
Francis Drilling Fluids, Ltd.	—	(2,575)	—	(2,575)
PLATO Learning, Inc.	—	(2,663)	—	(2,663)
Edge Adhesives Holdings, Inc.	—	(3,196)	6	(3,190)
Saunders & Associates	(8,884)	(3,255)	8,680	(3,459)
GFRC Holdings, LLC	(10,797)	(5,308)	10,483	(5,622)
RBC Acquisition Corp.	—	(7,647)	—	(7,647)
Other, net (<\$250)	240	(985)	(226)	(971)
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$ (34,176)</b>	<b>\$ (10,953)</b>	<b>\$ 34,600</b>	<b>\$ (10,529)</b>

The largest driver of our net unrealized appreciation for the year ended September 30, 2015 was the reversal of an aggregate of \$34.6 million in cumulative unrealized depreciation primarily related to the sales of Midwest Metal, Sunburst, and Saunders, and the restructure of GFRC. Net unrealized appreciation was also driven by an increase in performance on Funko LLC of \$11.5 million. This appreciation was offset by decreases in comparable multiples used in valuations and a decline in the financial and operational performance of GFRC and RBC, resulting in \$5.3 million and \$7.6 million, respectively, of net unrealized depreciation during the year.

During the year ended September 30, 2014, we recorded net unrealized appreciation of investments in the aggregate amount of \$7.4 million. The net realized gain (loss) and unrealized appreciation (depreciation) across our investments for the year ended September 30, 2014, were as follows:



## Table of Contents

Portfolio Company	Year Ended September 30, 2014			
	Realized (Loss) Gain	Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation)	Reversal of Unrealized Depreciation (Appreciation)	Net Gain (Loss)
Defiance Integrated Technologies, Inc.	\$ —	\$ 4,594	\$ —	\$ 4,594
BAS Broadcasting	(2,765)	187	6,905	4,327
Funko, LLC	—	4,162	—	4,162
Legend Communications of Wyoming, LLC	—	2,729	—	2,729
International Junior Golf Training Acquisition Company	—	(6)	2,261	2,255
Sunshine Media Holdings	—	1,955	—	1,955
North American Aircraft Services, LLC	—	1,755	—	1,755
Francis Drilling Fluids, Ltd.	—	1,186	—	1,186
WP Evenflo Group Holdings, Inc.	988	1,105	(1,002)	1,091
Sunburst Media – Louisiana, LLC	—	974	—	974
Edge Adhesives Holdings, Inc.	—	579	—	579
Westland Technologies, Inc.	—	405	—	405
J. America, Inc.	—	(352)	—	(352)
LocalTel, LLC	(10,768)	—	10,218	(550)
Alloy Die Casting Co.	—	(643)	—	(643)
Lindmark Acquisition, LLC	—	(827)	—	(827)
FedCap Partners, LLC	—	(827)	—	(827)
Ameriquel Group, LLC	—	(838)	—	(838)
Saunders and Associates	—	(3,945)	—	(3,945)
Precision Acquisition Group Holdings, Inc.	—	(4,601)	—	(4,601)
RBC Acquisition Corp.	—	(5,330)	—	(5,330)
Midwest Metal Distribution, Inc.	—	(12,892)	—	(12,892)
Other, net (<\$250)	432	43	(406)	69
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$ (12,113)</b>	<b>\$ (10,587)</b>	<b>\$ 17,976</b>	<b>\$ (4,724)</b>

The largest driver of our net unrealized appreciation for the year ended September 30, 2014 was the reversal of an aggregate of \$18.0 million in cumulative unrealized depreciation primarily related to the repayment of principal in full at par on International Junior Golf Training Acquisition Company and the sales of BAS and LocalTel during the fiscal year. Net unrealized appreciation was also driven by an increase in performance on Defiance of \$4.6 million and Funko LLC of \$4.2 million. This appreciation was offset by decreases in comparable multiples used in valuations and a decline in the financial and operational performance of Midwest Metal and RBC, resulting in \$12.9 million and \$5.3 million, respectively, of net unrealized depreciation during the year.

As of September 30, 2015, the fair value of our investment portfolio was less than its cost basis by approximately \$44.4 million and our entire investment portfolio was valued at 89.2% of cost, as compared to cumulative net unrealized depreciation of \$68.0 million and a valuation of our entire portfolio at 80.5% of cost as of September 30, 2014.

### Net Unrealized (Appreciation) Depreciation of Other

During year ended September 30, 2015, we recorded \$1.3 million of net unrealized depreciation on our Credit Facility recorded at fair value compared to net unrealized appreciation of \$1.1 million for the year ended September 30, 2014.

## LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

### Operating Activities

Our cash flows from operating activities are primarily generated from the interest payments on debt securities that we receive from our portfolio companies, as well as net proceeds received through repayments or sales of our investments. We utilize this cash primarily to fund new investments, make interest payments on our Credit Facility, make distributions to our stockholders, pay management fees to the Adviser, and for other operating expenses. Net cash provided by operating activities for the year ended September 30, 2016 was \$60.0 million as compared to net cash used in operating activities of \$74.5 million for the year ended September 30, 2015. The change was primarily due to the decrease in purchases of investments and an increase in repayments on investments during the year ended September 30, 2016. For the year ended September 30, 2014, net cash provided by operating activities was \$0.5 million, which was primarily driven by principal repayments during fiscal year 2014.

## Table of Contents

As of September 30, 2016, we had loans to, syndicated participations in or equity investments in 45 private companies, with an aggregate cost basis of approximately \$381.8 million. As of September 30, 2015, we had loans to, syndicated participations in or equity investments in 48 private companies, with an aggregate cost basis of approximately \$410.2 million.

The following table summarizes our total portfolio investment activity during the years ended September 30, 2016 and 2015:

	Year Ended September 30,	
	2016	2015
Beginning investment portfolio, at fair value	\$ 365,891	\$281,286
New investments	79,401	102,299
Disbursements to existing portfolio companies	10,145	33,824
Scheduled principal repayments	(1,934)	(1,182)
Unscheduled principal repayments	(107,293)	(12,559)
Net proceeds from sales of investments	(21,438)	(28,602)
Net unrealized depreciation of investments	(9,824)	(10,953)
Reversal of prior period net depreciation of investments on realization	(5,510)	34,600
Net realized gain (loss) on investments	7,216	(33,666)
Increase in investment balance due to PIK interest <sup>(A)</sup>	5,002	665
Cost adjustments on non-accrual loans	388	328
Net change in premiums, discounts and amortization	70	(149)
<b>Ending Investment Portfolio, at Fair Value</b>	<b>\$ 322,114</b>	<b>\$365,891</b>

(A) PIK interest is a non-cash source of income and is calculated at the contractual rate stated in a loan agreement and added to the principal balance of a loan.

The following table summarizes the contractual principal repayment and maturity of our investment portfolio by fiscal year, assuming no voluntary prepayments, at September 30, 2016.

Year Ending September 30,	Amount <sup>(A)</sup>
2017	\$ 40,128
2018	61,830
2019	48,068
2020	83,486
Thereafter	111,229
<b>Total contractual repayments</b>	<b>\$344,741</b>
Equity investments	37,571
Adjustments to cost basis on debt investments	(511)
<b>Investment Portfolio as of September 30, 2016, at Cost:</b>	<b>\$381,801</b>

(A) Subsequent to September 30, 2016, two debt investments with aggregate principal balances maturing during each of the years ending September 30, 2017, September 30, 2018, September 30, 2019 and September 30, 2020, of \$18.4 million, \$7.7 Million, \$7.0 million and \$2.0 million, respectively, were repaid at par.

## Financing Activities

Net cash used in financing activities for the year ended September 30, 2016 was \$57.7 million, which consisted primarily of \$56.0 million in net repayments on our Credit Facility and \$19.5 million in distributions to common stockholders, partially offset by \$19.7 million in proceeds from the issuance of common stock, net of underwriting costs.

Net cash provided by financing activities for the year ended September 30, 2015 of \$72.0 million consisted primarily of \$90.6 million in net borrowings on our Credit Facility offset by \$17.7 million in distributions to common stockholders.

Net cash used in financing activities for the year ended September 30, 2014 of \$8.1 million consisted primarily of \$17.6 million in distributions to common stockholders and \$10.2 million in net repayments on our Credit Facility. These financing activities were partially offset by the gross proceeds of \$61.0 million from the issuance of our Series 2021 Term Preferred Stock, net of the voluntary redemption of \$38.5 million of the then existing Series 2016 Term Preferred Stock in May 2014.

---

## Table of Contents

### Distributions to Stockholders

#### *Common Stock Distributions*

To qualify to be taxed as a RIC and thus avoid corporate level federal income tax on the income we distribute to our stockholders, we are required to distribute to our stockholders on an annual basis at least 90.0% of our investment company taxable income. Additionally, our Credit Facility has a covenant that generally restricts the amount of distributions to stockholders that we can pay out to be no greater than our aggregate net investment income and capital gains in each fiscal year. In accordance with these requirements, we paid monthly cash distributions of \$0.07 per common share for each month during the years ended September 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014, which totaled an aggregate of \$19.5 million, \$17.7 million and \$17.6 million, respectively. In October 2016, our Board of Directors declared a monthly distribution of \$0.07 per common share for each of October, November and December 2016. Our Board of Directors declared these distributions to our stockholders based on our estimates of our investment company taxable income for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2017.

From inception through September 30, 2016, we have paid 164 either monthly or quarterly consecutive distributions to common stockholders totaling approximately \$276.3 million or \$16.06 per share.

For the year ended September 30, 2016, our current and accumulated earnings and profits (after taking into account mandatorily redeemable preferred stock dividends) exceeded distributions declared and paid, and, in accordance with Section 855(a) of the Code, we elected to treat \$5.5 million of the first common distributions paid in fiscal year 2017 as having been paid in the respective prior year. For the year ended September 30, 2015, our current and accumulated earnings and profits (after taking into account mandatorily redeemable preferred stock dividends) exceeded distributions declared and paid, and, in accordance with Section 855(a) of the Code, we elected to treat \$1.7 million of the first common distributions paid in fiscal year 2016 as having been paid in the respective prior year. For the year ended September 30, 2014, common stockholder distributions to be declared and paid exceeded our current and accumulated earnings and profits (after taking into account mandatorily redeemable preferred stock dividends), which resulted in an estimated partial return of capital of approximately \$15.2 million. The returns of capital primarily resulted from GAAP realized losses being recognized as ordinary losses for federal income tax purposes.

#### *Preferred Stock Dividends*

We paid monthly cash dividends of \$0.140625 per share of our Series 2021 Term Preferred Stock for each month during the years ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, which totaled an aggregate of \$4.1 million during each of the years ended September 30, 2016 and 2015. During the year ended September 30, 2014 we paid monthly cash dividends of \$0.1484375 per share of our Series 2016 Term Preferred Stock for each of the nine months from October 2013 through May 2014, which totaled an aggregate of \$2.3 million. In May 2014, our Board of Directors declared, and we paid, a combined May and June 2014 cash distribution of \$0.1968750 per share of our Series 2021 Term Preferred Stock. This covered a prorated portion of May 2014 from the time the stock was issued and outstanding and the full month of June 2014. We paid a monthly dividends of \$0.140625 per share of Series 2021 Term Preferred Stock for each of July, August and September 2014. In October 2016, our Board of Directors declared a monthly dividend of \$0.140625 per share of Series 2021 Term Preferred Stock for each of October, November and December 2016.

For federal income tax purposes, dividends paid by us to preferred stockholders generally constitute ordinary income to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits and have been characterized as ordinary income to our preferred stockholders since our Series 2016 Term Preferred Stock was issued in November 2011. We anticipate the same characterization for our Series 2021 Term Preferred Stock issued in May 2014.

### Equity

#### *Registration Statement*

We filed a universal shelf registration statement (our "Registration Statement") on Form N-2 (File No. 333-208637) with the SEC on December 18, 2015, and subsequently filed Pre-Effective Amendment No. 1 on March 17, 2016 and Pre-Effective Amendment No. 2 on March 29, 2016, which the SEC declared effective on March 29, 2016. Our Registration Statement registered an aggregate of \$300.0 million in securities, consisting of common stock, preferred stock, subscription rights, debt securities and warrants to purchase common stock, preferred stock or debt securities. After the common stock offering in October 2016, we currently have the ability to issue up to \$282.7 million in securities under the registration statement.

---

## Table of Contents

### ***Common Stock***

Pursuant to our prior registration statement, on February 27, 2015, we entered into equity distribution agreements (commonly referred to as “at-the-market agreements” or the “Sales Agreements”) with KeyBanc Capital Markets Inc. and Cantor Fitzgerald & Co., each a “Sales Agent,” under which we may issue and sell, from time to time, through the Sales Agents, up to an aggregate offering price of \$50.0 million shares of our common stock. During the year ended September 30, 2015, we sold an aggregate of 131,462 shares of our common stock under the Sales Agreements for net proceeds, net of underwriter’s commissions and other offering expenses borne by us, of approximately \$1.0 million. We did not sell any shares under the Sales Agreements during the year ended September 30, 2016.

Also pursuant to our prior Registration Statement, on October 27, 2015, we completed a public offering of 2.0 million shares of our common stock at a public offering price of \$8.55 per share. Gross proceeds totaled \$17.1 million and net proceeds, after deducting underwriting discounts and offering expenses borne by us, were approximately \$16.0 million, which was used to repay borrowings under our Credit Facility. In connection with the offering, in November 2015, the underwriters exercised their option to purchase an additional 300,000 shares at the public offering price to cover over-allotments, which resulted in additional gross proceeds of \$2.6 million and net proceeds, after deducting underwriting discounts and offering expenses borne by us, were approximately \$2.4 million.

In January 2016, our Board of Directors authorized a share repurchase program for up to an aggregate of \$7.5 million of the Company’s common stock. The termination date for the program is the earlier of repurchasing the total authorized amount of \$7.5 million or January 31, 2017. During the twelve months ended September 30, 2016, we repurchased 87,200 shares of our common stock at an average share price of \$6.53, resulting in gross purchases of \$0.6 million.

Pursuant to our current Registration Statement, on October 26, 2016, we completed a public offering of 2.0 million shares of our common stock at a public offering price of \$7.98 per share. Gross proceeds totaled \$16.0 million and net proceeds, after deducting underwriting discounts and offering expenses borne by us, were approximately \$15.1 million. In connection with this offering, in November 2016, the underwriters partially exercised their overallotment option to purchase an additional 173,444 shares of our common stock, which resulted in additional gross proceeds of \$1.4 million and net proceeds, after deducting underwriting discounts and offering costs borne by us, were approximately \$1.3 million.

We anticipate issuing equity securities to obtain additional capital in the future. However, we cannot determine the terms of any future equity issuances or whether we will be able to issue equity on terms favorable to us, or at all. To the extent that our common stock continues to trade at a market price below our NAV per share, we will generally be precluded from raising equity capital through public offerings of our common stock, other than pursuant to stockholder and independent director approval or a rights offering to existing common stockholders.

At our Annual Meeting of Stockholders held on February 11, 2016, our stockholders approved a proposal authorizing us to sell shares of our common stock at a price below our then current NAV per share subject to certain limitations (including, but not limited to, that the number of shares issued and sold pursuant to such authority does not exceed 25.0% of our then outstanding common stock immediately prior to each such sale) for a period of one year from the date of approval, provided that our Board of Directors makes certain determinations prior to any such sale.

### ***Term Preferred Stock***

Pursuant to our prior registration statement, in May 2014, we completed a public offering of approximately 2.4 million shares of our Series 2021 Term Preferred Stock, par value \$0.001 per share, at a public offering price of \$25.00 per share and a 6.75% rate. Gross proceeds totaled \$61.0 million and net proceeds, after deducting underwriting discounts, commissions and offering expenses borne by us, were \$58.5 million, a portion of which was used to voluntarily redeem all 1.5 million outstanding shares of our then existing 7.125% Series 2016 Term Preferred Stock, par value \$0.001 per share, and the remainder was used to repay a portion of outstanding borrowings under our Credit Facility.

Our Series 2021 Term Preferred Stock is not convertible into our common stock or any other security and provides for a fixed dividend rate equal to 6.75% per year, payable monthly (which equates in total to approximately \$4.1 million per year). We are required to redeem all of the outstanding Series 2021 Term Preferred Stock on June 30, 2021 for cash at a redemption price equal to \$25.00 per share plus an amount equal to all unpaid dividends and distributions on such share accumulated to (but excluding) the date of redemption (the “Redemption Price”). We may additionally be required to mandatorily redeem some or all of the shares of our Series 2021 Term Preferred Stock early, at the Redemption Price, in the event of the following: (1) upon the occurrence of certain events that would constitute a change in control, and (2) if we fail to maintain an asset coverage ratio of at least 200% on our “senior securities that are stock” (which, currently is only the Series 2021 Term Preferred Stock) and the failure remains for a period of 30 days following the filing date of our next SEC quarterly or annual report. We may also voluntarily redeem all or a portion of the Series 2021 Term Preferred Stock at our option at the Redemption Price at any time on or after June 30, 2017. The asset coverage on our “senior securities that are stock” (thus, our Series 2021 Term Preferred Stock) as of September 30, 2016 was 249.5%.

---

## Table of Contents

If we fail to redeem our Series 2021 Term Preferred Stock pursuant to the mandatory redemption required on June 30, 2021, or in any other circumstance in which we are required to mandatorily redeem our Series 2021 Term Preferred Stock, then the fixed dividend rate will increase by 4.0% for so long as such failure continues. As of September 30, 2016, we have not redeemed, nor have we been required to redeem, any shares of our outstanding Series 2021 Term Preferred Stock.

### Revolving Credit Facility

On May 1, 2015, we, through Business Loan, entered into a Fifth Amended and Restated Credit Agreement with KeyBank, as administrative agent, lead arranger and a lender, which increased the commitment amount of our Credit Facility from \$137.0 million to \$140.0 million, extended the revolving period end date by three years to January 19, 2019, decreased the marginal interest rate added to 30-day LIBOR from 3.75% to 3.25% per annum, set the unused commitment fee at 0.50% on all undrawn amounts, expanded the scope of eligible collateral, and amended other terms and conditions to among other items. If our Credit Facility is not renewed or extended by January 19, 2019, all principal and interest will be due and payable on or before April 19, 2020. Subject to certain terms and conditions, our Credit Facility may be expanded up to a total of \$250.0 million through additional commitments of new or existing lenders. We incurred fees of approximately \$1.1 million in connection with this amendment, which are being amortized through our Credit Facility's revolving period end date of January 19, 2019. On June 19, 2015, we through Business Loan, entered into certain joinder and assignment agreements with three new lenders to increase borrowing capacity on our Credit Facility by \$30.0 million to \$170.0 million. We incurred fees of approximately \$0.6 million in connection with this expansion, which are being amortized through our Credit Facility's revolving period end date of January 19, 2019.

On October 9, 2016 and August 18, 2016, we entered into Amendments No. 1 and 2 to our Credit Facility, respectively, each of which clarified various constraints on available borrowings.

Interest is payable monthly during the term of our Credit Facility. Available borrowings are subject to various constraints imposed under our Credit Facility, based on the aggregate loan balance pledged by Business Loan, which varies as loans are added and repaid, regardless of whether such repayments are prepayments or made as contractually required. Our Credit Facility also requires that any interest or principal payments on pledged loans be remitted directly by the borrower into a lockbox account with KeyBank and with The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A. as custodian. KeyBank, which also serves as the trustee of the account, generally remits the collected funds to us once a month.

Our Credit Facility contains covenants that require Business Loan to maintain its status as a separate legal entity, prohibit certain significant corporate transactions (such as mergers, consolidations, liquidations or dissolutions), and restrict material changes to our credit and collection policies without the lenders' consents. Our Credit Facility generally limits distributions to our stockholders on a fiscal year basis to the sum of our net investment income, net capital gains and amounts deemed to have been paid during the prior year in accordance with Section 855(a) of the Code. Business Loan is also subject to certain limitations on the type of loan investments it can apply as collateral towards the borrowing base to receive additional borrowing availability under our Credit Facility, including restrictions on geographic concentrations, sector concentrations, loan size, payment frequency and status, average life, portfolio company leverage and lien property. Our Credit Facility further requires Business Loan to comply with other financial and operational covenants, which obligate Business Loan to, among other things, maintain certain financial ratios, including asset and interest coverage and a minimum number of 20 obligors required in the borrowing base. Additionally, we are subject to a performance guaranty that requires us to maintain (i) a minimum net worth (defined in our Credit Facility to include our mandatorily redeemable preferred stock) of \$205.0 million plus 50% of all equity and subordinated debt raised after May 1, 2015 less 50% of any equity and subordinated debt retired or redeemed after May 1, 2015, which equates to \$214.5 million as of September 30, 2016, (ii) asset coverage with respect to "senior securities representing indebtedness" of at least 200%, in accordance with Section 18 of the 1940 Act and (iii) our status as a BDC under the 1940 Act and as a RIC under the Code.

As of September 30, 2016, and as defined in the performance guaranty of our Credit Facility, we had a net worth of \$260.7 million, asset coverage on our "senior securities representing indebtedness" of 462.3% and an active status as a BDC and RIC. In addition, we had 33 obligors in our Credit Facility's borrowing base as of September 30, 2016. As of September 30, 2016, we were in compliance with all of our Credit Facility covenants. Refer to Note 5—*Borrowings* of the notes to our accompanying *Consolidated Financial Statements* included elsewhere in this annual report for additional information regarding our Credit Facility.

## Table of Contents

Pursuant to the terms under our Credit Facility, in July 2013, we, through Business Loan, entered into an interest rate cap agreement with KeyBank, effective July 9, 2013, for a notional amount of \$35.0 million. We incurred a premium fee of \$62 in conjunction with this agreement. The interest rate cap agreement, which expired January 2016, effectively limited the interest rate on a portion of the borrowings pursuant to the terms of our Credit Facility.

### Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We generally recognize success fee income only when the payment has been received. As of September 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015, we had off-balance sheet success fee receivables on our accruing debt investments of \$3.4 million and \$7.7 million (or approximately \$0.14 per common share and \$0.37 per common share), respectively, that would be owed to us based on our current portfolio if fully paid off. Consistent with GAAP, we have not recognized our success fee receivable on our balance sheet or income statement. Due to our success fees' contingent nature, there are no guarantees that we will be able to collect all of these success fees or know the timing of such collections.

### Contractual Obligations

We have lines of credit, a delayed draw term loan, and an uncalled capital commitment with certain of our portfolio companies that have not been fully drawn. Since these commitments have expiration dates and we expect many will never be fully drawn, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. We estimate the fair value of the combined unused lines of credit, the unused delayed draw term loan and the uncalled capital commitment as of September 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015 to be immaterial.

The following table shows our contractual obligations as of September 30, 2016, at cost:

<u>Contractual Obligations(A)</u>	<u>Payments Due by Period</u>				<u>Total</u>
	<u>Less than 1 Year</u>	<u>1-3 Years</u>	<u>3-5 Years</u>	<u>More than 5 Years</u>	
Credit Facility(B)	\$ —	\$ 71,300	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 71,300
Mandatorily Redeemable Preferred Stock	—	—	61,000	—	61,000
Interest expense on debt obligations(C)	7,347	16,659	3,088	—	27,094
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 7,347</b>	<b>\$ 87,959</b>	<b>\$ 64,088</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ 159,394</b>

(A) Excludes our unused line of credit commitments, an unused delayed draw term loan and uncalled capital commitments to our portfolio companies in an aggregate amount of \$9.7 million, at cost, as of September 30, 2016.

(B) Principal balance of borrowings outstanding under our Credit Facility, based on the current contractual revolver period end date to the revolving nature of the facility.

(C) Includes estimated interest payments on our Credit Facility and dividend obligations on our Series 2021 Term Preferred Stock. The amount of interest expense calculated for purposes of this table was based upon rates and balances as of September 30, 2016. Dividend payments on our Series 2021 Term Preferred Stock assume quarterly dividend declarations and monthly dividend distributions through the date of mandatory redemption.

### 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 consolidated amounts of assets and liabilities, including disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and revenues and expenses during the period reported. Actual results could differ materially from those estimates under different assumptions or conditions. We have identified our investment valuation policy (which has been approved by our Board of Directors) (the "Policy") as our most critical accounting policy.

### Investment Valuation

Fair value measurements of our investments may involve subjective judgments and estimates and due to the inherent uncertainty of determining these fair values, the fair value of our investments may fluctuate from period to period. Additionally, changes in the market environment and other events that may occur over the life of the investment may cause the gains or losses ultimately realized on these investments to be different than the valuations currently assigned. Refer to Note 2—*Summary of Significant Accounting Policies* and Note 3 — *Investments* in the notes to our accompanying *Consolidated Financial Statements* included elsewhere in this report for additional information regarding fair value measurements.

## Table of Contents

### Credit Monitoring and Risk Rating

The Adviser monitors a wide variety of key credit statistics that provide information regarding our portfolio companies to help us assess credit quality and portfolio performance and, in some instances, used as inputs in our valuation techniques. Generally, we, through the Adviser, participate in periodic board meetings of our portfolio companies in which we hold board seats and also require them to provide annual audited and monthly unaudited financial statements. Using these statements or comparable information and board discussions, the Adviser calculates and evaluates certain credit statistics.

The Adviser risk rates all of our investments in debt securities. The Adviser does not risk rate our equity securities. For syndicated loans that have been rated by a Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization (“NRSRO”) (as defined in Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act), the Adviser generally uses the average of two corporate level NRSRO’s risk ratings for such security. For all other debt securities, the Adviser uses a proprietary risk rating system. While the Adviser seeks to mirror the NRSRO systems, we cannot provide any assurance that the Adviser’s risk rating system will provide the same risk rating as an NRSRO for these securities. The Adviser’s risk rating system is used to estimate the probability of default on debt securities and the expected loss if there is a default. The Adviser’s risk rating system uses a scale of 0 to >10, with >10 being the lowest probability of default. It is the Adviser’s understanding that most debt securities of medium-sized companies do not exceed the grade of BBB on an NRSRO scale, so there would be no debt securities in the middle market that would meet the definition of AAA, AA or A. Therefore, the Adviser’s scale begins with the designation >10 as the best risk rating which may be equivalent to a BBB from an NRSRO; however, no assurance can be given that a >10 on the Adviser’s scale is equal to a BBB or Baa2 on an NRSRO scale. The Adviser’s risk rating system covers both qualitative and quantitative aspects of the business and the securities we hold. During the quarter ended June 30, 2014, we modified our risk rating model to incorporate additional factors in our qualitative and quantitative analysis. While the overall process did not change, we believe the additional factors enhance the quality of the risk ratings of our investments. No adjustments were made to prior periods as a result of this modification.

The following table reflects risk ratings for all proprietary loans in our portfolio at September 30, 2016 and 2015, representing approximately 90.0% and 84.1%, respectively, of the principal balance of all debt investments in our portfolio at the end of each fiscal year:

<u>Rating</u>	<u>As of September 30,</u>	
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Highest	8.0	8.0
Average	5.3	5.9
Weighted Average	5.3	6.0
Lowest	1.0	4.0

The following table reflects the risk ratings for all syndicated loans in our portfolio that were rated by an NRSRO at September 30, 2016 and 2015, representing approximately 7.3% and 10.8%, respectively, of the principal balance of all debt investments in our portfolio at the end of each fiscal year:

<u>Rating</u>	<u>As of September 30,</u>	
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Highest	5.0	6.0
Average	3.9	4.8
Weighted Average	4.0	4.9
Lowest	2.0	3.0

## Table of Contents

The following table reflects the risk ratings for all syndicated loans in our portfolio that were not rated by an NRSRO at September 30, 2016 and 2015, representing approximately 2.7% and 5.1%, respectively, of the principal balance of all debt investments in our portfolio at the end of each fiscal year:

Rating	As of September 30,	
	2016	2015
Highest	5.0	6.0
Average	4.0	4.8
Weighted Average	3.5	4.3
Lowest	3.0	3.0

### ***Tax Status***

We intend to continue to maintain our qualification as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code for federal income tax purposes and also to limit certain federal excise taxes imposed on RICs. Refer to Note 10—*Federal and State Income Taxes* in the notes to our accompanying *Consolidated Financial Statements* included elsewhere in this report for additional information regarding our tax status.

### ***Revenue Recognition***

#### Interest Income Recognition

Interest income, including the amortization of premiums, acquisition costs and amendment fees, the accretion of OID, and PIK interest, is recorded on the accrual basis to the extent that such amounts are expected to be collected. Generally, when a loan becomes 90 days or more past due or if our qualitative assessment indicates that the debtor is unable to service its debt or other obligations, we will place the loan on non-accrual status and cease recognizing interest income on that loan for financial reporting purposes until the borrower has demonstrated the ability and intent to pay contractual amounts due. However, we remain contractually entitled to this interest.

#### Other Income Recognition

We generally record success fees upon receipt of cash. Success fees are contractually due upon a change of control in a portfolio company, typically from an exit or sale. Dividend income on equity investments is accrued to the extent that such amounts are expected to be collected and if we have the option to collect such amounts in cash. We generally record prepayment fees upon receipt of cash. Prepayment fees are contractually due at the time of an investment's exit, based on the prepayment fee schedule. Success fees, prepayment fees and dividend income are all recorded in other income in our accompanying *Consolidated Statements of Operations*.

Refer to Note 2—*Summary of Significant Accounting Policies* in the notes to our accompanying *Consolidated Financial Statements* included elsewhere in this report for additional information regarding revenue recognition.

### ***Recent Accounting Pronouncements***

Refer to Note 2—*Summary of Significant Accounting Policies* in the notes to our accompanying *Consolidated Financial Statements* included elsewhere in this report for a description and our application of recent accounting pronouncements.

## **ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK (DOLLAR AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS, UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED)**

Market risk includes risks that arise from changes in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, commodity prices, equity prices and other market changes that affect market sensitive instruments. The prices of securities held by us may decline in response to certain events, including those directly involving the companies whose securities are owned by us; conditions affecting the general economy; overall market changes; local, regional or global political, social or economic instability; and interest rate fluctuations.

The primary risk we believe we are exposed to is interest rate risk. Because we borrow money to make investments, our net investment income is dependent upon the difference between the rate at which we borrow funds and the rate at which we invest those funds. As a result, there can be no assurance that a significant change in market interest rates will not have a material adverse effect on our net investment income. We use a combination of debt and equity capital to finance our investing activities. We may use interest rate risk management techniques from time to time 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.



## Table of Contents

All of our variable-rate loans have rates generally associated with either the current LIBOR or prime rate. As of September 30, 2016, our portfolio consisted of the following:

85.6%	Variable rates with a LIBOR or prime rate floor
14.4	Fixed rates
<u>100.0%</u>	<u>total</u>

To illustrate the potential impact of changes in market interest rates on our net increase in net assets resulting from operations, we have performed the following hypothetical analysis, which assumes that our balance sheet and contractual interest rates remain constant as of September 30, 2016 and no further actions are taken to alter our existing interest rate sensitivity.

<u>Basis Point Change (A)</u>	<u>Increase in Interest Income</u>	<u>Increase (Decrease) in Interest Expense</u>	<u>Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Resulting from Operations</u>
Up 300 basis points	\$ 5,670	\$ 2,139	\$ 3,531
Up 200 basis points	3,211	1,426	1,785
Up 100 basis points	1,074	713	361
Down 52 basis points	4	(373)	(377)

(A) As of September 30, 2016, our effective average LIBOR was 0.52%, therefore, the largest decrease in basis points that could occur was 52 basis points.

Although management believes that this analysis is indicative of our existing interest rate sensitivity, it does not adjust for potential changes in credit quality, size and composition of our loan portfolio on the balance sheet and other business developments that could affect net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations. Accordingly, actual results could differ significantly from those in the hypothetical analysis in the table above.

We may also experience risk associated with investing in securities of companies with foreign operations. Some of our portfolio companies have operations located outside the U.S. These risks include, but are not limited to, fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, imposition of foreign taxes, changes in exportation regulations and political and social instability.

---

[Table of Contents](#)

**ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA**

**Index to Consolidated Financial Statements**

<a href="#">Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting</a>	65
<a href="#">Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</a>	66
<a href="#">Consolidated Statements of Assets and Liabilities as of September 30, 2016 and 2015</a>	67
<a href="#">Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended September 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014</a>	68
<a href="#">Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets for the years ended September 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014</a>	69
<a href="#">Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended September 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014</a>	70
<a href="#">Consolidated Schedules of Investments as of September 30, 2016 and 2015</a>	72
<a href="#">Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</a>	82

**Management’s Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting**

To the Stockholders and Board of Directors of Gladstone Capital Corporation:

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Our internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and include those policies and procedures that: (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect our transactions and the dispositions of our assets; (2) provide reasonable assurance that our transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that our receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with appropriate authorizations; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on our financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation.

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, we assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2016, using the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework (2013)*. Based on its assessment, management has concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of September 30, 2016.

The effectiveness of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2016 has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which appears herein.

November 21, 2016

**Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm**

To the Stockholders and Board of Directors of Gladstone Capital Corporation:

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated statements of assets and liabilities, including the consolidated schedules of investments, and the related consolidated statements of operations, of changes in net assets, and of cash flows present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Gladstone Capital Corporation and its subsidiaries (the "Company") at September 30, 2016 and 2015, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended September 30, 2016 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In addition, in our opinion, the financial statement schedule listed in the index appearing under Item 15(a)(2) presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein when read in conjunction with the related consolidated financial statements. Also, in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2016, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements and financial statement schedule, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements, on the financial statement schedule, and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our integrated audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits, which included confirmation of securities at September 30, 2016 by correspondence with the custodian and portfolio company investees, and the application of alternative audit procedures where confirmations were not received, provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

McLean, VA  
November 21, 2016

[Table of Contents](#)

**GLADSTONE CAPITAL CORPORATION**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES**  
(DOLLAR AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)

	September 30,	
	2016	2015
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Investments at fair value:		
Non-Control/Non-Affiliate investments (Cost of <b>\$250,991</b> and \$287,055, respectively)	\$226,401	\$277,411
Affiliate investments (Cost of <b>\$85,013</b> and \$81,427, respectively)	75,473	66,029
Control investments (Cost of <b>\$45,797</b> and \$41,762, respectively)	<u>20,240</u>	<u>22,451</u>
Total investments at fair value (Cost of <b>\$381,801</b> and \$410,244, respectively)	322,114	365,891
Cash and cash equivalents	6,152	3,808
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	406	283
Interest receivable, net	2,333	5,581
Due from custodian	2,164	1,186
Deferred financing fees	3,161	4,161
Other assets, net	<u>848</u>	<u>1,572</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<u><b>\$337,178</b></u>	<u><b>\$382,482</b></u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
Borrowings at fair value (Cost of <b>\$71,300</b> and \$127,300, respectively)	\$ 71,300	\$127,300
Mandatorily redeemable preferred stock, \$0.001 par value per share, \$25 liquidation preference per share; <b>4,000,000</b> shares authorized and <b>2,440,000</b> shares issued and outstanding	61,000	61,000
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	1,019	597
Interest payable	201	272
Fees due to Adviser(A)	1,222	904
Fee due to Administrator(A)	282	250
Other liabilities	<u>947</u>	<u>715</u>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<u><b>\$135,971</b></u>	<u><b>\$191,038</b></u>
Commitments and contingencies(B)		
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		
Common stock, \$0.001 par value, <b>46,000,000</b> shares authorized and <b>23,344,422</b> and <b>21,131,622</b> shares issued and outstanding, respectively	\$ 23	\$ 21
Capital in excess of par value(C)	327,678	307,862
	(59,687)	(44,353)
Cumulative net unrealized depreciation of investments		
Cumulative net unrealized appreciation of other	—	(61)
Underdistributed (overdistributed) net investment income(C)	4,277	(1,541)
Accumulated net realized losses	<u>(71,084)</u>	<u>(70,484)</u>
<b>TOTAL NET ASSETS</b>	<u><b>\$201,207</b></u>	<u><b>\$191,444</b></u>
<b>NET ASSET VALUE PER COMMON SHARE AT END OF YEAR</b>	<u><b>\$ 8.62</b></u>	<u><b>\$ 9.06</b></u>

(A) Refer to Note 4—*Related Party Transactions* for additional information.

(B) Refer to Note 11—*Commitments and Contingencies* for additional information.

(C) Refer to Note 9—*Distributions to Common Stockholders* for additional information.

*THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES ARE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THESE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.*

[Table of Contents](#)

**GLADSTONE CAPITAL CORPORATION**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**  
(DOLLAR AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)

	Year ended September 30,		
	2016	2015	2014
<b>INVESTMENT INCOME</b>			
Interest income			
Non-Control/Non-Affiliate investments	\$ 25,267	\$ 27,343	\$ 25,117
Affiliate investments	8,721	6,434	3,721
Control investments	1,226	1,113	3,317
Other	5	5	15
Total interest income	35,219	34,895	32,170
Other income			
Non-Control/Non-Affiliate investments	1,951	2,180	1,885
Affiliate investments	984	—	701
Control investments	958	983	1,829
Total other income	3,893	3,163	4,415
Total investment income	39,112	38,058	36,585
<b>EXPENSES</b>			
Base management fee <sup>(A)</sup>	5,684	6,888	5,864
Loan servicing fee <sup>(A)</sup>	3,890	3,816	3,503
Incentive fee <sup>(A)</sup>	4,514	4,083	4,297
Administration fee <sup>(A)</sup>	1,182	1,033	853
Interest expense on borrowings	2,899	3,828	2,628
Dividend expense on mandatorily redeemable preferred stock	4,118	4,116	3,338
Amortization of deferred financing fees	1,075	1,106	1,247
Professional fees	1,113	999	993
Other general and administrative expenses	1,346	1,189	1,091
Expenses, before credits from Adviser	25,821	27,058	23,814
Credit to base management fee - loan servicing fee <sup>(A)</sup>	(3,890)	(3,816)	(3,503)
Credit to fees from Adviser - other <sup>(A)</sup>	(2,306)	(2,884)	(2,094)
Total expenses, net of credits	19,625	20,358	18,217
<b>NET INVESTMENT INCOME</b>	<b>19,487</b>	<b>17,700</b>	<b>18,368</b>
<b>NET REALIZED AND UNREALIZED (LOSS) GAIN</b>			
Net realized (loss) gain:			
Non-Control/Non-Affiliate investments	6,253	(8,410)	(1,431)
Affiliate investments	1,280	—	—
Control investments	(317)	(25,256)	(10,732)
Other	(64)	(510)	50
Extinguishment of debt	—	—	(1,297)
Total net realized gain (loss)	7,152	(34,176)	(13,410)
Net unrealized (depreciation) appreciation:			
Non-Control/Non-Affiliate investments	(14,946)	9,116	9,925
Affiliate investments	5,858	(11,123)	(8,840)
Control investments	(6,246)	25,654	6,304
Other	62	1,313	(1,114)
Total net unrealized (depreciation) appreciation	(15,272)	24,960	6,275
Net realized and unrealized loss	(8,120)	(9,216)	(7,135)
<b>NET INCREASE IN NET ASSETS RESULTING FROM OPERATIONS</b>	<b>\$ 11,367</b>	<b>\$ 8,484</b>	<b>\$ 11,233</b>
<b>BASIC AND DILUTED PER COMMON SHARE:</b>			
Net investment income	\$ 0.84	\$ 0.84	\$ 0.87
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations	\$ 0.49	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.53
Distributions declared and paid per common share	\$ 0.84	\$ 0.84	\$ 0.84
<b>WEIGHTED AVERAGE SHARES OF COMMON STOCK OUTSTANDING: Basic and Diluted</b>	<b>23,200,642</b>	<b>21,066,844</b>	<b>21,000,160</b>

(A) Refer to Note 4—*Related Party Transactions* for additional information.

*THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES ARE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THESE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.*

[Table of Contents](#)

**GLADSTONE CAPITAL CORPORATION**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS**  
**(DOLLAR AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)**

	Year ended September 30,		
	2016	2015	2014
<b>OPERATIONS</b>			
Net investment income	\$ 19,487	\$ 17,700	\$ 18,368
Net realized gain (loss) on investments and other	7,152	(34,176)	(12,113)
Realized loss on extinguishment of debt	—	—	(1,297)
Net unrealized (depreciation) appreciation of investments	(15,334)	23,647	7,389
Net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of other	62	1,313	(1,114)
Net increase in net assets from operations	<u>11,367</u>	<u>8,484</u>	<u>11,233</u>
<b>DISTRIBUTIONS</b>			
Distributions to common stockholders from ordinary income	(16,298)	(17,700)	(2,430)
Distributions to common stockholders from realized gains	(3,189)	—	—
Return of capital to common stockholders	—	—	(15,210)
Net decrease in net assets from distributions	<u>(19,487)</u>	<u>(17,700)</u>	<u>(17,640)</u>
<b>CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS</b>			
Issuance of common stock	19,665	1,169	—
Offering costs for issuance of common stock	(1,210)	(269)	—
Repurchase of common stock, net of costs	(572)	—	—
Repayment of principal on employee notes <sup>(A)</sup>	—	100	75
Net increase in net assets from capital transactions	<u>17,883</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>75</u>
<b>NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN NET ASSETS</b>	<b>9,763</b>	<b>(8,216)</b>	<b>(6,332)</b>
<b>NET ASSETS, BEGINNING OF YEAR</b>	<b>191,444</b>	<b>199,660</b>	<b>205,992</b>
<b>NET ASSETS, END OF YEAR</b>	<b><u>\$201,207</u></b>	<b><u>\$191,444</u></b>	<b><u>\$199,660</u></b>

(A) Refer to Note 4—*Related Party Transactions* for additional information.

*THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES ARE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THESE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.*

**GLADSTONE CAPITAL CORPORATION**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**  
**(DOLLAR AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)**

	Year ended September 30,		
	2016	2015	2014
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Net (decrease) increase in net assets resulting from operations	\$ 11,367	\$ 8,484	\$ 11,233
Adjustments to reconcile net (decrease) increase in net assets resulting from operations to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities:			
Purchase of investments	(80,024)	(136,123)	(102,045)
Principal repayments on investments	99,705	13,741	67,860
Net proceeds from sale of investments	21,439	28,602	4,700
Increase in investments due to paid-in-kind interest or other	(5,002)	(665)	(288)
Net change in premiums, discounts and amortization	(70)	149	(126)
Cost adjustments on non-accrual loans	(388)	(328)	717
Net realized (gain) loss on investments	(7,216)	33,666	12,163
Net unrealized depreciation (appreciation) of investments	15,333	(23,647)	(7,389)
Realized loss on extinguishment of debt	—	—	1,297
Net realized loss on other	64	—	—
Net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of other	(62)	(1,313)	1,114
(Increase) decrease in restricted cash and cash equivalents	(123)	392	501
Decrease (increase) in interest receivable, net	3,248	(2,814)	(279)
(Increase) decrease in funds due from custodian	(978)	4,836	10,451
Amortization of deferred financing fees	1,075	1,106	1,247
Decrease (increase) in other assets, net	723	(547)	61
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued expenses	422	135	(32)
(Decrease) increase in interest payable	(72)	126	(24)
Increase (decrease) in fees due to Adviser <sup>(A)</sup>	318	29	(831)
Increase (decrease) in fee due to Administrator <sup>(A)</sup>	32	32	92
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	232	(340)	51
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	<u>60,023</u>	<u>(74,479)</u>	<u>473</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Proceeds from borrowings	103,000	147,500	108,800
Repayments on borrowings	(159,000)	(56,900)	(119,000)
Proceeds from issuance of mandatorily redeemable preferred stock	—	—	61,000
Redemption of previously issued mandatorily redeemable preferred stock	—	—	(38,497)
Repurchase of common stock	(572)	—	—
Deferred financing fees	(75)	(1,927)	(2,797)
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	19,665	1,169	—
Offering costs for issuance of common stock	(1,210)	(269)	—
Distributions paid to common stockholders	(19,487)	(17,700)	(17,640)
Receipt of principal on employee notes <sup>(A)</sup>	—	100	75
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	<u>(57,679)</u>	<u>71,973</u>	<u>(8,059)</u>
<b>NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	<b>2,344</b>	<b>(2,506)</b>	<b>(7,586)</b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF YEAR</b>	<b>3,808</b>	<b>6,314</b>	<b>13,900</b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF YEAR</b>	<b>\$ 6,152</b>	<b>\$ 3,808</b>	<b>\$ 6,314</b>
<b>CASH PAID DURING YEAR FOR INTEREST</b>	<b>\$ 2,971</b>	<b>\$ 3,702</b>	<b>\$ 2,650</b>
<b>CASH PAID DURING YEAR FOR DIVIDENDS ON MANDATORILY REDEEMABLE PREFERRED STOCK</b>	<b>4,118</b>	<b>4,116</b>	<b>3,338</b>
<b>NON-CASH ACTIVITIES<sup>(B)</sup></b>	<b>9,522</b>	<b>1,905</b>	<b>—</b>

(A) Refer to Note 4—*Related Party Transactions* for additional information.

(B) Significant non-cash operating activities consisted principally of the following transactions:



---

## Table of Contents

In February 2016, our investment in Targus Group International, Inc. was restructured. As part of the transaction, our secured first lien debt investment with a cost basis and fair value of \$9.0 million and \$6.9 million, respectively, was restructured resulting in a common stock investment with a cost basis of \$2.3 million and a secured first lien debt investment with a cost basis of \$2.1 million. We contributed \$0.5 million in cash as part of the transaction. The restructure resulted in a net realized loss of \$5.5 million and a new investment in Targus Cayman HoldCo Limited.

In September 2016, our investment in Precision Acquisition Group Holdings, Inc. was restructured. As part of the transaction, our secured first lien debt investment with a cost basis and fair value of \$9.2 and \$3.4 million, respectively, was restructured resulting in a secured first lien debt investment with a cost basis of \$4.0 million and a common stock investment with a cost basis of \$1 in PIC 360, LLC and secured first lien debt investments with a total cost basis of \$1.6 million in Precision International, LLC. The restructure resulted in a net realized loss of \$3.8 million and the aforementioned new investments in PIC 360, LLC and Precision International, LLC.

In September 2015, GFRC Holdings, LLC was restructured. As part of this restructure, we converted our outstanding debt which had a cost basis of \$12.7 million into a term note, a line of credit and preferred stock, which resulted in a realized loss of \$10.8 million recognized in our accompanying *Consolidated Statements of Operations* during the quarter ended September 30, 2015.

*THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES ARE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THESE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS*

[Table of Contents](#)

**GLADSTONE CAPITAL CORPORATION**  
**CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS**  
**SEPTEMBER 30, 2016**  
**(DOLLAR AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)**

Company(A)	Industry	Investment(B)	Principal	Cost	Fair Value
<b>NON-CONTROL/NON-AFFILIATE INVESTMENTS(N):</b>					
<b>Proprietary Investments:</b>					
AG Transportation Holdings, LLC	Cargo transport	Secured Second Lien Debt (13.3%, Due 3/2018)(D) Member Profit Participation (18.0% ownership)(F)(H) Profit Participation Warrants (7.0% ownership)(F)(H)	\$ 13,000	\$13,000 1,000 244	\$13,000 — —
				14,244	13,000
Alloy Die Casting Corp. (T)	Diversified/conglomerate manufacturing	Secured First Lien Debt (13.5%, Due 10/2018)(D) Secured First Lien Debt (13.5%, Due 10/2018)(D) Secured First Lien Debt (Due 10/2018)(D) (Q) Preferred Stock (1,742 shares)(F)(H) Common Stock (270 shares)(F)(H)	5,235 75 390	5,235 75 390 1,742 18	4,973 71 372 — —
				7,460	5,416
Behrens Manufacturing, LLC(T)	Diversified/conglomerate manufacturing	Secured First Lien Debt (13.0%, Due 12/2018)(R) Preferred Stock (1,253 shares)(H)(R)	4,275	4,275 1,253	4,638 4,100
				5,528	8,738
B+T Group Acquisition Inc. (T)	Telecommunications	Secured First Lien Debt (13.0%, Due 12/2019)(D) Preferred Stock (5,503 shares)(F)(H)(K)	6,000	6,000 1,799	5,790 —
				7,799	5,790
Canopy Safety Brands, LLC	Personal and non-durable consumer products	Secured First Lien Line of Credit, \$500 available (7.0%, Due 9/2019) (J) Secured First Lien Debt (10.5%, Due 9/2021) (J) Participation Warrant(J)	— 7,000	— 7,000 500	— 7,000 500
				7,500	7,500
Chinese Yellow Pages Company	Printing and publishing	Secured First Lien Line of Credit, \$0 available (7.3%, Due 2/2015)(F)	108	108	—
Drumcree, LLC	Broadcasting and entertainment	Secured First Lien Debt (13.0% PIK, Due 1/2017)(F)(G)	4,836	4,836	4,682
Flight Fit N Fun LLC	Leisure, Amusement, Motion Pictures, Entertainment	Secured First Lien Debt (12.0%, Due 9/2020)(D) Preferred Stock (700,000 units)(F)(H)	7,800	7,800 700	7,800 969
				8,500	8,769
Francis Drilling Fluids, Ltd.	Oil and gas	Secured Second Lien Debt (11.4%, Due 4/2020)(D) Secured Second Lien Debt (10.8%, Due 4/2020)(D) Preferred Equity Units (1,277 units)(F)(H) Common Equity Units (1,277 units)(F)(H)	15,000 7,000	15,000 7,000 976 1	8,250 3,850 — —
				22,977	12,100
Funko Acquisition Holdings, LLC(T)	Personal and non-durable consumer products	Preferred Equity Units (260 units)(H)(F) Common Stock (975 units) (H)(F)	— —	260 —	358 —
				260	358
GFRC Holdings, LLC	Buildings and real estate	Secured First Lien Line of Credit, \$295 available (9.0%, Due 9/2018)(F) Secured First Lien Debt (9.0%, Due 9/2018)(F) Preferred Stock (1,000 shares)(F)(H) Common Stock Warrants (45.0% ownership)(F)(H)	905 1,000	905 1,000 1,025 —	905 1,000 754 —
				2,930	2,659
IA Tech, LLC	Diversified/conglomerate service	Secured First Lien Debt (12.0%, Due 6/2021)(D)	23,000	23,000	23,230
LCR Contractors, LLC	Buildings and Real Estate	Secured First Lien Debt (10.0%, Due 1/2021)(D)	8,500	8,500	8,564
Leeds Novamark Capital I, L.P.	Private equity fund—healthcare, education and childcare	Limited Partnership Interest (3.5% ownership, \$2,004 uncalled capital commitment) (H)(M) (S)	—	991	779

[Table of Contents](#)

**GLADSTONE CAPITAL CORPORATION**  
**CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS (Continued)**  
**SEPTEMBER 30, 2016**  
**(DOLLAR AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)**

Company(A)	Industry	Investment(B)	Principal	Cost	Fair Value
<b>NON-CONTROL/NON-AFFILIATE INVESTMENTS(N) (Continued):</b>					
Meridian Rack & Pinion, Inc. (T)	Automobile	Secured First Lien Debt (13.5%, Due 12/2018)(D) Preferred Stock (1,449 shares)(F)(H)	4,140	4,140 1,449	3,767 255
				5,589	4,022
Merlin International, Inc.	Healthcare, education, and childcare	Secured Second Lien Debt (11.0%, Due 8/2022)(J)	10,000	10,000	10,000
Mikawaya	Beverage, Food and Tobacco	Secured Second Lien Debt (11.5%, Due 1/2021)(D) Common Stock (450 units)(F)(H)	6,750	6,750 450	6,649 172
				7,200	6,821
Precision International, LLC	Machinery	Secured First Lien Debt (10.0% PIK, Due 9/2021)(F) Secured First Lien Mortgage Note (3.0%, Due 9/2017)(F) Membership Unit Warrant (33.3% ownership) (F)(H)	600 1,000	600 1,000	600 996
				—	—
				1,600	1,596
Travel Sentry, Inc.	Diversified/conglomerate service	Secured First Lien Debt (9.5%, Due 12/2021)(D)	9,665	9,665	9,677
Triple H Food Processors	Beverage, Food and Tobacco	Secured First Lien Line of Credit, \$1,500 available (7.8%, Due 8/2018)(D) Secured First Lien Debt (9.8%, Due 8/2020)(D) Common Stock (250,000 units)(F)(H)	— 7,600	— 7,600 250	— 7,676 525
				7,850	8,201
TWS Acquisition Corporation	Healthcare, education and childcare	Secured First Lien Line of Credit, \$1,500 available (9.0%, Due 7/2017)(D) Secured First Lien Debt (9.0%, Due 7/2020)(D)	— 10,000	— 10,000	— 10,050
				10,000	10,050
United Flexible, Inc.	Diversified/conglomerate manufacturing	Secured Second Lien Debt (10.5%, 2.0% PIK, Due 2/2022)(D) Preferred Stock (382 shares)(F)(H) Common Stock (852 shares)(F)(H)	17,632	17,632 382 44	17,280 428 36
				18,058	17,744
Vision Government Solutions, Inc.	Diversified/conglomerate service	Secured First Lien Line of Credit, \$0 available (7.5%, Due 1/2017)(D) Secured First Lien Delayed Draw Term Loan, \$1,300 available (10.0%, Due 1/2017)(D)(G) Secured First Lien Debt (9.8%, Due 1/2017)(D)	1,450 1,200 9,000	1,450 1,200 9,000	1,355 1,106 8,293
				11,650	10,754
WadeCo Specialties, Inc.	Oil and gas	Secured First Lien Line of Credit, \$1,125 available (8.0%, Due 4/2017)(D) Secured First Lien Debt (8.0%, Due 3/2019)(D) Secured First Lien Debt (12.0%, Due 3/2019)(D) Preferred Stock (1,000 shares)(F)(H)	1,175 11,691 7,000	1,174 11,691 7,000 618	1,127 11,216 6,637 —
				20,483	18,980
<b>Subtotal – Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Proprietary Investments</b>				<b>\$216,728</b>	<b>\$199,430</b>
<b>Syndicated Investments:</b>					
Autoparts Holdings Limited	Automobile	Secured Second Lien Debt (11.0%, Due 1/2018)(E)	\$ 700	\$ 699	\$ 609
DataPipe, Inc.	Diversified/conglomerate service	Secured Second Lien Debt (9.0%, Due 9/2019)(E)	2,000	1,951	1,965
NetSmart Technologies, Inc.	Healthcare, education and childcare	Secured Second Lien Debt (10.5%, Due 10/2023)(E)	2,000	1,952	1,960

[Table of Contents](#)

**GLADSTONE CAPITAL CORPORATION**  
**CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS (Continued)**  
**SEPTEMBER 30, 2016**  
**(DOLLAR AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)**

Company(A)	Industry	Investment(B)	Principal	Cost	Fair Value
<b>Syndicated Investments (Continued):</b>					
New Trident Holdcorp, Inc.	Healthcare, education and childcare	Secured Second Lien Debt (10.3%, Due 7/2020)(E)	4,000	3,990	3,280
PLATO Learning, Inc.	Healthcare, education and childcare	Unsecured Debt (10.0% PIK, Due 6/2020)(D)(G) Common Stock (21,429 shares)(F)(H)	\$ 3,000	2,960 2,637 5,597	\$ 3,012 — 3,012
PSC Industrial Holdings Corp.	Diversified/conglomerate service	Secured Second Lien Debt (9.3%, Due 12/2021)(E)	3,500	3,443	3,273
RP Crown Parent, LLC	Electronics	Secured Second Lien Debt (11.3%, Due 12/2019)(R)	2,000	1,976	2,000
SourceHOV LLC	Finance	Secured Second Lien Debt (11.5%, Due 4/2020) (E)	5,000	4,854	3,000
The Active Network, Inc.	Electronics	Secured Second Lien Debt (9.5%, Due 11/2021)(E)	1,000	996	980
Vertellus Specialties Inc.	Chemicals, plastics and rubber	Secured First Lien Debt (10.5%, Due 10/2019)(E)(I)	3,940	3,831	2,541
Vitera Healthcare Solutions, LLC	Healthcare, education and childcare	Secured Second Lien Debt (9.3%, Due 11/2021)(E)	4,500	4,479	4,151
W3 Co.	Oil and gas	Secured Second Lien Debt (9.3%, Due 9/2020)(E)	499	495	200
<b>Subtotal – Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Syndicated Investments</b>				<b>\$ 34,263</b>	<b>\$ 26,971</b>
<b>Total Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments (represented 70.3% of total investments at fair value)</b>				<b>\$250,991</b>	<b>\$226,401</b>
<b>AFFILIATE INVESTMENTS(O) :</b>					
<b>Proprietary Investments:</b>					
Edge Adhesives Holdings LLC(T)	Diversified/conglomerate manufacturing	Secured First Lien Debt (12.5%, Due 2/2019)(D) Secured First Lien Debt (13.8%, Due 2/2019)(D) Preferred Stock (2,516 units)(F)(H)	\$ 6,200 1,600	6,200 1,600 2,516 10,316	\$ 6,076 1,576 — 7,652
FedCap Partners LLC	Private equity fund – aerospace and defense	Class A Membership Units (80 units, \$0 Uncalled Commitment)(H)(L)(S)		1,634	1,265
Lignetics, Inc.	Diversified natural resources, precious metals and minerals	Secured Second Lien Debt (12.0%, Due 2/2021)(D) Secured Second Lien Debt (12.0%, Due 2/2021)(D) Common Stock (152,603 shares)(F)(H)	6,000 8,000	6,000 8,000 1,856 15,856	5,850 7,800 1,171 14,821
LWO Acquisitions Company LLC	Diversified/conglomerate manufacturing	Secured First Lien Line of Credit, \$125 available (6.5%, 2.0% PIK, Due 12/2017)(D) Secured First Lien Debt (9.5%, 2.0% PIK, Due 12/2019)(D) Common Units (921,000 units)(F)(H)	2,471 10,723	2,471 10,723 921 14,115	1,977 8,578 — 10,555
RBC Acquisition Corp.	Healthcare, education and childcare	Secured First Lien Debt (8.0%, Due 2/2019)(G)(R) Secured First Lien Line of Credit, \$0 available (6.0%, 3% PIK, Due 12/2016)(G)(R) Secured First Lien Debt (8.0%, 4.0% PIK, Due 12/2016)(C)(G)(R) Secured First Lien Mortgage Note (Due 12/2017)(Q)(R) Preferred Stock (4,999,000 shares)(H)(K)(R) Common Stock (2,000,000 shares)(H)(R)	\$ 6,954 4,629 13,808 7,704	6,954 4,629 13,808 7,704 4,999 370 38,464	\$ 7,219 4,629 14,582 7,704 3,211 — 37,345
<b>Subtotal – Affiliate Proprietary Investments</b>				<b>\$ 80,385</b>	<b>\$ 71,638</b>

[Table of Contents](#)

**GLADSTONE CAPITAL CORPORATION**  
**CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS (Continued)**  
**SEPTEMBER 30, 2016**  
**(DOLLAR AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)**

Company(A)	Industry	Investment(B)	Principal	Cost	Fair Value
<b>AFFILIATE INVESTMENTS(O) (Continued):</b>					
<b>Syndicated Investments:</b>					
Targus Cayman HoldCo Limited	Textiles and leather	Secured First Lien Debt (15.0% PIK, Due 12/2019)(D)(G) Common Stock (526,141 shares)(F)(H)	2,285	2,285 2,343	2,279 1,556
				<u>4,628</u>	<u>3,835</u>
<b>Total Affiliate Investments (represented 23.4% of total investments at fair value)</b>				<b>\$ 85,013</b>	<b>\$ 75,473</b>
<b>CONTROL INVESTMENTS(P):</b>					
<b>Proprietary Investments:</b>					
Defiance Integrated Technologies, Inc.	Automobile	Secured Second Lien Debt (11.0%, Due 2/2019)(F) Common Stock (33,321 shares)(F)(H)	\$ 6,225	\$ 6,225 580	\$ 6,225 3,981
				<u>\$ 6,805</u>	<u>\$ 10,206</u>
PIC 360, LLC	Machinery	Secured First Lien Debt (14.0%, Due 12/2017)(F) Common Equity Units (750 units) (F)	4,000	4,000 1	4,000 1
				<u>4,001</u>	<u>4,001</u>
Sunshine Media Holdings	Printing and publishing	Secured First Lien Line of Credit, \$672 available (8.0%, Due 5/2018)(F)(G) Secured First Lien Debt (8.0%, Due 5/2018)(F)(G) Secured First Lien Debt (4.8%, Due 5/2018)(F)(I) Secured First Lien Debt (5.5%, Due 5/2018)(C)(F)(I) Preferred Stock (15,270 shares)(F)(H)(K) Common Stock (1,867 shares)(F)(H) Common Stock Warrants (72 shares) (F)(H)	1,328 5,000 11,948 10,700	1,328 5,000 11,948 10,700 5,275 740 —	1,328 1,388 3,317 — — — —
				<u>34,991</u>	<u>6,033</u>
<b>Total Control Proprietary Investments (represented 6.3% of total investments at fair value)</b>				<b>\$ 45,797</b>	<b>\$ 20,240</b>
<b>TOTAL INVESTMENTS(U)</b>				<b><u>\$381,801</u></b>	<b><u>\$322,114</u></b>

(A) Certain of the securities listed in this schedule are issued by affiliate(s) of the indicated portfolio company. The majority of the securities listed, totaling \$282.2 million at fair value, are pledged as collateral to our Credit Facility, as described further in Note 5—*Borrowings*. Under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, (the “1940 Act”), we may not acquire any non-qualifying assets unless, at the time such acquisition is made, qualifying assets represent at least 70% of our total assets. As of September 30, 2016, two of our investments (FedCap Partners, LLC and Leeds Novamark Capital I, L.P.) are considered non-qualifying assets under Section 55 of the 1940 Act. Such non-qualifying assets represent 6.6% of total investments, at fair value, as of September 30, 2016.

(B) Percentages represent cash interest rates (which are generally indexed off of the 30-day London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”)) in effect at September 30, 2016, and due dates represent the contractual maturity date. If applicable, paid-in-kind (“PIK”) interest rates are noted separately from the cash interest rates and any unused line of credit fees are excluded. Secured first lien debt securities generally take the form of first priority liens on substantially all of the assets of the underlying portfolio company businesses.

(C) Last out tranche (“LOT”) of secured first lien debt, meaning if the portfolio company is liquidated, the holder of the LOT is generally paid after the other secured first lien debt holders but before all other debt and equity holders.

(D) Fair value was based on an internal yield analysis or on estimates of value submitted by Standard & Poor’s Securities Evaluations, Inc. (“SPSE”).

(E) Fair value was based on the indicative bid price on or near September 30, 2016, offered by the respective syndication agent’s trading desk.

(F) Fair value was based on the total enterprise value of the portfolio company, which was then allocated to the portfolio company’s securities in order of their relative priority in the capital structure.

(G) Debt security has a fixed interest rate.

(H) Investment is non-income producing.

(I) Investment is on non-accrual status.

(J) New investment valued at cost, as it was determined that the price paid during the quarter ended September 30, 2016 best represents fair value as of September 30, 2016.

(K) Aggregates all shares of such class of stock owned without regard to specific series owned within such class, some series of which may or may not be voting shares.

(L) There are certain limitations on our ability to transfer our units owned, withdraw or resign prior to dissolution of the entity, which must occur no later than May 3, 2020.

---

## Table of Contents

- (M) There are certain limitations on our ability to withdraw our partnership interest prior to dissolution of the entity, which must occur no later than May 9, 2024 or two years after all outstanding leverage has matured.
- (N) Non-Control/Non-Affiliate investments, as defined by the 1940 Act, are those that are neither Control nor Affiliate investments and in which we own less than 5.0% of the issued and outstanding voting securities.
- (O) Affiliate investments, as defined by the 1940 Act, are those in which we own, with the power to vote, between and inclusive of 5.0% and 25.0% of the issued and outstanding voting securities.
- (P) Control investments, as defined by the 1940 Act, are those where we have the power to exercise a controlling influence over the management or policies of the portfolio company, which may include owning, with the power to vote, more than 25.0% of the issued and outstanding voting securities.
- (Q) This investment does not have a stated interest rate that is payable thereon.
- (R) Fair value was based on the expected exit or payoff amount, where such event has occurred or is expected to occur imminently.
- (S) Fair value was based on net asset value provided by the fund as a practical expedient.
- (T) One of our affiliated funds, Gladstone Investment Corporation, co-invested with us in this portfolio company pursuant to an exemptive order granted by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.
- (U) Cumulative gross unrealized depreciation for federal income tax purposes is \$75.3 million; cumulative gross unrealized appreciation for federal income tax purposes is \$8.8 million. Cumulative net unrealized depreciation is \$66.5 million, based on a tax cost of \$388.6 million.

[Table of Contents](#)

**GLADSTONE CAPITAL CORPORATION**  
**CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS**  
**SEPTEMBER 30, 2015**  
**(DOLLAR AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)**

Company(A)	Industry	Investment(B)	Principal	Cost	Fair Value
<b>NON-CONTROL/NON-AFFILIATE INVESTMENTS(P):</b>					
<b>Proprietary Investments:</b>					
AG Transportation Holdings, LLC	Cargo transport	Secured Second Lien Debt (13.3%, Due 3/2018)(D) Member Profit Participation (18.0% ownership)(F)(H) Profit Participation Warrants (7.0% ownership)(F)(H)	\$ 13,000	\$12,980 1,000 244	\$12,870 564 —
				14,224	13,434
Allison Publications, LLC	Printing and publishing	Secured First Lien Line of Credit, \$250 available (8.3%, Due 9/2016)(D) Secured First Lien Debt (8.3%, Due 9/2018)(D) Secured First Lien Debt (13.0%, Due 9/2018)(C)(D)	350 2,444 5,400	350 2,444 5,400	347 2,422 5,360
				8,194	8,129
Alloy Die Casting Corp.	Diversified/conglomerate manufacturing	Secured First Lien Debt (13.5%, Due 10/2018)(D) Preferred Stock (1,742 shares)(F)(H) Common Stock (270 shares)(F)(H)	5,235	5,235 1,742 18	4,947 153 —
				6,995	5,100
Behrens Manufacturing, LLC	Diversified/conglomerate manufacturing	Secured First Lien Debt (13.0%, Due 12/2018)(D) Preferred Stock (1,253 shares)(F)(H)(K)	4,275	4,275 1,253	4,264 2,268
				5,528	6,532
B+T Group Acquisition Inc.	Telecommunications	Secured First Lien Debt (13.0%, Due 12/2019)(D) Preferred Stock (5,503 shares)(F)(H)(K)	6,000	6,000 1,799	5,865 —
				7,799	5,865
Chinese Yellow Pages Company	Printing and publishing	Secured First Lien Line of Credit, \$0 available (7.3%, Due 2/2015)(D)	108	108	32
Flight Fit N Fun LLC	Leisure, Amusement, Motion Pictures, Entertainment	Secured First Lien Debt (12.0%, Due 9/2020)(J) Preferred Stock (700,000 units)(H)(J)	7,800	7,800 700	7,800 700
				8,500	8,500
Francis Drilling Fluids, Ltd.	Oil and gas	Secured Second Lien Debt (11.4%, Due 4/2020)(D) Secured Second Lien Debt (10.3%, Due 4/2020)(D) Preferred Equity Units (999 units)(F)(H) Common Equity Units (999 units)(F)(H)	15,000 7,000	15,000 7,000 648 1	12,938 6,037 747 206
				22,649	19,928
Funko, LLC	Personal and non-durable consumer products	Secured First Lien Debt (9.3%, Due 5/2019)(F)(G) Secured First Lien Debt (9.3%, Due 5/2019)(F)(G) Preferred Equity Units (1,305 units)(L)(H)	7,500 2,000	7,500 2,000 1,305	7,500 2,000 17,314
				10,805	26,814
GFRC Holdings, LLC	Buildings and real estate	Secured First Lien Line of Credit, \$840 available (9.0%, Due 9/2018)(J) Secured First Lien Debt (9.0%, Due 9/2018)(J) Preferred Stock (1,000 shares)(H)(J) Common stock warrant (45% ownership)(H)(J)	360 1,000	360 1,000 1,025	360 1,000 1,025 —
				2,385	2,385
Heartland Communications Group	Broadcasting and entertainment	Secured First Lien Line of Credit, \$0 available (5.0%, Due 10/2015)(F)(G)(I) Secured First Lien Line of Credit, \$0 available (10.0%, Due 10/2015)(F)(G)(I) Secured First Lien Debt (5.0%, Due 10/2015)(F)(G)(I) Common Stock Warrants (8.8% ownership)(F)(H)	91 91 3,931	82 74 3,568 66	31 31 1,338 —
				3,790	1,400

[Table of Contents](#)

**GLADSTONE CAPITAL CORPORATION**  
**CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS (Continued)**  
**SEPTEMBER 30, 2015**  
**(DOLLAR AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)**

Company(A)	Industry	Investment(B)	Principal	Cost	Fair Value
<b>NON-CONTROL/NON-AFFILIATE INVESTMENTS(P) (Continued):</b>					
J.America, Inc.	Personal and non-durable consumer products	Secured Second Lien Debt (10.4%, 1.0% PIK, Due 12/2019)(D)(G)	\$ 7,538	\$ 7,538	\$ 7,331
		Secured Second Lien Debt (11.5%, 1.0% PIK, Due 12/2019)(D)(G)	9,548	<u>9,548</u>	<u>9,274</u>
				17,086	16,605
Leeds Novamark Capital I, L.P.	Private equity fund—healthcare, education and childcare	Limited Partnership Interest (3.5% ownership, \$2,214 uncalled capital commitment)(H)(O)	781	781	555
Legend Communications of Wyoming, LLC	Broadcasting and entertainment	Secured First Lien Debt (11.0%, Due 11/2014)(D)	6,699	6,699	3,816
Meridian Rack & Pinion, Inc.	Automobile	Secured First Lien Debt (13.5%, Due 12/2018)(D)	4,140	4,140	4,036
		Preferred Stock (1,449 shares)(F)(H)		1,449	—
				<u>5,589</u>	<u>4,036</u>
Mikawaya	Beverage, Food and Tobacco	Secured Second Lien Debt (11.5%, Due 1/2021)(J)	6,750	6,750	6,750
		Common Stock (2.49% ownership)(H)(J)		450	450
				<u>7,200</u>	<u>7,200</u>
Precision Acquisition Group Holdings, Inc.	Machinery	Equipment Note (11.0%, Due 4/2016)(D)	1,000	1,000	1,104
		Secured First Lien Debt (11.0%, Due 4/2016)(D)	4,125	4,125	2,910
		Secured First Lien Debt (11.0%, Due 4/2016)(C)(D)	4,053	<u>4,053</u>	<u>640</u>
				9,178	4,654
Southern Petroleum Laboratories, Inc.	Oil and gas	Secured Second Lien Debt (11.5%, Due 2/2020)(D)	8,000	8,000	7,600
		Preferred (4,054,054.05 shares)(F)(H)		750	1,274
				<u>8,750</u>	<u>8,874</u>
Triple H Food Processors	Beverage, Food and Tobacco	Secured First Lien Line of Credit, \$1,500 available (7.8%, Due 8/2018)(J)	—	—	—
		Secured First Lien Debt (9.8%, Due 8/2020)(J)	8,000	8,000	8,000
		Common Stock (250,000 units)(H)(J)		250	250
				<u>8,250</u>	<u>8,250</u>
TWS Acquisition Corporation	Healthcare, education and childcare	Secured First Lien Line of Credit, \$1,500 available (10.0%, Due 7/2017)(J)	—	—	—
		Secured First Lien Debt (10.0%, Due 7/2020)(J)	13,000	<u>13,000</u>	<u>13,000</u>
				13,000	13,000
United Flexible, Inc.	Diversified/conglomerate manufacturing	Secured First Lien Line of Credit, \$4,000 available (7.0%, Due 2/2018)(D)	—	—	—
		Secured First Lien Debt (9.3%, Due 2/2020)(D)	20,284	20,284	20,030
		Preferred Stock (245 shares)(F)(H)		245	261
		Common Stock (500 shares)(F)(H)		5	64
				<u>20,534</u>	<u>20,355</u>
Vision Government Solutions, Inc.	Diversified/conglomerate service	Secured First Lien Line of Credit, \$550 available (7.5%, Due 12/2017)(D)	1,450	1,450	1,434
		Secured First Lien Debt (9.75%, Due 12/2019)(D)	9,000	<u>9,000</u>	<u>8,899</u>
				10,450	10,333
WadeCo Specialties, Inc.	Oil and gas	Secured First Lien Line of Credit, \$2,525 available (8.0%, Due 3/2016)(D)	2,475	2,475	2,388
		Secured First Lien Debt (8.0%, Due 3/2019)(D)	12,750	12,750	12,307
		Secured First Lien Debt (12.0%, Due 3/2019)(D)	7,000	7,000	6,748
		Preferred Stock (1,000 shares)(F)(H)		477	477
				<u>22,702</u>	<u>21,920</u>



[Table of Contents](#)

**GLADSTONE CAPITAL CORPORATION**  
**CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS (Continued)**  
**SEPTEMBER 30, 2015**  
**(DOLLAR AMOUNTS IN THOUSADS)**

Company(A)	Industry	Investment(B)	Principal	Cost	Fair Value
<b>NON-CONTROL/NON-AFFILIATE INVESTMENTS(P) (Continued):</b>					
Westland Technologies, Inc.	Diversified/conglomerate manufacturing	Secured First Lien Debt (12.5%, Due 4/2016)(D) Common Stock (58,333 shares)(F)(H)	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000 408	\$ 4,013 639
				4,408	4,652
<b>Subtotal – Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Proprietary Investments</b>				<b>\$225,604</b>	<b>\$222,369</b>
<b>Syndicated Investments:</b>					
Ameriquel Group, LLC	Beverage, food and tobacco	Secured First Lien Debt (9.0% and 1.3% PIK, Due 3/2016)(E)	\$ 7,367	\$ 7,352	\$ 7,367
Autoparts Holdings Limited	Automobile	Secured Second Lien Debt (11.0%, Due 1/2018)(E)	700	698	692
First American Payment Systems, L.P.	Finance	Secured Second Lien Debt (10.8%, Due 4/2019)(L)	4,195	4,172	4,006
GTCR Valor Companies, Inc.	Electronics	Secured Second Lien Debt (9.5%, Due 11/2021)(E)	3,000	2,984	2,940
New Trident Holdcorp, Inc.	Healthcare, education and childcare	Secured Second Lien Debt (10.3%, Due 7/2020)(E)	4,000	3,989	3,720
PLATO Learning, Inc.	Healthcare, education and childcare	Secured Second Lien Debt (10.0% PIK, Due 6/2020)(D)(G) Common Stock (21,429 shares)(F)(H)	2,718	2,666 2,637	2,715 —
				5,303	2,715
PSC Industrial Holdings Corp.	Diversified/conglomerate service	Secured Second Lien Debt (9.3%, Due 12/2021)(E)	3,500	3,436	3,430
RP Crown Parent, LLC	Electronics	Secured Second Lien Debt (11.3%, Due 12/2019)(E)	2,000	1,971	1,720
SourceHOV LLC	Finance	Secured Second Lien Debt (11.5%, Due 4/2020)(E)	5,000	4,822	4,350
Targus Group International, Inc.	Textiles and leather	Secured First Lien Debt (13.8% and 1.0% PIK, Due 5/2016)(E)	8,976	8,950	6,911
The Active Network, Inc.	Electronics	Secured Second Lien Debt (9.5%, Due 11/2021)(E)	1,000	996	930
Vertellus Specialties Inc.	Chemicals, plastics and rubber	Secured First Lien Debt (10.5%, Due 10/2019)(E)	3,960	3,839	3,524
Vision Solutions, Inc.	Electronics	Secured Second Lien Debt (9.5%, Due 7/2017)(E)	8,000	7,968	7,960
Vitera Healthcare Solutions, LLC	Healthcare, education and childcare	Secured Second Lien Debt (9.3%, Due 11/2021)(E)	4,500	4,476	4,388
W3 Co.	Oil and gas	Secured Second Lien Debt (9.3%, Due 9/2020)(E)	499	495	389
<b>Subtotal – Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Syndicated Investments</b>				<b>\$ 61,451</b>	<b>\$ 55,042</b>
<b>Total Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments (represented 75.8% of total investments at fair value)</b>				<b>\$287,055</b>	<b>\$277,411</b>
<b>AFFILIATE INVESTMENTS(Q) :</b>					
<b>Proprietary Investments:</b>					
Ashland Acquisition LLC	Printing and publishing	Secured First Lien Line of Credit, \$1,500 available (12.0%, Due 7/2016)(D)(G)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
		Secured First Lien Debt (12.0%, Due 7/2018)(D)(G)	7,000	7,000	7,017
		Preferred Equity Units (4,400 units)(F)(H)		440	574
		Common Equity Units (4,400 units)(F)(H)		—	238
				7,440	7,829

[Table of Contents](#)

**GLADSTONE CAPITAL CORPORATION**  
**CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS (Continued)**  
**SEPTEMBER 30, 2015**  
**(DOLLAR AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)**

Company(A)	Industry	Investment(B)	Principal	Cost	Fair Value
<b>AFFILIATE INVESTMENTS(Q) (Continued):</b>					
Edge Adhesives Holdings, Inc.	Diversified/conglomerate manufacturing	Secured First Lien Debt (12.5%, Due 2/2019)(D) Secured First Lien Debt (13.8%, Due 2/2019)(D) Preferred Stock (2,516 shares)(F)(H)	\$ 6,200 1,600	\$ 6,200 1,600 2,516	\$ 6,123 1,582 — 7,705
FedCap Partners, LLC	Private equity fund – aerospace and defense	Class A Membership Units (80 units) (H)(N)		1,634	1,647
Lignetics, Inc.	Diversified natural resources, precious metals and minerals	Secured Second Lien Debt (12.0%, Due 2/2021)(D) Secured Second Lien Debt (12.0%, Due 2/2021)(D) Common Stock (152,603 shares)(F)(H)	6,000 8,000	6,000 8,000 1,855	5,940 7,920 2,211 15,855
LWO Acquisitions Company LLC	Diversified/conglomerate manufacturing	Secured First Lien Line of Credit, \$1,950 available (6.5%, Due 12/2017)(D) Secured First Lien Debt (9.5%, Due 12/2019)(D) Common Stock (921,000 shares)(F)(H)	1,050 10,579	1,050 10,579 921	1,049 10,566 545 12,550
RBC Acquisition Corp.	Healthcare, education and childcare	Secured First Lien Line of Credit, \$0 available (9.0%, Due 12/2015)(F) Secured First Lien Mortgage Note (9.5%, Due 12/2015)(F)(G) Secured First Lien Debt (12.0%, Due 12/2015)(C)(F) Secured First Lien Debt (12.5%, Due 12/2015)(F)(G) Preferred Stock (4,999,000 shares)(F)(H)(K) Common Stock (2,000,000 shares)(F)(H)	4,000 6,871 11,392 6,000	4,000 6,871 11,392 4,999 370	4,000 6,871 9,746 — — — 33,632
<b>Total Affiliate Proprietary Investments (represented 18.1% of total investments at fair value)</b>				<b><u>\$81,427</u></b>	<b><u>\$66,029</u></b>
<b>CONTROL INVESTMENTS(R):</b>					
<b>Proprietary Investments:</b>					
Defiance Integrated Technologies, Inc.	Automobile	Secured Second Lien Debt (11.0%, Due 2/2019)(F) Common Stock (15,500 shares)(F)(H)	\$ 6,385	\$ 6,385 1 6,386	\$ 6,384 6,586 12,970
Lindmark Acquisition, LLC	Broadcasting and entertainment	Secured First Lien Debt, \$0 available (25.0%, Due Upon Demand)(F)(G) Success Fee on Secured Second Lien Debt(F) Common Stock (100 shares)(F)(H)	— —	— — 317	— 20 — 20

[Table of Contents](#)

**GLADSTONE CAPITAL CORPORATION**  
**CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS (Continued)**  
**SEPTEMBER 30, 2015**  
**(DOLLAR AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)**

Company(A)	Industry	Investment(B)	Principal	Cost	Fair Value
<b>CONTROL INVESTMENTS(R): Continued</b>					
Sunshine Media Holdings	Printing and publishing	Secured First Lien Line of Credit, \$604 available (8.0%, Due 5/2016)(F)(G)	\$ 1,396	\$ 1,396	\$ 1,396
		Secured First Lien Debt (8.0%, Due 5/2016)(F)(G)	5,000	5,000	2,379
		Secured First Lien Debt (4.8%, Due 5/2016)(F)(I)	11,948	11,948	5,686
		Secured First Lien Debt (5.5%, Due 5/2016)(C)(F)(I)	10,700	10,700	—
		Preferred Stock (15,270 shares)(F)(H)(K)		5,275	—
		Common Stock (1,867 shares)(F)(H)		740	—
		Common Stock Warrants (72 shares) (F)(H)		—	—
				<u>35,059</u>	<u>9,461</u>
<b>Total Control Proprietary Investments (represented 6.1% of total investments at fair value)</b>				<b>\$ 41,762</b>	<b>\$ 22,451</b>
<b>TOTAL INVESTMENTS(S)</b>				<b><u>\$410,244</u></b>	<b><u>\$365,891</u></b>

- (A) Certain of the securities listed in the above schedule are issued by affiliate(s) of the indicated portfolio company. Additionally, the majority of the securities listed above, totaling \$312.0 million at fair value, are pledged as collateral to our Credit Facility, as described further in Note 5—*Borrowings*.
- (B) Percentages represent cash interest rates (which are generally indexed off of the 30-day London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”)) in effect at September 30, 2015, and due dates represent the contractual maturity date. If applicable, paid-in-kind (“PIK”) interest rates are noted separately from the cash interest rates. Senior debt securities generally take the form of first priority liens on the assets of the underlying businesses.
- (C) Last out tranche (“LOT”) of debt, meaning if the portfolio company is liquidated, the holder of the LOT is paid after all other debt holders.
- (D) Fair value was based on an internal yield analysis or on estimates of value submitted by Standard & Poor’s Securities Evaluations, Inc. (“SPSE”).
- (E) Fair value was based on the indicative bid price on or near September 30, 2015, offered by the respective syndication agent’s trading desk.
- (F) Fair value was based on the total enterprise value of the portfolio company, which was then allocated to the portfolio company’s securities in order of their relative priority in the capital structure.
- (G) Debt security has a fixed interest rate.
- (H) Investment is non-income producing.
- (I) Investment is on non-accrual status.
- (J) New, or restructured proprietary investment valued at cost, as it was determined that the price paid during the quarter ended September 30, 2015 best represents fair value as of September 30, 2015.
- (K) Aggregates all shares of such class of stock owned without regard to specific series owned within such class, some series of which may or may not be voting shares.
- (L) Subsequent to September 30, 2015, the investment was sold, and as such the fair value as of September 30, 2015 was based upon the sales amount.
- (N) There are certain limitations on our ability to transfer our units owned, withdraw or resign prior to dissolution of the entity, which must occur no later than May 3, 2020.
- (O) There are certain limitations on our ability to withdraw our partnership interest prior to dissolution of the entity, which must occur no later than May 9, 2024 or two years after all outstanding leverage has matured.
- (P) Non-Control/Non-Affiliate investments, as defined by the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, (the “1940 Act”), are those that are neither Control nor Affiliate investments and in which we own less than 5.0% of the issued and outstanding voting securities.
- (Q) Affiliate investments, as defined by the 1940 Act, are those in which we own, with the power to vote, between 5.0% and 25.0% of the issued and outstanding voting securities.
- (R) Control investments, as defined by the 1940 Act, are those where we have the power to exercise a controlling influence over the management or policies of the portfolio company, which may include owning, with the power to vote, more than 25.0% of the issued and outstanding voting securities.
- (S) Cumulative gross unrealized depreciation for federal income tax purposes is \$70.4 million; cumulative gross unrealized appreciation for federal income tax purposes is \$25.7 million. Cumulative net unrealized depreciation is \$44.7 million, based on a tax cost of \$410.6 million.

*THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES ARE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THESE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.*

**GLADSTONE CAPITAL CORPORATION**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**SEPTEMBER 30, 2016**  
**(DOLLAR AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA AND AS OTHERWISE INDICATED)**

**NOTE 1. ORGANIZATION**

Gladstone Capital Corporation was incorporated under the Maryland General Corporation Law on May 30, 2001 and completed an initial public offering on August 24, 2001. The terms “the Company,” “we,” “our” and “us” all refer to Gladstone Capital Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries. We are an externally managed, closed-end, non-diversified management investment company that has elected to be treated as a business development company (“BDC”) under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”) and is applying the guidance of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (the “FASB”) Accounting Standards Codification Topic 946 “*Financial Services-Investment Companies*.” In addition, we have elected to be treated for tax purposes as a regulated investment company (“RIC”) under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”). We were established for the purpose of investing in debt and equity securities of established private businesses operating in the United States (“U.S”). Our investment objectives are to: (1) achieve and grow current income by investing in debt securities of established lower middle market companies in the U.S. that we believe will provide stable earnings and cash flow to pay expenses, make principal and interest payments on our outstanding indebtedness and make distributions to stockholders that grow over time; and (2) provide our stockholders with long-term capital appreciation in the value of our assets by investing in equity securities of established businesses that we believe can grow over time to permit us to sell our equity investments for capital gains.

Gladstone Business Loan, LLC (“Business Loan”), a wholly-owned subsidiary of ours, was established on February 3, 2003, for the sole purpose of owning a portion of our portfolio of investments in connection with our Credit Facility (defined in Note 5 – *Borrowings*).

Gladstone Financial Corporation (“Gladstone Financial”), a wholly-owned subsidiary of ours, was established on November 21, 2006, for the purpose of holding a license to operate as a Specialized Small Business Investment Company. Gladstone Financial acquired this license in February 2007. The license enables us to make investments in accordance with the United States Small Business Administration guidelines for specialized small business investment companies. As of September 30, 2016 and 2015, we held no investments in portfolio companies through Gladstone Financial.

The financial statements of Business Loan and Gladstone Financial are consolidated with ours. We also have significant subsidiaries whose financial statements are not consolidated with ours. Refer to Note 14—*Unconsolidated Significant Subsidiaries* for additional information regarding our unconsolidated significant subsidiaries.

We are externally managed by Gladstone Management Corporation (the “Adviser”), a Delaware corporation and a U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) registered investment adviser and an affiliate of ours, pursuant to an investment advisory and management agreement (the “Advisory Agreement”). Administrative services are provided by our affiliate, Gladstone Administration, LLC (the “Administrator”), a Delaware limited liability company, pursuant to an administration agreement (the “Administration Agreement”). Refer to Note 4—*Related Party Transactions* for additional information regarding these arrangements.

**NOTE 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

*Basis of Presentation*

Our *Consolidated Financial Statements* and the accompanying notes are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. (“GAAP”) and conform to Regulation S-X under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Management believes it has made all necessary adjustments so that our accompanying *Consolidated Financial Statements* are presented fairly and that all such adjustments are of a normal recurring nature. Our accompanying *Consolidated Financial Statements* include our accounts and the accounts of our wholly-owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated.

---

## Table of Contents

### *Consolidation*

In accordance with Article 6 of Regulation S-X under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, we do not consolidate portfolio company investments. Under the investment company rules and regulations pursuant to the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (“AICPA”) Audit and Accounting Guide for Investment Companies, codified in ASC 946, we are precluded from consolidating any entity other than another investment company, except that ASC 946 provides for the consolidation of a controlled operating company that provides substantially all of its services to the investment company or its consolidated subsidiaries.

### *Use of Estimates*

Preparing financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in our accompanying *Consolidated Financial Statements* and accompanying notes. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

### *Reclassifications*

Certain amounts in our prior fiscal year’s consolidated financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the presentation for the year ended September 30, 2016 with no effect on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

### *Classification of Investments*

In accordance with the BDC regulations in the 1940 Act, we classify portfolio investments on our accompanying *Consolidated Financial Statements* into the following categories:

- *Control Investments*—Control investments are those where we have the power to exercise a controlling influence over the management or policies of the portfolio company, which may include owning, with the power to vote, more than 25.0% of the issued and outstanding voting securities;
- *Affiliate Investments*—Affiliate investments are those in which we own, with the power to vote, between 5.0% and 25.0% of the issued and outstanding voting securities that are not classified as Control Investments; and
- *Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments*—Non-Control/Non-Affiliate investments are those that are neither control nor affiliate investments and in which we own less than 5.0% of the issued and outstanding voting securities.

### *Cash and cash equivalents*

We consider all short-term, highly liquid investments that are both readily convertible to cash and have a maturity of three months or less at the time of purchase to be cash equivalents. Cash is carried at cost, which approximates fair value. We place our cash with financial institutions, and at times, cash held in checking accounts may exceed the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation insured limit. We seek to mitigate this concentration of credit risk by depositing funds with major financial institutions.

### *Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents*

Restricted cash is cash held in escrow that was generally received as part of an investment exit. Restricted cash is carried at cost, which approximates fair value.

### *Investment Valuation Policy*

#### Accounting Recognition

We record our investments at fair value in accordance with the FASB Accounting Standards Codification Topic 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures* (“ASC 820”) and the 1940 Act. Investment transactions are recorded on the trade date. Realized gains or losses are measured by the difference between the net proceeds from the repayment or sale and amortized cost basis of the investment, without regard to unrealized depreciation or appreciation previously recognized, and include investments charged off during the period, net of recoveries. Unrealized depreciation or appreciation primarily reflects the change in investment fair values, including the reversal of previously recorded unrealized depreciation or appreciation when gains or losses are realized.

---

## Table of Contents

### Board Responsibility

In accordance with the 1940 Act, our Board of Directors has the ultimate responsibility for reviewing and approving, in good faith, the fair value of our investments based on our investment valuation policy, which has been approved by our Board of Directors (the “Policy”). Such review occurs in three phases. First, prior to its quarterly meetings, our Board of Directors receives written valuation recommendations and supporting materials provided by professionals of the Adviser and Administrator with oversight and direction from our chief valuation officer, who reports directly to our Board of Directors (the “Valuation Team”). Second, the Valuation Committee of our Board of Directors, comprised entirely of independent directors, meets to review the valuation recommendations and supporting materials. Third, after the Valuation Committee concludes its meeting, it and our chief valuation officer present the Valuation Committee’s findings to the entire Board of Directors and, after discussion, the Board of Directors ultimately approves the value of our portfolio of investments in accordance with the Policy.

There is no single method for determining fair value (especially for privately-held businesses), as fair value depends upon the specific facts and circumstances of each individual investment. In determining the fair value of our investments, the Valuation Team, led by our chief valuation officer, uses the Policy and each quarter the Valuation Committee and Board of Directors reviews the Policy to determine if changes are advisable and also reviews whether the Valuation Team has applied the Policy consistently.

### Use of Third Party Valuation Firms

The Valuation Team engages third party valuation firms to provide independent assessments of fair value of certain of our investments.

Standard & Poor’s Securities Evaluation, Inc. (“SPSE”), a valuation specialist, generally provides estimates of fair value on our proprietary debt investments. The Valuation Team, in accordance with the policy, generally assigns SPSE’s estimates of fair value to our debt investments where we do not have the ability to effectuate a sale of the applicable portfolio company. The Valuation Team corroborates SPSE’s estimates of fair value using one or more of the valuation techniques discussed below. The Valuation Team’s estimate of value on a specific debt investment may significantly differ from SPSE’s. When this occurs, the Valuation Committee and Board of Directors review whether the Valuation Team has followed the Policy and whether the Valuation Team’s recommended fair value is reasonable in light of the Policy and other facts and circumstances and then votes to accept or reject the Valuation Team’s recommended fair value.

We may engage other independent valuation firms to provide earnings multiple ranges, as well as other information, and evaluate such information for incorporation into the total enterprise value of certain of our investments. Generally, at least once per year, we engage an independent valuation firm to value or review our valuation of our significant equity investments, which includes providing the information noted above. The Valuation Team evaluates such information for incorporation into our total enterprise value, including review of all inputs provided by the independent valuation firm. The Valuation Team then makes a recommendation to our Valuation Committee and Board of Directors as to the fair value. Our Board of Directors reviews the recommended fair value, whether it is reasonable in light of the Policy, as well as other relevant facts and circumstances and then votes to accept or reject the Valuation Team’s recommended fair value.

### Valuation Techniques

In accordance with ASC 820, the Valuation Team uses the following techniques when valuing our investment portfolio:

- *Total Enterprise Value* — In determining the fair value using a total enterprise value (“TEV”), the Valuation Team first calculates the TEV of the portfolio company by incorporating some or all of the following factors: the portfolio company’s ability to make payments and other specific portfolio company attributes; the earnings of the portfolio company (the trailing or projected twelve month revenue or earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (“EBITDA”)); EBITDA or revenue multiples obtained from our indexing methodology whereby the original transaction EBITDA or revenue multiple at the time of our closing is indexed to a general subset of comparable disclosed transactions and EBITDA or revenue multiples from recent sales to third parties of similar securities in similar industries; a comparison to publicly traded securities in similar industries, inputs provided by an independent valuation firm, if any, and other pertinent factors. The Valuation Team generally reviews industry statistics and may use outside experts when gathering this information. Once the TEV is determined for a portfolio company, the Valuation Team then allocates the TEV to the portfolio company’s securities in order of their relative priority in the capital structure. Generally, the Valuation Team uses TEV to value our equity investments and, in the circumstances where we have the ability to effectuate a sale of a portfolio company, our debt investments.

---

## Table of Contents

TEV is primarily calculated using EBITDA or revenue multiples; however, TEV may also be calculated using a discounted cash flow (“DCF”) analysis whereby future expected cash flows of the portfolio company are discounted to determine a net present value using estimated risk-adjusted discount rates, which incorporate adjustments for nonperformance and liquidity risks. Generally, the Valuation Team uses the DCF to calculate the TEV to corroborate estimates of value for our equity investments where we do not have the ability to effectuate a sale of a portfolio company or for debt of credit impaired portfolio companies.

- *Yield Analysis* — The Valuation Team generally determines the fair value of our debt investments using the yield analysis, which includes a DCF calculation and the Valuation Team’s own assumptions, including, but not limited to, estimated remaining life, current market yield, current leverage, and interest rate spreads. This technique develops a modified discount rate that incorporates risk premiums including, among other things, increased probability of default, increased loss upon default and increased liquidity risk. Generally, the Valuation Team uses the yield analysis to corroborate both estimates of value provided by SPSE and market quotes.
- *Market Quotes* — For our syndicate investments for which a limited market exists, fair value is generally based on readily available and reliable market quotations which are corroborated by the Valuation Team (generally by using the yield analysis explained above). In addition, the Valuation Team assesses trading activity for similar syndicated investments and evaluates variances in quotations and other market insights to determine if any available quoted prices are reliable. Typically, the Valuation Team uses the lower indicative bid price (“IBP”) in the bid-to-ask price range obtained from the respective originating syndication agent’s trading desk on or near the valuation date. The Valuation Team may take further steps to consider additional information to validate that price in accordance with the Policy.
- *Investments in Funds* — For equity investments in other funds, where we cannot effectuate a sale, the Valuation Team generally determines the fair value of our uninvested capital at par value and of our invested capital at the net asset value (“NAV”) provided by the fund. The Valuation Team may also determine fair value of our investments in other investment funds based on the capital accounts of the underlying entity.

In addition to the above valuation techniques, the Valuation Team may also consider other factors when determining fair values of our investments, including, but not limited to: the nature and realizable value of the collateral, including external parties’ guaranties; any relevant offers or letters of intent to acquire the portfolio company; timing of expected loan repayments; and the markets in which the portfolio company operates. If applicable, new and follow-on proprietary debt and equity investments made during the current reporting quarter (the quarter ended September 30, 2016) are generally valued at original cost basis.

Fair value measurements of our investments may involve subjective judgments and estimates and due to the inherent uncertainty of determining these fair values, the fair value of our investments may fluctuate from period to period and may differ materially from the values that could be obtained if a ready market for these securities existed. Our NAV could be materially affected if the determinations regarding the fair value of our investments are materially different from the values that we ultimately realize upon our exit of such securities. Additionally, changes in the market environment and other events that may occur over the life of the investment may cause the gains or losses ultimately realized on these investments to be different than the valuations currently assigned. Further, such investments are generally subject to legal and other restrictions on resale or otherwise are less liquid than publicly traded securities. If we were required to liquidate a portfolio investment in a forced or liquidation sale, we could realize significantly less than the value at which it is recorded.

Refer to Note 3—*Investments* for additional information regarding fair value measurements and our application of ASC 820.

---

## Table of Contents

### *Interest Income Recognition*

Interest income, including the amortization of premiums, acquisition costs and amendment fees, the accretion of original issue discounts (“OID”), and paid-in-kind (“PIK”) interest, is recorded on the accrual basis to the extent that such amounts are expected to be collected. Generally, when a loan becomes 90 days or more past due or if our qualitative assessment indicates that the debtor is unable to service its debt or other obligations, we will place the loan on non-accrual status and cease recognizing interest income on that loan for financial reporting purposes until the borrower has demonstrated the ability and intent to pay contractual amounts due. However, we remain contractually entitled to this interest. Interest payments received on non-accrual loans may be recognized as income or applied to the cost basis depending upon management’s judgment. Generally, non-accrual loans are restored to accrual status when past due principal and interest are paid and, in management’s judgment, are likely to remain current, or due to a restructuring such that the interest income is deemed to be collectible. At September 30, 2016, two portfolio companies were either fully or partially on non-accrual status with an aggregate debt cost basis of approximately \$26.5 million, or 7.7% of the cost basis of all debt investments in our portfolio, and an aggregate fair value of approximately \$5.9 million, or 1.9% of the fair value of all debt investments in our portfolio. At September 30, 2015, two portfolio companies were on non-accrual status with an aggregate debt cost basis of approximately \$26.4 million, or 7.1% of the cost basis of all debt investments in our portfolio, and an aggregate fair value of approximately \$7.1 million, or 2.2% of the fair value of all debt investments in our portfolio.

We currently hold, and we expect to hold in the future, some loans in our portfolio that contain OID or PIK provisions. We recognize OID for loans originally issued at discounts and recognize the income over the life of the obligation based on an effective yield calculation. PIK interest, computed at the contractual rate specified in a loan agreement, is added to the principal balance of a loan and recorded as income over the life of the obligation. Thus, the actual collection of PIK income may be deferred until the time of debt principal repayment. To maintain our ability to be taxed as a RIC, we may need to pay out both of our OID and PIK non-cash income amounts in the form of distributions, even though we have not yet collected the cash on either.

As of September 30, 2016 and 2015, we had 12 OID loans, primarily from the syndicated loans in our portfolio. We recorded OID income of \$0.1 million, \$0.3 million and \$0.3 million for the years ended September 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The unamortized balance of OID investments as of September 30, 2016 and 2015 totaled \$0.5 million. As of September 30, 2016 and 2015, we had seven and four investments which had a PIK interest component, respectively. We recorded PIK interest income of \$2.4 million, \$0.7 million and \$0.3 million for the years ended September 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. We collected \$0.1 million, \$0, and \$0.1 million of PIK interest in cash for the years ended September 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

### *Other Income Recognition*

We generally record success fees upon receipt of cash. Success fees are contractually due upon a change of control in a portfolio company, typically from an exit or sale. We recorded \$3.4 million, \$1.9 million and \$2.4 million in success fee income during the years ended September 30, 2016, 2015, and 2014, respectively.

Dividend income on equity investments is accrued to the extent that such amounts are expected to be collected and if we have the option to collect such amounts in cash. We recorded \$0.3 million, \$0.9 million and \$1.0 million of dividend income during the years ended September 30, 2016, 2015, and 2014, respectively.

We generally record prepayment fees upon receipt of cash. Prepayment fees are contractually due at the time of an investment’s exit, based on the prepayment fee schedule. We recorded \$0.2 million, \$0 million and \$0.5 million of prepayment fee income during the years ended September 30, 2016, 2015, and 2014, respectively.

Success fees, prepayment fees, dividend income, and any other income amounts are all recorded in other income in our accompanying *Consolidated Statements of Operations*.

### *Deferred Financing Fees*

Deferred financing costs consist of costs incurred to obtain financing, including legal fees, origination fees and administration fees. Costs associated with our Credit Facility and the issuance of our mandatorily redeemable preferred stock are deferred and amortized in our accompanying *Consolidated Statements of Operations* using the straight-line method, which approximates the effective interest method, over the terms of the respective financings. Refer to Note 6—*Mandatorily Redeemable Preferred Stock* for additional information regarding our preferred stock and Note 5 —*Borrowings* for additional information regarding our Credit Facility.



---

## **Table of Contents**

### *Related Party Fees*

In accordance with the Advisory Agreement, we pay the Adviser fees as compensation for its services, consisting of a base management fee and an incentive fee. These fees are accrued at the end of the quarter when the services are performed and generally paid the following quarter.

Additionally, we pay the Adviser a loan servicing fee as compensation for its services as servicer under the terms of our Fifth Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated May 1, 2015, as amended. This fee is also accrued at the end of the quarter when the service is performed and generally paid the following quarter.

We pay separately for administrative services pursuant to the Administration Agreement. These administrative fees are accrued at the end of the quarter when the services are performed and generally paid the following quarter. Refer to Note 4—*Related Party Transactions* for additional information regarding these related party fees and agreements.

### *Income Taxes*

We intend to continue to qualify for treatment as a RIC under subchapter M of the Code, which generally allows us to avoid paying corporate income taxes on any income or gains that we distribute to our stockholders. We intend to continue to distribute sufficient dividends to eliminate taxable income. Refer to Note 10—*Federal and State Income Taxes* for additional information regarding our RIC requirements.

ASC 740, “*Income Taxes*” requires the evaluation of tax positions taken or expected to be taken in the course of preparing our tax returns to determine whether the tax positions are “more-likely-than-not” of being sustained by the applicable tax authorities. Tax positions not deemed to satisfy the “more-likely-than-not” threshold would be recorded as a tax benefit or expense in the current fiscal year. We have evaluated the implications of ASC 740, for all open tax years and in all major tax jurisdictions, and determined that there is no material impact on our accompanying *Consolidated Financial Statements*. Our federal tax returns for fiscal years 2012—2014 remain subject to examination by the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”).

### *Distributions*

Distributions to stockholders are recorded on the ex-dividend date. We are required to pay out at least 90.0% of our investment company taxable income, which is generally our net ordinary income plus the excess of our net short-term capital gains over net long-term capital losses for each taxable year as a distribution to our stockholders in order to maintain our ability to be taxed as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. It is our policy to pay out as a distribution up to 100.0% of those amounts. The amount to be paid is determined by our Board of Directors each quarter and is based on the annual earnings estimated by our management. Based on that estimate, a distribution is declared each quarter and is paid out monthly over the course of the respective quarter. Refer to Note 9—*Distributions to Common Stockholders* for further information.

Our transfer agent, Computershare, Inc., offers a dividend reinvestment plan for our common stockholders. This is an “opt in” dividend reinvestment plan, meaning that common stockholders may elect to have their cash distributions automatically reinvested in additional shares of our common stock. Common stockholders who do not so elect will receive their distributions in cash. Common stockholders who receive distributions in the form of stock will be subject to the same federal, state and local tax consequences as stockholders who elect to receive their distributions in cash. As plan agent, Computershare, Inc. purchases shares in the open market in connection with the obligations under the plan. We do not have a dividend reinvestment plan for our preferred stock stockholders.

### *Recent Accounting Pronouncements*

In October 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2016-17, “Interests Held through Related Parties That Are under Common Control” (“ASU 2016-17”), which amends the consolidation guidance in ASU 2015-02 regarding the treatment of indirect interests held through related parties that are under common control. We are currently assessing the impact of ASU 2016-17 and do not anticipate a material impact on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows. ASU 2016-17 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016 and interim periods within those years, with early adoption permitted.

## Table of Contents

In August 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2016-15, “Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments (a consensus of the Emerging Issues Task Force)” (“ASU 2016-15”), which is intended to reduce diversity in practice in how certain transactions are classified in the statement of cash flows. We are currently assessing the impact of ASU 2016-15 and do not anticipate a material impact on our cash flows. ASU 2016-15 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those fiscal years, with early adoption permitted.

In January 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2016-01, “*Financial Instruments—Overall: Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*” (“ASU 2016-01”), which changes how entities measure certain equity investments and how entities present changes in the fair value of financial liabilities measured under the fair value option that are attributable to instrument-specific credit risk. We are currently assessing the impact of ASU 2016-01 and do not anticipate a material impact on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows. ASU 2016-01 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those fiscal years, with early adoption permitted for certain aspects of ASU 2016-01 relating to the recognition of changes in fair value of financial liabilities when the fair value option is elected.

In April 2015, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2015-03, “*Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs*” (“ASU-2015-03”), which simplifies the presentation of debt issuance costs. In August 2015, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2015-15, “*Interest – Imputation of Interest (Subtopic 835-30): Presentation and Subsequent Measurement of Debt Issuance Costs Associated with Line-of-Credit Arrangements*” (“ASU 2015-15”), which codifies an SEC staff announcement that entities are permitted to defer and present debt issuance costs related to line of credit arrangements as assets. We are currently assessing the impact of ASU 2015-03 and do not anticipate a material impact on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows from adopting this standard. ASU 2015-03 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2015 and interim periods within those years, with early adoption permitted. ASU 2015-15 was effective immediately.

In February 2015, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2015-02, “*Amendments to the Consolidation Analysis*” (“ASU 2015-02”), which amends or supersedes the scope and consolidation guidance under existing GAAP. We elected to early adopt ASU 2015-02 effective April 1, 2016. The adoption of ASU-2015-02 did not have a material impact on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In August 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2014-15, “*Presentation of Financial Statements – Going Concern (Subtopic 205 – 40): Disclosure of Uncertainties About an Entity’s Ability to Continue as a Going Concern*” (“ASU 2014-15”). ASU 2014-15 requires management to evaluate whether there are conditions or events that raise substantial doubt about the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern, and to provide certain disclosures when it is probable that the entity will be unable to meet its obligations as they become due within one year after the date that the financial statements are issued. Since this guidance is primarily around certain disclosures to the financial statements, we anticipate no impact on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows from adopting this standard. We are currently assessing the additional disclosure requirements, if any, of ASU 2014-15. ASU 2014-15 is effective for annual periods ending after December 31, 2016 and interim periods thereafter, with early adoption permitted.

In May 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2014-09, “*Revenue from Contracts with Customers*” (“ASU 2014-09”), as amended in March 2016 by FASB Accounting Standards Update 2016-08, “*Principal versus Agent Considerations*” (“ASU 2016-08”) and as amended in April 2016 by FASB Accounting Standards Update 2016-10, “*Identifying Performance Obligations and Licensing*” (“ASU 2016-10”), and in May 2016 by FASB Accounting Standards Update 2016-12, “*Narrow-Scope Improvements and Practical Expedients*” (“ASU 2016-12”), which supersede or replace nearly all GAAP revenue recognition guidance. The new guidance establishes a new revenue recognition model, changes the basis for deciding when revenue is recognized over time or at a point in time and will expand disclosures about revenue. We are currently assessing the impact of the new guidance and do not anticipate a material impact on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows from adopting these standards. In July 2015, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2015-14, “*Deferral of the Effective Date*,” which deferred the effective date of ASU 2014-09. ASU 2014-09, as amended by ASU 2015-14, ASU 2016-08, ASU 2016-10, and ASU 2016-12, is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017 and interim periods within those years, with early adoption permitted for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016 and interim periods within those years.

### **NOTE 3. INVESTMENTS**

In accordance with ASC 820, the fair value of each investment is determined to be the price that would be received for an investment in a current sale, which assumes an orderly transaction between willing market participants on the measurement date. This fair value definition focuses on exit price in the principal, or most advantageous, market and prioritizes, within a

## Table of Contents

measurement of fair value, the use of market-based inputs over entity-specific inputs. ASC 820 also establishes the following three-level hierarchy for fair value measurements based upon the transparency of inputs to the valuation of a financial instrument as of the measurement date.

- *Level 1* — inputs to the valuation methodology are quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical financial instruments in active markets;
- *Level 2* — inputs to the valuation methodology include quoted prices for similar financial instruments in active or inactive markets, and inputs that are observable for the financial instrument, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the financial instrument. Level 2 inputs are in those markets for which there are few transactions, the prices are not current, little public information exists or instances where prices vary substantially over time or among brokered market makers; and
- *Level 3* — inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement. Unobservable inputs are those inputs that reflect assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the financial instrument and can include the Valuation Team’s assumptions based upon the best available information.

When a determination is made to classify our investments within Level 3 of the valuation hierarchy, such determination is based upon the significance of the unobservable factors to the overall fair value measurement. However, Level 3 financial instruments typically include, in addition to the unobservable, or Level 3, inputs, observable inputs (or, components that are actively quoted and can be validated to external sources). The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement falls is determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement. As of September 30, 2016 and 2015, all of our investments were valued using Level 3 inputs and during the years ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, there were no transfers in or out of Level 1, 2 and 3. The following table presents our investments carried at fair value as of September 30, 2016 and 2015, by caption on our accompanying *Consolidated Statements of Assets and Liabilities* and by security type, all of which are valued using level 3 inputs:

	<b>Total Recurring Fair Value Measurements Reported in Consolidated Statements of Assets and Liabilities Using Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3) As of September 30,</b>	
	2016	2015
	\$	\$
<b>Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments</b>		
Secured first lien debt	134,067	150,426
Secured second lien debt	80,446	100,039
Unsecured debt	3,012	—
Preferred equity	7,051	21,767
Common equity/equivalents	1,825	5,179
Total Non-Control/Non-Affiliate Investments	<b>226,401</b>	<b>277,411</b>
<b>Affiliate Investments</b>		
Secured first lien debt	54,620	46,953
Secured second lien debt	13,650	13,860
Preferred equity	3,211	495
Common equity/equivalents	3,992	4,721
Total Affiliate Investments	<b>75,473</b>	<b>66,029</b>
<b>Control Investments</b>		
Secured first lien debt	10,034	9,461
Secured second lien debt	6,224	6,404
Preferred equity	—	—
Common equity/equivalents	3,982	6,586
Total Control Investments	<b>20,240</b>	<b>22,451</b>
<b>Total Investments, at Fair Value</b>	<b>322,114</b>	<b>365,891</b>

In accordance with ASU 2011-04, “*Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements in U.S. GAAP and International Reporting Standards (“IFRS”)*,” (“ASU 2011-04”), the following table provides quantitative information about our Level 3 fair value measurements of our investments as

## Table of Contents

of September 30, 2016 and 2015. The table below is not intended to be all-inclusive, but rather provides information on the significant Level 3 inputs as they relate to our fair value measurements. The weighted average calculations in the table below are based on the principal balances for all debt related calculations and on the cost basis for all equity related calculations for the particular input.

	Quantitative Information about Level 3 Fair Value Measurements					
	As of September 30,		Valuation Techniques/ Methodologies	Unobservable Input	Range / Weighted Average as of September 30,	
	2016	2015			2016	2015
Secured first lien debt(A)	\$ 141,550	\$ 130,900	Yield Analysis	Discount Rate	8.1% – 18.5% / 12.1%	6.6% – 30.0% / 13.0%
	54,630	58,138	TEV	EBITDA multiple	3.2x – 5.5x / 2.3x	2.4x – 7.4x / 6.3x
				EBITDA	\$1,262 – \$20,269 / \$4,619	\$1,333 – \$55,042 / \$7,895
				Revenue multiple	0.2x – 0.4x / 0.4x	0.3x – 0.8x / 0.7x
				Revenue	\$4,696 – \$15,083 / \$14,139	\$1,838 – \$6,387 / \$2,968
	2,541	17,802	Market Quote	IBP	64.5% – 64.5% / 64.5%	77.0% – 100.0% / 87.7%
Secured second lien debt(B)	72,678	34,525	Yield Analysis	Discount Rate	12.0% – 22.0% / 15.1%	10.2% – 16.2% / 13.9%
	21,417	72,624	Market Quotes	IBP	40.0% – 98.3% / 83.7%	78.0% – 99.5% / 94.9%
	6,225	13,154	TEV	EBITDA multiple	4.7x – 4.7x / 4.7x	5.0x – 6.4x / 5.7x
				EBITDA	\$2,759 – \$2,759 / \$2,759	\$3,740 – \$6,878 / \$5,353
				Revenue multiple	—	—
				Revenue	—	—
Unsecured debt	3,012	—	Yield Analysis	Discount Rate	9.9% – 9.9% / 9.9%	—
Preferred and common equity /equivalents (C)	18,017	36,547	TEV	EBITDA multiple	3.2x – 7.5x / 5.8x	2.4x – 7.7x / 6.3x
				EBITDA	\$1,132 – \$86,041 / \$7,714	\$249 – \$55,042 / \$9,258
				Revenue multiple	0.4x – 0.4x / 0.4x	—
				Revenue	\$7,708 – \$15,083 / \$14,009	—
				Discount Rate	11.7% – 11.7% / 11.7%	—
			Investments in Funds		—	—
<b>Total Investments, at Fair Value</b>	<b>2,044</b>	<b>2,201</b>				
	<b>\$322,114</b>	<b>\$365,891</b>				

- (A) Fair value as of September 30, 2016 includes one new proprietary debt investment and two restructured proprietary debt investments totaling \$12.6 million, which were valued at cost, and two proprietary debt investments totaling \$38.8 million, which were valued at the expected exit amount. Fair value as of September 30, 2015 includes three new proprietary investments totaling \$28.8 million, one restructured investment for \$2.4 million, which was valued at cost, and two proprietary investments, which were valued at expected exit amounts totaling \$28.2 million.
- (B) Fair value as of September 30, 2016 includes one new proprietary debt investment for \$10.0 million which was valued at cost. Fair Value as of September 30, 2015 includes one new proprietary investment for \$6.8 million, which was valued at cost, and one syndicated investment, which was valued at payoff totaling \$4.0 million.
- (C) Fair value as of September 30, 2016 includes one new proprietary investment and one restructured proprietary investment totaling \$0.5 million, which were valued at cost, and two proprietary investments for \$7.3 million, which were valued at the expected payoff amount. Fair value as of September 30, 2015 includes three new proprietary investments totaling \$1.4 million, which were valued at cost.

## Table of Contents

Fair value measurements can be sensitive to changes in one or more of the valuation inputs. Changes in market yields, discounts rates, leverage, EBITDA or EBITDA multiples (or revenue or revenue multiples), each in isolation, may change the fair value of certain of our investments. Generally, an increase or decrease in market yields, discount rates or leverage or a decrease in EBITDA or EBITDA multiples (or revenue or revenue multiples) may result in a corresponding decrease or increase, respectively, in the fair value of certain of our investments.

### Changes in Level 3 Fair Value Measurements of Investments

The following tables provide the changes in fair value, broken out by security type, during the years ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 for all investments for which the Adviser determines fair value using unobservable (Level 3) factors.

### Fair Value Measurements Using Significant Unobservable Data Inputs (Level 3)

#### Fair Value Measurements Using Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)

	Secured First Lien Debt	Secured Second Lien Debt	Unsecured Debt	Preferred Equity	Common Equity/ Equivalents	Total
<b>Year Ended September 30, 2016</b>						
Fair Value as of September 30, 2015	\$ 206,840	\$120,303	\$ —	\$ 24,315	\$ 14,433	\$ 365,891
Total gains (losses):						
Net realized (loss) gain(A)	(10,452)	(131)	—	17,820	(21)	7,216
Net unrealized (depreciation) appreciation(B)	478	(8,050)	17	4,276	(6,545)	(9,824)
Reversal of prior period net depreciation (appreciation) on realization(B)	12,014	147	—	(17,173)	(497)	(5,509)
New investments, repayments and settlements:(C)						
Issuances/originations	75,675	14,369	144	578	3,781	94,547
Settlements/repayments	(67,186)	(40,317)	5	(1,271)	—	(108,769)
Sales	(1,760)	(43)	—	(18,865)	(770)	(21,438)
Transfers	(16,888)	14,042	2,846	582	(582)	—
<b>Fair Value as of September 30, 2016</b>	<b>\$ 198,721</b>	<b>\$100,320</b>	<b>\$ 3,012</b>	<b>\$ 10,262</b>	<b>\$ 9,799</b>	<b>\$ 322,114</b>
<b>Year Ended September 30, 2015:</b>						
Fair value as of September 30, 2014	\$ 129,750	\$124,551	\$ 13,684	\$ 13,301	\$ 13,301	\$281,286
Total (losses) gains:						
Net realized (loss) gain(A)		(21,016)	(11,915)	(2,175)	1,440	(33,666)
Net unrealized (depreciation) appreciation(B)		(10,334)	(4,807)	5,722	(1,534)	(10,953)
Reversal of prior period net depreciation (appreciation) on realization(B)		21,463	12,402	2,175	(1,440)	34,600
New investments, repayments, and settlements:(C)						
Issuances/originations		101,733	27,691	3,269	4,095	136,788
Settlements/repayments		(7,179)	(5,536)	(413)	(434)	(13,562)
Sales		(7,577)	(19,447)	—	(1,578)	(28,602)
Transfers		—	(2,636)	—	2,636	—
<b>Fair Value as of September 30, 2015</b>	<b>\$ 206,840</b>	<b>\$120,303</b>	<b>\$ 22,262</b>	<b>\$ 16,486</b>	<b>\$ 16,486</b>	<b>\$365,891</b>

## Table of Contents

- (A) Included in net realized (loss) gain on investments on our accompanying *Consolidated Statements of Operations* for the years ended September 30, 2016 and 2015.
- (B) Included in net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments on our accompanying *Consolidated Statements of Operations* for the years ended September 30, 2016 and 2015.
- (C) Includes increases in the cost basis of investments resulting from new portfolio investments, the amortization of discounts and PIK; as well as decreases in the cost basis of investments resulting from principal repayments or sales, the amortization of premiums and acquisition costs, and other cost-basis adjustments.

### *Proprietary Investments*

As of September 30, 2016 and 2015, we held 32 and 33 proprietary investments with an aggregate fair value of \$291.3 million and \$310.9 million, or 90.4% and 85.0% of the total aggregate portfolio, respectively. The following significant proprietary investment transactions occurred during the year ended September 30, 2016:

- In October 2015, Allison Publications, LLC paid off at par for proceeds of \$8.2 million.
- In October 2015, we sold our investment in Funko, LLC (“Funko”), which resulted in dividend and prepayment fee income of \$0.3 million and a realized gain of \$16.9 million. In connection with the sale, we received net cash proceeds of \$15.3 million, full repayment of our debt investment of \$9.5 million, and a continuing preferred and common equity investment in Funko Acquisition Holdings, LLC, with a combined cost basis and fair value of \$0.3 million at the close of the transaction. Additionally, we recorded a tax liability for the net unrealized built-in gain of \$9.8 million that was realized upon the sale, of which \$9.4 million has been subsequently paid. The remaining tax liability of \$0.4 million is included within other liabilities on the accompanying *Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities* as of September 30, 2016.
- In November 2015, we restructured our investment in Legend Communications of Wyoming, LLC (“Legend”) resulting in a \$2.7 million pay down on the existing loan and a new \$3.8 million investment in Drumcree, LLC. In March 2016, Legend paid off at par for proceeds of \$4.0 million.
- In December 2015, we sold our investment in Heartland Communications Group (“Heartland”) for net proceeds of \$1.5 million, which resulted in a realized loss of \$2.4 million. Heartland was on non-accrual status at the time of the sale.
- In January 2016, we invested \$8.5 million in LCR Contractors, Inc. through secured first lien debt.
- In March 2016, we invested \$10.0 million in Travel Sentry, Inc. through secured first lien debt.
- In March 2016, J. America paid off at par for proceeds of \$5.1 million.
- In April 2016, we received net proceeds of \$8.0 million related to the sale of Ashland Acquisition LLC, which resulted in a realized gain of approximately \$0.1 million.
- In June 2016, we invested \$30.0 million in IA Tech, LLC through secured first lien debt.
- In August 2016, we invested \$10.0 million in Merlin International, Inc. through secured second lien debt.
- In September 2016, we invested \$7.5 million in Canopy Safety Brands, LLC through a combination of secured first lien debt and equity.
- In September 2016, we sold our investment in Westland Technologies, Inc. for net proceeds of \$5.3 million, which resulted in a net realized gain of \$0.9 million.
- In September 2016, we sold our investment in Southern Petroleum Laboratories, Inc. for net proceeds of \$9.8 million, which resulted in a realized gain of \$0.9 million.

## Table of Contents

- In September 2016, we restructured our investment in Precision Acquisition Group Holdings, Inc. which resulted in a realized loss of \$3.8 million and a new \$4.0 million investment in PIC 360, LLC and a new \$1.6 million investment in Precision International, LLC.

### Syndicated Investments

As of September 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015, we held 13 and 15 syndicated investments with an aggregate fair value of \$30.8 million and \$55.0 million, or 9.6% and 15.0% of the total portfolio at fair value, respectively. The following significant syndicated investment transactions occurred during the year ended September 30, 2016:

- In October 2015, Ameriquel Group, LLC paid off at par for proceeds of \$7.4 million.
- In October 2015, we sold our investment in First American Payment Systems, L.P. for net proceeds of \$4.0 million, which resulted in a net realized loss of \$0.2 million.
- In February 2016, our investment in Targus Group International, Inc. was restructured, which resulted in a realized loss of \$5.5 million and a new investment in Targus Cayman HoldCo Limited.
- In May 2016, we invested \$2.0 million in Netsmart Technologies, Inc. through secured second lien debt.
- In June 2016, Vision Solutions, Inc. paid off at par for proceeds of \$8.0 million.
- In June 2016, GTCR Valor Companies, Inc. paid off at par for proceeds of \$3.0 million.
- In June 2016, Vision Solutions, Inc. paid off at par for proceeds of \$8.0 million.
- In September 2016, we invested \$2.0 million in Datapipe, Inc. through secured second lien debt.

### Investment Concentrations

As of September 30, 2016, our investment portfolio consisted of investments in 45 portfolio companies located in 22 states in 20 different industries, with an aggregate fair value of \$322.1 million. The five largest investments at fair value as of September 30, 2016 totaled \$112.1 million, or 34.8% of our total investment portfolio, as compared to the five largest investments at fair value as of September 30, 2015 totaling \$109.6 million, or 30.0% of our total investment portfolio. As of each of September 30, 2016 and 2015 our average investment by obligor was \$8.5 million at cost.

