

PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT
(to Prospectus dated June 9, 2020)

\$5,000,000
Newtek Business Services Corp.

5.75% Notes Due 2024

Newtek Business Services Corp. is an internally managed, non-diversified, closed-end management investment company that has elected to be regulated as a business development company (“BDC”) under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”). Along with its wholly owned subsidiary and controlled portfolio companies, Newtek provides a wide range of business and financial solutions under the Newtek® brand to the small- and medium-sized business market. Newtek’s products and services include: Business Lending including SBA 7(a) loans, 504 loans and conventional loans, Electronic Payment Processing, Managed Technology Solutions (Cloud Computing), Technology Consulting, eCommerce, Accounts Receivable and Inventory Financing, personal and commercial lines Insurance Services, Web Services, Data Backup, Storage and Retrieval, and Payroll and Benefits Solutions to small- and medium-sized business relationships nationwide across all industries

Our investment objective is to generate both current income and capital appreciation primarily through loans originated by our business finance platform and our equity investments in certain portfolio companies that we control.

We are offering for sale \$5,000,000 in aggregate principal amount of 5.75% notes due 2024, which we refer to as the “Notes,” in a direct placement. We have not retained an underwriter or placement agent, and we will not pay any commission or underwriting discount in connection with this offering. See “Plan of Distribution” beginning on page S-52 of this prospectus supplement for more information regarding this offering.

The Notes will mature on August 1, 2024. We will pay interest on the Notes on February 1, May 1, August 1 and November 1 of each year. The Notes offered hereby are a further issuance of the 5.75% notes due 2024 that we issued on July 29, 2019 and August 13, 2019 in the aggregate principal amount of \$55,000,000 and \$8,250,000, respectively (together, the “Existing Notes”). The Notes offered hereby will be treated as a single series with the Existing Notes under the indenture and will have the same terms as the Existing Notes. The Notes offered hereby will have the same CUSIP number and will be fungible and rank equally with the Existing Notes. Upon the issuance of the Notes offered hereby, the outstanding aggregate principal amount of our 5.75% notes due 2024 will be \$68,250,000.

We may redeem the Notes in whole or in part at any time, or from time to time on or after August 1, 2021, at the redemption price of par, plus accrued interest, as discussed under the caption “Description of Notes — Optional Redemption.” The Notes will be issued in minimum denominations of \$25 and integral multiples of \$25 in excess thereof.

The Notes will be our direct unsecured obligations and rank *pari passu*, or equal, with all outstanding and future unsecured unsubordinated indebtedness issued by the Company. We currently do not have any indebtedness outstanding that is subordinated to the Notes and have no intention of issuing any such subordinated indebtedness. The Notes will be effectively subordinated to our existing and future secured indebtedness to the extent of the value of the assets securing such indebtedness, and structurally subordinated to all existing and future indebtedness and other obligations of any of our subsidiaries.

The Existing Notes are listed on the Nasdaq Global Market under the trading symbol “NEWTL.” We intend to list the Notes offered hereby on The Nasdaq Global Market under the same trading symbol. The Notes are expected to trade “flat.” This means that purchasers will not pay, and sellers will not receive, any accrued and unpaid interest on the Notes that is not included in the trading price.

THE NOTES ARE NOT DEPOSITS OR OTHER OBLIGATIONS OF A BANK AND ARE NOT INSURED BY THE FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION OR ANY OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCY.

An investment in our Notes is subject to risks and involves a heightened risk of total loss of investment. In addition, the companies in which we invest are subject to special risks. For example, we invest in securities that are rated below investment grade by rating agencies or that would be rated below investment grade if they were rated. Below investment grade securities, which are often referred to as “high yield” or “junk,” have predominantly speculative characteristics with respect to the issuer’s capacity to pay interest and repay principal. See the sections entitled “Risk Factors” beginning on page S-14 of this prospectus supplement and page 18 of the accompanying prospectus, and “Item 1A. Risk Factors” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019, filed with the SEC on March 16, 2020, “Part II — Item 1A. Risk Factors” in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2020, filed with the SEC on November 12, 2020, and in, or incorporated by reference into, this prospectus supplement and in any free writing prospectuses we may authorize for use in connection with this offering, and under similar headings in the other documents that are incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement, to read about factors you should consider, including the risk of leverage, before investing in our Notes.

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

Please read this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference herein and therein before investing in our Notes and keep each for future reference. This prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus contain important information about us that a prospective investor should know before investing in our Notes. We file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. This information is available free of charge by contacting us by mail at 4800 T Rex Avenue, Suite 120, Boca Raton, Florida 33431, by telephone at (212) 356-9500 or on our website at <http://www.NewtekOne.com>. The SEC also maintains a website at <http://www.sec.gov> that contains such information. Information contained on our website or on the SEC’s website about us is not incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, and you should not consider the information contained on our website or on the SEC’s website to be part of this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus.

	Per Note	Total
Public Offering Price	\$ 24.88	\$ 4,975,979
Proceeds to us (before expenses) ⁽¹⁾	\$ 24.88	\$ 4,975,979

(1) Before deducting expenses related to this offering, estimated at \$150,000.

Delivery of the notes in book entry form only through The Depository Trust Company will be made on or about February 16, 2021.

The date of this prospectus supplement is February 12, 2021.

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ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT

You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference herein and therein. We have not authorized any other person to provide you with different information from that contained in this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus. If anyone provides you with different or inconsistent information, you should not rely on it. This prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus do not constitute an offer to sell, or a solicitation of an offer to buy, any of our Notes by any person in any jurisdiction where it is unlawful for that person to make such an offer or solicitation or to any person in any jurisdiction to whom it is unlawful to make such an offer or solicitation. The information contained in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, and any free writing prospectus, is complete and accurate only as of their respective dates, regardless of the time of their delivery or sale of our Notes. Our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may have changed since those dates. This prospectus supplement may add, update or change information contained in the accompanying prospectus. This prospectus supplement supersedes the accompanying prospectus and the information incorporated by reference therein to the extent that the prospectus supplement contains information different from or additional to the information in that prospectus.

This document is in two parts. The first part is this prospectus supplement, which describes the terms of this offering of Notes and also adds to and updates information contained in the accompanying prospectus. The second part is the accompanying prospectus, which gives more general information and disclosure. To the extent the information contained in this prospectus supplement differs from the information contained in the accompanying prospectus, the information in this prospectus supplement shall control. Please carefully read this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus together with any exhibits and the additional information described under “Available Information” and in the “Prospectus Supplement Summary” section of this prospectus supplement and the “Risk Factors” section of the accompanying prospectus before you make an investment decision.

**CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING
FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS AND PROJECTIONS**

This prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus, or any free writing prospectus, including the documents we incorporate by reference, contains and may contain, forward-looking statements that involve substantial risks and uncertainties, including the impact of COVID-19 and related changes in base interest rates and significant market volatility on our business, our portfolio companies, our industry, and the global economy. These forward-looking statements are not historical facts, but rather are based on current expectations, estimates and projections about the Company, our current and prospective portfolio investments, our industry, our beliefs, and our assumptions. Words such as “anticipates,” “expects,” “intends,” “plans,” “will,” “may,” “continue,” “believes,” “seeks,” “estimates,” “would,” “could,” “should,” “targets,” “projects,” and variations of these words and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements contained in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus, or any free writing prospectus, including the documents we incorporate by reference therein, involve risks and uncertainties, including statements as to:

- our future operating results;
- our business prospects and the prospects of our prospective portfolio companies, including our and their ability to achieve our respective objectives as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic;
- the impact of investments that we expect to make;
- our informal relationships with third parties;
- the dependence of our future success on the general economy and its impact on the industries in which we invest;
- the ability to access debt markets and equity markets;
- our expected financings and investments;
- our regulatory structure and tax structure;
- our ability to operate as a business development company (“BDC”) and a regulated investment company (“RIC”) under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”);
- Newtek Small Business Finance, LLC’s (“NSBF”) ability to maintain its license and Preferred Lender Program (“PLP”) status under the Small Business Administration (“SBA”) 7(a) program;
- NSBF’s ability to sell the guaranteed portions of SBA 7(a) loans at premiums;
- the adequacy of our cash resources and working capital;
- the timing of cash flows, if any, from the operations of our portfolio companies;
- the timing, form and amount of any dividend distributions;
- the impact of fluctuations in interest rates on our business including as a result of the decommissioning of LIBOR;
- the valuation of any investments in portfolio companies, particularly those having no liquid trading market;
- our ability to recover unrealized losses;
- NSBF’s ability to issue SBA 7(a) guaranteed loans;
- the future authorization or reauthorization of the Paycheck Protection Program (“PPP”), and our ability to participate in any such program;
- our ability to comply with the laws, rules and guidance regarding the current or any reauthorized PPP;

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- the ability of our SBA 7(a) borrowers to pay principal and interest, including after any deferment period granted by NSBF; and
- the ability to enter into joint ventures or other financing arrangements.

Although we believe that the assumptions on which these forward-looking statements are based are reasonable, any of those assumptions could prove to be inaccurate, and as a result, the forward-looking statements based on those assumptions also could be inaccurate. In light of these and other uncertainties, the inclusion of a projection or forward-looking statement in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus, or any free writing prospectus should not be regarded as a representation by us that our plans and objectives will be achieved. These risks and uncertainties include those described or identified in “Item 1A. Risk Factors” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019, filed with the SEC on March 16, 2020, “Part II — Item 1A. Risk Factors” in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2020, filed with the SEC on November 12, 2020, and elsewhere in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, including the documents that we incorporate by reference herein and therein, and any applicable prospectus supplement or free writing prospectus, including the documents we incorporate by reference therein. You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which apply only as of the dates of this prospectus supplement, any applicable prospectus supplement or free writing prospectus, including any documents incorporated by reference, and while we believe such information forms, or will form, a reasonable basis for such statements, such information may be limited or incomplete, and our statements should not be read to indicate that we have conducted an exhaustive inquiry into, or review of, all potentially available relevant information. These statements are inherently uncertain and investors are cautioned not to unduly rely on these statements. The forward-looking statements in this prospectus supplement are excluded from the safe-harbor protection provided by Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”) and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”).

PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT SUMMARY

This summary highlights some of the information in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus. It is not complete and may not contain all of the information that you may want to consider before deciding to invest in the Notes. You should read carefully the more detailed information set forth under “Risk Factors” and the other information included or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus and the documents to which we have referred. Throughout this prospectus, we refer to Newtek Business Services Corp., its consolidated subsidiaries and its predecessor, Newtek Business Services, Inc., as the “Company,” “we,” “us,” “our,” and “Newtek.” On September 23, 2015, we entered into an indenture (the “base indenture” between us and U.S. Bank National Association (the “Trustee”). On July 29, 2019, we and the Trustee entered into the fourth supplemental indenture to the base indenture (the “fourth supplemental indenture”) relating to our issuance, offer and sale of the Existing Notes. The Notes offered hereby will be a further issuance of, be fungible with, rank equally in right of payment with, and form a single series for all purposes, including, without limitation, waivers, amendments, consents, redemptions and other offers to purchase and voting, with the Existing Notes. We refer to the “Notes” and the “Existing Notes” separately within this prospectus supplement since only the Notes are being offered hereby, but any general discussion of the terms of the Notes would also apply to the Existing notes since they are treated as the same.

Our Business

We are an internally managed non-diversified closed-end management investment company that has elected to be regulated as a BDC under the 1940 Act. Additionally, we have elected to be treated as a regulated investment company (a “RIC”) under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”) for U.S. federal income tax purposes, beginning with our 2015 tax year. Our investment activities are managed by our executive officers and supervised by our board of directors (the “Board”).

Our investment objective is to generate both current income and capital appreciation primarily through loans originated by our business finance platform and our equity investments in certain portfolio companies that we control. From 2012 through September 30, 2020, Newtek Small Business Finance, LLC (“NSBF”), our wholly-owned subsidiary, has consistently been the largest non-bank SBA 7(a) lender in the United States based on dollar lending volume. NSBF generally structures its loans so that it can both sell the government guaranteed portions of SBA 7(a) loans and securitize the unguaranteed portions. This structure generally allows NSBF to recover its capital and earn excess capital on each loan, typically within a year. NSBF may in the future determine to retain the government guaranteed or unguaranteed portions of SBA 7(a) loans pending deployment of excess capital. Additionally, we and our controlled portfolio companies provide a wide range of business and financial solutions to small- and medium-sized business (“SMB”) relationships, including Business Lending, which includes SBA 7(a) loans, SBA 504 loans and conventional loans, Electronic Payment Processing, Managed Technology Solutions (Cloud Computing), Technology Consulting, eCommerce, Accounts Receivable and Inventory Financing, personal and commercial lines Insurance Services, Web Services, Data Backup, Storage and Retrieval, and Payroll and Benefits Solutions to SMB relationships nationwide across all industries. We support the operations of our controlled portfolio companies by providing access to our proprietary and patented technology platform, including NewTracker[®], our patented prospect management software.

We define SMBs as companies having revenues of \$1.0 million to \$100.0 million, and we estimate the SMB market to be over 27 million businesses in the United States. While our primary investments include making loans and providing business solutions to the SMB market through NSBF and our controlled portfolio companies, we also may make opportunistic investments in larger or smaller companies. We expect to generate returns through a combination of realized gains on the sale of the government guaranteed portions of SBA 7(a) loans, contractual interest payments on debt investments, dividends from our controlled portfolio companies, equity appreciation (through direct investment in our controlled portfolio companies), servicing income and other income. We can offer no assurance that we will achieve our investment objective, and our Board may change our investment objective without stockholder approval. See “Item 1A. Risk Factors — Risks Related to Our Business and Structure — Our Board may change our investment objective, operating policies and strategies without prior notice or stockholder approval, the effects of which may be adverse” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019, filed with the SEC on March 16, 2020.

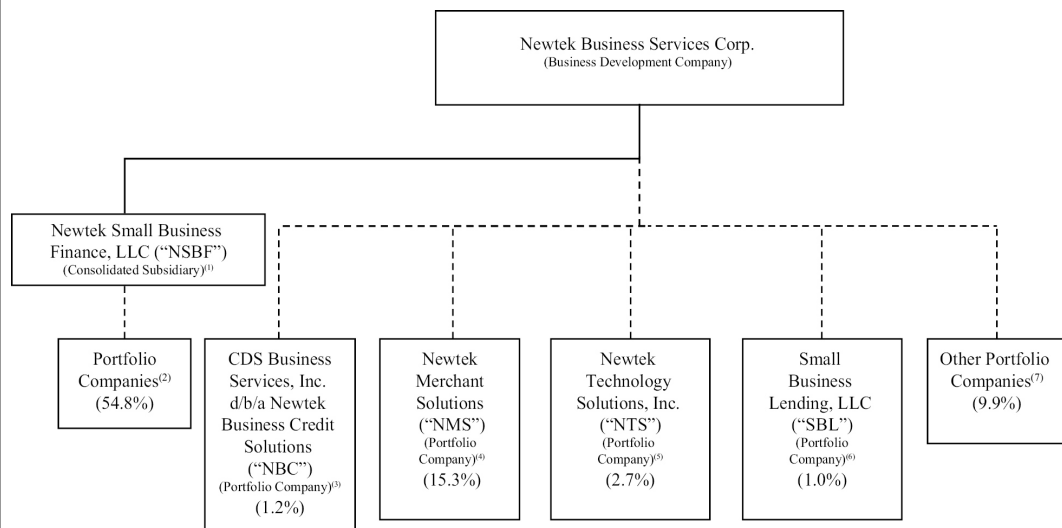
Our portfolio consists primarily of debt and equity investments in smaller privately-owned companies. Investing in these types of companies involves a number of significant risks. Typically, the debt in which we invest is not initially rated by any rating agency; however, we believe that if such investments were rated, they would be below investment grade. Below investment grade securities, which are often referred to as “high yield” or “junk,” have predominantly speculative characteristics with respect to the issuer’s capacity to pay interest and repay principal. See “Item 1A. Risk Factors — Risks Related to Our Investments Generally — An investment strategy focused primarily on smaller privately held companies involves a high degree of risk and presents certain challenges, including the lack of available information about these companies, a dependence on the talents and efforts of only a few key portfolio company personnel and a greater vulnerability to economic downturns” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019, filed with the SEC on March 16, 2020.

Organizational Overview

Our predecessor, Newtek Business Services, Inc. (“Newtek NY”), was formed on June 29, 1999 under the laws of the State of New York and, on November 12, 2014, in connection with our election to be regulated as a BDC, merged with and into us for the purpose of reincorporating under the laws of the State of Maryland. On that same date, the newly combined company, Newtek Business Services Corp., elected to be regulated as a BDC under the 1940 Act (the “BDC Conversion”). On October 22, 2014, prior to the BDC Conversion, we effectuated a 1 for 5 reverse stock split (the “Reverse Stock Split”) to attract institutional investors. As a result of the BDC Conversion, Newtek NY ceased to exist and the Company succeeded to Newtek NY’s operations as the sole surviving entity.

The Company is a Maryland corporation that is an internally managed, non-diversified closed-end management investment company that has elected to be regulated as a BDC under the 1940 Act. As a BDC, we are required to meet regulatory tests, including the requirement to invest at least 70% of our gross assets in “qualifying assets.” Qualifying assets generally include securities of private or thinly traded U.S. companies and cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities and high-quality debt investments that mature in one year or less. See “Regulation” in the accompanying prospectus. In addition, we have elected to be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and intend to qualify annually, as a RIC under the Code. See “Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations” in the this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus.

Set forth below is a diagram of our current organizational structure which includes the approximate value of each wholly-owned portfolio company, as a percentage of total assets, as of September 30, 2020:



- (1) NSBF is a consolidated subsidiary that is part of the Company’s business finance platform, and operates as a nationally licensed SBA lender under the federal Section 7(a) loan program with preferred lender program status.
- (2) Consists of SBA 7(a) Loans to small businesses.

- (3) CDS Business Services, Inc. d/b/a Newtek Business Credit Solutions (“NBC”), a wholly-owned portfolio company that is part of the Company’s business finance platform, provides receivables and inventory financing and management services to SMBs.
- (4) Newtek Merchant Solutions, LLC (“NMS”) is a wholly-owned portfolio company that markets credit and debit card processing services, check approval services, processing equipment, and software. At December 31, 2018, Premier Payments LLC (“Premier”), a wholly-owned portfolio company that marketed credit and debit card processing services, check approval services, processing equipment, and software, merged into NMS.
- (5) Newtek Technology Solutions, Inc. (“NTS”) is a wholly-owned portfolio company that provides website hosting, dedicated server hosting, cloud hosting, web design and development, internet marketing, ecommerce, data storage, backup and disaster recovery, and other related services. As part of the reorganization of the Company’s managed technology portfolio companies, as of January 1, 2021, International Professional Marketing, Inc. (“IPM”) and Sidco, LLC d/b/a Cloud Nine Services (“SIDCO”), wholly-owned portfolio companies which consult, strategize, design, and implement technology solutions for enterprise and commercial clients across the U.S., became subsidiaries of NTS.
- (6) Small Business Lending, LLC (“SBL”) is a wholly-owned portfolio company that is part of the Company’s business finance platform. SBL provides third-party loan servicing for SBA and non-SBA loans, and provides lending institutions with outsourced solutions for the entire SBA lending process, including credit analysis, structuring and eligibility, packaging, closing compliance and servicing. In addition, SBL provides loan and servicing solutions to other parts of the Company’s business finance platform.
- (7) Includes: (i) Newtek Insurance Agency, LLC (“NIA”), a wholly-owned portfolio company which is a retail and wholesale brokerage insurance agency, licensed in all 50 states, specializing in the sale of commercial and health/benefits lines insurance products to the SMB market as well as various personal lines of insurance; (ii) PMTWorks Payroll, LLC d/b/a Newtek Payroll and Benefits Solutions (“NPS” or “PMT”), a wholly-owned portfolio company which offers an array of industry standard and competitively priced payroll management, payment and tax reporting services to SMBs; (iii); Newtek Business Lending, LLC (“NBL”), a wholly-owned portfolio company that originates SBA 504 loans to the SMB market for the acquisition of fixed assets and provides loan origination services to third parties; (v) Mobil Money, LLC (“Mobil Money”), a wholly-owned portfolio company that provides payment processing for a merchant portfolio of taxi cabs; and (vi) Newtek Conventional Lending, LLC (the “JV” or “NCL”), a 50% owned joint venture formed to originate commercial loans to middle-market companies as well as small businesses.

Business Finance Platform

SBA 7(a) Lending

Our portfolio consists of guaranteed and unguaranteed non-affiliate SBA loan investments that were made through our business finance platform, which includes NSBF, a nationally licensed SBA lender under the federal Section 7(a) loan program. The SBA is an independent government agency that facilitates one of the nation’s largest sources of SMB financing by providing credit guarantees for its loan programs. SBA 7(a) loans are partially guaranteed by the SBA, with SBA guarantees typically ranging between 75% and 90% of the principal and interest due. SBA 7(a) loans generally do not contain a complete set of financial maintenance covenants, and, therefore, may be considered “covenant-lite” loans. See “Risk Factors — Risks Related to Our Investments Generally — The SBA 7(a) loans issued by NSBF may be considered “covenant-lite” loans, which may provide NSBF with fewer rights against borrowers and may have a greater risk of loss compared to investments with financial maintenance covenants” in the accompanying prospectus.

NSBF has a dedicated senior lending team that originates and services SBA 7(a) loans to qualifying SMBs. In addition, NSBF utilizes the services of SBL during the origination and closing process for SBA 7(a) loans pursuant to a lender service provider agreement. NSBF sells the guaranteed portions of its SBA 7(a) loans, typically within two weeks of origination, and retains the unguaranteed portion until accumulating sufficient loans for a securitization. NSBF’s securitization process is as follows: after accumulating sufficient unguaranteed portions of SBA 7(a) loans, the unguaranteed portions of the SBA 7(a) loans are transferred to a special purpose vehicle (a “Trust”), which in turn issues notes against the Trust’s assets in a private placement. The Trust’s primary source of income for repaying the securitization notes is the cash flows generated from the unguaranteed portion of SBA 7(a) loans owned by the Trust; principal on the securitization notes are to be paid by cash flow in excess of that needed to pay various fees related to the operation of the Trust and interest on the debt. Securitization notes have an expected maturity of about five years, and the Trust is dissolved when the securitization notes are paid in full.

NSBF has received preferred lender program (“PLP”) status, a designation whereby the SBA authorizes the most experienced SBA lenders to place SBA guarantees on loans without seeking prior SBA review and approval. PLP status allows NSBF to serve its clients in an expedited manner since it is not required to present applications to the SBA for concurrent review and approval.

NSBF’s senior lending team has focused on making smaller loans, approximately \$1,000,000 or less, with a goal of maintaining a diversified pool of loans that are dispersed both geographically and among industries, which we believe can limit NSBF’s exposure to regional and industry-specific economic downturns. NSBF supports its lending activities with lines of credit for the unguaranteed and guaranteed portions of SBA 7(a) Loans. See “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Capital Resources — Capital One Facility” in Part II, Item 7 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019, filed with the SEC on March 16, 2020, and in Part 1, Item 2 of our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2020, filed with the SEC on November 12, 2020 for more information.

NSBF evaluates the credit quality of its loan portfolio by employing a risk rating system that is similar to the Uniform Classification System, which is the asset classification system adopted by the Federal Financial Institution Examinations Council. NSBF’s risk rating system is granular with multiple risk ratings in both the Acceptable and Substandard categories. NSBF assigns ratings based on numerous factors, including credit risk scores, collateral type, loan to value ratios, industry, financial health of the business, payment history, other internal metrics/analysis, and qualitative assessments. NSBF refreshes risk ratings as appropriate based upon considerations such as market conditions, loan characteristics, and portfolio trends. See “Item 1. Business — Ongoing Relationships with Portfolio Companies — Monitoring, Managerial Assistance” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019, filed with the SEC on March 16, 2020, for a description of our risk rating system. Typically, the debt in which NSBF invest is not initially rated by any rating agency; however, we believe that if such investments were rated, they would be below investment grade. Below investment grade securities, which are often referred to as “high yield” or “junk,” have predominantly speculative characteristics with respect to the issuer’s capacity to pay interest and repay principal. See “Item 1A. Risk Factors — Risks Related to Our Investments Generally — An investment strategy focused primarily on smaller privately held companies involves a high degree of risk and presents certain challenges, including the lack of available information about these companies, a dependence on the talents and efforts of only a few key portfolio company personnel and a greater vulnerability to economic downturns” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019, filed with the SEC on March 16, 2020.

Receivables Financing, Inventory Financing and SBA 504 Lending

The business finance platform, which we sometimes refer to as an “ecosystem,” also includes NBC and NBL, both controlled portfolio companies, as well as Newtek Conventional Lending, LLC (“NCL,” or the “JV”), a joint venture. NBC provides receivables financing, inventory financing and health care receivables financing, and management services to SMBs, which may obtain \$10,000 to \$2,000,000 per month through the sale of their trade receivables or the financing of their inventories. NBL funds SBA 504 loans which provide financing of fixed assets such as real estate or equipment and also provides loan origination services to third parties.

Non-Conforming Commercial Lending

On November 27, 2018, the Company’s wholly-owned affiliate, Newtek Commercial Lending, Inc., and a wholly-owned affiliate of BlackRock TCP Capital Corp. (“BlackRock TCP”), Conventional Lending TCP Holdings LLC, entered into a joint venture, NCL, governed by the Limited Liability Company Agreement for the JV. The Company and BlackRock TCP each committed to contribute an equal share of equity funding to the JV and each have equal voting rights on all material matters, with the intent to deploy capital over the course of time with additional leverage supported by a warehouse line of credit. The purpose of the JV was to originate commercial loans to middle-market companies as well as small businesses. Additionally, on April 29, 2019, the JV closed a \$100 million senior-secured revolving credit facility, with a \$100 million accordion feature, with Deutsche Bank. As a result of, among other things, the economic uncertainty caused by the Covid pandemic, the JV ceased originating loans during 2020 and in December 2020, DB and the JV agreed to amend the facility to end the revolving period.

Third Party Loan Servicing

SBL, a wholly owned, controlled portfolio company, engages in third-party loan servicing for SBA and non-SBA loans and provides lending institutions with outsourced solutions for the entire SBA lending process, including credit analysis, structuring and eligibility, packaging, closing compliance and servicing. In addition, SBL provides loan origination solutions to NSBF and also provides loan origination and servicing solutions to NBL, NCL, and third parties such as banks, credit unions and government agencies including the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

The CARES Act — Paycheck Protection Program

On March 27, 2020, Congress passed, and the President of the United States signed into law, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act (“CARES Act”). The CARES Act provided an over \$2.00 trillion stimulus package to certain businesses and individuals affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, with subsidies to certain existing SBA 7(a) borrowers in which the SBA paid all principal, interest, and fees on existing performing SBA 7(a) loans for six months beginning with such borrowers’ April 2020 payments. Among other things, the CARES Act allowed NSBF, as an SBA 7(a) lender, to originate loans under the newly-established Paycheck Protection Program (“PPP”) as an expansion of the existing SBA Section 7(a) loan program through June 30, 2020. On July 4, 2020, the President of the United States signed a bill to re-open the application window for the PPP until August 8, 2020. The PPP closed on August 8, 2020 and as such, the SBA is no longer accepting PPP applications.

Under the PPP, SBA 7(a) lenders were automatically approved to extend 100% federally guaranteed PPP loans to certain small businesses for amounts up to 2.5 times of those businesses’ average monthly payroll expenses (capped at \$10 million). The interest rate on PPP loans is capped at 1.00%, and the loans are forgivable after an 8 up to a 24 week forgiveness period, provided that the borrower uses the loans for eligible purposes (e.g., payroll/benefits (excluding employee compensation above \$100,000), mortgage interest, rent and utilities) and maintains its payroll levels. The amount of loan forgiveness will be reduced if the borrower reduces salaries or terminates employees during the forgiveness period.

As a result of the uncertain economic impact to U.S. small businesses created by the COVID-19 pandemic, the Company’s Executive Committee and Lending Team temporarily shifted the focus of NSBF from originating SBA 7(a) loans to originating PPP loans beginning in March 2020. On June 29, 2020, NSBF restarted its SBA 7(a) loan program and began accepting SBA 7(a) loan applications. During the duration of the PPP, NSBF funded approximately 10,570 PPP loans totaling \$1.19 billion through the PPP. Pursuant to the PPP, the SBA reimbursed a lender authorized to make a PPP loan at a rate, based on the balance of the financing outstanding at the time of disbursement of the PPP loan, of: (i) 5.00% for PPP loans of not more than \$350,000; (ii) 3.00% for loans of more than \$350,000 and less than \$2,000,000; and (iii) 1.00% for loans of not less than \$2,000,000. See “Executive Overview” in Part 1, Item 2 of our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2020, filed with the SEC on November 12, 2020 for more information.

On December 27, 2020, the “The Economic Aid to Hard-Hit Small Businesses, Nonprofits, and Venues Act” (the “Act”) was enacted by Congress in order to provide additional assistance to the hardest-hit small businesses, nonprofits, and venues that are struggling to recover from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Act provides funding for PPP loans through March 31, 2021 and a second round of forgivable loans through the PPP for small businesses and nonprofits experiencing significant revenue losses, made programmatic improvements to PPP, funds grants to shuttered venues, and enacted emergency enhancements to other SBA lending programs. This critical assistance will provide small business owners with the capital they need to survive the pandemic and includes critical resources for the smallest businesses. The Act also provides additional subsidies to certain existing SBA 7(a) borrowers. Specifically, under the Act, the SBA will pay an additional three months of payments of principal, interest, and fees on existing performing SBA 7(a) loans approved prior to March 27, 2020, capped at \$9,000 per borrower per month and new SBA 7(a) borrowers with loans approved from February 1, 2020 through September 30, 2021, will receive 5 months of payments of principal, interest, and fees, capped at \$9,000 per month.

On January 11, 2021, the Company announced that NSBF would immediately begin offering PPP Second Draw Loans to eligible business. Eligibility for PPP Second Draw loans is limited to small businesses that have no more than 300 employees and demonstrate at least a 25 percent reduction in gross revenues between comparable quarters in 2019 and 2020. PPP Second Draw loans have a maximum loan size of 2.5X average monthly payroll costs, up to \$2 million. In addition, small businesses assigned to the industry NAICS code 72 (Accommodation and Food Services) can receive PPP second draw loans equal to 3.5X average monthly payroll costs in order to help these businesses combat

onerous State and local restrictions. Borrowers are eligible to receive full loan forgiveness if they spend at least 60 percent of their PPP Second Draw loan on payroll costs over a time period of their choosing between 8 weeks and 24 weeks. In addition, NSBF will be offering PPP loans (first draw loans) through the end of the PPP, March 31, 2021.

Controlled Portfolio Companies

In addition to our debt investments in portfolio companies, either directly or through our business finance ecosystem, we also hold controlling interests in certain portfolio companies that, as of September 30, 2020, represented approximately 32.8% of our total investment portfolio. Specifically, we hold controlling interests in NMS, Mobil Money, NTS, SBL, NBC, NBL, NCL, Titanium Asset Management, LLC, Excel WebSolutions, LLC, NPS, NIA, POS on Cloud, LLC, IPM, and SIDCO. We refer to these entities, collectively, as our “controlled portfolio companies.” Our controlled portfolio companies provide us with an extensive network of business relationships that supplement our referral sources and that we believe will help us to maintain a robust pipeline of lending opportunities and expand our business finance ecosystem.

The revenues that our controlled portfolio companies generate, after deducting operating expenses, may be distributed to us. As a BDC, our Board will determine quarterly the fair value of our controlled portfolio companies in a similar manner as our other investments. In particular, our investments in our controlled portfolio companies are valued using a valuation methodology that incorporates both the market approach (guideline public company method) and the income approach (discounted cash flow analysis). In following these approaches, factors that we may take into account in determining the fair value of our investments include, as relevant: available current market data, including relevant and applicable market trading comparables, the portfolio company’s earnings and discounted cash flows of forecasted future earnings, comparisons of financial ratios of peer companies that are public, and enterprise values, among other factors. In addition, the Company has engaged third party valuation firms to provide valuation consulting services for the valuation of certain of our controlled portfolio companies.

Certified Capital Companies (Capcos)

Certified capital companies, or “Capcos,” are companies that Newtek created pursuant to state-sponsored programs, which were designed to encourage investment in small and new businesses and to create economic activity and jobs in designated geographic areas. See “Item 1. Business — Organizational Overview — Certified Capital Companies (Capcos)” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019, filed with the SEC on March 16, 2020.

Historically, our Capcos invested in SMBs and generated interest income, investment returns, non-cash income from tax credits, and non-cash expenses (i.e., interest, insurance, and cash management fees and expenses). We have de-emphasized our Capco business in favor of growing our controlled portfolio companies and do not anticipate creating any new Capcos. We continue to invest in and lend to SMBs through our existing Capcos and intend to continue to meet the goals of the Capco programs.

As the Capcos reach 100% investment we will seek to de-certify them as Capcos and liquidate their remaining assets, which will reduce their operational costs (particularly compliance costs). Eleven of our original sixteen Capcos have reached this stage and have been de-certified and liquidated. See the section titled “Item 1A. Risk Factors — Risks Relating to Our Capco Business” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019, filed with the SEC on March 16, 2020.

Newtek® Branding

We developed our branded line of products and services to offer a full service suite of business and financial solutions for the U.S. SMB market. Newtek reaches potential customers through its integrated multi-channel approach featuring direct, indirect and direct outbound solicitation efforts. We continue to utilize and grow our primary marketing channel of strategic alliance partners as well as a direct marketing strategy to SMB customers through our “go to market” brand, Your Business Solutions Company®. Through a television advertising campaign built around this brand, and our web presence, www.newtekone.com, we believe we are establishing ourselves as a preferred “go-to” provider for the SMB financing and business solutions offered by NSBF and our controlled portfolio companies.

We market services through referrals from our strategic alliance partners such as Amalgamated Bank, Stifel Bank, Axiom Bank, Banco Popular, Credit Union National Association, ENT Federal Credit Union, Legacy Bank, Morgan Stanley Smith Barney, Navy Federal Credit Union, New York Community Bank, Raymond James, Randolph Brooks Federal Credit Union, UBS, Meineke Dealers Purchasing Cooperative, Transworld Business Advisors, Army Navy Federal Credit Union, Teachers Federal Credit Union, Nassau Federal Educators Federal Credit Union, Spire Federal Credit Union, and True Value Company, among others, (using our patented NewTracker[®] referral management system) as well as direct referrals from our web presence, www.newtekone.com. Our NewTracker[®] referral system has a software application patent covering the systems and methods for tracking, reporting and performing processing activities and transactions in association with referral data and related information for a variety of product and service offerings in a business-to-business environment. The NewTracker[®] system provides for transparency between Newtek and referring parties and has been material in our ability to obtain referrals from a wide variety of sources. This patented system allows us and our alliance partners to review in real time the status of any referral as well as to provide real time compliance oversight by the respective alliance partner, which we believe creates confidence among the referred business client, the referring alliance partner and us. We own the NewTracker[®] patent, as well as all trademarks and other patented intellectual property used by us and our controlled portfolio companies.

Additional referrals are obtained from individual professionals in geographic markets that have signed up to provide referrals and earn commissions through our BizExec and TechExec Programs. Our BizExec and TechExecs are traditionally information technology professionals, CPAs, independent insurance agents and sales and/or marketing professionals. In addition, electronic payment processing services are marketed through independent sales agents, and web technology and eCommerce services are marketed through internet-based marketing and third-party resellers. A common thread across all business lines of our controlled portfolio companies relates to acquiring customers at low cost and making strategic alliances primarily where we pay fees only for successful referrals. We seek to bundle our marketing efforts through our brand, our portal, our patented NewTracker[®] referral system, our web presence as Your Business Solutions Company[®] and one easy entry point of contact. We expect that this approach will allow us to continue to cross-sell the financing solutions of our business finance ecosystem to customers of our controlled portfolio companies and build upon our extensive deal sourcing infrastructure. The compensation which we pay for referrals is consistent with industry practices.

Senior Lending Team and Executive Committee

The key members of our senior lending team (the “Senior Lending Team”), most of whom have worked together for more than ten years, each have over 25 years of experience in finance-related fields. These investment professionals have worked together to screen opportunities, underwrite new investments and manage a portfolio of investments in SMBs through two recessions, a credit crunch, the dotcom boom and bust and a historic, leverage-fueled asset valuation bubble. Each member brings a complementary component to a team well-rounded in finance, accounting, operations, strategy, business law and executive management.

Because we are internally managed by our Executive Committee, which includes Barry Sloane, Peter Downs, Michael A. Schwartz and Christopher Towers, under the supervision of our Board, and do not depend on a third-party investment advisor, we do not pay investment advisory fees and all of our income is available to pay our operating costs and to make distributions to our stockholders. While our portfolio companies are independently managed, our Executive Committee also oversees our controlled portfolio companies and, to the extent that we may make additional equity investments in the future, the Executive Committee will also have primary responsibility for the identification, screening, review and completion of such investments. We do not expect to focus our resources on investing in additional stand-alone equity investments, but may elect to do so from time to time on an opportunistic basis, if such opportunities arise. Messrs. Sloane and Downs have been involved together in the structuring and management of equity investments for the past sixteen years.

Market Opportunity

We believe that the limited amount of capital and financial products available to SMBs, coupled with the desire of these companies for flexible and partnership-oriented sources of capital and other financial products, creates an attractive investment environment for us to further expand our business finance platform and overall brand. We believe the following factors will continue to provide us with opportunities to grow and deliver attractive returns to stockholders.

The SMB market represents a large, underserved market. We estimate the SMB market to include over 27 million businesses in the United States. We believe that SMBs, most of which are privately-held, are relatively underserved by traditional capital providers such as commercial banks, finance companies, hedge funds and collateralized loan obligation funds. Further, we believe that such companies generally possess conservative capital structures with significant enterprise value cushions, as compared to larger companies with more financing options. While the largest originators of SBA 7(a) loans have traditionally been regional and national banks, from 2012 through September 30, 2020, NSBF has consistently been the largest non-bank originator of SBA 7(a) loans by dollar lending volume. As a result, we believe we and our controlled portfolio companies are well positioned to provide financing to the types of SMBs that we have historically targeted and we have the technology and infrastructure in place presently to do it cost effectively in all 50 states and across many industries.

Future refinancing activity is expected to create additional investment opportunities. We believe the supply of financing opportunities coupled with limited financing providers focused on SMBs will continue to offer investment opportunities with attractive risk-weighted returns.

The increased capital requirements and other regulations placed on banks may reduce lending by traditional large financial institutions and community banks. While many SMBs were previously able to raise debt financing through traditional large financial institutions, we believe this approach to financing will continue to be constrained for several years as continued implementation of U.S. and international financial reforms, such as Basel III, phase in and rules and regulations are promulgated under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act.

We believe that these regulations will increase capital requirements and have the effect of further limiting the capacity of traditional financial institutions to hold noninvestment grade loans on their balance sheets. As a result, we believe that many of these financial institutions have deemphasized their service and product offerings to SMBs, which we believe will make a higher volume of deal flow available to us.

Increased demand for comprehensive, business-critical SMB solutions. Increased competition and rapid technological innovation are creating an increasingly competitive business environment that requires SMBs to fundamentally change the way they manage critical business processes. This environment is characterized by greater focus on increased quality, lower costs, faster turnaround and heightened regulatory scrutiny. To make necessary changes and adequately address these needs, we believe that companies are focusing on their core competencies and utilizing cost-effective outsourced solutions to improve productivity, lower costs and manage operations more efficiently. Our controlled portfolio companies provide critical business solutions such as electronic payment processing, managed IT solutions, personal and commercial insurance services and full-service payroll and benefit solutions, receivables financing and funding of SBA 504 loans which provide financing of fixed assets such as real estate or equipment. We believe that each of these market segments are underserved for SMBs and since we are able to provide comprehensive solutions under one platform, we are well positioned to continue to realize growth from these product offerings.

Competitive Advantages

We believe that we are well positioned to take advantage of investment opportunities in SMBs due to the following competitive advantages:

Internally Managed Structure and Significant Management Resources. We are internally managed by our executive officers under the supervision of our Board and do not depend on an external investment advisor. As a result, we do not pay investment advisory fees and all of our income is available to pay our operating costs, which include employing investment and portfolio management professionals, and to make distributions to our stockholders. We believe that our internally managed structure provides us with a lower cost operating expense structure, when compared to other publicly traded and privately-held investment firms which are externally managed, and allows us the opportunity to leverage our non-interest operating expenses as we grow our investment portfolio. Our Senior Lending Team has developed one of the largest independent loan origination and servicing platforms that focuses exclusively on SMBs.

Business Model Enables Attractive Risk-Weighted Return on Investment in SBA 7(a) Lending. Our SBA 7(a) loans are structured so as to permit rapid sale of the U.S. government guaranteed portions, often within weeks of origination, and the unguaranteed portions have been successfully securitized with the securitization notes being sold, usually within a year of origination. The return of principal and premium may result in an advantageous risk-weighted return on our original investment in each loan. We may determine to retain the government guaranteed or unguaranteed portions of loans pending deployment of excess capital.

State of the Art Technology. Our patented NewTracker® software enables us to board a SMB customer, process the application or inquiry, assemble necessary documents, complete the transaction and create a daily reporting system that is sufficiently unique as to receive a U.S. patent. This system enables us to identify a transaction, similar to a merchandise barcode or the customer management system used by SalesForce.com, then process a business transaction and generate internal reports used by management and external reports for strategic referral partners. It allows our referral partners to have digital access into our back office and follow on a real time, 24/7 basis the processing of their referred customers. This technology has been applied to all of the service and product solutions we offer directly or through our controlled portfolio companies.

Established Direct Origination Platform with Extensive Deal Sourcing Infrastructure. We have established a direct origination pipeline for investment opportunities without the necessity for brokers as well as broad marketing channels that we believe allow for highly selective underwriting. We believe the combination of our brand, our portal, our patented NewTracker® technology, and our web presence as Your Business Solutions Company® have created an extensive deal sourcing infrastructure. Although we pay fees for loan originations that are referred to us by our alliance partners, our investment team works directly with the borrower to assemble and underwrite loans. We rarely invest in pre-assembled loans that are sold by investment banks or brokers. As a result, we believe that our unique national origination platform allows us to originate attractive credits at a low cost. We anticipate that our principal source of investment opportunities will continue to be in the same types of SMBs to which we currently provide financing. Our Executive Committee and Senior Lending Team will also seek to leverage our extensive network of additional referral sources, including law firms, accounting firms, financial, operational and strategic consultants and financial institutions, with whom we have completed investments. We believe our current infrastructure and expansive relationships will continue to enable us to review a significant amount of direct (or non-brokered) investment opportunities.

Experienced Senior Lending Team with Proven Track Record. We believe that our Senior Lending Team is one of the leading capital providers to SMBs. Our Senior Lending Team has expertise in managing the SBA process and has managed a diverse portfolio of investments with a broad geographic and industry mix. While the primary focus of NSBF is to expand its debt financing activities in SBA 7(a) loans, our Senior Lending Team is also focused on growing our business finance ecosystem through our controlled portfolio companies NBC, which provides receivables financing, inventory financing and health care receivables financing, NBL, which funds SBA 504 loans, and joint venture, which has funded nonconforming (non SBA) commercial loans.

Flexible, Customized Financing Solutions for Seasoned, Smaller Businesses. While NSBF's primary focus is to expand its lending by activities by providing SBA 7(a) loans to SMBs, we also seek to offer SMBs a variety of attractive financing structures, as well as cost effective and efficient business solutions, to meet their capital needs through our subsidiaries and controlled portfolio companies. In particular, through our controlled portfolio companies, we offer larger loans, between \$5,000,000 and \$15,000,000, greater than loans available with the SBA guarantee, but with a higher interest rate to compensate for the increased risk. Unlike many of our competitors, we believe we have the business finance ecosystem that allows us to provide a complete package of service and financing options for SMBs, which allows for cross-selling opportunities and improved client retention. We expect that a large portion of our capital will be loaned to companies that need growth capital, acquisition financing or funding to recapitalize or refinance existing debt facilities. Our lending will continue to focus on making loans to SMBs that:

- have 3 to 10 years of operational history;
- significant experience in management;
- credit worthy owners who provide a personal guarantee for our investment;
- show a strong balance sheet to collateralize our investments; and
- show sufficient cash flow to be able to service the payments on our investments comfortably.

Although we may make investments in start-up businesses, we generally seek to avoid investing in high-risk, early-stage enterprises that are only beginning to develop their market share or build their management and operational infrastructure with limited collateral.

Disciplined Underwriting Policies and Rigorous Portfolio Management. We pursue rigorous due diligence of all prospective investments originated through our business finance ecosystem. Our Senior Lending Team has developed an extensive underwriting due diligence process, which includes a review of the operational, financial, legal and industry performance and outlook for the prospective investment, including quantitative and qualitative stress tests, review of industry data and when necessary, consultation with outside experts regarding the creditworthiness of the borrower. These processes continue during the portfolio monitoring process, when we will conduct field examinations, review all compliance certificates and covenants and regularly assess the financial and business conditions and prospects of portfolio companies. In addition, SBL is the servicer for commercial, SBA 7(a) and other government guaranteed investments whose exceptional servicing capabilities with compact timelines for loan resolutions and dispositions has attracted various third-party portfolios to these controlled portfolio companies. SBL services the loans funded by NBL and NCL and provides origination and closing services to NSBF pursuant to an SBA approved lender service provider agreement.

Summary Risk Factors

The value of our assets, as well as the market price of our shares, will fluctuate. Our investments may be risky, and you may lose all or part of your investment in us. Investing in Newtek involves other risks, including (among others) the following:

- Our investment portfolio is recorded at fair value, with our Board having final responsibility for overseeing, reviewing and approving, in good faith, its estimate of fair value and, as a result, there is uncertainty as to the value of our portfolio investments.
- Any unrealized depreciation we experience in our portfolio may be an indication of a portfolio company's inability to meet its repayment obligations to us with respect to affected loans or a potential impairment of the value of affected equity investments. This could result in realized losses in the future and ultimately in reductions of our income and gains available for distribution in future periods.
- We are dependent upon our Senior Lending Team and our Executive Committee for our future success, and if we are unable to hire and retain qualified personnel or if we lose any member of our Senior Lending Team or our Executive Committee our ability to achieve our investment objective could be significantly harmed.
- If we are unable to source investments effectively, we may be unable to achieve our investment objective.
- Any failure on our part to maintain our status as a BDC would reduce our operating flexibility.
- Because we borrow money, the potential for loss on amounts invested in us is magnified and may increase the risk of investing in us.
- We may experience fluctuations in our quarterly and annual results.
- We will be subject to corporate-level income tax if we are unable to maintain our qualification as a RIC or are unable to make the distributions required to maintain RIC tax treatment.
- We may not be able to pay distributions to our stockholders, our distributions may not grow over time and a portion of our distributions may be a return of capital.
- Changes in laws or regulations governing our operations may adversely affect our business or cause us to alter our business strategy.
- NSBF, our wholly-owned subsidiary, is subject to regulation by the SBA.
- We have specific risks associated with SBA loans.

- If we cannot obtain additional capital because of either regulatory or market price constraints, we could be forced to curtail or cease our new lending and investment activities, our net asset value could decrease and our level of distributions and liquidity could be affected adversely.
- Capital markets may experience periods of disruption and instability and we cannot predict when these conditions will occur. Such market conditions could materially and adversely affect debt and equity capital markets in the United States and abroad, which could have a negative impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.
- Our investments are very risky and highly speculative.
- Economic recessions could impair our portfolio companies and harm our operating results.
- The lack of liquidity in our investments may adversely affect our business.
- We are a non-diversified investment company within the meaning of the 1940 Act, and therefore we may invest a significant portion of our assets in a relatively small number of issuers, which subjects us to a risk of significant loss if any of these issuers defaults on its obligations under any of its debt instruments or as a result of a downturn in the particular industry.
- Defaults by our portfolio companies will harm our operating results.
- Prepayments of our debt investments by our portfolio companies could adversely impact our results of operations and reduce our return on equity.
- If the assets securing the loans that we make decrease in value, then we may lack sufficient collateral to cover losses.
- Our portfolio companies may, from time to time, be involved in various legal matters. See the section titled “Item 1A. Risk Factors — Legal Proceedings — Portfolio Companies” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019, filed with the SEC on March 16, 2020.
- Stockholders may incur dilution if we sell shares of our common stock in one or more offerings at prices below the then current net asset value per share of our common stock or issue securities to subscribe to, convert to or purchase shares of our common stock.
- Because we have received the approval of our stockholders, we are subject to 150% asset coverage beginning after July 26, 2018.

See “Risk Factors” beginning on page S-14 of this prospectus and page 18 of the accompanying prospectus, “Item 1A. Risk Factors” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019, filed with the SEC on March 16, 2020, “Part II — Item 1A. Risk Factors” in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2020, filed with the SEC on November 12, 2020, and the other information included in this prospectus supplement, for additional discussion of factors you should carefully consider before deciding to invest in our Notes.

Recent Developments

Common Stock

From October 1, 2020 through February 11, 2021 the Company sold 913,161 shares of its common stock at a weighted average price of \$18.97 per share under the Equity Distribution Agreement, dated June 25, 2020 by and among the Company and the placement agents (the “2020 ATM Equity Distribution Agreement”). Proceeds, net of offering costs and expenses were \$17,320,000. As of February 11, 2021, there were 1,586,782 shares of common stock available for sale under the 2020 ATM Equity Distribution Agreement.

NBL Facility

On November 4, 2020, the Revolving Credit and Security Agreement between NBL SPV1, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of NBL, and Capital One Bank, National Association (“Capital One”) (the “NBL Facility”), was amended to, among other things, extend the date on which the lenders’ commitments terminate until November 4, 2022, with all amounts due under the NBL Facility maturing on November 4, 2023. The Company remains a guarantor on the NBL Facility.

Dividend

On November 11, 2020, the Company declared a fourth quarter 2020 cash dividend of \$0.47 per share, which was payable on December 30, 2020 to shareholders of record as of December 18, 2020.

Exempt Offerings

On November 27, 2020, the Company completed an exempt offering of \$5 million aggregate principal amount of its 6.85% notes due 2025 (the “2025 Notes”). The offering was consummated pursuant to the terms of a purchase agreement among the Company and an accredited investor. The Purchase Agreement provided for the 2025 Notes to be issued to the purchaser in a private placement in reliance on Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act. The net proceeds from the sale of the Notes were approximately \$4.8 million, after deducting structuring fees and estimated offering expenses, each payable by the Company. Additionally, under the purchase agreement, the Company has the option of issuing additional 2025 Notes in aggregate principal amount of up to \$10 million to the purchaser by placement notice delivered to the purchaser on or before March 31, 2021, and, by mutual agreement of the parties, of up to \$15 million in aggregate principal amount of additional 2025 Notes by placement notice delivered to the purchaser after March 31, 2021 and before November 30, 2022.

The Company exercised its option to issue up to \$10 million of additional 2025 Notes to the purchaser, and issued \$10 million in additional 2025 Notes to the purchaser in an exempt offering on January 6, 2021. The net proceeds from the sale of the additional 2025 Notes were approximately \$9.7 million, after deducting structuring fees and estimated offering expenses, each payable by the Company.

Offering of 5.50% Notes Due 2026

On January 22, 2021, the Company closed on an underwritten public offering of \$115.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 5.50% Notes Due 2026 (the “2026 Notes”). The 2026 Notes will mature on February 1, 2026 and may be redeemed in whole or in part at any time or from time to time at the Company’s option on or after February 1, 2022. The 2026 Notes will bear interest at a rate of 5.50% per year payable quarterly, and are traded on the Nasdaq Global Market under the trading symbol “NEWTZ.” The Company may use the net proceeds to fully or partially pay down, retire, or redeem certain of its outstanding indebtedness, including the outstanding 6.25% Notes due 2023. The Company may also use the net proceeds for general corporate purposes, including making direct investments in portfolio companies.

Redemption of the Company’s 6.25% Notes Due 2023

On January 22, 2021, the Company caused notices to be issued to the holders of its 6.25% Notes due 2023 (CUSIP No. 652526 500; NASDAQ: NEWTI) (the “2023 Notes”) regarding the Company’s exercise of its option to redeem all of the issued and outstanding 2023 Notes, pursuant to Section 1104 of the Indenture dated as of September 23, 2015, between the Company and U.S. Bank National Association, as trustee, and Section 1.01(h) of the Third Supplemental Indenture dated as of February 21, 2018. The Company will redeem all \$57,500,000 in aggregate principal amount of the 2023 Notes on February 22, 2021 (the “Redemption Date”). The 2023 Notes will be redeemed at 100% of their principal amount (\$25 per Note), plus the accrued and unpaid interest thereon from December 1, 2020, through, but excluding, the Redemption Date.

Employment Agreement

On February 5, 2021, the Company entered into an employment agreement with Nicholas Leger, Chief Accounting Officer. Under the Employment Agreement, Mr. Leger is entitled to a set base compensation of \$275,000 for the twelve months ending March 15, 2022, cash bonuses pursuant to the Company's Annual Cash Bonus Plan or by the action of the board of directors, and incentive compensation at the discretion of the Company's Compensation, Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee. In addition, Mr. Leger is entitled to other benefits, such as participation in retirement and medical and other plans, executive benefits, and vacation and sick leave. The Employment Agreement provides for severance payments in the case of Mr. Leger being terminated without just cause, as defined therein, or of Mr. Leger resigning with good reason, as defined therein. Under the Employment Agreement, during the term of his employment, Mr. Leger agrees to devote substantially all of his business time to the Company and to not engage in any business or activity contrary to the business or affairs of the Company. The Employment Agreement also provides for additional payments in the event of a "Change of Control" (as defined therein). The Company agrees to indemnify Mr. Leger for any and all loss, expenses, or liability that he may incur as a result of his services for the Company.

Operating and Regulatory Structure

The Company is a Maryland corporation that is an internally managed, non-diversified closed-end management investment company that has elected to be regulated as a BDC under the 1940 Act. As a BDC, we are required to meet regulatory tests, including the requirement to invest at least 70% of our gross assets in "qualifying assets." Qualifying assets generally include securities of private or thinly traded U.S. companies and cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities and high-quality debt investments that mature in one year or less. See "Regulation" in the accompanying prospectus. In addition, we have elected to be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and intend to qualify annually, as a RIC under the Code. See "Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations" in the accompanying prospectus.

General Information

Our principal executive offices are located at 4800 T Rex Avenue, Suite 120, Boca Raton, Florida 33431, our telephone number is (212) 356-9500 and our website may be found at <http://www.NewtekOne.com>. Information contained in our website is not incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus, and you should not consider that information to be part of this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus.

We are required to file periodic reports, current reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. This information is available on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>. This information is also available free of charge by contacting us at Newtek Business Services Corp., 4800 T Rex Avenue, Suite 120, Boca Raton, Florida 33431, by telephone at (212) 356-9500 or on our website at <http://www.NewtekOne.com>. Information contained on our website or on the SEC's website about us is not incorporated into this prospectus supplement and you should not consider information contained on our website or on the SEC's website to be part of this prospectus supplement, or the registration statement of which this prospectus supplement is a part.

RISK FACTORS

Investing in our Notes involves a high degree of risk. In addition to the other information contained in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference, you should carefully consider the risk factors incorporated by reference in the accompanying prospectus and as described in the section titled “Risk Factors” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019, filed with the SEC on March 16, 2020, and the section titled “Item 1A. Risk Factors” in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2020, filed with the SEC on November 12, 2020, before making an investment in the Notes. The risks described in these documents are not the only ones we face. Additional risks and uncertainties that we are unaware of, or that we currently believe are not material, may also become important factors that adversely affect our business. Past financial performance may not be a reliable indicator of future performance, and historical trends should not be used to anticipate results or trends in future periods. If any of these risks actually occurs, our business, reputation, financial condition, results of operations, revenue, and future prospects could be seriously harmed. Please also read carefully the section titled “Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements and Projections” in the prospectus supplement and in the accompanying prospectus.

Risks Related to the Notes

The Notes will be unsecured and therefore will be effectively subordinated to any secured indebtedness we have outstanding or may incur in the future.

The Notes will not be secured by any of our assets or any of the assets of our subsidiaries. As a result, the Notes are effectively subordinated to any secured indebtedness we or our subsidiaries have outstanding or may incur in the future (or any indebtedness that is initially unsecured to which we subsequently grant security). In any liquidation, dissolution, bankruptcy or other similar proceeding, the holders of any of our existing or future secured indebtedness and the existing or future secured indebtedness of our subsidiaries may assert rights against the assets pledged to secure that indebtedness in order to receive full payment of their indebtedness before the assets may be used to pay other creditors, including the holders of the Notes.

The Notes will be structurally subordinated to the indebtedness and other liabilities of our subsidiaries.

The Notes are obligations exclusively of the Company and not of any of our subsidiaries. None of our subsidiaries is a guarantor of the Notes and the Notes are not required to be guaranteed by any subsidiaries we may acquire or create in the future. Any assets of our subsidiaries will not be directly available to satisfy the claims of our creditors, including holders of the Notes.

Except to the extent we are a creditor with recognized claims against our subsidiaries, all claims of creditors (including trade creditors) and holders of preferred stock, if any, of our subsidiaries will have priority over our equity interests in such subsidiaries (and therefore the claims of our creditors, including holders of the Notes) with respect to the assets of such subsidiaries. Even if we are recognized as a creditor of one or more of our subsidiaries, our claims would still be effectively subordinated to any security interests in the assets of any such subsidiary and to any indebtedness or other liabilities of any such subsidiary senior to our claims.

Consequently, the Notes will be structurally subordinated to all indebtedness and other liabilities (including trade payables) of any of our subsidiaries and any subsidiaries that we may in the future acquire or establish as financing vehicles or otherwise.

A downgrade, suspension or withdrawal of the rating assigned by a rating agency to us or the Notes, if any, could cause the liquidity or market value of the Notes to decline significantly and reduce our access to capital.

Our credit ratings are an assessment by rating agencies of our ability to pay our debts when due. Consequently, real or anticipated changes in our credit ratings will generally affect the market value of the Notes. These credit ratings may not reflect the potential impact of risks relating to the structure or marketing of the Notes. Credit ratings are not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold any security, and may be revised or withdrawn at any time by the issuing organization in its sole discretion. There can be no assurance that the ratings assigned to the Notes by such agencies, if any, will remain for any given period of time or that such ratings will not be lowered or withdrawn entirely by such agencies if in their judgment future circumstances relating to the basis of the rating, such as adverse changes in our

company, so warrant. We do not undertake any obligation to maintain the ratings or to advise holders of Notes of any changes in ratings. A downgrade, suspension or withdrawal of the rating assigned by a rating agency to the Notes could cause the liquidity or market value of the Notes to decline significantly.

The indenture under which the Notes will be issued will contain limited protection for holders of the Notes.

The indenture under which the Notes will be issued offers limited protection to holders of the Notes. The terms of the indenture and the Notes do not restrict our or any of our subsidiaries' ability to engage in, or otherwise be a party to, a variety of corporate transactions, circumstances or events that could have a material adverse impact on your investment in the Notes. In particular, the terms of the indenture and the Notes will not place any restrictions on our or our subsidiaries' ability to:

- issue securities or otherwise incur additional indebtedness or other obligations, including (1) any indebtedness or other obligations that would be equal in right of payment to the Notes, (2) any indebtedness or other obligations that would be secured and therefore rank effectively senior in right of payment to the Notes, (3) indebtedness of ours that is guaranteed by one or more of our subsidiaries and which therefore is structurally senior to the Notes and (4) securities, indebtedness or obligations issued or incurred by our subsidiaries that would be senior to our equity interests in our subsidiaries, in each case other than an incurrence of indebtedness or other obligation that would cause a violation of Section 18(a)(1)(A) as modified by such provisions of Section 61(a) of the 1940 Act, as may be applicable to the Company from time to time or any successor provision, whether or not we continue to be subject to such provisions of the 1940 Act, but, giving effect to any exemptive relief granted to the Company by the SEC. Currently, these provisions generally prohibit us from making additional borrowings, including through the issuance of additional debt or the sale of additional debt securities, unless our asset coverage, as defined in the 1940 Act, equals at least 150% after such borrowings;
- pay dividends on, or purchase or redeem or make any payments in respect of, capital stock or other securities ranking junior in right of payment to the Notes, including subordinated indebtedness, in each case other than dividends, purchases, redemptions or payments that would cause a violation of Section 18(a)(1)(B) as modified by such provisions of Section 61(a) of the 1940 Act as may be applicable from time to time, or any successor provisions, giving effect to (i) any exemptive relief granted to us by the SEC and (ii) no-action relief granted by the SEC to another BDC (or to the Company if it determines to seek such similar no-action or other relief) permitting the BDC to declare any cash dividend or distribution notwithstanding the prohibition contained in Section 18(a)(1)(B) as modified by such provisions of Section 61(a) of the 1940 Act as may be applicable from time to time in order to maintain the BDC's status as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code (these provisions generally prohibit us from declaring any cash dividend or distribution upon any class of our capital stock, or purchasing any such capital stock if our asset coverage, as defined in the 1940 Act, is below 150% at the time of the declaration of the dividend or distribution or the purchase and after deducting the amount of such dividend, distribution or purchase);
- sell assets (other than certain limited restrictions on our ability to consolidate, merge or sell all or substantially all of our assets);
- enter into transactions with affiliates;
- create liens (including liens on the shares of our subsidiaries) or enter into sale and leaseback transactions;
- make investments; or
- create restrictions on the payment of dividends or other amounts to us from our subsidiaries.

In addition, the indenture will not require us to offer to purchase the Notes in connection with a change of control, asset sale or any other event.

Furthermore, the terms of the indenture and the Notes do not protect holders of the Notes in the event that we experience changes (including significant adverse changes) in our financial condition, results of operations or credit ratings, as they do not require that we or our subsidiaries adhere to any financial tests or ratios or specified levels of net worth, revenues, income, cash flow or liquidity.

Our ability to recapitalize, incur additional debt and take a number of other actions that are not limited by the terms of the Notes may have important consequences for you as a holder of the Notes, including making it more difficult for us to satisfy our obligations with respect to the Notes or negatively affecting the trading value of the Notes.

Other debt we issue or incur in the future could contain more protections for its holders than the indenture and the Notes, including additional covenants and events of default. The issuance or incurrence of any such debt with incremental protections could affect the market for and trading levels and prices of the Notes.

While a trading market developed after issuing the Existing Notes, we cannot assure you that an active trading market for the Notes will be maintained.

The Existing Notes are listed on the Nasdaq Global Market under the symbol “NEWTL”. However, we cannot provide any assurances that an active trading market for the Notes will exist in the future or that you will be able to sell your 2024 Notes. Even if an active trading market does exist, the Notes may trade at a discount from their initial offering price depending on prevailing interest rates, the market for similar securities, our credit ratings, if any, general economic conditions, our financial condition, performance and prospects and other factors. To the extent an active trading market does not exist, the liquidity and trading price for the Notes may be harmed. Accordingly, shareholders may be required to bear the financial risk of an investment in the Notes for an indefinite period of time.

If we default on our obligations to pay other indebtedness that we may incur in the future, we may not be able to make payments on the Notes.

In the future, we may enter into agreements to incur additional indebtedness, including a secured credit facility. A default under such agreements to which we may be a party that is not waived by the required lenders or holders, and the remedies sought by the holders of such indebtedness could prohibit us from paying principal, premium, if any, and interest on the Notes and substantially decrease the market value of the Notes. If we are unable to generate sufficient cash flow and are otherwise unable to obtain funds necessary to meet required payments of principal, premium, if any, and interest on such future additional indebtedness, or if we otherwise fail to comply with the various covenants, including financial and operating covenants, in the instruments governing such future additional indebtedness, we could be in default under the terms of the agreements governing such indebtedness. In the event of such default, the holders of such indebtedness could elect to declare all the funds borrowed thereunder to be due and payable, together with accrued and unpaid interest, the lenders of other debt we may incur in the future could elect to terminate their commitments, cease making further loans and institute foreclosure proceedings against our assets, and we could be forced into bankruptcy or liquidation. If we are unable to repay debt, lenders having secured obligations could proceed against the collateral securing the debt. Because any future credit facilities will likely have customary cross-default provisions, if the indebtedness under any future credit facility is accelerated, we may be unable to repay or finance the amounts due.

The Company currently serves as a guarantor, however, under a number of credit facilities entered into by certain of its subsidiaries and controlled portfolio companies (as described further under the heading “1A. Risk Factors — Risks Related to Our Investments Generally — The Company is a Guarantor on a number of credit facilities entered into by certain of its subsidiaries and controlled portfolio companies” in the accompanying prospectus in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019, filed with the SEC on March 16, 2020).

An increase in market interest rates could result in a decrease in the market value of the Notes.

The condition of the financial markets and prevailing interest rates have fluctuated in the past and are likely to fluctuate in the future, which could have an adverse effect on the market prices of the Notes. In general, as market interest rates rise, debt securities bearing interest at fixed rates of interest decline in value. Consequently, if you purchase the Notes and market interest rates increase, the market value of the Notes may decline. We cannot predict the future level of market interest rates.

We may choose to redeem the Notes when prevailing interest rates are relatively low.

On or after August 1, 2021, we may choose to redeem the Notes from time to time, especially when prevailing interest rates are lower than the interest rate on the Notes. If prevailing rates are lower at the time of redemption, you

would not be able to reinvest the redemption proceeds in a comparable security at an effective interest rate as high as the interest rate on the Notes being redeemed. Our redemption right also may adversely impact your ability to sell the Notes as the optional redemption date or period approaches.

Risks Related to our Business and Structure

Because we have received the approval of our stockholders, we are subject to 150% asset coverage beginning after July 26, 2018.

On April 27, 2018, the Company announced that its Board, including a “required majority” (as such term is defined in the 1940 Act) of the Board, approved application to the Company of the asset coverage requirements set forth in Section 61(a)(2) of the 1940 Act, as modified by the Small Business Credit Availability Act. As a result, the Company’s asset coverage requirements for senior securities were to change from 200% to 150%, effective April 27, 2019. However, at the Company’s special meeting of stockholders, held on July 26, 2018, its stockholders approved, among other things, the application of the modified asset coverage requirements set forth in Section 61(a)(2) of the 1940 Act. As a result, the Company’s asset coverage requirements for senior securities were reduced from 200% to 150%, effective July 27, 2018. As a result, we are able to increase our leverage up to an amount that reduces our asset coverage ratio from 200% to 150% (i.e., the amount of debt may not exceed 662/3% of the value of our assets) beginning on July 27, 2018, assuming that additional borrowings are available. As of September 30, 2020, we had aggregate principal amount of senior securities outstanding of \$393,158,000 and our asset coverage was 183%.

Prior to stockholder approval at the special meeting held on July 26, 2018, the 1940 Act generally prohibited us from incurring indebtedness unless immediately after such borrowing we had an asset coverage for total borrowings of at least 200% (i.e., the amount of debt may not exceed 50% of the value of our assets). However, recent legislation modified the 1940 Act by allowing a BDC to increase the maximum amount of leverage it may incur from an asset coverage ratio of 200% to an asset coverage ratio of 150%, if certain requirements are met.

Under the legislation, we are allowed to increase our leverage capacity if stockholders representing at least a majority of the votes cast, when quorum is met, approve a proposal to do so. As a result of the recent stockholder approval, we were allowed to increase our leverage capacity on the first day after such approval, or July 27, 2018. As a result of the approval, we are required to make certain disclosures on our website and in SEC filings regarding, among other things, the receipt of approval to increase our leverage, our leverage capacity and usage, and risks related to leverage.

Leverage magnifies the potential for loss on investments in our indebtedness and on invested equity capital. As we use leverage to partially finance our investments, you will experience increased risks of investing in our securities. If the value of our assets increases, then the additional leverage would cause the net asset value attributable to our common stock to increase more sharply than it would have had we not increased our leverage. Conversely, if the value of our assets decreases, the additional leverage would cause net asset value to decline more sharply than it otherwise would have had we not increased our leverage. Similarly, any increase in our income in excess of interest payable on the borrowed funds would cause our net investment income to increase more than it would without the additional leverage, while any decrease in our income would cause net investment income to decline more sharply than it would have had we not increased our leverage. Such a decline could negatively affect our ability to pay common stock dividends, scheduled debt payments or other payments related to our securities. Leverage is generally considered a speculative investment technique.

In addition, the ability of BDCs to increase their leverage will increase the capital available to BDCs and thus competition for the investments that we seek to make. This may negatively impact pricing on the investments that we do make and adversely affect our net investment income and results of operations.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic or other disruptions in the economy, we may not be able to increase our dividends and may reduce or defer our dividends and choose to incur US federal excise tax in order preserve cash and maintain flexibility.

As a BDC, we are not required to make any distributions to shareholders other than in connection with our election to be taxed as a RIC under subchapter M of the Code. In order to maintain our tax treatment as a RIC, we must distribute to shareholders for each taxable year at least 90% of our investment company taxable income (i.e., net ordinary income plus realized net short-term capital gains in excess of realized net long-term capital losses).

If we qualify for taxation as a RIC, we generally will not be subject to corporate-level US federal income tax on our investment company taxable income and net capital gains (i.e., realized net long-term capital gains in excess of realized net short-term capital losses) that we timely distribute to shareholders. We will be subject to a nondeductible 4% US federal excise tax on undistributed earnings of a RIC unless we distribute each calendar year at least the sum of (i) 98.0% of our ordinary income for the calendar year, (ii) 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 (iii) any ordinary income and net capital gains recognized for preceding years, but were not distributed during such years, and on which we paid no U.S. federal income tax.

Under the Code, we may satisfy certain of our RIC distributions with dividends paid after the end of the current year. In particular, if we pay a distribution in January of the following year that was declared in October, November, or December of the current year and is payable to shareholders of record in the current year, the dividend will be treated for all US federal tax purposes as if it were paid on December 31 of the current year. In addition, under the Code, we may pay dividends, referred to as “spillover dividends,” that are paid during the following taxable year that will allow us to maintain our qualification for taxation as a RIC and eliminate our liability for corporate-level U.S. federal income tax. Under these spillover dividend procedures, we may defer distribution of income earned during the current year until December of the following year. For example, we may defer distributions of income earned during 2020 until as late as December 31, 2021. If we choose to pay a spillover dividend, we will incur the 4% U.S. federal excise tax on some or all of the distribution.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic or other disruptions in the economy, we may take certain actions with respect to the timing and amounts of our distributions in order to preserve cash and maintain flexibility. For example, we may not be able to increase our dividends. In addition, we may reduce our dividends and/or defer our dividends to later in the year or the following taxable year. If we defer our dividends, we may choose to utilize the spillover dividend rules discussed above and incur the 4% U.S. federal excise tax on such amounts. To further preserve cash, we may combine these reductions or deferrals of dividends with one or more distributions that are payable partially in our stock as discussed in “Item 1A. Risk Factors” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019, filed with the SEC on March 16, 2020 under “We may in the future choose to pay dividends in our own stock, in which case investors may be required to pay tax in excess of the cash they receive.”

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused severe disruptions in the U.S. economy and has disrupted financial activity in the areas in which we or our portfolio companies operate.

In December 2019, COVID-19 emerged in China and has since spread rapidly to other countries, including the United States. This outbreak has led and for an unknown period of time will continue to lead to disruptions in local, regional, national and global markets and economies affected thereby. With respect to the U.S. credit markets (in particular for middle market loans), this outbreak has resulted in, and until fully resolved is likely to continue to result in, the following, among other things: (i) government imposition of various forms of shelter in place orders and the closing of “non-essential” businesses, resulting in significant disruption to the businesses of many middle-market loan borrowers including supply chains, demand and practical aspects of their operations, as well as in lay-offs of employees, and, while these effects are hoped to be temporary, some effects could be persistent or even permanent; (ii) increased draws by borrowers on revolving lines of credit; (iii) increased requests by borrowers for amendments and waivers of their credit agreements to avoid default, increased defaults by such borrowers and/or increased difficulty in obtaining refinancing at the maturity dates of their loans; (iv) volatility and disruption of these markets including greater volatility in pricing and spreads and difficulty in valuing loans during periods of increased volatility, and liquidity issues; and (v) rapidly evolving proposals and/or actions by state and federal governments to address problems being experienced by the markets and by businesses and the economy in general which will not necessarily adequately address the problems facing the loan market and middle market businesses. This outbreak is having, and any future outbreaks could have, an adverse impact on the markets and the economy in general, which could have a material adverse impact on, among other things, the ability of lenders to originate loans, the volume and type of loans originated, and the volume and type of amendments and waivers granted to borrowers and remedial actions taken in the event of a borrower default, each of which could negatively impact the amount and quality of loans available for investment by us and returns to us, among other things. As of the date of this prospectus supplement, it is impossible to determine the scope of this outbreak, or any future outbreaks, how long any such outbreak, market disruption or uncertainties may last, the effect any governmental actions will have or the full potential impact on us and our portfolio companies.

While several countries, as well as certain states, counties and cities in the United States, have relaxed initial public health restrictions with a view to partially or fully reopening their economies, many cities world-wide have since experienced a surge in the reported number of cases, hospitalizations and deaths related to the COVID-19 pandemic. These increases have led to the re-introduction of restrictions and business shutdowns in certain states, counties and cities in the United States and globally and could continue to lead to the re-introduction of such restrictions and business shutdowns elsewhere. Additionally, as of late December 2020, travelers from the United States are not allowed to visit Canada, Australia or the majority of countries in Europe, Asia, Africa and South America. These continued travel restrictions may prolong the global economic downturn. In addition, although the Federal Food and Drug Administration authorized vaccines produced by Pfizer-BioNTech and Moderna for emergency use starting in December 2020, it remains unclear how quickly the vaccines will be distributed nationwide and globally or when “herd immunity” will be achieved and the restrictions that were imposed to slow the spread of the virus will be lifted entirely. The delay in distributing the vaccines could lead people to continue to self-isolate and not participate in the economy at pre-pandemic levels for a prolonged period of time. Even after the COVID-19 pandemic subsides, the U.S. economy and most other major global economies may continue to experience a recession, and we anticipate our business and operations could be materially adversely affected by a prolonged recession in the United States and other major markets.

The impact of COVID-19 led to significant volatility and declines in the global public equity markets and it is uncertain how long this volatility will continue. As COVID-19 continues to spread, the potential impacts, including a global, regional or other economic recession, are increasingly uncertain and difficult to assess. Some economists and major investment banks have expressed concern that the continued spread of the virus globally could lead to a world-wide economic downturn, the impacts of which could last for some period after the pandemic is controlled and/or abated.

General uncertainty surrounding the dangers and impact of COVID-19 (including the preventative measures taken in response thereto and additional uncertainty regarding new variants of COVID-19 that have emerged in the U.K., South Africa and Brazil) has to date created significant disruption in supply chains and economic activity and are having a particularly adverse impact on transportation, hospitality, tourism, entertainment and other industries, including industries in which certain of our portfolio companies operate which has in turn created significant business disruption issues for certain of our portfolio companies, and materially and adversely impacted the value and performance of certain of our portfolio companies. On March 27, 2020, the U.S. government enacted the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (the “CARES Act”), which contains provisions intended to mitigate the adverse economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and a second stimulus package on December 27, 2020, which provides \$900 billion in resources to small businesses and individuals that have been adversely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic; however, our portfolio companies have not benefited from the CARES Act and we do not expect that they will benefit from most of the other subsequent legislation intended to provide financial relief or assistance.

In addition, disruptions in the capital markets caused by the COVID-19 pandemic have increased the spread between the yields realized on risk-free and higher risk securities, resulting in illiquidity in parts of the capital markets. These and future market disruptions and/or illiquidity would be expected to have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. Unfavorable economic conditions also would be expected to increase our funding costs, limit our access to the capital markets or result in a decision by lenders not to extend credit to us. These events have limited and could continue to limit our investment originations, limit our ability to grow and have a material negative impact on our and our portfolio companies’ operating results and the fair values of our debt and equity investments.

The COVID-19 pandemic is continuing as of the filing date of this prospectus supplement, and its extended duration may have further adverse impacts on our portfolio companies after December 31, 2020, including for the reasons described herein.

Any public health emergency, including the COVID-19 pandemic or any outbreak of other existing or new epidemic diseases, or the threat thereof, and the resulting financial and economic market uncertainty could have a significant adverse impact on us and the fair value of our investments and our portfolio companies.

The extent of the impact of any public health emergency, including the COVID-19 pandemic, on our and our portfolio companies’ operational and financial performance will depend on many factors, including the duration and scope of such public health emergency, the actions taken by governmental authorities to contain its financial and

economic impact, the extent of any related travel advisories and restrictions implemented, the impact of such public health emergency on overall supply and demand, goods and services, investor liquidity, consumer confidence and levels of economic activity and the extent of its disruption to important global, regional and local supply chains and economic markets, all of which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted. In addition, our and our portfolio companies' operations may be significantly impacted, or even temporarily or permanently halted, as a result of government quarantine measures, voluntary and precautionary restrictions on travel or meetings and other factors related to a public health emergency, including its potential adverse impact on the health of any of our or our portfolio companies' personnel. This could create widespread business continuity issues for us and our portfolio companies.

These factors may also cause the valuation of our investments to differ materially from the values that we may ultimately realize. Our valuations, and particularly valuations of private investments and private companies, are inherently uncertain, may fluctuate over short periods of time and are often based on estimates, comparisons and qualitative evaluations of private information.

As a result, our valuations may not show the completed or continuing impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the resulting measures taken in response thereto. Any public health emergency, including the COVID-19 pandemic or any outbreak of other existing or new epidemic diseases, or the threat thereof, and the resulting financial and economic market uncertainty could have a significant adverse impact on us and the fair value of our investments and our portfolio companies.

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

Many of our portfolio companies may be susceptible to economic slowdowns or recessions and may be unable to repay our debt investments during these periods. The recent global outbreak of COVID-19 has disrupted economic markets, and the prolonged economic impact is uncertain. Some economists and major investment banks have expressed concern that the continued spread of the virus globally could lead to a worldwide economic downturn. In the past, instability in the global capital markets resulted in disruptions in liquidity in the debt capital markets, significant write-offs in the financial services sector, the re-pricing of credit risk in the broadly syndicated credit market and the failure of major domestic and international financial institutions. In particular, in past periods of instability, the financial services sector was negatively impacted by significant write-offs as the value of the assets held by financial firms declined, impairing their capital positions and abilities to lend and invest. In addition, continued uncertainty surrounding the negotiation of trade deals between Britain and the European Union following the United Kingdom's exit from the European Union and uncertainty between the United States and other countries, including China, with respect to trade policies, treaties, and tariffs, among other factors, have caused disruption in the global markets. There can be no assurance that market conditions will not worsen in the future.

In an economic downturn, we may have non-performing assets or non-performing assets may increase, and the value of our portfolio is likely to decrease during these periods. Adverse economic conditions may also decrease the value of any collateral securing our loans. A severe recession may further decrease the value of such collateral and result in losses of value in our portfolio and a decrease in our revenues, net income, assets and net worth. Unfavorable economic conditions also could increase our funding costs, limit our access to the capital markets or result in a decision by lenders not to extend credit to us on terms we deem acceptable. These events could prevent us from increasing investments and harm our operating results.

The occurrence of recessionary conditions and/or negative developments in the domestic and international credit markets may significantly affect the markets in which we do business, the value of our investments, and our ongoing operations, costs and profitability. Any such unfavorable economic conditions, including rising interest rates, may also increase our funding costs, limit our access to capital markets or negatively impact our ability to obtain financing, particularly from the debt markets. In addition, any future financial market uncertainty could lead to financial market disruptions and could further impact our ability to obtain financing. These events could limit our investment originations, limit our ability to grow and negatively impact our operating results and financial condition.

There is uncertainty surrounding potential legal, regulatory and policy changes by new presidential administrations in the United States that may directly affect financial institutions and the global economy.

As a result of the United States presidential election, which occurred on November 3, 2020, commencing January 2021, the Democratic Party gained control of the executive and legislative branches of government. Changes in federal policy, including tax policies, and at regulatory agencies occur over time through policy and personnel changes

following elections, which lead to changes involving the level of oversight and focus on the financial services industry or the tax rates paid by corporate entities. The nature, timing and economic and political effects of potential changes to the current legal and regulatory framework affecting financial institutions remain highly uncertain. Uncertainty surrounding future changes may adversely affect our operating environment and therefore our business, financial condition, results of operations and growth prospects.

The United Kingdom referendum decision to leave the European Union may create significant risks and uncertainty for global markets and our investments.

The decision made in the United Kingdom referendum to leave the European Union has led to volatility in global financial markets, and in particular in the markets of the United Kingdom and across Europe, and may also lead to weakening in consumer, corporate and financial confidence in the United Kingdom and Europe. Under the terms of the withdrawal agreement negotiated and agreed to between the United Kingdom and the European Union, the United Kingdom's departure from the European Union was followed by a transition period which ran until December 31, 2020 and during which the United Kingdom continued to apply European Union law and was treated for all material purposes as if it were still a member of the European Union. On December 24, 2020, the European Union and United Kingdom governments signed a trade deal that became provisionally effective on January 1, 2021 and that now governs the relationship between the United Kingdom and the European Union (the "Trade Agreement"). The Trade Agreement implements significant regulation around trade, transport of goods and travel restrictions between the United Kingdom and the European Union.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the longer term economic, legal, political and social framework to be put in place between the United Kingdom and the European Union is unclear at this stage and is likely to lead to ongoing political and economic uncertainty and periods of exacerbated volatility in both the United Kingdom and in wider European markets for some time. In particular, the decision made in the United Kingdom referendum may lead to a call for similar referenda in other European jurisdictions which may cause increased economic volatility and uncertainty in the European and global markets. This volatility and uncertainty may have an adverse effect on the economy generally and on our ability, and the ability of our portfolio companies, to execute our respective strategies and to receive attractive returns.

In particular, currency volatility may mean that our returns and the returns of our portfolio companies will be adversely affected by market movements and may make it more difficult, or more expensive, for us to implement appropriate currency hedging. Potential declines in the value of the British Pound and/or the euro against other currencies, along with the potential downgrading of the United Kingdom's sovereign credit rating, may also have an impact on the performance of any of our portfolio companies located in the United Kingdom or Europe.

As a participating lender in the SBA Paycheck Protection Program ("PPP"), the Company and NSBF are subject to additional credit risks and risks of litigation from NSBF's customers or other parties regarding NSBF's processing of loans for the PPP and risks that the SBA may not fund some or all PPP loan guaranties.

As part of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021, Congress created a "second draw" of \$284 billion under the PPP. Under the PPP, small businesses and other entities and individuals can apply for loans from existing SBA lenders and other approved regulated lenders that enroll in the program, subject to numerous limitations and eligibility criteria. NSBF intends to participate as a lender in the "second draw" of the PPP. The PPP originally opened on April 3, 2020, and the "second draw" opened on January 11, 2021. Because of the short timeframe between the passing of the CARES Act and the opening of the PPP, there has been some ambiguity in the laws, rules and guidance regarding the operation of the PPP, which may expose the Company and NSBF to risks relating to noncompliance with the PPP. To date, NSBF has funded approximately 10,570 PPP loans totaling \$1.19 billion.

Since the opening of the PPP, several large banks participating in the PPP have been subject to litigation regarding the process and procedures that such banks have used in processing applications for the PPP. The Company and NSBF may be exposed to the risk of litigation, from both customers and non-customers that approached the Company and NSBF regarding PPP loans, regarding its process and procedures used in processing applications for the PPP. If any such litigation is filed against the Company or NSBF and is not resolved in a manner favorable to the Company or NSBF, it may result in significant financial liability or adversely affect the Company's or NSBF's reputation. In addition, litigation can be costly, regardless of outcome. Any financial liability, litigation costs or reputational damage caused by PPP related litigation could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and

results of operations. In May 2020, the Company became aware of the putative class action styled American Video Duplicating, Inc. et al v. Citigroup Inc. et al. (C.D. Cal. 20-cv-03815) (the “Action”), which asserts claims under the California Unfair Business Practices Law in connection with the alleged failure of lenders to pay agent fees under the PPP. While the Action failed to assert any specific allegations of wrongdoing by the Company or NSBF, the Action named “Newtek Business Services, Inc.” [sic] as one of the 4,990 PPP lender defendants in the Action. On June 15, 2020, the Company was dismissed from the Action. The Company is not currently involved in any additional litigation matters that are expected to have a material impact on the Company’s financial condition.

Moreover, after the PPP launched, rules and guidance regarding the PPP were not readily available at the start of the program, and the SBA and other government agencies continue to release additional rules and guidance that change or update the requirements and expectations of the regulatory agencies administering the PPP and regulating participating lenders. As of the date of this prospectus supplement, there remains some ambiguity in the laws, rules, and guidance regarding the operation of the PPP, with a number of important aspects of the PPP where regulatory agencies have not provided adequate or complete guidance, particularly with respect to process, procedures and criteria for forgiveness and servicing of PPP loans.

NSBF also has credit risk on PPP loans if a determination is made by the SBA that there is a deficiency in the manner in which a PPP loan was originated, funded, or serviced by NSBF, such as an issue with the eligibility of a borrower to receive a PPP loan, which may or may not be related to the ambiguity in the laws, rules and guidance regarding the operation of the PPP or additional or new laws, rules, and guidance. In the event of a loss resulting from a default on a PPP loan and a determination by the SBA that there was a deficiency in the manner in which the PPP loan was originated, funded, or serviced by NSBF, the SBA may deny its liability under the guaranty, reduce the amount of the guaranty, or, if it has already paid under the guaranty, seek recovery of any loss related to the deficiency from the Company.

In addition, in order to facilitate NSBF’s involvement as an authorized lender in the PPP, during the second quarter of 2020, NSBF entered into PPP loan participation agreements where NSBF originated PPP loans and sold participating interests to four banks. See “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Liquidity and Capital Resources - PPP Loan Participations” in Part 1, Item 2 of our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2020, filed with the SEC on November 12, 2020. In accordance with the terms of the PPP participation agreements and SBA regulations and guidance, NSBF, as the originating lender, must continue to hold the PPP loan note, the PPP loan documents and service the PPP loan (i.e., retain all servicing rights). Moreover, as the originating lender, NSBF is the party responsible to the SBA with respect to all servicing actions, including requests for advance purchases and loan forgiveness, and will be the party eligible for the guarantee purchase of the PPP loan. NSBF has agreed that it will repurchase from the Participants on demand the Participants’ Percentage of any outstanding principal and interest under the applicable PPP Loan under certain standard representations and warranties, including in the event of a loss due to fraud, gross negligence or willful misconduct on the part of NSBF or any failure to recover under the SBA guarantee as a result of any deficiency in documenting or servicing such PPP Loan by NSBF.

SPECIFIC TERMS OF THE NOTES AND THE OFFERING

This prospectus supplement sets forth certain terms of the Notes that we are offering pursuant to this prospectus supplement and supplements the accompanying prospectus that is attached to this prospectus supplement. This section outlines the specific legal and financial terms of the Notes. You should read this section and the “Description of Notes” section in this prospectus supplement together with the more general description of the Notes in the accompanying prospectus under the heading “Description of Our Debt Securities” before investing in the Notes. Capitalized terms used in this prospectus supplement and not otherwise defined shall have the meanings ascribed to them in the accompanying prospectus or in the indenture governing the Notes.

Issuer	Newtek Business Services Corp.
Title of the securities	5.75% Notes due 2024
Initial aggregate principal amount being offered	\$5,000,000
Offering price	99.92% of the aggregate principal amount (\$24.88 per Note)
Principal payable at maturity	100% of the aggregate principal amount; the principal amount of each Note will be payable on its stated maturity date at the office of the Trustee, Paying Agent, and Security Registrar for the Notes or at such other office in New York City as may be specified in the indenture or a notice to holders.
Type of Note	Fixed-rate note
Listing	The Existing Notes are listed on The Nasdaq Global Market under the symbol “NEWTL.” We intend to list the Notes on The Nasdaq Global Market under the same trading symbol.
Interest Rate	5.75% per year
Day count basis	360-day year of twelve 30-day months
Issue date	February 16, 2021
Stated maturity date	August 1, 2024
Interest payment dates	Each February 1, May 1, August 1 and November 1, commencing on May 1, 2021. If an interest payment date falls on a non-business day, the applicable interest payment will be made on the next business day and no additional interest will accrue as a result of such delayed payment.
Interest periods	The interest period will be the period from and including February 1, 2021, to, but excluding, the next interest payment date, and the subsequent interest periods will be the periods from and including an interest payment date to, but excluding, the next interest payment date or the stated maturity date, as the case may be.
Regular record dates for interest	Each January 15, April 15, July 15 and October 15.
Specified currency	U.S. dollars
Place of payment	New York City and/or such other places that may be specified in the indenture or a notice to holders.

Ranking of Notes

The Notes will be our direct unsecured obligations and will rank:

- *pari passu*, or equal, with our existing and future unsecured, unsubordinated indebtedness including the \$57.5 million of 6.25% Notes due 2023 (the “2023 Notes”), \$63.3 million of 5.75% Notes Due 2024 (the “2024 Notes”), the \$15.0 million 2025 Notes existing as of January 12, 2021, and the \$115 million of 5.50% Notes Due 2026 (the “2026 Notes”) existing as of January 22, 2021, and the unsecured guarantees that we provide under the secured facilities of certain of our subsidiaries and controlled portfolio companies, including the \$22,470,000 outstanding under NBC’s \$35 million Sterling Receivable and Inventory Facility and the \$750,000 the Company deposited to collateralize the guarantee, the \$22,966,000 outstanding under NBL’s \$75 million NBL Facility and \$37,250,000 outstanding under the \$50 million term loan facility between NMS and Webster Bank existing as of September 30, 2020 (for more information, see “Item 1A. Risk Factors — Risks Related to Our Investments Generally — The Company is a Guarantor on a number of credit facilities entered into by certain of its subsidiaries and controlled portfolio companies” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019, filed with the SEC on March 16, 2020); and
- senior to any of our future indebtedness that expressly provides it is subordinated to the Notes. We currently do not have outstanding debt that is subordinated to the Notes and do not currently intend to issue indebtedness that expressly provides that it is subordinated to the Notes. Therefore, the Notes will not be senior to any indebtedness or obligations; and
- effectively subordinated, or junior, to all of our existing and future secured indebtedness (including indebtedness that is initially unsecured in respect of which we subsequently grant security), to the extent of the value of the assets securing such indebtedness. Effective subordination means that any right you have to participate in any distribution of our assets upon our liquidation or insolvency will be subject to the prior claims of our secured creditors; and
- structurally subordinated, or junior, to all existing and future indebtedness and other obligations of any of our subsidiaries or financing vehicles, if any, including, without limitation, \$213.0 million of debt outstanding, including \$0.0 million outstanding under our \$150.0 million credit facility with Capital One, securitization notes payable of \$213.0 million, and \$0.0 million of notes payable to one of our controlled portfolio companies as of February 11, 2021. Structural subordination means that creditors of a parent entity are subordinate to creditors of a subsidiary entity with respect to the subsidiary’s assets.