The following table outlines our investments by security type at September 30, 2016 and 2015:

	September 30, 2016				September 30, 2015			
	Cost		Fair Value		Cost		Fair Value	
Secured first lien debt	\$227,439	59.6%	\$198,721	61.7%	\$248,050	60.5%	\$206,840	56.5%
Secured second lien debt	113,796	29.8	100,320	31.2	125,875	30.7	120,303	32.9
Unsecured debt	2,995	0.8	3,012	0.9	—	—	—	—
Total debt investments	344,230	90.2	302,053	93.8	373,925	91.2	327,143	89.4
Preferred equity	22,988	6.0	10,262	3.2	22,616	5.5	22,262	6.1
Common equity/equivalents	14,583	3.8	9,799	3.0	13,703	3.3	16,486	4.5
Total equity investments	37,571	9.8	20,061	6.2	36,319	8.8	38,748	10.6
<b>Total Investments</b>	<b>\$381,801</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$322,114</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$410,244</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$365,891</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Table of Contents

Our investments at fair value consisted of the following industry classifications at September 30, 2016 and 2015:

Industry Classification	September 30, 2016		September 30, 2015	
	Fair Value	Percentage of Total Investments	Fair Value	Percentage of Total Investments
Healthcare, education and childcare	\$ 70,577	21.9%	\$ 44,994	12.3%
Diversified/Conglomerate Manufacturing	50,106	15.6	56,504	15.4
Diversified/Conglomerate Service	48,898	15.2	13,763	3.8
Oil and gas	31,279	9.7	51,110	14.0
Beverage, food and tobacco	15,022	4.7	22,817	6.2
Automobile	14,837	4.6	17,699	4.8
Diversified natural resources, precious metals and minerals	14,821	4.6	16,072	4.4
Cargo Transportation	13,000	4.0	13,434	3.7
Buildings and real estate	11,223	3.5	2,385	0.7
Leisure, Amusement, Motion Pictures, Entertainment	8,769	2.7	8,500	2.3
Personal and non-durable consumer products	7,858	2.4	43,418	11.9
Printing and publishing	6,033	1.9	25,452	7.0
Telecommunications	5,790	1.8	5,865	1.6
Machinery	5,597	1.7	4,655	1.3
Broadcast and entertainment	4,682	1.5	5,235	1.4
Textiles and leather	3,836	1.2	6,911	1.9
Finance	3,000	0.9	8,356	2.3
Electronics	2,980	0.9	13,550	3.7
Other, < 2.0%	3,806	1.2	5,171	1.3
<b>Total Investments</b>	<b>\$322,114</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$365,891</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Our investments at fair value were included in the following U.S. geographic regions at September 30, 2016 and 2015:

Geographic Region	September 30, 2016		September 30, 2015	
	Fair Value	Percentage of Total Investments	Fair Value	Percentage of Total Investments
South	\$131,181	40.8%	\$117,367	32.1%
Midwest	100,142	31.1	124,924	34.1
West	57,786	17.9	112,575	30.8
Northeast	33,005	10.2	11,025	3.0
<b>Total Investments</b>	<b>\$322,114</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$365,891</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

The geographic region indicates the location of the headquarters for our portfolio companies. A portfolio company may have a number of other business locations in other geographic regions.

### Investment Principal Repayment

The following table summarizes the contractual principal repayment and maturity of our investment portfolio by fiscal year, assuming no voluntary prepayments, at September 30, 2016:

Year Ending September 30,	Amount <sup>(A)</sup>
2017	\$ 40,128
2018	61,830
2019	48,068
2020	83,486
Thereafter	111,229
<b>Total contractual repayments</b>	<b>\$344,741</b>
Equity investments	37,571
Adjustments to cost basis on debt investments	(511)
<b>Investment Portfolio as of September 30, 2016, at Cost:</b>	<b>\$381,801</b>

(A) Subsequent to September 30, 2016, two debt investments with aggregate principal balances maturing during each of the years ending September 30, 2017, September 30, 2018, September 30, 2019 and September 30, 2020, of \$18.4 million, \$7.7 Million, \$7.0 million and \$2.0 million, respectively, were repaid at par.



## Table of Contents

### Receivables from Portfolio Companies

Receivables from portfolio companies represent non-recurring costs incurred on behalf of such portfolio companies and are included in other assets on our accompanying *Consolidated Statements of Assets and Liabilities*. As of September 30, 2016 and 2015, we had gross receivables from portfolio companies of \$0.3 million and \$0.6 million, respectively. The allowance for uncollectible receivables was \$0 at both September 30, 2016 and 2015. In addition, as of September 2016 and 2015, we had an allowance for uncollectible interest receivables of \$0 and \$1.2 million, respectively, which is reflected in interest receivable, net on our accompanying *Consolidated Statements of Assets and Liabilities*. We generally maintain an allowance for uncollectible receivables from portfolio companies when the receivable balance becomes 90 days or more past due or if it is determined based upon management's judgment that the portfolio company is unable to pay its obligations.

## NOTE 4. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

### Transactions with the Adviser

We have been externally managed by the Adviser pursuant to the Advisory Agreement since October 1, 2004 pursuant to which we pay the Adviser a base management fee and an incentive fee for its services. The Advisory Agreement originally included administrative services; however, it was amended and restated on October 1, 2006 and at the same time we entered into the Administration Agreement with the Administrator (discussed further below) to provide those services. With the unanimous approval of our Board of Directors, the Advisory Agreement was later amended in October 2015 to reduce the base management fee payable under the agreement from 2.0% per annum to 1.75% per annum, effective July 1, 2015, with all other terms remaining unchanged. On July 12, 2016, our Board of Directors unanimously approved the annual renewal of the Advisory Agreement through August 31, 2017.

We also pay the Adviser a loan servicing fee for its role of servicer pursuant to our Credit Facility. The entire loan servicing fee paid to the Adviser by Business Loan is voluntarily, irrevocably and unconditionally credited against the base management fee otherwise payable to the Adviser, since Business Loan is a consolidated subsidiary of ours, and overall, the base management fee (including any loan servicing fee) cannot exceed 1.75% of total assets (as reduced by cash and cash equivalents pledged to creditors) during any given fiscal year pursuant to the Advisory Agreement.

Two of our executive officers, David Gladstone (our chairman and chief executive officer) and Terry Brubaker (our vice chairman and chief operating officer) serve as directors and executive officers of the Adviser, which is 100% indirectly owned and controlled by Mr. Gladstone. Robert Marcotte (our president) also serves as an executive managing director of the Adviser.

The following table summarizes fees paid to the Adviser, including the base management fee, incentive fee, and loan servicing fee and associated voluntary, unconditional and irrevocable credits reflected in our accompanying *Consolidated Statements of Operations*.

	Year Ended September 30,		
	2016	2015	2014
Average total assets subject to base management fee <sup>(A)</sup>	\$324,800	\$ 355,510	\$293,200
Multiplied by annual base management fee of 1.75% - 2.0%	1.75%	2.0 - 1.75%	2.0%
<b>Base management fee<sup>(B)</sup></b>	<b>5,684</b>	<b>6,888</b>	<b>5,864</b>
Portfolio company fee credit	(785)	(1,399)	(797)
Senior syndicated loan fee credit	(92)	(118)	(117)
<b>Net Base Management Fee</b>	<b>\$ 4,807</b>	<b>\$ 5,371</b>	<b>\$ 4,950</b>
<b>Loan servicing fee<sup>(B)</sup></b>	<b>3,890</b>	<b>3,816</b>	<b>3,503</b>
Credit to base management fee - loan servicing fee <sup>(B)</sup>	(3,890)	(3,816)	(3,503)
<b>Net Loan Servicing Fee</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ —</b>
<b>Incentive fee<sup>(B)</sup></b>	<b>\$ 4,514</b>	<b>\$ 4,083</b>	<b>\$ 4,297</b>
Incentive fee credit	(1,429)	(1,367)	(1,180)
<b>Net Incentive Fee</b>	<b>\$ 3,085</b>	<b>\$ 2,716</b>	<b>\$ 3,117</b>
Portfolio company fee credit	(785)	(1,399)	(797)
Senior syndicated loan fee credit	(92)	(118)	(117)
Incentive fee credit	(1,429)	(1,367)	(1,180)
<b>Credit to Fees from Adviser - Other<sup>(B)</sup></b>	<b>\$ (2,306)</b>	<b>\$ (2,884)</b>	<b>\$ (2,094)</b>

## Table of Contents

- (A) Average total assets subject to the base management fee is defined as total assets, including investments made with proceeds of borrowings, less any uninvested cash or cash equivalents resulting from borrowings, valued at the end of the applicable quarters within the respective periods and adjusted appropriately for any share issuances or repurchases during the periods.
- (B) Reflected, on a gross basis, as a line item, on our accompanying *Consolidated Statements of Operations*.

### Base Management Fee

The base management fee is payable quarterly to the Adviser pursuant to our Advisory Agreement and is assessed at an annual rate of 1.75%, computed on the basis of the value of our average total assets at the end of the two most recently-completed quarters (inclusive of the current quarter), which are total assets, including investments made with proceeds of borrowings, less any uninvested cash or cash equivalents resulting from borrowings and adjusted appropriately for any share issuances or repurchases during the period.

Additionally, pursuant to the requirements of the 1940 Act, the Adviser makes available significant managerial assistance to our portfolio companies. The Adviser may also provide other services to our portfolio companies under certain agreements and may receive fees for services other than managerial assistance. Such services may include, but are not limited to: (i) assistance obtaining, sourcing or structuring credit facilities, long term loans or additional equity from unaffiliated third parties; (ii) negotiating important contractual financial relationships; (iii) consulting services regarding restructuring of the portfolio company and financial modeling as it relates to raising additional debt and equity capital from unaffiliated third parties; and (iv) primary role in interviewing, vetting and negotiating employment contracts with candidates in connection with adding and retaining key portfolio company management team members. The Adviser voluntarily, unconditionally, and irrevocably credits 100% of these fees against the base management fee that we would otherwise be required to pay to the Adviser; however, pursuant to the terms of the Advisory Agreement, a small percentage of certain of such fees, totaling \$0.1 million, \$0.3 million, and \$0.2 million for the years ended September 30, 2016, 2015, and 2014, respectively, was retained by the Adviser in the form of reimbursement, at cost, for tasks completed by personnel of the Adviser primarily for the valuation of portfolio companies.

Our Board of Directors accepted an unconditional, non-contractual and irrevocable voluntary credit from the Adviser to reduce the annual base management fee on senior syndicated loan participations to 0.5%, to the extent that proceeds resulting from borrowings were used to purchase such senior syndicated loan participations, for each of the years ended September 30, 2016, 2015, and 2014.

### Incentive Fee

The incentive fee consists of two parts: an income-based incentive fee and a capital gains incentive fee. The income-based incentive fee rewards the Adviser if our quarterly net investment income (before giving effect to any incentive fee) exceeds 1.75% of our net assets (the “hurdle rate”). The income-based incentive fee with respect to our pre-incentive fee net investment income is generally payable quarterly to the Adviser and is computed as follows:

- no incentive fee in any calendar quarter in which our pre-incentive fee net investment income does not exceed the hurdle rate (7.0% annualized);
- 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 2.1875% of our net assets, adjusted appropriately for any share issuances or repurchases during the period, in any calendar quarter (8.75% annualized); and
- 20.0% of the amount of our pre-incentive fee net investment income, if any, that exceeds 2.1875% of our net assets, adjusted appropriately for any share issuances or repurchases during the period, in any calendar quarter (8.75% annualized).

The second part of the incentive fee is a capital gains-based incentive fee that will be determined and payable in arrears as of the end of each fiscal year (or upon termination of the Advisory Agreement, as of the termination date) and equals 20.0% of our realized capital gains as of the end of the fiscal year. In determining the capital gains-based incentive fee payable to the Adviser, we calculate the cumulative aggregate realized capital gains and cumulative aggregate realized capital losses since our inception, and the entire portfolio’s aggregate unrealized capital depreciation, if any and excluding any unrealized capital appreciation, as of the date of the calculation. For this purpose, cumulative aggregate realized capital gains, if any, equals the sum of the differences between the net sales price of each investment, when sold, and the original cost of such investment

## Table of Contents

since inception. Cumulative aggregate realized capital losses equals the sum of the amounts by which the net sales price of each investment, when sold, is less than the original cost of such investment since inception. The entire portfolio's aggregate unrealized capital depreciation, if any, equals the sum of the difference, between the valuation of each investment as of the applicable calculation date and the original cost of such investment. At the end of the applicable fiscal year, the amount of capital gains that serves as the basis for our calculation of the capital gains-based incentive fee equals the cumulative aggregate realized capital gains less cumulative aggregate realized capital losses, less the entire portfolio's aggregate unrealized capital depreciation, if any. If this number is positive at the end of such fiscal year, then the capital gains-based incentive fee for such year equals 20.0% of such amount, less the aggregate amount of any capital gains-based incentive fees paid in respect of our portfolio in all prior years. No capital gains-based incentive fee has been recorded or paid since our inception through September 30, 2016, as cumulative unrealized capital depreciation has exceeded cumulative realized capital gains net of cumulative realized capital losses.

Additionally, in accordance with GAAP, a capital gains-based incentive fee accrual is calculated using the aggregate cumulative realized capital gains and losses and aggregate cumulative unrealized capital depreciation included in the calculation of the capital gains-based incentive fee. If such amount is positive at the end of a period, then GAAP requires us to record a capital gains-based incentive fee equal to 20.0% of such amount, less the aggregate amount of actual capital gains-based incentive fees paid in all prior years. If such amount is negative, then there is no accrual for such period. GAAP requires that the capital gains-based incentive fee accrual consider the cumulative aggregate unrealized capital appreciation in the calculation, as a capital gains-based incentive fee would be payable if such unrealized capital appreciation were realized. There can be no assurance that such unrealized capital appreciation will be realized in the future. No GAAP accrual for a capital gains-based incentive fee has been recorded or paid since our inception through September 30, 2016.

Our Board of Directors accepted an unconditional and irrevocable voluntary credit from the Adviser to reduce the income-based incentive fee to the extent net investment income did not 100.0% cover distributions to common stockholders for the years ended September 30, 2016, 2015, and 2014.

### Loan Servicing Fee

The Adviser also services the loans held by Business Loan (the borrower under the Credit Facility), in return for which the Adviser receives a 1.5% annual fee payable monthly based on the aggregate outstanding balance of loans pledged under our Credit Facility. As discussed in the notes to the table above, we treat payment of the loan servicing fee pursuant to our line of credit as a pre-payment of the base management fee under the Advisory Agreement. Accordingly, these loan servicing fees are 100% voluntarily, irrevocably and unconditionally credited back to us by the Adviser.

### *Transactions with the Administrator*

We pay the Administrator pursuant to the Administration Agreement for the portion of expenses the Administrator incurs while performing services for us. The Administrator's expenses are primarily rent and the salaries, benefits and expenses of the Administrator's employees, including, but not limited to, our chief financial officer and treasurer, chief compliance officer, chief valuation officer, and general counsel and secretary (who also serves as the Administrator's president) and their respective staffs.

Two of our executive officers, David Gladstone (our chairman and chief executive officer) and Terry Brubaker (our vice chairman and chief operating officer) serve as members of the board of managers and executive officers of the Administrator, which is 100% indirectly owned and controlled by Mr. Gladstone.

Our portion of the Administrator's expenses are generally derived by multiplying the Administrator's total expenses by the approximate percentage of time during the current quarter the Administrator's employees performed services for us in relation to their time spent performing services for all companies serviced by the Administrator. These administrative fees are accrued at the end of the quarter when the services are performed and recorded on our accompanying *Consolidated Statements of Operations* and generally paid the following quarter to the Administrator. On July 12, 2016, our Board of Directors approved the annual renewal of the Administration Agreement through August 31, 2017.

### *Other Transactions*

Gladstone Securities, LLC ("Gladstone Securities"), a privately-held broker-dealer registered with the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority and insured by the Securities Investor Protection Corporation, which is 100% indirectly owned and controlled by Mr. Gladstone, our chairman and chief executive officer, has provided other services, such as investment banking and due diligence services, to certain of our portfolio companies, for which Gladstone Securities receives a fee. Any

## [Table of Contents](#)

such fees paid by portfolio companies to Gladstone Securities do not impact the fees we pay to the Adviser or the voluntary, unconditional, and irrevocable credits against the base management fee or incentive fee. Gladstone Securities received fees from portfolio companies totaling \$0.5 million, \$1.0 million and \$0.8 million during the years ended September 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014.

### *Related Party Fees Due*

Amounts due to related parties on our accompanying *Consolidated Statements of Assets and Liabilities* were as follows:

	As of September 30,	
	2016	2015
Base management fee due to Adviser	\$ 162	\$ 60
Loan servicing fee due to Adviser	236	241
Incentive fee due to Adviser	824	603
<b>Total fees due to Adviser</b>	<b>1,222</b>	<b>904</b>
Fee due to Administrator	282	250
<b>Total Related Party Fees Due</b>	<b>\$1,504</b>	<b>\$1,154</b>

Other operating expenses due to the Adviser as of September 30, 2016 and 2015, totaled \$10 and \$7, respectively. In addition, other net co-investment expenses (for reimbursement purposes) due to Gladstone Investment totaled \$8 and \$0.1 million for the years ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. These amounts were received or paid in full subsequent to each fiscal year end and have been included in other assets, net and other liabilities, as appropriate, on our accompanying *Consolidated Statements of Assets and Liabilities* as of September 30, 2016 and 2015.

### *Note Receivable from Former Employee*

Our employee note receivable was paid in full in May 2015 and all shares of common stock that were held as collateral were released at that time. During the year ended September 30, 2015, we received \$0.1 million in principal repayments from the former employee, paying off the note in full. We recognized interest income from the employee note of \$4 and \$14 for the years ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 respectively.

## **NOTE 5. BORROWINGS**

### *Revolving Credit Facility*

On May 1, 2015, we, through Business Loan, entered into a Fifth Amended and Restated Credit Agreement with KeyBank National Association (“KeyBank”), as administrative agent, lead arranger and a lender (our “Credit Facility”), which increased the commitment amount from \$137.0 million to \$140.0 million, extended the revolving period end date by three years to January 19, 2019, decreased the marginal interest rate added to 30-day LIBOR from 3.75% to 3.25% per annum, set the unused commitment fee at 0.50% on all undrawn amounts, expanded the scope of eligible collateral, and amended certain other terms and conditions. If our Credit Facility is not renewed or extended by January 19, 2019, all principal and interest will be due and payable on or before April 19, 2020 (fifteen months after the revolving period end date). Subject to certain terms and conditions, our Credit Facility may be expanded up to a total of \$250.0 million through additional commitments of new or existing lenders. We incurred fees of approximately \$1.1 million in connection with this amendment, which are being amortized through our Credit Facility’s revolving period end date of January 19, 2019.

On June 19, 2015, we through Business Loan, entered into certain joinder and assignment agreements with three new lenders to increase borrowing capacity under our Credit Facility by \$30.0 million to \$170.0 million. We incurred fees of approximately \$0.6 million in connection with this expansion, which are being amortized through our Credit Facility’s revolving period end date of January 19, 2019.

On February 8, 2016 and August 18, 2016, we entered into Amendments No. 1 and 2 to our Credit Facility, respectively, each of which clarified various constraints on available borrowings.

The following tables summarize noteworthy information related to our Credit Facility (at cost) as of September 30, 2016 and 2015 and during the years ended September 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014.

## Table of Contents

	As of September 30,		
	2016	2015	
Commitment amount	\$170,000	\$170,000	
Borrowings outstanding, at cost	71,300	127,300	
Availability(A)	31,053	22,360	

	Year Ended September 30,		
	2016	2015	2014
Weighted average borrowings outstanding, at cost	\$64,055	\$92,488	\$41,866
Weighted average interest rate(B)	4.5%	4.1%	6.3%
Commitment (unused) fees incurred	\$ 539	\$ 383	\$ 959

- (A) Available borrowings are subject to various constraints imposed under our Credit Facility, based on the aggregate loan balance pledged by Business Loan, which varies as loans are added and repaid, regardless of whether such repayments are prepayments or made as contractually required.
- (B) Includes unused commitment fees and excludes the impact of deferred financing fees.

Our Credit Facility also requires that any interest or principal payments on pledged loans be remitted directly by the borrower into a lockbox account with KeyBank. KeyBank is also the trustee of the account and generally remits the collected funds to us once a month.

Our Credit Facility contains covenants that require Business Loan to maintain its status as a separate legal entity, prohibit certain significant corporate transactions (such as mergers, consolidations, liquidations or dissolutions), and restrict material changes to our credit and collection policies without the lenders' consent. Our Credit Facility also generally limits distributions to our stockholders on a fiscal year basis to the sum of our net investment income, net capital gains and amounts deemed to have been paid during the prior year in accordance with Section 855(a) of the Code. Business Loan is also subject to certain limitations on the type of loan investments it can apply as collateral towards the borrowing base to receive additional borrowing availability under our Credit Facility, including restrictions on geographic concentrations, sector concentrations, loan size, payment frequency and status, average life and lien property. Our Credit Facility further requires Business Loan to comply with other financial and operational covenants, which obligate Business Loan to, among other things, maintain certain financial ratios, including asset and interest coverage and a minimum number of 20 obligors required in the borrowing base.

Additionally, we are subject to a performance guaranty that requires us to maintain (i) a minimum net worth (defined in our Credit Facility to include our mandatorily redeemable preferred stock) of \$205.0 million plus 50.0% of all equity and subordinated debt raised after May 1, 2015 less 50% of any equity and subordinated debt retired or redeemed after May 1, 2015, which equates to \$214.5 million as of September 30, 2016, (ii) asset coverage with respect to "senior securities representing indebtedness" of at least 200%, in accordance with Section 18 of the 1940 Act, and (iii) our status as a BDC under the 1940 Act and as a RIC under the Code.

As of September 30, 2016, and as defined in the performance guaranty of our Credit Facility, we had a net worth of \$260.7 million, asset coverage on our "senior securities representing indebtedness" of 462.3%, calculated in compliance with the requirements of Section 18 of the 1940 Act, and an active status as a BDC and RIC. In addition, we had 33 obligors in our Credit Facility's borrowing base as of September 30, 2016. As of September 30, 2016, we were in compliance with all of our Credit Facility covenants.

Pursuant to the terms of our Credit Facility, on July 15, 2013, we, through Business Loan, entered into an interest rate cap agreement with KeyBank, effective July 9, 2013 which expired in January 2016. The interest rate cap was for a notional amount of \$35.0 million that effectively limited the interest rate on a portion of our borrowings under our Credit Facility. The one month LIBOR cap was set at 5.0%. We incurred a premium fee of \$62 in conjunction with this agreement, which is recorded in other assets on our accompanying *Consolidated Statements of Assets and Liabilities* as of September 30, 2015. As of September 30, 2015, the fair value of our interest rate cap agreement was \$0.

## [Table of Contents](#)

### *Fair Value*

We elected to apply the fair value option of ASC 825, “*Financial Instruments*,” specifically for our Credit Facility, which was consistent with our application of ASC 820 to our investments. Generally, the fair value of our Credit Facility is determined using a yield analysis which includes a DCF calculation and also takes into account the Valuation Team’s own assumptions, including, but not limited to, the estimated remaining life, counterparty credit risk, current market yield and interest rate spreads of similar securities as of the measurement date. At each of September 30, 2016 and 2015, the discount rate used to determine the fair value of our Credit Facility was 30-day LIBOR, plus 3.25% per annum, plus a 0.50% unused fee. Generally, an increase or decrease in the discount rate used in the DCF calculation may result in a corresponding increase or decrease, respectively, in the fair value of our Credit Facility. At each of September 30, 2016 and 2015, our Credit Facility was valued using Level 3 inputs and any changes in its fair value are recorded in net unrealized depreciation (appreciation) of other on our accompanying *Consolidated Statements of Operations*.

The following tables present our Credit Facility carried at fair value as of September 30, 2016 and 2015, on our accompanying *Consolidated Statements of Assets and Liabilities* for Level 3 of the hierarchy established by ASC 820 and the changes in fair value of our Credit Facility during the years ended September 30, 2016 and 2015:

	Total Recurring Fair Value Measurement Reported in <i>Consolidated Statements of Assets and Liabilities</i> Using Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3) As of September 30,	
	2016	2015
Credit Facility	\$ 71,300	\$ 127,300

### Fair Value Measurements Using Significant Unobservable Data Inputs (Level 3)

	Year Ended September 30,	
	2016	2015
Fair value as of September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively	\$ 127,300	\$ 38,013
Borrowings	103,000	147,500
Repayments	(159,000)	(56,900)
Net unrealized (depreciation) appreciation (A)	—	(1,313)
Fair Value as of September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively	\$ 71,300	\$ 127,300

(A) Included in net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of other on our accompanying *Consolidated Statements of Assets and Liabilities* for the years ended September 30, 2016 and 2015.

The fair value of the collateral under our Credit Facility was approximately \$282.0 million and \$312.0 million in aggregate as of September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

## NOTE 6. MANDATORILY REDEEMABLE PREFERRED STOCK

Pursuant to our prior registration statement, in May 2014, we completed a public offering of approximately 2.4 million shares of 6.75% Series 2021 Term Preferred Stock, par value \$0.001 per share (“Series 2021 Term Preferred Stock”), at a public offering price of \$25.00 per share. Gross proceeds totaled \$61.0 million and net proceeds, after deducting underwriting discounts, commissions and offering expenses borne by us, were approximately \$58.5 million, a portion of which was used to voluntarily redeem all 1.5 million outstanding shares of our then existing 7.125% Series 2016 Term Preferred Stock, par value \$0.001 per share and the remainder was used to repay a portion of outstanding borrowings under our Credit Facility. We incurred \$2.5 million in total offering costs related to the issuance of our Series 2021 Term Preferred Stock, which are recorded as deferred financing fees on our accompanying *Consolidated Statements of Assets and Liabilities* and are being amortized over the period ending June 30, 2021, the mandatory redemption date.

The shares of our Series 2021 Term Preferred Stock are traded under the ticker symbol “GLADO” on the NASDAQ Global Select Market. Our Series 2021 Term Preferred Stock is not convertible into our common stock or any other security and provides for a fixed dividend equal to 6.75% per year, payable monthly (which equates in total to approximately \$4.1 million per year). We are required to redeem all of the outstanding Series 2021 Term Preferred Stock on June 30, 2021 for cash at a redemption price equal to \$25.00 per share plus an amount equal to all unpaid dividends and distributions on such share accumulated to (but excluding) the date of redemption (the “Redemption Price”). We may additionally be required to mandatorily redeem some or all of the shares of our Series 2021 Term Preferred Stock early, at the Redemption Price, in the event of the following: (1) upon the occurrence of certain events that would constitute a change in control, and (2) if we fail to maintain an asset coverage ratio of at least 200% on our “senior securities that are stock” (which is currently only our Series 2021 Term Preferred Stock) and the failure remains for a period of 30 days following the filing date of our next SEC quarterly or annual report. We may also voluntarily redeem all or a portion of the Series 2021 Term Preferred Stock at our option at the Redemption Price at any time on or after June 30, 2017.

## Table of Contents

The asset coverage on our “senior securities that are stock” as of September 30, 2016 was 249.5%, calculated in accordance with Section 18 of the 1940 Act. If we fail to redeem our Series 2021 Term Preferred Stock pursuant to the mandatory redemption required on June 30, 2021, or in any other circumstance in which we are required to mandatorily redeem our Series 2021 Term Preferred Stock, then the fixed dividend rate will increase by 4.0% for so long as such failure continues. As of September 30, 2016, we have not redeemed, nor have we been required to redeem, any shares of our outstanding Series 2021 Term Preferred Stock.

We paid the following monthly dividends on our Series 2021 Term Preferred Stock for the year ended September 30, 2016:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Declaration Date</u>	<u>Record Date</u>	<u>Payment Date</u>	<u>Distribution per Series 2021 Term Preferred Share</u>
<b>2016</b>	October 13, 2015	October 26, 2015	November 4, 2015	\$ 0.1406250
	October 13, 2015	November 17, 2015	November 30, 2015	0.1406250
	October 13, 2015	December 18, 2015	December 31, 2015	0.1406250
	January 12, 2016	January 22, 2016	February 2, 2016	0.1406250
	January 12, 2016	February 18, 2016	February 29, 2016	0.1406250
	January 12, 2016	March 21, 2016	March 31, 2016	0.1406250
	April 12, 2016	April 22, 2016	May 2, 2016	0.1406250
	April 12, 2016	May 19, 2016	May 31, 2016	0.1406250
	April 12, 2016	June 17, 2016	June 30, 2016	0.1406250
	July 12, 2016	July 22, 2016	August 2, 2016	0.1406250
	July 12, 2016	August 22, 2016	August 31, 2016	0.1406250
	July 12, 2016	September 21, 2016	September 30, 2016	0.1406250
	<b>Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2016:</b>			<b>\$ 1.6875000</b>

We paid the following monthly dividends on our Series 2021 Term Preferred Stock for the year ended September 30, 2015:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Declaration Date</u>	<u>Record Date</u>	<u>Payment Date</u>	<u>Distribution per Series 2021 Term Preferred Share</u>
<b>2015</b>	October 7, 2014	October 22, 2014	October 31, 2014	\$ 0.1406250
	October 7, 2014	November 17, 2014	November 26, 2014	0.1406250
	October 7, 2014	December 19, 2014	December 31, 2014	0.1406250
	January 13, 2015	January 23, 2015	February 3, 2015	0.1406250
	January 13, 2015	February 18, 2015	February 27, 2015	0.1406250
	January 13, 2015	March 20, 2015	March 31, 2015	0.1406250
	April 14, 2015	April 24, 2015	May 5, 2015	0.1406250
	April 14, 2015	May 19, 2015	May 29, 2015	0.1406250
	April 14, 2015	June 19, 2015	June 30, 2015	0.1406250
	July 13, 2015	July 24, 2015	August 4, 2015	0.1406250
	July 13, 2015	August 20, 2015	August 31, 2015	0.1406250
	July 13, 2015	September 21, 2015	September 30, 2015	0.1406250
	<b>Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2015:</b>			<b>\$ 1.6875000</b>

In accordance with ASC 480, “*Distinguishing Liabilities from Equity*,” mandatorily redeemable financial instruments should be classified as liabilities in the balance sheet and we have recorded our mandatorily redeemable preferred stock as a liability, at cost, as of September 30, 2016 and 2015. The related distribution payments to our mandatorily redeemable preferred stockholders are treated as dividend expense on our statement of operations as of the ex-dividend date. For disclosure purposes, the fair value, based on the last quoted closing price, for our Series 2021 Term Preferred Stock as of September 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015, was approximately \$62.5 million and \$62.4 million, respectively. We consider our mandatorily redeemable preferred stock to be a Level 1 liability within the ASC 820 hierarchy.

Aggregate preferred stockholder dividends declared and paid on our Series 2021 Term Preferred Stock for each of the years ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 were approximately \$4.1 million. For federal income tax purposes, dividends paid by us to preferred stockholders generally constitute ordinary income to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits.

## [Table of Contents](#)

### NOTE 7. REGISTRATION STATEMENT, COMMON EQUITY OFFERINGS AND SHARE REPURCHASES

#### *Registration Statement*

We filed a universal shelf registration statement (our "Registration Statement") on Form N-2 (File No. 333-208637) with the SEC on December 18, 2015, and subsequently filed Pre-Effective Amendment No. 1 on March 17, 2016 and Pre-Effective Amendment No. 2 on March 29, 2016, which the SEC declared effective on March 29, 2016. Our Registration Statement permits us to issue, through one or more transactions, up to an aggregate of \$300.0 million in securities, consisting of common stock, preferred stock, subscription rights, debt securities and warrants to purchase common stock, preferred stock or debt securities. After the common stock offering in October 2016, we currently have the ability to issue up to \$282.7 million in securities under the registration statement. See Note 15 – *Subsequent Events* for further discussion of our common stock offering subsequent to fiscal year end.

#### *Common Stock Offerings*

Pursuant to our prior registration statement, on February 27, 2015, we entered into equity distribution agreements (commonly referred to as "at-the-market agreements" or the "Sales Agreements") with KeyBanc Capital Markets Inc. and Cantor Fitzgerald & Co., each a "Sales Agent," under which we may issue and sell, from time to time, through the Sales Agents, up to an aggregate offering price of \$50.0 million shares of our common stock. During the year ended September 30, 2015, we sold an aggregate of 131,462 shares of our common stock under the Sales Agreements, for net proceeds, after deducting underwriting discounts and offering costs borne by us, of approximately \$1.0 million. We did not sell any shares under the Sales Agreements during the year ended September 30, 2016.

Pursuant to our prior registration statement, on October 27, 2015, we completed a public offering of 2.0 million shares of our common stock at a public offering price of \$8.55 per share, which was below our then current NAV per share. Gross proceeds totaled \$17.1 million and net proceeds, after deducting underwriting discounts and offering costs borne by us, were approximately \$16.0 million. In connection with the offering, in November 2015, the underwriters exercised their option to purchase an additional 300,000 shares at the public offering price to cover over-allotments, which resulted in gross proceeds of \$2.6 million and net proceeds, after deducting underwriting discounts and offering expenses borne by us, were approximately \$2.4 million.

See Note 15 – *Subsequent Events* for further discussion of our common stock offering subsequent to fiscal year end.

#### *Share Repurchases*

In January 2016, our Board of Directors authorized a share repurchase program for up to an aggregate of \$7.5 million of the Company's common stock. The repurchases are intended to be implemented through open market transactions on U.S. exchanges or in privately negotiated transactions, in accordance with applicable securities laws, and any market purchases will be made during open trading window periods or pursuant to any applicable Rule 10b5-1 trading plans. The timing, prices, and amounts of repurchases will depend upon prevailing market prices, general economic and market conditions and other considerations. The repurchase program does not obligate us to acquire any particular number of shares of common stock. The termination date is the earlier of repurchasing the total authorized amount of \$7.5 million or January 31, 2017. During the year ended September 30, 2016, we repurchased 87,200 shares of our common stock at an average share price of \$6.53, resulting in gross purchases of \$0.6 million.

### NOTE 8. NET INCREASE IN NET ASSETS RESULTING FROM OPERATIONS PER COMMON SHARE

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted net increase in net assets resulting from operations per weighted average common share for the years ended September 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014:

	Year Ended September 30,		
	2016	2015	2014
Numerator for basic and diluted net increase in net assets resulting from operations per weighted average common share	\$ 11,367	\$ 8,484	\$ 11,233
Denominator for basic and diluted weighted average common shares	23,200,642	21,066,844	21,000,160
<b>Basic and Diluted Net Increase in Net Assets Resulting from Operations per Weighted Average Common Share</b>	<b>\$ 0.49</b>	<b>\$ 0.40</b>	<b>\$ 0.53</b>



[Table of Contents](#)

**NOTE 9. DISTRIBUTIONS TO COMMON STOCKHOLDERS**

To qualify to be taxed as a RIC, we are required to distribute to our stockholders 90.0% of our investment company taxable income. The amount to be paid out as distributions to our stockholders is determined by our Board of Directors quarterly and is based on management's estimate of the fiscal year earnings. Based on that estimate, our Board of Directors declares three monthly distributions each quarter.

The federal income tax characteristics of all distributions will be reported to stockholders on the Internal Revenue Service Form 1099 at the end of each calendar year. For the nine months ended September 30, 2016, approximately 100.0% of our common distributions were deemed to be paid from ordinary income. For the twelve months ended December 31, 2015, approximately 100.0% of our common distributions were deemed to be paid from ordinary income for Form 1099 reporting purposes. For the nine months ended September 30, 2014, approximately 100.0% of our common distributions were deemed to be paid from a return of capital. For the quarter ended December 31, 2014, approximately 100.0% of our common distributions were deemed to be paid from ordinary income, with none deemed to be from a return of capital for Form 1099 reporting purposes. The return of capital in the 2014 calendar year resulted primarily from GAAP realized losses being recognized as ordinary losses for federal income tax purposes.

We paid the following monthly distributions to common stockholders for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2016 and 2015:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Declaration Date</u>	<u>Record Date</u>	<u>Payment Date</u>	<u>Distribution per Common Share</u>
<b>2016</b>	October 13, 2015	October 26, 2015	November 4, 2015	\$ 0.07
	October 13, 2015	November 17, 2015	November 30, 2015	0.07
	October 13, 2015	December 18, 2015	December 31, 2015	0.07
	January 12, 2016	January 22, 2016	February 2, 2016	0.07
	January 12, 2016	February 18, 2016	February 29, 2016	0.07
	January 12, 2016	March 21, 2016	March 31, 2016	0.07
	April 12, 2016	April 22, 2016	May 2, 2016	0.07
	April 12, 2016	May 19, 2016	May 31, 2016	0.07
	April 12, 2016	June 17, 2016	June 30, 2016	0.07
	July 12, 2016	July 22, 2016	August 2, 2016	0.07
	July 12, 2016	August 22, 2016	August 31, 2016	0.07
	July 12, 2016	September 21, 2016	September 30, 2016	0.07
<b>Fiscal Year 2016 Total:</b>				<b>\$ 0.84</b>
2015	October 7, 2014	October 22, 2014	October 31, 2014	\$ 0.07
	October 7, 2014	November 17, 2014	November 26, 2014	0.07
	October 7, 2014	December 19, 2014	December 31, 2014	0.07
	January 13, 2015	January 23, 2015	February 3, 2015	0.07
	January 13, 2015	February 18, 2015	February 27, 2015	0.07
	January 13, 2015	March 20, 2015	March 31, 2015	0.07
	April 14, 2015	April 24, 2015	May 5, 2015	0.07
	April 14, 2015	May 19, 2015	May 29, 2015	0.07
	April 14, 2015	June 19, 2015	June 30, 2015	0.07
	July 13, 2015	July 24, 2015	August 4, 2015	0.07
	July 13, 2015	August 20, 2015	August 31, 2015	0.07
	July 13, 2015	September 21, 2015	September 30, 2015	0.07
<b>Fiscal Year 2015 Total:</b>				<b>\$ 0.84</b>

Aggregate distributions declared and paid to our common stockholders were approximately \$19.5 million and \$17.7 million for the years ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, and were declared based on estimates of investment company taxable income for the respective fiscal years. For the year ended September 30, 2016, our current and accumulated earnings and profits (after taking into account mandatorily redeemable preferred stock dividends) exceeded distributions declared and paid, and, in accordance with Section 855(a) of the Code, we elected to treat \$5.5 million of the first common distributions paid in fiscal year 2017 as having been paid in the respective prior year. For the year ended September 30, 2015, our current and accumulated earnings and profits (after taking into account mandatorily redeemable preferred stock dividends) exceeded distributions declared and paid, and, in accordance with Section 855(a) of the Code, we elected to treat \$1.7 million of the first common distributions paid in fiscal year 2016 as having been paid in the respective prior year. For the year ended September 30, 2014, common stockholder distributions to be declared and paid exceeded our current and accumulated earnings and profits (after taking into account mandatorily redeemable preferred stock dividends), which resulted in an estimated partial return of capital of approximately \$15.2 million. The returns of capital primarily resulted from GAAP realized losses being recognized as ordinary losses for federal income tax purposes.

## Table of Contents

The components of our net assets on a tax basis were as follows:

	Year Ended September 30,	
	2016	2015
Common stock	\$ 23	\$ 21
Capital in excess of par value	327,678	307,862
Cumulative net unrealized depreciation of investments	(59,687)	(44,736)
Cumulative net unrealized appreciation of other	—	(61)
Undistributed Ordinary Income	5,521	—
Capital loss carryforward	(63,259)	(34,650)
Post-October tax loss deferral	(2,257)	(35,754)
Other temporary differences	(6,812)	(1,238)
<b>Net Assets</b>	<b>\$ 201,207</b>	<b>\$ 191,444</b>

We intend to retain some or all of our realized capital gains first to the extent we have available capital loss carryforwards and second, through treating the retained amount as a “deemed distribution.” As of September 30, 2016, we had \$26.4 million and \$0.9 million of capital loss carryforwards that expire in 2017 and 2018, respectively. Additionally, as of September 30, 2016, we had \$38.0 million of capital loss carryforwards that do not expire.

For the years ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, we recorded the following adjustments for book-tax differences to reflect tax character. Results of operations, total net assets and cash flows were affected by these adjustments.

	Year Ended September 30,	
	2016	2015
Undistributed net investment income	\$ 5,818	\$ 387
Accumulated net realized losses	(7,754)	(387)
Capital in excess of par value	1,936	—

### NOTE 10. FEDERAL AND STATE INCOME TAXES

We intend to continue to maintain our qualifications as a RIC for federal income tax purposes. As a RIC, we are not subject to federal income tax on the portion of our taxable income and gains that we distribute to stockholders. To maintain our qualification as a RIC, we must meet certain source-of-income and asset diversification requirements. In addition, to qualify to be taxed as a RIC, we must also meet certain annual stockholder distribution requirements. To satisfy the RIC annual distribution requirement, we must distribute to stockholders at least 90.0% of our investment company taxable income. Our policy generally is to make distributions to our stockholders in an amount up to 100.0% of our investment company taxable income. Because we have distributed more than 90.0% of our investment company taxable income, no income tax provisions have been recorded for the years ended September 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014.

In an effort to limit certain federal excise taxes imposed on RICs, we generally distribute during each calendar year, an amount at least equal to the sum of (1) 98.0% of our ordinary income for the calendar year, (2) 98.2% of our capital gains in excess of capital losses for the one-year period ending on October 31 of the calendar year and (3) any ordinary income and capital gains in excess of capital losses for preceding years that were not distributed during such years. No excise tax provisions have been recorded for the years ended September 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014.