In the event that one of our subsidiaries becomes insolvent, liquidates, reorganizes, dissolves or otherwise winds up, its assets will be used first to satisfy the claims of its creditors. Consequently, any claim by us or our creditors, including holders of our Notes, against any subsidiary will be structurally subordinated to all of the claims of the creditors of such subsidiary. We cannot assure Notes holders that they will receive any payments required to be made under the terms of the Notes. Except as described under the headings “Other Covenants,” “Events of Default,” and “Merger or Consolidation” in the “Description of Notes” section in this prospectus supplement, the indenture does not contain any provisions that give you protection in the event we issue a large amount of debt or we are acquired by another entity.

Denominations

We will issue the Notes in denominations of \$25 and integral multiples of \$25 in excess thereof.

Business Day

Each Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday that is not a day on which banking institutions in New York City are authorized or required by law or executive order to close.

Optional Redemption

The Notes may be redeemed in whole or in part at any time or from time to time at our option on or after August 1, 2021 upon not less than 30 days nor more than 60 days written notice by mail prior to the date fixed for redemption thereof, at a redemption price of 100% of the outstanding principal amount thereof plus accrued and unpaid interest payments otherwise payable for the then-current quarterly interest period accrued to but not including the date fixed for redemption.

You may be prevented from exchanging or transferring the Notes when they are subject to redemption. In case any Notes are to be redeemed in part only, the redemption notice will provide that, upon surrender of such Note, you will receive, without a charge, a new Note or Notes of authorized denominations representing the principal amount of your remaining unredeemed Notes.

Any exercise of our option to redeem the Notes will be done in compliance with the 1940 Act, to the extent applicable.

If we redeem only some of the Notes, the Trustee or, with respect to global securities, DTC will determine the method for selection of the particular Notes to be redeemed, in accordance with the indenture governing the Notes, and in accordance with the rules of any national securities exchange or quotation system on which the Notes are listed. Unless we default in payment of the redemption price, on and after the date of redemption, interest will cease to accrue on the Notes called for redemption.

Sinking Fund

The Notes will not be subject to any sinking fund (i.e., no amounts will be set aside by us to ensure repayment of the Notes at maturity). As a result, our ability to repay the Notes at maturity will depend on our financial condition on the date that we are required to repay the Notes.

Repayment at option of Holders

Holders will not have the option to have the Notes repaid prior to the stated maturity date.

Defeasance

The Notes are subject to defeasance by us. “Defeasance” means that, by depositing with a trustee an amount of cash and/or government securities sufficient to pay all principal and interest, if any, on the Notes when due and satisfying the additional conditions required under the indenture and the Notes, we will be deemed to have been discharged from our obligations under the Notes.

Covenant defeasance

The Notes are subject to covenant defeasance by us. In the event of a “covenant defeasance,” upon depositing such funds and satisfying conditions similar to those for defeasance we would be released from certain covenants under the indenture relating to the Notes. The consequences to the holders of the Notes would be that, while they would no longer benefit from certain covenants under the indenture, and while the Notes could not be accelerated for any reason, the holders of Notes nonetheless would be guaranteed to receive the principal and interest owed to them.

Form of Notes

The Notes will be represented by global securities that will be deposited and registered in the name of The Depository Trust Company, or DTC, or its nominee. Except in limited circumstances, you will not receive certificates for the Notes. Beneficial interests in the Notes will be represented through book-entry accounts of financial institutions acting on behalf of beneficial owners as direct and indirect participants in DTC. Investors may elect to hold interests in the Notes through either DTC, if they are a participant, or indirectly through organizations that are participants in DTC.

Trustee, Paying Agent, and Security Registrar

U.S. Bank National Association

Other Covenants

In addition to any other covenants described in this prospectus supplement, the following covenants shall apply to the Notes:

- We agree that for the period of time during which the Notes are outstanding, we will not violate Section 18(a)(1)(A) as modified by such provisions of Section 61(a) of the 1940 Act as may be applicable to the Company from time to time, or any successor provisions, but giving effect to any exemptive relief granted to us by the SEC. Currently, these provisions generally prohibit us from incurring additional borrowings, including through the issuance of additional debt securities, unless our asset coverage, as defined in the 1940 Act, equals at least 150% after such borrowings. See “Risk Factors — Because we have received the approval of our stockholders, we are subject to 150% asset coverage beginning after July 26, 2018,” in this prospectus supplement.
- We agree that for the period of time during which Notes are Outstanding, pursuant to Section 18(a)(1)(B) as modified by such provisions of Section 61(a) of the Investment Company Act as may be applicable to the Company from time to time, or any successor provisions thereto of the Investment Company Act, the Company will not declare any dividend (except a dividend payable in stock of the issuer), or declare any other distribution, upon a class of the capital stock of the Company, or purchase any such capital stock, unless, in every such case, at the time of the declaration of any such dividend or distribution, or at the time of any such purchase, the Company has an asset coverage (as defined in the Investment Company Act) of at least the threshold specified in Section 18(a)(1)(B) as modified

by such provisions of Section 61(a) of the Investment Company Act as may be applicable to the Company from time to time, or any successor provisions thereto of the Investment Company Act, as such obligation may be amended or superseded, after deducting the amount of such dividend, distribution or purchase price, as the case may be, and in each case giving effect to (i) any exemptive relief granted to the Company by the Commission, and (ii) any SEC no-action relief granted by the Commission to another business development company (or to the Company if it determines to seek such similar no-action or other relief) permitting the business development company to declare any cash dividend or distribution notwithstanding the prohibition contained in Section 18(a)(1)(B) as modified by such provisions of Section 61(a) of the Investment Company Act as may be applicable to the Company from time to time, as such obligation may be amended or superseded, in order to maintain such business development company's status as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Code.

- If, at any time, we are not subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act to file any periodic reports with the SEC, we agree to publish on our website and to furnish to holders of the Notes and the Trustee, for the period of time during which the Notes are outstanding, our audited annual consolidated financial statements, within 90 days of our fiscal year end, and unaudited interim consolidated financial statements, within 45 days of our fiscal quarter end (other than our fourth fiscal quarter). All such financial statements will be prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with applicable U.S. GAAP.

Events of Default

You will have rights if an Event of Default occurs with respect to the Notes and is not cured.

The term "Event of Default" in respect of the Notes means any of the following:

- We do not pay the principal of, or premium on, any Note within five days of its due date.
- We do not pay interest on any Note when due, and such default is not cured within 30 days.
- We remain in breach of any other covenant with respect to the Notes for 60 days after we receive a written notice of default stating we are in breach. The notice must be sent by either the Trustee or holders of at least 25.0% of the principal amount of the Notes.
- We file for bankruptcy or certain other events of bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization occur and in the case of certain orders or decrees entered against us under any bankruptcy law, such order or decree remains undischarged or unstayed for a period of 90 days.
- On the last business day of each of twenty-four consecutive calendar months, the Notes have an asset coverage, as defined in the 1940 Act, of less than 100% after giving effect to any exemptive relief granted to us by the SEC.

Further Issuances

We have the ability to issue additional debt securities under the indenture with terms different from the Notes and, without consent of the holders thereof, to reopen the Notes and issue additional Notes. If we issue additional debt securities, these additional debt securities could have a lien or other security interest greater than that accorded to the holders of the Notes, which are unsecured.

Global Clearance and Settlement Procedures

Interests in the Notes will trade in DTC's Same Day Funds Settlement System, and any permitted secondary market trading activity in such Notes will, therefore, be required by DTC to be settled in immediately available funds. None of the issuer, the Trustee or the paying agent will have any responsibility for the performance by DTC or its participants or indirect participants of their respective obligations under the rules and procedures governing their operations.

Use of Proceeds

We estimate that the net proceeds we will receive from the sale of the \$5,000,000 aggregate principal amount of Notes in this offering will be approximately \$4,825,979 assuming an offering price of 99.92% of par after deducting estimated offering expenses of approximately \$150,000 payable by us.

We intend to use the net proceeds to fund investments in debt and equity securities in accordance with our investment objective and strategies described in this prospectus supplement. Additionally, we may use net proceeds for general corporate purposes, which include funding investments, repaying any outstanding indebtedness, acquisitions, and other general corporate purposes. We are continuously identifying, reviewing and, to the extent consistent with our investment objective, funding new investments. We anticipate that substantially all of the net proceeds of this offering will be used for the above purposes within six to nine months from the consummation of this offering, depending on the availability of appropriate investment opportunities consistent with our investment objective and market conditions. We expect that it may take more than six months to invest all of the net proceeds of this offering, in part because investments in private companies often require substantial research and due diligence. Pending such investments, we will invest the net proceeds primarily in cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities and other high-quality temporary investments that mature in one year or less from the date of investment. See "Use of Proceeds" in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus.

USE OF PROCEEDS

We estimate that the net proceeds we will receive from the sale of the \$5,000,000 aggregate principal amount of Notes in this offering will be approximately \$4,825,979 assuming an offering price of 99.92% of par, after deducting estimated offering expenses of approximately \$150,000 payable by us.

We intend to use the net proceeds to fund investments in debt and equity securities in accordance with our investment objective and strategies described in this prospectus supplement. Additionally, we may use net proceeds for general corporate purposes, which include funding investments, investments in portfolio companies, repaying any outstanding indebtedness, acquisitions, and for working capital and other general corporate purposes. We are continuously identifying, reviewing and, to the extent consistent with our investment objective, funding new investments. As a result, we typically raise capital as we deem appropriate to fund such new investments.

We anticipate that substantially all of the net proceeds of any offering of our securities will be used for the above purposes within six to nine months from the consummation of the offering, depending on the availability of appropriate investment opportunities consistent with our investment objective and market conditions. We cannot assure you we will achieve our targeted investment pace. We expect that it may take more than three months to invest all of the net proceeds of an offering of our securities, in part because investments in private companies often require substantial research and due diligence.

Pending such investments, we will invest the net proceeds primarily in cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities and other high-quality temporary investments that mature in one year or less from the date of investment. See “Item 1. Business — Temporary Investments” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019, filed with the SEC on March 16, 2020, for additional information about temporary investments we may make while waiting to make longer-term investments in pursuit of our investment objective.

CAPITALIZATION

The following table sets forth our capitalization as of September 30, 2020:

- on an actual basis, as adjusted for the \$5,000,000 in 2025 Notes issued on November 27, 2020, the \$10,000,000 in additional 2025 Notes issued on January 6, 2021 and the \$115,000,000 in 2026 Notes issued on January 22, 2021; and
- on an as adjusted basis giving effect to this offering of \$5,000,000 aggregate principal amount of Notes at an assumed public offering price of 99.92% of par, after deducting estimated offering expenses of approximately \$150,000 payable by us, and to reflect the use of proceeds from this offering.

You should read this table together with “Use of Proceeds” described in this prospectus supplement and our most recent balance sheet included in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2020, filed with the SEC on November 12, 2020.

	As of September 30, 2020	
	Actual	As Adjusted (unaudited)
(in thousands, except per share data)		
Assets:		
Cash	\$ 20,516	\$ 136,654
Investments at fair value	637,616	637,616
Other assets	108,384	108,384
Total assets	\$ 766,516	\$ 882,654
Liabilities:		
Bank notes payable	\$ 25,183	\$ 25,183
Notes due 2023 (par: \$57,500 as of September 30, 2020)	56,387	56,387 ⁽¹⁾
Notes due 2024 (par: \$63,250 as of September 30, 2020)	61,668	61,668
Notes due 2025 (par: \$5,000 as of November 17, 2020 and \$20,000 as of February 12, 2021)	14,550	19,400
Notes due 2026 (par: \$115,000 as of January 22, 2021)	—	111,288
Notes payable Securitization (par: \$235,675 and \$276,637 as of September 30, 2020)	232,045	232,045
Notes payable – related parties	11,550	11,550
Due to related parties	1,142	1,142
Lease liabilities	8,999	8,999
Deferred tax liabilities	9,395	9,395
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities	21,206	21,206
Total liabilities	\$ 442,125	\$ 558,236
Net assets	\$ 324,391	\$ 324,391
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock, par value \$0.02 per share; 200,000,000 shares authorized, 21,435 shares outstanding, 20,530 outstanding as adjusted	\$ 429	\$ 429
Additional paid-in capital	307,626	307,626
Accumulated undistributed earnings	16,336	16,336
Total liabilities and net assets	\$ 766,516	\$ 882,654

(1) This table does not reflect the redemption of the \$57,500,000 in aggregate principal amount of the 2023 Notes which is expected to occur on February 22, 2021.

SENIOR SECURITIES

Information about our senior securities is shown in the following table as of September 30, 2020 and the end of each fiscal year for the past ten years. The information as of December 31, 2019, 2018, 2017, 2016, 2015, 2014, 2013, 2012, 2011, and 2010 has been derived from Newtek Business Services Corp. and Subsidiaries', and Newtek Business Services, Inc. and Subsidiaries', consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by independent registered public accounting firms. Information as of December 31, 2019, 2018, 2017, 2016, 2015, 2014, and 2013 was audited by RSM US LLP and information as of December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010 was audited by our previous independent registered public accounting firm.

Class and Year	Total Amount Outstanding Exclusive of Treasury Securities⁽¹⁾ (in thousands)	Asset Coverage Ratio Per Unit⁽²⁾	Involuntary Liquidation Preference Per Unit⁽³⁾	Average Market Value Per Unit⁽⁴⁾
Securitization Trust				
2020 (as of September 30, 2020)	\$ 235,675	\$ 3,045	—	\$ N/A
2019	276,637	2,754	—	N/A
2018	220,137	2,839	—	N/A
2017	165,432	3,018	—	N/A
2016	120,945	3,184	—	N/A
2015	91,745	3,692	—	N/A
2014	79,520	3,634	—	N/A
2013	60,140	2,966	—	N/A
2012	22,039	5,933	—	N/A
2011	26,368	3,758	—	N/A
2010	15,104	5,538	—	N/A
Bank Notes Payable				
2020 (as of September 30, 2020)	\$ 25,183	\$ 28,493	—	N/A
2019	30,000	25,392	—	N/A
2018	34,700	18,010	—	N/A
2017	—	—	—	N/A
2016	5,100	75,512	—	N/A
2015	29,100	11,641	—	N/A
2014	43,023	6,716	—	N/A
2013	41,218	4,327	—	N/A
2012	39,823	3,284	—	N/A
2011	13,565	7,305	—	N/A
2010	12,949	6,460	—	N/A
Notes Payable Related Parties				
2020 (as of September 30, 2020)	\$ 11,550	\$ 62,125	—	N/A
2019	12,163	62,633	—	N/A
2018	16,840	37,111	—	N/A
2017	7,001	71,324	—	N/A
2016	1,400	275,081	—	N/A
2015	5,647	59,990	—	N/A
2014	—	—	—	N/A
2013	—	—	—	N/A
2012	—	—	—	N/A
2011	—	—	—	N/A
2010	—	—	—	N/A

Class and Year	Total Amount Outstanding Exclusive of Treasury Securities ⁽¹⁾ (in thousands)	Asset Coverage Ratio Per Unit ⁽²⁾	Involuntary Liquidation Preference Per Unit ⁽³⁾	Average Market Value Per Unit ⁽⁴⁾
Notes due 2026⁽⁵⁾				
2020 (as of September 30, 2020)	—	—	—	—
Notes due 2025⁽⁶⁾				
2020 (as of September 30, 2020)	—	—	—	—
Notes due 2024				
2020 (as of September 30, 2020)	63,250	\$ 11,345	— \$	948
2019	63,250	12,044	—	1,009
Notes due 2023⁽⁷⁾				
2020 (as of September 30, 2020)	57,500	\$ 12,479	— \$	974
2019	57,500	13,248	—	1,027
2018	57,500	10,869	—	1,023
Notes due 2022⁽⁸⁾				
2020 (as of September 30, 2020)	—	—	—	N/A
2019	—	—	—	N/A
2018	8,324	75,078	—	968
2017	8,324	59,988	—	1,018
2016	8,324	46,265	—	969
2015	8,324	40,697	—	1,025
2014	—	—	—	N/A
2013	—	—	—	N/A
2012	—	—	—	N/A
2011	—	—	—	N/A
2010	—	—	—	N/A
Notes due 2021⁽⁹⁾				
2020 (as of September 30, 2020)	—	—	—	N/A
2019	—	—	—	N/A
2018	—	—	—	N/A
2017	40,250	12,406	—	1,019
2016	40,250	9,568	—	972
2015	—	—	—	N/A
2014	—	—	—	N/A
2013	—	—	—	N/A
2012	—	—	—	N/A
2011	—	—	—	N/A
2010	—	—	—	N/A

- (1) Total amount of each class of senior securities outstanding at the end of the period presented.
- (2) Asset coverage per unit is the ratio of the carrying value of our total consolidated assets, less all liabilities and indebtedness not represented by senior securities, to the aggregate amount of senior securities representing indebtedness. Asset coverage per unit is expressed in terms of dollar amounts per \$1,000 of indebtedness.
- (3) The amount to which such class of senior security would be entitled upon the involuntary liquidation of the issuer in preference to any security junior to it. The “—” indicates information that the SEC expressly does not require to be disclosed for certain types of senior securities.
- (4) Not applicable for senior securities that are not registered for public trading. The average market values per unit for our 2026 Notes, 2024 Notes, 2023 Notes, 2022 Notes, and for our 2021 Notes are based on the average daily prices of such notes and are expressed per \$1,000 of indebtedness.

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- (5) The Company issued \$115 million aggregate principal amount of the 2026 Notes on January 22, 2021.
- (6) The Company issued \$5 million in aggregate principal amount of 2025 Notes on November 27, 2020, and \$10 million in aggregate principal amount of 2025 Notes on January 6, 2021.
- (7) The Company has issued a notice to redeemed all \$57,500,000 in aggregate principal amount of the 2023 Notes, which redemption is expected to take place on February 22, 2021.
- (8) The Company redeemed all \$8,324,000 in aggregate principal amount of the 2022 Notes on August 29, 2019.
- (9) The Company redeemed all \$40,250,000 in aggregate principal amount of the 2021 Notes on March 23, 2018.

DESCRIPTION OF NOTES

The Notes will be issued under an indenture and the eighth supplemental indenture thereto, to be dated as of February 16, 2021, between us and U.S. Bank National Association, as trustee. We refer to the indenture, along with the eighth supplemental indenture thereto, as the indenture and to U.S. Bank National Association as the trustee. The Notes offered hereby are a further issuance of the Existing Notes. The Notes offered hereby will be treated as a single series with the Existing Notes under the indenture and will have the same terms as the Existing Notes. The Notes offered hereby will have the same CUSIP number and will be fungible and rank equally with the Existing Notes. Upon the issuance of the Notes offered hereby, the outstanding aggregate principal amount of our 5.75% notes due 2024 will be \$68,250,000. We refer to the “Notes” and the “Existing Notes” separately within this prospectus supplement because only the Notes are being offered hereby, but any general discussion of the terms of the Notes also would apply to the Existing Notes because they are treated as the same under the indenture.

The Notes are governed by the indenture, as required by federal law for all bonds and notes of companies that are publicly offered. An indenture is a contract between us and the financial institution acting as trustee on your behalf, and is subject to and governed by the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended. The trustee has two main roles. First, the trustee can enforce your rights against us if we default. There are some limitations on the extent to which the trustee acts on your behalf, described in the second paragraph under “Description of Notes — Events of Default — Remedies if an Event of Default Occurs.” Second, the trustee performs certain administrative duties for us with respect to the Notes.

This section includes a description of the material terms of the Notes and the indenture. Because this section is a summary, however, it does not describe every aspect of the Notes and the indenture. We urge you to read the indenture because it, and not this description, defines your rights as a holder of the Notes. The indenture has been attached as an exhibit to the registration statement of which this prospectus supplement is a part and filed with the SEC. See “Available Information” for information on how to obtain a copy of the indenture.

We are permitted, under specified conditions, to issue multiple classes of indebtedness if our asset coverage, as defined in the 1940 Act, is at least equal to 150% immediately after each such issuance, after giving effect to any exemptive relief granted by the SEC. See “Risk Factors — Because we have received the approval of our stockholders, we are subject to 150% asset coverage beginning after July 26, 2018” in this prospectus supplement. We may also borrow amounts up to 5% of the value of our total assets for temporary purposes without regard to asset coverage.

General

The Notes will mature on August 1, 2024. The principal payable at maturity will be 100% of the aggregate principal amount. The interest rate of the Notes is 5.75% per year and will be paid every February 1, May 1, August 1 and November 1, beginning May 1, 2021, and the regular record dates for interest payments will be every January 15, April 15, July 15 and October 15 commencing April 15, 2021. If an interest payment date falls on a non-business day, the applicable interest payment will be made on the next business day and no additional interest will accrue as a result of such delayed payment. Interest on the Notes will accrue from and including February 1, 2021, to, but excluding, the next interest payment date, and the subsequent interest periods will be the periods from and including an interest payment date to, but excluding, the next interest payment date or the stated maturity date, as the case may be.

We will issue the Notes in denominations of \$25 and integral multiples of \$25 in excess thereof. The Notes will not be subject to any sinking fund and holders of the Notes will not have the option to have the Notes repaid prior to the stated maturity date.

Except as described under “Description of Notes — Other Covenants,” “Description of Notes — Events of Default” and “Description of Notes — Merger or Consolidation” below, the indenture does not contain any provisions that give you protection in the event we issue a large amount of debt or we are acquired by another entity.

We have the ability to issue indenture securities with terms different from the Notes and, without the consent of the holders thereof, to reopen the Notes and issue additional Notes.

Optional Redemption

The Notes may be redeemed in whole or in part at any time or from time to time at our option on or after August 1, 2021 upon not less than 30 days nor more than 60 days written notice by mail prior to the date fixed for redemption thereof, at a redemption price of 100% of the outstanding principal amount of the Notes to be redeemed plus accrued and unpaid interest payments otherwise payable thereon for the then-current quarterly interest period accrued to the date fixed for redemption.

You may be prevented from exchanging or transferring the Notes when they are subject to redemption. In case any Notes are to be redeemed in part only, the redemption notice will provide that, upon surrender of such Note, you will receive, without a charge, a new Note or Notes of authorized denominations representing the principal amount of your remaining unredeemed Notes. Any exercise of our option to redeem the Notes will be done in compliance with the 1940 Act.

If we redeem only some of the Notes, the trustee or, with respect to global securities, DTC will determine the method for selection of the particular Notes to be redeemed, in accordance with the indenture and in accordance with the rules of any national securities exchange or quotation system on which the Notes are listed. Unless we default in payment of the redemption price, on and after the date of redemption, interest will cease to accrue on the Notes called for redemption.

Global Securities

Each Note will be issued in book-entry form and represented by a global security that we deposit with and register in the name of The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York, known as DTC, or its nominee. A global security may not be transferred to or registered in the name of anyone other than the depository or its nominee, unless special termination situations arise. As a result of these arrangements, the depository, or its nominee, will be the sole registered owner and holder of all the Notes represented by a global security, and investors will be permitted to own only beneficial interests in a global security. For more information about these arrangements, see “Description of Notes — Book-Entry Procedures” below.

Termination of a Global Security

If a global security is terminated for any reason, interests in it will be exchanged for certificates in non-book-entry form (certificated securities). After that exchange, the choice of whether to hold the certificated Notes directly or in street name will be up to the investor. Investors must consult their own banks or brokers to find out how to have their interests in a global security transferred on termination to their own names, so that they will be holders.

Payment

We will pay interest to the person listed in the trustee’s records as the owner of the Notes at the close of business on a particular day in advance of each due date for interest, even if that person no longer owns the Note on the interest due date. That day, usually about two weeks in advance of the interest due date, is called the “record date.” Because we will pay all the interest for an interest period to the holders on the record date, holders buying and selling the Notes must work out between themselves the appropriate purchase price. The most common manner is to adjust the sales price of the Notes to prorate interest fairly between buyer and seller based on their respective ownership periods within the particular interest period. This prorated interest amount is called “accrued interest.”

Payments on Global Securities

We will make payments on the Notes so long as they are represented by a global security in accordance with the applicable policies of the depository as in effect from time to time. Under those policies, we will make payments directly to the depository, or its nominee, and not to any indirect holders who own beneficial interests in the global security. An indirect holder’s right to those payments will be governed by the rules and practices of the depository and its participants, as described under “Description of Notes — Book-Entry Procedures.”

Payments on Certificated Securities

In the event the Notes become represented by certificated securities, we will make payments on the Notes as follows. We will pay interest that is due on an interest payment date to the holder of the Notes as shown on the trustee's records as of the close of business on the regular record date. We will make all payments of principal and premium, if any, by check at the office of the applicable trustee in New York, New York and/or at other offices that may be specified in the indenture or a notice to holders against surrender of the Note.

Alternatively, at our option, we may pay any cash interest that becomes due on the Notes by mailing a check to the holder at his, her or its address shown on the trustee's records as of the close of business on the regular record date or by transfer to an account at a bank in the United States, in either case, on the due date.

Payment When Offices Are Closed

If any payment is due on the Notes on a day that is not a business day, we will make the payment on the next day that is a business day. Payments made on the next business day in this situation will be treated under the indenture as if they were made on the original due date. Such payment will not result in a default under the Notes or the indenture, and no interest will accrue on the payment amount from the original due date to the next day that is a business day.

Book-entry and other indirect holders should consult their banks or brokers for information on how they will receive payments on the Notes.

Events of Default

You will have rights if an Event of Default occurs in respect of the Notes, as described later in this subsection. The term "Event of Default" in respect of the Notes means any of the following:

- We do not pay the principal of (or premium, if any, on) any Note on its due date and such default is not cured within 5 days of its due date.
- We do not pay interest on any Note when due, and such default is not cured within 30 days of its due date.
- We remain in breach of any other covenant with respect to the Notes for 60 days after we receive a written notice of default stating we are in breach. The notice must be sent by either the trustee or holders of at least 25.0% of the principal amount of the Notes.
- We file for bankruptcy, or certain other events of bankruptcy, insolvency, or reorganization occur and, in the case of certain orders or decrees entered against us under any bankruptcy law, such order or decree remains undischarged or unstayed for a period of 90 days.
- On the last business day of each of twenty-four consecutive calendar months, the Notes have an asset coverage, as defined in the 1940 Act, of less than 100% after giving effect to any exemptive relief granted to us by the SEC.

An Event of Default for the Notes does not necessarily constitute an Event of Default for any other series of debt securities issued under the same or any other indenture. The trustee may withhold notice to the holders of the Notes of any default, except in the payment of principal or interest, if it in good faith considers the withholding of notice to be in the best interests of the holders.

Remedies if an Event of Default Occurs

If an Event of Default has occurred and is continuing, the trustee or the holders of not less than 25% in principal amount of the Notes may declare the entire principal amount of all the Notes to be due and immediately payable. This is called a declaration of acceleration of maturity. In certain circumstances, a declaration of acceleration of maturity may be canceled by the holders of a majority in principal amount of the Notes if (1) we have deposited with the trustee all amounts due and owing with respect to the Notes (other than principal that has become due solely by reason of such acceleration) and certain other amounts, (2) any other Events of Default have been cured or waived, and (3) we have deposited with the trustee a sum sufficient to pay all sums paid or advanced by the trustee and the reasonable compensation, expenses, disbursements, and advances of the trustee, its agents, and counsel as required under the indenture in connection with the rescinded Event of Default.

The trustee is not required to take any action under the indenture at the request of any holders unless the holders offer the trustee protection from expenses and liability reasonably satisfactory to it (called an “indemnity”). If indemnity reasonably satisfactory to the trustee is provided, the holders of a majority in principal amount of the Notes may direct the time, method and place of conducting any lawsuit or other formal legal action seeking any remedy available to the trustee. The trustee may refuse to follow those directions in certain circumstances. No delay or omission in exercising any right or remedy will be treated as a waiver of that right, remedy or Event of Default.

Before you are allowed to bypass the trustee and bring your own lawsuit or other formal legal action or take other steps to enforce your rights or protect your interests relating to the Notes, the following must occur:

- you must give the trustee written notice that an Event of Default has occurred and remains uncured;
- the holders of at least 25% in principal amount of all the Notes must make a written request that the trustee take action because of the default and must offer the trustee indemnity, security or both reasonably satisfactory to it against the cost and other liabilities of taking that action;
- the trustee must not have taken action for 60 days after receipt of the above notice and offer of indemnity and/or security; and
- the holders of a majority in principal amount of the Notes must not have given the trustee a direction inconsistent with the above notice during that 60-day period.

However, you are entitled at any time to bring a lawsuit for the payment of money due on your Notes on or after the due date.

Book-entry and other indirect holders should consult their banks or brokers for information on how to give notice or direction to or make a request of the trustee and how to declare or cancel an acceleration of maturity.

Each year, we will furnish to the trustee a written statement of certain of our officers certifying that to their knowledge we are in compliance with the indenture and the Notes, or else specifying any default.

Waiver of Default

The holders of a majority in principal amount of the Notes may waive any past defaults other than a default:

- in the payment of principal (or premium, if any) or interest; or
- in respect of a covenant that cannot be modified or amended without the consent of each holder.

Merger or Consolidation

Under the terms of the indenture, we are generally permitted to consolidate or merge with another entity. We are also permitted to sell all or substantially all of our assets to another entity. However, we may not take any of these actions unless all the following conditions are met:

- where we merge out of existence or convey or transfer our assets substantially as an entirety, the resulting entity must agree, in a supplemental indenture, to be legally responsible for our obligations under the Notes and the indenture;
- the merger or sale of assets must not cause a default on the Notes and we must not already be in default (unless the merger or sale would cure the default). For purposes of this no-default test, a default would include an Event of Default that has occurred and has not been cured, as described under “Events of Default” above. A default for this purpose would also include any event that would be an Event of Default if the requirements for giving us a notice of default or our default having to exist for a specific period of time were disregarded; and
- we must deliver to the trustee certain certificates and documents and an opinion of counsel.

Modification or Waiver

There are three types of changes we can make to the indenture and the Notes issued thereunder.

Changes Requiring Your Approval

First, there are changes that we cannot make to your Notes without your specific approval. The following is a list of those types of changes:

- change the stated maturity of the principal of or interest on the Notes;
- reduce any amounts due on the Notes;
- reduce the amount of principal payable upon acceleration of the maturity of a Note following a default;
- change the place or currency of payment on a Note;
- impair your right to sue for payment;
- reduce the percentage of holders of Notes whose consent is needed to modify or amend the indenture; and
- reduce the percentage of holders of Notes whose consent is needed to waive compliance with certain provisions of the indenture or to waive certain defaults.

Changes Not Requiring Approval

The second type of change does not require any vote by the holders of the Notes. This type is limited to clarifications and certain other changes that would not adversely affect holders of the Notes in any material respect.

Changes Requiring Majority Approval

Any other change to the indenture and the Notes would require the following approval:

- if the change affects only the Notes, it must be approved by the holders of a majority in principal amount of the Notes; and
- if the change affects more than one series of debt securities issued under the same indenture, it must be approved by the holders of a majority in principal amount of all of the series affected by the change, with all affected series voting together as one class for this purpose.

In each case, the required approval must be given by written consent.

The holders of a majority in principal amount of any series of debt securities issued under an indenture, voting together as one class for this purpose, may waive our compliance with some of our covenants in that indenture. However, we cannot obtain a waiver of a payment default or of any of the matters covered by the bullet points included above under “Description of Notes — Modification or Waiver — Changes Requiring Your Approval.”

Further Details Concerning Voting

When taking a vote, we will use the following rules to decide how much principal to attribute to the Notes:

The Notes will not be considered outstanding, and therefore not eligible to vote, if we have deposited or set aside in trust money for their payment or redemption. The Notes will also not be eligible to vote if they have been fully defeased as described later under “Description of Notes — Defeasance — Full Defeasance.”

We will generally be entitled to set any day as a record date for the purpose of determining the holders of the Notes that are entitled to vote or take other action under the indenture. However, the record date may not be more than 30 days before the date of the first solicitation of holders to vote on or take such action. If we set a record date for a vote or other action to be taken by holders of the Notes, that vote or action may be taken only by persons who are holders of the Notes on the record date and must be taken within eleven months following the record date.

The trustee shall not be deemed to have notice of any default or Event of Default unless (i) written notice of any event which is in fact such a default is received by the trustee at the corporate trust office of the trustee and such notice references the Notes and the indenture or (ii), in the case of a Default or Event of Default in the payment of the principal of (or premium, if any) or interest, if any, on any Notes, a responsible officer of the trustee has actual knowledge thereof.

Book-entry and other indirect holders should consult their banks or brokers for information on how approval may be granted or denied if we seek to change the indenture or the Notes or request a waiver.

Defeasance

The following defeasance provisions will be applicable to the Notes. “Defeasance” means that, by depositing with a trustee an amount of cash and/or government securities sufficient to pay all principal and interest, if any, on the Notes when due and satisfying any additional conditions noted below, we will be deemed to have been discharged from our obligations under the Notes. In the event of a “covenant defeasance,” upon depositing such funds and satisfying similar conditions discussed below we would be released from certain covenants under the indenture relating to the Notes. The consequences to the holders of the Notes would be that, while they would no longer benefit from certain covenants under the indenture, and while the Notes could not be accelerated for any reason, the holders of Notes nonetheless would be guaranteed to receive the principal and interest owed to them.

Covenant Defeasance

Under current U.S. federal income tax law and the indenture, we can make the deposit described below and be released from some of the restrictive covenants in the indenture under which the Notes were issued. This is called “covenant defeasance.” In that event, you would lose the protection of those restrictive covenants but would gain the protection of having money and government securities set aside in trust to repay your Notes. In order to achieve covenant defeasance, the following must occur:

- Since the Notes are denominated in U.S. dollars, we must deposit in trust for the benefit of all holders of the Notes a combination of cash and U.S. government or U.S. government agency notes or bonds that will, in the written opinion of a nationally recognized accounting firm, generate enough cash to make interest, principal and any other payments on the Notes on their various due dates;
- we must deliver to the trustee a legal opinion of our counsel confirming that, under current U.S. federal income tax law, we may make the above deposit without causing you to be taxed on the Notes any differently than if we did not make the deposit;
- we must deliver to the trustee a legal opinion of our counsel stating that the above deposit does not require registration by us under the 1940 Act, and a legal opinion and officers’ certificate stating that all conditions precedent to covenant defeasance have been complied with;
- defeasance must not result in a breach or violation of, or result in a default under, the indenture or any of our other material agreements or instruments;
- no default or event of default with respect to the Notes shall have occurred and be continuing and no defaults or events of default related to bankruptcy, insolvency, or reorganization shall occur during the next 90 days.

If we accomplish covenant defeasance, you can still look to us for repayment of the Notes if there were a shortfall in the trust deposit or the trustee is prevented from making payment. In fact, if one of the remaining Events of Default occurred (such as our bankruptcy) and the Notes became immediately due and payable, there might be a shortfall. Depending on the event causing the default, you may not be able to obtain payment of the shortfall.

Full Defeasance

If there is a change in U.S. federal income tax law, as described below, we can legally release ourselves from all payment and other obligations on the Notes (called “full defeasance”) if we put in place the following other arrangements for you to be repaid:

- Since the Notes are denominated in U.S. dollars, we must deposit in trust for the benefit of all holders of the Notes a combination of money and U.S. government or U.S. government agency notes or bonds that will, in the written opinion of a nationally recognized accounting firm, generate enough cash to make interest, principal and any other payments on the Notes on their various due dates;
- we must deliver to the trustee a legal opinion confirming that there has been a change in current U.S. federal income tax law or an IRS ruling that allows us to make the above deposit without causing you to be taxed on the Notes any differently than if we did not make the deposit. Under current U.S. federal income tax law the deposit and our legal release from the Notes would be treated as though we paid you your share of the cash and notes or bonds at the time the cash and notes or bonds were deposited in trust in exchange for your Notes and you would recognize gain or loss on the Notes at the time of the deposit;
- we must deliver to the trustee a legal opinion of our counsel stating that the above deposit does not require registration by us under the 1940 Act, and a legal opinion and officers’ certificate stating that all conditions precedent to defeasance have been complied with;
- defeasance must not result in a breach or violation of, or constitute a default under, the indenture or any of our other material agreements or instruments; and
- no default or event of default with respect to the Notes shall have occurred and be continuing and no defaults or events of default related to bankruptcy, insolvency, or reorganization shall occur during the next 90 days.

If we ever did accomplish full defeasance, as described above, you would have to rely solely on the trust deposit for repayment of the Notes. You could not look to us for repayment in the unlikely event of any shortfall. Conversely, the trust deposit would most likely be protected from claims of our lenders and other creditors if we ever became bankrupt or insolvent. If your Notes were subordinated as described later under “Description of Notes — Indenture Provisions — Ranking,” such subordination would not prevent the trustee under the Indenture from applying the funds available to it from the deposit referred to in the first bullet of the preceding paragraph to the payment of amounts due in respect of such Notes for the benefit of the subordinated debtholders.

Other Covenants

In addition to any other covenants described in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, as well as standard covenants relating to payment of principal and interest, maintaining an office where payments may be made or securities can be surrendered for payment, payment of taxes by the Company and related matters, the following covenants will apply to the Notes:

- We agree that for the period of time during which the Notes are outstanding, we will not violate Section 18(a)(1)(A) as modified by such provisions of Section 61(a) of the 1940 Act as may be applicable to the Company from time to time, or any successor provisions, but giving effect to any exemptive relief granted to us by the SEC. Currently, these provisions generally prohibit us from incurring additional borrowings, including through the issuance of additional debt securities, unless our asset coverage, as defined in the 1940 Act, equals at least 150% after such borrowings. See “Risk Factors — Because we have received the approval of our stockholders, we are subject to 150% asset coverage beginning after July 26, 2018” in this prospectus supplement.
- We agree that for the period of time during which Notes are Outstanding, pursuant to Section 18(a)(1)(B) as modified by such provisions of Section 61(a) of the Investment Company Act as may be applicable to the Company from time to time, or any successor provisions thereto of the Investment Company Act, the Company will not declare any dividend (except a dividend payable in stock of the issuer), or declare any other distribution, upon a class of the capital stock of the Company, or purchase any such capital stock, unless, in every such case, at the time of the declaration of any such dividend or distribution, or at the time

of any such purchase, the Company has an asset coverage (as defined in the Investment Company Act) of at least the threshold specified in Section 18(a)(1)(B) as modified by such provisions of Section 61(a) of the Investment Company Act as may be applicable to the Company from time to time, or any successor provisions thereto of the Investment Company Act, as such obligation may be amended or superseded, after deducting the amount of such dividend, distribution or purchase price, as the case may be, and in each case giving effect to (i) any exemptive relief granted to the Company by the Commission, and (ii) any SEC no-action relief granted by the Commission to another business development company (or to the Company if it determines to seek such similar no-action or other relief) permitting the business development company to declare any cash dividend or distribution notwithstanding the prohibition contained in Section 18(a)(1)(B) as modified by such provisions of Section 61(a) of the Investment Company Act as may be applicable to the Company from time to time, as such obligation may be amended or superseded, in order to maintain such business development company's status as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Code.

- If, at any time, we are not subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act to file any periodic reports with the SEC, we agree to publish on our website and to furnish to holders of the Notes and the trustee, for the period of time during which the Notes are outstanding, our audited annual consolidated financial statements, within 90 days of our fiscal year end, and unaudited interim consolidated financial statements, within 45 days of our fiscal quarter end (other than our fourth fiscal quarter). All such financial statements will be prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with applicable U.S. GAAP.

Form, Exchange and Transfer of Certificated Registered Securities

If registered Notes cease to be issued in book-entry form, they will be issued:

- only in fully registered certificated form;
- without interest coupons; and
- unless we indicate otherwise, in denominations of \$25 and amounts that are multiples of \$25.

Holders may exchange their certificated securities for Notes of smaller denominations or combined into fewer Notes of larger denominations, as long as the total principal amount is not changed and as long as the denomination is equal to or greater than \$25.

Holders may exchange or transfer their certificated securities at the office of the trustee. We have appointed the trustee to act as our agent for registering Notes in the names of holders transferring Notes. We may appoint another entity to perform these functions or perform them ourselves.

Holders will not be required to pay a service charge to transfer or exchange their certificated securities, but they may be required to pay any tax or other governmental charge associated with the transfer or exchange. The transfer or exchange will be made only if our transfer agent is satisfied with the holder's proof of legal ownership. We may appoint additional transfer agents or cancel the appointment of any particular transfer agent. We may also approve a change in the office through which any transfer agent acts.

If we redeem any of the Notes, we may block the transfer or exchange of those Notes selected for redemption during the period beginning 15 days before the day we mail the notice of redemption and ending on the day of that mailing, in order to determine and fix the list of holders to prepare the mailing. We may also refuse to register transfers or exchanges of any certificated Notes selected for redemption, except that we will continue to permit transfers and exchanges of the unredeemed portion of any Note that will be partially redeemed.

If registered Notes are issued in book-entry form, only the depository will be entitled to transfer and exchange the Notes as described in this subsection, since it will be the sole holder of the Notes.

Resignation of Trustee

The trustee may resign or be removed with respect to the Notes provided that a successor trustee is appointed to act with respect to the Notes. In the event that two or more persons are acting as trustee with respect to different series of indenture securities under the indenture, each of the trustees will be a trustee of a trust separate and apart from the trust administered by any other trustee.

Indenture Provisions — Ranking

The Notes will be designated as Senior Securities and, therefore, Senior Indebtedness under the indenture. Senior Indebtedness is defined in the indenture as the principal of (and premium, if any) and unpaid interest on:

- our indebtedness (including indebtedness of others guaranteed by us), whenever created, incurred, assumed or guaranteed, for money borrowed, that we have designated as “Senior Indebtedness” for purposes of the indenture and in accordance with the terms of the indenture (including any indenture securities designated as Senior Indebtedness), and
- renewals, extensions, modifications and refinancings of any of this indebtedness.

As unsecured obligations of the Company designated as Senior Indebtedness under the indenture, the Notes will rank:

- *pari passu*, or equal, with our existing and future unsecured, unsubordinated indebtedness including the \$57.5 million of 6.25% Notes due 2023 (the “2023 Notes”), \$63.3 million of 5.75% Notes Due 2024 (the “2024 Notes”), the \$15.0 million 2025 Notes existing as of January 12, 2021, and the \$115 million of 5.50% Notes Due 2026 (the “2026 Notes”) existing as of January 22, 2021, and the unsecured guarantees that we provide under the secured facilities of certain of our subsidiaries and controlled portfolio companies, including the \$22,470,000 outstanding under NBC’s \$35 million Sterling Receivable and Inventory Facility and the \$750,000 the Company deposited to collateralize the guarantee, the \$22,966,000 outstanding under NBL’s \$75 million NBL Facility and \$37,250,000 outstanding under the \$50 million term loan facility between NMS and Webster Bank existing as of September 30, 2020 (for more information, see “Item 1A. Risk Factors — Risks Related to Our Investments Generally — The Company is a Guarantor on a number of credit facilities entered into by certain of its subsidiaries and controlled portfolio companies” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019, filed with the SEC on March 16, 2020); and
- senior to any of our future indebtedness that expressly provides it is subordinated to the Notes. We currently do not have outstanding debt that is subordinated to the Notes and do not currently intend to issue indebtedness that expressly provides that it is subordinated to the Notes. Therefore, the Notes will not be senior to any indebtedness or obligations; and
- effectively subordinated, or junior, to all of our existing and future secured indebtedness (including indebtedness that is initially unsecured in respect of which we subsequently grant security), to the extent of the value of the assets securing such indebtedness. Effective subordination means that any right you have to participate in any distribution of our assets upon our liquidation or insolvency will be subject to the prior claims of our secured creditors; and
- structurally subordinated, or junior, to all existing and future indebtedness and other obligations of any of our subsidiaries or financing vehicles, if any, including, without limitation, \$213.0 million of debt outstanding, including \$0.0 million outstanding under our \$150.0 million credit facility with Capital One, securitization notes payable of \$213.0 million, and \$0.0 million of notes payable to one of our controlled portfolio companies as of February 11, 2021. Structural subordination means that creditors of a parent entity are subordinate to creditors of a subsidiary entity with respect to the subsidiary’s assets.

Book-Entry Procedures

The Notes will be represented by global securities that will be deposited and registered in the name of DTC or its nominee. This means that, except in limited circumstances, you will not receive certificates for the Notes. Beneficial interests in the Notes will be represented through book-entry accounts of financial institutions acting on behalf of beneficial owners as direct and indirect participants in DTC. Investors may elect to hold interests in the Notes through either DTC, if they are a participant, or indirectly through organizations that are participants in DTC. The Notes will be issued as fully registered securities registered in the name of Cede & Co. (DTC's partnership nominee) or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. One fully registered certificate will be issued for each issuance of the Notes, in the aggregate principal amount thereof, and will be deposited with DTC. Interests in the Notes will trade in DTC's Same Day Funds Settlement System, and any secondary market trading activity in such Notes will, therefore, be required by DTC to be settled in immediately available funds. None of the Company, the trustee or the Paying Agent will have any responsibility for the performance by DTC or its participants or indirect participants of their respective obligations under the rules and procedures governing their operations.

DTC is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a "banking organization" within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a "clearing corporation" within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a "clearing agency" registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Exchange Act. DTC holds and provides asset servicing for over 3.5 million issues of U.S. and non-U.S. equity, corporate and municipal debt issues, and money market instruments from over 100 countries that DTC's participants ("Direct Participants") deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the post-trade settlement among Direct Participants of sales and other securities transactions in deposited securities through electronic computerized book-entry transfers and pledges between Direct Participants' accounts. This eliminates the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct Participants include both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and certain other organizations. DTC is a wholly owned subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation ("DTCC").

DTCC is the holding company for DTC, National Securities Clearing Corporation and Fixed Income Clearing Corporation, all of which are registered clearing agencies. DTCC is owned by the users of its regulated subsidiaries. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies and clearing corporations that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Direct Participant, either directly or indirectly ("Indirect Participants"). DTC has Standard & Poor's Ratings Services' highest rating: AAA. The DTC Rules applicable to its participants are on file with the SEC. More information about DTC can be found at www.dtcc.com and www.dtc.org.

Purchases of the Notes under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the Notes on DTC's records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each security, or the "Beneficial Owner," is in turn to be recorded on the Direct and Indirect Participants' records. Beneficial Owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase. Beneficial Owners are, however, expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the Direct Participant or Indirect Participant through which the Beneficial Owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership interests in the Notes are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of Direct Participants and Indirect Participants acting on behalf of Beneficial Owners. Beneficial Owners will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in the Notes, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the Notes is discontinued.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all Notes deposited by Direct Participants with DTC are registered in the name of DTC's partnership nominee, Cede & Co. or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. The deposit of the Notes with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. or such other DTC nominee do not effect any change in beneficial ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual Beneficial Owners of the Notes; DTC's records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts the Notes are credited, which may or may not be the Beneficial Owners. The Direct Participants and Indirect Participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to Direct Participants, by Direct Participants to Indirect Participants, and by Direct Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time.

Redemption notices shall be sent to DTC. If less than all of the Notes within an issue are being redeemed, DTC's practice is to determine by lot the amount of the interest of each Direct Participant in such issue to be redeemed.

Redemption proceeds, distributions, and interest payments on the Notes will be made to Cede & Co., or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from us or the trustee on the payment date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records. Payments by Direct Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name," and will be the responsibility of such Direct Participant or Indirect Participant and not of DTC nor its nominee, the trustee, or us, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of redemption proceeds, distributions, and interest payments to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of us or the trustee, but disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants will be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners will be the responsibility of Direct Participants and Indirect Participants.

DTC may discontinue providing its services as securities depository with respect to the Notes at any time by giving reasonable notice to us or to the trustee. Under such circumstances, in the event that a successor securities depository is not obtained, certificates are required to be printed and delivered. We may decide to discontinue use of the system of book-entry-only transfers through DTC (or a successor securities depository). In that event, certificates will be printed and delivered to DTC.

The information in this section concerning DTC and DTC's book-entry system has been obtained from sources that we believe to be reliable, but we take no responsibility for the accuracy thereof.

CERTAIN U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following summary describes certain U.S. federal income tax considerations (and, in the case of a non-U.S. holder (as defined below), certain U.S. federal estate tax consequences) applicable to the ownership and disposition of the Notes. This summary does not purport to be a complete description of the income and estate tax considerations applicable to such an investment. This summary is based upon the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), applicable U.S. Treasury regulations, and administrative and judicial interpretations, each as of the date of this prospectus and all of which are subject to change, potentially with retroactive effect, or interpreted differently by the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) so as to result in U.S. federal income tax consequences different from those discussed below. You should consult your own tax advisor with respect to tax considerations that pertain to your acquisition, ownership and disposition of our Notes.

This summary discusses only Notes held as capital assets within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Code (generally, property held for investment purposes) by a beneficial owner and does not purport to address persons in special tax situations, such as, but not limited to, financial institutions, insurance companies, controlled foreign corporations, passive foreign investment companies and regulated investment companies (and shareholders of such corporations), dealers in securities or currencies, traders in securities, former citizens of the United States, persons holding the Notes as a hedge against currency risks or as a position in a “straddle,” “hedge,” “constructive sale transaction” or “conversion transaction” for U.S. federal income tax purposes, entities that are tax-exempt for U.S. federal income tax purposes, retirement plans, individual retirement accounts, tax-deferred accounts, persons subject to the alternative minimum tax, pass-through entities (including partnerships and entities and arrangements classified as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes) and beneficial owners of pass-through entities, or persons whose functional currency (as defined in Section 985 of the Code) is not the U.S. dollar. It also does not address beneficial owners of the Notes other than original purchasers of the Notes who acquire the Notes in this offering for a price equal to their original issue price (i.e., the first price at which a substantial amount of the Notes are sold other than to bond houses, brokers, or similar persons or organizations acting in the capacity of underwriters, placement agents or wholesalers). This discussion also does not address the U.S. federal income tax consequences to beneficial owners of the Notes subject to the special tax accounting rules under Section 451(b) of the Code. This summary does not address any state, local or foreign tax consequences, or any estate or gift taxes.

For purposes of this discussion, the term “U.S. holder” means a beneficial owner of a Note that is, for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

- an individual who, is citizen or resident of the United States;
- a corporation or other entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, any state thereof, or the District of Columbia;
- a trust (a) subject to the control of one or more United States persons and the primary supervision of a court in the United States, or (b) has a valid election under applicable U.S. Treasury regulations to be treated as a U.S. person; or
- an estate, the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source.

The term “non-U.S. holder” means a beneficial owner of a Note that is neither a U.S. holder nor a partnership (including an entity or arrangement treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes). An individual may, subject to exceptions, be deemed to be a resident alien, as opposed to a non-resident alien, by, among other ways, being present in the United States (i) on at least 31 days in the calendar year, and (ii) for an aggregate of at least 183 days during a three-year period ending in the current calendar year, counting for such purposes all of the days present in the current year, one-third of the days present in the immediately preceding year, and one-sixth of the days present in the second preceding year. Resident aliens are subject to U.S. federal income tax as if they were United States citizens.

If a partnership (including an entity or arrangement treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) holds any Notes, the U.S. federal income tax treatment of a partner of the partnership generally will depend upon the status of the partner, the activities of the partnership and certain determinations made at the partner level. Partners of partnerships holding Notes should consult their own tax advisors.

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If you are considering purchasing the Notes, you should consult your own tax advisor concerning the application of the U.S. federal income tax laws to you in light of your particular situation, as well as any consequences to you of acquiring, owning and disposing of the Notes under the laws of any state, local, foreign or other taxing jurisdiction, as well as consequences arising under the U.S. federal estate or gift tax laws or, similar laws of any other taxing jurisdiction.

Qualified Reopening

We intend to treat, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the issuance of the Notes offered hereby as a “qualified reopening” of the Existing Notes. Accordingly, we intend to treat the Notes offered hereby as having the same issue date and the same issue price as the Existing Notes. The remainder of this summary assumes this treatment.

Pre-Issuance Accrued Interest

If the Notes are issued between an interest payment date and the next record date that follows such interest payment date, a portion of the price paid for the Notes may be attributable to the amount of interest that has accrued between such interest payment date and the date that the Notes are issued (the “pre-issuance accrued interest”). We intend to take the position that a portion of the interest payment received on the first interest payment date following the issuance of the Notes that equals the pre-issuance accrued interest as a return of the pre-issuance accrued interest, rather than an amount payable on such Notes. If this position is respected a portion of the interest payment received by a U.S. holder on the first interest payment date following the issuance of the Notes will be treated as a non-taxable return of the pre-issuance accrued interest paid by the U.S. holder, rather than as taxable interest, as if the U.S. holder purchased a debt instrument on the secondary market between interest payment dates. U.S. holders should consult their own tax advisors concerning the tax treatment of the pre-issuance accrued interest on the Notes.

Taxation of U.S. Holders

Payments of Interest

Payments or accruals of interest on a Note (other than pre-issuance accrued interest as described above) generally will be taxable to a U.S. holder as ordinary interest income at the time they are received (actually or constructively) or accrued, in accordance with the U.S. holder’s regular method of tax accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Amortizable Bond Premium

If a U.S. holder purchases a Note for an amount (excluding any amount attributable to pre-issuance accrued interest described above) in excess of its stated principal amount, the U.S. holder will be considered to have purchased the Note with “premium” equal to such excess. If so, a U.S. holder generally may elect to amortize the premium over the remaining term of the Note on a constant yield method. Any amount of the premium amortized for a taxable year generally will be treated first as an offset to interest on the Note includible in income in such taxable year, then as a deduction allowed in that taxable year to the extent of the U.S. holder’s prior interest inclusions on the Note and finally as a carryforward allocable against the U.S. holder’s future interest inclusions on the Note, in each case, under the U.S. holder’s regular accounting method. If a U.S. holder makes this election, the U.S. holder will be required to reduce the U.S. holder’s adjusted tax basis in the Note by the amount of the premium amortized. If the U.S. holder does not elect to amortize the premium, that premium will decrease the gain or increase the loss the U.S. holder would otherwise recognize on disposition of the Note. An election to amortize premium will also apply to all other taxable debt instruments held or subsequently acquired by the U.S. holder on or after the first day of the first taxable year for which the election is made. Such an election may not be revoked without the consent of the IRS. U.S. holders should consult their own tax advisors about this election.

Sale, Exchange, Redemption or Other Taxable Disposition of a Note

Upon the sale, exchange, redemption or other taxable disposition of a Note, a U.S. holder generally will recognize capital gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized on the sale, exchange, redemption or other taxable disposition (excluding amounts representing accrued and unpaid interest, including pre-issuance accrued interest described above, which are treated as ordinary income to the extent not previously included in income) and the U.S. holder’s adjusted tax basis in the Note. A U.S. holder’s adjusted tax basis in a Note generally will equal the

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U.S. holder's initial investment in the Note (excluding any amount attributable to the pre-issuance accrued interest described above), reduced by any previously amortized premium. Capital gain or loss generally will be long-term capital gain or loss if the Note was held for more than one year. Long-term capital gains recognized by individuals and certain other non-corporate U.S. holders generally are eligible for reduced rates of taxation. The distinction between capital gain or loss and ordinary income or loss is also important in other contexts; for example, for purposes of the limitations on a U.S. holder's ability to offset capital losses against ordinary income.

Unearned Income Medicare Contribution

A tax of 3.8% is imposed on certain "net investment income" (or "undistributed net investment income", in the case of estates and trusts) received by certain taxpayers with modified adjusted gross incomes above certain threshold amounts. "Net investment income" as defined for United States federal Medicare contribution purposes generally includes interest payments and gain recognized from the sale, exchange, redemption or other taxable disposition of the Notes. Tax-exempt trusts, which are not subject to income taxes generally, and foreign individuals will not be subject to this tax. U.S. holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the effect, if any, of this tax on their ownership and disposition of the Notes.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

In general, a U.S. holder that is not an "exempt recipient" will be subject to U.S. federal backup withholding tax at the applicable rate with respect to payments on the Notes and the proceeds of a sale, exchange, redemption or other taxable disposition of the Notes, unless the U.S. holder provides its taxpayer identification number to the paying agent and certifies, under penalty of perjury, that it is not subject to backup withholding on an IRS Form W-9 (Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification) or a suitable substitute form (or other applicable certificate) and otherwise complies with the applicable requirements of the backup withholding rules. Backup withholding is not an additional tax. The amount of any backup withholding from a payment to a U.S. holder may be allowed as a credit against such U.S. holder's U.S. federal income tax liability and may entitle such U.S. holder to a refund, provided the required information is furnished to the IRS in a timely manner. In addition, payments on the Notes made to, and the proceeds of a sale, exchange, redemption or other taxable disposition by, a U.S. holder generally will be subject to information reporting requirements, unless such U.S. holder is an exempt recipient and appropriately establishes that exemption.

Taxation of Non-U.S. Holders

Payments of Interest

Subject to the discussions below under "— Information Reporting and Backup Withholding," and "— Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act" a non-U.S. holder generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax on interest paid on the Notes as long as that interest is not "effectively connected" with the non-U.S. holder's conduct of a trade or business within the United States and:

- the non-U.S. holder does not, directly or indirectly, actually or constructively own 10% or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of our stock entitled to vote;
- the non-U.S. holder is not a "controlled foreign corporation" for U.S. federal income tax purposes that is related to us, actually or by attribution, through stock ownership;
- the non-U.S. holder is not a bank receiving the interest pursuant to a loan agreement entered into in the ordinary course of the non-U.S. holder's trade or business; and
- either (i) the non-U.S. holder certifies, prior to the payment of interest, under penalties of perjury on IRS Form W-8BEN (Certificate of Foreign Status of Beneficial Owner for United States Tax Withholding and Reporting (Individuals)), IRS Form W-8BEN-E (Certificate of Status of Beneficial Owner for United States Tax Withholding and Reporting (Entities)) or a suitable substitute form (or other applicable certificate) that it is not a U.S. person, and provides its name, address and certain other required information or (ii) a securities clearing organization, bank or other financial institution that holds customers' securities

in the ordinary course of its trade or business and holds the Notes on behalf of the non-U.S. holder, certifies under penalties of perjury that the certification referred to in clause (i) has been received from the non-U.S. holder or an intermediate financial institution and furnishes to us a copy thereof.

A non-U.S. holder that does not qualify for exemption from withholding as described above generally will be subject to withholding of U.S. federal income tax at a rate of 30% on payments of interest on the Notes (except as described below with respect to effectively connected income). A non-U.S. holder may be entitled to the benefits of an income tax treaty under which interest on the Notes is subject to a reduced rate of withholding tax or is exempt from U.S. withholding tax, provided the non-U.S. holder furnishes us, prior to the payment of interest, with a properly executed IRS Form W-8BEN, IRS Form W-8BEN-E, or a suitable substitute form (or other applicable certificate) claiming the reduction or exemption and the non-U.S. holder complies with any other applicable procedures or requests.

Sale, Exchange, Redemption or Other Taxable Disposition of a Note

Generally, a non-U.S. holder will not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding taxes on any amount that constitutes capital gain upon the sale, exchange, redemption, or other taxable disposition of a Note, unless:

- the gain is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States by the non-U.S. holder (and, if required by an applicable income tax treaty, is attributable to a United States “permanent establishment” maintained by the non-U.S. holder); and
- the non-U.S. holder is an individual who is present in the U.S. for 183 days or more in the taxable year of the sale, exchange, or other taxable disposition and meets certain other conditions.

Certain other exceptions may be applicable, and a non-U.S. holder should consult its tax advisor in this regard.

If a non-U.S. holder is an individual or corporation described in the first bullet point above, it will be subject to tax on the net gain derived from the sale, exchange, redemption or other taxable disposition of the Note under regular graduated U.S. federal income tax rates. In addition if the non-U.S. holder is a corporation it may be subject to the branch profits tax (see below).

If a non-U.S. holder is an individual described in the second bullet point above, he or she will be subject to a flat 30% tax on the gain derived from the sale, exchange, redemption or other taxable disposition, such gain may be able to be offset by U.S. source capital losses.

Effectively Connected Income

In the case of a non-U.S. holder that is a corporation and that receives income that is effectively connected with the conduct of a United States trade or business, such income also may be subject to a branch profits tax (which is generally imposed on a non-U.S. corporation on the actual or deemed repatriation from the United States of earnings and profits attributable to a United States trade or business) at a 30% rate. The branch profits tax may not apply (or may apply at a reduced rate) if the non-U.S. holder is a qualified resident of a country with which the United States has an income tax treaty.

To claim the benefit of an income tax treaty or to claim exemption from withholding because the income is effectively connected with a United States trade or business, the non-U.S. holder must timely provide the appropriate, properly executed IRS forms. The non-U.S. holder must inform the recipient of any changes on these forms within 30 days of such change. These forms may be required to be periodically updated. Also, a non-U.S. holder who is claiming the benefits of a treaty may be required to obtain a United States taxpayer identification number and to provide certain documentary evidence issued by foreign governmental authorities to prove residence in the foreign country.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Under current U.S. Treasury regulations, we must report annually to the IRS and to each non-U.S. holder the amount of interest paid to the non-U.S. holder and the amount of tax withheld, if any, from those payments. These reporting requirements apply regardless of whether U.S. withholding tax on such payments was reduced or eliminated

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by any applicable tax treaty or otherwise. Copies of the information returns reporting those payments and the amounts withheld may also be made available to the tax authorities in the country where a non-U.S. holder is a resident under the provisions of an applicable income tax treaty or agreement.

Under some circumstances, U.S. Treasury regulations require backup withholding and additional information reporting on payments of interest and other “reportable payments.” Such backup withholding and additional information reporting will not apply to payments on the Notes made by us or our paying agent to a non-U.S. holder if the certification described above under “— Payments of Interest” is received from the non-U.S. holder.

Backup withholding and information reporting will generally not apply to payments of proceeds from the sale, exchange, redemption or other taxable disposition of a Note made to a non-U.S. holder by or through the foreign office of a broker. However, information reporting requirements, and possibly backup withholding, will apply if such broker is, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, a “United States person” (as defined in the Code) or has certain other enumerated connections with the United States, unless such broker has documentary evidence in its records that the non-U.S. holder is not a “U.S. person” (as defined in the Code) and certain other conditions are met, or the non-U.S. holder otherwise establishes an exemption. Payments of proceeds from the sale, exchange, redemption or other taxable disposition of a Note made to a non-U.S. holder by or through the U.S. office of a broker are subject to information reporting and backup withholding at the applicable rate unless the non-U.S. holder certifies, under penalties of perjury, that it is not a “United States person” (as defined in the Code) and it satisfies certain other conditions, or the non-U.S. holder otherwise establishes an exemption. Backup withholding is not an additional tax. The amount of any backup withholding from a payment to a non-U.S. holder may be allowed as a credit against such non-U.S. holder’s U.S. federal income tax liability and may entitle such non-U.S. holder to a refund, provided the required information is furnished to the IRS in a timely manner.

Non-U.S. holders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the application of information reporting and backup withholding in their particular situations, the availability of an exemption therefrom, and the procedures for obtaining such an exemption, if available.

Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act

Legislation commonly referred to as the “Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act,” or “FATCA,” generally imposes a 30% withholding tax on payments of certain types of income to foreign financial institutions (“FFIs”) unless such FFIs either (i) enter into an agreement with the U.S. Treasury to report certain required information with respect to accounts held by U.S. persons (or held by foreign entities that have U.S. persons as substantial owners) or (ii) reside in a jurisdiction that has entered into an intergovernmental agreement (“IGA”) with the United States to collect and share such information and are in compliance with the terms of such IGA and any enabling legislation or regulations. The types of income subject to the tax include U.S. source interest (including interest on a Note) and dividends. While existing U.S. Treasury regulations would also require withholding on payments of the gross proceeds from the sale of any property that could produce U.S. source interest or dividends, the U.S. Treasury Department has indicated its intent to eliminate this requirement in subsequent proposed regulations, which state that taxpayers may rely on the proposed regulations until final regulations are issued. The information required to be reported includes the identity and taxpayer identification number of each account holder that is a U.S. person and transaction activity within the holder’s account. In addition, subject to certain exceptions, this legislation also imposes a 30% withholding on payments to foreign entities that are not FFIs unless the foreign entity certifies that it does not have a greater than 10% U.S. owner or provides the withholding agent with identifying information on each greater than 10% U.S. owner. Depending on the status of a beneficial owner and the status of the intermediary through which it holds the Notes, a beneficial owner could be subject to this 30% withholding tax with respect to interest paid on the Notes and potentially proceeds from the sale of the Notes. Under certain circumstances, a beneficial owner might be eligible for a refund or credit of such taxes.

Holders and beneficial owners should consult their own tax advisors regarding FATCA and whether it may be relevant to their acquisition, ownership and disposition of the Notes.

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

Taxation as a Regulated Investment Company

For any taxable year in which we:

- qualify as a RIC; and
- distribute to our shareholders, for each taxable year, at least 90% of our “investment company taxable income,” which generally is our ordinary income plus the excess of our realized net short-term capital gains over our realized net long-term capital losses (the “Annual Distribution Requirement”).

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

We will be subject to a 4% nondeductible U.S. federal excise tax on certain undistributed income unless we distribute in a timely manner an amount at least equal to the sum of (1) 98% of our net ordinary income for each calendar year, (2) 98.2% of our capital gain net income for the one-year period ending October 31 in that calendar year and (3) any ordinary income or net capital gains recognized for preceding years, but were not distributed in such years, and on which we paid no corporate-level U.S. federal income tax (the “Excise Tax Avoidance Requirement”). We generally will endeavor in each taxable year to make sufficient distributions to our shareholders to avoid any U.S. federal excise tax on our earnings.

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

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

Qualified earnings may exclude such income as management fees received in connection with our SBIC subsidiaries or other potential outside managed funds and certain other fees.

Under the Code, we may be required to recognize taxable income in circumstances in which we do not receive cash. For example, if we hold debt obligations that are treated under applicable tax rules as having original issue discount (such as debt instruments with PIK interest or, in certain cases, increasing interest rates or issued with warrants), we must include in income each year a portion of the original issue discount that accrues over the life of the obligation, regardless of whether cash representing such income is received by us in the same taxable year. We may also have to include in income other amounts that we have not yet received in cash, such as PIK interest, deferred loan origination fees that are paid after origination of the loan or are paid in non-cash compensation such as warrants or stock, or certain income with respect to equity investments in foreign corporations. Because any original issue discount or other amounts accrued will be included in our investment company taxable income for the year of accrual, we may be required to make a distribution to our shareholders in order to satisfy the Annual Distribution Requirement, even though we will not have received any corresponding cash amount.

Although we do not presently expect to do so, we are authorized to borrow funds and to sell assets in order to satisfy distribution requirements. Our ability to dispose of assets to meet our distribution requirements may be limited by (1) the illiquid nature of our portfolio and/or (2) other requirements relating to our tax treatment as a RIC, including the Diversification Tests. If we dispose of assets in order to meet the Annual Distribution Requirement or the Excise Tax Avoidance Requirement, we may make such dispositions at times that, from an investment standpoint, are not advantageous. If we are prohibited from making distributions or are unable to obtain cash from other sources to make the distributions, we may fail to qualify for tax treatment as a RIC, which would result in us becoming subject to corporate-level U.S. federal income tax.

In addition, we will be partially dependent on our SBIC subsidiaries for cash distributions to enable us to meet the RIC distribution requirements. Our SBIC subsidiaries may be limited by the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, and SBA regulations governing SBICs, from making certain distributions to us that may be necessary to maintain our tax treatment as a RIC. We may have to request a waiver of the SBA's restrictions for our SBIC subsidiaries to make certain distributions to maintain our RIC status. We cannot assure you that the SBA will grant such waiver. If our SBIC subsidiaries are unable to obtain a waiver, compliance with the SBA regulations may cause us to fail to qualify as a RIC, which would result in us becoming subject to corporate-level U.S. federal income tax.

A RIC is limited in its ability to deduct expenses in excess of its "investment company taxable income" (which is, generally, ordinary income plus net realized short-term capital gains in excess of net realized long-term capital losses). If our expenses in a given year exceed gross taxable income (e.g., as the result of large amounts of equity-based compensation), we would experience a net operating loss for that year.

Failure to Qualify as a Regulated Investment Company

If we fail to satisfy the 90% Income Test or the Diversification Tests for any taxable year, we nevertheless may continue to qualify as a RIC for such year if certain relief provisions are applicable (which may, among other things, require us to pay certain corporate-level U.S. federal income taxes or to dispose of certain assets).

If we were unable to qualify for treatment as a RIC and the foregoing relief provisions are not applicable, we would be subject to tax on all of our taxable income at regular U.S. corporate income tax rates, regardless of whether we make any distributions to our shareholders. If we fail to qualify as a RIC, and are subject to corporate tax, we may experience a decrease in cash flow, which may impact our ability to repay the Notes.

To requalify as a RIC in a subsequent taxable year, we would be required to satisfy the RIC qualification requirements for that year and dispose of any earnings and profits from any year in which we failed to qualify as a RIC. Subject to a limited exception applicable to RICs that qualified as such under the Code for at least one year prior to disqualification and that requalify as a RIC no later than the second year following the non-qualifying year, we could be subject to tax on any unrealized net built-in gains in the assets held by us during the period in which we failed to qualify as a RIC that are recognized within the subsequent five years, unless we made a special election to pay corporate-level tax on such built-in gain at the time of our requalification as a RIC.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

We are selling \$5,000,000 aggregate principal amount of the Notes under this prospectus supplement directly to certain investors in a negotiated transaction in which no party is acting as an underwriter, dealer or placement agent. Subject to the terms of the purchase agreements we entered into with the investors, we have agreed to sell \$5,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 2024 Notes at a price of \$24.88 per 2024 Note. We determined the price per 2024 Note through negotiations with such investors.

We expect to have the trustee deliver the Notes to the investors after we receive payment of the total purchase price therefor in immediately available funds. We expect that such delivery of the Notes will be made on or about February 16, 2021, which will be the first business day following the date of the pricing of the Notes (such settlement being referred to as “T+1”). Under Rule 15c6-1 promulgated under the Exchange Act, trades in the secondary market generally are required to settle in three business days, unless the parties to any such trade expressly agree otherwise. Accordingly, the purchasers in this offering will be expected to pay for their 2024 Notes within two business days.

The Existing Notes are listed on The Nasdaq Global Market under the symbol “NEWTL.” We intend to list the Notes on The Nasdaq Global Market under the same symbol.

We will bear all of the expenses that we incur in connection with this offering. We estimate the total offering expenses payable by us will be \$150,000.

LEGAL MATTERS

Certain legal matters in connection with the securities offered by this prospectus supplement will be passed upon for us by Eversheds Sutherland (US) LLP, Washington, DC.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We have selected RSM US LLP as our independent registered public accounting firm located at 4 Times Square, 151 W. 42nd Street, 19th Floor, New York NY 10036. The consolidated financial statements of Newtek Business Services, Corp. as of and for the years ended December 31, 2019, December 31, 2018, December 31, 2017, December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 have been audited by RSM US LLP.

INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE

This prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus are part of a registration statement that we have filed with the SEC. Pursuant to the Small Business Credit Availability Act, we are allowed to “incorporate by reference” the information that we file with the SEC, which means that we can disclose important information to you by referring you to those documents. The information incorporated by reference is considered to be part of this prospectus, and later information that we file with the SEC will automatically update and supersede this information.

We incorporate by reference into this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus our filings listed below and any future filings that we may file with the SEC under Section 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, subsequent to the date of this prospectus supplement until all of the securities offered by this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus have been sold or we otherwise terminate the offering of these securities; provided, however, that information “furnished” under Item 2.02 or Item 7.01 of Form 8-K or other information “furnished” to the SEC which is not deemed filed is not incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus. Information that we file with the SEC subsequent to the date of this prospectus supplement will automatically update and may supersede information in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus and information previously filed with the SEC.

This prospectus supplement and accompanying prospectus incorporate by reference the documents set forth below that have previously been filed with the SEC:

- our Annual Report on [Form 10-K](#) for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019, filed with the SEC on March 16, 2020;
- our Quarterly Report on [Form 10-Q](#), filed with the SEC on May 11, 2020;
- our Quarterly Report on [Form 10-Q](#), filed with the SEC on August 10, 2020;
- our Quarterly Report on [Form 10-Q](#) filed with the SEC on November 12, 2020;
- our Current Reports on Form 8-K, filed with the SEC on [May 11, 2020](#), [June 12, 2020](#), [July 10, 2020](#), [November 9, 2020](#), [November 27, 2020](#), [January 6, 2021](#), [January 19, 2021](#), [January 22, 2021](#), [January 22, 2021](#) and [February 8, 2021](#); and
- our Definitive Proxy Statement on [Schedule 14A](#), filed with the SEC on April 29, 2020.

To obtain copies of these filings, see “Available Information” in the accompanying prospectus, or you may request a copy of these filings (other than exhibits, unless the exhibits are specifically incorporated by reference into these documents) at no cost by writing or calling the following address and telephone number:

Newtek Business Services Corp.
4800 T Rex Avenue, Suite 120
Boca Raton, Florida 33431
(212) 356-9500

You should rely only on the information incorporated by reference or provided in this prospectus supplement and accompanying prospectus. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with different or additional information, and you should not rely on such information if you receive it. We are not making an offer of or soliciting an offer to buy, any securities in any state or other jurisdiction where such offer or sale is not permitted. You should not assume that the information in this prospectus supplement or in the documents incorporated by reference is accurate as of any date other than the date on the front of this prospectus supplement or those documents.

Newtek[®]

Your Business Solutions Company[™]

Newtek Business Services Corp.

\$300,000,000
Common Stock
Preferred Stock
Subscription Rights
Warrants
Debt Securities

This prospectus relates to the offer, from time to time, in one or more offerings or series, of up to \$300,000,000 of common stock, preferred stock, warrants representing rights to purchase shares of common stock, preferred stock or debt securities, subscription rights or debt securities, which we refer to, collectively, as the “securities”. The preferred stock, subscription rights, warrants and debt securities offered hereby may be convertible or exchangeable into shares of common stock. The securities may be offered at prices and on terms to be described in one or more supplements to this prospectus.

In the event we offer common stock, the offering price per share of our common stock less any underwriting discounts or commissions will generally not be less than the net asset value per share of our common stock at the time we make the offering. However, we may issue shares of our common stock pursuant to this prospectus at a price per share that is less than our net asset value per share (i) in connection with a rights offering to our existing stockholders, (ii) with the prior approval of the majority of our common stockholders or (iii) under such other circumstances as the Securities and Exchange Commission may permit. See the sections entitled “Risk Factors” in this prospectus, “Item 1A. Risk Factors” in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K, “Part II — Item 1A. Risk Factors” in our most recent Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, as well as in any of our subsequent SEC filings, for more information.

We may sell our securities through underwriters or dealers, “at-the-market” to or through a market maker into an existing trading market or otherwise directly to one or more purchasers or through agents or through a combination of methods of sale. Each prospectus supplement relating to an offering will identify any agents or underwriters involved in the sale of the securities, and will disclose any applicable purchase price, fee, discount or commissions arrangement between us and our agents or underwriters or among our underwriters or the basis upon which such amount may be calculated. See “Plan of Distribution”. We may not sell any of the securities through agents, underwriters or dealers without delivery of this prospectus and a prospectus supplement describing the method and terms of the offering of such securities.

Newtek Business Services Corp. is an internally managed, non-diversified, closed-end management investment company that has elected to be regulated as a business development company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. Along with its wholly owned subsidiary and controlled portfolio companies, Newtek provides a wide range of business and financial solutions under the Newtek[®] brand to the small- and medium-sized business market. Newtek’s products and services include: Business Lending including SBA 7(a) loans, 504 loans and conventional loans, Electronic Payment Processing, Managed Technology Solutions (Cloud Computing), Technology Consulting, eCommerce, Accounts Receivable and Inventory Financing, personal and commercial lines Insurance Services, Web Services, Data Backup, Storage and Retrieval, and Payroll and Benefits Solutions to small- and medium-sized business relationships nationwide across all industries.

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Our investment objective is to generate both current income and capital appreciation primarily through loans originated by our business finance platform and our equity investments in certain portfolio companies that we control.

Our common shares are currently traded on the Nasdaq Global Market under the symbol "NEWT." As of June 2, 2020, the last reported closing price of our common shares on the Nasdaq Global Market was \$17.23, which is a 14.9% premium to our net asset value of \$15.00 as of March 31, 2020.

An investment in our securities is subject to risks and involves a heightened risk of total loss of investment. In addition, the companies in which we invest are subject to special risks. Shares of closed-end investment companies, including business development companies, frequently trade at a discount to their net asset value. If our shares trade at a discount to our net asset value, it may increase the risk of loss for purchasers in this offering. In addition, the companies in which we invest are subject to their own risks. See the sections entitled "Risk Factors" in this prospectus, "Item 1A. Risk Factors" in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K, "Part II — Item 1A. Risk Factors" in our most recent Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, as well as in any of our subsequent SEC filings, and in, or incorporated by reference into, the applicable prospectus supplement and in any free writing prospectuses we may authorize for use in connection with a specific offering, and under similar headings in the other documents that are incorporated by reference into this prospectus, to read about factors you should consider, including the risk of leverage, before investing in our securities.

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

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

This prospectus describes some of the general terms that may apply to an offering of our securities. We will provide the specific terms of these offerings and securities in one or more supplements to this prospectus. We may also authorize one or more free writing prospectuses to be provided to you in connection with these offerings. The prospectus supplement and any related free writing prospectus may also add, update, or change information contained in this prospectus. You should carefully read this prospectus, the applicable prospectus supplement, and any related free writing prospectus, and the documents incorporated by reference, before buying any of the securities being offered. We file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information about us with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). This information is available free of charge by contacting us by mail at 4800 T Rex Avenue, Suite 120, Boca Raton, Florida 33431, by telephone at (212) 356-9500 or on our website at <http://www.NewtekOne.com>. The SEC also maintains a website at <http://www.sec.gov> that contains such information. Information contained on our website or on the SEC's web site about us is not incorporated into this prospectus and you should not consider information contained on our website or on the SEC's website to be part of this prospectus.

The date of this prospectus is June 9, 2020.

You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus and any accompanying prospectus supplement. We have not authorized any dealer, salesman or other person to give any information or to make any representation other than those contained in this prospectus or any prospectus supplement to this prospectus. You must not rely upon any information or representation not contained in this prospectus or any such supplements as if we had authorized it. This prospectus and any such supplements do not constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of any offer to buy any security other than the registered securities to which they relate, nor do they constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy any securities in any jurisdiction to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such an offer or solicitation in such jurisdiction. The information contained in, or incorporated by reference in, this prospectus, any such supplements, or free writing prospectuses is, or will be, accurate as of the dates on their respective covers. Our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may have changed since then.

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ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS

This prospectus is part of a registration statement that we have filed with the SEC, using the “shelf” registration process. Under the shelf registration process, which constitutes a delayed offering in reliance on Rule 415 under the Securities Act, Newtek Business Services Corp. may offer, from time to time, in one or more offerings, up to \$300,000,000 of common stock, preferred stock, subscription rights to purchase shares of common stock, warrants or debt securities, on terms to be determined at the time of the offering. We may sell our securities through underwriters or dealers, “at-the-market” to or through a market maker, into an existing trading market or otherwise directly to one or more purchasers or through agents or through a combination of methods of sale. The identities of such underwriters, dealers, market makers or agents, as the case may be, will be described in one or more supplements to this prospectus. The securities may be offered at prices and on terms described in one or more supplements to this prospectus. This prospectus provides you with a general description of the securities that we may offer. Each time we use this prospectus to offer securities, we will provide a prospectus supplement that will contain specific information about the terms of that offering.

We may also authorize one or more free writing prospectuses to be provided to you that may contain material information relating to these offerings. In a prospectus supplement or free writing prospectus, we may also add, update, or change any of the information contained in this prospectus or in the documents we incorporate by reference into this prospectus. This prospectus, together with the applicable prospectus supplement, any related free writing prospectus, and the documents incorporated by reference into this prospectus and the applicable prospectus supplement, will include all material information relating to the applicable offering. Before buying any of the securities being offered, you should carefully read both this prospectus and the applicable prospectus supplement and any related free writing prospectus, together with any exhibits and the additional information described in the sections titled “Available Information,” “Incorporation of Certain Information By Reference,” “Prospectus Summary” and “Risk Factors” before making an investment decision.

This prospectus includes summaries of certain provisions contained in some of the documents described in this prospectus, but reference is made to the actual documents for complete information. All of the summaries are qualified in their entirety by the actual documents. Copies of some of the documents referred to herein have been filed, will be filed, or will be incorporated by reference as exhibits to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part, and you may obtain copies of those documents as described in the section titled “Available Information.”

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

The following summary contains basic information about offerings pursuant to this prospectus. It may not contain all the information that is important to you. For a more complete understanding of offerings pursuant to this prospectus, we encourage you to read this entire prospectus and the documents to which we have referred in this prospectus, together with any accompanying prospectus supplements or free writing prospectuses, including the risks set forth under the captions “Risk Factors” in this prospectus, “Item 1A. Risk Factors” in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K, “Part II — Item 1A. Risk Factors” in our most recent Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, as well as in any of our subsequent SEC filings, and the information set forth under the caption “Available Information” in this prospectus. Throughout this prospectus, we refer to Newtek Business Services Corp., its consolidated subsidiaries and its predecessor, Newtek Business Services, Inc., as the “Company,” “we,” “us,” “our,” and “Newtek.”

Our Business

We are an internally managed non-diversified closed-end management investment company that has elected to be regulated as a BDC under the 1940 Act. Additionally, we have elected to be treated as a regulated investment company (a “RIC”) under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”) for U.S. federal income tax purposes, beginning with our 2015 tax year. Our investment activities are managed by our executive officers and supervised by our board of directors (the “Board”).

Our investment objective is to generate both current income and capital appreciation primarily through loans originated by our business finance platform and our equity investments in certain portfolio companies that we control. From 2012 through March 31, 2020, Newtek Small Business Finance, LLC (“NSBF”), our wholly-owned subsidiary, has consistently been the largest non-bank SBA 7(a) lender and as of March 31, 2020 is the second largest SBA 7(a) lender in the U.S. based on dollar lending volume. NSBF generally structures its loans so that it can both sell the government guaranteed portions of SBA 7(a) loans and securitize the unguaranteed portions. This structure generally allows NSBF to recover its capital and earn excess capital on each loan, typically within a year. NSBF may in the future determine to retain the government guaranteed or unguaranteed portions of SBA 7(a) loans pending deployment of excess capital. Additionally, we and our controlled portfolio companies provide a wide range of business and financial solutions to small- and medium-sized business (“SMB”) relationships, including Business Lending, which includes SBA 7(a) loans, SBA 504 loans and conventional loans, Electronic Payment Processing, Managed Technology Solutions (Cloud Computing), Technology Consulting, eCommerce, Accounts Receivable and Inventory Financing, personal and commercial lines Insurance Services, Web Services, Data Backup, Storage and Retrieval, and Payroll and Benefits Solutions to SMB relationships nationwide across all industries. We support the operations of our controlled portfolio companies by providing access to our proprietary and patented technology platform, including NewTracker[®], our patented prospect management software.

We define SMBs as companies having revenues of \$1.0 million to \$100.0 million, and we estimate the SMB market to be over 27 million businesses in the U.S. While our primary investments include making loans and providing business solutions to the SMB market through NSBF and our controlled portfolio companies, we also may make opportunistic investments in larger or smaller companies. We expect to generate returns through a combination of realized gains on the sale of the government guaranteed portions of SBA 7(a) loans, contractual interest payments on debt investments, dividends from our controlled portfolio companies, equity appreciation (through direct investment in our controlled portfolio companies), servicing income and other income. We can offer no assurance that we will achieve our investment objective, and our Board may change our investment objective without stockholder approval. See “Item A. Risk Factors — Risks Related to Our Business and Structure — Our Board may change our investment objective, operating policies and strategies without prior notice or stockholder approval, the effects of which may be adverse” in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K, as well as in any of our subsequent SEC filings.

Our portfolio consists primarily of debt and equity investments in smaller privately-owned companies. Investing in these types of companies involves a number of significant risks. Typically, the debt in which we invest is not initially rated by any rating agency; however, we believe that if such investments were rated, they would be below investment grade. Below investment grade securities, which are often referred to as “high yield” or “junk,” have predominantly speculative characteristics with respect to the issuer’s capacity to pay interest and repay principal. See “Item 1A. Risk Factors — Risks Related to Our Investments Generally — An investment strategy focused primarily on smaller privately held companies involves a high degree of risk and presents certain challenges, including the lack of available

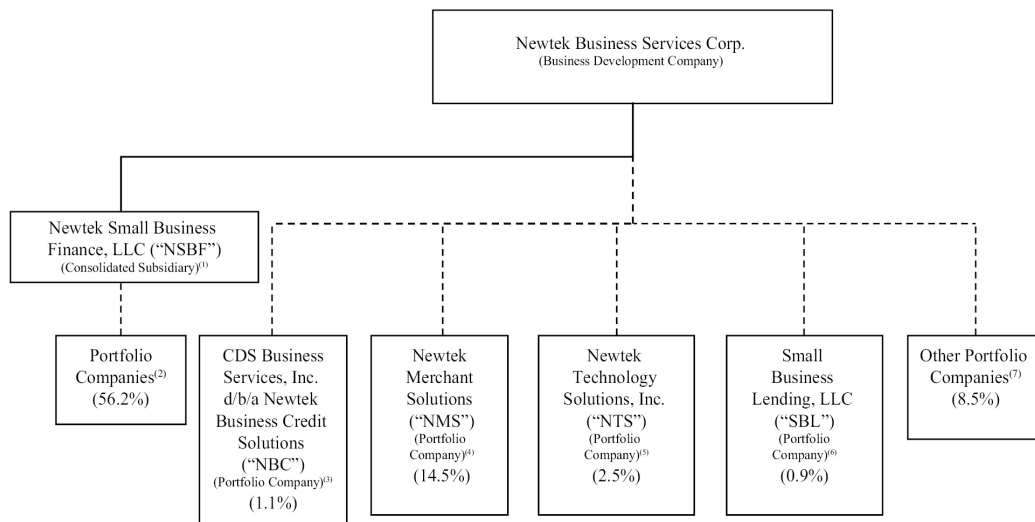
information about these companies, a dependence on the talents and efforts of only a few key portfolio company personnel and a greater vulnerability to economic downturns” in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K, as well as in any of our subsequent SEC filings.

Organizational Overview

Our predecessor, Newtek Business Services, Inc. (“Newtek NY”), was formed on June 29, 1999 under the laws of the State of New York and, on November 12, 2014, in connection with our election to be regulated as a BDC, merged with and into us for the purpose of reincorporating under the laws of the State of Maryland. On that same date, the newly combined company, Newtek Business Services Corp., elected to be regulated as a BDC under the 1940 Act (the “BDC Conversion”). On October 22, 2014, prior to the BDC Conversion, we effectuated a 1 for 5 reverse stock split (the “Reverse Stock Split”) to attract institutional investors. As a result of the BDC Conversion, Newtek NY ceased to exist and the Company succeeded to Newtek NY’s operations as the sole surviving entity.

The Company is a Maryland corporation that is an internally managed, non-diversified closed-end management investment company that has elected to be regulated as a BDC under the 1940 Act. As a BDC, we are required to meet regulatory tests, including the requirement to invest at least 70% of our gross assets in “qualifying assets.” Qualifying assets generally include securities of private or thinly traded U.S. companies and cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities and high-quality debt investments that mature in one year or less. In addition, we have elected to be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and intend to qualify annually, as a RIC under the Code. See “Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations” in this prospectus.

Set forth below is a diagram of our current organizational structure which includes the approximate value of each wholly-owned portfolio company, as a percentage of total assets, as of March 31, 2020:



- (1) NSBF is a consolidated subsidiary that is part of the Company’s business finance platform, and operates as a nationally licensed SBA lender under the federal Section 7(a) loan program with preferred lender program status.
- (2) Consists of SBA 7(a) Loans to small businesses.
- (3) CDS Business Services, Inc. d/b/a Newtek Business Credit Solutions (“NBC”), a wholly-owned portfolio company that is part of the Company’s business finance platform, provides receivables and inventory financing and management services to SMBs.
- (4) Newtek Merchant Solutions, LLC (“NMS”) is a wholly-owned portfolio company that markets credit and debit card processing services, check approval services, processing equipment, and software. At December 31, 2018, Premier Payments LLC (“Premier”), a wholly-owned portfolio company that marketed credit and debit card processing services, check approval services, processing equipment, and software, merged into NMS.
- (5) Newtek Technology Solutions, Inc. (“NTS”) is a wholly-owned portfolio company that provides website hosting, dedicated server hosting, cloud hosting, web design and development, internet marketing, ecommerce, data storage, backup and disaster recovery, and other related services.

- (6) Small Business Lending, LLC (“SBL”) is a wholly-owned portfolio company that is part of the Company’s business finance platform. SBL provides third-party loan servicing for SBA and non-SBA loans, and provides lending institutions with outsourced solutions for the entire SBA lending process, including credit analysis, structuring and eligibility, packaging, closing compliance and servicing. In addition, SBL provides loan and servicing solutions to other parts of the Company’s business finance platform.
- (7) Includes: (i) Newtek Insurance Agency, LLC (“NIA”), a wholly-owned portfolio company which is a retail and wholesale brokerage insurance agency, licensed in all 50 states, specializing in the sale of commercial and health/benefits lines insurance products to the SMB market as well as various personal lines of insurance; (ii) PMTWorks Payroll, LLC d/b/a Newtek Payroll and Benefits Solutions (“NPS” or “PMT”), a wholly-owned portfolio company which offers an array of industry standard and competitively priced payroll management, payment and tax reporting services to SMBs; (iii) International Professional Marketing, Inc. (“IPM”) and Sidco, LLC d/b/a Cloud Nine Services (“SIDCO”) are wholly-owned portfolio companies which consult, strategize, design, and implement technology solutions for enterprise and commercial clients across the U.S.; (iv) Newtek Business Lending, LLC (“NBL”), a wholly-owned portfolio company that provides SBA 504 loans and financing to the SMB market for the acquisition of fixed assets; (v) Mobil Money, LLC (“Mobil Money”), a wholly-owned portfolio company that provides payment processing for a merchant portfolio of taxi cabs; and (vi) Newtek Conventional Lending, LLC (the “JV” or “NCL”), a 50% owned joint venture formed to originate commercial loans to middle-market companies as well as small businesses.