Under the RIC Modernization Act (the “RIC Act”), we are permitted to carry forward capital losses incurred in taxable years beginning after September 30, 2011, for an unlimited period. However, any losses incurred during post-enactment taxable years will be required to be utilized prior to the losses incurred in pre-enactment taxable years, which carry an expiration date. As a result of this ordering rule, pre-enactment capital loss carryforwards may be more likely to expire unused. Additionally, post-enactment capital loss carryforwards will retain their character as either short-term or long-term capital losses rather than being considered all short-term as permitted under the Treasury regulations applicable to pre-enactment capital losses.

## [Table of Contents](#)

### NOTE 11. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

#### *Legal Proceedings*

We are party to certain legal proceedings incidental to the normal course of our business, including the enforcement of our rights under contracts with our portfolio companies. We are required to establish reserves for litigation matters where those matters present loss contingencies that are both probable and estimable. When loss contingencies are not both probable and estimable, we do not establish reserves. Based on current knowledge, we do not believe that loss contingencies, if any, arising from pending investigations, litigation or regulatory matters will have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operation or cash flows. Additionally, based on our current knowledge, we do not believe such loss contingencies are both probable and estimable and therefore, as of September 30, 2016 and 2015, we have not established reserves for such loss contingencies.

#### *Escrow Holdbacks*

From time to time, we will enter into arrangements as it relates to exits of certain investments whereby specific amounts of the proceeds are held in escrow in order to be used to satisfy potential obligations as stipulated in the sales agreements. We record escrow amounts in restricted cash and cash equivalents on our accompanying *Consolidated Statements of Assets and Liabilities*. We establish a reserve against the escrow amounts if we determine that it is probable and estimable that a portion of the escrow amounts will not be ultimately received at the end of the escrow period. There were no aggregate reserves recorded against the escrow amounts as of September 30, 2016 and 2015.

#### *Financial Commitments and Obligations*

We have lines of credit, a delayed draw term loan, and an uncalled capital commitment with certain of our portfolio companies that have not been fully drawn. Since these commitments have expiration dates and we expect many will never be fully drawn, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. We estimate the fair value of the combined unused lines of credit, the unused delayed draw term loan and the uncalled capital commitment as of September 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015 to be immaterial.

The following table summarizes the amounts of our unused lines of credit and delayed draw term loan and uncalled capital commitment, at cost, as of September 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015, which are not reflected as liabilities in the accompanying *Consolidated Statements of Assets and Liabilities*:

	As of September 30,	
	2016	2015
Unused line of credit commitments	\$6,397	\$14,655
Delayed draw term loan	1,300	—
Uncalled capital commitment	2,004	2,214
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$9,701</b>	<b>\$16,869</b>

[Table of Contents](#)

**NOTE 12. FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS**

	As of and for the Year Ended September 30,				
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
<b>Per Common Share Data:</b>					
Net asset value at beginning of year <sup>(A)</sup>	\$ 9.06	\$ 9.51	\$ 9.81	\$ 8.98	\$ 10.16
<i>Income from operations</i> <sup>(B)</sup>					
Net investment income	0.84	0.84	0.87	0.88	0.91
Net realized gain (loss) on investments and other	0.31	(1.62)	(0.58)	(0.25)	(0.61)
Net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of investments	(0.66)	1.12	0.35	0.74	(0.53)
Realized loss on extinguishment of debt	—	—	(0.06)	—	—
Net unrealized depreciation (appreciation) of other	—	0.06	(0.05)	0.16	(0.15)
Total from operations	0.49	0.40	0.53	1.53	(0.38)
<i>Distributions to common stockholders from</i> <sup>(B)(C)</sup>					
Ordinary income	(0.70)	(0.84)	(0.12)	(0.78)	(0.77)
Realized gains	(0.14)	—	—	—	—
Return of capital	—	—	(0.72)	(0.06)	(0.07)
Total distributions	(0.84)	(0.84)	(0.84)	(0.84)	(0.84)
<i>Capital share transactions</i> <sup>(B)</sup>					
Issuance of common stock	—	0.06	—	—	—
Offering costs for issuance of common stock	(0.05)	(0.01)	—	—	—
Repurchase of common stock	0.02	—	—	—	—
Repayment of principal on employee notes	—	—	—	0.14	0.02
Dilutive effect of common stock issuance <sup>(D)</sup>	(0.05)	(0.06)	—	—	—
Total capital share transactions	(0.08)	(0.01)	—	0.14	0.02
Other, net <sup>(B)(E)</sup>	(0.01)	—	0.01	—	0.02
Net asset value at end of year <sup>(A)</sup>	\$ 8.62	\$ 9.06	\$ 9.51	\$ 9.81	\$ 8.98
Per common share market value at beginning of year	\$ 8.13	\$ 8.77	\$ 8.73	\$ 8.75	\$ 6.86
Per common share market value at end of year	8.13	8.13	8.77	8.73	8.75
Total return <sup>(F)</sup>	11.68%	2.40%	9.62%	9.90%	41.39%
Common stock outstanding at end of year <sup>(A)</sup>	23,344,422	21,131,622	21,000,160	21,000,160	21,000,160
<b>Statement of Assets and Liabilities Data:</b>					
Net assets at end of year	\$ 201,207	\$ 191,444	\$ 199,660	\$ 205,992	\$ 188,564
Average net assets <sup>(G)</sup>	193,228	198,864	201,009	189,599	201,012
<b>Senior securities Data:</b>					
Borrowings under Credit Facility, at cost	\$ 71,300	\$ 127,300	\$ 36,700	\$ 46,900	\$ 58,800
Mandatorily redeemable preferred stock	61,000	61,000	61,000	38,497	38,497
<b>Ratios/Supplemental Data:</b>					
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets <sup>(H)(I)</sup>	10.16	10.24	9.06	9.37	10.59
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets <sup>(J)</sup>	10.08	8.90	9.14	9.70	9.47

(A) Based on actual shares outstanding at the end of the corresponding fiscal year.

(B) Based on weighted average basic per share data.

(C) The tax character of distributions are determined based on taxable income calculated in accordance with income tax regulations, which may differ from amounts determined under GAAP.

(D) During the fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2015, the dilution was a result of issuing 2.3 million shares of common stock in an overnight offering at a public offering price of \$8.55 per share, which was below the then current NAV of \$9.06 per share.

(E) Represents the impact of the different share amounts (weighted average shares outstanding during the fiscal year and shares outstanding at the end of the fiscal year) in the per share data calculations and rounding impacts.

(F) Total return equals the change in the ending market value of our common stock from the beginning of the fiscal year, taking into account distributions reinvested in accordance with the terms of our dividend reinvestment plan. Total return does not take into account distributions that may be characterized as a return of capital. For further information on the estimated character of our distributions to common stockholders, please refer to Note 9—*Distributions to Common Stockholders*.

(G) Computed using the average of the balance of net assets at the end of each month of the fiscal year.

(H) Ratio of net expenses to average net assets is computed using total expenses, net of credits from the Adviser, to the base management, loan servicing and incentive fees.

(I) Had we not received any voluntary, unconditional and irrevocable credits of the incentive fee due to the Adviser, the ratio of net expenses to average net assets would have been 10.90%, 10.93%, 9.65%, 9.91%, and 10.72% for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2016, 2015, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

(J) Had we not received any voluntary, unconditional and irrevocable credits of the incentive fee due to the Adviser, the ratio of net investment income to average net assets would have been 9.35%, 8.22%, 8.55%, 9.17%, and 9.13% for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2016, 2015, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

**NOTE 13. SELECTED QUARTERLY DATA (UNAUDITED)**

	Year Ended September 30, 2016			
	Quarter Ended December 31, 2015	Quarter Ended March 31, 2016	Quarter Ended June 30, 2016	Quarter Ended September 30, 2016
Total investment income	\$ 10,060	\$ 9,456	\$ 9,844	\$ 9,750
Net investment income	4,759	4,917	4,907	4,905
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations	(8,704)	(6,139)	5,516	20,697
Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Resulting From Operations per Weighted Average Common Share (Basic and Diluted)	\$ (0.38)	\$ (0.26)	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.89

	Year Ended September 30, 2015			
	Quarter Ended December 31, 2014	Quarter Ended March 31, 2015	Quarter Ended June 30, 2015	Quarter Ended September 30, 2015
Total investment income	\$ 8,726	\$ 9,223	\$ 9,935	\$ 10,174
Net investment income	3,691	3,693	4,836	5,480
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations	331	9,542	3,307	(4,696)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Resulting From Operations per Weighted Average Common Share (Basic and Diluted)	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.16	\$ (0.22)

[Table of Contents](#)

**NOTE 14. UNCONSOLIDATED SIGNIFICANT SUBSIDIARIES**

In accordance with the SEC’s Regulation S-X, we do not consolidate portfolio company investments. Further, in accordance with ASC 946, we are precluded from consolidating any entity other than another investment company, except that ASC 946 provides for the consolidation of a controlled operating company that provides substantially all of its services to the investment company or its consolidated subsidiaries. We had certain unconsolidated subsidiaries which met at least one of the significance conditions under Rule 1-02(w) of the SEC’s Regulation S-X during at least one of the years ended September 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014. Accordingly, pursuant to Rule 4-08 of Regulation S-X, summarized, comparative financial information is presented below for our unconsolidated significant subsidiaries as of September 30, 2016 and 2015 and for the years ended September 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014.

Portfolio Company	Balance Sheet	As of September 30,		Income Statement	For the Year Ended September 30,		
		2016	2015		2016	2015	2014
Defiance Integrated Technologies, Inc.	Current assets	\$ 5,527	\$ 7,006	Net sales	\$23,427	\$ 28,345	\$ 28,565
	Noncurrent assets	12,460	12,782	Gross profit	3,338	5,049	6,589
	Current liabilities	2,158	2,282	Net (loss) income	106	(447)	2,040
	Noncurrent liabilities	8,697	10,854				
GFRC Holdings LLC	Current assets	3,116	2,177	Net sales	5,206	6,387	10,452
	Noncurrent assets	1,520	641	Gross profit (loss)	935	(370)	1,488
	Current liabilities	1,612	4,241	Net loss	(446)	(12,839)	(1,413)
	Noncurrent liabilities	1,969	13,741				
Midwest Metal Distribution, Inc.(A)	Current assets	—	—	Net sales	—	17,148	102,485
	Noncurrent assets	—	—	Gross profit	—	1,888	12,495
	Current liabilities	—	—	Net loss	—	(1,181)	(1,250)
	Noncurrent liabilities	—	—		—		
RBC Acquisition Corp.	Current assets	7,943	6,154	Net sales	15,254	10,585	13,060
	Noncurrent assets	14,388	17,903	Gross profit	4,655	(564)	1,897
	Current liabilities	1,891	5,927	Net loss	(191)	(7,370)	(5,351)
	Noncurrent liabilities	6,000	27,845				
Sunshine Media Group, Inc.	Current assets	2,164	3,413	Net sales	14,514	16,083	15,707
	Noncurrent assets	1,096	1,308	Gross profit	5,774	7,286	7,523
	Current liabilities	8,460	8,311	Net loss	(1,701)	(1,406)	(439)
	Noncurrent liabilities	29,020	29,137				

(A) Investment exited in December 2014 and is no longer in our portfolio as of September 30, 2016 and 2015. The financial information presented for the income statement for the year ended September 30, 2015 is from October 1, 2014 through November 30, 2014.

Defiance Integrated Technologies, Inc. (“Defiance”) was incorporated in Delaware on May 22, 2009 and is headquartered in Defiance, Ohio. Defiance is a leading manufacturer of axle nut and washer systems for the heavy (Class 8) truck industry in North America and also provides a wheel bearing retainer nut, used primarily on light trucks, and brake cable tension limiters.

GFRC was incorporated in Texas on August 27, 2007 and is headquartered in Garland, Texas. GFRC designs, engineers, fabricates and delivers glass fiber reinforced concrete panels for commercial construction.

Midwest Metal was incorporated in Delaware, on May 18, 2010 and is a distributor and processor of custom cut aluminum and stainless steel sheet plate and bar products. Midwest Metal is headquartered in Midwest Metal, Ohio.

RBC Acquisition Corp. (“RBC”) was incorporated in Delaware on March 7, 2013 and is a Food and Drug Administration inspected developer manufacturer of active pharmaceutical ingredients. RBC is headquartered in St Louis, Missouri.

Sunshine Media Group, Inc. (“Sunshine”) was incorporated in Delaware on December 20, 2000 and is headquartered in Chattanooga, Tennessee. Sunshine is a fully integrated publishing, media and marketing services company that provides custom media and branded content solutions across multiple platforms, with an emphasis on healthcare and financial services.

---

[Table of Contents](#)

**NOTE 15. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS**

*Common Stock Offering*

In October 2016, we completed a public offering of 2.0 million shares of our common stock. In November 2016, the underwriters partially exercised their overallotment option to purchase an additional 173,444 shares of our common stock. Gross proceeds totaled \$17.3 million and net proceeds, after deducting underwriting discounts and offering costs borne by us, were approximately \$16.4 million.

*Distributions*

On October 11, 2016, our Board of Directors declared the following monthly cash distributions to common and preferred stockholders:

<u>Record Date</u>	<u>Payment Date</u>	<u>Distribution per Common Share</u>	<u>Distribution per Series 2021 Term Preferred Share</u>
October 21, 2016	October 31, 2016	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.140625
November 17, 2016	November 30, 2016	0.07	0.140625
December 20, 2016	December 30, 2016	0.07	0.140625
<b>Total for the Quarter</b>		<b>\$ 0.21</b>	<b>\$ 0.421875</b>

*Portfolio Activity*

In October 2016, RP Crown Parent paid off at par for proceeds of \$2.0 million.

In November 2016, we completed the sale of RBC Acquisition Corp. for net proceeds of approximately \$37 million, which resulted in a realized loss of approximately \$2 million. In connection with the sale, we received success fee income of \$1.1 million.

In November 2016, we invested \$5.2 million in Sea Link International through secured second lien debt and equity.

---

[Table of Contents](#)

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

None.

**ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES**

a) Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As of September 30, 2016 (the end of the period covered by this report), we, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness and design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures. Based on that evaluation, our management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective in timely alerting management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of material information about us required to be included in periodic SEC filings. However, in evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognized that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives, and management necessarily was required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures.

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

Refer to the Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting located in Item 8 of this Form 10-K.

c) Attestation Report of the Registered Public Accounting Firm

Refer to the Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm located in Item 8 of this Form 10-K.

d) Change in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in internal controls for the three months ended September 30, 2016 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

**ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION**

Not applicable.



**PART III**

We will file a definitive Proxy Statement for our 2017 Annual Meeting of Stockholders (the “2017 Proxy Statement”) with the SEC, pursuant to Regulation 14A, not later than 120 days after the end of our fiscal year. Accordingly, certain information required by Part III has been omitted under General Instruction G(3) to Form 10-K. Only those sections of the 2017 Proxy Statement that specifically address the items set forth herein are incorporated herein by reference.

**ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE**

The information required by Item 10 is hereby incorporated by reference from our 2017 Proxy Statement under the captions “Election of Directors” and “Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance.”

**ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION**

The information required by Item 11 is hereby incorporated by reference from our 2017 Proxy Statement under the captions “Executive Compensation” and “Director Compensation for Fiscal Year 2016.”

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

The information required by Item 12 is hereby incorporated by reference from our 2017 Proxy Statement under the caption “Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management.”

**ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE**

The information required by Item 13 is hereby incorporated by reference from our 2017 Proxy Statement under the captions “Certain Transactions” and “Information Regarding our Board of Directors and Corporate Governance—Director Independence.”

**ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES**

The information required by Item 14 is hereby incorporated by reference from our 2017 Proxy Statement under the caption “Principal Accounting Firm Fees and Services.”

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

a. DOCUMENTS FILED AS PART OF THIS REPORT

1. The following financial statements are filed herewith:

<a href="#">Management's Annual Report on Internal Controls over Financial Reporting</a>	65
<a href="#">Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</a>	66
<a href="#">Consolidated Statements of Assets and Liabilities as of September 30, 2016 and 2015</a>	67
<a href="#">Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended September 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014</a>	68
<a href="#">Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets for the years ended September 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014</a>	69
<a href="#">Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended September 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014</a>	70
<a href="#">Consolidated Schedule of Investments as of September 30, 2016</a>	72
<a href="#">Consolidated Schedule of Investments as of September 30, 2015</a>	77
<a href="#">Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</a>	82

2. The following financial statement schedule is filed herewith:

<a href="#">Schedule 12-14 Investments in and Advances to Affiliates</a>	116
--	-----

No other financial statement schedules are filed herewith because (1) such schedules are not required or (2) the information has been presented in the aforementioned financial statements.

3. Exhibits

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

- 3.1 Articles of Amendment and Restatement to the Articles of Incorporation, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.a.2 to Pre-Effective Amendment No. 1 to the Registration Statement on Form N-2 (File No. 333-63700), filed July 27, 2001.
- 3.2 Articles Supplementary Establishing and Fixing the Rights and Preferences of Term Preferred Shares, including Appendix A thereto relating to the Term Preferred Shares, 7.125% Series 2016, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.a.2 to Post-Effective Amendment No. 5 to the Registration Statement on Form N-2 (File No. 333-162592), filed October 31, 2011.
- 3.3 Articles Supplementary Establishing and Fixing the Rights and Preferences of Term Preferred Shares, 6.75% Series 2021, including Appendix A thereto, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.3 to Form 8-A (File No. 001-35332), filed May 15, 2014.
- 3.4 Certificate of Correction to Articles Supplementary Establishing and Fixing the Rights and Preferences of Term Preferred Shares, 6.75% Series 2021, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.4 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 811-000000), filed July 30, 2014.
- 3.5 Certificate of Correction to Articles Supplementary Establishing and Fixing the Rights and Preferences of Term Preferred Shares, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 814-00237), filed October 29, 2015.
- 3.6 Bylaws, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.b to Pre-Effective Amendment No. 1 to the Registration Statement on Form N-2 (File No. 333-63700), filed July 27, 2001.
- 3.7 Amendment to Bylaws, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.3 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 814-00237), filed February 17, 2004.
- 3.8 Second Amendment to Bylaws, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 814-00237), filed July 10, 2007.
- 3.9 Third Amendment to Bylaws, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 814-00237), filed June 10, 2011.
- 4.1 Form of Certificate for Common Stock, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.d.2 to Pre-Effective Amendment No. 3 to the Registration Statement on Form N-2 (File No. 333-63700), filed August 23, 2001.
- 4.2 Form of Certificate for 6.75% Series 2021 Term Preferred Stock, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to Form 8-A (File No. 001-35332), filed May 15, 2014.

## Table of Contents

10.1	Stock Transfer Agency Agreement between the Registrant and The Bank of New York, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.k.1 to Pre-Effective Amendment No. 1 to the Registration Statement on Form N-2 (File No. 333-63700), filed July 27, 2001.
10.2	Custody Agreement between the Registrant and The Bank of New York, dated as of May 5, 2006, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 814-00237), filed August 1, 2006.
10.3	Amended and Restated Investment Advisory and Management Agreement between the Registrant and Gladstone Management Corporation, dated as of October 1, 2006, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 814-00237), filed October 5, 2006.
10.4	Amendment No. 1 to Amended and Restated Investment Advisory and Management Agreement between the Registrant and Gladstone Management Corporation, dated as of October 13, 2015 incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 814-00237), filed October 14, 2015.
10.5	Administration Agreement between the Registrant and Gladstone Administration, LLC, dated as of October 1, 2006, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.2 to the Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 814-00237), filed October 5, 2006.
10.6	Fifth Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of May 1, 2015, by and among Gladstone Business Loan, LLC, as Borrower, Gladstone Management Corporation, as Servicer, the Lenders and Managing Agents named therein, and Keybank National Association, as Administrative Agent, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 814-00237), filed May 5, 2015.
10.7	Amendment No. 1 to Fifth Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of October 9, 2015, by and among Gladstone Business Loan, LLC, as Borrower, Gladstone Management Corporation, as Servicer, Keybank National Association, Alostara Bank of Commerce, ING Capital LLC, Newbridge Bank, Santander Bank, N.A. and Talmer Bank and Trust, collectively as Lenders, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 814-00237), filed February 8, 2016.
10.8	Amendment No. 2 to Fifth Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of August 18, 2016, by and among Gladstone Business Loan, LLC, as Borrower, Gladstone Management Corporation, as Servicer, Keybank National Association, Alostara Bank of Commerce, ING Capital LLC, Newbridge Bank, Santander Bank, N.A. and Talmer Bank and Trust, collectively as Lenders, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.2.K.8 to Post-Effective Amendment No. 1 to the Registration Statement on Form N-2 (File No. 333-208637), filed October 28, 2016.
10.9	Joinder Agreement, dated as of June 19, 2015, by and among Gladstone Business Loan, LLC, Gladstone Management Corporation, Keybank National Association and Santander Bank, N.A., incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 814-00237), filed June 23, 2015.
10.10	Assignment, Acceptance and Joinder, dated as of June 19, 2015, by and between Keybank National Association and Alostara Bank of Commerce, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 814-00237), filed June 23, 2015.
10.11	Assignment and Acceptance, dated as of June 19, 2015, by and between Keybank National Association and Newbridge Bank, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 814-00237), filed June 23, 2015.
10.12	Custodial Agreement, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.j.2 to Post-Effective Amendment No. 1 to Form N-2 (File No. 333-185191), filed December 23, 2013.
10.13	Amendment No. 1 to Custodial Agreement, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.j.3 to Post-Effective Amendment No. 1 to the Registration Statement on Form N-2 (File No. 333-185191), filed December 23, 2013.
10.14	Amendment No. 2 to Custodial Agreement, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.j.4 to Post-Effective Amendment No. 1 to the Registration Statement on Form N-2 (File No. 333-185191), filed December 23, 2013.
11	Computation of Per Share Earnings (included in the notes to the audited financial statements contained in this report).
12	Statements Re: Computation of Ratios (filed herewith).
14	Code of Ethics and Business Conduct, updated January 28, 2013, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 14 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 814-00237), filed November 20, 2013.
21	Subsidiaries of the Registrant (filed herewith).
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to section 302 of The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (filed herewith).
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to section 302 of The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (filed herewith).
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to section 906 of The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (furnished herewith).
32.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to section 906 of The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (furnished herewith).

---

[Table of Contents](#)

- 99.1 Financial Statements of Defiance Integrated Technologies, Inc. as of and for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013(audited) (filed herewith).
- 99.2 Financial Statements of Sunshine Media Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015 (audited) (filed herewith).
- 99.3 Financial Statements of Sunshine Media Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries as of and for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 (audited) (filed herewith).
- 99.4 Financial Statements of RBC Acquisition Corp. and Subsidiary as of and for the years ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 (unaudited) (filed herewith).
- 99.5 Financial Statements of RBC Acquisition Corp. and Subsidiary as of and for the year ended September 30, 2014 (audited) (filed herewith).

**ITEM 16. FORM 10-K SUMMARY**

None.

**SIGNATURES**

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

**GLADSTONE CAPITAL CORPORATION**

Date: November 21, 2016

By: /s/ NICOLE SCHALTENBRAND  
Nicole Schaltenbrand  
Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer

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

Date: November 21, 2016

By: /s/ DAVID GLADSTONE  
David Gladstone  
Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors (principal executive officer)

Date: November 21, 2016

By: /s/ TERRY LEE BRUBAKER  
Terry Lee Brubaker  
Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors, Chief Operating Officer

Date: November 21, 2016

By: /s/ ROBERT L. MARCOTTE  
Robert L. Marcotte  
President

Date: November 21, 2016

By: /s/ NICOLE SCHALTENBRAND  
Nicole Schaltenbrand  
Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer (principal financial and accounting officer)

Date: November 21, 2016

By: /s/ ANTHONY W. PARKER  
Anthony W. Parker  
Director

Date: November 21, 2016

By: /s/ JOHN OUTLAND  
John Outland  
Director

Date: November 21, 2016

By: /s/ MICHELA A. ENGLISH  
Michela A. English  
Director

Date: November 21, 2016

By: /s/ PAUL ADELGREN  
Paul Adलगren  
Director

Date: November 21, 2016

By: /s/ WALTER H. WILKINSON, JR.  
Walter H. Wilkinson, Jr.  
Director

Date: November 21, 2016

By: /s/ CAREN D. MERRICK  
Caren D. Merrick  
Director

**GLADSTONE CAPITAL CORPORATION**  
**INVESTMENTS IN AND ADVANCES TO AFFILIATES**  
**(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)**

Name of Issuer(A)	Title of Issue or Nature of Indebtedness(B)	Amount of Interest, Dividends, and Other Income(C)	Value as of September 30, 2015	Gross Additions(D)	Gross Reductions(E)	Value as of September 30, 2016
<b>CONTROL INVESTMENTS:</b>						
Defiance Integrated Technologies, Inc.	Secured Second Lien Debt	\$ 1,540	\$ 6,384	\$ —	\$ (159)	\$ 6,225
	Common Stock	—	6,586	580	(3,185)	3,981
		1,540	12,970	580	(3,344)	10,206
Lindmark Acquisition, LLC	Secured First Lien Debt(G)	—	—	—	—	—
	Success Fee on Secured Second Lien Debt(G)	125	20	—	(20)	—
	Common Stock(G)	—	—	—	—	—
		125	20	—	(20)	—
PIC 360, LLC	Secured Second Lien Debt(H)	—	—	4,000	—	4,000
	Common Stock Warrants(H)	—	—	1	—	1
		—	—	4,001	—	4,001
Sunshine Media Holdings	Secured First Lien Line of Credit	109	1,396	—	(68)	1,328
	Secured First Lien Debt	407	2,379	—	(991)	1,388
	Secured First Lien Debt(F)	—	5,686	—	(2,369)	3,317
	Secured First Lien Debt(F)	—	—	—	—	—
	Preferred Stock	—	—	—	—	—
	Common Stock	—	—	—	—	—
	Common Stock Warrants	—	—	—	—	—
		516	9,461	—	(3,428)	6,033
<b>TOTAL CONTROL INVESTMENTS</b>		<b>\$ 2,181</b>	<b>\$ 22,451</b>	<b>\$ 4,581</b>	<b>\$ (6,792)</b>	<b>\$ 20,240</b>
<b>AFFILIATE INVESTMENTS:</b>						
Ashland Acquisition, LLC	Secured First Lien Line of Credit(G)	\$ 926	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
	Secured First Lien Debt(G)	8	7,017	—	(7,017)	—
	Preferred Equity Units(G)	—	574	—	(574)	—
	Common Equity Units(G)	—	238	—	(238)	—
		934	7,829	—	(7,829)	—
Edge Adhesives Holdings, Inc.	Secured First Lien Line of Credit(H)	—	—	—	—	—
	Secured First Lien Debt	788	6,123	—	(47)	6,076
	Secured First Lien Debt	224	1,582	—	(6)	1,576
	Secured First Lien Debt(H)	—	—	—	—	—
	Preferred Stock	—	—	—	—	—
		1,012	7,705	—	(53)	7,652
FedCap Partners, LLC	Class A Membership Units	—	1,647	—	(382)	1,265
Lignetics, Inc.	Secured Second Lien Debt	732	5,940	—	(90)	5,850
	Secured Second Lien Debt(I)	976	7,920	—	(120)	7,800
	Common Stock	—	2,211	—	(1,040)	1,171
		1,708	16,071	—	(1,250)	14,821
LWO Acquisitions Company, LLC	Secured First Lien Line of Credit(I)	176	1,049	1,421	(493)	1,977
	Secured First Lien Debt(I)	1,186	10,566	144	(2,132)	8,578
	Common Stock(I)	—	545	—	(545)	—
		1,362	12,160	1,565	(3,170)	10,555

[Table of Contents](#)

<u>Name of Issuer(A)</u>	<u>Title of Issue or Nature of Indebtedness(B)</u>	<u>Amount of Interest, Dividends, and Other Income(C)</u>	<u>Value as of September 30, 2015</u>	<u>Gross Additions(D)</u>	<u>Gross Reductions(E)</u>	<u>Value as of September 30, 2016</u>
<b>AFFILIATE INVESTMENTS (Continued):</b>						
RBC Acquisition Corp.	Secured First Lien Line of Credit	\$ 599	\$ —	\$ 7,219	\$ —	\$ 7,219
	Secured First Lien Mortgage Note	927	4,000	629	—	4,629
	Secured First Lien Debt	1,608	9,746	4,836	—	14,582
	Secured Second Lien Debt	214	6,871	833	—	7,704
	Preferred Stock	—	—	3,211	—	3,211
	Common Stock	—	—	—	—	—
		3,348	20,617	16,728	—	37,345
Targus Cayman HoldCo Limited	Secured First Lien Debt	204	—	2,279	—	2,279
	Common Stock	—	—	1,556	—	1,556
		204	—	3,835	—	3,835
<b>TOTAL AFFILIATE INVESTMENTS</b>		<b>\$ 8,568</b>	<b>\$ 66,029</b>	<b>\$ 22,128</b>	<b>\$ (12,684)</b>	<b>\$ 75,473</b>

(A) Certain of the listed securities are issued by affiliates(s) of the indicated portfolio company.

(B) Common stock, warrants, options, membership units and, in some cases, preferred stock are generally non-income producing and restricted. The principal amount of debt and the number of shares of common and preferred stock and number of membership units are shown in our accompanying *Consolidated Schedules of Investments* as of September 30, 2016 and 2015.

(C) Represents the total amount of interest, dividends and other income credited to investment income for the portion of the fiscal year an investment was a control or affiliate investment, as appropriate.

(D) Gross additions include increases in investments resulting from new portfolio investments, paid-in-kind interest or dividends, the amortization of discounts and fees. Gross additions also include net increases in unrealized appreciation or decreases in unrealized depreciation.

(E) Gross reductions include decreases in investments resulting from principal collections related to investment repayments or sales, the amortization of premiums and acquisition costs. Gross reductions also include net increases in unrealized depreciation or decreases in unrealized appreciation.

(F) Debt security was on non-accrual status as of (or during the year ended) September 30, 2016, and, therefore, was considered non-income producing for a period of time during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2016.

(G) We exited this investment during the year ended September 30, 2016.

(H) New investment during the year ended September 30, 2016.

\*\* Information related to the amount of equity in the net profit and loss for the year for the investments listed has not been included in this schedule. This information is not considered to be meaningful due to the complex capital structures of the portfolio companies, with different classes of equity securities outstanding with different preferences in liquidation. These investments are not consolidated, nor are they accounted for under the equity method of accounting.

**STATEMENTS RE: COMPUTATION OF RATIOS**  
**(Dollars in Thousands, Except Ratios)**

	For the Years Ended				
	September 30,				
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Net investment income	<b>\$19,487</b>	\$17,700	\$18,368	\$18,386	\$19,044
Add: fixed charges and mandatorily redeemable preferred distributions	<b>8,092</b>	9,050	7,213	7,137	8,108
Less: mandatorily redeemable preferred distributions	<b>(4,118)</b>	(4,116)	(3,338)	(2,744)	(2,491)
Net earnings	<b>\$23,461</b>	\$22,634	\$22,243	\$22,779	\$24,661
Fixed charges and mandatorily redeemable preferred distributions:					
Interest expense	<b>2,899</b>	3,828	2,628	3,182	4,374
Amortization of deferred financing fees	<b>1,075</b>	1,106	1,247	1,211	1,243
Mandatorily redeemable preferred distributions	<b>4,118</b>	4,116	3,338	2,744	2,491
Total fixed charges and mandatorily redeemable preferred distributions	<b>\$ 8,092</b>	\$ 9,050	\$ 7,213	\$ 7,137	\$ 8,108
Ratio of net earnings to combined fixed charges and mandatorily redeemable preferred distributions	<b>2.9</b>	2.5	3.1	3.2	3.0

The calculation of the ratio of net earnings to combined fixed charges and mandatorily redeemable preferred distributions is above. "Net earnings" consist of net investment income before fixed charges. "Fixed charges" consist of interest expense and amortization of deferred financing fees.



**SUBSIDIARIES OF THE REGISTRANT**

Gladstone Business Loan, LLC (organized in Delaware)

Sunshine Media Group, Inc. (incorporated in Delaware)

Defiance Integrated Technologies, Inc. (incorporated in Delaware)

**CERTIFICATION**  
**Pursuant to Section 302 of The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002**

I, David Gladstone, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Gladstone Capital Corporation;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
  - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
  - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
  - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
  - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
  - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
  - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 21, 2016

/s/ DAVID GLADSTONE  
David Gladstone  
Chief Executive Officer

**CERTIFICATION**  
**Pursuant to Section 302 of The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002**

I, Nicole Schaltenbrand, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Gladstone Capital Corporation;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
  - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
  - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
  - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
  - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
  - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
  - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 21, 2016

/s/ NICOLE SCHALTENBRAND

Nicole Schaltenbrand  
Chief Financial Officer

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,  
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO  
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

The undersigned, the Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Gladstone Capital Corporation (the "Company"), hereby certifies on the date hereof, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1350(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2016 (the "Form 10-K"), filed concurrently herewith by the Company, fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and that the information contained in the Form 10-K fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: November 21, 2016

/s/ DAVID GLADSTONE

\_\_\_\_\_  
David Gladstone

Chief Executive Officer

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,  
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO  
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

The undersigned, the Chief Financial Officer of Gladstone Capital Corporation (the "Company"), hereby certifies on the date hereof, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1350(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2016 (the "Form 10-K"), filed concurrently herewith by the Company, fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and that the information contained in the Form 10-K fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: November 21, 2016

/s/ NICOLE SCHALTENBRAND

\_\_\_\_\_  
Nicole Schaltenbrand  
Chief Financial Officer

**DEFIANCE INTEGRATED TECHNOLOGIES, INC**

**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

**Napoleon, Ohio**

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

CONTENTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT	1
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS	3
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS	4
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	5
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS	6
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	7

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders  
Defiance Integrated Technologies, Inc.  
Napoleon, Ohio

**Report on the Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Defiance Integrated Technologies, Inc., which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, and the related consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2015, and the related notes to the financial statements.

***Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements***

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

***Auditor's Responsibility***

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.


We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.



---

**Opinion**

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Defiance Integrated Technologies, Inc. as of December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2015 in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

  
Crowe Horwath LLP

Fort Wayne, Indiana  
March 14, 2016

---

**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

---

DEFIANCE INTEGRATED TECHNOLOGIES, INC.  
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS  
December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

	2015	2014	2013
		As revised (Note 2)	As revised (Note 2)
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Current assets			
Cash in bank	\$ 5,253	\$ 1,659,805	\$ 487,392
Accounts receivable, trade net of allowance for doubtful accounts: 2015 - \$26,700; 2014 - \$12,000; 2013 - \$24,000	3,094,626	3,628,147	2,900,899
Accounts receivable, other	70,804	293,827	207,785
Income tax receivable	942,237	—	—
Inventories	2,083,612	2,799,282	2,162,382
Prepaid expenses	394,470	302,069	56,601
Total current assets	<u>6,591,002</u>	<u>8,683,130</u>	<u>5,815,059</u>
Property, plant and equipment			
Land	300,250	300,250	300,250
Leasehold improvements	566,010	305,482	240,532
Machinery and equipment	7,462,956	6,428,385	5,603,987
Office equipment	137,284	148,809	139,258
Construction in process	222,688	232,096	61,991
	8,689,188	7,415,022	6,346,018
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>3,344,663</u>	<u>2,616,385</u>	<u>1,969,349</u>
	5,344,525	4,798,637	4,376,669
Goodwill	2,159,134	2,159,134	2,159,134
Unpatented technology	5,120,000	5,120,000	5,120,000
Customer relationships, net	194,780	216,224	237,667
Non-compete agreement, net	20,000	27,500	37,500
Debt issuance costs, net	43,139	—	—
Total assets	<u>\$ 19,472,580</u>	<u>\$ 21,004,625</u>	<u>\$ 17,746,029</u>

(Continued)

DEFIANCE INTEGRATED TECHNOLOGIES, INC.  
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS  
December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

	2015	2014	2013
		As revised (Note 2)	As revised (Note 2)
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Bank overdraft	\$ 5,633	\$ 143,713	\$ 14,717
Accounts payable	1,027,497	2,109,786	1,071,610
Accrued expenses	791,365	601,513	971,493
Current maturities of long-term debt	508,959	633,333	520,000
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>2,333,454</b>	<b>3,488,345</b>	<b>2,577,820</b>
Revolving credit facility	942,436	—	—
Fair value of derivative liability	833,168	1,534,717	1,391,748
Long-term debt, less current maturities	6,888,917	6,898,777	6,914,623
Deferred tax liability	2,092,000	1,956,855	1,485,126
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>13,089,975</b>	<b>13,878,694</b>	<b>12,369,317</b>
<b>SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>			
Preferred stock (4,750 shares authorized, issued and outstanding with \$.01 par value, \$366,478, \$345,290 and \$325,326 liquidation preference at December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively)	48	48	48
Common stock (50,000 shares authorized with \$.01 par value, issued and outstanding 20,316 shares at December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013)	203	203	203
Additional paid in capital	686,090	665,508	647,508
Retained earnings	5,696,264	6,460,172	4,728,953
<b>Total shareholders' equity</b>	<b>6,382,605</b>	<b>7,125,931</b>	<b>5,376,712</b>
<b>Total liabilities and shareholders' equity</b>	<b>\$ 19,472,580</b>	<b>\$ 21,004,625</b>	<b>\$ 17,746,029</b>

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

DEFIANCE INTEGRATED TECHNOLOGIES, INC.  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS  
For the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

	2015	2014	2013
		As revised (Note 2)	As revised (Note 2)
Net sales	\$ 26,661,374	\$ 30,444,424	\$ 24,075,377
Cost of sales	<u>22,453,973</u>	<u>23,634,935</u>	<u>19,237,081</u>
Gross profit	4,207,401	6,809,489	4,838,296
Selling, general and administrative expenses	2,372,937	2,759,288	2,414,993
Relocation expenses	2,263,749	—	—
Share based compensation	<u>20,582</u>	<u>18,000</u>	<u>(35,276)</u>
Income (loss) before other expense	(449,867)	4,032,201	2,458,579
Other (income) expenses			
Change in fair value of derivative liability	48,451	142,969	135,133
Other (income) expense	(30,725)	521,743	204,462
Interest expense	<u>778,800</u>	<u>756,857</u>	<u>813,801</u>
Total other expense	<u>796,526</u>	<u>1,421,569</u>	<u>1,153,396</u>
Income (loss) before (benefit from) provision for income taxes	(1,246,393)	2,610,632	1,305,183
(Benefit from) Provision for income taxes	<u>(482,485)</u>	<u>879,413</u>	<u>382,029</u>
Net income (loss)	<u>\$ (763,908)</u>	<u>\$ 1,731,219</u>	<u>\$ 923,154</u>

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

DEFIANCE INTEGRATED TECHNOLOGIES, INC.  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY  
For the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

	Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Additional Paid in Capital	Retained Earnings As revised (Note 2)	Total As revised (Note 2)
	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount			
Balance at January 1, 2013	4,750	\$ 48	20,316	\$ 203	\$ 682,784	\$3,805,799	\$4,488,834
Stock option compensation	—	—	—	—	(35,276)	—	(35,276)
Net income for the year ended December 31, 2013 (as revised - Note 2)	—	—	—	—	—	923,154	923,154
Balance at December 31, 2013	4,750	\$ 48	20,316	\$ 203	\$ 647,508	\$4,728,953	\$5,376,712
Stock option compensation	—	—	—	—	18,000	—	18,000
Net income for the year ended December 31, 2014 (as revised - Note 2)	—	—	—	—	—	1,731,219	1,731,219
Balance at December 31, 2014	4,750	\$ 48	20,316	\$ 203	\$ 665,508	\$6,460,172	\$7,125,931
Stock option compensation	—	—	—	—	20,582	—	20,582
Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2015	—	—	—	—	—	(763,908)	(763,908)
Balance at December 31, 2015	<u>4,750</u>	<u>\$ 48</u>	<u>20,316</u>	<u>\$ 203</u>	<u>\$ 686,090</u>	<u>\$5,696,264</u>	<u>\$6,382,605</u>

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

DEFIANCE INTEGRATED TECHNOLOGIES, INC.  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
For the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

	2015	2014	2013
		As revised (Note 2)	As revised (Note 2)
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Net income (loss)	\$ (763,908)	\$1,731,219	\$ 923,154
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities			
Depreciation and amortization	862,683	703,883	625,750
Loss on asset disposal	36,798	10,065	15,514
Share based compensation	20,582	18,000	(35,276)
Change in fair value of derivative liability	48,451	142,969	135,133
Deferred taxes	135,145	471,729	25,176
Changes in current assets and liabilities			
Inventories	715,670	(636,900)	126,898
Accounts receivable	756,544	(813,290)	195,517
Income tax receivable	(942,237)	—	—
Prepaid expenses	(92,401)	(245,468)	50,794
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(892,437)	668,196	688,759
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	<u>(115,110)</u>	<u>2,050,403</u>	<u>2,751,419</u>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Capital expenditures	(1,218,464)	(484,591)	(339,693)
Proceeds from asset disposal	500	6,137	10,419
Net cash used for investing activities	<u>(1,217,964)</u>	<u>(478,454)</u>	<u>(329,274)</u>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Checks written in excess of bank balance	(138,080)	128,996	(220,630)
Debt issuance costs	(50,097)	—	—
Payments on revolving credit facility	(11,294,623)	(603,805)	(6,915,173)
Borrowings on revolving credit facility	12,237,059	603,805	5,727,999
Payments on long-term debt	(1,110,737)	(208,532)	(217,266)
Borrowings on long-term debt	865,000	—	—
Payments on derivative liability	(750,000)	—	—
Payments on subordinated debt	(80,000)	(320,000)	(320,000)
Net cash used for financing activities	<u>(321,478)</u>	<u>(399,536)</u>	<u>(1,945,070)</u>
Net change in cash	(1,654,552)	1,172,413	477,075
Cash, beginning of period	1,659,805	487,392	10,317
<b>Cash, end of period</b>	<u>\$ 5,253</u>	<u>\$1,659,805</u>	<u>\$ 487,392</u>
<b>Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:</b>			
Cash paid for interest	\$ 766,932	\$ 758,194	\$ 818,113
Cash (received) paid for income taxes	\$ (13,984)	\$1,049,308	\$ 36,966
<b>Supplementation disclosure of noncash investing and financing activity</b>			
Capital expenditures paid by borrowings on long-term debt	\$ 191,503	\$ 626,019	\$ —

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

**NOTE 1—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

Principles of Consolidation: The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Defiance Integrated Technologies, Inc. (the “Company”) and its wholly-owned subsidiaries Defiance Stamping Company and Pro Shear Corporation. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

General: The Defiance Stamping Company manufactures stamped metal products at its Napoleon, Ohio facility primarily for customers in the heavy truck and automotive industry. Pro Shear Corporation manufactures and assembles components used in cars and trucks at its Fort Wayne, Indiana facility.