Business Finance Platform

SBA 7(a) Lending

Our portfolio consists of guaranteed and unguaranteed non-affiliate SBA loan investments that were made through our business finance platform, which includes NSBF, a nationally licensed SBA lender under the federal Section 7(a) loan program. The SBA is an independent government agency that facilitates one of the nation’s largest sources of SMB financing by providing credit guarantees for its loan programs. SBA 7(a) loans are partially guaranteed by the SBA, with SBA guarantees typically ranging between 75% and 90% of the principal and interest due. SBA 7(a) loans generally do not contain a complete set of financial maintenance covenants, and, therefore, may be considered “covenant-lite” loans. See “Risk Factors — Risks Related to Our Investments Generally — The SBA 7(a) loans issued by NSBF may be considered “covenant-lite” loans, which may provide NSBF with fewer rights against borrowers and may have a greater risk of loss compared to investments with financial maintenance covenants” in this Prospectus.

NSBF has a dedicated senior lending team that originates and services SBA 7(a) loans to qualifying SMBs. In addition, NSBF utilizes the services of SBL during the origination and closing process for SBA 7(a) loans pursuant to a lender service provider agreement. NSBF sells the guaranteed portions of its SBA 7(a) loans, typically within two weeks of origination, and retains the unguaranteed portion until accumulating sufficient loans for a securitization. NSBF’s securitization process is as follows: after accumulating sufficient unguaranteed portions of SBA 7(a) loans, the unguaranteed portions of the SBA 7(a) loans are transferred to a special purpose vehicle (a “Trust”), which in turn issues notes against the Trust’s assets in a private placement. The Trust’s primary source of income for repaying the securitization notes is the cash flows generated from the unguaranteed portion of SBA 7(a) loans owned by the Trust; principal on the securitization notes are to be paid by cash flow in excess of that needed to pay various fees related to the operation of the Trust and interest on the debt. Securitization notes have an expected maturity of about five years, and the Trust is dissolved when the securitization notes are paid in full.

NSBF has received preferred lender program (“PLP”) status, a designation whereby the SBA authorizes the most experienced SBA lenders to place SBA guarantees on loans without seeking prior SBA review and approval. PLP status allows NSBF to serve its clients in an expedited manner since it is not required to present applications to the SBA for concurrent review and approval.

NSBF’s senior lending team has focused on making smaller loans, approximately \$1,000,000 or less, with a goal of maintaining a diversified pool of loans that are dispersed both geographically and among industries, which we believe can limit NSBF’s exposure to regional and industry-specific economic downturns. NSBF supports its lending activities with lines of credit for the unguaranteed and guaranteed portions of SBA 7(a) Loans. See “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Capital Resources — Capital One Facility” in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K, our most recent Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, as well as in any of our subsequent SEC filings, for more information.

NSBF evaluates the credit quality of its loan portfolio by employing a risk rating system that is similar to the Uniform Classification System, which is the asset classification system adopted by the Federal Financial Institution Examinations Council. NSBF's risk rating system is granular with multiple risk ratings in both the Acceptable and Substandard categories. NSBF assigns ratings based on numerous factors, including credit risk scores, collateral type, loan to value ratios, industry, financial health of the business, payment history, other internal metrics/analysis, and qualitative assessments. NSBF refreshes risk ratings as appropriate based upon considerations such as market conditions, loan characteristics, and portfolio trends. Refer to "Item 1. Business — Ongoing Relationships with Portfolio Companies — *Managerial Assistance, Monitoring*" in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K for a description of our risk rating system. Typically, the debt in which NSBF invest is not initially rated by any rating agency; however, we believe that if such investments were rated, they would be below investment grade. Below investment grade securities, which are often referred to as "high yield" or "junk," have predominantly speculative characteristics with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal. See "Item 1A. Risk Factors — Risks Related to Our Investments Generally — An investment strategy focused primarily on smaller privately held companies involves a high degree of risk and presents certain challenges, including the lack of available information about these companies, a dependence on the talents and efforts of only a few key portfolio company personnel and a greater vulnerability to economic downturns" in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K, as well as in any of our subsequent SEC filings.

Receivables Financing, Inventory Financing and SBA 504 Lending

The business finance platform, which we sometimes refer to as an "ecosystem," also includes NBC and NBL, both controlled portfolio companies, as well as NCL, a joint venture. NBC provides receivables financing, inventory financing and health care receivables financing, and management services to SMBs, which may obtain \$10,000 to \$2,000,000 per month through the sale of their trade receivables or the financing of their inventories. NBL funds SBA 504 loans which provide financing of fixed assets such as real estate or equipment.

Non-Conforming Commercial Lending

On November 27, 2018, the Company's wholly-owned affiliate, Newtek Commercial Lending, Inc., and a wholly-owned affiliate of BlackRock TCP Capital Corp. ("BlackRock TCP"), Conventional Lending TCP Holdings LLC, entered into a joint venture, Newtek Conventional Lending, LLC (NCL, or the "JV"), governed by the Limited Liability Company Agreement for the JV. The Company and BlackRock TCP each committed to contribute an equal share of equity funding to the JV and each will have equal voting rights on all material matters. NCL intends to deploy capital over the course of time with additional leverage supported by a warehouse line of credit. The intended purpose of the JV will be to originate commercial loans to middle-market companies as well as small businesses. Additionally, on April 29, 2019, the JV closed a \$100 million senior-secured revolving credit facility, with a \$100 million accordion feature, with Deutsche Bank.

Third Party Loan Servicing

SBL, a wholly owned, controlled portfolio company, engages in third-party loan servicing for SBA and non-SBA loans and provides lending institutions with outsourced solutions for the entire SBA lending process, including credit analysis, structuring and eligibility, packaging, closing compliance and servicing. In addition, SBL provides loan origination solutions to NSBF and also provides loan origination and servicing solutions to NBL, NCL, and third parties such as banks, credit unions and government agencies including the FDIC.

Controlled Portfolio Companies

In addition to our debt investments in portfolio companies, either directly or through our business finance ecosystem, we also hold controlling interests in certain portfolio companies that, as of March 31, 2020, represented approximately 32.7% of our total investment portfolio. Specifically, we hold controlling interests in NMS, Mobil Money, NTS, SBL, NBC, NBL, TAM, NPS, NIA, POS, IPM, and SIDCO. We refer to these entities (among others), collectively, as our "controlled portfolio companies." Our controlled portfolio companies provide us with an extensive network of business relationships that supplement our referral sources and that we believe will help us to maintain a robust pipeline of lending opportunities and expand our business finance ecosystem.

The revenues that our controlled portfolio companies generate, after deducting operating expenses, may be distributed to us. As a BDC, our Board will determine quarterly the fair value of our controlled portfolio companies in a similar manner as our other investments. In particular, our investments in our controlled portfolio companies are valued using a valuation methodology that incorporates both the market approach (guideline public company method) and the income approach (discounted cash flow analysis). In following these approaches, factors that we may take into account in determining the fair value of our investments include, as relevant: available current market data, including relevant and applicable market trading comparables, the portfolio company's earnings and discounted cash flows of forecasted future earnings, comparisons of financial ratios of peer companies that are public, and enterprise values, among other factors. In addition, the Company has engaged third party valuation firms to provide valuation consulting services for the valuation of certain of our controlled portfolio companies.

Certified Capital Companies (Capcos)

Certified capital companies, or "Capcos," are companies that Newtek created pursuant to state-sponsored programs, which were designed to encourage investment in small and new businesses and to create economic activity and jobs in designated geographic areas. See "Item 1. Business — Organizational Overview — Certified Capital Companies (Capcos)" in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K, as well as in any of our subsequent SEC filings, for more information.

Historically, our Capcos invested in SMBs and generated interest income, investment returns, non-cash income from tax credits, and non-cash expenses (i.e., interest, insurance, and cash management fees and expenses). We have de-emphasized our Capco business in favor of growing our controlled portfolio companies and do not anticipate creating any new Capcos. We continue to invest in and lend to SMBs through our existing Capcos and intend to continue to meet the goals of the Capco programs.

As the Capcos reach 100% investment we will seek to de-certify them as Capcos and liquidate their remaining assets, which will reduce their operational costs (particularly compliance costs). Eleven of our original sixteen Capcos have reached this stage and have been de-certified and liquidated. See the section titled "Item 1A. Risk Factors — Risks Relating to Our Capco Business" in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K, as well as in any of our subsequent SEC filings.

Newtek® Branding

We developed our branded line of products and services to offer a full service suite of business and financial solutions for the U.S. SMB market. Newtek reaches potential customers through its integrated multi-channel approach featuring direct, indirect and direct outbound solicitation efforts. We continue to utilize and grow our primary marketing channel of strategic alliance partners as well as a direct marketing strategy to SMB customers through our "go to market" brand, *Your Business Solutions Company*®. Through a television advertising campaign built around this brand, and our web presence, www.newtekone.com, we believe we are establishing ourselves as a preferred "go-to" provider for SMB financing and the services offered by our controlled portfolio companies. In addition, we supplement these efforts with extensive efforts to present the Company as the authority on small businesses.

We market services through referrals from our strategic alliance partners such as Amalgamated Bank, Banco Popular, Credit Union National Association, ENT Federal Credit Union, Legacy Bank, Morgan Stanley Smith Barney, Navy Federal Credit Union, New York Community Bank, Raymond James, Randolph Brooks Federal Credit Union, UBS, Meineke Dealers Purchasing Cooperative, Independent Community Bankers, Transworld Business Advisors, Army Navy Federal Credit Union, Teachers Federal Credit Union, Nassau Federal Educators Federal Credit Union, Spire Federal Credit Union, PartsBase Inc., and True Value Company, among others, (using our patented NewTracker® referral management system) as well as direct referrals from our web presence, www.newtekone.com. Our NewTracker® referral system has a software application patent covering the systems and methods for tracking, reporting and performing processing activities and transactions in association with referral data and related information for a variety of product and service offerings in a business-to-business environment. The NewTracker® system provides for transparency between Newtek and referring parties and has been material in our ability to obtain referrals from a wide variety of sources. This patented system allows us and our alliance partners to review in real time the status of any referral as well as to provide real time compliance oversight by the respective alliance partner, which we believe creates confidence among the referred business client, the referring alliance partner and us. We own the NewTracker® patent, as well as all trademarks and other patented intellectual property used by us and our controlled portfolio companies.

Additional referrals are obtained from individual professionals in geographic markets that have signed up to provide referrals and earn commissions through our BizExec and TechExec Programs. Our BizExecs and TechExecs are traditionally information technology professionals, CPAs, independent insurance agents and sales and/or marketing professionals. In addition, electronic payment processing services are marketed through independent sales agents, and web technology and eCommerce services are marketed through internet-based marketing and third-party resellers. A common thread across all business lines of our controlled portfolio companies relates to acquiring customers at low cost and making strategic alliances primarily where we pay fees only for successful referrals. We seek to bundle our marketing efforts through our brand, our portal, our patented NewTracker® referral system, our web presence as *Your Business Solutions Company*® and one easy entry point of contact. We expect that this approach will allow us to continue to cross-sell the financing services of our business finance ecosystem to customers of our controlled portfolio companies and build upon our extensive deal sourcing infrastructure. The compensation which we pay for referrals is consistent with industry practices.

Senior Lending Team and Executive Committee

The key members of our Senior Lending Team, most of whom have worked together for more than ten years, each have over 25 years of experience in finance-related fields. These investment professionals have worked together to screen opportunities, underwrite new investments and manage a portfolio of investments in SMBs through two recessions, a credit crunch, the dotcom boom and bust and a historic, leverage-fueled asset valuation bubble. Each member brings a complementary component to a team well-rounded in finance, accounting, operations, strategy, business law and executive management.

Because we are internally managed by our Executive Committee, which includes Barry Sloane, Peter Downs, Michael A. Schwartz and Christopher Towers, under the supervision of our Board, and do not depend on a third-party investment advisor, we do not pay investment advisory fees and all of our income is available to pay our operating costs and to make distributions to our stockholders. While our portfolio companies are independently managed, our Executive Committee also oversees our controlled portfolio companies and, to the extent that we may make additional equity investments in the future, the Executive Committee will also have primary responsibility for the identification, screening, review and completion of such investments. We do not expect to focus our resources on investing in additional stand-alone equity investments, but may elect to do so from time to time on an opportunistic basis, if such opportunities arise. Messrs. Sloane and Downs have been involved together in the structuring and management of equity investments for the past sixteen years.

Market Opportunity

We believe that the limited amount of capital and financial products available to SMBs, coupled with the desire of these companies for flexible and partnership-oriented sources of capital and other financial products, creates an attractive investment environment for us to further expand our business finance platform and overall brand. We believe the following factors will continue to provide us with opportunities to grow and deliver attractive returns to stockholders.

The SMB market represents a large, underserved market. We estimate the SMB market to include over 27 million businesses in the U.S. We believe that SMBs, most of which are privately-held, are relatively underserved by traditional capital providers such as commercial banks, finance companies, hedge funds and collateralized loan obligation funds. Further, we believe that such companies generally possess conservative capital structures with significant enterprise value cushions, as compared to larger companies with more financing options. While the largest originators of SBA 7(a) loans have traditionally been regional and national banks, from 2012 through 2019, NSBF has consistently been the largest non-bank originator of SBA 7(a) loans by dollar lending volume and is currently the second largest SBA 7(a) lender in the U.S. As a result, we believe we and our controlled portfolio companies are well positioned to provide financing to the types of SMBs that we have historically targeted and we have the technology and infrastructure in place presently to do it cost effectively in all 50 states and across many industries.

Future refinancing activity is expected to create additional investment opportunities. A high volume of financings completed between 2005 and 2008 will mature in the coming years. We believe this supply of opportunities coupled with limited financing providers focused on SMBs will continue to offer investment opportunities with attractive risk-weighted returns.

The increased capital requirements and other regulations placed on banks may reduce lending by traditional large financial institutions and community banks. While many SMBs were previously able to raise debt financing through traditional large financial institutions, we believe this approach to financing will continue to be constrained for several years as continued implementation of U.S. and international financial reforms, such as Basel III, phase in and rules and regulations are promulgated under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act. We believe that these regulations will increase capital requirements and have the effect of further limiting the capacity of traditional financial institutions to hold noninvestment grade loans on their balance sheets. As a result, we believe that many of these financial institutions have deemphasized their service and product offerings to SMBs, which we believe will make a higher volume of deal flow available to us.

Increased demand for comprehensive, business-critical SMB solutions. Increased competition and rapid technological innovation are creating an increasingly competitive business environment that requires SMBs to fundamentally change the way they manage critical business processes. This environment is characterized by greater focus on increased quality, lower costs, faster turnaround and heightened regulatory scrutiny. To make necessary changes and adequately address these needs, we believe that companies are focusing on their core competencies and utilizing cost-effective outsourced solutions to improve productivity, lower costs and manage operations more efficiently. Our controlled portfolio companies provide critical business solutions such as electronic payment processing, managed IT solutions, personal and commercial insurance services and full-service payroll and benefit solutions, receivables financing and funding of SBA 504 loans which provide financing of fixed assets such as real estate or equipment. We believe that each of these market segments are underserved for SMBs and since we are able to provide comprehensive solutions under one platform, we are well positioned to continue to realize growth from these product offerings.

Competitive Advantages

We believe that we are well positioned to take advantage of investment opportunities in SMBs due to the following competitive advantages:

Internally Managed Structure and Significant Management Resources. We are internally managed by our executive officers under the supervision of our Board and do not depend on an external investment advisor. As a result, we do not pay investment advisory fees and all of our income is available to pay our operating costs, which include employing investment and portfolio management professionals, and to make distributions to our stockholders. We believe that our internally managed structure provides us with a lower cost operating expense structure, when compared to other publicly traded and privately-held investment firms which are externally managed, and allows us the opportunity to leverage our non-interest operating expenses as we grow our investment portfolio. Our senior lending team has developed one of the largest independent loan origination and servicing platforms that focuses exclusively on SMBs.

Business Model Enables Attractive Risk-Weighted Return on Investment in SBA 7(a) Lending. Our SBA 7(a) loans are structured so as to permit rapid sale of the U.S. government guaranteed portions, often within weeks of origination, and the unguaranteed portions have been successfully securitized with the securitization notes being sold, usually within a year of origination. The return of principal and premium may result in an advantageous risk-weighted return on our original investment in each loan. We may determine to retain the government guaranteed or unguaranteed portions of loans pending deployment of excess capital.

State of the Art Technology. Our patented NewTracker[®] software enables us to board a SMB customer, process the application or inquiry, assemble necessary documents, complete the transaction and create a daily reporting system that is sufficiently unique as to receive a U.S. patent. This system enables us to identify a transaction, similar to a merchandise barcode or the customer management system used by Salesforce.com, then process a business transaction and generate internal reports used by management and external reports for strategic referral partners. It allows our referral partners to have digital access into our back office and follow on a real time, 24/7 basis the processing of their referred customers. This technology has been applied to all of the service and product solutions we offer directly or through our controlled portfolio companies.

Established Direct Origination Platform with Extensive Deal Sourcing Infrastructure. We have established a direct origination pipeline for investment opportunities without the necessity for financial institutions or brokers as well as broad marketing channels that we believe allow for highly selective underwriting. We believe the combination of our brand, our portal, our patented NewTracker[®] technology, and our web presence as *Your Business Solutions*

Company[®] have created an extensive deal sourcing infrastructure. Although we pay fees for loan originations that are referred to us by our alliance partners, our investment team works directly with the borrower to assemble and underwrite loans. We rarely invest in pre-assembled loans that are sold by investment banks or brokers. As a result, we believe that our unique national origination platform allows us to originate attractive credits at a low cost. We anticipate that our principal source of investment opportunities will continue to be in the same types of SMBs to which we currently provide financing. Our Executive Committee and Senior Lending Team will also seek to leverage our extensive network of additional referral sources, including law firms, accounting firms, financial, operational and strategic consultants and financial institutions, with whom we have completed investments. We believe our current infrastructure and expansive relationships will continue to enable us to review a significant amount of direct (or non-brokered) investment opportunities.

Experienced Senior Lending Team with Proven Track Record. We believe that our Senior Lending Team is one of the leading capital providers to SMBs. Our Senior Lending Team has expertise in managing the SBA process and has managed a diverse portfolio of investments with a broad geographic and industry mix. While the primary focus of NSBF is to expand its debt financing activities in SBA 7(a) loans, our Senior Lending Team is also focused on growing our business finance ecosystem through our controlled portfolio companies NBC, which provides receivables financing, inventory financing and health care receivables financing, NBL, which funds SBA 504 loans, and NCL, which funds nonconforming (non SBA) commercial loans.

Flexible, Customized Financing Solutions for Seasoned, Smaller Businesses. While NSBF's primary focus is to expand its lending by activities by providing SBA 7(a) loans to SMBs, we also seek to offer SMBs a variety of attractive financing structures, as well as cost effective and efficient business services, to meet their capital needs through our subsidiaries and controlled portfolio companies. In particular, through our controlled portfolio companies, we offer larger loans, between \$5,000,000 and \$15,000,000, greater than loans available with the SBA guarantee, but with a higher interest rate to compensate for the increased risk. Unlike many of our competitors, we believe we have the business finance ecosystem that allows us to provide a complete package of service and financing options for SMBs, which allows for cross-selling opportunities and improved client retention. We expect that a large portion of our capital will be loaned to companies that need growth capital, acquisition financing or funding to recapitalize or refinance existing debt facilities. Our lending will continue to focus on making loans to SMBs that:

- have 3 to 10 years of operational history;
- significant experience in management;
- credit worthy owners who provide a personal guarantee for our investment;
- show a strong balance sheet to collateralize our investments; and
- show sufficient cash flow to be able to service the payments on our investments comfortably.

Although we may make investments in start-up businesses, we generally seek to avoid investing in high-risk, early-stage enterprises that are only beginning to develop their market share or build their management and operational infrastructure with limited collateral.

Disciplined Underwriting Policies and Rigorous Portfolio Management. We pursue rigorous due diligence of all prospective investments originated through our business finance ecosystem. Our senior lending team has developed an extensive underwriting due diligence process, which includes a review of the operational, financial, legal and industry performance and outlook for the prospective investment, including quantitative and qualitative stress tests, review of industry data and when necessary, consultation with outside experts regarding the creditworthiness of the borrower. These processes continue during the portfolio monitoring process, when we will conduct field examinations, review all compliance certificates and covenants and regularly assess the financial and business conditions and prospects of portfolio companies. In addition, SBL is the servicer for commercial, SBA 7(a) and other government guaranteed investments whose exceptional servicing capabilities with compact timelines for loan resolutions and dispositions has attracted various third-party portfolios to these controlled portfolio companies. SBL services the loans funded by NBL and NCL and provides origination and closing services to NSBF pursuant to an SBA approved lender service provider agreement.

The Offering

We may offer, from time to time, up to \$300,000,000 of common stock, preferred stock, subscription rights to purchase shares of common stock, warrants, or debt securities, on terms to be determined at the time of each offering. We will offer our securities at prices and on terms to be set forth in one or more supplements to this prospectus. The offering price per share of our securities, less any underwriting commissions or discounts, generally will not be less than the net asset value per share of our securities at the time of an offering. However, we may issue securities pursuant to this prospectus at a price per share that is less than our net asset value per share (i) in connection with a rights offering to our existing stockholders, (ii) with the prior approval of the majority of our common stockholders or (iii) under such other circumstances as the SEC may permit. Any such issuance of shares of our common stock below net asset value may be dilutive to the net asset value of our common stock. See the section titled “Item 1A. Risk Factors — Risks Relating to Offerings Pursuant to this Prospectus” in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K, as well as in any of our subsequent SEC filings.

Our securities may be offered directly to one or more purchasers, or through agents designated from time to time by us, or to or through underwriters or dealers. The prospectus supplement relating to an offering will identify any agents or underwriters involved in the sale of our securities, and will disclose any applicable purchase price, fee, commission, or discount arrangement between us and our agents or underwriters or among our underwriters or the basis upon which such amount may be calculated. See “Plan of Distribution”. We may not sell any of our securities through agents, underwriters or dealers without delivery of this prospectus and a prospectus supplement describing the method and terms of the offering of securities.

Set forth below is additional information regarding offerings of securities pursuant to this prospectus:

Use of Proceeds	Unless otherwise specified in a prospectus supplement, we plan to use the net proceeds from the sale of our securities for funding investments in debt and equity securities in accordance with our investment objective and strategies described in this prospectus. Additionally, we may use net proceeds for general corporate purposes, which include funding investments, repaying any outstanding indebtedness, acquisitions, and other general corporate purposes. The supplement to this prospectus relating to an offering will more fully identify the use of proceeds from such offering. See “Use of Proceeds”.
Distributions	We intend to pay quarterly distributions to our stockholders out of assets legally available for distribution. The quarterly distributions, if any, will be determined by our Board. The distributions we pay to our stockholders in a year may exceed our taxable income for that year and, accordingly, a portion of such distributions may constitute a return of capital for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The specific tax characteristics of our distributions will be reported to stockholders after the end of the calendar year. See “Price Range Of Common Stock And Distributions.”
Taxation	We have elected to be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes, beginning with our 2015 tax year, and intend to qualify annually, as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, we generally will not have to pay corporate-level federal income taxes on any ordinary income or capital gains that we distribute to our stockholders. To maintain our RIC tax treatment, we must meet specified source-of-income and asset diversification requirements and distribute annually at least 90% of our ordinary income and realized net short-term capital gains in excess of realized net long-term capital losses, if any (the “Annual Distribution Requirement”). See “Price Range Of Common Stock And Distributions” and “Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations.”
Leverage	As of June 2, 2020, we had an aggregate of \$444.1 million of debt outstanding, including \$47.6 million outstanding under our \$150 million credit facility with Capital One (the “Credit Facility”), securitization notes payable of \$251.5 million, \$63.3 million of Notes due 2024, \$57.5 million of Notes due 2023 and \$24.2 million of notes payable to one of our controlled portfolio companies. We may seek additional forms of leverage and borrow funds to make investments, including before we have fully invested the proceeds of this offering. As a result, we will be exposed to the risks of leverage, which may be considered a speculative investment technique. The use of leverage magnifies the potential for loss on amounts invested and therefore increases the risks associated

with investing in our securities. The costs associated with our borrowings are borne by our common stockholders. See the sections entitled “Risk Factors” in this prospectus, “Item 1A. Risk Factors” in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K, “Part II — Item 1A. Risk Factors” in our most recent Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, as well as in any of our subsequent SEC filings.

Recent legislation has modified the 1940 Act by allowing a BDC to increase the maximum amount of leverage it may incur from an asset coverage ratio of 200% to an asset coverage ratio of 150%, if certain requirements are met. Pursuant to such legislation, on July 26, 2018, our stockholders approved a proposal to reduce our asset coverage ratio from 200% to 150%, effective July 27, 2018. As a result of our stockholders’ approval of the 150% asset coverage ratio, we may incur twice as much leverage as were permitted to incur under our previous 200% asset coverage limitation. We also are required to make certain disclosures on our website and in SEC filings regarding, among other things, the receipt of approval to increase our leverage, our leverage capacity and usage, and risks related to leverage.

Trading

Our common stock trades on the Nasdaq Global Market under the symbol “NEWT.” Shares of closed-end investment companies, including BDCs, frequently trade at a discount to their net asset value. The risk that our shares may trade at a discount to our net asset value is separate and distinct from the risk that our net asset value per share may decline. We cannot predict whether our shares will trade above, at or below net asset value. As of June 2, 2020, our common stock closed at a 14.9% premium to our net asset value of \$15.00 per share as of March 31, 2020.

Dividend Reinvestment Plan

We have adopted an “opt out” dividend reinvestment plan. If your shares of common stock are registered in your own name, your distributions will automatically be reinvested under our dividend reinvestment plan in additional whole and fractional shares of common stock, unless you “opt out” of our dividend reinvestment plan so as to receive cash dividends by delivering a written notice to our dividend paying agent. If your shares are held in the name of a broker or other nominee, you should contact the broker or nominee for details regarding opting out of our dividend reinvestment plan. 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. See “Dividend Reinvestment Plan.”

Summary Risk Factors

The value of our assets, as well as the market price of our shares, will fluctuate. Our investments may be risky, and you may lose all or part of your investment in us. Investing in Newtek involves other risks, including (among others) the following:

- Our investment portfolio is recorded at fair value, with our Board having final responsibility for overseeing, reviewing and approving, in good faith, its estimate of fair value and, as a result, there is uncertainty as to the value of our portfolio investments.
- Any unrealized depreciation we experience in our portfolio may be an indication of a portfolio company’s inability to meet its repayment obligations to us with respect to affected loans or a potential impairment of the value of affected equity investments. This could result in realized losses in the future and ultimately in reductions of our income and gains available for distribution in future periods.
- We are dependent upon our Senior Lending Team and our Executive Committee for our future success, and if we are unable to hire and retain qualified personnel or if we lose any member of our Senior Lending Team or our Executive Committee our ability to achieve our investment objective could be significantly harmed.
- If we are unable to source investments effectively, we may be unable to achieve our investment objective.
- Any failure on our part to maintain our status as a BDC would reduce our operating flexibility.

- Because we borrow money, the potential for loss on amounts invested in us is magnified and may increase the risk of investing in us.
- We may experience fluctuations in our quarterly and annual results.
- We will be subject to corporate-level income tax if we are unable to maintain our treatment as a RIC or are unable to make the distributions required to maintain RIC tax treatment.
- We may not be able to pay distributions to our stockholders, our distributions may not grow over time and a portion of our distributions may be a return of capital.
- Changes in laws or regulations governing our operations may adversely affect our business or cause us to alter our business strategy.
- NSBF, our wholly-owned subsidiary, is subject to regulation by the SBA.
- We have specific risks associated with SBA loans.
- If we cannot obtain additional capital because of either regulatory or market price constraints, we could be forced to curtail or cease our new lending and investment activities, our net asset value could decrease and our level of distributions and liquidity could be affected adversely.
- Capital markets may experience periods of disruption and instability and we cannot predict when these conditions will occur. Such market conditions could materially and adversely affect debt and equity capital markets in the United States and abroad, which could have a negative impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.
- Our investments are very risky and highly speculative.
- Economic recessions could impair our portfolio companies and harm our operating results.
- The lack of liquidity in our investments may adversely affect our business.
- We are a non-diversified investment company within the meaning of the 1940 Act, and therefore we may invest a significant portion of our assets in a relatively small number of issuers, which subjects us to a risk of significant loss if any of these issuers defaults on its obligations under any of its debt instruments or as a result of a downturn in the particular industry.
- Defaults by our portfolio companies will harm our operating results.
- Prepayments of our debt investments by our portfolio companies could adversely impact our results of operations and reduce our return on equity.
- If the assets securing the loans that we make decrease in value, then we may lack sufficient collateral to cover losses.
- Our portfolio companies may, from time to time, be involved in various legal matters, which may have an adverse effect on their operations and/or financial condition. See the section titled “Item 1A. Risk Factors — Legal Proceedings — Portfolio Companies” in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K, as well as in any of our subsequent SEC filings
- Stockholders may incur dilution if we sell shares of our common stock in one or more offerings at prices below the then current net asset value per share of our common stock or issue securities to subscribe to, convert to or purchase shares of our common stock.
- Because we have received the approval of our stockholders, we are subject to 150% asset coverage beginning after July 26, 2018.

See the sections entitled “Risk Factors” in this prospectus, “Item 1A. Risk Factors” in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K, “Part II — Item 1A. Risk Factors” in our most recent Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, as well as in any of our subsequent SEC filings, and the other information included in this prospectus, for additional discussion of factors you should carefully consider before deciding to invest in our securities.

Recent Developments

Common Stock

On February 28, 2020, we entered into the Amended 2019 ATM Equity Distribution Agreement with the placement agents. The purpose of the amendment was to add UBS Securities LLC as a placement agent.

From April 1, 2020 through June 8, 2020 the Company sold 69,773 shares of its common stock at a weighted average price of \$15.96 per share under the 2019 ATM Equity Distribution Agreement. Proceeds, net of offering costs and expenses were \$1,114,000. As of June 8, 2020, there were 1,283,483 shares of common stock available for sale under the 2019 ATM Equity Distribution Agreement.

The CARES Act - Paycheck Protection Program

On March 27, 2020, Congress passed, and the President of the United States signed into law, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act (“CARES Act”), which provides an over \$2.0 trillion stimulus package to certain businesses and individuals affected by the novel COVID-19 emergency. Among other things, the CARES Act allows NSBF, as an SBA 7(a) lender, to issue loans under the newly-established Paycheck Protection Program (“PPP”). Under the PPP, current SBA 7(a) lenders are automatically approved to extend 100% federally guaranteed PPP loans to certain small businesses for amounts up to 2.5 times of those businesses’ average monthly payroll expenses (capped at \$10 million). The interest rate on PPP loans is capped at 1.0%, and the loans are forgivable after eight weeks, provided that the borrower uses the loans for eligible purposes (e.g., payroll/benefits (excluding employee compensation above \$100,000), mortgage interest, rent and utilities) and maintains its payroll levels. The amount of loan forgiveness will be reduced if the borrower reduces salaries or terminates employees during the eight-week period.

As a result of the uncertain economic impact to U.S. small businesses created by the novel COVID-19 emergency, and the economics to NSBF of participating in the PPP as an authorized lender, the Company’s Executive Committee and Lending Team temporarily shifted the focus of NSBF from originating SBA 7(a) loans to originating PPP loans. Pursuant to the PPP, the SBA shall reimburse a lender authorized to make a PPP loan at a rate, based on the balance of the financing outstanding at the time of disbursement of the PPP loan, of: (i) 5% for PPP loans of not more than \$350,000; (ii) 3% for loans of more than \$350,000 and less than \$2,000,000; and (iii) 1% for loans of not less than \$2,000,000. To facilitate NSBF’s participation as an authorized lender in the PPP, during the second quarter of 2020, NSBF entered into PPP Loan Participation Agreements with UBS Bank USA, Stifel Bank, Morgan Stanley Bank, N.A., and Amalgamated Bank (the “Participants” and the “PPP Participation Agreements”). Pursuant to the terms of the PPP Participation Agreements, NSBF originates PPP loans and sells to each of the Participants ninety percent (90%) participation interests in certain of the PPP loans originated by NSBF. Subsequently, UBS Bank USA and Stifel Bank entered into Amended and Restated PPP Participation Agreements with NSBF pursuant to which each of the banks purchase up to 100% participations in certain of the PPP loans originated by NSBF. In accordance with the terms of the PPP Participation Agreements and SBA regulations and guidance, NSBF, as the originating lender, must continue to hold the PPP loan note, the PPP loan documents and service the PPP loan (i.e., retain all servicing rights). Moreover, as the originating lender, NSBF is the party responsible to the SBA with respect to all servicing actions, including requests for advance purchases and loan forgiveness, and will be the party eligible for the guarantee purchase of the PPP loan. NSBF and the Participant share *pari passu* in all interest and principal payments made on the PPP loans, and further, NSBF has agreed that it will repurchase from the Participant on demand the Participant’s Percentage of any outstanding principal and interest under the applicable PPP Loan under certain conditions, including in the event of a loss due to fraud, gross negligence or willful misconduct on the part of NSBF or any failure to recover under the SBA Guarantee as a result of any deficiency in documenting or servicing such PPP Loan by NSBF.

As of May 8, 2020, NSBF funded approximately 1,930 PPP loans totaling approximately \$666 million of PPP loans and had processed and obtained SBA E-Tran (loan guarantee) numbers for an additional \$464 million of PPP loans, which NSBF anticipates funding during the second quarter upon, among other things, borrowers providing final documentation, however, there is no assurance that NSBF will fund 100% of these PPP loans.

Due to what has been described as a technical drafting error, the CARES Act and the Paycheck Protection Program did not create separate authorization levels for the SBA 7(a) program and the Paycheck Protection Program. As a result, the SBA 7(a) program’s fiscal year ending September 30, 2020 \$30 billion lending authority will be voided until July 1, 2020 once the amount authorized for PPP is committed, which could leave the SBA 7(a) program temporarily unfunded. On April 29, 2020, U.S. Senators Marco Rubio and Ben Cardin, Chairman and Ranking

Member of the Senate Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship, sent a bipartisan letter to Steven Mnuchin, Secretary of the U.S. Department of the Treasury, and Jovita Carranza, Administrator of the SBA, urging the agencies to provide an immediate administrative fix to ensure the continued operation of the SBA 7(a) loan program. If the SBA 7(a) program becomes unfunded, NSBF will not be able to originate SBA 7(a) loans until such funding is restored.

The CARES Act also will provide certain subsidies to certain existing SBA 7(a) borrowers. Specifically, under the CARES Act, the SBA will pay all principal, interest, and fees on existing performing SBA 7(a) loans for six months beginning with such borrowers' April 2020 payments.

Amendment to NSBF's Credit Facility

On May 7, 2020, our subsidiary, NSBF, entered into an Omnibus Amendment No. 4 to Loan Documents (the "Amendment"), amending, among other things the terms of the Credit Facility. Pursuant to the terms of the Amendment, the Credit Facility, which has a maximum aggregate amount of \$150,000,000 and may be used to fund both the guaranteed and unguaranteed portions of SBA 7(a) loans made by NSBF, was amended to extend the maturity date on which the Credit Facility will convert into a term loan to May 7, 2023, with the term loan maturing on May 7, 2025. The Amendment also provides for, among other things, the appointment of a custodian and backup servicer. In addition, the Company continues to guarantee NSBF's performance and repayment obligations under the Agreement, pursuant to the Second Amended and Restated Guaranty of Payment and Performance, dated as of May 11, 2017.

The CARES Act also will provide certain subsidies to certain existing SBA 7(a) borrowers. Specifically, under the CARES Act, the SBA will provide six months of principal, interest, and fees on existing performing SBA 7(a) loans in regular (accrual) servicing status beginning with such borrowers' April 2020 payments. As of March 31, 2020, approximately \$444,638,000 of our portfolio consisted of SBA 7(a) loans issued by NSBF.

The CARES Act provides the U.S. Department of Treasury and the SBA will be responsible for writing and adopting regulations to implement the legislation. As a result, we cannot predict with certainty how the government will implement the CARES Act or how the changes enacted by the law might affect us, our shareholders, or our portfolio investments.

General Information

Our principal executive offices are located at 4800 T Rex Avenue, Suite 120, Boca Raton, Florida 33431, our telephone number is (212) 356-9500 and our website may be found at <http://www.NewtekOne.com>. Information contained in our website is not incorporated by reference into this prospectus, and you should not consider that information to be part of this prospectus.

We are required to file periodic reports, current reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. This information is available on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>. This information is also available free of charge by contacting us at Newtek Business Services Corp., 4800 T Rex Avenue, Suite 120, Boca Raton, Florida 33431, by telephone at (212) 356-9500 or on our website at <http://www.NewtekOne.com>. Information contained on our website or on the SEC's website about us is not incorporated into this prospectus and you should not consider information contained on our website or on the SEC's website to be part of this prospectus, or the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part.

FEES AND EXPENSES

The following table is intended to assist you in understanding the costs and expenses that you will bear directly or indirectly. We caution you that many of the percentages indicated in the table below are estimates and may vary. Except where the context suggests otherwise, whenever this prospectus contains a reference to fees or expenses paid by “you,” “us” or “Newtek,” or that “we” will pay fees or expenses, the Company will pay such fees and expenses out of our net assets and, consequently, you will indirectly bear such fees or expenses as an investor in Newtek Business Services Corp. However you will not be required to deliver any money or otherwise bear personal liability or responsibility for such fees or expenses.

Stockholder transaction expenses:	
Sales load (as a percentage of offering price) ⁽¹⁾	—%
Offering expenses borne by us (as a percentage of offering price) ⁽²⁾	—%
Dividend reinvestment plan fees ⁽³⁾	\$ 15.00 ⁽³⁾
Total stockholder transaction expenses (as a percentage of offering price)⁽⁴⁾	—%
Annual expenses (as a percentage of net assets attributable to common stock)⁽⁵⁾:	
Operating expenses ⁽⁶⁾	13.15%
Interest payments on borrowed funds ⁽⁷⁾	5.65%
Other expenses ⁽⁸⁾	0.02%
Acquired funds fees and expenses ⁽⁹⁾	0.61%
Total annual expenses⁽¹⁰⁾	19.43%

- (1) In the event that the securities to which this prospectus relates are sold to or through underwriters, a corresponding prospectus supplement will disclose the applicable sales load and the example will be updated accordingly.
- (2) The prospectus supplement corresponding to each offering will disclose the applicable estimated amounts of offering expenses of the offering and offering expenses borne by us as a percentage of the offering price.
- (3) The expenses of the dividend reinvestment plan are included in “other expenses.” The plan administrator’s fees will be paid by us. There will be no brokerage charges or other charges to stockholders who participate in the plan except that, if a participant elects by written notice to the plan administrator to have the plan administrator sell part or all of the shares held by the plan administrator in the participant’s account and remit the proceeds to the participant, the plan administrator is authorized to deduct a \$15.00 transaction fee plus a \$0.10 per share brokerage commission from the proceeds. For additional information, see “Dividend Reinvestment Plan.”
- (4) Total stockholder transaction expenses may include sales load and will be disclosed in a future prospectus supplement, if any.
- (5) The annualized expenses are based on our annualized expenses and net asset value as of March 31, 2020.
- (6) “Operating expenses” represents an estimate of our annual operating expense. We do not have an investment advisor. We are internally managed by our executive officers under the supervision of our Board. As a result, we do not pay investment advisory fees. Instead we pay the operating costs associated with employing investment management professionals.
- (7) We may borrow funds from time to time to make investments to the extent that the economic situation is conducive to doing so. “Interest Payments on Borrowed Funds” represents estimated interest and fee payments on borrowed funds by estimating our annualized interest, fees and other debt-related expenses incurred for the year ended March 31, 2020, including our bank notes payable, 2024 Notes, 2023 Notes, Notes payable - related party and securitization notes payable.
- (8) “Other expenses” consist of estimated transfer agent expenses related to our dividend reinvestment plan.
- (9) Our stockholders indirectly bear the expenses of underlying funds or other investment vehicles that would be investment companies under section 3(a) of the Investment Company Act but for the exceptions to that definition provided for in sections 3(c)(1) and 3(c)(7) of the Investment Company Act in which we invest. This amount is estimated based on the estimated annual fees and operating expenses, including interest expense, of Newtek Conventional Lending, LLC, our joint venture with BlackRock TCP Capital Corp., as of March 31, 2020.
- (10) The holders of shares of our common stock indirectly bear the cost associated with our annual expenses.

Example

The following example demonstrates the projected dollar amount of total cumulative expenses that would be incurred over various periods with respect to a hypothetical investment in our common stock. In calculating the following expense amounts, we have assumed that our annual operating expenses would remain at the levels set forth in the table above.

	<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>	<u>5 Years</u>	<u>10 Years</u>
You would pay the following expenses on a \$1,000 investment, assuming a 5% annual return	\$ 198	\$ 623	\$ 1,092	\$ 2,487

The example and the expenses in the tables above should not be considered a representation of our future expenses, and actual expenses may be greater or less than those shown. While the example assumes, as required by the SEC, a 5% annual return, our performance will vary and may result in a return greater or less than 5%. Further, while the example assumes reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at net asset value, participants in our dividend reinvestment plan will receive a number of shares of our common stock, generally determined by dividing the total dollar amount of the dividend payable to a participant by the market price per share of our common stock at the close of trading on the dividend payment date, which may be at, above or below net asset value. See “Dividend Reinvestment Plan” for additional information regarding our dividend reinvestment plan.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Information regarding our financial highlights is incorporated by reference herein from our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K.

SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following selected statements of operations and balance sheet data have been derived from the audited financial statements for each of the five years ended December 31, 2019. Amounts for the three months ended March 31, 2020 are unaudited. The Consolidated Financial Statements for each of the five years ended December 31, 2019 have been audited by RSM US LLP. The selected financial data set forth below should be read in conjunction with, and is qualified by reference to, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and our Consolidated Financial Statements, including the Notes thereto, which are incorporated by reference herein, and are available at www.sec.gov.

	March 31, 2020 (unaudited)	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Statement of Operations Data:						
Investment income	\$ 15,802	\$ 59,295	\$ 49,515	\$ 38,914	\$ 30,965	\$ 26,070
Expenses	\$ 16,084	\$ 64,914	\$ 57,003	\$ 46,795	\$ 40,225	\$ 32,255
Net investment loss	\$ (282)	\$ (5,619)	\$ (7,488)	\$ (7,881)	\$ (9,260)	\$ (6,185)
Net (decrease) increase in net assets resulting from operations	\$ (7,253)	\$ 41,135	\$ 35,678	\$ 38,976	\$ 27,305	\$ 35,736
Net realized and unrealized gains (losses)	\$ (6,971)	\$ 46,754	\$ 43,166	\$ 46,857	\$ 36,565	\$ 41,921
Per Share Data:						
Net investment loss	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.29)	\$ (0.40)	\$ (0.45)	\$ (0.64)	\$ (0.57)
Net (decrease) increase in net assets resulting from operations	\$ (0.35)	\$ 2.13	\$ 1.91	\$ 2.25	\$ 1.88	\$ 3.32
Dividends declared	\$ 0.44	\$ 2.15	\$ 1.80	\$ 1.64	\$ 1.53	\$ 4.45
Balance Sheet Data (at end of period):						
Investments, at fair value	\$ 662,361	\$ 659,043	\$ 541,096	\$ 456,689	\$ 345,224	\$ 266,874
Total assets	\$ 791,477	\$ 797,410	\$ 653,341	\$ 519,611	\$ 401,450	\$ 352,430
Total debt	\$ 442,950	\$ 431,928	\$ 331,630	\$ 216,252	\$ 171,242	\$ 131,761
Total liabilities	\$ 479,012	\$ 475,185	\$ 365,896	\$ 241,282	\$ 192,356	\$ 148,481
Total net assets	\$ 312,465	\$ 322,225	\$ 287,445	\$ 278,329	\$ 209,094	\$ 203,949
Common shares outstanding at end of period	20,838	20,530	18,919	18,457	14,624	14,509

RISK FACTORS

Investing in our securities involves a high degree of risk. Before deciding whether to invest in our securities, you should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties described below and in the section titled “Risk Factors” in the applicable prospectus supplement and any related free writing prospectus, and discussed in the sections titled “Item 1A. Risk Factors” in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K, “Part II – Item 1A. Risk Factors” in our most recent Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, and in any subsequent filings we have made with the SEC that are incorporated by reference into this prospectus, together with other information in this prospectus, the documents incorporated by reference, and any free writing prospectus that we may authorize for use in connection with this offering. The risks described below and in these documents are not the only ones we face. Additional risks and uncertainties that we are unaware of, or that we currently believe are not material, may also become important factors that adversely affect our business. Past financial performance may not be a reliable indicator of future performance, and historical trends should not be used to anticipate results or trends in future periods. If any of these risks actually occurs, our business, reputation, financial condition, results of operations, revenue, and future prospects could be seriously harmed. This could cause our net asset value and the trading price of our securities to decline, resulting in a loss of all or part of your investment. Please also read carefully the section titled “Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements and Projections.”

RISKS RELATED TO OUR BUSINESS AND STRUCTURE

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

Many of our portfolio companies may be susceptible to economic slowdowns or recessions and may be unable to repay our debt investments during these periods. The recent global outbreak of COVID-19 (more commonly known as the Coronavirus) has disrupted economic markets and the prolonged economic impact is uncertain. Some economists and major investment banks have expressed concern that the continued spread of the virus globally could lead to a world-wide economic downturn. Many manufacturers of goods in China and other countries in Asia have seen a downturn in production due to the suspension of business and temporary closure of factories in an attempt to curb the spread of the illness. As the impact of the Coronavirus spreads to other parts of the world, similar impacts may occur with respect to affected countries. In the past, instability in the global capital markets resulted in disruptions in liquidity in the debt capital markets, significant write-offs in the financial services sector, the re-pricing of credit risk in the broadly syndicated credit market and the failure of major domestic and international financial institutions. In particular, in past periods of instability, the financial services sector was negatively impacted by significant write-offs as the value of the assets held by financial firms declined, impairing their capital positions and abilities to lend and invest. In addition, continued uncertainty surrounding the negotiation of trade deals between Britain and the European Union following the United Kingdom’s exit from the European Union and uncertainty between the United States and other countries with respect to trade policies, treaties, and tariffs, among other factors, have caused disruption in the global markets. There can be no assurance that market conditions will not worsen in the future.

In an economic downturn, our non-performing assets may increase, and the value of our portfolio is likely to decrease during these periods. Adverse economic conditions may also decrease the value of any collateral securing our loans. A severe recession may further decrease the value of such collateral and result in losses of value in our portfolio and a decrease in our revenues, net income, assets and net worth. Unfavorable economic conditions also could increase our funding costs, limit our access to the capital markets or result in a decision by lenders not to extend credit to us on terms we deem acceptable. These events could prevent us from increasing investments and harm our operating results.

The occurrence of recessionary conditions and/or negative developments in the domestic and international credit markets may significantly affect the markets in which we do business, the value of our investments, and our ongoing operations, costs and profitability. Any such unfavorable economic conditions, including rising interest rates, may also increase our funding costs, limit our access to capital markets or negatively impact our ability to obtain financing, particularly from the debt markets. In addition, any future financial market uncertainty could lead to financial market disruptions and could further impact our ability to obtain financing. These events could limit our investment originations, limit our ability to grow and negatively impact our operating results and financial condition.

Terrorist attacks, acts of war, global health emergencies or natural disasters may impact the businesses in which we invest and harm our business, operating results and financial condition.

Terrorist acts, acts of war, global health emergencies or natural disasters may disrupt our operations, as well as the operations of the businesses in which we invest. Such acts have created, and continue to create, economic and political uncertainties and have contributed to global economic instability. Future terrorist activities, military or security operations, global health emergencies or natural 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, global health emergencies and natural disasters are generally uninsurable.

Global economic, political and market conditions may adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations, including our revenue growth and profitability.

The current worldwide financial markets situation, as well as various social and political tensions in the United States and around the world, may contribute to increased market volatility, may negatively impact the secondary market for the sale of guaranteed portions of U.S. Small Business Administration 7(a) loans, may have long term effects on the United States and worldwide financial markets, and may cause economic uncertainties or deterioration in the United States and worldwide. We monitor developments and seek to manage our investments in a manner consistent with achieving our investment objective, but there can be no assurance that we will be successful in doing so.

In August 2011 and then affirmed in August 2013, Standard & Poor's Rating Services lowered its long term sovereign credit rating on the U.S. from "AAA" to "AA+". Additionally, in January of 2012, Standard & Poor's Rating Services lowered its long term sovereign credit rating for several large European countries. These ratings negatively impacted global markets and economic conditions. Although U.S. lawmakers have taken steps to avoid further downgrades, U.S. budget deficit concerns and similar conditions in Europe, China and elsewhere have increased the possibility of additional credit rating downgrades and worsening global economic and market conditions. The current political climate has also intensified concerns about a potential trade war between the United States and China in connection with each country's recent proposed tariffs on the other country's products. There can be no assurance that current or future governmental measures to mitigate these conditions will be effective. These conditions, government actions and future developments may cause interest rates and borrowing costs to rise, which may adversely affect our ability to access debt financing on favorable terms and may increase the interest costs of our borrowers, hampering their ability to repay us. Continued or future adverse economic conditions could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In October 2014, the Federal Reserve announced that it was concluding its bond buying program, or quantitative easing, which was designed to stimulate the economy and expand the Federal Reserve's holdings of long term securities, suggesting that key economic indicators, such as the unemployment rate, had showed signs of improvement since the inception of the program. The Federal Reserve raised the Federal funds rate throughout the course of 2015 through 2018 and then pivoted in the fourth quarter of 2018 towards easier monetary policy and cut rates several times in 2019. Most recently, in March 2020, in response to the recent global outbreak of COVID-19 (more commonly known as the Coronavirus), the Federal Reserve announced a \$700 billion quantitative easing program and further reduced the Federal funds rate to near-zero. This development, along with the United States government's credit and deficit concerns, concerns about financial stability in Europe and an economic slowdown in China, could cause interest rates to be volatile, which may negatively impact our ability to access the debt and equity markets on favorable terms.

Capital markets may experience periods of disruption and instability and we cannot predict when these conditions will occur. Such market conditions could materially and adversely affect debt and equity capital markets in the United States and abroad, which could have a negative impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

As a BDC, we must maintain our ability to raise additional capital for investment purposes. Without sufficient access to the capital markets or credit markets, we may be forced to curtail our business operations or we may not be able to pursue new business opportunities. The U.S. and global capital markets experienced extreme volatility and disruption during the economic downturn that began in mid-2007, and the U.S. economy was in a recession for several consecutive calendar quarters during the same period. In 2010, a financial crisis emerged in Europe, triggered by high budget deficits and rising direct and contingent sovereign debt, which created concerns about the ability of certain

nations to continue to service their sovereign debt obligations. Risks resulting from such debt crisis, including any austerity measures taken in exchange for the bail out of certain nations, and any future debt crisis in Europe or any similar crisis elsewhere could have a detrimental impact on the global economic recovery, sovereign and non-sovereign debt in certain countries and the financial condition of financial institutions generally.

The decision made in the United Kingdom referendum to leave the European Union has led to volatility in global financial markets, and in particular in the markets of the United Kingdom and across Europe, and may also lead to weakening in consumer, corporate and financial confidence in the United Kingdom and Europe. The United Kingdom and European Union announced in March 2018 an agreement in principle to transitional provisions under which European Union law would remain in force in the United Kingdom until the end of December 2020, but this remains subject to the successful conclusion of an agreement between the United Kingdom and the European Union. In the absence of such an agreement there would be no transitional provisions and the United Kingdom would exit the European Union and the relationship between the United Kingdom and the European Union would be based on the World Trade Organization rules (a “hard Brexit”). On October 28, 2019, the United Kingdom came to an agreement with the European Union to delay the deadline for withdrawal. Under Prime Minister Boris Johnson, the House of Commons passed the Brexit deal on December 20, 2019 and, after the European Parliament ratified the Brexit deal, the U.K. formally left the European Union on January 31, 2020. The U.K. has entered into a transition period until December 31, 2020, where agreements surrounding trade and other aspects of the U.K.’s future relationship with the European Union will need to be finalized.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the extent and process by which the United Kingdom will ultimately exit the European Union, and the longer term economic, legal, political and social framework to be put in place between the United Kingdom and the European Union are unclear at this stage and are likely to lead to ongoing political and economic uncertainty and periods of exacerbated volatility in both the United Kingdom and in wider European markets for some time.

In particular, the decision made in the United Kingdom referendum may lead to a call for similar referenda in other European jurisdictions which may cause increased economic volatility and uncertainty in the European and global markets. This volatility and uncertainty may have an adverse effect on the economy generally and on our ability, and the ability of our portfolio companies, to execute our respective strategies and to receive attractive returns. In particular, currency volatility may mean that our returns and the returns of our portfolio companies will be adversely affected by market movements and may make it more difficult, or more expensive, for us to implement appropriate currency hedging. Potential declines in the value of the British Pound and/or the euro against other currencies, along with the potential downgrading of the United Kingdom’s sovereign credit rating, may also have an impact on the performance of any of our portfolio companies located in the United Kingdom or Europe.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic or other disruptions in the economy, we may not be able to increase our dividends and may reduce or defer our dividends and choose to incur US federal excise tax in order preserve cash and maintain flexibility.

As a BDC, we are not required to make any distributions to shareholders other than in connection with our election to be taxed as a RIC under subchapter M of the Code. In order to maintain our tax treatment as a RIC, we must distribute to shareholders for each taxable year at least 90% of our investment company taxable income (i.e., net ordinary income plus realized net short-term capital gains in excess of realized net long-term capital losses). If we qualify for taxation as a RIC, we generally will not be subject to corporate-level US federal income tax on our investment company taxable income and net capital gains (i.e., realized net long-term capital gains in excess of realized net short-term capital losses) that we timely distribute to shareholders. We will be subject to a 4% US federal excise tax on undistributed earnings of a RIC unless we distribute each calendar year at least the sum of (i) 98.0% of our ordinary income for the calendar year, (ii) 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 (iii) any ordinary income and net capital gains for preceding years that were not distributed during such years and on which we paid no federal income tax.

Under the Code, we may satisfy certain of our RIC distributions with dividends paid after the end of the current year. In particular, if we pay a distribution in January of the following year that was declared in October, November, or December of the current year and is payable to shareholders of record in the current year, the dividend will be treated for all US federal tax purposes as if it were paid on December 31 of the current year. In addition, under the Code, we may pay dividends, referred to as “spillover dividends,” that are paid during the following taxable year that will allow

us to maintain our qualification for taxation as a RIC and eliminate our liability for corporate-level U.S. federal income tax. Under these spillover dividend procedures, we may defer distribution of income earned during the current year until December of the following year. For example, we may defer distributions of income earned during 2020 until as late as December 31, 2021. If we choose to pay a spillover dividend, we will incur the 4% U.S. federal excise tax on some or all of the distribution.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic or other disruptions in the economy, we may take certain actions with respect to the timing and amounts of our distributions in order to preserve cash and maintain flexibility. For example, we may not be able to increase our dividends. In addition, we may reduce our dividends and/or defer our dividends to later in the year or the following taxable year. If we defer our dividends, we may choose to utilize the spillover dividend rules discussed above and incur the 4% U.S. federal excise tax on such amounts. To further preserve cash, we may combine these reductions or deferrals of dividends with one or more distributions that are payable partially in our stock as discussed in “Item 1A. Risk Factors” in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K and “Part II – Item 1A. Risk Factors” in our most recent Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q under “We may in the future choose to pay dividends in our own stock, in which case investors may be required to pay tax in excess of the cash they receive.”

Distributions on our common stock may exceed our taxable earnings and profits. Therefore, portions of the distributions that we pay may represent a return of capital to you. A return of capital is a return of a portion of your original investment in shares of our common stock. As a result, a return of capital will (i) lower your tax basis in your shares and thereby increase the amount of capital gain (or decrease the amount of capital loss) realized upon a subsequent sale or redemption of such shares, and (ii) reduce the amount of funds we have for investment in portfolio companies. We have not established any limit on the extent to which we may use offering proceeds to fund distributions.

We may pay our distributions from offering proceeds, which may constitute a return of your capital and will lower your tax basis in your shares, thereby increasing the amount of capital gain (or decreasing the amount of capital loss) realized upon a subsequent sale or redemption of such shares, even if such shares have not increased in value or have, in fact, lost value.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR INVESTMENTS GENERALLY

The SBA 7(a) loans issued by NSBF may be considered “covenant-lite” loans, which may provide NSBF with fewer rights against borrowers and may have a greater risk of loss compared to investments with financial maintenance covenants.

The SBA 7(a) loans issued by NSBF generally do not contain financial maintenance covenants and, therefore, may be considered to be “covenant-lite” loans. Covenants are contractual restrictions that lenders place on companies to limit the corporate actions a company may pursue, and lenders generally use financial covenants to proactively address materially adverse changes in a borrower’s financial performance. The term “covenant-lite” generally refers to loans that do not have a complete set of financial maintenance covenants. Generally, “covenant-lite” loans provide borrower companies more freedom to negatively impact lenders because their covenants are incurrence-based, which means they are only tested and can only be breached following an affirmative action of the borrower, rather than by a deterioration in the borrower’s financial condition. Since the SBA 7(a) loans issued by NSBF generally may be considered “covenant-lite” loans, NSBF may have fewer rights against a borrower and may have a greater risk of loss on such investments as compared to investments in or exposure to loans with financial maintenance covenants.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS AND PROJECTIONS

This prospectus, including the documents that we incorporate by reference herein, contains, and any applicable prospectus supplement or free writing prospectus, including the documents we incorporate by reference therein, may contain, forward-looking statements that involve substantial risks and uncertainties, including the impact of COVID-19 and related changes in base interest rates and significant market volatility on our business, our portfolio companies, our industry, and the global economy. These forward-looking statements are not historical facts, but rather are based on current expectations, estimates and projections about the Company, our current and prospective portfolio investments, our industry, our beliefs, and our assumptions. Words such as “anticipates,” “expects,” “intends,” “plans,” “will,” “may,” “continue,” “believes,” “seeks,” “estimates,” “would,” “could,” “should,” “targets,” “projects,” and variations of these words and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements contained in this prospectus, including the documents that we incorporate by reference herein, and any applicable prospectus supplement or free writing prospectus, including the documents we incorporate by reference therein, involve risks and uncertainties, including statements as to:

- our future operating results;
- our business prospects and the prospects of our portfolio companies;
- the impact of investments that we expect to make;
- our contractual arrangements and relationships with third parties;
- the dependence of our future success on the general economy and its impact on the industries in which we invest;
- the ability of our portfolio companies to achieve their objectives;
- our expected financings and investments;
- the impact of a protracted decline in the liquidity of credit markets on our business;
- our ability to obtain exemptive relief from the SEC to co-invest and to engage in joint restructuring transactions or joint follow-on investments;
- the adequacy of our cash resources and working capital; and
- the timing of cash flows, if any, from the operations of our portfolio companies.

These statements are not guarantees of future performance and are subject to risks, uncertainties, and other factors, some of which are beyond our control and difficult to predict and could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or forecasted in the forward-looking statements, including without limitation:

- an economic downturn could impair our portfolio companies’ ability to continue to operate or repay their borrowings, which could lead to the loss of some or all of our investments in such portfolio companies;
- a contraction of available credit and/or an inability to access the equity markets could impair our lending and investment activities;
- interest rate volatility, including the decommissioning of LIBOR, could adversely affect our results, particularly if we elect to use leverage as part of our investment strategy; and
- the risks, uncertainties and other factors we identify in “Risk Factors” and elsewhere in this prospectus, any applicable prospectus supplement or free writing prospectus, including the documents we incorporate by reference.

Although we believe that the assumptions on which these forward-looking statements are based are reasonable, any of those assumptions could prove to be inaccurate, and as a result, the forward-looking statements based on those assumptions also could be inaccurate. Important assumptions include the ability of NSBF to continue to originate loans under the SBA 7(a) program, maintain its PLP status and continue to sell SBA guaranteed portions of SBA 7(a) loans at premiums; our ability to originate new loans and investments; certain margins and levels of profitability

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and the availability of additional capital. In light of these and other uncertainties, the inclusion of a projection or forward-looking statement in this prospectus, including the documents that we incorporate by reference herein, and any applicable prospectus supplement or free writing prospectus, including the documents we incorporate by reference therein should not be regarded as a representation by us that our plans and objectives will be achieved. These risks and uncertainties include those described or identified in “Item 1A. Risk Factors” in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K, “Part II – Item 1A. Risk Factors” in our most recent Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, and elsewhere in this prospectus, including the documents that we incorporate by reference herein, and any applicable prospectus supplement or free writing prospectus, including the documents we incorporate by reference therein. You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which apply only as of the dates of this prospectus, any applicable prospectus supplement or free writing prospectus, including any documents incorporated by reference, and while we believe such information forms, or will form, a reasonable basis for such statements, such information may be limited or incomplete, and our statements should not be read to indicate that we have conducted an exhaustive inquiry into, or review of, all potentially available relevant information. These statements are inherently uncertain and investors are cautioned not to unduly rely on these statements. The forward-looking statements in this prospectus are excluded from the safe-harbor protection provided by Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Exchange Act.

USE OF PROCEEDS

We intend to use the net proceeds from selling our securities for funding investments in debt and equity securities in accordance with our investment objective and strategies described in this prospectus. Additionally, we may use net proceeds for general corporate purposes, which include funding investments, repaying any outstanding indebtedness, and other general corporate purposes. The supplement to this prospectus relating to an offering will more fully identify the use of proceeds from such offering.

We anticipate that substantially all of the net proceeds of any offering of our securities will be used for the above purposes within six to nine months from the consummation of the offering, depending on the availability of appropriate investment opportunities consistent with our investment objective and market conditions. We cannot assure you we will achieve our targeted investment pace. We expect that it may take more than three months to invest all of the net proceeds of an offering of our securities, in part because investments in private companies often require substantial research and due diligence.

Pending such investments, we will invest the net proceeds primarily in cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities and other high-quality temporary investments that mature in one year or less from the date of investment.

PRICE RANGE OF COMMON STOCK AND DISTRIBUTIONS

Our common stock is traded on the Nasdaq Global Market under the symbol “NEWT.” The following table sets forth, for the two most recent fiscal years and the current fiscal year, the range of high and low sales prices of our common stock as reported on the Nasdaq Global Market:

	Price Range		NAV ⁽¹⁾	Premium (Discount) of High Sales Price to NAV ⁽²⁾	Premium (Discount) of Low Sales Price to NAV ⁽²⁾
	High	Low			
2018					
First Quarter	\$ 18.95	\$ 16.07	\$ 15.05	26%	7%
Second Quarter	\$ 20.76	\$ 17.53	\$ 15.06	38%	16%
Third Quarter	\$ 24.24	\$ 19.93	\$ 15.28	59%	30%
Fourth Quarter	\$ 21.85	\$ 15.59	\$ 15.19	44%	3%
2019					
First Quarter	\$ 20.74	\$ 17.23	\$ 15.31	35%	13%
Second Quarter	\$ 23.83	\$ 19.70	\$ 15.33	55%	29%
Third Quarter	\$ 23.99	\$ 20.21	\$ 15.41	56%	31%
Fourth Quarter	\$ 23.73	\$ 20.75	\$ 15.70	51%	32%
2020					
First Quarter	\$ 23.09	\$ 7.59	\$ 15.00	53%	(49)%
Second Quarter (through June 2, 2020)	\$ 17.73	\$ 9.03	*	*%	*%

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

(2) Calculated as the respective high or low sales price divided by net asset value and subtracting 1.

* Not determined at time of filing.

The last reported price for our common stock on June 2, 2020 was \$17.23 per share. As of June 2, 2020, Newtek Business Services Corp. had approximately 91 stockholders of record.

Shares of BDCs may trade at a market price that is less than the value of the net assets attributable to those shares. The possibility that our shares of common stock will trade at a discount from net asset value or at premiums that are unsustainable over the long term are separate and distinct from the risk that our net asset value will decrease. It is not possible to predict whether the shares offered hereby will trade at, above, or below net asset value. As of June 2, 2020, our common stock closed at \$17.23 per share. Our net asset value was \$15.00 per share as of March 31, 2020.

Distributions

In order to receive tax treatment as a RIC, we must distribute to our stockholders, in respect of each taxable year, dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes of an amount generally at least equal to the Annual Distribution Requirement. Upon satisfying this requirement in respect of a taxable year, we generally will not be subject to corporate taxes on any income we distribute to our stockholders as dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

However, as a RIC we will be subject to a 4% non-deductible U.S. federal excise tax on certain undistributed income and gains unless we make distributions treated as dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes in a timely manner to our stockholders in respect of each calendar year of an amount at least equal to the sum of (1) 98% of our net ordinary income for each calendar year, (2) 98.2% of our capital gain net income for the one-year period ending October 31 in that calendar year and (3) any income recognized, but not distributed, in preceding years and on which we paid no corporate-level income tax (the “Excise Tax Avoidance Requirement”). We will not be subject to this excise tax on any amount on which we incurred U.S. federal corporate income tax (such as the tax imposed on a RIC’s retained net capital gains).

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Depending on the level of taxable income earned in a taxable year, we may choose to carry over taxable income in excess of current taxable year distributions treated as dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes from such taxable income into the next taxable year and incur a 4% excise tax on such taxable income, as required. The maximum amount of excess taxable income that may be carried over for distribution in the next taxable year under the Code is the total amount of distributions treated as dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes paid in the following taxable year, subject to certain declaration and payment guidelines. To the extent we choose to carry over taxable income into the next taxable year, distributions declared and paid by us in a taxable year may differ from our taxable income for that taxable year as such distributions may include the distribution of current taxable year taxable income, the distribution of prior taxable year taxable income carried over into and distributed in the current taxable year, or returns of capital.

We can offer no assurance that we will achieve results that will permit the payment of any cash distributions and, if we issue senior securities, we will be prohibited from making distributions if doing so causes us to fail to maintain the asset coverage ratios stipulated by the 1940 Act or if distributions are limited by the terms of any of our borrowings. Our ability to make distributions will be limited by the asset coverage requirements under the 1940 Act.

The following table summarizes our dividend declarations and distributions through March 31, 2020:

Record Date	Payment Date	Distribution Declared
March 30, 2015	April 13, 2015	\$ 0.39
June 29, 2015	July 15, 2015	\$ 0.47
October 22, 2015	November 3, 2015	\$ 0.50
November 18, 2015 ⁽¹⁾	December 31, 2015	\$ 2.69
January 7, 2016	January 19, 2016	\$ 0.40
March 22, 2016	March 31, 2016	\$ 0.35
June 20, 2016	June 30, 2016	\$ 0.35
September 20, 2016	September 30, 2016	\$ 0.43
December 15, 2016	December 30, 2016	\$ 0.40
March 20, 2017	March 31, 2017	\$ 0.36
May 31, 2017	June 30, 2017	\$ 0.40
September 22, 2017	September 29, 2017	\$ 0.44
December 18, 2017	December 28, 2017	\$ 0.44
March 20, 2018	March 30, 2018	\$ 0.40
June 15, 2018	June 29, 2018	\$ 0.42
September 17, 2018	September 28, 2018	\$ 0.48
December 18, 2018	December 28, 2018	\$ 0.50
March 15, 2019	March 29, 2019	\$ 0.40
June 14, 2019	June 28, 2019	\$ 0.46
September 20, 2019	September 30, 2019	\$ 0.58
December 16, 2019	December 30, 2019	\$ 0.71
March 18, 2020	March 31, 2020	\$ 0.44
		<u>\$ 12.11</u>

- (1) The Special dividend was declared as a result of the Company's RIC election for tax year 2015 and represents the distribution of 100% of the Company's accumulated earnings and profits through December 31, 2014. Pursuant to applicable Treasury Regulation and IRS guidance, 27% of the dividend was paid in cash and 73% was paid in newly issued shares of our common stock.

Our Board maintains a variable distribution policy with the objective of distributing four quarterly distributions in an amount that approximates 90-100% of our taxable quarterly income or potential annual income for a particular taxable year. In addition, at the end of our taxable year, our Board may choose to pay an additional special distribution, or fifth distribution, so that we may distribute approximately all of our annual taxable income in the taxable year in which it was earned, or may elect to maintain the option to spill over our excess taxable income into the following taxable year as part of any future distribution payments.

Distributions in excess of our current and accumulated earnings and profits would generally be treated first as a return of capital to the extent of a stockholder's tax basis in our shares, and any distributions paid in excess of a stockholder's tax basis in our shares would generally be treated as a capital gain. The determination of the tax attributes of our distributions is made annually as of the end of our taxable year and is generally based upon our taxable income for the full taxable year and distributions paid for the full taxable year. Of the distributions declared during the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, 100% were distributions derived from our current and accumulated earnings and profits and capital gains. There can be no certainty to stockholders that this determination is representative of the tax attributes of the 2020 distributions that we anticipate would be made to stockholders.

We maintain an "opt-out" dividend reinvestment plan for our common stockholders. As a result, if we declare a distribution, cash distributions will be automatically reinvested in additional shares of our common stock unless the stockholder specifically "opts out" of the dividend reinvestment plan and chooses to receive cash distributions. During the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, we issued 54,000 and 61,000 shares, respectively, of common stock to stockholders in connection with the dividend reinvestment plan.

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

The information in "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in Part II, Item 7 of our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K and in Part 1, Item 2 of our most recent Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q is incorporated herein by reference.

SENIOR SECURITIES

Information about our senior securities is shown in the following table as of March 31, 2020 and the end of each fiscal year for the past ten years. The information as of December 31, 2019, 2018, 2017, 2016, 2015, 2014, 2013, 2012, 2011, and 2010 has been derived from Newtek Business Services Corp. and Subsidiaries', and Newtek Business Services, Inc. and Subsidiaries', consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by independent registered public accounting firms. Information as of December 31, 2019, 2018, 2017, 2016, 2015, 2014, and 2013 was audited by RSM US LLP and information as of December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010 was audited by our previous independent registered public accounting firm. RSM US LLP's report on the senior securities table as of December 31, 2019 is incorporated by reference into the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part.

Class and Year	Total Amount Outstanding Exclusive of Treasury Securities⁽¹⁾ (in thousands)	Asset Coverage Ratio Per Unit⁽²⁾	Involuntary Liquidation Preference Per Unit⁽³⁾	Average Market Value Per Unit⁽⁴⁾
Securitization Trust				
March 31, 2020 (unaudited)	261,082	2,921	— \$	N/A
2019	276,637	2,754	—	N/A
2018	220,137	2,839	—	N/A
2017	165,432	3,018	—	N/A
2016	120,945	3,184	—	N/A
2015	91,745	3,692	—	N/A
2014	79,520	3,634	—	N/A
2013	60,140	2,966	—	N/A
2012	22,039	5,933	—	N/A
2011	26,368	3,758	—	N/A
2010	15,104	5,538	—	N/A
Bank Notes Payable				
March 31, 2020 (unaudited)	44,069	17,304	—	N/A
2019	30,000	25,392	—	N/A
2018	34,700	18,010	—	N/A
2017	—	—	—	N/A
2016	5,100	75,512	—	N/A
2015	29,100	11,641	—	N/A
2014	43,023	6,716	—	N/A
2013	41,218	4,327	—	N/A
2012	39,823	3,284	—	N/A
2011	13,565	7,305	—	N/A
2010	12,949	6,460	—	N/A
Notes Payable Related Parties				
March 31, 2020 (unaudited)	24,213	31,495	—	N/A
2019	12,163	62,633	—	N/A
2018	16,840	37,111	—	N/A
2017	7,001	71,324	—	N/A
2016	1,400	275,081	—	N/A
2015	5,647	59,990	—	N/A
2014	—	—	—	N/A
2013	—	—	—	N/A
2012	—	—	—	N/A
2011	—	—	—	N/A
2010	—	—	—	N/A

Class and Year	Total Amount Outstanding Exclusive of Treasury Securities ⁽¹⁾ (in thousands)	Asset Coverage Ratio Per Unit ⁽²⁾	Involuntary Liquidation Preference Per Unit ⁽³⁾	Average Market Value Per Unit ⁽⁴⁾
Notes due 2024				
March 31, 2020 (unaudited)	63,250	12,057	—	969
2019	63,250	7,670	—	1,009
Notes due 2023				
March 31, 2020 (unaudited)	57,500	13,262	—	1,015
2019	57,500	13,248	—	1,027
2018	57,500	10,869	—	1,023
Notes due 2022⁽⁵⁾				
March 31, 2020 (unaudited)	—	—	—	N/A
2019	—	—	—	N/A
2018	8,324	75,078	—	968
2017	8,324	59,988	—	1,018
2016	8,324	46,265	—	969
2015	8,324	40,697	—	1,025
2014	—	—	—	N/A
2013	—	—	—	N/A
2012	—	—	—	N/A
2011	—	—	—	N/A
2010	—	—	—	N/A
Notes due 2021⁽⁶⁾				
March 31, 2020 (unaudited)	—	—	—	N/A
2019	—	—	—	N/A
2018	—	—	—	N/A
2017	40,250	12,406	—	1,019
2016	40,250	9,568	—	972
2015	—	—	—	N/A
2014	—	—	—	N/A
2013	—	—	—	N/A
2012	—	—	—	N/A
2011	—	—	—	N/A
2010	—	—	—	N/A

- (1) Total amount of each class of senior securities outstanding at the end of the period presented.
- (2) Asset coverage per unit is the ratio of the carrying value of our total consolidated assets, less all liabilities and indebtedness not represented by senior securities, to the aggregate amount of senior securities representing indebtedness. Asset coverage per unit is expressed in terms of dollar amounts per \$1,000 of indebtedness.
- (3) The amount to which such class of senior security would be entitled upon the involuntary liquidation of the issuer in preference to any security junior to it. The “—” indicates information that the SEC expressly does not require to be disclosed for certain types of senior securities.
- (4) Not applicable for senior securities that are not registered for public trading. The average market values per unit for our 2024 Notes, 2023 Notes, 2022 Notes, and for our 2021 Notes are based on the average daily prices of such notes and are expressed per \$1,000 of indebtedness.
- (5) The Company redeemed all \$8,324,000 in aggregate principal amount of the 2022 Notes on August 29, 2019.
- (6) The Company redeemed all \$40,250,000 in aggregate principal amount of the 2021 Notes on March 23, 2018.
- (7) The Company had \$7,653,000 of unfunded commitments as of March 31, 2020, and our asset coverage ratio was 169%.

BUSINESS

Our business is described in “Item 1 – Business” of our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K, which is incorporated by reference herein.

PORTFOLIO COMPANIES

The tables, which set forth certain information as of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019 regarding each portfolio company in which we had a debt or equity investment, are in our most recent Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K, respectively, which are incorporated by reference herein. The general terms of our expected debt and equity investments are described in “Item 1. Business — Investments” in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K. Other than these investments, our only formal relationships with our portfolio companies will be the managerial assistance we may provide upon request and the board observer or participation rights we may receive in connection with our investment.

MANAGEMENT

Please refer to “Information about the Directors and Executive Officers,” in our most recent definitive proxy statement, which is incorporated by reference into this prospectus, for information relating to the management of the Company.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Please refer to “Corporate Governance Policies” in our most recent definitive proxy statement, which is incorporated by reference into this prospectus, for information relating to the management of the Company.

EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Please refer to “Executive Compensation” in our most recent definitive proxy statement, which is incorporated by reference into this prospectus, for information relating to the management of the Company.

CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS

Please refer to “Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions” in our most recent definitive proxy statement, which is incorporated by reference into this prospectus, for information relating to the management of the Company.

SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

Please refer to “Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management” in our most recent definitive proxy statement, which is incorporated by reference into this prospectus, for information relating to the management of the Company.

REGULATION

We are subject to regulation as described in “Item 1 – Business” of our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K, which is incorporated by reference herein.

DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

We determine the net asset value of our investment portfolio each quarter by subtracting our total liabilities from the fair value of our gross assets.

We conduct the valuation of our assets, pursuant to which our net asset value shall be determined, at all times consistent with GAAP and the 1940 Act. Our valuation procedures are set forth in more detail below.

Securities for which market quotations are readily available on an exchange shall be valued at such price as of the closing price on the day of valuation. We also obtain quotes with respect to certain of our investments from pricing services or brokers or dealers in order to value assets. When doing so, we determine whether the quote obtained is sufficient according to GAAP to determine the fair value of the security. If determined adequate, we will use the quote obtained.

Securities for which reliable market quotations are not readily available or for which the pricing source does not provide a valuation or methodology or provides a valuation or methodology that, in the judgment of our Board, does not represent fair value, which we expect may represent a substantial majority of the investments in our portfolio, shall be valued as follows: (i) each portfolio company or investment is initially valued by the investment professionals responsible for the portfolio investment; (ii) preliminary valuation conclusions are documented and discussed with our Senior Lending Team and Executive Committee; (iii) independent third-party valuation firms engaged by, or on behalf of, the Board will conduct independent appraisals, review management's preliminary valuations and prepare separate preliminary valuation conclusions on a selected basis; and (iv) the Board will discuss valuations and determine the fair value of each investment in our portfolio in good faith.

Determination of the fair value involves subjective judgments and estimates not susceptible to substantiation by auditing procedures. Accordingly, under current auditing standards, the notes to our financial statements refer to the uncertainty with respect to the possible effect of such valuations, and any change in such valuations, on our financial statements.

The recommendation of fair value is generally based on the following factors, as relevant:

- the nature and realizable value of any collateral;
- the portfolio company's ability to make payments;
- the portfolio company's earnings and discounted cash flow;
- the markets in which the issuer does business; and
- comparisons to publicly traded securities.

Securities for which market quotations are not readily available or for which a pricing source is not sufficient may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- private placements and restricted securities that do not have an active trading market;
- securities whose trading has been suspended or for which market quotes are no longer available;
- debt securities that have recently gone into default and for which there is no current market;
- securities whose prices are stale;
- securities affected by significant events; and
- securities that our investment professional believe were priced incorrectly.

Determination of fair value involves subjective judgments and estimates. Accordingly, the notes to our financial statements will express the uncertainty with respect to the possible effect of such valuations, and any change in such valuations, on our financial statements.

Determinations in Connection with Future Offerings

At a Special Meeting of Stockholders on July 26, 2018, our common stockholders approved a proposal that allowed us to issue common stock at a discount from our NAV per share, effective from the date of approval until the earlier of the one year anniversary of the date of the Meeting, or the date of our 2019 Annual Meeting of Shareholders. At a Special Meeting of Stockholders on August 2, 2019, our common stockholders approved a proposal that allowed us to issue common stock at a discount from our NAV per share, effective from the date of approval until the earlier of the one year anniversary of the date of the Meeting, or the date of our 2020 Annual Meeting of Shareholders. We intend to request that stockholders approve a similar proposal that would allow us to issue common stock at a discount from our NAV per share at a Special Meeting of Stockholders to take place in 2020. If the proposal is approved, in connection with a future offering, we may issue shares of common stock at a discount from our NAV if the majority of our non-interested directors approve and determine that such issuance is in the Company's and stockholders' best interests, and subject to certain limitations, including that the number of shares sold may not exceed 20% of the Company's then outstanding common stock.

In the absence of stockholder approval to issue shares at a discount to NAV, in connection with future offerings of shares of our common stock, our Board or an authorized committee thereof will be required to make a good faith determination that we are not selling shares of our common stock at a price below the then current net asset value of our common stock at the time at which the sale is made. Our Board or an authorized committee thereof will consider the following factors, among others, in making such a determination:

- the net asset value of our common stock disclosed in the most recent periodic report that we filed with the SEC;
- our management's assessment of whether any material change in the net asset value of our common stock has occurred (including through the realization of gains on the sale of our portfolio securities) during the period beginning on the date of the most recently disclosed net asset value of our common stock and ending as of a time within 48 hours (excluding Sundays and holidays) of the sale of our common stock; and
- the magnitude of the difference between (i) a value that our Board or an authorized committee thereof has determined reflects the current (as of a time within 48 hours, excluding Sundays and holidays) net asset value of our common stock, which is based upon the net asset value of our common stock disclosed in the most recent periodic report that we filed with the SEC, as adjusted to reflect our management's assessment of any material change in the net asset value of our common stock since the date of the most recently disclosed net asset value of our common stock, and (ii) the offering price of the shares of our common stock in the proposed offering.

Moreover, to the extent that there is even a remote possibility that we may (i) issue shares of our common stock at a price per share below the then current net asset value per share of our common stock at the time at which the sale is made or (ii) trigger the undertaking (which we provide in certain registration statements we file with the SEC) to suspend the offering of shares of its common stock if the net asset value per share of our common stock fluctuates by certain amounts in certain circumstances until the prospectus is amended, our Board will elect, in the case of clause (i) above, either to postpone the offering until such time that there is no longer the possibility of the occurrence of such event or to undertake to determine the net asset value per share of its common stock within two days prior to any such sale to ensure that such sale will not be below its then current net asset value per share, and, in the case of clause (ii) above, to comply with such undertaking or to undertake to determine the net asset value per share of its common stock to ensure that such undertaking has not been triggered.

These processes and procedures are part of our compliance policies and procedures. Records will be made contemporaneously with all determinations described in this section and these records will be maintained with other records that we are required to maintain under the 1940 Act.

SALES OF COMMON STOCK BELOW NET ASSET VALUE

At a Special Meeting of Stockholders on August 2, 2019, our common stockholders approved a proposal that would allow us to issue common stock at a discount from our net asset value (“NAV”) per share, effective from the date of approval until the earlier of the one year anniversary of the date of the special meeting, or the date of our 2020 annual meeting of stockholders. Under the proposal we have agreed to limit the number of shares that we issue at a price below net asset value pursuant to this authorization so that the aggregate dilutive effect on our then outstanding shares will not exceed 20%. Our Board, subject to its fiduciary duties and regulatory requirements, would have the discretion to determine the amount of the discount, and as a result, the discount could be up to 100% of net asset value per share.

In order to sell shares pursuant to any authorization, a majority of our directors who have no financial interest in the sale and a majority of our independent directors must:

- find that the sale is in our best interests and in the best interests of our stockholders; and
- in consultation with any underwriter or underwriters or sales manager or sales managers of the offering, make a good faith determination as of a time either immediately prior to the first solicitation by us or on our behalf of firm commitments to purchase such shares, or immediately prior to the issuance of such shares of common stock, that the price at which such shares are to be sold is not less than a price which closely approximates the market value of such shares, less any distributing commission or discount.

In making a determination that an offering below net asset value per share is in our and our stockholders’ best interests, our Board considers a variety of factors, including matters such as:

- The effect that an offering below net asset value per share would have on our stockholders, including the potential dilution they would experience as a result of the offering;
- The amount per share by which the offering price per share and the net proceeds per share are less than the most recently determined net asset value per share;
- The relationship of recent market prices of common stock to net asset value per share and the potential impact of the offering on the market price per share of our common stock;
- Whether the estimated offering price would closely approximate the market value of our shares;
- The potential market impact of being able to raise capital during the current financial market difficulties;
- The nature of any new investors anticipated to acquire shares of common stock in the offering;
- The anticipated rate of return on and quality, type and availability of investments; and
- The leverage available to us.

Sales by us of our common stock at a discount from the net asset value per share pose potential risks for our existing stockholders whether or not they participate in the offering, as well as for new investors who participate in the offering. The following three headings and accompanying tables will explain and provide hypothetical examples on the impact of an offering at a price less than the net asset value per share on three different set of investors:

- existing stockholders who do not purchase any shares of common stock in the offering;
- existing stockholders who purchase a relatively small amount of shares of common stock in the offering or a relatively large amount of shares of common stock in the offering; and
- new investors who become stockholders by purchasing shares of common stock in the offering.

The tables below provide hypothetical examples of the impact that an offering at a price less than net asset value per share may have on the net asset value per share of stockholders and investors who do and do not participate in such an offering. However, the tables below do not show, nor are they intended to show, any potential changes in market price that may occur from an offering at a price less than net asset value per share and it is not possible to predict any potential market price change that may occur from such an offering.

Impact on Existing Stockholders Who Do Not Participate in an Offering of Common Stock

Our existing stockholders who do not participate in an offering below net asset value per share or who do not buy additional Common Shares in the secondary market at the same or lower price we obtain in the offering (after expenses and commissions) face the greatest potential risk of an immediate decrease (often called dilution) in the net asset value of the Common Shares they hold and their net asset value per share. These stockholders will also experience a disproportionately greater decrease in their participation in our earnings and assets and their voting power than the increase we will experience in our assets, potential earning power and voting interests due to the offering. These stockholders may also experience a decline in the market price of their Common Shares, which often reflects to some degree announced or potential increases and decreases in net asset value per share. This decrease could be more pronounced as the size of the offering and level of discounts increases.

The following chart illustrates the level of net asset value dilution that would be experienced by a nonparticipating stockholder in three different hypothetical offerings of different sizes and levels of discount from net asset value per share. It is not possible to predict the level of market price decline that may occur.

The examples assume that the issuer has 20,838,000 Common Shares outstanding, \$791,477,000 in total assets and \$479,012,000 in total liabilities. The current net asset value and net asset value per share are thus \$312,465,000 and \$15.00. The chart illustrates the dilutive effect on Shareholder A of (1) an offering of 1,041,900 Common Shares (5% of the outstanding Common Shares) at \$14.25 per share after offering expenses and commission (a 5% discount from net asset value), (2) an offering of 2,083,800 Common Shares (10% of the outstanding Common Shares) at \$13.50 per share after offering expenses and commissions (a 10% discount from net asset value), (3) an offering of 4,167,600 Common Shares (20% of the outstanding Common Shares) at \$12.00 per share after offering expenses and commissions (a 20% discount from net asset value) and (4) an offering of 4,167,600 Common Shares (20% of the outstanding Common Shares) at \$0.02 per share after offering expenses and commissions (a 100% discount from net asset value).

Prior to Sale Below NAV	Prior to Sale	Example 1 5% Offering at 5% Discount		Example 2 10% Offering at 10% Discount		Example 3 20% Offering at 20% Discount		Example 4 20% Offering at 100% Discount	
		Following Sale	% Change	Following Sale	% Change	Following Sale	% Change	Following Sale	% Change
Offering Price									
Price per Share to Public	—	\$ 15.00	—	\$ 14.21	—	\$ 12.63	—	\$ 0.02	—
Net Proceeds per Share to Issuer	—	\$ 14.25	—	\$ 13.50	—	\$ 12.00	—	\$ 0.02	—
Decrease to Net Asset Value									
Total Shares Outstanding	20,838,000	21,879,900	5.00%	22,921,800	10.00%	25,005,600	20.00%	25,005,600	20.00%
Net Asset Value per Share	\$ 15.00	\$ 14.96	(0.27)%	\$ 14.86	(0.94)%	\$ 14.50	(3.36)%	\$ 12.50	(16.67)%
Dilution to Nonparticipating Stockholder									
Shares Held by Stockholder A	208,380	208,380	—	208,380	—	208,380	—	208,380	—
Percentage Held by Stockholder A	1.00%	0.95%	(4.76)%	0.91%	(9.09)%	0.83%	(16.67)%	0.83%	(16.67)%
Total Net Asset Value Held by Stockholder A	\$ 3,125,700	\$ 3,117,267	(0.27)%	\$ 3,096,339	(0.94)%	\$ 3,020,643	(3.36)%	\$ 2,604,578	(16.67)%
Total Investment by Stockholder A (Assumed to be \$15.00 per Share)	\$ 3,125,700	\$ 3,125,700	—	\$ 3,125,700	—	\$ 3,125,700	—	\$ 3,125,700	—
Total Dilution to Stockholder A (Total Net Asset Value Less Total Investment)	—	\$ (8,433)	—	\$ (29,361)	—	\$ (105,057)	—	\$ (521,122)	—
Net Asset Value per Share Held by Stockholder A	\$ 15.00	\$ 14.96	—	\$ 14.86	—	\$ 14.50	—	\$ 12.50	—
Investment per Share Held by Stockholder A (Assumed to be \$15.00 per Share on Shares Held Prior to Sale)	\$ 15.00	\$ 15.00	—	\$ 15.00	—	\$ 15.00	—	\$ 15.00	—
Dilution per Share Held by Stockholder A (Net Asset Value per Share Less Investment per Share)	—	\$ (0.04)	—	\$ (0.14)	—	\$ (0.50)	—	\$ (2.50)	—
Percentage Dilution to Stockholder A (Dilution per Share Divided by Investment per Share)	—	—	(0.27)%	—	(0.94)%	—	(3.36)%	—	(16.67)%

Impact on Existing Stockholders Who Do Participate in an Offering of Common Stock

Our existing stockholders who participate in an offering below net asset value per share or who buy additional Common Shares in the secondary market at the same or lower price as we obtain in the offering (after expenses and commissions) will experience the same types of net asset value dilution as the nonparticipating stockholders, albeit at a lower level, to the extent they purchase less than the same percentage of the discounted offering as their interest in our Common Shares immediately prior to the offering. The level of net asset value dilution will decrease as the number of Common Shares such stockholders purchase increases. Existing stockholders who buy more than such percentage will experience net asset value dilution on their existing shares but will, in contrast to existing stockholders who purchase less than their proportionate share of the offering, experience an increase (often called accretion) in average net asset value per share over their investment per share and will also experience a disproportionately greater increase in their participation in our earnings and assets and their voting power than our increase in assets, potential earning power and voting interests due to the offering. The level of accretion will increase as the excess number of Common Shares such stockholders purchases increases. Even a stockholder who over-participates will, however, be subject to the risk that we may make additional discounted offerings in which such stockholder does not participate, in which case such a stockholder will experience net asset value dilution as described above in such subsequent offerings. These stockholders may also experience a decline in the market price of their Common Shares, which often reflects to some degree announced or potential decreases in net asset value per share. This decrease could be more pronounced as the size of the offering and level of discounts increases.

The following chart illustrates the level of dilution and accretion in the hypothetical 20% discount offering from the prior chart for a shareholder that acquires Common Shares equal to (1) 50% of its proportionate share of the offering (i.e., 20,838,000 Common Shares, which is 0.5% of an offering of 4,167,600 Common Shares) rather than its 1.00% proportionate share and (2) 150% of such percentage (i.e. 62,514 Common Shares, which is 1.5% of an offering of 4,167,600 Common Shares rather than its 0.10% proportionate share). It is not possible to predict the level of market price decline that may occur.