Revenue Recognition: Revenue is recognized upon shipment of product. Surcharges assessed on raw material price increases or decreases are recorded when earned.

Use of Estimates: The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Significant estimates are considered to be share based compensation, reserves related to uncollectible accounts receivable, inventory, a derivative liability and carrying values of goodwill and other intangible assets.

Accounts Receivable, trade: The Company sells to customers using credit terms customary in its industry. Interest is not normally charged on outstanding receivables. Based principally on historical losses, aging from invoice dates, and prevailing economic conditions, the Company reduces recorded receivables to their estimated net realizable value by a valuation allowance.

Inventories: Inventories are stated at the lower of cost, first-in, first-out (FIFO) method or market.

Property, Plant and Equipment: Depreciation is provided using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the respective acquired assets. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the lesser of the improvement’s estimated economic useful life or the remaining term of the lease to which the improvement is subject. Costs and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts for assets retired from service and a gain or loss on disposition is recorded in income when realized. Depreciation expense for 2015, 2014 and 2013 was \$826,781, \$672,440 and \$601,806, respectively.

The Company annually, or as required, evaluates the recoverability of its long-lived assets, primarily property, plant and equipment. The Company evaluates recoverability when events and circumstances indicate that the net carrying value of its long-lived assets may not be recoverable. There were no such impairments in 2015, 2014 and 2013.

Goodwill: Goodwill is recorded at cost and is assessed at least annually for impairment with any such impairment recognized in the current results of operations. The Company reviewed the carrying value of goodwill during fiscal 2015, 2014 and 2013 and determined no impairment exists.

Other Intangible Assets: The Company assessed the value of intangible assets at the time the Company was organized. Intangible assets having a finite life are amortized by the straight-line method over the estimated benefit period (customer relationships – 180 months). The Company reviewed the carrying value of non-amortizable intangible assets during fiscal 2015, 2014 and 2013 and determined no impairment exists.

---

(Continued)



**NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**(Continued)

Debt Issue Costs: Fees paid to creditors and third-party costs directly associated with debt agreements are capitalized as debt issue costs and amortized over the term of the related debt using the straight-line method for revolving credit and term debt through interest expense on the statement of income and is reported as an operating cash flow through amortization on the statement of cash flows. Amortization under the straight line method approximates amortization using the effective interest method for term debt.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments: Cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable, and short-term accrued expenses are reflected in the financial statements at historical value, which approximates fair value, because of the short-term duration of these instruments. The carrying value of long-term debt approximates fair value due to interest rates which are currently available to the Company for debt with similar terms and maturities.

Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 820 defines fair value as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. FASB ASC 820 also establishes a fair value hierarchy which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The standard describes three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the entity has the ability to access as of the measurement date.

Level 2: Significant other observable inputs other than Level 1 prices such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3: Significant unobservable inputs that reflect a company's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability.

The Company used the following methods and significant assumptions to estimate the fair value of items:

Derivative: The Company's derivative is related to a contingent interest feature on their subordinated debt (Note 2) is reported at fair value. The Company obtains fair value by obtaining the balance that is due to the holder of the instrument which is based on an initial amount owed with compounding interest on a monthly basis. The Company then prepares assumptions for an appropriate interest rate and an expected probability of a change in control to estimate the fair value of the instrument. The Company determined the fair value of the derivative to be recorded as a liability was \$833,168, \$1,534,717 and \$1,391,748 at December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The Company considers these to be Level 2 inputs.

Income Tax and Uncertain Tax Positions: The Company operates as a C Corporation for income tax purposes. Accordingly, deferred income tax assets and liabilities are computed based upon differences between the financial statements and tax basis of assets and liabilities that result in taxable or deductible amounts in the future based on enacted tax laws and rates applicable to the periods in which the differences are expected to affect taxable income.

---

(Continued)

**NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**(Continued)

The Company follows guidance issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) with respect to accounting for uncertainty in income taxes. A tax position is recognized as a benefit only if it is “more likely than not” that the tax position would be sustained in a tax examination, with a tax examination being presumed to occur. The amount recognized is the largest amount of tax benefit that is greater than 50% likely of being realized on examination. For tax positions not meeting the “more likely than not” test, no tax benefit is recorded. Management is not aware of any uncertain tax positions.

The Company is subject to U.S. federal income tax, as well as various state income taxes. The Company is no longer subject to examination by taxing authorities for years before 2012. The Company does not expect the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits to significantly change in the next 12 months. The Company recognizes interest and/or penalties related to income tax matters in income tax expense. The Company did not have any amounts accrued for interest and penalties at December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013.

Capital Structure: The Company’s equity structure consists of 50,000 duly authorized shares of common stock, \$.01 par value per share, with 20,316 issued and outstanding and 4,750 duly authorized and issued shares of Preferred A Stock, \$.01 par value per share at December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The Preferred A Stock is convertible into common stock based on certain conditional provisions set forth in the amended articles of incorporation of the Company.

The holders of shares of Preferred A Stock shall be entitled to be paid in preference to the holders of any and all other classes of capital stock of the Company, out of funds legally available therefore, when and as declared by the board of directors. Dividends are cumulative at a rate of 6% per annum, compounded quarterly. The liquidation preference at December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 was \$366,478, \$345,290 and \$325,326, respectively (includes \$116,478, \$95,290 and 75,326, respectively, of dividends in arrears).

In the event of any liquidation or dissolution of the Company, the holders of Preferred A Stock will receive amounts in accordance with the provisions set forth in the amended articles of incorporation of the Company, before any distributions are made to holders of any other then-outstanding series of common stock. Any remaining net assets will be distributed to holders of common stock.

Stock Based Compensation: The Company recognizes compensation expense in the consolidated financial statements for awards of equity instruments to employees based on the grant-date fair value of those awards, estimated in accordance with provisions of Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 718. In 2013, an employee did not exercise their awarded stock options in accordance with the agreement following termination of employment. This resulted in a reversal of the unvested portion of compensation expense. Stock based compensation expense (income) for 2015, 2014 and 2013 approximated \$20,582, \$18,000 and (\$35,276), respectively, and is recorded in share based compensation on the consolidated income statement and recorded as additional paid-in capital on the consolidated balance sheets.

Relocation Costs: The Company relocated its Defiance Stamping facility from Defiance, Ohio to Napoleon, Ohio during 2015. Relocation costs, which consist of moving costs, remaining lease payments, and other costs associated with replaced facilities and other related expenses, are expensed as incurred.

Reclassification: Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified for consistency with the current period presentation in the Balance Sheet. These reclassifications had no effect on the reported net income or shareholders’ equity for any period presented.

**NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (Continued)

Subsequent Events: Management has performed an analysis of the activities and transactions subsequent to December 31, 2015 to determine the need for any adjustments to and/or disclosures within the audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2015. Management has performed their analysis through March 14, 2016, the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

**NOTE 2 – REVISION OF PREVIOUSLY ISSUED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company identified that it was not appropriately recording a derivative liability for a contingent interest feature in its note payable to the Company's majority equity holder. The feature requires the Company to pay contingent interest to the lender at the time of a change in control as defined in the debt agreement. The feature accrues at a rate of 3% of the outstanding debt balance subject to a floor of 50% of the initial principal borrowings of \$6,325,000. The fee begins accruing at the inception date of the underlying debt agreement until the time at which a change in control is triggered. The contingent interest still accrues in the event the underlying debt agreement is extinguished. Based on the Company's evaluation of ASC 815, Derivatives and Hedging, the Company determined that this feature was embedded and therefore evaluated it under ASC 815 and determined it is not clearly and closely related to the host instrument, the instrument is not accounted for at fair value through earnings, a separate instrument with the same features would meet the definition of a derivative if it was freestanding, and it does not qualify for an exception from derivative accounting. Therefore, it was determined the feature would be bifurcated and accounted for separately as a derivative. The fair value of the contingent interest feature is to be remeasured at each balance sheet date. The Company determined that the adjustments to record the derivative liability were not made beginning at the Company's opening balance sheet date of July 31, 2009. The Company determined the fair value of the derivative to be recorded as a liability was \$833,168, \$1,534,717 and \$1,391,748 at December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The Company determined that the fair value of the derivative at the opening balance sheet date of July 31, 2009 should have been recorded as an assumed liability in the amount of \$675,535 with a corresponding increase to goodwill.

From time to time, the Company is able to make prepayments of the contingent interest. The Company made prepayments in the total amount of \$750,000 during 2015. No such prepayments occurred in 2014 or 2013. The Company previously recorded an unamortized prepayment of contingent interest in the amount of \$333,333 as an acquired asset on its opening balance sheet as of July 31, 2009 which the Company then subsequently amortized into net income during 2009, 2010 and 2011. As a result of the Company's identification of not appropriately recording the contingent interest feature as a derivative liability, the Company also determined the prepayment that was recorded as an acquired asset should have been a reduction in the fair value of the derivative liability at the time of the prepayment and therefore not capitalized and amortized.

The Company is therefore revising the previously reported financial information for the twelve months ended December 31, 2014 and 2013. The Company considers these adjustments to be immaterial to prior periods.

---

(Continued)  
10.

DEFIANCE INTEGRATED TECHNOLOGIES, INC.  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

**NOTE 2 – REVISION OF PREVIOUSLY ISSUED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The adjustments recorded as of and for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
<b>Consolidated Balance Sheets:</b>		
Goodwill as previously reported	\$ 1,150,266	\$ 1,150,266
Adjustment for derivative liability and prepayment of contingent interest	1,008,868	1,008,868
Goodwill as adjusted	<u>\$ 2,159,134</u>	<u>\$ 2,159,134</u>
Derivative liability as previously reported	\$ —	\$ —
Adjustment for derivative liability	1,534,717	1,391,748
Derivative liability as adjusted	<u>\$ 1,534,717</u>	<u>\$ 1,391,748</u>
Deferred tax liability as previously reported	\$ 2,283,000	\$ 1,757,000
Adjusted to deferred tax liability	(326,145)	(271,874)
Deferred tax liability as adjusted	<u>\$ 1,956,855</u>	<u>\$ 1,485,126</u>
Retained earnings as previously reported	\$ 6,659,876	\$ 4,839,959
Net income impact of adjustments for derivative liability remeasurement, amortization of prepayment of contingent interest and income taxes	(199,704)	(111,006)
Retained earnings as adjusted	<u>\$ 6,460,172</u>	<u>\$ 4,728,953</u>
	For the year ended December 31, 2014	For the year ended December 31, 2013
<b>Consolidated Statements of Income:</b>		
Net income as previously reported	\$ 1,819,917	\$ 1,006,991
Adjustment for change in the fair value of the derivative liability	(142,969)	(135,133)
Adjustment for income tax expense	54,271	51,296
Net income as adjusted	<u>\$ 1,731,219</u>	<u>\$ 923,154</u>

**NOTE 3 – INVENTORIES**

Inventories consisted of the following at December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013:

	2015	2014	2013
Raw materials	\$ 735,003	\$1,079,423	\$ 916,152
Work in process	916,487	1,029,294	705,819
Finished goods	432,122	690,565	540,411
	<u>\$2,083,612</u>	<u>\$2,799,282</u>	<u>\$2,162,382</u>

(Continued)

DEFIANCE INTEGRATED TECHNOLOGIES, INC.  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

**NOTE 4 – GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS**

	2015		2014		2013	
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization
<b>Un-amortized intangibles</b>						
Unpatented technology	\$ 5,120,000	N/A	\$ 5,120,000	N/A	5,120,000	N/A
<b>Amortized intangibles</b>						
Non-compete agreement	40,000	(20,000)	40,000	(12,500)	40,000	(2,500)
Customer relationships	321,656	(126,876)	321,656	(105,432)	321,656	(83,989)
	<u>\$ 5,481,656</u>	<u>\$ (146,876)</u>	<u>\$ 5,481,656</u>	<u>\$ (117,932)</u>	<u>\$ 5,481,656</u>	<u>\$ (86,489)</u>
Debt issuance costs	\$ 50,097	\$ (6,958)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Goodwill	\$ 2,159,134	N/A	\$ 2,159,134	N/A	\$ 2,159,134	N/A

Other intangible assets include the unpatented technology production process of heavy duty truck axle nuts and washers, customer relationships, and a non-compete agreement. The unpatented technology production process has an indefinite life and is evaluated each year for impairment.

The customer relationship intangible asset was acquired in 2010 as part of the purchase of Specialty Engine of America, Inc. The remaining useful life is approximately nine years. Estimated amortization expense for the customer relationships intangible will approximate \$21,400 each of the next five years. The non-compete asset includes agreements with 2 key employees acquired as part of the purchase of JBM Tool & Die. Each agreement is amortized using the straight-line method over the 2 year benefit period when triggered by the respective employees no longer being employed by the Company. One of the employees departed the company in 2013, therefore amortization expense for the non-compete agreement was \$7,500 in 2015, \$10,000 in 2014 and \$2,500 in 2013.

Debt issuance costs are amortized over the remaining life of the related revolving line of credit and long-term debt. The remaining useful is approximately 31 months. Estimated amortization expense for debt issuance costs will approximate \$16,700 in 2016 and 2017 and \$9,700 in 2018.

**NOTE 5 – BANK LINE OF CREDIT**

The credit agreement had a financing agreement that provided for a revolving line of credit of up to \$3,000,000 and term notes (Note 6). The revolving line of credit was subject to a borrowing base calculation and bears interest at the 30 day LIBOR rate plus 2.50% (effective rate of 2.66% at both December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively) and was due in June 2015. The Company had no outstanding borrowings on the line of credit at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

The Company replaced the existing credit agreement with a new credit agreement with a different commercial lender in August 2015. The new facility included a revolving line of credit with a borrowing capacity of \$4,000,000 and long-term debt (See Note 6). The line of credit is due in August 2018. The new revolving credit agreement bears interest at either the one month LIBOR plus 3.00% or prime (effective rate of 3.50% at December 31, 2015). The agreement is collateralized by all the assets of the Company. The Company had outstanding borrowings of \$942,436 and borrowing availability of \$2,025,960 at December 31, 2015. In accordance with the terms of the credit agreement, the Company must comply with certain financial covenants. The Company was in compliance with its covenants at December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013.

(Continued)

DEFIANCE INTEGRATED TECHNOLOGIES, INC.  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

**NOTE 6—LONG-TERM DEBT**

Long-term debt at December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 consists of the following:

	2015	2014	2013
Note payable to the Company's majority equity holder, due in quarterly principal installments of \$80,000 commencing on October 1, 2010. Interest is computed at the higher of one-month LIBOR plus 8% or at 11% (11% effective rate at December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013). All remaining outstanding principal under this note is due on February 19, 2019. The total note is in the amount of \$8,500,000. The Company may borrow up to the full amount of the note at the sole discretion of the lender. The note payable is secured by all assets of the Company. The lender is sub-ordinated to the collateral position of the bank with the term loan below and Revolving Credit Facility.	\$6,384,623	\$6,464,623	\$6,784,623
Note payable, due in monthly principal installments of \$16,667 commencing on April 15, 2012. Interest was computed at 30 day LIBOR rate plus 2.50% for an effective rate of 2.66% at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The total note was in the amount of \$1,000,000. The note payable was secured by all assets of the Company. This loan was paid off in August 2015 in conjunction with the refinancing.	—	450,000	650,000
Note payable, due in monthly installments of \$2,071 commencing on August 1, 2014. Interest was computed at a rate of 3.89%. The total note was in the amount of \$112,500. The note was secured by all assets of the Company. This loan was paid off in August 2015 in conjunction with the refinancing.	—	103,968	—
Note payable, due in monthly installments of \$7,544 commencing on January 1, 2015. Interest was computed at a rate of 3.75%. The total note was in the amount of \$409,570. The note was secured by all assets of the Company. This loan was paid off in August 2015 in conjunction with the refinancing.	—	409,570	—
Note payable, due in monthly installments of \$1,914 commencing on March 1, 2015. Interest was computed at a rate of Prime minus 0.25% for an effective rate of 4.12% at December 31, 2014. The total note was in the amount of \$103,949. The note payable was secured by all assets of the Company. This loan was paid off in August 2015 in conjunction with the refinancing.	—	103,949	—
Note payable, due in monthly principal installments of \$14,417 commencing on October 1, 2015. Interest is computed at 30 day LIBOR rate plus 3.00% for an effective rate of 3.50% at December 31, 2015. All remaining principal under this note is due August 19, 2018. The total note is in the amount of \$865,000. The note payable is secured by all assets of the Company	821,750	—	—

(Continued)

DEFIANCE INTEGRATED TECHNOLOGIES, INC.  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

**NOTE 6 - LONG-TERM DEBT** (Continued)

Note payable, due in monthly principal installments of \$3,192 commencing on September 1, 2016. Interest is computed at 30 day LIBOR rate plus 3.00% for an effective rate of 3.50% at December 31, 2015. All remaining principal under this note is due August 19, 2018. The Company may borrow up to \$1,500,000, however, the total amount drawn as of December 31, 2015 is \$191,503.

	191,503	—	—
	7,397,876	7,532,110	7,434,623
Less, current maturities	(508,959)	(633,333)	(520,000)
	<u>\$6,888,917</u>	<u>\$6,898,777</u>	<u>\$6,914,623</u>

The aggregate maturities of long-term debt as of December 31, 2015 are:

2016	\$ 508,959
2017	531,301
2018	932,993
2019	5,424,623
	<u>\$7,397,876</u>

**NOTE 7 - EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS**

The Company maintains 401(k) plans covering all full-time employees. The Company matches employee's contributions up to the first 4% contributed by the employee. The Company may also make a discretionary bonus contribution to the plan. During 2015, 2014 and 2013, the Company did not make a bonus contribution.

For the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, total contribution for the plans approximated \$141,600, \$139,500 and \$141,600.

**NOTE 8 – SIGNIFICANT CUSTOMERS**

For the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 three, three and two customers exceeded 10% of sales and accounts receivable, respectively.

	2015	% of total	2014	% of total	2013	% of total
Sales	\$11,515,279	43.19%	\$10,902,582	35.81%	\$7,623,039	31.66%
Accounts receivable	\$ 1,664,284	53.78%	\$ 1,613,173	44.46%	\$1,095,524	37.76%

(Continued)

DEFIANCE INTEGRATED TECHNOLOGIES, INC.  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

**NOTE 9—INCOME TAXES**

Income tax provision (benefit) consists of the following:

	2015	2014	2013
Federal			
Current	\$(557,843)	\$358,196	\$338,853
Deferred	135,145	471,729	25,176
State			
Current	(59,787)	49,488	18,000
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	<u>\$(482,485)</u>	<u>\$879,413</u>	<u>\$382,029</u>

The difference between the effective tax rate and the federal statutory tax rate of 34% is primarily due to prior year true up of deferred tax liability and state and local income taxes.

	2015	2014	2013
Non current deferred tax assets	\$ 833,808	\$ 756,414	\$ 613,269
Non current deferred tax liabilities	(2,925,808)	(2,713,269)	(2,098,395)
Net deferred balance	<u>\$(2,092,000)</u>	<u>\$(1,956,855)</u>	<u>\$(1,485,126)</u>

The principal sources of deferred tax liabilities are attributable to differences between income tax and financial reporting methods used in recording depreciation, amortization, debt restructuring, and certain accrued liabilities. The deferred tax assets are primarily attributable to transaction costs being amortized for tax purposes, the derivative liability and various inventory and accounts receivable reserves.

**NOTE 10—STOCK OPTIONS**

In July 2009, the Company adopted the 2009 Stock Incentive Plan. The Plan permits the grant of 4,967 various stock awards to purchase shares of common stock of the Company to approved key employees.

During 2011, 892 stock options (“options”) were granted to a key employee. The options vested over 3 years in equal yearly installments on the anniversary date of the date of grant until the employee terminated employment on January 21, 2013. The employee did not exercise the options within 60 days of cessation of employment, therefore in accordance with the agreement the options expired in 2013.

During 2013, a total of 524 options were granted to two employees. The options become exercisable in equal yearly installments on the anniversary date of each of the three years following the date of grant. The options expire in ten years from the date of grant.

(Continued)



DEFIANCE INTEGRATED TECHNOLOGIES, INC.  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

**NOTE 10—STOCK OPTIONS**(Continued)

During 2015, the Company and the holders of these 524 options agreed to exchange the existing options to purchase shares of the Company's common stock with 524 new options. The new options are for the same number of shares but at a lower exercise price. The termination date is ten years from the date of the modification. Due to the modification the Company had an additional stock option modification expense of \$2,350. All additional expense is recorded as share based compensation.

During 2015, a total of 1,575 new options were granted to four employees or directors. The options become exercisable in equal yearly installments on the anniversary date of each of the three years following the date of grant. The options expire in ten years from the date of grant.

The fair value of each option award is estimated on the date of grant using a Black Scholes option valuation model that uses the assumptions noted in the table below. Expected volatilities are based on comparisons with similar companies. The expected term of the options are based on the exercisable period. The Company uses historical data to estimate employee termination within the valuation model. The risk-free rate for periods within the contractual life of the option is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant. The remaining weighted average life on the stock options approximates 9 years. The calculation fair value is then recorded net of expected forfeitures.

	2015	2014	2013
Assumptions used for issuance of stock options:			
Expected volatility	35%	n/a	39%
Expected dividends	0%	n/a	0%
Expected term	10 years	n/a	10 years
Risk-free rate	2.55%	n/a	2.74%

A summary of option activity under the Plan as of December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013:

	2015		2014		2013	
	Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price
<b>Options</b>						
Outstanding, beginning of year	524	\$ 195.78	524	\$ 195.78	892	324.18
Granted	2,099	32.54	—	—	524	195.78
Exercised	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancelled	(524)	(195.78)	—	—	(892)	(324.18)
Outstanding, end of year	<u>2,099</u>	<u>\$ 32.54</u>	<u>524</u>	<u>\$ 195.78</u>	<u>524</u>	<u>\$ 195.78</u>

(Continued)

**NOTE 10—STOCK OPTIONS**(Continued)

A summary of the status of the Company's options as of December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, and changes during the years ended are presented below:

Options	2015		2014		2013	
	Shares	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value	Shares	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value	Shares	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value
Nonvested, beginning of year	350	\$ 104.06	524	\$ 104.06	595	257.64
Granted	2,099	15.88	—	—	524	104.06
Vested	(700)	(15.88)	(174)	(104.06)	—	—
Cancelled	(350)	(104.06)	—	—	(595)	(257.64)
Nonvested, end of year	<u>1,399</u>	<u>\$ 15.88</u>	<u>350</u>	<u>\$ 104.06</u>	<u>524</u>	<u>\$ 104.06</u>

As of December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, there was approximately \$36,500, \$28,500 and \$46,500, respectively, of total unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested share-based compensation arrangements granted under the Plan. This expense will be recognized over the next 2 years. In accordance with ASC 718, due to the fact that the options vest with time, the Company has recognized approximately \$20,582, \$18,000 and (\$35,276) of stock based compensation as of December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively, related to options that the employees have earned.

**NOTE 11 – LEASE COMMITMENTS**

The Company leases manufacturing and office facilities, and certain pieces of equipment under several operating leases. Rent expense for the years ending December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 approximated \$1,095,000, \$580,000 and \$502,000, respectively. Total minimum rentals under non-cancellable operating leases as of December 31, 2015 over future fiscal years are approximately:

2016	\$ 847,000
2017	819,500
2018	598,400
2019	503,600
2020	465,000
Thereafter	1,821,300
	<u>\$5,054,800</u>

SUNSHINE MEDIA GROUP, INC.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
DECEMBER 31, 2015



---

SUNSHINE MEDIA GROUP, INC.

INDEX TO REPORT

DECEMBER 31, 2015

---

	PAGE
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT	1-2
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET	3-4
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS	5
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT	6
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS	7
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	8-15



## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Directors and Stockholders  
Sunshine Media Group, Inc.  
Chattanooga, Tennessee

### **Report on the Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Sunshine Media Group, Inc., which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2015, and the related consolidated statement of operations, stockholders' deficit, and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements.

### ***Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements***

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

### ***Auditor's Responsibility***

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

1200 MARKET STREET | CHATTANOOGA, TN 37402 | T 423.756.7771 | F 423.265.8125 | WWW.HHMCPAS.COM

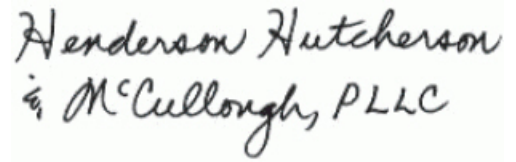
AN INDEPENDENT MEMBER OF THE BDO SEIDMAN ALLIANCE

---

**Opinion**

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Sunshine Media Group, Inc. as of December 31, 2015, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Chattanooga, Tennessee  
April 11, 2016



Henderson Hutcherson  
c/o McCullough, PLLC

SUNSHINE MEDIA GROUP, INC.  
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET  
DECEMBER 31, 2015

<b>ASSETS</b>	
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>	
Cash	\$ 397,056
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$85,499	2,563,777
Unbilled revenue	130,921
Prepaid expenses	74,645
Total current assets	<u>3,166,399</u>
<b>LONG-TERM ASSETS</b>	
Plant and equipment, net	879,227
Intangible assets, net	434,738
Total long-term assets	<u>1,313,965</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$4,480,364</u>

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

SUNSHINE MEDIA GROUP, INC.  
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET  
DECEMBER 31, 2015

**LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT**

**CURRENT LIABILITIES**

Notes payable	\$ 27,648,000
Line of credit	1,328,000
Current portion of capital lease	56,412
Accounts payable	796,855
Accrued expenses	1,726,478
Accrued interest to related party	5,432,465
Customer deposits	144,881
Deferred revenue	19,393
Total current liabilities	<u>37,152,484</u>

**LONG-TERM LIABILITIES**

Capital lease	22,744
Total long-term liabilities	<u>22,744</u>

**STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT**

Common stock, \$.001 par value; 3,000 shares authorized, 1,868 shares issued and outstanding	2
Preferred stock, \$.001 par value; 20,000 shares authorized, 15,270 shares issued and outstanding	15
Additional paid-in capital	14,371,640
Accumulated deficit	(47,066,521)
Total stockholders' deficit	<u>(32,694,864)</u>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT</b>	<b><u>\$ 4,480,364</u></b>

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



SUNSHINE MEDIA GROUP, INC.  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS  
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

<b>NET SALES</b>	\$ 16,335,552
<b>COST OF SALES</b>	<u>9,190,779</u>
Gross profit	<u>7,144,773</u>
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES</b>	
Sales and marketing	3,182,147
Depreciation and amortization	550,474
General and administrative	<u>2,994,760</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>6,727,381</u>
<b>INCOME FROM OPERATIONS</b>	<u>417,392</u>
<b>OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE)</b>	
Interest expense	(1,704,605)
Other income	<u>349,906</u>
Total other income (expense)	<u>(1,354,699)</u>
<b>NET LOSS</b>	<u>\$ (937,307)</u>

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

SUNSHINE MEDIA GROUP, INC.  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT  
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

	Common Shares	Amount	Preferred Shares	Amount	Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total
<b>BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2014</b>	1,868	\$ 2	15,270	\$ 15	\$14,371,640	\$(46,129,214)	\$(31,757,557)
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	(937,307)	(937,307)
<b>BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2015</b>	<u>1,868</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>15,270</u>	<u>\$ 15</u>	<u>\$14,371,640</u>	<u>\$(47,066,521)</u>	<u>\$(32,694,864)</u>

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

SUNSHINE MEDIA GROUP, INC.  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS  
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>	
Net loss	\$ (937,307)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash from operating activities:	
Depreciation and amortization	550,474
Non-cash interest expense	1,169,106
(Increase) decrease in operating assets:	
Accounts receivable	(453,414)
Unbilled revenue	(58,039)
Prepaid expense	4,382
Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities:	
Accounts payable	(151,471)
Accrued expenses	(95,464)
Customer deposits	61,823
Deferred revenue	5,991
Net cash from operating activities	<u>96,081</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>	
Purchases of plant and equipment	<u>(423,973)</u>
Net cash from investing activities	<u>(423,973)</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>	
Principal payment on capital lease	(53,464)
Net change in revolving line of credit	<u>(272,000)</u>
Net cash from financing activities	<u>(325,464)</u>
<b>CHANGE IN CASH</b>	<u>(653,356)</u>
Cash - beginning of year	<u>1,050,412</u>
Cash - end of year	<u>\$ 397,056</u>
<b>SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION</b>	
Cash paid during the year for interest	<u>\$ 535,499</u>

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

**NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**Organization and Nature of Business**

Sunshine Media Group, Inc. (the “Company”), incorporated on December 20, 2000, is a fully integrated publisher of regionally focused specialty trade magazines headquartered in Chattanooga, Tennessee. The Company publishes magazines across six different titles; Builder Architect™, M.D. News™, Commercial Builder Architect™, Doctor of Dentistry™, Restaurant Forum™ and Real Estate Executive™. The Company has publisher relationships (independent contractors) throughout the United States and pays commissions based on advertising and reprint sales.

**Principles of Consolidation**

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Sunshine Media, Inc., Sunshine Media Printing, Inc., Sunshine Media Advertising, Inc., SMTN, Inc., Sunshine Custom Publishing, Inc., and True North Custom Publishing, LLC. All significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation.

**Use of Estimates**

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

**Fair Value of Financial Instruments**

The Company’s carrying amount for its financial instruments, which include cash, accounts receivable, and accounts payable and long-term debt, approximate fair value.

**Contingent Risk Regarding Cash Balances**

From time to time, the Company has on deposit, in institutions whose accounts are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), funds that total in excess of the insured maximum. The at-risk amount is subject to significant fluctuations on a daily basis throughout the year. The Company does not believe it is exposed to any significant risk on cash and cash equivalents.

(Continued)

**NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (Continued)

**Accounts Receivable**

Accounts receivable are carried at original invoice amount less an estimate made for doubtful receivables based on a review of all outstanding amounts on a periodic basis. Interest is not normally charged on receivables. A valuation allowance is provided for known and anticipated credit losses, as determined by management in the course of regularly evaluating individual customer receivables. This evaluation takes into consideration a customer's financial condition and credit history, as well as current economic conditions. Accounts receivable are written off when deemed uncollectible. Recoveries of accounts receivable previously written off are recorded when received.

**Plant and Equipment**

Plant and equipment are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation. Major additions and betterments are capitalized; maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred. When plant and equipment are disposed of, the cost and related accumulated depreciation or amortization is removed from the respective amount, and resulting gains or losses are reflected in earnings. Depreciation and amortization are computed on the straight-line method. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the lesser of the life of the lease or the estimated useful life of the asset. Plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events indicate the carrying amount may not be recoverable from future undiscounted cash flows. If impaired, the assets are recorded at fair value.

**Intangible Assets**

Intangible assets are amortized over their estimated useful life.

**Revenue Recognition**

Revenue from advertising and reprint sales is recognized upon distribution of the related magazines and reprints. Amounts received in advance of distribution are deferred as a customer deposit liability and are recognized as revenue upon distribution of the related magazines and reprints, generally within one to three months of receipt.

Revenues from publication contracts are recognized based on the established stages of completion.

Contract costs include direct job costs related to contract performance, such as mail prep costs, postage and custom photography. Direct labor payroll costs are charged to expense as incurred. Provisions for estimated losses on uncompleted contracts are made in the period in which such losses are determined. Changes in job performance, job conditions, and estimated profitability may result in revisions to costs and income and are recognized in the period in which the revisions are determined.

(Continued)

**NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (Continued)

**Revenue Recognition** (Continued)

The asset “unbilled revenue” represents work performed on contracts not yet earned. The liability “deferred revenue” represents billings in excess of revenues earned.

The direct costs associated with print expenses are treated as a cost reimbursement and are recognized as revenue when incurred. Print costs incurred in excess of print billings are recorded as a receivable. Print billings in excess of print costs incurred are deferred as a liability.

**Shipping and Handling Costs**

The Company accounts for shipping and handling costs billed to customers as sales and totaled \$550,509 for the year ended December 31, 2015. Costs associated with shipping and handlings are included in cost of sales in the consolidated statement of operations and totaled \$490,546 for the year ended December 31, 2015.

**Advertising Costs**

The Company expenses advertising costs as incurred. Advertising costs for the year ended December 31, 2015 were \$50,334.

**Income Taxes**

Deferred taxes are provided on a liability method whereby deferred tax assets are recognized for taxable temporary differences and operating loss and tax credit carry forwards, and deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences. Temporary differences are the differences between the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax basis. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance when, in the opinion of management, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are adjusted for the effects of changes in tax laws and rates on the date of enactment.

The Company follows the guidance of FASB ASC Topic 740, *Income Taxes*. Using this guidance, tax positions initially need to be recognized in the financial statements when it is more-likely-than-not the position will be sustained upon examination by the tax authorities. Such tax positions initially and subsequently need to be measured as the largest amount of tax benefit that has a greater than 50% likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement with the tax authority assuming full knowledge of the position and relevant facts.

Based on its evaluation, the Company has concluded that there are no significant uncertain tax positions requiring recognition in its financial statements. The Company’s evaluation was performed for the tax years ended December 31, 2012 through December 31, 2015, for both the United States Federal Income Tax and various states. These are the years which remain subject to examination by major tax jurisdictions as of December 31, 2015.

(Continued)

SUNSHINE MEDIA GROUP, INC.  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
DECEMBER 31, 2015

**NOTE 2 – PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**

Plant and equipment consist of the following as of December 31:

Leasehold improvements	\$ 313,342
Equipment	3,960,361
Furniture and fixtures	575,153
Software development costs	<u>1,490,014</u>
	6,338,870
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(5,459,643)</u>
Total property and equipment	<u>\$ 879,227</u>

Depreciation expense for the year ended December 31, 2015, was \$290,247.

**NOTE 3 – INTANGIBLES**

Intangibles consist of the following as of December 31:

	Original Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net
Customer relationships	\$ 123,000	\$ (75,062)	\$ 47,938
Trademarks	<u>967,000</u>	<u>(580,200)</u>	<u>386,800</u>
Total	<u>\$1,090,000</u>	<u>\$ (655,262)</u>	<u>\$434,738</u>

The Company's intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the amortization periods as follows:

	Amortization Period (Years)
Customer relationships	5
Trademarks	5

Amortization expense related to intangible assets totaled \$ 260,227 for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Future amortization of intangible assets is as follows:

2016	\$218,000
2017	<u>216,738</u>
	<u>\$434,738</u>

(Continued)

SUNSHINE MEDIA GROUP, INC.  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
DECEMBER 31, 2015

**NOTE 4 – CAPITAL LEASE**

In August 2014, the Company entered into a software capital lease agreement which expires in August 2017. The gross amount of the asset acquired under capital lease was \$181,391 and the accumulated amortization was \$100,833 as of December 31, 2015.

Future minimum lease payments on capital lease are as follows:

2016	\$ 61,910
2017	<u>29,916</u>
	91,826
Amount representing interest	<u>(12,670)</u>
Present value of net minimum lease payments	79,156
Less: Current portion of capital lease	<u>(56,412)</u>
Noncurrent portion of capital lease	<u>\$ 22,744</u>

**NOTE 5 – LINE OF CREDIT AND NOTE PAYABLE**

The Company has a \$2,000,000 line of credit with Gladstone Capital, a related party, with a balance due of \$1,328,000 at December 31, 2015. The line of credit matures on May 14, 2016. Principal is due in quarterly payments of 50% of excess cash flow, as defined in the credit agreement, with all outstanding principal due at maturity. Interest accrues on the outstanding principal balance at 8% and is due on demand. The line of credit is collateralized by substantially all assets and shares of stock of the Company.

The Company has term note A with Gladstone Capital, a related party, totaling \$16,948,000 at December 31, 2015. Principal payments are due in annual payments of 50% of excess cash flow, as defined in the credit agreement, with all outstanding principal due on May 14, 2016. No excess cash flow payment was due for the year ended December 31, 2015. Interest accrues at 4.75% on \$11,948,000 of the balance and 8% on the remaining \$5,000,000. The note payable is collateralized by substantially all assets and shares of stock of the Company.

The Company has term note B with Gladstone Capital, a related party, totaling \$10,700,000 at December 31, 2015. Principal is due in full on May 14, 2016. Interest accrues at 5.50% and is due on demand. The note payable is collateralized by substantially all assets and shares of stock of the Company.

The Company has a covenant to provide audited consolidated financial statements within 120 days of year end, without qualification. The Company was in compliance with this covenant at December 31, 2015.

Interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2015 was \$1,704,605. Accrued interest at December 31, 2015 was \$5,432,465 and is payable on demand. If no demand is made, then accrued interest will be paid at maturity.

(Continued)



SUNSHINE MEDIA GROUP, INC.  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
DECEMBER 31, 2015

---

**NOTE 6 – EQUITY**

The Company has available for issuance preferred and common stock as authorized in the Company's amended and restated articles of incorporation. All of the Company's stockholders hold the same voting rights based on the number of shares owned.

The preferred stock will earn cumulative preferred returns of 8% of each stockholder's unreturned original cost plus any unpaid preferred returns. These cumulative preferred returns are in preference to common stockholders' cumulative dividends. The preferred stock accrues dividends at an annual rate of 8% based on unreturned original costs, compounded annually. In the event of a liquidation, the holders of the preferred stock are entitled to receive, prior to and in preference to any distributions to the holders of common stock, an amount equal to the sum of the unreturned original cost plus the accrued and unpaid cumulative dividends.

**NOTE 7 – EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLAN**

The Company maintains a contributory 401(k) plan for the benefit of employees meeting certain age and service requirements. Employees who elect to participate can make personal contributions to the plan based on certain percentages of salary earned within limitations prescribed by the Internal Revenue Code. Employer matching and profit-sharing contributions to the plan are discretionary and determined annually. The Company made no matching contributions to the plan during the year ended December 31, 2015.

**NOTE 8 – OPERATING LEASE**

The Company leases corporate office space in Chattanooga, Tennessee under an operating lease expiring in February 2018. The Company at times also leases other equipment as needed.

Total rent expense related to all operating leases was \$262,107 for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Future minimum lease payments on operating leases are as follows:

2016	\$258,120
2017	258,120
2018	43,020
	<u>\$559,260</u>

(Continued)

SUNSHINE MEDIA GROUP, INC.  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
DECEMBER 31, 2015

**NOTE 9 – INCOME TAXES**

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to significant portions of deferred tax assets and liabilities consist of the following:

Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 33,300
Accrued vacation and bonuses	85,000
Accrued interest	2,118,700
Sales tax reserve	210,900
Intangible assets	169,500
Charitable contributions carryforward	10,200
Federal net operating loss carryforward	9,112,000
State net operating loss carryforward	825,000
Deferred revenue	(43,500)
Depreciation	(44,800)
	<u>12,476,300</u>
Valuation allowance	(12,476,300)
Net deferred tax asset	<u>\$ —</u>

As the Company has generated net losses since inception, there is uncertainty regarding the Company's ability to realize deferred tax assets. Accordingly, a valuation allowance has been established relating to the Company's net deferred tax assets. The valuation allowance was based upon management's analysis of available information. The income tax provision differs from the amount of income tax determined by applying the U.S. federal income tax rate to pretax loss due to non-deductible expenses, over/under accruals from the prior year, the change in the valuation allowance, and other timing differences. The Company will begin to release the valuation allowance when it is more likely than not the deferred tax asset will be realized.