Prior to Sale Below NAV	Prior to Sale	50% Participation		150% Participation	
		Following Sale	% Change	Following Sale	% Change
Offering Price					
Price per Share to Public	—	\$ 12.63	—	\$ 12.63	—
Net Proceeds per Share to Issuer	—	\$ 12.00	—	\$ 12.00	—
Decrease/Increase to Net Asset Value					
Total Shares Outstanding	20,838,00	25,005,600	20.00%	25,005,600	20.00%
Net Asset Value per Share	\$ 15.00	\$ 14.50	(3.36)%	\$ 14.50	(3.36)%
Dilution/Accretion to Participating Stockholder					
Shares Held by Stockholder A	208,380	229,218	10.00%	270,894	30.00%
Percentage Held by Stockholder A	1.00%	0.92%	(8.33)%	1.08%	8.33%
Total Net Asset Value Held by Stockholder A	\$ 3,125,700	\$ 3,322,708	6.30%	\$ 3,926,836	25.63%
Total Investment by Stockholder A (Assumed to be \$15.00 per Share)	—	\$ 3,388,917	—	\$ 3,915,351	—
Total Dilution/Accretion to Stockholder A (Total Net Asset Value Less Total Investment)	—	\$ (66,209)	—	\$ 11,486	—
Net Asset Value per Share held by Stockholder A	\$ 15.00	\$ 14.78	(1.44)%	\$ 14.45	(3.64)%
Investment per Share held by Stockholder A (Assumed to be \$15.00 per Share on Shares Held Prior to Sale)	—	\$ 14.50	—	\$ 14.50	—
Dilution/Accretion per Share Held by Stockholder A (Net Asset Value per Share Less Investment per Share)	—	\$ (0.29)	—	\$ 0.04	—
Percentage Dilution to Stockholder A (Dilution/Accretion per Share Divided by Investment per Share)	—	—	(1.99)%	—	0.29%

Impact on New Investors of Common Stock

Investors who are not currently stockholders and who participate in an offering of our common stock below net asset value but whose investment per share is greater than the resulting net asset value per share due to selling compensation and expenses paid by the issuer will experience an immediate decrease, albeit small, in the net asset value of their shares of common stock and their net asset value per share compared to the price they pay for their shares of common stock. Investors who are not currently stockholders and who participate in an offering below net asset value per share and whose investment per share is also less than the resulting net asset value per share due to selling compensation and expenses paid by the issuer being significantly less than the discount per share will experience an immediate increase in the net asset value of their shares of common stock and their net asset value per share compared to the price they pay for their shares of common stock. These investors will experience a disproportionately greater participation in our earnings and assets and their voting power than our increase in assets, potential earning power and voting interests. These investors will, however, be subject to the risk that we may make additional discounted offerings in which such new stockholder does not participate, in which case such new stockholder will experience dilution as described above in such subsequent offerings. These investors may also experience a decline in the market price of their shares of common stock, which often reflects to some degree announced or potential increases and decreases in net asset value per share. This decrease could be more pronounced as the size of the offering and level of discounts increases.

The following chart illustrates the level of dilution or accretion for new investors that would be experienced by a new investor in the same hypothetical 5%, 10% and 20% discounted offerings as described in the first chart above. The illustration is for a new investor who purchases the same percentage (1.00%) of the shares of common stock in the offering as Stockholder A in the prior examples held immediately prior to the offering. It is not possible to predict the level of market price decline that may occur.

Prior to Sale Below NAV	Prior to Sale	Example 1 5% Offering at 5% Discount		Example 2 10% Offering at 10% Discount		Example 3 20% Offering at 20% Discount	
		Following Sale	% Change	Following Sale	% Change	Following Sale	% Change
Offering Price							
Price per Share to Public	—	\$ 15.00	—	\$ 14.21	—	\$ 12.63	—
Net Proceeds per Share to Issuer	—	\$ 14.25	—	\$ 13.50	—	\$ 12.00	—
Decrease to Net Asset Value							
Total Shares Outstanding	20,838,000	21,879,900	5.00%	22,921,800	10.00%	25,005,600	20.00%
Net Asset Value per Share	\$ 15.00	\$ 14.96	(0.27)%	\$ 14.86	(0.94)%	\$ 14.50	(3.36)%
Dilution/Accretion to a New Investor							
Shares Held by Investor A	208,380	10,419	—	20,838	—	41,676	—
Percentage Held by Investor A	1.00%	0.05%	—	0.09%	—	0.17%	—
Total Net Asset Value Held by Investor A	\$ 3,125,700	\$ 155,863	—	\$ 309,634	—	\$ 604,129	—
Total Investment by Investor A (Assumed to be \$15.00 per Share)	\$ 3,125,700	\$ 156,285	—	\$ 296,119	—	\$ 526,434	—
Total Dilution to Investor A (Total Net Asset Value Less Total Investment)	—	\$ (422)	—	\$ (13,515)	—	\$ 77,695	—
Net Asset Value per Share Held by Investor A	\$ 15.00	\$ 14.96	—	\$ 14.86	—	\$ 14.50	—
Investment per Share Held by Investor A (Assumed to be \$15.00 per Share on Shares Held Prior to Sale)	\$ 15.00	\$ 15.00	—	\$ 14.21	—	\$ 12.63	—
Dilution per Share Held by Investor A (Net Asset Value per Share Less Investment per Share)	—	\$ (0.04)	—	\$ 0.65	—	\$ 1.86	—
Percentage Dilution to Investor A (Dilution per Share Divided by Investment per Share)	—	—	(0.27)%	—	4.56%	—	14.76%

DIVIDEND REINVESTMENT PLAN

We have adopted a dividend reinvestment plan that provides for reinvestment of our dividends and other distributions on behalf of our stockholders, unless a stockholder elects to receive cash as provided below. As a result, if our Board authorizes, and we declare, a cash distribution, our stockholders who have not “opted out” of our dividend reinvestment plan will have their cash distributions automatically reinvested in additional shares of our common stock, rather than receiving the cash distributions. In this way, a stockholder can maintain an undiluted investment in us and still allow us to pay out the required distributable income.

No action will be required on the part of a registered stockholder to have his cash distribution reinvested in shares of our common stock. A registered stockholder may elect to receive an entire distribution in cash by notifying American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, LLC, the plan administrator and our transfer agent and registrar, in writing so that such notice is received by the plan administrator by the record date for distributions to stockholders. The plan administrator will set up an account for shares acquired through the plan for each stockholder who has not elected to receive distributions in cash and hold such shares in non-certificated form. Upon request by a stockholder participating in the plan, received in writing not less than 10 days prior to the record date, the plan administrator will, instead of crediting shares to the participant’s account, issue a certificate registered in the participant’s name for the number of whole shares of our common stock and a check for any fractional share.

Those stockholders whose shares are held by a broker or other financial intermediary may receive distributions in cash by notifying their broker or other financial intermediary of their election.

We expect to use primarily newly issued shares to implement the plan, whether our shares are trading at a premium or at a discount to net asset value. Under such circumstances, the number of shares to be issued to a stockholder is determined by dividing the total dollar amount of the distribution payable to such stockholder by the market price per share of our common stock at the close of regular trading on the valuation date for such distribution. Market price per share on that date will be the closing price for such shares on the national securities exchange on which our shares are then listed or, if no sale is reported for such day, at the average of their reported bid and asked prices. We reserve the right to purchase shares in the open market in connection with our implementation of the plan. Shares purchased in open market transactions by the plan administrator will be allocated to a stockholder based on the average purchase price, excluding any brokerage charges or other charges, of all shares of common stock purchased in the open market.

There will be no brokerage charges or other charges to stockholders who participate in the plan. The plan administrator’s fees under the plan will be paid by us. If a participant elects by written notice to the plan administrator to have the plan administrator sell part or all of the shares held by the plan administrator in the participant’s account and remit the proceeds to the participant, the plan administrator is authorized to deduct a transaction fee of \$15.00 plus a \$0.10 per share brokerage commission from the proceeds.

Stockholders who receive distributions in the form of stock are subject to the same federal, state and local tax consequences as are stockholders who elect to receive their distributions in cash. A stockholder’s basis for determining gain or loss upon the sale of stock received in a distribution from us will be equal to the total dollar amount of the distribution payable to the stockholder. Any stock received in a distribution will have a new holding period for tax purposes commencing on the day following the day on which the shares are credited to the U.S. stockholder’s account.

Participants may terminate their accounts under the plan by notifying the plan administrator via its website at www.astfinancial.com, by filling out the transaction request form located at the bottom of their statement and sending it to the plan administrator at the address set forth below or by calling the plan administrator at 1-800-278-4353.

The plan may be terminated by us upon notice in writing mailed to each participant at least 30 days prior to any record date for the payment of any distribution by us. All correspondence concerning the plan should be directed to the plan administrator by mail at American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, LLC, 6201 15th Avenue, Brooklyn, New York 11219 or by phone at 1-800-278-4353.

CERTAIN U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following discussion is a general summary of certain U.S. federal income tax considerations applicable to us and to an investment in our shares. This summary does not purport to be a complete description of the income tax considerations applicable to such an investment. For example, we have not described tax consequences that may be relevant to certain types of holders subject to special treatment under U.S. federal income tax laws, including stockholders subject to the alternative minimum tax, tax-exempt organizations, insurance companies, dealers in securities, a trader in securities that elects to use a market-to-market method of accounting for its securities holdings, pension plans and trusts, and financial institutions. This summary assumes that investors hold our common stock as capital assets (within the meaning of the Code). The discussion is based upon the Code, Treasury regulations, and administrative and judicial interpretations, each as of the date of this prospectus and all of which are subject to change, possibly retroactively, which could affect the continuing validity of this discussion. We have not sought and will not seek any ruling from the IRS regarding this offering. This summary does not discuss any aspects of U.S. estate or gift tax or foreign, state or local tax. It does not discuss the special treatment under U.S. federal income tax laws that could result if we invested in tax-exempt securities or certain other investment assets.

This summary does not discuss the consequences of an investment in our preferred stock, subscription rights, debt securities or warrants representing rights to purchase shares of our preferred stock, common stock or debt securities. The U.S. federal income tax consequences of such an investment will be discussed in the relevant prospectus supplement.

A “U.S. stockholder” generally is a beneficial owner of shares of our common stock who is for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

- A citizen or individual resident of the United States;
- A corporation or other entity treated as a corporation, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or any political subdivision thereof;
- A trust if a court within the United States is asked to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and one or more United States persons have the authority to control all substantive decisions of the trust (or a trust which has made a valid election to be treated as a U.S. trust); or
- An estate, the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source.

A “Non-U.S. stockholder” generally is a beneficial owner of shares of our common stock who is not a U.S. stockholder. If a partnership (including an entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) holds shares of our common stock, the tax treatment of a partner in the partnership will generally depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. A prospective stockholder that is a partner of a partnership holding shares of our common stock should consult his, her or its tax advisers with respect to the purchase, ownership and disposition of shares of our common stock.

Tax matters are very complicated and the tax consequences to an investor of an investment in our shares will depend on the facts of his, her or its particular situation. We encourage investors to consult their own tax advisers regarding the specific consequences of such an investment, including tax reporting requirements, the applicability of federal, state, local and foreign tax laws, eligibility for the benefits of any applicable tax treaty and the effect of any possible changes in the tax laws.

Election to be Taxed as a RIC

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

Taxation as a Regulated Investment Company

For any taxable year in which we:

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

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

We will be subject to a 4% nondeductible U.S. federal excise tax on certain undistributed income unless we distribute in a timely manner an amount at least equal to the sum of (1) 98% of our net ordinary income for each calendar year, (2) 98.2% of our capital gain net income for the one-year period ending October 31 in that calendar year and (3) any income recognized, but not distributed, in preceding years and on which we paid no corporate-level income tax (the “Excise Tax Avoidance Requirement”). We generally will endeavor in each taxable year to make sufficient distributions to our stockholders to avoid any U.S. federal excise tax on our earnings.

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

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

Qualified earnings may exclude such income as management fees received in connection with our subsidiaries or other potential outside managed funds and certain other fees.

We may be required to recognize taxable income in circumstances in which we do not receive cash. For example, if we hold debt obligations that are treated under applicable tax rules as having original issue discount (such as debt instruments with PIK interest or, in certain cases, increasing interest rates or issued with warrants), we must include in income each year a portion of the original issue discount that accrues over the life of the obligation, regardless of whether cash representing such income is received by us in the same taxable year. We may also have to include in income other amounts that we have not yet received in cash, such as PIK interest, deferred loan origination fees that are paid after origination of the loan or are paid in non-cash compensation such as warrants or stock, or certain income with respect to equity investments in foreign corporations. Because any original issue discount or other amounts accrued will be included in our investment company taxable income for the year of accrual, we may be required to make a distribution to our stockholders in order to satisfy the Annual Distribution Requirement, even though we will not have received any corresponding cash amount. The Company does not currently hold investments that have original issue discount.

Gain or loss realized by us from the sale or exchange of warrants acquired by us as well as any loss attributable to the lapse of such warrants generally will be treated as capital gain or loss. Such gain or loss generally will be long-term or short-term, depending on how long we held a particular warrant.

Although we do not presently expect to do so, we are authorized to borrow funds and to sell assets in order to satisfy the Annual Distribution Requirement and the Excise Tax Avoidance Requirement. However, under the 1940 Act, we are not permitted to make distributions to our stockholders while our debt obligations and other senior securities are outstanding unless certain “asset coverage” tests are met. Moreover, our ability to dispose of assets to meet our distribution requirements may be limited by: (1) the illiquid nature of our portfolio and/or (2) other requirements relating to our status as a RIC, including the Diversification Tests. If we dispose of assets in order to meet the Annual Distribution Requirement or the Excise Tax Avoidance Requirement, we may make such dispositions at times that, from an investment standpoint, are not advantageous. If we are prohibited from making distributions or are unable to obtain cash from other sources to make the distributions, we may fail to qualify as a RIC, which would result in us becoming subject to corporate-level federal income tax.

In addition, we will be partially dependent on our subsidiaries for cash distributions to enable us to meet the RIC distribution requirements. Some of our subsidiaries may be limited by the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, as amended, and SBA regulations, from making certain distributions to us that may be necessary to maintain our tax treatment as a RIC. We may have to request a waiver of the SBA’s restrictions for our subsidiaries to make certain distributions to maintain our RIC tax treatment. We cannot assure you that the SBA will grant such waiver. If our subsidiaries are unable to obtain a waiver, compliance with the SBA regulations may cause us to fail to qualify for tax treatment as a RIC, which would result in us becoming subject to corporate-level federal income tax.

The remainder of this discussion assumes that we qualify as a RIC and have satisfied the Annual Distribution Requirement.

Any transactions in options, futures contracts, constructive sales, hedging, straddle, conversion or similar transactions, and forward contracts will be subject to special tax rules, the effect of which may be to accelerate income to us, defer losses, cause adjustments to the holding periods of our investments, convert long-term capital gains into short-term capital gains, convert short-term capital losses into long-term capital losses or have other tax consequences. These rules could affect the amount, timing and character of distributions to stockholders. We do not currently intend to engage in these types of transactions.

A RIC is limited in its ability to deduct expenses in excess of its “investment company taxable income” (which is, generally, ordinary income plus net realized short-term capital gains in excess of net realized long-term capital losses). If our expenses in a given year exceed gross taxable income (e.g., as the result of large amounts of equity-based compensation), we would experience a net operating loss for that year. However, a RIC is not permitted to carry forward net operating losses to subsequent years. In addition, expenses can be used only to offset investment company taxable income, not net capital gain. Due to these limits on the deductibility of expenses, we may for tax purposes have aggregate taxable income for several years that we are required to distribute and that is taxable to our stockholders even if such income is greater than the aggregate net income we actually earned during those years. Such required distributions may be made from our cash assets or by liquidation of investments, if necessary. We may realize gains or losses from such liquidations. In the event we realize net capital gains from such transactions, you may receive a larger capital gain distribution than you would have received in the absence of such transactions.

Investment income received from sources within foreign countries, or capital gains earned by investing in securities of foreign issuers, may be subject to foreign income taxes withheld at the source. In this regard, withholding tax rates in countries with which the United States does not have a tax treaty are often as high as 35% or more. The United States has entered into tax treaties with many foreign countries that may entitle us to a reduced rate of tax or exemption from tax on this related income and gains. The effective rate of foreign tax cannot be determined at this time since the amount of our assets to be invested within various countries is not now known. We do not anticipate being eligible for the special election that allows a RIC to treat foreign income taxes paid by such RIC as paid by its stockholders.

If we purchase shares in a “passive foreign investment company,” or PFIC, we may be subject to U.S. federal income tax on a portion of any “excess distribution” or gain from the disposition of such shares even if such income is distributed as a taxable dividend by us to our stockholders. Additional charges in the nature of interest may be imposed on us in respect of deferred taxes arising from such distributions or gains. If we invest in a PFIC and elect to treat the PFIC as a “qualified electing fund” under the Code, or QEF, in lieu of the foregoing requirements, we will be required to include in income each year a portion of the ordinary earnings and net capital gain of the QEF, even if such income is not distributed to it. Alternatively, we can elect to mark-to-market at the end of each taxable year our shares in a PFIC; in this case, we will recognize as ordinary income any increase in the value of such shares and as ordinary loss

any decrease in such value to the extent it does not exceed prior increases included in income. Under either election, we may be required to recognize in a year income in excess of our distributions from PFICs and our proceeds from dispositions of PFIC stock during that year, and such income will nevertheless be subject to the Annual Distribution Requirement and will be taken into account for purposes of the 4% U.S. federal excise tax. We intend to limit and/or manage our holdings in PFICs to minimize our liability for any taxes and related interest charges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses realized by us in connection with certain transactions involving non-dollar debt securities, certain foreign currency futures contracts, foreign currency option contracts, foreign currency forward contracts, foreign currencies, or payables or receivables denominated in a foreign currency are subject to Code provisions that generally treat such gains and losses as ordinary income and losses and may affect the amount, timing and character of distributions to our stockholders. Any such transactions that are not directly related to our investment in securities (possibly including speculative currency positions or currency derivatives not used for hedging purposes) could, under future Treasury regulations, produce income not among the types of “qualifying income” from which a RIC must derive at least 90% of its annual gross income.

Taxation of U.S. Stockholders

Distributions by us generally are taxable to U.S. stockholders as ordinary income or capital gains. Distributions of our “investment company taxable income” (which is, generally, our net ordinary income plus realized net short-term capital gains in excess of realized net long-term capital losses) will be taxable as ordinary income to U.S. stockholders to the extent of our current or accumulated earnings and profits, whether paid in cash or reinvested in additional shares of our common stock. To the extent such distributions paid by us to non-corporate stockholders (including individuals) are attributable to dividends from U.S. corporations and certain qualified foreign corporations, such distributions (“Qualifying Dividends”) may be eligible for a maximum tax rate of 20%, provided holding period and other requirements are met at both the stockholder and company levels. In this regard, it is anticipated that distributions paid by us will generally not be attributable to dividends and, therefore, generally will not qualify for the 20% maximum rate applicable to Qualifying Dividends. Distributions of our net capital gains (which are generally our realized net long-term capital gains in excess of realized net short-term capital losses) properly reported by us as “capital gain dividends” in written statements furnished to our stockholders will be taxable to a U.S. stockholder as long-term capital gains that are currently taxable at a maximum rate of 20% in the case of individuals, trusts or estates, regardless of the U.S. stockholder’s holding period for his, her or its common stock and regardless of whether paid in cash or reinvested in additional common stock. Distributions in excess of our earnings and profits first will reduce a U.S. stockholder’s adjusted tax basis in such stockholder’s common stock and, after the adjusted basis is reduced to zero, will constitute capital gains to such U.S. stockholder.

We may retain some or all of our realized net long-term capital gains in excess of realized net short-term capital losses, but designate the retained net capital gain as a “deemed distribution.” In that case, among other consequences, we will pay tax on the retained amount, each U.S. stockholder will be required to include his, her or its share of the deemed distribution in income as if it had been actually distributed to the U.S. stockholder, and the U.S. stockholder will be entitled to claim a credit equal to his, her or its allocable share of the tax paid thereon by us. Because we expect to pay tax on any retained capital gains at our regular corporate tax rate, and because that rate is in excess of the maximum rate currently payable by individuals on long-term capital gains, the amount of tax that individual U.S. stockholders will be treated as having paid will exceed the tax they owe on the capital gain distribution and such excess generally may be refunded or claimed as a credit against the U.S. stockholder’s other U.S. federal income tax obligations or may be refunded to the extent it exceeds a stockholder’s liability for federal income tax. A stockholder that is not subject to federal income tax or otherwise required to file a federal income tax return would be required to file a federal income tax return on the appropriate form in order to claim a refund for the taxes we paid. The amount of the deemed distribution net of such tax will be added to the U.S. stockholder’s cost basis for his, her or its common stock. In order to utilize the deemed distribution approach, we must provide written notice to our stockholders prior to the expiration of 60 days after the close of the relevant taxable year. We cannot treat any of our investment company taxable income as a “deemed distribution.”

In accordance with certain applicable Treasury regulations and published guidance issued by the IRS, a publicly offered RIC may treat a distribution of its own stock as fulfilling its RIC distribution requirements if each stockholder may elect to receive his or her entire distribution in either cash or stock of the RIC, subject to a limitation that the aggregate amount of cash to be distributed to all stockholders must be at least 20% of the aggregate declared distribution. If too many stockholders elect to receive cash, the cash available for distribution must be allocated among

the stockholders electing to receive cash (with the balance of the distribution paid in stock). In no event will any stockholder, electing to receive cash, the lesser of (a) the portion of the distribution such stockholder has elected to receive in cash or (b) an amount equal to his or her entire distribution times the percentage limitation on cash available for distribution. If these and certain other requirements are met, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the amount of the dividend paid in stock will be equal to the amount of cash that could have been received instead of stock. We have no current intention of paying dividends in shares of our stock in accordance with these Treasury regulations or published guidance.

For purposes of determining (1) whether the Annual Distribution Requirement is satisfied for any year and (2) the amount of the deduction for ordinary income and capital gain dividends paid for that year, we may, under certain circumstances, elect to treat a dividend that is paid during the following taxable year as if it had been paid during the taxable year in question. If we make such an election, the U.S. stockholder will still be treated as receiving the dividend in the taxable year in which the distribution is made. However, 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 had been received by our U.S. stockholders on December 31 of the year in which the dividend was declared.

If an investor purchases shares of our common stock shortly before the record date of a distribution, the price of the shares will include the value of the distribution and the investor will be subject to tax on the distribution even though economically it may represent a return of his, her or its investment.

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 stock. The amount of gain or loss will be measured by the difference between such U.S. stockholder's adjusted tax basis in the common stock sold and the amount of the proceeds received in exchange. 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. In addition, all or a portion of any loss recognized upon a disposition of shares of our common stock may be disallowed if other shares of our common stock are purchased (whether through reinvestment of distributions or otherwise) within 30 days before or after the disposition. In such a case, the basis of the newly purchased shares will be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss.

In general, U.S. stockholders taxed at individual rates currently are subject to a maximum U.S. federal income tax rate of 20% on their net capital gain (i.e., the excess of realized net long-term capital gains over realized net short-term capital losses), 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 such U.S. stockholders. In addition, individuals with modified adjusted gross incomes in excess of \$200,000 (\$250,000 in the case of married individuals filing jointly) and certain estates and trusts are subject to an additional 3.8% tax on their "net investment income," which generally includes net income from interest, dividends, annuities, royalties, and rents, and net capital gains (other than certain amounts earned from trades or businesses). Corporate U.S. stockholders currently are subject to U.S. federal income tax on net capital gain at the maximum 21% rate also applied to ordinary income. Non-corporate U.S. stockholders with net capital losses for a year (i.e., capital losses in excess of capital gains) generally may deduct up to \$3,000 of such losses against their ordinary income each year any net capital losses of a non-corporate U.S. stockholder in excess of \$3,000 generally may be carried forward and used in subsequent years as provided in the Code. Corporate U.S. stockholders generally may not deduct any net capital losses for a year, but may carry back such losses for three years or carry forward such losses for five years.

We (or the applicable withholding agent) will send to each of our U.S. stockholders, as promptly as possible after the end of each calendar year, a notice reporting, on a per share and per distribution basis, the amounts includible in such U.S. stockholder's taxable income for such year as ordinary income and as long-term capital gain. In addition, the federal tax status of each year's distributions generally will be reported to the IRS (including the amount of dividends, if any, eligible for the 20% maximum rate). Dividends paid by us generally will not be eligible for the dividends-received deduction or the preferential tax rate applicable to Qualifying Dividends because our income generally will not consist of dividends. Distributions may also be subject to additional state, local and foreign taxes depending on a U.S. stockholder's particular situation.

We may be required to withhold U.S. federal income tax (“backup withholding”) from all distributions to any U.S. stockholder (other than a stockholder that otherwise qualifies for an exemption) (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 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 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.

U.S. stockholders that hold their common stock through foreign accounts or intermediaries will be subject to U.S. withholding tax at a rate of 30% on dividends if certain disclosure requirements related to U.S. accounts are not satisfied.

Dividend Reinvestment Plan. We have adopted a dividend reinvestment plan through which all dividend distributions are paid to our stockholders in the form of additional shares of our common stock, unless a stockholder elects to receive cash in accordance with the terms of the plan. See “Dividend Reinvestment Plan”. Any distributions made to a U.S. stockholder that are reinvested under the plan will nevertheless remain taxable to the U.S. stockholder. The U.S. stockholder will have an adjusted tax basis in the additional shares of our common stock 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 U.S. stockholder’s account.

Taxation of Non-U.S. Stockholders

Whether an investment in the shares is appropriate for a Non-U.S. stockholder will depend upon that person’s particular circumstances. An investment in the shares by a Non-U.S. stockholder may have adverse tax consequences. Non-U.S. stockholders should consult their tax advisers before investing in our common stock.

Distributions of our “investment company taxable income” to Non-U.S. stockholders (including interest income and realized net short-term capital gains in excess of realized long-term capital losses, which generally would be free of withholding if paid to Non-U.S. stockholders directly) will be subject to withholding of federal tax at a 30% rate (or lower rate provided by an applicable treaty) to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits unless an applicable exception applies. If the distributions are effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business of the Non-U.S. stockholder, we will not be required to withhold federal tax if the Non-U.S. stockholder complies with applicable certification and disclosure requirements, although the distributions will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at the rates applicable to U.S. persons. (Special certification requirements apply to a Non-U.S. stockholder that is a foreign partnership or a foreign trust, and such entities are urged to consult their own tax advisers).

However, no withholding is required with respect to certain distributions if (i) the distributions are properly reported to our stockholders as “interest-related dividends” or “short-term capital gain dividends” in written statements to our stockholders, (ii) the distributions are derived from sources specified in the Code for such dividends and (iii) certain other requirements are satisfied. Currently, we do not anticipate that any significant amount of our distributions would be reported as eligible for this exemption from withholding.

Actual or deemed distributions of our net capital gains to a Non-U.S. stockholder, and gains realized by a Non-U.S. stockholder upon the sale of our common stock, will not be subject to federal withholding tax and generally will not be subject to federal income tax unless the distributions or gains, as the case may be, are effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business of the Non-U.S. stockholder.

The tax consequences to Non-U.S. stockholders entitled to claim the benefits of an applicable tax treaty or who are individuals present in the United States for 183 days or more during a taxable year may be different from those described herein. Non-U.S. stockholders are urged to consult their tax advisers with respect to the procedure for claiming the benefit of a lower treaty rate and the applicability of foreign taxes.

If we distribute our net capital gains in the form of deemed rather than actual distributions, a Non-U.S. stockholder will be entitled to a U.S. federal income tax credit or tax refund equal to the stockholder’s allocable share of the tax we pay on the capital gains deemed to have been distributed. In order to obtain the refund, the Non-U.S. stockholder must obtain a U.S. taxpayer identification number and file a U.S. federal income tax return even if the Non-U.S. stockholder would not otherwise be required to obtain a U.S. taxpayer identification number or file a U.S. federal income tax return. For a corporate Non-U.S. stockholder, distributions (both actual and deemed), and gains realized upon the sale

of our common stock that are effectively connected to a U.S. trade or business may, under certain circumstances, be subject to an additional “branch profits tax” at a 30% rate (or at a lower rate if provided for by an applicable treaty). Accordingly, investment in the shares may not be appropriate for a Non-U.S. stockholder.

A Non-U.S. stockholder who is a non-resident alien individual, and who is otherwise subject to withholding of federal tax, may be subject to information reporting and backup withholding of U.S. federal income tax on dividends unless the Non-U.S. stockholder provides us or the dividend paying agent with an IRS Form W-8BEN or Form W-8BEN-E (or an acceptable substitute form) or otherwise meets documentary evidence requirements for establishing that it is a Non-U.S. stockholder or otherwise establishes an exemption from backup withholding.

Legislation commonly referred to as “FATCA” generally imposes a 30% withholding tax on payments of certain types of income to foreign financial institutions that either fail to enter into an agreement with the U.S. Treasury to report certain required information with respect to accounts held by U.S. persons (or held by foreign entities that have U.S. persons as substantial owners), or that reside in countries that have not entered into inter-governmental agreements with the U.S. to provide such information. The types of income subject to the tax include U.S. source interest and dividends. The information required to be reported includes the identity and taxpayer identification number of each account holder that is a U.S. person and transaction activity within the holder’s account. In addition, subject to certain exceptions, FATCA also imposes a 30% withholding on payments to foreign entities that are not financial institutions unless the foreign entity certifies that it does not have a greater than 10% U.S. owner or provides the withholding agent with identifying information on each greater than 10% U.S. owner. When these provisions become effective, depending on the status of a Non-U.S. Holder and the status of the intermediaries through which they hold their shares, Non-U.S. Holders could be subject to this 30% withholding tax with respect to distributions on their shares and proceeds from the sale of their shares. Under certain circumstances, a Non-U.S. Holder might be eligible for refunds or credits of such taxes.

Non-U.S. persons should consult their own tax advisers with respect to the U.S. federal income tax and withholding tax, and state, local and foreign tax consequences of an investment in the shares.

Failure to Qualify as a Regulated Investment Company

If we fail to satisfy the 90% Income Test or the Diversification Tests for any taxable year, we may nevertheless continue to qualify as a RIC for such year if certain relief provisions are applicable (which may, among other things, require us to pay certain corporate-level federal taxes or to dispose of certain assets).

If we were unable to qualify for treatment as a RIC and the foregoing relief provisions are not applicable, we would be subject to tax on all of our taxable income at regular corporate rates, regardless of whether we make any distributions to our stockholders. Distributions would not be required, and any distributions would be taxable to our stockholders as ordinary dividend income to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits and, subject to certain limitations, may be eligible for the 20% maximum rate for non-corporate taxpayers provided certain holding period and other requirements were met. 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 tax basis, and any remaining distributions would be treated as a capital gain. Generally, a non-taxable return of capital will reduce an investor’s basis in our stock for federal tax purposes, which will result in higher tax liability when the stock is sold. Stockholders should read any written disclosure accompanying a distribution carefully and should not assume that the source of any distribution is our ordinary income or gains. Certain such written disclosures will present a calculation of return of capital on a tax accounting basis.

To requalify as a RIC in a subsequent taxable year, we would be required to satisfy the RIC qualification requirements for that year and dispose of any earnings and profits from any year in which we failed to qualify as a RIC. Subject to a limited exception applicable to RICs that qualified as such under Subchapter M of the Code for at least one year prior to disqualification and that requalify as a RIC no later than the second year following the non-qualifying year, we could be subject to tax on any unrealized net built-in gains in the assets held by us during the period in which we failed to qualify as a RIC that are recognized within the subsequent 5 years, unless we made a special election to pay corporate-level tax on such built-in gain at the time of our requalification as a RIC.

DESCRIPTION OF OUR CAPITAL STOCK

The following description is based on relevant portions of the Maryland General Corporation Law and on our charter and bylaws. This summary is not necessarily complete, and we refer you to Maryland Law and our charter and bylaws for a more detailed description of the provisions summarized below.

Stock

Our authorized stock consists of 200,000,000 shares of stock, par value \$0.02 per share, all of which are initially designated as common stock. Our common stock is traded on the Nasdaq Global Market under the ticker symbol "NEWT." Under Maryland law, our stockholders generally are not personally liable for our debts or obligations.

The following are our outstanding classes of securities As of June 8, 2020:

(1) Title of Class	(2) Amount Authorized	(3) Amount Held by Us or for Our Account	(4) Amount Outstanding Exclusive of Amounts Shown Under (3)
Common stock, par value \$0.02 per share	200,000,000	—	20,901,637 ⁽¹⁾

(1) An equity compensation plan has been adopted to cover up to 3,000,000 shares, but no options have been awarded.

Under our charter, our Board is authorized to classify and reclassify any unissued shares of stock into other classes or series of stock without obtaining stockholder approval. Our charter also provides that the Board, without any action by our stockholders, may amend the charter from time to time to increase or decrease the aggregate number of shares of stock or the number of shares of stock of any class or series that we have authority to issue.

Common Stock

All shares of our common stock have equal rights as to earnings, assets, voting, and distributions and, when they are issued, will be duly authorized, validly issued, fully paid and non-assessable. Distributions may be paid to the holders of our common stock if, as and when authorized by our Board and declared by us out of assets legally available therefor. Shares of our common stock have no preemptive, conversion or redemption rights and are freely transferable, except where their transfer is restricted by federal and state securities laws or by contract. In the event of our liquidation, dissolution or winding up, each share of our common stock would be entitled to share ratably in all of our assets that are legally available for distribution after we pay all debts and other liabilities and subject to any preferential rights of holders of our preferred stock, if any preferred stock is outstanding at such time. Each share of our common stock is entitled to one vote on all matters submitted to a vote of stockholders, including the election of directors. Except as provided with respect to any other class or series of stock, the holders of our common stock will possess exclusive voting power. There is no cumulative voting in the election of directors, which means that holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of common stock can elect all of our directors, and holders of less than a majority of such shares will be unable to elect any director.

Preferred Stock

Our charter authorizes our Board to classify and reclassify any unissued shares of stock into other classes or series of stock, including preferred stock. The cost of any such reclassification would be borne by our existing common stockholders. Prior to issuance of shares of each class or series, the Board is required by Maryland law and by our charter to set the terms, preferences, conversion or other rights, voting powers, restrictions, limitations as to distributions, qualifications and terms or conditions of redemption for each class or series. Thus, the Board could authorize the issuance of shares of preferred stock with terms and conditions which could have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a transaction or a change in control that might involve a premium price for holders of our common stock or otherwise be in their best interest. You should note, however, that any issuance of preferred stock must comply with the requirements of the 1940 Act. The 1940 Act requires, among other things, that (1) immediately after issuance and before any distribution is made with respect to our common stock and before any purchase of common stock is made, such preferred stock together with all other senior securities must not exceed an amount equal

to 50% of our gross assets after deducting the amount of such distribution or purchase price, as the case may be, and (2) the holders of shares of preferred stock, if any are issued, must be entitled as a class to elect two directors at all times and to elect a majority of the directors if distributions on such preferred stock are in arrears by two full years or more. Certain matters under the 1940 Act require the separate vote of the holders of any issued and outstanding preferred stock. We believe that the availability for issuance of preferred stock will provide us with increased flexibility in structuring future financings and acquisitions. However, we do not currently have any plans to issue preferred stock.

Options and Restricted Stock

From time to time, at the discretion of the Compensation, Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee, the Company intends to grant stock options to the named executive officers and other employees to create a clear and strong alignment between compensation and stockholder return and to enable the named executive officers and other employees to develop and maintain a stock ownership position in the company that will vest over time and act as an incentive for the employee to remain with the Company. Stock options may be granted pursuant to the Newtek Business Services Corp. 2014 Plan. See “Executive Compensation” in our most recent definitive proxy statement for a description of equity-based compensation.

On May 10, 2016, the SEC issued order for exemptive relief that, with the stockholders’ approval we received on July 27, 2016, allows us to take certain actions that would otherwise be prohibited by the 1940 Act, as applicable to business development companies. Specifically, the SEC order permits us to (i) issue restricted stock awards to our officers, employees and directors and (ii) issue stock options to our non-employee directors.

We also may in the future request exemptive relief to permit us to grant dividend equivalent right to our option holders. However, there is no assurance that we will receive any such exemptive relief.

Limitation on Liability of Directors and Officers; Indemnification and Advance of Expenses

Maryland law permits a Maryland corporation to include in its charter a provision limiting the liability of its directors and officers to the corporation and its stockholders for money damages except for liability resulting from (a) actual receipt of an improper benefit or profit in money, property or services or (b) active and deliberate dishonesty established by a final judgment as being material to the cause of action. Our charter contains such a provision which eliminates directors’ and officers’ liability to the maximum extent permitted by Maryland law, subject to the requirements of the 1940 Act.

Our charter authorizes us, to the maximum extent permitted by Maryland law and subject to the requirements of the 1940 Act, to indemnify any present or former director or officer or any individual who, while serving as our director or officer and at our request, serves or has served another corporation, real estate investment trust, partnership, joint venture, trust, employee benefit plan or other enterprise as a director, officer, partner or trustee, from and against any claim or liability to which that person may become subject or which that person may incur by reason of his or her service in such capacity and to pay or reimburse their reasonable expenses in advance of final disposition of a proceeding. Our bylaws obligate us, to the maximum extent permitted by Maryland law and subject to the requirements of the 1940 Act, to indemnify any present or former director or officer or any individual who, while serving as our director or officer and at our request, serves or has served another corporation, real estate investment trust, partnership, joint venture, trust, employee benefit plan or other enterprise as a director, officer, partner or trustee and who is made, or threatened to be made, a party to the proceeding by reason of his or her service in that capacity from and against any claim or liability to which that person may become subject or which that person may incur by reason of his or her service in any such capacity and to pay or reimburse his or her reasonable expenses in advance of final disposition of a proceeding. The charter and bylaws also permit us to indemnify and advance expenses to any person who served a predecessor of us in any of the capacities described above and any of our employees or agents or any employees or agents of our predecessor. In accordance with the 1940 Act, we will not indemnify any person for any liability to which such person would be subject by reason of such person’s willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of the duties involved in the conduct of his or her office.

Maryland law requires a corporation (unless its charter provides otherwise, which our charter does not) to indemnify a director or officer who has been successful in the defense of any proceeding to which he or she is made, or threatened to be made, a party by reason of his or her service in that capacity. Maryland law permits a corporation to indemnify its present and former directors and officers, among others, against judgments, penalties, fines, settlements and reasonable expenses actually incurred by them in connection with any proceeding to which they may be made a

party by reason of their service in those or other capacities unless it is established that (a) the act or omission of the director or officer was material to the matter giving rise to the proceeding and (1) was committed in bad faith or (2) was the result of active and deliberate dishonesty, (b) the director or officer actually received an improper personal benefit in money, property or services or (c) in the case of any criminal proceeding, the director or officer had reasonable cause to believe that the act or omission was unlawful. However, under Maryland law, a Maryland corporation may not indemnify for an adverse judgment in a suit by or in the right of the corporation or for a judgment of liability on the basis that a personal benefit was improperly received unless, in either case, a court orders indemnification, and then only for expenses. In addition, Maryland law permits a corporation to advance reasonable expenses to a director or officer upon the corporation's receipt of (a) a written affirmation by the director or officer of his or her good faith belief that he or she has met the standard of conduct necessary for indemnification by the corporation and (b) a written undertaking by him or her or on his or her behalf to repay the amount paid or reimbursed by the corporation if it is ultimately determined that the standard of conduct was not met.

Certain Provisions of the Maryland General Corporation Law and Our Charter and Bylaws

The Maryland General Corporation Law and our charter and bylaws contain provisions that could make it more difficult for a potential acquirer to acquire us by means of a tender offer, proxy contest or otherwise. These provisions are expected to discourage certain coercive takeover practices and inadequate takeover bids and to encourage persons seeking to acquire control of us to negotiate first with our Board. We believe that the benefits of these provisions outweigh the potential disadvantages of discouraging any such acquisition proposals because, among other things, the negotiation of such proposals may improve their terms.

Classified Board of Directors

Our Board is divided into three classes of directors serving staggered three-year terms. The first expires in 2021, the second class expires in 2022, and the third class expires in 2020. Upon expiration of their current terms, directors of each class will be elected to serve for three-year terms and until their successors are duly elected and qualify and each year one class of directors will be elected by the stockholders. A classified board may render a change in control of us or removal of our incumbent management more difficult. We believe, however, that the longer time required to elect a majority of a classified board of directors will help to ensure the continuity and stability of our management and policies.

Election of Directors

Our charter and bylaws provide that the affirmative vote of the holders of a plurality of the outstanding shares of stock entitled to vote in the election of directors cast at a meeting of stockholders duly called and at which a quorum is present will be required to elect a director. Pursuant to our charter our Board may amend the bylaws to alter the vote required to elect directors.

Number of Directors; Vacancies; Removal

Our charter provides that the number of directors will be set only by the Board in accordance with our bylaws. Our bylaws provide that a majority of our entire Board may at any time increase or decrease the number of directors. However, unless our bylaws are amended, the number of directors may never be less than one nor more than twelve. Our charter provides that, at such time as we have at least three independent directors and our common stock is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, we elect to be subject to the provision of Subtitle 8 of Title 3 of the Maryland General Corporation Law regarding the filling of vacancies on the board of directors. Accordingly, at such time, except as may be provided by the Board in setting the terms of any class or series of preferred stock, any and all vacancies on the Board may be filled only by the affirmative vote of a majority of the remaining directors in office, even if the remaining directors do not constitute a quorum, and any director elected to fill a vacancy will serve for the remainder of the full term of the directorship in which the vacancy occurred and until a successor is elected and qualifies, subject to any applicable requirements of the 1940 Act.

Our charter provides that a director may be removed only for cause, as defined in our charter, and then only by the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast in the election of directors.

Action by Stockholders

Under the Maryland General Corporation Law, stockholder action can be taken only at an annual or special meeting of stockholders or (unless the charter provides for stockholder action by less than unanimous written consent, which our charter does not) by unanimous written consent in lieu of a meeting. These provisions, combined with the requirements of our bylaws regarding the calling of a stockholder-requested special meeting of stockholders discussed below, may have the effect of delaying consideration of a stockholder proposal until the next annual meeting.

Advance Notice Provisions for Stockholder Nominations and Stockholder Proposals

Our bylaws provide that with respect to an annual meeting of stockholders, nominations of persons for election to the Board and the proposal of business to be considered by stockholders may be made only (a) pursuant to our notice of the meeting, (b) by the Board or (c) by a stockholder who is entitled to vote at the meeting and who has complied with the advance notice procedures of our bylaws. With respect to special meetings of stockholders, only the business specified in our notice of the meeting may be brought before the meeting. Nominations of persons for election to the Board at a special meeting may be made only (1) pursuant to our notice of the meeting, (2) by the Board or (3) provided that the Board has determined that directors will be elected at the meeting, by a stockholder who is entitled to vote at the meeting and who has complied with the advance notice provisions of the bylaws.

The purpose of requiring stockholders to give us advance notice of nominations and other business is to afford our Board a meaningful opportunity to consider the qualifications of the proposed nominees and the advisability of any other proposed business and, to the extent deemed necessary or desirable by our Board, to inform stockholders and make recommendations about such qualifications or business, as well as to provide a more orderly procedure for conducting meetings of stockholders. Although our bylaws do not give our Board any power to disapprove stockholder nominations for the election of directors or proposals recommending certain action, they may have the effect of precluding a contest for the election of directors or the consideration of stockholder proposals if proper procedures are not followed and of discouraging or deterring a third party from conducting a solicitation of proxies to elect its own slate of directors or to approve its own proposal without regard to whether consideration of such nominees or proposals might be harmful or beneficial to us and our stockholders.

Calling of Special Meetings of Stockholders

Our bylaws provide that special meetings of stockholders may be called by our Board and certain of our officers. Additionally, our bylaws provide that, subject to the satisfaction of certain procedural and informational requirements by the stockholders requesting the meeting, a special meeting of stockholders will be called by the secretary of the corporation upon the written request of stockholders entitled to cast not less than a majority of all the votes entitled to be cast at such meeting.

Approval of Extraordinary Corporate Action; Amendment of Charter and Bylaws

Under Maryland law, a Maryland corporation generally cannot dissolve, amend its charter, merge, sell all or substantially all of its assets, engage in a share exchange or engage in similar transactions outside the ordinary course of business, unless approved by the affirmative vote of stockholders entitled to cast at least two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter. However, a Maryland corporation may provide in its charter for approval of these matters by a lesser percentage, but not less than a majority of all of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter. Our charter generally provides for approval of charter amendments and extraordinary transactions by the stockholders entitled to cast at least a majority of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter. Our charter also provides that certain charter amendments, any proposal for our conversion, whether by charter amendment, merger or otherwise, from a closed-end company to an open-end company and any proposal for our liquidation or dissolution requires the approval of the stockholders entitled to cast at least a majority of the votes entitled to be cast on such matter. However, if such amendment or proposal is approved by a majority of our continuing directors (in addition to approval by our Board), such amendment or proposal may be approved by a majority of the votes entitled to be cast on such a matter. The “continuing directors” are defined in our charter as (1) our current directors, (2) those directors whose nomination for election by the stockholders or whose election by the directors to fill vacancies is approved by a majority of our current directors then on the Board or (3) any successor directors whose nomination for election by the stockholders or whose election by the directors to fill vacancies is approved by a majority of continuing directors or the successor continuing directors then in office. In any event, in accordance with the requirements of the 1940 Act, any amendment

or proposal that would have the effect of changing the nature of our business so as to cause us to cease to be, or to withdraw our election as, a BDC would be required to be approved by a majority of our outstanding voting securities, as defined under the 1940 Act.

Our charter and bylaws provide that the Board will have the exclusive power to make, alter, amend or repeal any provision of our bylaws. In a Special Meeting of Stockholders held on July 26, 2018, our stockholders rejected a proposal that would have allowed our stockholders to amend our bylaws.

No Appraisal Rights

Except with respect to appraisal rights arising in connection with the Control Share Act discussed below, as permitted by the Maryland General Corporation Law, our charter provides that stockholders will not be entitled to exercise appraisal rights unless a majority of the Board shall determine such rights apply.