**NOTE 10 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS**

Management has evaluated events and transactions subsequent to the balance sheet date through the date of the independent auditor's report (the date the financial statements were available to be issued) for potential recognition or disclosure in the financial statements. Management has not identified any items requiring recognition or disclosure.

**NOTE 11 – MANAGEMENT'S PLAN**

Management recognizes the Company has experienced losses since inception and has negative working capital as of December 31, 2015. Management has taken several steps to help reverse the situation and improve financial operations moving forward.

(Continued)

---

SUNSHINE MEDIA GROUP, INC.  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
DECEMBER 31, 2015

---

**NOTE 11 – MANAGEMENT’S PLAN** (Continued)

First, the Company has undertaken several cost saving initiatives that have led to reduced overhead expenses by streamlining operations and updating software to both better serve clients and increase in-house efficiencies. Secondly, management is consistently taking their printing needs to market to ensure they are receiving the most reduced costs in their printing needs. Lastly, management has hired a seasoned sales force team that continues to bring in new clients and additional revenue.

The Company is dependent on financing, which is subject to certain covenants, to support its operations. The Company was in compliance with these covenants as of December 31, 2015. Gladstone Capital, a related party, has agreed to demand interest payments only to the extent the operating cash flows support the payment of interest.

**Exhibit 99.3**

**SUNSHINE MEDIA GROUP, INC.**

***CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS***  
***December 31, 2014 and 2013***

---

SUNSHINE MEDIA GROUP, INC.  
Chattanooga, Tennessee

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
December 31, 2014 and 2013

CONTENTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT	1
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS	3
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS	4
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT	5
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS	6
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	7

---

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Directors and Stockholders  
Sunshine Media Group, Inc.  
Chattanooga, Tennessee

### Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Sunshine Media Group, Inc., which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in stockholders' deficit, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements.

### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

---

(Continued)

1.

---

**Opinion**

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Sunshine Media Group, Inc. as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Crowe Horwath LLP

Franklin, Tennessee  
April 30, 2015

SUNSHINE MEDIA GROUP, INC.  
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS  
December 31, 2014 and 2013

	2014	2013
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Current assets		
Cash	\$ 1,050,412	\$ 100,484
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$67,300 and \$70,872	2,027,305	2,212,291
Unbilled revenue	72,882	155,285
Other current assets	79,027	121,798
Total current assets	<u>3,229,626</u>	<u>2,589,858</u>
Long-term assets		
Plant and equipment, net (Note 3)	745,501	512,746
Intangible assets, net (Note 4)	652,738	872,000
Other assets	42,227	73,411
Total long-term assets	<u>1,440,466</u>	<u>1,458,157</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 4,670,092</u>	<u>\$ 4,048,015</u>
<b>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT</b>		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 948,326	\$ 857,183
Accrued expenses	1,821,942	2,194,228
Accrued interest, related party	4,263,359	2,773,420
Deferred revenue	13,402	50,933
Current maturities of capital lease (Note 5)	61,910	—
Line of credit (Note 6)	—	1,600,000
Total current liabilities	<u>7,108,939</u>	<u>7,475,764</u>
Long-term liabilities		
Capital lease, less current maturities (Note 5)	70,710	—
Line of credit (Note 6)	1,600,000	—
Long-term debt, related party (Note 6)	27,648,000	27,648,000
Total long-term liabilities	<u>29,318,710</u>	<u>27,648,000</u>
Stockholders' deficit		
Common stock, \$.001 par value; 3,000 shares authorized, 1,868 shares issued and outstanding (Note 7)	2	2
Preferred stock, \$.001 par value; 20,000 shares authorized, 15,270 shares issued and outstanding; liquidation preferences totaled \$6,912,000 and \$6,124,000 at December 31, 2014 and 2013 (Note 7)	15	15
Additional paid-in capital	14,371,640	14,371,640
Accumulated deficit	(46,129,214)	(45,447,406)
Total stockholders' deficit	<u>(31,757,557)</u>	<u>(31,075,749)</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' deficit	<u>\$ 4,670,092</u>	<u>\$ 4,048,015</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.



---

SUNSHINE MEDIA GROUP, INC.  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS  
Years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

---

	2014	2013
<b>Net sales</b>	\$15,789,169	\$ 14,602,998
Cost of sales	<u>8,187,108</u>	<u>8,497,716</u>
<b>Gross margin</b>	7,602,061	6,105,282
Operating expenses		
Sales and marketing	3,199,876	2,780,585
Depreciation and amortization	675,769	654,500
General and administrative	<u>2,879,571</u>	<u>2,540,396</u>
	<u>6,755,216</u>	<u>5,975,481</u>
<b>Income from operations</b>	846,845	129,801
Interest expense	<u>1,525,906</u>	<u>1,523,802</u>
<b>Loss before income tax expense</b>	(679,061)	(1,394,001)
Income tax expense	<u>2,747</u>	<u>2,450</u>
<b>Net loss</b>	<u>\$ (681,808)</u>	<u>\$ (1,396,451)</u>

---

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

SUNSHINE MEDIA GROUP, INC.  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT  
Years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

	Common Shares	Amount	Preferred Shares	Amount	Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Deficit
Balance at January 1, 2013	1,868	\$ 2	15,270	\$ 15	\$14,371,640	\$(44,050,955)	\$(29,679,298)
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	(1,396,451)	(1,396,451)
Balance at December 31, 2013	1,868	2	15,270	15	14,371,640	(45,447,406)	(31,075,749)
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	(681,808)	(681,808)
Balance at December 31, 2014	<u>1,868</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>15,270</u>	<u>\$ 15</u>	<u>\$14,371,640</u>	<u>\$(46,129,214)</u>	<u>\$(31,757,557)</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

SUNSHINE MEDIA GROUP, INC.  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
Years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

	2014	2013
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
Net loss	\$ (681,808)	\$(1,396,451)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash from operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	675,769	654,500
Deferred financing costs	31,184	31,184
Non-cash interest expense	1,489,939	1,492,618
Change in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	184,986	(219,484)
Unbilled revenue	82,403	73,027
Other current assets	42,771	(36,240)
Accounts payable	91,143	(50,099)
Accrued expenses	(372,286)	(630,895)
Deferred revenue	(37,531)	(78,199)
Net cash from operating activities	<u>1,506,570</u>	<u>(160,039)</u>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
Purchases of plant and equipment	(528,871)	(11,240)
Net cash from investing activities	<u>(528,871)</u>	<u>(11,240)</u>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>		
Payments on capital leases	(27,771)	—
Payments on revolving credit facility	—	(100,000)
Net cash from financing activities	<u>(27,771)</u>	<u>(100,000)</u>
Net change in cash	949,928	(271,279)
Cash at beginning of year	100,484	371,763
<b>Cash at end of year</b>	<u><u>\$ 1,050,412</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 100,484</u></u>
<b>Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:</b>		
Interest paid	\$ —	\$ —
Income taxes	\$ 2,450	\$ —
<b>Supplemental disclosures of non-cash investing and financing activities:</b>		
Purchase of plant and equipment with capital lease	<u><u>\$ 160,391</u></u>	<u><u>\$ —</u></u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

**NOTE 1—NATURE OF OPERATIONS**

General Business Description: Sunshine Media Group, Inc. (the “Company”), incorporated on December 20, 2000, is a fully integrated publisher and printer of regionally focused specialty trade magazines headquartered in Chattanooga, Tennessee with printing facilities in Tucson, Arizona. The Company publishes magazines across six different titles; Builder Architect™, M.D. News™, Commercial Builder Architect™, Doctor of Dentistry™, Restaurant Forum™ and Real Estate Executive™. The Company has publisher relationships (independent contractors) throughout the United States and Canada and pays commissions based on advertising and reprint sales.

**NOTE 2—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

Principles of Consolidation: The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries, Sunshine Media, Inc., Sunshine Media Printing, Inc., Sunshine Media Advertising, Inc., SMTN, Inc. and Sunshine Custom Publishing, Inc., and its wholly owned subsidiary True North Custom Publishing, Inc. All significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation.

Use of Estimates and Assumptions: The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America 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. Significant items subject to such estimates and assumptions include carrying amounts of intangible assets, allowances for receivables, valuation allowances on deferred tax assets, and estimated costs and gross profit on contracts in progress. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments: The Company’s carrying amount for its financial instruments, which include cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable, and long-term debt, approximate fair value.

Cash: The Company maintains substantially all of its cash balances with a major financial institution in the United States. At times, such balances may be in excess of insured limits. The Company has not experienced any losses in such accounts and believes it is not exposed to any significant credit risk.

Revenue Recognition: Revenue from advertising and reprint sales is recognized upon distribution of the related magazines and reprints. Amounts received in advance of distribution are deferred as a customer deposit liability and are recognized as revenue upon distribution of the related magazines and reprints, generally within one to three months of receipt.

Revenues from publication contracts are recognized based on the established stages of completion.

Contract costs include direct job costs related to contract performance, such as mail prep costs, postage, and custom photography. Direct labor payroll costs are charged to expense as incurred. Provisions for estimated losses on uncompleted contracts are made in the period in which such losses are determined. Changes in job performance, job conditions, and estimated profitability may result in revisions to costs and income and are recognized in the period in which the revisions are determined.

The asset “unbilled revenue” represents work performed on contracts not yet earned. The liability “deferred revenue” represents billings in excess of revenues earned.

The direct costs associated with print expenses are treated as a cost reimbursement and are recognized as revenue when incurred. Print costs incurred in excess of print billings are recorded as a receivable. Print billings in excess of print costs incurred are deferred as a liability.

**NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (Continued)

Shipping and Handling Costs: The Company accounts for shipping and handling fees billed to customers as sales. Costs associated with shipping and handling are included in cost of sales in the consolidated statements of operations.

Advertising: The Company expenses advertising costs as incurred. Advertising costs for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 were \$35,937 and \$16,812.

Accounts Receivable: Trade receivables are carried at original invoice amount less an estimate made for doubtful receivables based on a review of all outstanding amounts on a periodic basis. Interest is not normally charged on receivables. A valuation allowance is provided for known and anticipated credit losses, as determined by management in the course of regularly evaluating individual customer receivables. This evaluation takes into consideration a customer's financial condition and credit history, as well as current economic conditions. Trade receivables are written off when deemed uncollectible. Recoveries of trade receivables previously written off are recorded when received.

Plant and Equipment: Plant and equipment are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation. Major additions and betterments are capitalized; maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred. When plant and equipment are disposed of, the cost and related accumulated depreciation or amortization are removed from the respective amounts, and resulting gains or losses are reflected in earnings. Depreciation and amortization are computed on the straight-line method for financial statement purposes and accelerated methods for income tax purposes. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the lesser of the life of the lease or the estimated useful life of the asset. Plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events indicate the carrying amount may not be recoverable from future undiscounted cash flows. If impaired, the assets are recorded at fair value.

Intangible Assets: Intangible assets with a finite life are amortized over their estimated useful life.

Long-Lived Assets: The Company reviews its long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to future undiscounted operating cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the fair value of the assets.

Income Taxes: Deferred taxes are provided on a liability method whereby deferred tax assets are recognized for taxable temporary differences and operating loss and tax credit carry forwards, and deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences. Temporary differences are the differences between the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance when, in the opinion of management, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are adjusted for the effects of changes in tax laws and rates on the date of enactment.

In accordance with guidance with respect to accounting for uncertainty in income taxes, the Company recognizes a tax benefit only if it is more likely than not that the tax position would be sustained in a tax examination, with a tax examination being presumed to occur. The amount recognized would be the largest amount of tax benefit that is greater than 50% likely of being realized on an examination. For tax positions not meeting the more-likely-than-not test, no tax benefit will be recorded. Management is not aware of any uncertain tax positions and does not expect uncertain tax positions to change in the next 12 months.

SUNSHINE MEDIA GROUP, INC.  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
December 31, 2014 and 2013

**NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**(Continued)

The Company would recognize interest and/or penalties related to income tax matters in other expenses. No interest or penalties related to income taxes were incurred for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013. The Company's 2011 through 2014 tax years are open under applicable United States and various state statutes of limitations.

Subsequent Events: Management has performed an analysis of the activities and transactions subsequent to December 31, 2014 to determine the need for any adjustments to and disclosures within the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2014. Management has performed their analysis through April 30, 2015, the date the consolidated financial statements were available to be issued.

Reclassifications: Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform with the current year presentation. These reclassifications had no effect on net loss or stockholders' deficit.

**NOTE 3—PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**

Plant and equipment consists of the following at December 31, 2014 and 2013:

	2014	2013
Leasehold improvements	\$ 313,342	\$ 313,342
Equipment	3,571,244	3,166,981
Furniture and fixtures	547,497	547,497
Software development costs	1,286,556	1,197,814
Software projects in process	196,258	—
	5,914,897	5,225,634
Less: accumulated depreciation	(5,169,396)	(4,712,888)
Plant and equipment, net	<u>\$ 745,501</u>	<u>\$ 512,746</u>

Depreciation expense totaled \$456,507 and \$436,500 for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013.

**NOTE 4—INTANGIBLE ASSETS**

As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, details of the Company's intangible assets are as follows:

	2014		
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
Customer relationships	\$ 123,000	\$ (50,462)	\$ 72,538
Trademark	967,000	(386,800)	580,200
	<u>\$ 1,090,000</u>	<u>\$ (437,262)</u>	<u>\$ 652,738</u>

SUNSHINE MEDIA GROUP, INC.  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
December 31, 2014 and 2013

**NOTE 4—INTANGIBLE ASSETS** (Continued)

	2013		
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
Customer relationships	\$ 123,000	\$ (24,600)	\$ 98,400
Trademark	967,000	(193,400)	773,600
	<u>\$ 1,090,000</u>	<u>\$ (218,000)</u>	<u>\$ 872,000</u>

The Company's intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the amortization periods listed in the following table. The aggregate weighted-average amortization period is five years.

	Amortization Period (in years)
Customer relationships	5
Trademark	5

Amortization expense related to intangible assets totaled \$219,262 and \$218,000 for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013.

Future amortization of intangible assets is as follows:

2015	\$218,000
2016	218,000
2017	<u>216,738</u>
	<u>\$652,738</u>

**NOTE 5—CAPITAL LEASE**

In August 2014, the Company entered into a software capital lease agreement which expires in 2017. The gross amount of the asset acquired under capital lease was \$181,391 and the related accumulated amortization was approximately \$20,155 as of December 31, 2014.

Future minimum lease payments on capital lease is as follows:

2015	\$ 61,910
2016	61,910
2017	<u>29,097</u>
	152,917
Amount representing interest	<u>(20,297)</u>
Present value of net minimum lease payments	132,620
Less: current maturities	<u>(61,910)</u>
Capital lease, less current maturities	<u>\$ 70,710</u>

SUNSHINE MEDIA GROUP, INC.  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
December 31, 2014 and 2013

**NOTE 6—DEBT - RELATED PARTY**

Debt consists of the following at December 31, 2014 and 2013:

	2014	2013
Term Note A – \$17,000,000 note payable to Gladstone Capital dated May 14, 2007 and maturing May 14, 2016. Principal is due in annual payments of 50% of excess cash flow, as defined in the credit agreement, with all outstanding principal due at maturity. No excess cash flow payment was due for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013. Interest accrues on the outstanding principal balance at the higher of 4.75% or LIBOR + 3.25% and is due on demand. The effective interest rate was 4.75% at December 31, 2014 and 2013. The loan is collateralized by substantially all assets and shares of stock of the Company.	\$16,948,000	\$16,948,000
Term Note B – \$10,700,000 note payable to Gladstone Capital dated May 14, 2007 and maturing on May 14, 2016. Principal is due in full at maturity, and interest accrues on the outstanding principal balance at the higher of 5.5% or LIBOR + 4% and is due on demand. The effective interest rate was 5.5% at December 31, 2014 and 2013. The loan is collateralized by substantially all assets and shares of stock of the Company.	10,700,000	10,700,000
Revolving Credit Facility - \$2,000,000 line of credit with Gladstone Capital, due August 8, 2014. During the year ended December 31, 2014, the maturity was extended to May 14, 2016. Principal is due in quarterly payments of 50% of excess cash flow, as defined in the credit agreement, with all outstanding principal due at maturity. No excess cash flow payment was due during the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013. Interest accrues on the outstanding principal balance at the higher of 4.75% or LIBOR + 3.25% and is due on demand. The effective interest rate was 4.75% at December 31, 2014 and 2013. The loan is collateralized by substantially all assets and shares of stock of the Company.	1,600,000	1,600,000
Total debt	29,248,000	29,248,000
Less: current maturities	—	(1,600,000)
Total long-term debt	\$29,248,000	\$27,648,000

The Company has a covenant to provide audited consolidated financial statements within 120 days of the fiscal year end, without qualification thereof. The Company was in compliance with this covenant at December 31, 2014.

Interest expense for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 was \$1,489,939 and \$1,492,618. Accrued interest at December 31, 2014 and 2013 was \$4,263,359 and \$2,773,420 and is payable on demand. If no demand is made, then accrued interest will be paid at maturity.



**NOTE 6—DEBT - RELATED PARTY** (Continued)

On January 27, 2011, Gladstone Capital purchased 100% of the common stock of Sunshine Media Group, Inc. from the former owners in exchange for \$1,480,190 and warrants for 20% of the Company. As part of the transaction, the Company amended its certificate of incorporation and obtained waivers for all covenant violations. On March 4, 2011, Gladstone Capital sold 50% of its common stock position to an investor for \$740,095, and, at the same time, Gladstone Capital and the investor each contributed \$375,000 into the business in exchange for preferred stock. Management has elected to not adopt pushdown accounting. Accordingly, business combination accounting has not been applied. In conjunction with the stock transaction, the previous warrants were terminated, and new warrants were issued and accounted for at fair value.

On June 13, 2012, Publication Holdings, Inc. (which is 100% owned by Gladstone Capital) bought all the preferred and common stock of the other stockholder's Trust. In exchange for this sale, the Trust will receive future payouts, directly from Gladstone Capital, that are contingent upon the sale of certain assets or stock of Sunshine Media Holdings, Inc. As of June 13, 2012, the Company no longer had any obligation to the stockholder or the investor's Trust.

In conjunction with the January 27, 2011 stock transaction, Publication Holdings, Inc. granted warrants to purchase B units of Publication Holdings, Inc. These warrants can only be exercised upon a sale of the Company or upon an initial public offering. The warrants terminate on January 27, 2021. Management has evaluated the fair value of the warrants and the likelihood of corporate event prior to termination of the warrants and determined the fair value of the warrants to be insignificant.

Subsequent to Year-End

On March 13, 2015, the Company entered into the sixth and seventh amendments to the Securities Purchase Agreement, which are both effective retroactively on January 1, 2015. The sixth amendment states that interest shall accrue on the Revolving Credit Facility at a rate of 8%, beginning on January 1, 2015, and that such interest earned on and after this date shall be payable monthly, in arrears. Accrued interest earned prior to January 1, 2015 shall be due on demand.

The seventh amendment divides Term Note A into two tranches: a) a \$5,000,000 tranche, referred to as Term NoteA-1, and b) a \$12,000,000 tranche, referred to as Term Note A-2 (balance as of January 1, 2015 is \$11,948,000). On Term NoteA-1, interest shall accrue at a rate of 8%, beginning on January 1, 2015, and such interest earned on and after this date shall be payable monthly, in arrears. Accrued interest earned prior to January 1, 2015 shall be due on demand. On Term Note A-2, interest shall continue to accrue at the higher of 4.75% or LIBOR plus 3.25% and will be due on demand.

**NOTE 7—EQUITY**

The Company has available for issuance Preferred and Common Stock as authorized in the Company's Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation. All of the Company's shareholders hold the same voting rights based on the number of shares owned.

The Preferred Stock will earn cumulative preferred returns of 8% of each shareholders' unreturned original cost plus any unpaid preferred returns. These cumulative preferred returns are in preference to common stockholders' cumulative dividends. The Preferred Stock accrues dividends at an annual rate of 8% based on unreturned original costs, compounded annually. In the event of a liquidation, the holders of the Preferred Stock are entitled to receive, prior to and in preference to any distributions to the holders of Common Stock, an amount equal to the sum of the unreturned original cost plus the accrued and unpaid cumulative dividends.

SUNSHINE MEDIA GROUP, INC.  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
December 31, 2014 and 2013

**NOTE 8—COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES**

The Company leases corporate office space in Chattanooga, Tennessee under operating leases expiring in 2018. Additionally, the Company maintains an equipment lease expiring in 2017. Rent expense under all operating leases was \$304,822 and \$289,312 for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013.

Future minimum annual payments under operating leases as of December 31, 2014 are as follows:

2015	\$302,535
2016	302,535
2017	272,925
2018	43,020
	<u>\$921,015</u>

**NOTE 9—INCOME TAXES**

Income tax expense consists of the following:

	2014	2013
Current tax expense:		
State and local	<u>\$2,747</u>	<u>\$2,450</u>

Temporary differences which give rise to the Company's net deferred tax assets (liabilities) at December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

	2014	2013
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Plant and equipment	\$ (46,090)	\$ (33,007)
Total deferred tax liabilities	<u>(46,090)</u>	<u>(33,007)</u>
Deferred tax assets:		
Accrued expenses	1,929,225	1,502,523
Allowance for doubtful accounts	24,922	26,436
Net operating loss carry forwards	9,574,965	9,215,253
Intangible assets	2,867,243	3,270,166
Other	14,236	22,000
Total deferred tax assets	14,410,591	14,036,378
Valuation allowance	<u>(14,364,501)</u>	<u>(14,003,371)</u>
Net deferred tax asset	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

As the Company has generated net losses since inception, there is uncertainty regarding the Company's ability to realize deferred tax assets. Accordingly, a valuation allowance has been established relating to the Company's net deferred tax assets. The valuation allowance, which increased \$361,130 and \$520,798 during 2014 and 2013, was based upon management's analysis of available information. The income tax provision differs from the amount of income tax determined by applying the U.S. federal income tax rate to pretax loss due to non-deductible expenses, over/under accruals from the prior year, the change in the valuation allowance, and other timing differences. The Company will begin to release the valuation allowance when it is more likely than not the deferred tax asset will be realized.

---

SUNSHINE MEDIA GROUP, INC.  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
December 31, 2014 and 2013

---

**NOTE 9—INCOME TAXES** (Continued)

The Company has federal net operating loss carry forwards totaling approximately \$26,000,000, expiring between 2021 and 2034. The Company has a state net operating loss carryforward totaling approximately \$10,000,000, expiring between 2022 and 2029.

The Company's effective tax rate reflects the net loss for both of the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013; therefore, the Company had no current federal tax expense. The current state tax expense is a result of operations in Texas, which are taxed on gross margins as opposed to net taxable income or loss.

A reconciliation of the statutory U.S. federal tax rate and the Company's effective tax rate is as follows:

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
Statutory U.S. federal tax rate	34.00%	34.00%
State and local income taxes, net of federal tax benefit	(0.27)%	(0.12)%
Permanent items	(1.54)%	(0.74)%
Change in tax rate from prior year	2.72%	— %
Change in valuation allowance	(28.78)%	(33.34)%
Federal impact of state deferred tax asset true-up	(5.47)%	— %
Expired charitable contribution carryforward	(1.23)%	— %
Other operating charges	0.16%	0.02%
Effective tax rate	<u>(0.41)%</u>	<u>(0.18)%</u>

**NOTE 10—MANAGEMENT'S PLAN**

Management recognizes the Company has experienced several consecutive years of losses and has negative working capital as of December 31, 2014 and 2013. Management has taken several steps to reverse the situation and improve financial operations in 2013 and 2014. The Company has undertaken several cost saving initiatives that have led to reduced expenses and increased operating profit.

First, the Company went to the market for better costs related to all of its printing operations and successfully negotiated reduced costs with certain vendors. Secondly, the Company has reduced its overhead expenses. This was achieved by streamlining operations and purchasing additional software to better serve clients and in-house efficiencies. A new ERP system was brought on line in January 2012 to improve the Company's operations and management reporting.

On the revenue side, the new seasoned sales force, hired in 2013 and 2014, has largely been focused on securing large new clients in the Hospital industry. The Company has been successful in bringing on approximately \$2,800,000 of additional revenue in 2014 related to these large new Hospital clients. The IRM product line has been reinvigorated and is beginning to catch sales traction in the marketplace. The Company is also looking at entering new vertical markets to open additional revenue streams.

The Company is dependent on financing, which is subject to certain covenants, to support its operations. The Company was in compliance with these covenants as of December 31, 2014. The Company has limited availability on the Revolving Credit Facility but has experienced increasing sales and gross margins in 2014. This has created positive operating cash flows and EBITDA. Gladstone Capital has agreed to demand interest payments only to the extent that operating cash flows support the payment of interest.

**RBC ACQUISITION CORP. AND SUBSIDIARY**  
**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**AND**  
**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT**  
**YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2015 (UNAUDITED) AND 2014**

---

**Contents**

---

	<u>Page</u>
<b>Consolidated Financial Statements</b>	
Consolidated Balance Sheets	3
Consolidated Statements of Operations	4
Consolidated Statements of Redeemable Series A Preferred Stock and Stockholders' Deficit	5
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	6
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	7 - 23

---

**RBC Acquisition Corp. and Subsidiary**  
**Consolidated Balance Sheets**  
**September 30, 2015 (Unaudited) and 2014**

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
	<u>(Unaudited)</u>	
<b>Assets</b>		
<b>Current Assets</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 669,274	\$ 238,185
Accounts receivable, net	1,687,454	2,757,998
Inventories, net	3,711,256	3,903,940
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	<u>86,501</u>	<u>95,971</u>
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>6,154,485</b>	<b>6,996,094</b>
Property and Equipment, net	6,647,497	7,498,363
Other Assets	212,235	229,101
Intangible Assets, net	6,837,211	9,370,833
Goodwill	<u>4,205,532</u>	<u>4,205,532</u>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b><u>\$ 24,056,960</u></b>	<b><u>\$28,299,923</u></b>
<b>Liabilities and Stockholders' Deficit</b>		
<b>Current Liabilities</b>		
Current maturities of long-term debt	\$ 206,137	\$ 21,294
Accounts payable	803,834	980,615
Accrued expenses	851,013	417,915
Accrued interest	3,975,252	1,331,026
Accrued taxes	<u>90,365</u>	<u>75,000</u>
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>5,926,601</b>	<b>2,825,850</b>
Deferred Revenue	—	150,000
Long-Term Deferred Tax Liability	—	337,500
Line of Credit	4,000,000	4,000,000
Long-term Debt	<u>23,845,629</u>	<u>23,332,310</u>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b><u>33,772,230</u></b>	<b><u>30,645,660</u></b>
Redeemable Series A Preferred Stock	7,869,192	6,295,354
Commitments and Contingencies (Notes 8 and 12)		
<b>Stockholders' Deficit</b>		
Common Stock, \$0.0001 par value Authorized - 10,000,000 shares Issued and outstanding - 145,390 shares	15	15
Common - B Stock, \$0.0001 par value Authorized - 10,000,000 shares Issued and outstanding - 1,999,996 shares	200	200
Additional paid-in capital	858	858
Accumulated deficit	<u>(17,585,535)</u>	<u>(8,642,164)</u>
<b>Total Stockholders' Deficit</b>	<b><u>(17,584,462)</u></b>	<b><u>(8,641,091)</u></b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Deficit</b>	<b><u>\$ 24,056,960</u></b>	<b><u>\$28,299,923</u></b>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

**RBC Acquisition Corp. and Subsidiary**  
**Consolidated Statement of Operations**  
**Years Ended September 30, 2015 (Unaudited) and 2014**

	2015 (Unaudited)	2014
<b>Revenues</b>		
General	\$10,383,551	\$ 12,182,307
Research and development	<u>201,277</u>	<u>877,640</u>
Total Revenues	10,584,828	13,059,947
<b>Cost of Sales</b>		
General	9,680,662	9,346,604
Research and development	<u>1,468,126</u>	<u>1,816,829</u>
Total Cost of Sales	<u>11,148,788</u>	<u>11,163,433</u>
Gross Profit Margin	(563,960)	1,896,514
Selling, General, and Administrative Expenses	2,021,215	2,149,304
Amortization of intangible assets	957,917	950,000
Loss from Operations	<u>(3,543,092)</u>	<u>(1,202,790)</u>
<b>Other Income (Expense)</b>		
Interest expense	(3,174,791)	(3,177,644)
Non-cash interest expense	(717,682)	(2,305,295)
Loss on impairment of intangible assets	(1,575,705)	—
Other income	<u>1,304,237</u>	<u>179,869</u>
Total Other Income (Expense)	<u>(4,163,941)</u>	<u>(5,303,070)</u>
Loss before Income Taxes	(7,707,033)	(6,505,860)
Benefit for Income Taxes	<u>(337,500)</u>	<u>(1,155,165)</u>
Net Loss	<u>\$ (7,369,533)</u>	<u>\$ (5,350,695)</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

**RBC Acquisition Corp. and Subsidiary**  
**Consolidated Statements of Common Stock**  
**Series A Preferred Stock and Stockholders' Deficit**  
**Years Ended September 30, 2015 (Unaudited) and 2014**

	Redeemable Series A Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Common - B Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Deficit
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount			
September 30, 2013	2,299,000	\$2,446,463	2,000,000	\$ 200	—	\$ —	\$ 800	\$ (2,142,578)	\$ (2,141,578)
Issuance of Redeemable Series A Preferred Stock	2,700,000	2,700,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Issuance of Common Stock	—	—	145,386	15	—	—	58	—	73
Exchange of Common Stock for Common - B Stock	—	—	(1,999,996)	(200)	1,999,996	200	—	—	—
Cumulative Series A Preferred Stock									
Dividend Accrual	—	1,148,891	—	—	—	—	—	(1,148,891)	(1,148,891)
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(5,350,695)	(5,350,695)
September 30, 2014	4,999,000	6,295,354	145,390	15	1,999,996	200	858	(8,642,164)	(8,641,091)
Cumulative Series A Preferred Stock									
Dividend Accrual	—	1,573,838	—	—	—	—	—	(1,573,838)	(1,573,838)
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(7,369,533)	(7,369,533)
September 30, 2015	4,999,000	\$7,869,192	145,390	\$ 15	1,999,996	\$ 200	\$ 858	\$(17,585,535)	\$(17,584,462)

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements



**RBC Acquisition Corp. and Subsidiary**  
**Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows**  
**Years Ended September 30, 2015 (Unaudited) and 2014**

	2015 (Unaudited)	2014
<b>Cash Flows From Operating Activities</b>		
Net loss	\$ (7,369,533)	\$ (5,350,695)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		
Depreciation and amortization	2,150,450	2,130,793
Loss on impairment of intangible assets	1,575,705	—
Non-cash interest expense	717,682	2,305,295
Loss on disposal of equipment	2,125	16,223
Deferred income tax benefit	(337,500)	(1,155,165)
(Increase) decrease in assets		
Accounts receivable, net	1,070,544	(452,324)
Inventories, net	192,684	(621,955)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	9,470	(11,928)
Other assets	16,866	—
Increase (decrease) in liabilities		
Accounts payable	(176,781)	(581,619)
Accrued expenses	433,098	163,871
Accrued interest	2,644,226	917,888
Accrued taxes	15,365	(11,443)
Deferred revenue	(150,000)	150,000
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	<u>794,401</u>	<u>(2,501,059)</u>
<b>Cash Flows From Investing Activities</b>		
Purchases of property and equipment	(345,192)	(355,163)
Proceeds from sale of equipment	1,400	—
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	<u>(343,792)</u>	<u>(355,163)</u>
<b>Cash Flows From Financing Activities</b>		
Payments on long-term debt	(19,520)	(78,382)
Issuance of redeemable preferred stock	—	2,700,000
Issuance of common stock	—	73
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities	<u>(19,520)</u>	<u>2,621,691</u>
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash	431,089	(234,531)
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year	238,185	472,716
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	<u>\$ 669,274</u>	<u>\$ 238,185</u>
<b>Supplemental Disclosures of Cash Flow Information</b>		
Interest paid	\$ 530,563	\$ 2,108,213
Series A preferred stock dividend	1,573,838	1,148,891

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

---

**RBC Acquisition Corp. and Subsidiary**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**  
**September 30, 2015 (Unaudited) and 2014**

**1. Nature of Operations and Basis of Presentation**

**Nature of Operations**

RBC Acquisition Corp., was formed and began operations on March 7, 2013, when it acquired all outstanding stock of Reliable Biopharmaceutical Corporation (“RBC”) for a purchase price of \$1 and potential contingent consideration based on certain financial metrics.

Revenues are predominantly earned from the manufacture and sale of both high quality active pharmaceutical ingredients and high purity ingredients for human care. Its manufacturing operations are located in St. Louis, Missouri. RBC grants credit to its customers, located throughout the world.

RBC is a Food and Drug Administration inspected developer and “current good manufacturing process” manufacturer of active pharmaceutical ingredients for the generic pharmaceutical industry, excipients for the biopharmaceutical and pharmaceutical industries, nucleic acid derivatives, and reagent formulations for the diagnostic and medical device industries. RBC sells to biopharmaceutical, pharmaceutical, medical device, and diagnostic companies worldwide.

RBC has a wholly-owned subsidiary, RBC Real Estate Holdings, LLC (“REH”). REH’s sole business activity is the lease of manufacturing and office facilities to RBC.

**Basis of Presentation**

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”), Accounting Standards Codification (the “FASB ASC”), which is the source of authoritative, non-governmental accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”). All references to authoritative accounting guidance are based on the general accounting topics within the FASB ASC.

**2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

**Principles of Consolidation**

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of RBC Acquisition Corp. and its wholly-owned subsidiary, RBC and RBC’s wholly owned subsidiary, REH, (collectively the “Company”). All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

**Use of Estimates**

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

---

**RBC Acquisition Corp. and Subsidiary**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**  
**September 30, 2015 (Unaudited) and 2014**

**Fair Value Measurements**

The Company follows guidance issued by the FASB on fair value measurements, which establishes a framework for measuring fair value, clarifies the definition of fair value within that framework, and expands disclosures about the use of fair value measurements. This guidance applies whenever fair value is the applicable measurement. The three general valuation techniques used to measure fair value are the market approach, cost approach, and income approach.

**Cash and Cash Equivalents**

The Company considers all short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the time of purchase to be cash equivalents.

**Accounts Receivable**

Accounts receivable are stated at the amount management expects to collect from outstanding balances. Management provides for probable uncollectible amounts through a charge to earnings and a credit to the allowance for doubtful accounts based on its assessment of the current status of individual accounts. Balances still outstanding after management has used reasonable collection efforts are written off through a charge to the allowance for doubtful accounts and a credit to accounts receivable. The allowance for doubtful accounts totaled \$500 as of September 30, 2015 and 2014.

**Inventories**

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market. Cost is determined by the specific identification method and market is considered the lower of prevailing replacement cost or net realizable value. Work in process and finished goods inventories are valued at the cost of raw materials plus direct labor and applied factory overhead, not in excess of market.

**Property and Equipment**

Property and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation. Major additions and improvements are capitalized, while maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred. When assets are sold or otherwise disposed of, the related cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts. Any gain or loss arising from such disposition is included as income or expense in the year of disposition.

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of the life of the related asset or the term of the lease.

---

**RBC Acquisition Corp. and Subsidiary**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**  
**September 30, 2015 (Unaudited) and 2014**

The estimated lives for computing depreciation and amortization on property and equipment are:

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Years</u>
Building	39
Leasehold improvements	5-40
Machinery and office equipment	3-20
Automobiles	10

**Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets**

Goodwill consists of \$4,205,532 and represents the excess of fair values of liabilities assumed over identifiable assets acquired, including identifiable intangible assets, in the acquisition of RBC. Qualitatively, goodwill represents such factors as the benefit of consolidating ownership to one party, confidence in management's plans and abilities, as well as the value of assembled work force.

Goodwill is not amortized and must be tested annually for impairment or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the asset may be impaired. Goodwill is not expected to be deductible for tax purposes. The Company tested its goodwill in the fourth quarter of the years ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 with no impairment charges deemed necessary from testing.

The Company acquired certain trademarks and in-process research and development in the acquisition of RBC. The trademarks and in-process research and development have indefinite lives and, as such, are not amortized. The Company must test indefinite-lived assets for impairment annually, or more frequently if certain circumstances indicate impairment may have occurred. Once the associated research and development efforts are completed, the carrying value of the acquired process research and development is reclassified as a finite-lived asset and is amortized over its useful life. There was no impairment loss recognized related to the acquired trademarks and in-process research and development during 2015 and 2014. Certain in-process research and development was placed in-service during 2015 and is amortized on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 10 years from the date placed in service. Amortization expense related to intangible assets for the years ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 totaled \$957,917 and \$950,000, respectively.

The Company acquired developed technology in conjunction with the acquisition of RBC. Developed technology is amortized on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 10 years from the date of acquisition.

---

**RBC Acquisition Corp. and Subsidiary**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**  
**September 30, 2015 (Unaudited) and 2014**

**Long-Lived Asset Impairment**

The Company evaluates the recoverability of the carrying value of long-lived assets whenever events or circumstances indicate the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized when estimated undiscounted cash flows to be generated by those assets are less than the carrying value of the asset. When an impairment loss is recognized, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated fair value. Actual results and operating trends may change management's projections of undiscounted cash flows in future periods which could trigger possible future write downs. An impairment loss of \$1,575,705 was recognized for the developed technology for the year ended September 30, 2015, based on the present value of the assets. No asset impairment was recognized during the year ended September 30, 2014.

**Revenue Recognition**

The Company generally recognizes product revenue when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred, the fee is fixed and determinable, and collectibility is probable. Customers are offered a limited return policy if the product fails to meet specific tests upon receipt. Sales and return allowances amounted to \$119,179 and \$189,115 and are netted against revenues for 2015 and 2014, respectively. At September 30, 2015, \$92,004 was recorded as an allowance for sales returns. There was no allowance for sales returns at September 30, 2014.

Shipping and handling billed to customers is included in revenues and the related cost is included in cost of sales.

The Company periodically recognizes product revenue before delivery has occurred (bill and hold sales) as long as the following criteria are met:

- The Company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
- The Company does not retain effective control over the goods or continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually with ownership;
- The amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- It is probable that the economic benefits of the sale will flow to the Company;
- Any costs incurred related to the sale can be measured reliably;
- It is probable that delivery will be made;
- The goods are on hand, identified and ready for delivery;
- The buyer specifically acknowledges the deferred delivery instructions; and
- Normal payment terms apply.

---

**RBC Acquisition Corp. and Subsidiary**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**  
**September 30, 2015 (Unaudited) and 2014**

Revenue under the Company's license and collaboration arrangements is recognized based on the performance requirements of the contract. Amounts received under such arrangements consist of up-front collaboration payments, periodic milestone payments and payments for research activities. The Company's collaborations with multiple elements are divided into separate units of accounting if certain criteria are met, including whether the delivered element has stand-alone value. The consideration received is combined and recognized as a single unit of accounting when criteria for separation are not met.

**Advertising Costs**

Advertising costs for the periods were insignificant and are recognized in the period in which the related expenses are incurred.

**Research and Development**

Research and development costs are expensed when incurred and are included in cost of sales- research development. The direct salaries for research and development were \$753,344 and \$610,774 during the years ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The direct costs of materials used in research and development were \$11,730 and \$61,825 during the years ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

**Income Taxes**

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the consolidated financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases, including accounts receivable, inventory, fixed assets, intangible assets, compensation, debt, and other accrued liabilities. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. Deferred income tax expense represents the change during the period in the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities. The components of the deferred tax assets and liabilities are individually classified as current and noncurrent based on their characteristics. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance when, in the opinion of management, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

Accounting guidance for income taxes provides a two-step approach to recognizing and measuring tax benefits when the benefits' realization is uncertain. The first step is to determine whether the benefit is to be recognized. The second step is to determine the amount to be recognized. The two-step approach is outlined below:

---

**RBC Acquisition Corp. and Subsidiary**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**  
**September 30, 2015 (Unaudited) and 2014**

- Income tax benefits should be recognized when, based on the technical merits of a tax position, the company believes that if a dispute arose with the taxing authority and was taken to a court of last resort, it is more likely than not (i.e., a probability of greater than 50%) that the tax position would be sustained as filed; and
- If a position is determined to be more likely than not of being sustained, the amount recognized is the largest amount of tax benefit that is greater than 50% likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement with the taxing authority.

The Company recognizes interest and penalties relates to uncertain tax positions in income tax expense. As of September 30, 2015 and 2014, the Company had accrued no interest related to uncertain tax matters.

The Company's federal and state tax returns for tax years 2011 and later remain subject to examination by taxing authorities.

If management's assessment of unrecognized tax benefits is not representative of actual outcomes, the consolidated financial statements could be impacted in the period of settlement or when the statute of limitations expires.

**Reclassifications**

Certain amounts in the 2014 financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

**Subsequent Events**

The Company has evaluated subsequent events through December 28, 2015, the date the financial statements were available to be issued. During this time period, the Company intends to extend the line of credit and certain debt to December 22, 2016 as disclosed in Notes 7 and 8.

**Recent Accounting Pronouncements**

**Revenue from Contracts with Customers**

The FASB has issued new guidance on the recognition of revenue from contracts with customers. This guidance requires an entity to recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. To achieve this, an entity should apply a five step process to (1) identify the contract(s) with a customer, (2) identify the performance obligations in the contract, (3) determine the transaction price, (4) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract, and (5) recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation. The guidance also requires an entity to disclose sufficient information to enable users of consolidated financial statements to understand the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers. The guidance will be required for the first fiscal year beginning after December 15, 2017. Based on a preliminary analysis, the Company has not yet determined what impact, if any, this new guidance will have on its consolidated financial statements.

**3. Fair Value Measurements**

The framework for measuring fair value establishes a fair value hierarchy which prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into Levels 1, 2, and 3. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described as follows:

- |         |  |
|---------|--|
| Level 1 | Inputs to the valuation methodology are unadjusted quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets.  |
| Level 2 | Inputs to the valuation methodology to include quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in inactive markets, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the instrument, or inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means. |
| Level 3 | Inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement.  |

The instruments' fair value measurement level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Valuation techniques maximize the use of relevant observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs.



**RBC Acquisition Corp. and Subsidiary**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**  
**September 30, 2015 (Unaudited) and 2014**

Carrying amounts of certain financial instruments such as cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable, accrued expenses, and notes payable approximate fair value due to their short maturities or because the terms are similar to market terms. There have been no changes in the methodologies used at September 30, 2015.

Following is a description of the valuation methodologies used for instruments measured at fair value:

Level 3            Developed technology valued based upon the net present value at a discounted rate of future cash flows. The Company's management determines the fair value measurement valuation policies and procedures and develops an estimate of future cash flows.

Up until the date of impairment in 2015, the fair value was determined based on the developed technology's relative fair value paid during acquisition of the Company. In September 2015, the Company determined the developed technology's projected cash flows has decreased resulting in a change in the valuation technique.

Changes in fair value of the Company's Level 3 intangible held are as follows:

	<u>Developed Technology</u>
September 30, 2014	\$ 7,995,833
Amortization	(950,000)
Impairment loss	<u>(1,575,705)</u>
September 30, 2015	<u>\$ 5,470,128</u>

The following table represents the Company's level 3 financial instruments, the valuation techniques used to measure the fair value of those financial instruments, and the significant unobservable inputs and the ranges of values for those inputs measured on a nonrecurring basis at September 30, 2015.

Instrument	Fair Value	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Inputs	Range of Significant Input Value
Developed Technology	\$5,470,128	Discounted cash flow	Future cash flows Duration	\$0 Indefinite

---

**RBC Acquisition Corp. and Subsidiary**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**  
**September 30, 2015 (Unaudited) and 2014**

**4. Inventories**

The components of inventories at September 30, are as follows:

	2015	2014
Raw materials	\$1,100,276	\$ 897,353
Work in process	429,427	777,606
Finished goods	2,181,553	2,228,981
	<u>\$3,711,256</u>	<u>\$3,903,940</u>

**5. Property and Equipment**

Property and equipment at September 30, 2015 are as follows:

	2015	2014
Land	\$ 450,000	\$ 450,000
Buildings	1,717,379	1,717,379
Office equipment	200,150	172,074
Automobiles	550	5,250
Leasehold improvements	1,542,255	1,530,272
Machinery and equipment	5,472,808	5,231,363
Equipment not placed in service	281,762	218,073
	9,664,904	9,324,411
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(3,017,407)	(1,826,048)
	<u>\$ 6,647,497</u>	<u>\$ 7,498,363</u>

Depreciation and leasehold improvement amortization expense for the years ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 totaled \$1,192,533 and \$1,163,927, respectively.

**6. Intangible Assets**

---

**RBC Acquisition Corp. and Subsidiary**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**  
**September 30, 2015 (Unaudited) and 2014**

The carrying amount and accumulated amortization of recognized intangible assets at September 30, are as follows:

	2015			Net
	Carrying Amount	Impairment	Accumulated Amortization	
<b>Amortized intangible assets:</b>				
Developed Technology	\$ 9,500,000	\$ 1,575,705	\$ 2,454,167	\$ 5,470,128
Completed in-process R&D	<u>175,655</u>	—	<u>7,917</u>	<u>167,738</u>
	<u>\$ 9,675,655</u>	<u>\$ 1,575,705</u>	<u>\$ 2,462,084</u>	<u>\$ 5,637,866</u>
<b>Unamortized intangible assets:</b>				
Trademarks				\$ 900,000
In-process R&D				<u>299,345</u>
				<u>\$ 1,199,345</u>
<b>Total intangible assets</b>				<u>\$ 6,837,211</u>

	2014		
	Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net
<b>Amortized intangible assets:</b>			
Developed Technology	\$9,500,000	\$1,504,167	\$7,995,833
	<u>\$9,500,000</u>	<u>\$1,504,167</u>	<u>\$7,995,833</u>
<b>Unamortized intangible assets:</b>			
Trademarks			\$ 900,000
In-process R&D			<u>475,000</u>
			<u>\$1,375,000</u>
<b>Total intangible assets</b>			<u>\$9,370,833</u>

---

**RBC Acquisition Corp. and Subsidiary**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**  
**September 30, 2015 (Unaudited) and 2014**

Amortization expense for the five years subsequent to 2015 is estimated to be as follows:

<u>Years Ending September 30, 2015.</u>	
2016	\$ 660,267
2017	660,267
2018	660,267
2019	660,267
2020	660,267
Thereafter	<u>2,336,531</u>
	<u>\$5,637,866</u>

During 2015, the Company reviewed its intangible assets for impairment due to a change in sales mix, and as a result, wrote off identified intangibles of \$1,575,705 related to developed technology. The impairment resulted primarily from decreased sales projections. The amount of impairment was estimated using a fair-value approach based on discounted future cash flows. No asset impairment was recognized during the year ended September 30, 2014.

**7. Line of Credit**

The Company has a line of credit agreement (the "Agreement") with an affiliate of a stockholder whose borrowings are limited to lesser of (1) 85% of eligible accounts receivable plus 50% of eligible inventories, or (2) \$4,000,000. Outstanding balances at September 30, 2015 and 2014 amounted to \$4,000,000 and bear interest at a rate equal to the greater of 9% or the 30-day LIBOR rate (0.193 percent at September 30, 2015) plus 7 percent. The rate in effect at September 30, 2015 was 9%. The Company is subject to certain restrictions and covenants as defined in the Agreement. As of May 2014, all scheduled interest and principal payments on the line of credit ceased. As a result of the payment default, the Company was in breach of the terms of all debt agreements. On November 6, 2014, the lender waived all breaches and amended the debt agreements to extend maturity dates. The Company resumed payments of principal and interest under the amended debt terms beginning June 1, 2015. Subsequent to year end, the maturity date was extended from December 22, 2015 to December 22, 2016. The agreement contains an unused line fee equal to 1% of the available unused balance payable monthly.

**RBC Acquisition Corp. and Subsidiary**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**  
**September 30, 2015 (Unaudited) and 2014**

**8. Long-Term Debt**

Long-term debt at September 30, is as follows:

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Note payable to affiliate of acquirer, mortgage loan- secured by all real property, payable in monthly installments of interest at 9.5%, with a balloon payment due in December 2016	\$ 6,871,245	\$ 6,890,765
Note payable to affiliate of acquirer, last out term loan (meaning if the Company is liquidated, the holder of the last out term loan is paid after the senior debt holders) - secured by all business assets, payable in monthly installments of interest at the greater of 12% or the 30-day LIBOR rate plus 10%, due in December 2016	11,392,266	11,392,266
Note payable to affiliate of acquirer, subordinated loan- secured by all business assets, payable in monthly installments of interest only at 12.5%, due in December 2016. Principal balance of \$6,000,000. Carrying amount is net of unamortized fair value discount of \$211,745 and \$929,427 at September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, based on an effective interest rate of 83%	<u>5,788,255</u>	<u>5,070,573</u>
	24,051,766	23,353,604
Less current maturities	<u>206,137</u>	<u>21,294</u>
	<u>\$23,845,629</u>	<u>\$23,332,310</u>

Maturities of long-term debt as of September 30, 2015, are as follows:

<u>September 30,</u>	
2016	\$ 206,137
2017	17,455,371
2018	274,850
2019	274,850
2020	274,850
Thereafter	<u>5,565,708</u>
	<u>\$24,051,766</u>

Contractual interest expense incurred on all debt amounted to \$3,174,791 and \$3,177,644 for the years ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

---

**RBC Acquisition Corp. and Subsidiary**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**  
**September 30, 2015 (Unaudited) and 2014**

All debt instruments contain certain restrictive covenants, which among other things, establish minimum consolidated EBITDA and maximum capital expenditures. As of May 2014, all scheduled interest and principal payments on debt instruments ceased. As a result of the payment default, the Company was in breach of the terms of all debt agreements. The lender waived all breaches and, on November 6, 2014, amended the debt agreements to extend maturity dates. All maturity dates were subsequently extended to December 31, 2016.

As part of the acquisition of RBC, the lender waived all covenant breaches in prior periods as well as payment default that occurred under previous ownership. The conditional interest resulting from payment default totaled \$774,000 at September 30, 2015 and will not accrue additional interest. This conditional interest is due only upon a future change in control and no liability is recorded in the consolidated statements for this amount.

**9. Equity and Related Compensation**

**Common Stock**

At October 1, 2013, the authorized common stock of the Company consisted of two classes of common stock, each with 10,000,000 shares authorized.

On February 12, 2014, the Company issued 50 common shares to the president of the Company for total consideration of \$0.025. The majority stockholder exchanged 1,999,996 shares of common stock for the same number of Common-B shares, reducing the majority stockholder to 4 shares of common stock.

The common stock has one vote per share, and the Common-B stock and Preferred stock have no voting rights. However, the stockholders' agreement and certificate of incorporation provide other rights to the Common-B stockholders, which include among other things, the right to exchange Common-B stock for common stock under certain triggering events.

**Series A Preferred Stock**

Series A Preferred Stock ("Preferred Stock") is redeemable, at the option of the Company or the holder, for an amount equal to the original purchase price plus all accrued and unpaid dividends. All unpaid dividends to preferred stockholders must be paid before declaring a dividend to common stockholders. Preferred Stock holds dividend and liquidation preferences over common stock. On matters presented to the stockholders of the Company, the holders of Preferred Stock shall not be entitled to vote.

**RBC Acquisition Corp. and Subsidiary**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**  
**September 30, 2015 (Unaudited) and 2014**

During the year ended September 30, 2014, 2,700,000 shares of preferred stock were issued at a price of \$1 per share. The Company recorded preferred stock dividends of \$1,573,838 and \$1,148,891 during the years ending September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The dividend rate is determined by the aggregate amount of outstanding shares of Preferred Stock as follows:

Up to 1,000,000	8.0%
Up to 2,000,000	10.0%
Up to 3,000,000	12.5%
Up to 4,000,000	17.5%
Up to 5,000,000	25.0%

**Share-Based Compensation**

In 2013, the Company established the RBC Acquisition Corp. 2013 Stock Incentive Plan (the "Plan"). The Board of Directors, at its discretion, may grant options to eligible participants. Share options under the Plan vest over a period of four years. The number of shares subject to options available for issuance under the Plan cannot exceed 666,667. A summary of the activity under the Plan as of September 30, and changes during the years then ended are presented below:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Avg. Exercise Price	Weighted Avg. Remaining Contract Term
Outstanding, October 1, 2013	601,337	\$0.0005	3.90
Exercised	(145,336)	0.0005	—
Outstanding, September 30, 2014	456,001	0.0005	2.90
Exercised	—	—	—
Outstanding, September 30, 2015	456,001	\$0.0005	1.90
Exercisable, September 30, 2015	456,001	\$0.0005	1.90

There was no share-based compensation expense during the years ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, as all previously issued and outstanding options had a grant fair value of zero.

**RBC Acquisition Corp. and Subsidiary**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**  
**September 30, 2015 (Unaudited) and 2014**

**10. Income Taxes**

The federal and state income deferred tax benefit is summarized as follows:

	2015	2014
Federal	\$305,997	\$1,047,350
State	31,503	107,815
	<u>\$337,500</u>	<u>\$1,155,165</u>

A reconciliation of the income tax benefit with amounts determined by applying the statutory U.S. federal income tax rate to income before income taxes is as follows:

	2015	2014
Benefit for federal income taxes at the statutory rates	\$ 1,952,664	\$ 2,211,990
Benefit for state income taxes	200,880	227,572
Meals and entertainment	(1,434)	(1,289)
Less valuation allowance	(1,814,610)	(1,283,108)
	<u>\$ 337,500</u>	<u>\$ 1,155,165</u>

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. Significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	2015	2014
<b>Current deferred tax assets (liabilities):</b>		
Accrued liabilities and allowances	\$ 266,877	\$ 316,817
Accrued compensation	32,898	45,451
Debt accretion	(79,404)	(348,535)
Less valuation allowance	(220,371)	(13,733)
Total current deferred tax assets	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
<b>Long-term deferred tax assets (liabilities)</b>		
Intangible assets	(3,237,401)	(3,514,062)
Property and equipment	984,440	805,124
Charitable contribution carryforward	1,688	1,688
Net operating loss carryforwards	5,126,880	3,637,385
R&D carryforward	1,740	1,740
Less valuation allowance	(2,877,347)	(1,269,375)
Total deferred income tax liabilities	<u>—</u>	<u>(337,500)</u>
Net deferred income tax assets (liabilities)	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ (337,500)</u>



---

**RBC Acquisition Corp. and Subsidiary**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**  
**September 30, 2015 (Unaudited) and 2014**

Valuation allowances related to deferred tax assets increased by \$1,814,610 and \$1,283,108 in 2015 and 2014, respectively. These increases were as a result of additional net operating losses that are more likely than not certain to be utilized prior to their expiration.

At September 30, 2015, the Company had approximately \$13,700,000 in unused net operating loss carryforwards that may be applied against future taxable income. Of that amount, approximately \$4,900,000 is limited to a maximum usage of approximately \$1,100,000 per year, and these net operating losses expire in September 2017. The remaining \$8,800,000 of net operating losses has no limitations as to use per year, and expire in September 2035.

**11. Profit Sharing 401(k) Plan**

The Company has a qualified, noncontributory, trustee profit sharing 401(k) plan (the "Profit Sharing Plan") covering substantially all employees. Employees may contribute 1% to 50% of their annual compensation to the Profit Sharing Plan, within federal guidelines. The Company may elect to match a percentage of the employee contributions in accordance with the provisions set forth in the Profit Sharing Plan. Employer contributions to the plan totaled \$109,106 and \$121,333 for the years ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively. In addition, the Company may also make discretionary profit sharing contributions to the Profit Sharing Plan. No such contributions were made to the Profit Sharing Plan during the years ended September 30, 2015 and 2014.

**12. Risks and Uncertainties**

**Business Concentrations**

Sales to five and three customers were approximately 68 and 53 percent of the Company's sales for the years ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Accounts receivable from four and three customers were approximately 70 and 50 percent of the Company's accounts receivable at September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Purchases from three vendors were approximately 40 percent of the Company's purchases for the year ended September 30, 2015. Accounts payable to two vendors were approximately 39 percent of the Company's accounts payable at September 30, 2015. There were no concentrations of purchases for the year ended September 30, 2014 or accounts payable at September 30, 2014.

---

**RBC Acquisition Corp. and Subsidiary**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**  
**September 30, 2015 (Unaudited) and 2014**

**Concentration of Credit Risk**

Financial instruments, which potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk, consist principally of cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable. The Company maintains its cash primarily with one financial institution. Deposits at this bank are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation up to \$250,000. At September 30, 2015, there were cash balances of \$417,180 in excess of federally insured limits at the bank. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers and maintains allowances, as needed, for potential credit losses. Although the Company is directly affected by the financial stability of its customer base, management does not believe significant credit risk exists at September 30, 2015 and 2014.

**13. Commitments and Contingencies**

In connection with the acquisition of RBC, the acquirer has a contingent consideration arrangement that requires payment to the former owners of RBC upon sale of RBC if certain metrics are met. For proceeds received in excess of outstanding equity, in addition to an amount equal to an internal rate of return of 10% on the equity compounded annually (the initial amount), the former owners are entitled to receive an amount equal to 17.5% of the initial amount. The former owners shall also be entitled to 17.5% of all additional proceeds.

Each year the Company, on behalf of the acquirer, will reassess the contingent consideration obligation associated with the acquisition and record changes in the fair value as contingent consideration expense or income. Increases or decreases in the fair value of the contingent consideration obligations can result from changes in assumed discount periods and rates, changes in the assumed timing and amount of revenue and expense estimates and changes in assumed probability with respect to the attainment of certain financial and operational metrics. Significant judgment is employed in determining these assumptions as of the acquisition date and for each subsequent period. Accordingly, future business and economic conditions, as well as changes in any of the assumptions described above, can materially impact the amount of contingent consideration expense (income) recorded in any given period.

---

---

*RBC ACQUISITION CORP.  
AND SUBSIDIARY  
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
SEPTEMBER 30, 2014*

---

---

	<b>Page</b>
<b>Independent Auditors' Report</b>	1 - 2
<b>Consolidated Financial Statements</b>	
Consolidated Balance Sheet	3
Consolidated Statement Of Operations	4
Consolidated Statements Of Redeemable Series A Preferred Stock And Stockholders' Deficit	5
Consolidated Statement Of Cash Flows	6
Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements	7 - 20

---

## Independent Auditors' Report

Board of Directors  
RBC Acquisition Corp.  
St. Louis, Missouri

### **Report On The Consolidated Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of RBC Acquisition Corp. and subsidiary, which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as of September 30, 2014, and the related consolidated statements of operations, redeemable Series A preferred stock, stockholders' deficit and cash flows for the year then ended and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements.

### ***Management's Responsibility For The Consolidated Financial Statements***

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

### ***Auditors' Responsibility***

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

***Opinion***

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of RBC Acquisition Corp. and subsidiary as of September 30, 2014, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/ RubinBrown LLP

St. Louis, Missouri  
December 5, 2014

---

RBC ACQUISITION CORP. AND SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

September 30, 2014

<b>Assets</b>	
<b>Current Assets</b>	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 238,185
Accounts receivable	2,757,998
Inventories	3,903,940
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	95,971
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<u>6,996,094</u>
<b>Property, Plant And Equipment, Net</b>	7,498,363
<b>Goodwill</b>	4,205,532
<b>Intangible Assets, Net</b>	9,370,833
<b>Other Assets</b>	<u>229,101</u>
	<u>\$28,299,923</u>
<b>Liabilities And Stockholders' Deficit</b>	
<b>Current Liabilities</b>	
Current maturities of long-term debt	\$ 21,294
Accounts payable	980,615
Accrued expenses	417,915
Accrued interest	1,331,026
Accrued taxes	75,000
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<u>2,825,850</u>
<b>Deferred Revenue</b>	150,000
<b>Long-Term Deferred Tax Liability</b>	337,500
<b>Line of Credit</b>	4,000,000
<b>Long-Term Debt</b>	23,332,310
<b>Redeemable Series A Preferred Stock</b>	6,295,354
<b>Commitments and Contingencies (Notes 2, 7, and 13)</b>	
<b>Stockholders' Deficit</b>	
Common stock:	
\$0.0001 par value, 10,000,000 shares authorized, 145,390 shares issued and outstanding at September 30, 2014	15
Common-B stock:	
\$0.0001 par value, 10,000,000 shares authorized, 1,999,996 shares issued and outstanding at September 30, 2014	200
Additional paid-in capital	858
Accumulated deficit	<u>(8,642,164)</u>
<b>Total Stockholders' Deficit</b>	<u>(8,641,091)</u>
	<u>\$28,299,923</u>

See the accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Page 3

---

**RBC ACQUISITION CORP. AND SUBSIDIARY**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS**  
**For the Year Ended September 30, 2014**

---

<b>Revenues</b>	
General	\$ 12,182,307
Research and development	<u>877,640</u>
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<u>13,059,947</u>
<b>Cost Of Sales</b>	
General	9,346,604
Research and development	<u>1,816,829</u>
<b>Total Cost Of Sales</b>	<u>11,163,433</u>
<b>Operating Expenses</b>	2,149,304
<b>Amortization of intangible assets</b>	<u>950,000</u>
<b>Loss From Operations</b>	<u>(1,202,790)</u>
<b>Other Expenses</b>	
Interest expense	3,177,644
Non-cash interest expense	2,305,295
Other income	<u>(179,869)</u>
<b>Total Other Expenses</b>	<u>5,303,070</u>
<b>Pretax Net Loss</b>	(6,505,860)
<b>Income Tax Benefit</b>	<u>(1,155,165)</u>
<b>Net Loss</b>	<u><u>\$ (5,350,695)</u></u>

---

See the accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Page 4



**RBC ACQUISITION CORP. AND SUBSIDIARY**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF REDEEMABLE**  
**SERIES A PREFERRED STOCK AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT**  
**For The Year Ended September 30, 2014**

	Redeemable Series A Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Common-B Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Deficit
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount			
<b>Balance - September 30, 2013</b>	2,299,000	\$2,446,463	2,000,000	\$ 200	—	\$ —	\$ 800	\$(2,142,578)	\$(2,141,578)
<b>Issuance Of Redeemable Series A Preferred Stock</b>	2,700,000	2,700,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Issuance Of Common Stock</b>	—	—	145,386	15	—	—	58	—	73
<b>Exchange of Common Stock for Common-B Stock</b>	—	—	(1,999,996)	(200)	1,999,996	200	—	—	—
<b>Cumulative Series A Preferred Stock Dividend Accrual</b>	—	1,148,891	—	—	—	—	—	(1,148,891)	(1,148,891)
<b>Net Loss</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(5,350,695)	(5,350,695)
<b>Balance - September 30, 2014</b>	<u>4,999,000</u>	<u>\$6,295,354</u>	<u>145,390</u>	<u>\$ 15</u>	<u>1,999,996</u>	<u>\$ 200</u>	<u>\$ 858</u>	<u>\$(8,642,164)</u>	<u>\$(8,641,091)</u>

See the accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

**RBC ACQUISITION CORP. AND SUBSIDIARY**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**  
**For The Year Ended September 30, 2014**

<b>Cash Flows From Operating Activities</b>	
Net loss	\$ (5,350,695)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:	
Depreciation and amortization	2,130,793
Non-cash interest expense	2,305,295
Loss on sale of equipment	16,223
Deferred income tax benefit	(1,155,165)
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of assets acquired and liabilities assumed in business combination:	
Increase in accounts receivable	(452,324)
Increase in inventories	(621,955)
Increase in prepaid expenses and other assets	(11,928)
Decrease in accounts payable	(581,619)
Increase in accrued expenses	163,871
Increase in accrued interest	917,888
Decrease in accrued taxes	(11,443)
Increase in deferred revenue	150,000
<b>Net Cash Used In Operating Activities</b>	<u>(2,501,059)</u>
<b>Cash Flows Used In Investing Activities</b>	
Payments for equipment and leasehold improvements	<u>(355,163)</u>
<b>Cash Flows From Financing Activities</b>	
Principal payments on long-term debt	(78,382)
Issuance of redeemable preferred stock	2,700,000
Issuance of common stock	73
<b>Net Cash Provided By Financing Activities</b>	<u>2,621,691</u>
<b>Net Decrease In Cash And Cash Equivalents</b>	(234,531)
<b>Cash And Cash Equivalents - Beginning Of Year</b>	<u>472,716</u>
<b>Cash And Cash Equivalents - End Of Year</b>	<u>\$ 238,185</u>
<b>Supplemental Disclosure Of Cash Flow Information</b>	
Interest paid	\$ 2,108,213
Series A preferred stock dividend (Note 8)	1,148,891

See the accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Page 6

---

**RBC ACQUISITION CORP. AND SUBSIDIARY**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**September 30, 2014**

---

**1. Operations**

RBC Acquisition Corp. was formed and began operations on March 7, 2013 when it acquired all outstanding stock of Reliable Biopharmaceutical Corporation (RBC) for a purchase price of \$1 and potential contingent consideration based on certain financial metrics.

Revenues are predominately earned from the manufacture and sale of both high quality active pharmaceutical ingredients and high purity ingredients for human care. Its manufacturing operations are located in St. Louis, Missouri. RBC grants credit to its customers, located throughout the world.

RBC is a Food and Drug Administration inspected developer and “current good manufacturing process” manufacturer of active pharmaceutical ingredients for the generic pharmaceutical industry, excipients for the biopharmaceutical and pharmaceutical industries, nucleic acid derivatives, and reagent formulations for the diagnostic and medical device industries. RBC sells to biopharmaceutical, pharmaceutical, medical device, and diagnostic companies worldwide.

RBC has a wholly-owned subsidiary, RBC Real Estate Holdings, LLC (REH). REH’s sole business activity is the lease of manufacturing and office facilities to RBC.

**2. Summary Of Significant Accounting Policies**

**Principles Of Consolidation**

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of RBC Acquisition Corp. and its wholly-owned subsidiary, RBC and RBC’s wholly-owned subsidiary, REH, which are collectively referred to as the Company. Significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

**Estimates And Assumptions**

Management uses estimates and assumptions in preparing financial statements. Those estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, and the reported revenues and expenses. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

**Cash And Cash Equivalents**

The Company considers all highly liquid, temporary investments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents may periodically exceed those amounts insured by federal agencies.

**Accounts Receivable**

Accounts receivable are stated at the amount management expects to collect from outstanding balances. Management provides for probable uncollectible amounts through a charge to earnings and a credit to the allowance for doubtful accounts based on its assessment of the current status of individual accounts. Balances still outstanding after management has used reasonable collection efforts are written off through a charge to the allowance for doubtful accounts and a credit to accounts receivable. The allowance for doubtful accounts as of September 30, 2014 is \$500.

**Inventories**

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost (specific identification method) or market. Work in process and finished goods inventories are valued at the cost of raw materials plus direct labor and applied factory overhead, not in excess of market.

**Property, Plant And Equipment**

Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost, less accumulated depreciation. Expenditures which extend the useful lives of the assets are capitalized, while maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred.

Leasehold improvements are amortized over the lesser of the lease term or estimated useful life of the improvement. Depreciation is recorded on a straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

Building	39 Years
Leashold Improvements	10 - 31 Years
Machinery and Office Equipment	5-15 Years
Automobiles	10 Years

**Goodwill And Intangible Assets**

Goodwill represents the excess of the fair values of the liabilities assumed over the identifiable assets acquired, including identifiable intangible assets, in the acquisition of RBC. Qualitatively, goodwill represents such factors as the benefit of consolidating ownership to one party, confidence in management's plans and abilities, as well as the value of the assembled work force. Goodwill is not amortized and must be tested annually for impairment or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the asset may be impaired. Goodwill is not expected to be deductible for tax purposes. During fiscal 2014, the Company finalized its purchase price allocation with respect to deferred taxes. As a result, goodwill and deferred tax liability were increased by \$205,575.

The Company tested its goodwill in the fourth quarter of the year ended September 30, 2014 with no impairment charges deemed necessary from testing.

The Company acquired certain trademarks and in-process research and development in the acquisition of RBC. These assets have indefinite lives and, as such, are not amortized. The Company must test indefinite-lived assets for impairment annually, or more frequently if circumstances indicate impairment may have occurred. There was no impairment loss recognized during the 2014.

The Company acquired developed technology in conjunction with the acquisition of RBC. Developed technology is amortized on a straight line basis over its estimated useful life of 10 years.

**Revenue Recognition**

The Company generally recognizes product revenue when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred, the fee is fixed or determinable, and collectibility is probable. Customers are offered a limited return policy if the product fails to meet specific tests upon receipt. Sales returns and allowances amounted to \$189,115 and are netted against revenues. At September 30, 2014, no allowance was recorded for sales returns.

Shipping and handling billed to customers is included in revenues and the related cost is included in cost of sales.

The Company periodically recognizes product revenue before delivery has occurred (bill and hold sales) as long as the following criteria are met:

- The Company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;

Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements *(Continued)*

- The Company does not retain effective control over the goods or continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership;
- The amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- It is probable that the economic benefits of the sale will flow to the Company;
- Any costs incurred or to be incurred related to the sale can be measured reliably;
- It is probable that delivery will be made;
- The goods are on hand, identified and ready for delivery;
- The buyer specifically acknowledges the deferred delivery instructions; and
- Normal payment terms apply.

Revenue under the Company's license and collaboration arrangements is recognized based on the performance requirements of the contract. Amounts received under such arrangements consist of up-front collaboration payments, periodic milestone payments and payments for research activities. The Company's collaborations with multiple elements are divided into separate units of accounting if certain criteria are met, including whether the delivered element has stand-alone value. The consideration received is combined and recognized as a single unit of accounting when criteria for separation are not met.

The Company did not recognize any revenue during the year for performance requirements. The Company had \$150,000 in outstanding performance requirements as of September 30, 2014.

**Contingent Consideration**

In connection with the acquisition of RBC, the acquirer has a contingent consideration arrangement that requires payment to the former owners of RBC upon sale of RBC if certain metrics are met. For proceeds received in excess of outstanding equity, in addition to an amount equal to an internal rate of return of 10% on the equity compounded annually (the initial amount), the former owners are entitled to receive an amount equal to 17.5% of the initial amount. The former owners shall also be entitled to 17.5% of all additional proceeds.

Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements *(Continued)*

Each year the Company, on behalf of the acquirer, will reassess the contingent consideration obligation associated with the acquisition and record changes in the fair value as contingent consideration expense or income. Increases or decreases in the fair value of the contingent consideration obligations can result from changes in assumed discount periods and rates, changes in the assumed timing and amount of revenue and expense estimates and changes in assumed probability with respect to the attainment of certain financial and operational metrics. Significant judgment is employed in determining these assumptions as of the acquisition date and for each subsequent period. Accordingly, future business and economic conditions, as well as changes in any of the assumptions described above, can materially impact the amount of contingent consideration expense (income) recorded in any given period.

**Advertising**

Advertising costs for the period were insignificant and are recognized in the period in which the related expenses are incurred.

**Research And Development Costs**

Research and development costs are charged to expense in the period incurred and are included in cost of sales - research and development. The direct salaries for research and development were \$610,774. The direct costs of materials used in research and development were \$61,825.

**Income Taxes**

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases, including accounts receivable, inventory, fixed assets, and intangible assets. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. Deferred income tax expense represents the change during the period in the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities. The components of the deferred tax assets and liabilities are individually classified as current and noncurrent based on their characteristics. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance when, in the opinion of management, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

Accounting guidance for income taxes provides a two-step approach to recognizing and measuring tax benefits when the benefits' realization is uncertain. The first step is to determine whether the benefit is to be recognized. The second step is to determine the amount to be recognized. The two-step approach is outlined below:

- Income tax benefits should be recognized when, based on the technical merits of a tax position, the company believes that if a dispute arose with the taxing authority and was taken to a court of last resort, it is more likely than not (i.e., a probability of greater than 50%) that the tax position would be sustained as filed; and
- If a position is determined to be more likely than not of being sustained, the amount recognized is the largest amount of tax benefit that is greater than 50% likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement with the taxing authority.

The Company recognizes interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions in income tax expense. As of September 30, 2014, the Company had accrued no interest related to uncertain tax matters.

The Company's federal and state tax returns for tax years 2010 and later remain subject to examination by taxing authorities.

---



Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements *(Continued)*

If management's assessment of unrecognized tax benefits is not representative of actual outcomes, the consolidated financial statements could be impacted in the period of settlement or when the statute of limitations expires.

**Subsequent Events**

Management has evaluated subsequent events through December 5, 2014, the date which the consolidated financial statements were available for issue.

**3. Inventories**

Inventories consist of:

Raw materials	\$ 897,353
Work in process	777,606
Finished goods	<u>2,228,981</u>
	<u>\$3,903,940</u>

**4. Property, Plant And Equipment**

Property, plant and equipment consist of:

Land	\$ 450,000
Building	1,717,379
Machinery and equipment	5,231,363
Office and equipment	172,074
Leasehold improvements	1,530,272
Automobiles	5,250
Equipment not placed in service	<u>218,073</u>
	9,324,411
Less: Accumulated depreciation and amortization	<u>1,826,048</u>
	<u>\$7,498,363</u>

Depreciation and amortization of property, plant and equipment charged against income amounted to \$1,163,927 during the year. During the year, partially depreciated machinery and equipment with an historical cost of \$17,450 was disposed.

5. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets consist of:

	<u>Asset</u>	<u>Accumulated Amortization</u>	<u>Total</u>
Developed technology	\$ 9,500,000	\$ 1,504,167	\$7,995,833
Trademarks	900,000	—	900,000
In-Process R&D	475,000	—	475,000
	<u>\$10,875,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,504,167</u>	<u>\$9,370,833</u>

Amortization of intangible assets charged against income amounted to \$950,000 during the year. Projected amortization of intangible assets over the next five years is as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2015	\$ 950,000
2016	950,000
2017	950,000
2018	950,000
2019	950,000
Thereafter	3,245,833
	<u>\$7,995,833</u>

6. Line Of Credit

The Company has a revolving line-of-credit agreement with an affiliate of a stockholder whose borrowings are limited to lesser of, (1) 85% of eligible accounts receivable plus 50% of eligible inventories, or (2) \$4,000,000. Outstanding balances at September 30, 2014 amounted to \$4,000,000 and bear interest at a rate equal to the greater of 9% or the 30-day LIBOR rate plus 7%. The rate in effect at September 30, 2014 was 9%. As of May 2014, all scheduled interest and principal payments on the line-of-credit ceased. As a result of the payment default, the Company was in breach of the terms of all debt agreements. On November 6, 2014, the lender waived all breaches and amended the debt agreements to extend maturity dates. The Company is scheduled to resume payments of principal and interest under the amended debt terms beginning June 1, 2015. All balances then outstanding are due and payable on December 22, 2015. This agreement contains an unused line fee equal to 1% of the available unused balance payable monthly.

7. Long-Term Debt

Long-term debt consists of:

Note payable to affiliate of acquirer, mortgage loan - secured by all real property, payable in monthly installments of \$65,177 including principal and interest at 9.5%, with a balloon payment due in December 2015	\$ 6,890,765
Note payable to affiliate of acquirer, last out term loan (meaning if the Company is liquidated, the holder of the last out term loan is paid after the senior debt holders) - secured by all business assets, payable in monthly installments of interest at the greater of 12% or the 30-day LIBOR rate plus 10%, plus quarterly principal installments of \$30,059, due in December 2015	11,392,266
Note payable to affiliate of acquirer, subordinated loan - secured by all business assets, payable in monthly installments of interest only at 12.5%, due in December 2015. Principal balance of \$6,000,000. Carrying amount is net of unamortized fair value discount of \$929,427, based on an effective interest rate of 83%.	5,070,573
	<u>23,353,604</u>
Less: Current maturities	<u>21,294</u>
Long-term debt	<u>\$23,332,310</u>

The 30-day LIBOR rate at September 30, 2014 was 0.1541%.

Contractual scheduled maturities of the above debt are as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2015	\$ 21,294
2016	<u>23,332,310</u>
	<u>\$23,353,604</u>

Contractual interest expense incurred on all debt amounted to \$3,177,644 during the period.

Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements *(Continued)*

All debt instruments contain certain restrictive covenants, which among other things, establish minimum consolidated EBITDA and maximum capital expenditures. As of May 2014, all scheduled interest and principal payments on debt instruments ceased. As a result of the payment default, the Company was in breach of the terms of all debt agreements. The lender waived all breaches and, on November 6, 2014, amended the debt agreements to extend maturity dates. The Company is scheduled to resume payments of principal and interest under the amended debt terms beginning June of 2015. All maturity dates were extended to December 22, 2015.

As part of the acquisition of RBC, the lender waived all covenant breaches in prior periods as well as payment default that occurred under previous ownership. The conditional interest resulting from payment default totaled \$774,000 at September 30, 2014 and will not accrue additional interest. This conditional interest is due only upon a future change in control and no liability is recorded in the consolidated statements for this amount

**8. Common Stock**

At October 1, 2013, the authorized common stock of the Company consisted of one class of common stock with 10,000,000 shares authorized.

On February 12, 2014, the Company issued 50 common shares to the president of the Company for total consideration of \$0.025. The majority stockholder exchanged 1,999,996 shares of common stock for the same number of Common-B shares, reducing the majority stockholder to 4 shares of common stock.

The common stock has one vote per share, and the Common-B stock and Preferred stock have no voting rights. However, the stockholders' agreement and certificate of incorporation provide other rights to the Common-B stockholders, which include among other things, the right to exchange Common-B stock for common stock under certain triggering events.

**9. Series A Preferred Stock**

Series A Preferred Stock (preferred stock) is redeemable, at the option of the Company or the holder, for an amount equal to the original purchase price plus all accrued and unpaid dividends. All unpaid dividends to preferred stockholders must be paid before declaring a dividend to common stockholders. Preferred stock holds dividend and liquidation preferences over common stock. On matters presented to the stockholders of the Company, the holders of preferred stock shall not be entitled to vote.

During the year, 2,700,000 shares of preferred stock were issued at a price of \$1 per share. The Company recorded a preferred stock dividend of \$1,148,891 during the year. The dividend rate is determined by the aggregate amount of outstanding shares of preferred stock as follows:

<u>Aggregate Amount of Outstanding Shares of Series A Preferred Stock</u>	<u>Rate</u>
Up to 1,000,000	8.0%
Up to 2,000,000	10.0%
Up to 3,000,000	12.5%
Up to 4,000,000	17.5%
Up to 5,000,000	25.0%

**10. Profit Sharing 401(k) Plan**

The Company has a qualified, noncontributory, trustee profit sharing 401(k) plan (the Profit Sharing Plan) covering substantially all employees. Employees may contribute 1% to 50% of their annual compensation to the Profit Sharing Plan, within federal guidelines. The Company may elect to match a percentage of the employee contributions in accordance with the provisions set forth in the Profit Sharing Plan. The Company made matching contributions of \$121,333 during the year.

In addition, the Company may also make discretionary profit sharing contributions to the Profit Sharing Plan. No such contributions were made to the Profit Sharing Plan during the year.

**11. Share-Based Compensation**

In 2013, the Company established the RBC Acquisition Corp. 2013 Stock Incentive Plan (the Plan). The Board of Directors, at its discretion, may grant options to eligible participants. Share options under the Plan vest over a period of four years. The number of shares subject to options available for issuance under the Plan cannot exceed 666,667. A summary of the activity under the Plan as of September 30, 2014, and changes during the year then ended is presented below:

Employee And Director Options	Shares	Weighted-Average	
		Exercise Price	Remaining Contractual Term
Outstanding at October 1, 2013	601,337	\$0.0005	3.9
Exercised	(145,336)	\$0.0005	_____
Outstanding at September 30, 2014	<u>456,001</u>	<u>\$0.0005</u>	<u>2.9</u>
Exercisable at September 30, 2014	<u>456,001</u>	<u>\$0.0005</u>	<u>2.9</u>

There was no share-based compensation expense in 2014 as all previously issued and outstanding options had a grant date fair value of zero.

---

**12. Income Taxes**

The federal and state income tax benefit is summarized as follows:

Current:	
Federal	\$ —
State	—
Deferred:	
Federal	\$1,047,350
State	<u>107,815</u>
Total income tax benefit	<u>\$1,155,165</u>

A reconciliation of income tax benefit with amounts determined by applying the statutory U.S. federal income tax rate to income before income taxes is as follows:

Benefit for federal income taxes at the statutory rates	\$ 2,211,990
Benefit for state income taxes	227,572
Meals and entertainment	(1,289)
Valuation allowance	<u>(1,283,108)</u>
Total income tax benefit	<u>\$ 1,155,165</u>

Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements *(Continued)*

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. Significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

Current deferred tax assets (liabilities):	
Accrued liabilities and allowances	\$ 316,817
Accrued compensation	45,451
Prepaid insurance	<u>(348,535)</u>
Total current deferred tax assets	13,733
Valuation allowance	<u>(13,733)</u>
Net current deferred tax asset	<u>\$ —</u>
Long-term deferred tax assets (liabilities):	
Intangible assets	\$(3,514,062)
Charitable contribution carryforward	1,688
Property and equipment	805,124
Net operating loss carryforwards	3,637,385
R&D carryforward	<u>1,740</u>
Total long-term deferred tax assets	931,875
Valuation allowance	<u>(1,269,375)</u>
Net noncurrent deferred tax liability	<u>\$ (337,500)</u>

At September 30, 2014, the Company had approximately \$7,100,000 in unused net operating loss carryforwards that may be applied against future taxable income and begin expiring in September 2032. Of that amount, approximately \$5,400,000 is limited to a maximum usage of approximately \$1,100,000 per year. The remaining \$1,700,000 of net operating losses has no limitations as to use per year.

**13. Sales Concentration**

The Company has a concentration with three customers to whom it sells several commercial products and provides research and development services. Transactions with these three customers accounted for approximately \$6,961,773 or 53% of total sales during the year. Accounts receivable from these three customers amounted to approximately \$1,283,242, or 50% of gross accounts receivable as of September 30, 2014