Control Share Acquisitions

The Maryland General Corporation Law provides that control shares of a Maryland corporation acquired in a control share acquisition have no voting rights except to the extent approved by a vote of two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter (the "Control Share Act"). Shares owned by the acquirer, by officers or by directors who are employees of the corporation are excluded from shares entitled to vote on the matter. Control shares are voting shares of stock which, if aggregated with all other shares of stock owned by the acquirer or in respect of which the acquirer is able to exercise or direct the exercise of voting power (except solely by virtue of a revocable proxy), would entitle the acquirer to exercise voting power in electing directors within one of the following ranges of voting power:

- one-tenth or more but less than one-third;
- one-third or more but less than a majority; or
- a majority or more of all voting power.

The requisite stockholder approval must be obtained each time an acquirer crosses one of the thresholds of voting power set forth above. Control shares do not include shares the acquiring person is then entitled to vote as a result of having previously obtained stockholder approval. A control share acquisition means the acquisition of control shares, subject to certain exceptions.

A person who has made or proposes to make a control share acquisition may compel the Board of the corporation to call a special meeting of stockholders to be held within 50 days of demand to consider the voting rights of the shares. The right to compel the calling of a special meeting is subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions, including an undertaking to pay the expenses of the meeting. If no request for a meeting is made, the corporation may itself present the question at any stockholders meeting.

If voting rights are not approved at the meeting or if the acquiring person does not deliver an acquiring person statement as required by the statute, then the corporation may redeem for fair value any or all of the control shares, except those for which voting rights have previously been approved. The right of the corporation to redeem control shares is subject to certain conditions and limitations, including compliance with the 1940 Act. Fair value is determined, without regard to the absence of voting rights for the control shares, as of the date of the last control share acquisition by the acquirer or of any meeting of stockholders at which the voting rights of the shares are considered and not approved. If voting rights for control shares are approved at a stockholders meeting and the acquirer becomes entitled to vote a majority of the shares entitled to vote, all other stockholders may exercise appraisal rights. The fair value of the shares as determined for purposes of appraisal rights may not be less than the highest price per share paid by the acquirer in the control share acquisition.

The Control Share Act does not apply (a) to shares acquired in a merger, consolidation or share exchange if the corporation is a party to the transaction or (b) to acquisitions approved or exempted by the charter or bylaws of the corporation. Our bylaws contain a provision exempting from the Control Share Act any and all acquisitions by any person of our shares of stock. There can be no assurance that such provision will not be amended or eliminated at any time in the future. However, the SEC staff has taken the position that, under the 1940 Act, an investment company may

not avail itself of the Control Share Act. As a result, we will amend our bylaws to be subject to the Control Share Act only if the Board determines that it would be in our best interests and, after notification, the SEC staff does not object to our determination that our being subject to the Control Share Act does not conflict with the 1940 Act.

Business Combinations

Under Maryland law, “business combinations” between a Maryland corporation and an interested stockholder or an affiliate of an interested stockholder are prohibited for five years after the most recent date on which the interested stockholder becomes an interested stockholder (the “Business Combination Act”). These business combinations include a merger, consolidation, share exchange or, in circumstances specified in the statute, an asset transfer or issuance or reclassification of equity securities. An interested stockholder is defined as:

- any person who beneficially owns 10% or more of the voting power of the corporation’s outstanding voting stock; or
- an affiliate or associate of the corporation who, at any time within the two-year period prior to the date in question, was the beneficial owner of 10% or more of the voting power of the then outstanding voting stock of the corporation.

A person is not an interested stockholder under this statute if the board of directors approved in advance the transaction by which the stockholder otherwise would have become an interested stockholder. However, in approving a transaction, the board of directors may provide that its approval is subject to compliance, at or after the time of approval, with any terms and conditions determined by the board.

After the five-year prohibition, any business combination between the Maryland corporation and an interested stockholder generally must be recommended by the board of directors of the corporation and approved by the affirmative vote of at least:

- 80% of the votes entitled to be cast by holders of outstanding shares of voting stock of the corporation; and
- two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast by holders of voting stock of the corporation other than shares held by the interested stockholder with whom or with whose affiliate the business combination is to be effected or held by an affiliate or associate of the interested stockholder.

These super-majority vote requirements do not apply if the corporation’s common stockholders receive a minimum price, as defined under Maryland law, for their shares in the form of cash or other consideration in the same form as previously paid by the interested stockholder for its shares.

The statute permits various exemptions from its provisions, including business combinations that are exempted by the board of directors before the time that the interested stockholder becomes an interested stockholder. Our Board has adopted a resolution that any business combination between us and any other person is exempted from the provisions of the Business Combination Act, provided that the business combination is first approved by Board, including a majority of the directors who are not interested persons as defined in the 1940 Act. This resolution may be altered or repealed in whole or in part at any time; however, our Board will adopt resolutions so as to make us subject to the provisions of the Business Combination Act only if the Board determines that it would be in our best interests and if the SEC staff does not object to our determination that our being subject to the Business Combination Act does not conflict with the 1940 Act. If this resolution is repealed, or the Board does not otherwise approve a business combination, the statute may discourage others from trying to acquire control of us and increase the difficulty of consummating any offer.

Conflict with 1940 Act

Our bylaws provide that, if and to the extent that any provision of the Maryland General Corporation Law, including the Control Share Act (if we amend our bylaws to be subject to such Act) and the Business Combination Act, or any provision of our charter or bylaws conflicts with any provision of the 1940 Act, the applicable provision of the 1940 Act will control.

DESCRIPTION OF OUR PREFERRED STOCK

In addition to shares of common stock, our charter authorizes the issuance of preferred stock. We may issue preferred stock from time to time, although we have no immediate intention to do so. If we offer preferred stock under this prospectus, we will issue an appropriate prospectus supplement. We may issue preferred stock from time to time in one or more classes or series, without stockholder approval. Prior to issuance of shares of each class or series, our Board is required by Maryland law and by our charter to set the terms, preferences, conversion or other rights, voting powers, restrictions, limitations as to dividends or other distributions, qualifications and terms or conditions of redemption for each class or series. Any such an issuance must adhere to the requirements of the 1940 Act, Maryland law and any other limitations imposed by law.

The following is a general description of the terms of the preferred stock we may issue from time to time. Particular terms of any preferred stock we offer will be described in the prospectus supplement relating to such preferred stock.

If we issue preferred stock, it will pay dividends to the holders of the preferred stock at either a fixed rate or a rate that will be reset frequently based on short-term interest rates, as described in a prospectus supplement accompanying each preferred share offering.

The 1940 Act requires, among other things, that (1) immediately after issuance and before any distribution is made with respect to common stock, the liquidation preference of the preferred stock, together with all other senior securities, must not exceed an amount equal to 50% (or 33.33% under certain circumstances) of our total assets (taking into account such distribution), (2) the holders of shares of preferred stock, if any are issued, must be entitled as a class to elect two directors at all times and to elect a majority of the directors if dividends on the preferred stock are in arrears by two years or more and (3) such shares be cumulative as to dividends and have a complete preference over our common stock to payment of their liquidation preference in the event of a dissolution.

For any series of preferred stock that we may issue, our Board will determine and the articles supplementary and prospectus supplement relating to such series will describe:

- the designation and number of shares of such series;
- the rate, whether fixed or variable, and time at which any dividends will be paid on shares of such series, as well as whether such dividends are participating or non-participating;
- any provisions relating to convertibility or exchangeability of the shares of such series;
- the rights and preferences, if any, of holders of shares of such series upon our liquidation, dissolution or winding up of our affairs;
- the voting powers, if any, of the holders of shares of such series;
- any provisions relating to the redemption of the shares of such series;
- any limitations on our ability to pay dividends or make distributions on, or acquire or redeem, other securities while shares of such series are outstanding;
- any conditions or restrictions on our ability to issue additional shares of such series or other securities;
- if applicable, a discussion of certain U.S. federal income tax considerations; and
- any other relative powers, preferences and participating, optional or special rights of shares of such series, and the qualifications, limitations or restrictions thereof.

All shares of preferred stock that we may issue will be identical and of equal rank except as to the particular terms thereof that may be fixed by our Board, and all shares of each series of preferred stock will be identical and of equal rank except as to the dates from which dividends, if any, thereon will be cumulative.

DESCRIPTION OF OUR SUBSCRIPTION RIGHTS

General

We may issue subscription rights to our stockholders to purchase common stock. Subscription rights may be issued independently or together with any other offered security and may or may not be transferable by the person purchasing or receiving the subscription rights. In connection with a subscription rights offering to our stockholders, we would distribute certificates evidencing the subscription rights and a prospectus supplement to our stockholders on the record date that we set for receiving subscription rights in such subscription rights offering.

The applicable prospectus supplement would describe the following terms of subscription rights in respect of which this prospectus is being delivered:

- the period of time the offering would remain open (which shall be open a minimum number of days such that all record holders would be eligible to participate in the offering and shall not be open longer than 120 days);
- the title of such subscription rights;
- the exercise price for such subscription rights (or method of calculation thereof);
- the ratio of the offering (which, in the case of transferable rights, will require a minimum of three shares to be held of record before a person is entitled to purchase an additional share);
- the number of such subscription rights issued to each stockholder;
- the extent to which such subscription rights are transferable and the market on which they may be traded if they are transferable;
- if applicable, a discussion of certain U.S. federal income tax considerations applicable to the issuance or exercise of such subscription rights;
- the date on which the right to exercise such subscription rights shall commence, and the date on which such right shall expire (subject to any extension);
- the extent to which such subscription rights include an over-subscription privilege with respect to unsubscribed securities and the terms of such over-subscription privilege;
- any termination right we may have in connection with such subscription rights offering; and
- any other terms of such subscription rights, including exercise, settlement and other procedures and limitations relating to the transfer and exercise of such subscription rights.

Exercise of Subscription Rights

Each subscription right would entitle the holder of the subscription right to purchase for cash such amount of shares of common stock at such exercise price as shall in each case be set forth in, or be determinable as set forth in, the prospectus supplement relating to the subscription rights offered thereby. Subscription rights may be exercised at any time up to the close of business on the expiration date for such subscription rights set forth in the prospectus supplement. After the close of business on the expiration date, all unexercised subscription rights would become void.

Subscription rights may be exercised as set forth in the prospectus supplement relating to the subscription rights offered thereby. Upon receipt of payment and the subscription rights certificate properly completed and duly executed at the corporate trust office of the subscription rights agent or any other office indicated in the prospectus supplement we will forward, as soon as practicable, the shares of common stock purchasable upon such exercise. To the extent permissible under applicable law, we may determine to offer any unsubscribed offered securities directly to persons other than stockholders, to or through agents, underwriters or dealers or through a combination of such methods, as set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement.

Dilutive Effects

Any stockholder who chooses not to participate in a rights offering should expect to own a smaller interest in the Company upon completion of such rights offering. Any rights offering will dilute the ownership interest and voting power of stockholders who do not fully exercise their subscription rights. Further, because the net proceeds per share from any rights offering may be lower than our then current net asset value per share, the rights offering may reduce our net asset value per share. The amount of dilution that a stockholder will experience could be substantial, particularly to the extent we engage in multiple rights offerings within a limited time period. In addition, the market price of our common stock could be adversely affected while a rights offering is ongoing as a result of the possibility that a significant number of additional shares may be issued upon completion of such rights offering. All of our stockholders will also indirectly bear the expenses associated with any rights offering we may conduct, regardless of whether they elect to exercise any rights.

DESCRIPTION OF OUR WARRANTS

The following is a general description of the terms of the warrants we may issue from time to time. Particular terms of any warrants we offer will be described in the prospectus supplement relating to such warrants.

We may issue warrants to purchase shares of our common stock. Such warrants may be issued independently or together with shares of common stock and may be attached or separate from such shares of common stock. We will issue each series of warrants under a separate warrant agreement to be entered into between us and a warrant agent. The warrant agent will act solely as our agent and will not assume any obligation or relationship of agency for or with holders or beneficial owners of warrants.

A prospectus supplement will describe the particular terms of any series of warrants we may issue, including the following:

- the title of such warrants;
- the aggregate number of such warrants;
- the price or prices at which such warrants will be issued;
- the currency or currencies, including composite currencies, in which the price of such warrants may be payable;
- the number of shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of such warrants;
- the price at which and the currency or currencies, including composite currencies, in which the shares of common stock purchasable upon exercise of such warrants may be purchased;
- the date on which the right to exercise such warrants shall commence and the date on which such right will expire;
- whether such warrants will be issued in registered form or bearer form;
- if applicable, the minimum or maximum amount of such warrants which may be exercised at any one time;
- if applicable, the number of such warrants issued with each share of common stock;
- if applicable, the date on and after which such warrants and the related shares of common stock will be separately transferable;
- information with respect to book-entry procedures, if any;
- if applicable, a discussion of certain U.S. federal income tax considerations; and
- any other terms of such warrants, including terms, procedures and limitations relating to the exchange and exercise of such warrants.

The Company and the warrant agent may amend or supplement the warrant agreement for a series of warrants without the consent of the holders of the warrants issued thereunder to effect changes that are not inconsistent with the provisions of the warrants and that do not materially and adversely affect the interests of the holders of the warrants.

Under the 1940 Act, we may generally only offer warrants provided that (1) the warrants expire by their terms within ten years; (2) the exercise or conversion price is not less than the current market value at the date of issuance; (3) our stockholders authorize the proposal to issue such warrants, and our Board approves such issuance on the basis that the issuance is in the best interests of the Company and its stockholders; and (4) if the warrants are accompanied by other securities, the warrants are not separately transferable unless no class of such warrants and the securities accompanying them has been publicly distributed. The 1940 Act also provides that the amount of our voting securities that would result from the exercise of all outstanding warrants at the time of issuance may not exceed 25.0% of our outstanding voting securities.

DESCRIPTION OF OUR DEBT SECURITIES

We may issue debt securities in one or more series. The specific terms of each series of debt securities will be described in the particular prospectus supplement relating to that series. The prospectus supplement may or may not modify the general terms found in this prospectus and will be filed with the SEC. For a complete description of the terms of a particular series of debt securities, you should read both this prospectus and the prospectus supplement relating to that particular series.

As required by federal law for all bonds and notes of companies that are publicly offered, the debt securities are governed by a document called an “indenture.” An indenture is a contract between us and the financial institution acting as trustee on your behalf, and is subject to and governed by the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended. The trustee has two main roles. First, the trustee can enforce your rights against us if we default. There are some limitations on the extent to which the trustee acts on your behalf, described in the second paragraph under “— Events of Default — Remedies if an Event of Default Occurs.” Second, the trustee performs certain administrative duties for us with respect to the debt securities.

This section includes a description of the material provisions of the indenture. Because this section is a summary, however, it does not describe every aspect of the debt securities and the indenture. We urge you to read the indenture because it, and not this description, defines your rights as a holder of debt securities. A copy of the form of indenture is attached, or incorporated by reference, as an exhibit to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part. We will file a supplemental indenture with the SEC in connection with any debt offering, at which time the supplemental indenture would be publicly available. See “Available Information” for information on how to obtain a copy of the indenture.

The prospectus supplement, which will accompany this prospectus, will describe the particular series of debt securities being offered by including:

- the designation or title of the series of debt securities;
- the total principal amount of the series of debt securities;
- the percentage of the principal amount at which the series of debt securities will be offered;
- the date or dates on which principal will be payable;
- the rate or rates (which may be either fixed or variable) and/or the method of determining such rate or rates of interest, if any;
- the date or dates from which any interest will accrue, or the method of determining such date or dates, and the date or dates on which any interest will be payable;
- whether any interest may be paid by issuing additional securities of the same series in lieu of cash (and the terms upon which any such interest may be paid by issuing additional securities);
- the terms for redemption, extension or early repayment, if any;
- the currencies in which the series of debt securities are issued and payable;
- whether the amount of payments of principal, premium or interest, if any, on a series of debt securities will be determined with reference to an index, formula or other method (which could be based on one or more currencies, commodities, equity indices or other indices) and how these amounts will be determined;
- the place or places, if any, other than or in addition to the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, of payment, transfer, conversion and/or exchange of the debt securities;
- the denominations in which the offered debt securities will be issued (if other than \$1,000 and any integral multiple thereof);
- the provision for any sinking fund;
- any restrictive covenants;

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- any Events of Default (as defined in “Events of Default” below);
- whether the series of debt securities are issuable in certificated form;
- any provisions for defeasance or covenant defeasance;
- any special federal income tax implications, including, if applicable, federal income tax considerations relating to original issue discount;
- whether and under what circumstances we will pay additional amounts in respect of any tax, assessment or governmental charge and, if so, whether we will have the option to redeem the debt securities rather than pay the additional amounts (and the terms of this option);
- any provisions for convertibility or exchangeability of the debt securities into or for any other securities;
- whether the debt securities are subject to subordination and the terms of such subordination;
- whether the debt securities are secured and the terms of any security interest;
- the listing, if any, on a securities exchange; and
- any other terms. The debt securities may be secured or unsecured obligations. Under the provisions of the 1940 Act, we, as a BDC, pursuant to the approval of our stockholders, are permitted to issue debt only in amounts such that our asset coverage, as defined in the 1940 Act, equals at least 150% after each issuance of debt, but giving effect to any exemptive relief granted to us by the SEC. Unless the prospectus supplement states otherwise, principal (and premium, if any) and interest, if any, will be paid by us in immediately available funds.

General

The indenture provides that any debt securities proposed to be sold under this prospectus and the accompanying prospectus supplement (“offered debt securities”) may be issued under the indenture in one or more series.

For purposes of this prospectus, any reference to the payment of principal of, or premium or interest, if any, on, debt securities will include additional amounts if required by the terms of the debt securities.

The indenture does not limit the amount of debt securities that may be issued thereunder from time to time. Debt securities issued under the indenture, when a single trustee is acting for all debt securities issued under the indenture, are called the “indenture securities.” The indenture also provides that there may be more than one trustee thereunder, each with respect to one or more different series of indenture securities. See “— Resignation of Trustee” below. At a time when two or more trustees are acting under the indenture, each with respect to only certain series, the term “indenture securities” means the one or more series of debt securities with respect to which each respective trustee is acting. In the event that there is more than one trustee under the indenture, the powers and trust obligations of each trustee described in this prospectus will extend only to the one or more series of indenture securities for which it is trustee. If two or more trustees are acting under the indenture, then the indenture securities for which each trustee is acting would be treated as if issued under separate indentures.

Except as described under “— Events of Default” and “— Merger or Consolidation” below, the indenture does not contain any provisions that give you protection in the event we issue a large amount of debt or we are acquired by another entity.

We refer you to the prospectus supplement for information with respect to any deletions from, modifications of or additions to the Events of Default or our covenants, as applicable, that are described below, including any addition of a covenant or other provision providing event risk protection or similar protection.

We have the ability to issue indenture securities with terms different from those of indenture securities previously issued and, without the consent of the holders thereof, to reopen a previous issue of a series of indenture securities and issue additional indenture securities of that series unless the reopening was restricted when that series was created.

No person from whom we borrow will, in its capacity as either a lender or debt security holder, have either a veto power or a vote in approving or changing any of our operating policies or investment strategies, as applicable.

Conversion and Exchange

If any debt securities are convertible into or exchangeable for other securities, the prospectus supplement will explain the terms and conditions of the conversion or exchange, including the conversion price or exchange ratio (or the calculation method), the conversion or exchange period (or how the period will be determined), if conversion or exchange will be mandatory or at the option of the holder or us, provisions for adjusting the conversion price or the exchange ratio, and provisions affecting conversion or exchange in the event of the redemption of the underlying debt securities. These terms may also include provisions under which the number or amount of other securities to be received by the holders of the debt securities upon conversion or exchange would be calculated according to the market price of the other securities as of a time stated in the prospectus supplement.

Issuance of Securities in Registered Form

We may issue the debt securities in registered form, in which case we may issue them either in book-entry form only or in “certificated” form. Debt securities issued in book-entry form will be represented by global securities. We expect that we will usually issue debt securities in book-entry only form represented by global securities.

Book-Entry Holders

We will issue registered debt securities in book-entry form only, unless we specify otherwise in the applicable prospectus supplement. This means debt securities will be represented by one or more global securities registered in the name of a depository that will hold them on behalf of financial institutions that participate in the depository’s book-entry system. These participating institutions, in turn, hold beneficial interests in the debt securities held by the depository or its nominee. These institutions may hold these interests on behalf of themselves or customers.

Under the indenture, only the person in whose name a debt security is registered is recognized as the holder of that debt security. Consequently, for debt securities issued in book-entry form, we will recognize only the depository as the holder of the debt securities and we will make all payments on the debt securities to the depository. The depository will then pass along the payments it receives to its participants, which in turn will pass the payments along to their customers who are the beneficial owners. The depository and its participants do so under agreements they have made with one another or with their customers; they are not obligated to do so under the terms of the debt securities.

As a result, investors will not own debt securities directly. Instead, they will own beneficial interests in a global security, through a bank, broker or other financial institution that participates in the depository’s book-entry system or holds an interest through a participant. As long as the debt securities are represented by one or more global securities, investors will be indirect holders, and not holders, of the debt securities.

Street Name Holders

In the future, we may issue debt securities in certificated form or terminate a global security. In these cases, investors may choose to hold their debt securities in their own names or in “street name.” Debt securities held in street name are registered in the name of a bank, broker or other financial institution chosen by the investor, and the investor would hold a beneficial interest in those debt securities through the account he or she maintains at that institution.

For debt securities held in street name, we will recognize only the intermediary banks, brokers and other financial institutions in whose names the debt securities are registered as the holders of those debt securities, and we will make all payments on those debt securities to them. These institutions will pass along the payments they receive to their customers who are the beneficial owners, but only because they agree to do so in their customer agreements or because they are legally required to do so. Investors who hold debt securities in street name will be indirect holders, and not holders, of the debt securities.

Legal Holders

Our obligations as well as the obligations of the applicable trustee and those of any third parties employed by us or the applicable trustee, run only to the legal holders of the debt securities. We do not have obligations to investors who hold beneficial interests in global securities, in street name or by any other indirect means. This will be the case whether an investor chooses to be an indirect holder of a debt security or has no choice because we are issuing the debt securities only in book-entry form.

For example, once we make a payment or give a notice to the holder, we have no further responsibility for the payment or notice even if that holder is required, under agreements with depository participants or customers or by law, to pass it along to the indirect holders but does not do so. Similarly, if we want to obtain the approval of the holders for any purpose (for example, to amend an indenture or to relieve us of the consequences of a default or of our obligation to comply with a particular provision of an indenture), we would seek the approval only from the holders, and not the indirect holders, of the debt securities. Whether and how the holders contact the indirect holders is up to the holders.

When we refer to you in this Description of Our Debt Securities, we mean those who invest in the debt securities being offered by this prospectus, whether they are the holders or only indirect holders of those debt securities. When we refer to your debt securities, we mean the debt securities in which you hold a direct or indirect interest.

Special Considerations for Indirect Holders

If you hold debt securities through a bank, broker or other financial institution, either in book-entry form or in street name, we urge you to check with that institution to find out:

- how it handles securities payments and notices;
- whether it imposes fees or charges;
- how it would handle a request for the holders' consent, if ever required;
- whether and how you can instruct it to send you debt securities registered in your own name so you can be a holder, if that is permitted in the future for a particular series of debt securities;
- how it would exercise rights under the debt securities if there were a default or other event triggering the need for holders to act to protect their interests; and
- if the debt securities are in book-entry form, how the depository's rules and procedures will affect these matters.

Global Securities

As noted above, we usually will issue debt securities as registered securities in book-entry form only. A global security represents one or any other number of individual debt securities. Generally, all debt securities represented by the same global securities will have the same terms.

Each debt security issued in book-entry form will be represented by a global security that we deposit with and register in the name of a financial institution or its nominee that we select. The financial institution that we select for this purpose is called the depository. Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable prospectus supplement, The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York, known as DTC, will be the depository for all debt securities issued in book-entry form.

A global security may not be transferred to or registered in the name of anyone other than the depository or its nominee, unless special termination situations arise. We describe those situations below under "—Termination of a Global Security." As a result of these arrangements, the depository, or its nominee, will be the sole registered owner and holder of all debt securities represented by a global security, and investors will be permitted to own only beneficial interests in a global security. Beneficial interests must be held by means of an account with a broker, bank or other financial institution that in turn has an account with the depository or with another institution that has an account with the depository. Thus, an investor whose security is represented by a global security will not be a holder of the debt security, but only an indirect holder of a beneficial interest in the global security.

Special Considerations for Global Securities

As an indirect holder, an investor's rights relating to a global security will be governed by the account rules of the investor's financial institution and of the depository, as well as general laws relating to securities transfers. The depository that holds the global security will be considered the holder of the debt securities represented by the global security. Each of the 6.25% Notes due 2023 and the 5.75% Notes due 2024 has been issued pursuant to a global note.

If debt securities are issued only in the form of a global security, an investor should be aware of the following:

- an investor cannot cause the debt securities to be registered in his or her name and cannot obtain certificates for his or her interest in the debt securities, except in the special situations we describe below;
- an investor will be an indirect holder and must look to his or her own bank or broker for payments on the debt securities and protection of his or her legal rights relating to the debt securities, as we describe under “— Issuance of Securities in Registered Form” above;
- an investor may not be able to sell interests in the debt securities to some insurance companies and other institutions that are required by law to own their securities in non-book-entry form;
- an investor may not be able to pledge his or her interest in a global security in circumstances where certificates representing the debt securities must be delivered to the lender or other beneficiary of the pledge in order for the pledge to be effective;
- the depository’s policies, which may change from time to time, will govern payments, transfers, exchanges and other matters relating to an investor’s interest in a global security. We and the trustee have no responsibility for any aspect of the depository’s actions or for its records of ownership interests in a global security. We and the trustee also do not supervise the depository in any way;
- if we redeem less than all the debt securities of a particular series being redeemed, DTC’s practice is to determine by lot the amount to be redeemed from each of its participants holding that series;
- an investor is required to give notice of exercise of any option to elect repayment of its debt securities, through its participant, to the applicable trustee and to deliver the related debt securities by causing its participant to transfer its interest in those debt securities, on DTC’s records, to the applicable trustee;
- DTC requires that those who purchase and sell interests in a global security deposited in its book-entry system use immediately available funds, your broker or bank may also require you to use immediately available funds when purchasing or selling interests in a global security;
- financial institutions that participate in the depository’s book-entry system, and through which an investor holds its interest in a global security, may also have their own policies affecting payments, notices and other matters relating to the debt securities; there may be more than one financial intermediary in the chain of ownership for an investor; we do not monitor, nor are we responsible for the actions of, any of those intermediaries.

Termination of a Global Security

If a global security is terminated for any reason, interests in it will be exchanged for certificates in non-book-entry form (certificated securities). After that exchange, the choice of whether to hold the certificated debt securities directly or in street name will be up to the investor. Investors must consult their own banks or brokers to find out how to have their interests in a global security transferred on termination to their own names, so that they will be holders. We have described the rights of legal holders and street name investors under “— Issuance of Securities in Registered Form” above.

The prospectus supplement may list situations for terminating a global security that would apply only to the particular series of debt securities covered by the prospectus supplement. If a global security is terminated, only the depository, and not us or the applicable trustee, is responsible for deciding the investors in whose names the debt securities represented by the global security will be registered and, therefore, who will be the holders of those debt securities.

Payment and Paying Agents

We will pay interest to the person listed in the applicable trustee's records as the owner of the debt security at the close of business on a particular day in advance of each due date for interest, even if that person no longer owns the debt security on the interest due date. That day, usually about two weeks in advance of the interest due date, is called the "record date." Since we will pay all the interest for an interest period to the holders on the record date, holders buying and selling debt securities must work out between themselves the appropriate purchase price. The most common manner is to adjust the sales price of the debt securities to prorate interest fairly between buyer and seller based on their respective ownership periods within the particular interest period. This prorated interest amount is called "accrued interest."

Payments on Global Securities

We will make payments on a global security in accordance with the applicable policies of the depository as in effect from time to time. Under those policies, we will make payments directly to the depository, or its nominee, and not to any indirect holders who own beneficial interests in the global security. An indirect holder's right to those payments will be governed by the rules and practices of the depository and its participants, as described under "— Special Considerations for Global Securities."

Payments on Certificated Securities

We will make payments on a certificated debt security as follows. We will pay interest that is due on an interest payment date to the holder of debt securities as shown on the trustee's records as of the close of business on the regular record date at our office in New York, New York, as applicable, and/or at other offices that may be specified in the prospectus supplement. We will make all payments of principal and premium, if any, by check at the office of the applicable trustee in New York, New York and/or at other offices that may be specified in the prospectus supplement or in a notice to holders against surrender of the debt security.

Alternatively, at our option, we may pay any cash interest that becomes due on the debt security by mailing a check to the holder at his, her, or its address shown on the trustee's records as of the close of business on the regular record date or by transfer to an account at a bank in the United States, in either case, on the due date.

Payment When Offices Are Closed

If any payment is due on a debt security on a day that is not a business day, we will make the payment on the next day that is a business day. Payments made on the next business day in this situation will be treated under the indenture as if they were made on the original due date, except as otherwise indicated in the attached prospectus supplement. Such payment will not result in a default under any debt security or the indenture, and no interest will accrue on the payment amount from the original due date to the next day that is a business day.

Book-entry and other indirect holders should consult their banks or brokers for information on how they will receive payments on their debt securities.

Events of Default

You will have rights if an Event of Default occurs in respect of the debt securities of your series and is not cured, as described later in this subsection.

The term "Event of Default" in respect of the debt securities of your series means any of the following:

- we do not pay the principal of (or premium, if any, on) a debt security of the series within five days of its due date;
- we do not pay interest on a debt security of the series within 30 days of its due date;
- we do not deposit any sinking fund payment in respect of debt securities of the series within two business days of its due date;

- we remain in breach of a covenant in respect of debt securities of the series for 60 days after we receive a written notice of default stating we are in breach (the notice must be sent by either the trustee or holders of at least 25.0% of the principal amount of debt securities of the series);
- we file for bankruptcy or certain other events of bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization occur and remain undischarged or unstayed for a period of 90 days; or
- the series of debt securities has an asset coverage, as such term is defined in the 1940 Act, of less than 100.0% on the last business day of each of 24 consecutive calendar months, giving effect to any exemptive relief granted to us by the SEC; or
- any other Event of Default in respect of debt securities of the series described in the prospectus supplement occurs.

An Event of Default for a particular series of debt securities does not necessarily constitute an Event of Default for any other series of debt securities issued under the same or any other indenture. The trustee may withhold notice to the holders of debt securities of any default, except in the payment of principal, premium, interest, or sinking or purchase fund installment, if it in good faith considers the withholding of notice to be in the interest of the holders.

Remedies if an Event of Default Occurs

If an Event of Default has occurred and is continuing, the trustee or the holders of not less than 25.0% in principal amount of the debt securities of the affected series may (and the trustee shall at the request of such holders) declare the entire principal amount of all the outstanding debt securities of that series to be due and immediately payable. This is called a declaration of acceleration of maturity. A declaration of acceleration of maturity may be cancelled by the holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of the affected series if (1) we have deposited with the trustee all amounts due and owing with respect to the securities (other than principal that has become due solely by reason of such acceleration) and certain other amounts, and (2) any other Events of Default have been cured or waived.

The trustee is not required to take any action under the indenture at the request of any holders unless the holders offer the trustee protection from expenses and liability reasonably satisfactory to it (called an “indemnity”). If indemnity reasonably satisfactory to the trustee is provided, the holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of the relevant series may direct the time, method and place of conducting any lawsuit or other formal legal action seeking any remedy available to the trustee. The trustee may refuse to follow those directions in certain circumstances. No delay or omission in exercising any right or remedy will be treated as a waiver of that right, remedy or Event of Default.

Before you are allowed to bypass your trustee and bring your own lawsuit or other formal legal action or take other steps to enforce your rights or protect your interests relating to the debt securities, the following must occur:

- you must give the trustee written notice that an Event of Default with respect to the relevant series of debt securities has occurred and remains uncured;
- the holders of at least 25.0% in principal amount of all outstanding debt securities of the relevant series must make a written request that the trustee take action because of the default and must offer indemnity, security, or both reasonably satisfactory to the trustee against the costs, expenses, and other liabilities of taking that action;
- the trustee must not have taken action for 60 days after receipt of the above notice and offer of indemnity and/or security; and
- the holders of a majority in principal amount of the debt securities of that series must not have given the trustee a direction inconsistent with the above notice during that 60-day period.

However, you are entitled at any time to bring a lawsuit for the payment of money due on your debt securities on or after the due date.

Book-entry and other indirect holders should consult their banks or brokers for information on how to give notice or direction to or make a request of the trustee and how to declare or cancel an acceleration of maturity.

Each year, we will furnish to each trustee a written statement of certain of our officers certifying that to their knowledge we are in compliance with the indenture and the debt securities, or else specifying any default.

Waiver of Default

Holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of the affected series may waive any past defaults other than

- the payment of principal, any premium or interest; or
- in respect of a covenant that cannot be modified or amended without the consent of each holder.

Merger or Consolidation

Under the terms of the indenture, we are generally permitted to consolidate or merge with another entity. We are also permitted to sell all or substantially all of our assets to another entity. However, we may not take any of these actions unless all the following conditions are met:

- where we merge out of existence or sells substantially all of our assets, the resulting entity or transferee must agree to be legally responsible for our obligations under the debt securities;
- the merger or sale of assets must not cause a default on the debt securities and we must not already be in default (unless the merger or sale would cure the default). For purposes of this no-default test, a default would include an Event of Default that has occurred and has not been cured, as described under “Events of Default” above. A default for this purpose would also include any event that would be an Event of Default if the requirements for giving us a notice of default or our default having to exist for a specific period of time were disregarded.
- we must deliver certain certificates and documents to the trustee; and
- we must satisfy any other requirements specified in the prospectus supplement relating to a particular series of debt securities.

Modification or Waiver

There are three types of changes we can make to the indenture and the debt securities issued thereunder.

Changes Requiring Your Approval

First, there are changes that we cannot make to your debt securities without your specific approval. The following is a list of those types of changes:

- change the stated maturity of the principal of or interest on a debt security or the terms of any sinking fund with respect to any security;
- reduce any amounts due on a debt security;
- reduce the amount of principal payable upon acceleration of the maturity of an original issue discount or indexed security following a default or upon the redemption thereof or the amount thereof provable in a bankruptcy proceeding;
- adversely affect any right of repayment at the holder’s option;
- change the place or currency of payment on a debt security (except as otherwise described in the prospectus or prospectus supplement);
- impair your right to sue for payment;
- adversely affect any right to convert or exchange a debt security in accordance with its terms;
- modify the subordination provisions in the indenture in a manner that is adverse to outstanding holders of the debt securities;

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- reduce the percentage of holders of debt securities whose consent is needed to modify or amend the indenture;
- reduce the percentage of holders of debt securities whose consent is needed to waive compliance with certain provisions of the indenture or to waive certain defaults;
- modify any other aspect of the provisions of the indenture dealing with supplemental indentures with the consent of holders, waiver of past defaults, changes to the quorum or voting requirements or the waiver of certain covenants; and
- change any obligation we have to pay additional amounts.

Changes Not Requiring Approval

The second type of change does not require any vote by the holders of the debt securities. This type is limited to clarifications, establishment of the form or terms of new securities of any series as permitted by the indenture and certain other changes that would not adversely affect holders of the outstanding debt securities in any material respect. We also do not need any approval to make any change that affects only debt securities to be issued under the indenture after the change takes effect.

Changes Requiring Majority Approval

Any other change to the indenture and the debt securities would require the following approval:

- if the change affects only one series of debt securities, it must be approved by the holders of a majority in principal amount of that series; and
- if the change affects more than one series of debt securities issued under the same indenture, it must be approved by the holders of a majority in principal amount of all of the series affected by the change, with all affected series voting together as one class for this purpose.

In each case, the required approval must be given by written consent.

The holders of a majority in principal amount of a series of debt securities issued under the indenture, voting together as one class for this purpose, may waive our compliance with some of its covenants applicable to that series of debt securities. However, we cannot obtain a waiver of a payment default or of any of the matters covered by the bullet points included above under “— Changes Requiring Your Approval.”

Further Details Concerning Voting

When taking a vote, we will use the following rules to decide how much principal to attribute to a debt security:

- for original issue discount securities, we will use the principal amount that would be due and payable on the voting date if the maturity of these debt securities were accelerated to that date because of a default;
- for debt securities whose principal amount is not known (for example, because it is based on an index), we will use the principal face amount at original issuance or a special rule for that debt security described in the prospectus supplement; and
- for debt securities denominated in one or more foreign currencies, we will use the U.S. dollar equivalent. Debt securities will not be considered outstanding, and therefore not eligible to vote, if we have deposited or set aside in trust money for their payment or redemption or if we, any other obligor, or any affiliate of us or any obligor own such debt securities. Debt securities will also not be eligible to vote if they have been fully defeased as described later under “— Defeasance — Full Defeasance”.

We will generally be entitled to set any day as a record date for the purpose of determining the holders of outstanding indenture securities that are entitled to vote or take other action under the indenture. However, the record date may not be more than 30 days before the date of the first solicitation of holders to vote on or take such action. If

we set a record date for a vote or other action to be taken by holders of one or more series, that vote or action may be taken only by persons who are holders of outstanding indenture securities of those series on the record date and must be taken within 11 months following the record date.

Book-entry and other indirect holders should consult their banks or brokers for information on how approval may be granted or denied if we seek to change the indenture or the debt securities or requests a waiver.

Defeasance

The following provisions will be applicable to each series of debt securities unless we state in the applicable prospectus supplement that the provisions of covenant defeasance and full defeasance will not be applicable to that series.

Covenant Defeasance

Under current U.S. federal tax law and the indenture, we can make the deposit described below and be released from some of the restrictive covenants in the indenture under which the particular series was issued. This is called “covenant defeasance”. In that event, you would lose the protection of those restrictive covenants but would gain the protection of having money and government securities set aside in trust to repay your debt securities. If we achieved covenant defeasance and your debt securities were subordinated as described under “— Indenture Provisions — Subordination” below, such subordination would not prevent the trustee under the indenture from applying the funds available to it from the deposit described in the first bullet below to the payment of amounts due in respect of such debt securities for the benefit of the subordinated debt holders. In order to achieve covenant defeasance, the following must occur:

- we must deposit in trust for the benefit of all holders of a series of debt securities a combination of cash (in such currency in which such securities are then specified as payable at stated maturity) or government obligations applicable to such securities (determined on the basis of the currency in which such securities are then specified as payable at stated maturity) that will generate enough cash to make interest, principal and any other payments on the debt securities on their various due dates and any mandatory sinking fund payments or analogous payments;
- we must deliver to the trustee a legal opinion of our counsel confirming that, under current U.S. federal income tax law, we may make the above deposit without causing you to be taxed on the debt securities any differently than if we did not make the deposit;
- we must deliver to the trustee a legal opinion of our counsel stating that the above deposit does not require registration by us under the 1940 Act and a legal opinion and officers’ certificate stating that all conditions precedent to covenant defeasance have been complied with;
- defeasance must not result in a breach or violation of, or result in a default under, of the indenture or any of our other material agreements or instruments, as applicable;
- no default or event of default with respect to such debt securities shall have occurred and be continuing and no defaults or events of default related to bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization shall occur during the next 90 days; and
- satisfy the conditions for covenant defeasance contained in any supplemental indentures.

If we accomplish covenant defeasance, you can still look to us for repayment of the debt securities if there were a shortfall in the trust deposit or the trustee is prevented from making payment. For example, if one of the remaining Events of Default occurred (such as our bankruptcy) and the debt securities became immediately due and payable, there might be such a shortfall. However, there is no assurance that we would have sufficient funds to make payment of the shortfall.

Full Defeasance

If there is a change in U.S. federal tax law or we obtain an IRS ruling, as described in the second bullet below, we can legally release ourselves from all payment and other obligations on the debt securities of a particular series (called “full defeasance”) if we put in place the following other arrangements for you to be repaid:

- we must deposit in trust for the benefit of all holders of a series of debt securities a combination of cash (in such currency in which such securities are then specified as payable at stated maturity) or government obligations applicable to such securities (determined on the basis of the currency in which such securities are then specified as payable at stated maturity) that will generate enough cash to make interest, principal and any other payments on the debt securities on their various due dates and any mandatory sinking fund payments or analogous payments;
- we must deliver to the trustee a legal opinion confirming that there has been a change in current U.S. federal tax law or an IRS ruling that allows us to make the above deposit without causing you to be taxed on the debt securities any differently than if we did not make the deposit. Under current U.S. federal tax law, the deposit and our legal release from the debt securities would be treated as though we paid you your share of the cash and notes or bonds at the time the cash and notes or bonds were deposited in trust in exchange for your debt securities and you would recognize gain or loss on the debt securities at the time of the deposit;
- we must deliver to the trustee a legal opinion of its counsel stating that the above deposit does not require registration by us under the 1940 Act and a legal opinion and officers’ certificate stating that all conditions precedent to defeasance have been complied with;
- defeasance must not result in a breach or violation of, or constitute a default under, of the indenture or any of our other material agreements or instruments, as applicable;
- no default or event of default with respect to such debt securities shall have occurred and be continuing and no defaults or events of default related to bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization shall occur during the next 90 days; and
- satisfy the conditions for full defeasance contained in any supplemental indentures.

If we ever did accomplish full defeasance, as described above, you would have to rely solely on the trust deposit for repayment of the debt securities. You could not look to us for repayment in the unlikely event of any shortfall. Conversely, the trust deposit would most likely be protected from claims of our lenders and other creditors, as applicable, if we ever became bankrupt or insolvent. If your debt securities were subordinated as described later under “— Indenture Provisions — Subordination”, such subordination would not prevent the trustee under the indenture from applying the funds available to it from the deposit referred to in the first bullet of the preceding paragraph to the payment of amounts due in respect of such debt securities for the benefit of the subordinated debt holders.

Form, Exchange and Transfer of Certificated Registered Securities

If registered debt securities cease to be issued in book-entry form, they will be issued:

- only in fully registered certificated form;
- without interest coupons; and
- unless we indicate otherwise in the prospectus supplement, in denominations of \$1,000 and amounts that are multiples of \$1,000.

Holders may exchange their certificated securities for debt securities of smaller denominations or combined into fewer debt securities of larger denominations, as long as the total principal amount is not changed and as long as the denomination is greater than the minimum denomination for such securities.

Holders may exchange or transfer their certificated securities at the office of the trustee. We have appointed the trustee to act as its agent for registering debt securities in the names of holders transferring debt securities. We may appoint another entity to perform these functions or perform them ourselves.

Holders will not be required to pay a service charge to transfer or exchange their certificated securities, but they may be required to pay any tax or other governmental charge associated with the transfer or exchange. The transfer or exchange will be made only if our transfer agent, as applicable, is satisfied with the holder's proof of legal ownership.

If we have designated additional transfer agents for your debt security, they will be named in the prospectus supplement. We may appoint additional transfer agents or cancel the appointment of any particular transfer agent. We may also approve a change in the office through which any transfer agent acts.

If any certificated securities of a particular series are redeemable and we redeem less than all the debt securities of that series, we may block the transfer or exchange of those debt securities during the period beginning 15 days before the day we mail the notice of redemption and ending on the day of that mailing, in order to freeze the list of holders to prepare the mailing. We may also refuse to register transfers or exchanges of any certificated securities selected for redemption, except that we will continue to permit transfers and exchanges of the unredeemed portion of any debt security that will be partially redeemed.

If a registered debt security is issued in book-entry form, only the depository will be entitled to transfer and exchange the debt security as described in this subsection, since it will be the sole holder of the debt security.

Resignation of Trustee

Each trustee may resign or be removed with respect to one or more series of indenture securities provided that a successor trustee is appointed to act with respect to these series and has accepted such appointment. In the event that two or more persons are acting as trustee with respect to different series of indenture securities under the indenture, each of the trustees will be a trustee of a trust separate and apart from the trust administered by any other trustee.

Indenture Provisions — Subordination

Upon any distribution of our assets upon our dissolution, winding up, liquidation or reorganization, the payment of the principal of (and premium, if any) and interest, if any, on any indenture securities denominated as subordinated debt securities is to be subordinated to the extent provided in the indenture in right of payment to the prior payment in full of all Senior Indebtedness (as defined below), but our obligation to you to make payment of the principal of (and premium, if any) and interest, if any, on such subordinated debt securities will not otherwise be affected. In addition, no payment on account of principal (or premium, if any), sinking fund or interest, if any, may be made on such subordinated debt securities at any time unless full payment of all amounts due in respect of the principal (and premium, if any), sinking fund and interest on Senior Indebtedness has been made or duly provided for in money or money's worth.

In the event that, notwithstanding the foregoing, any payment by us is received by the trustee in respect of subordinated debt securities or by the holders of any of such subordinated debt securities, upon our dissolution, winding up, liquidation or reorganization before all Senior Indebtedness is paid in full, the payment or distribution must be paid over to the holders of the Senior Indebtedness or on their behalf for application to the payment of all the Senior Indebtedness remaining unpaid until all the Senior Indebtedness has been paid in full, after giving effect to any concurrent payment or distribution to the holders of the Senior Indebtedness. Subject to the payment in full of all Senior Indebtedness upon this distribution by us, the holders of such subordinated debt securities will be subrogated to the rights of the holders of the Senior Indebtedness to the extent of payments made to the holders of the Senior Indebtedness out of the distributive share of such subordinated debt securities.

By reason of this subordination, in the event of a distribution of our assets upon our insolvency, certain of our senior creditors may recover more, ratably, than holders of any subordinated debt securities or the holders of any indenture securities that are not Senior Indebtedness. The indenture provides that these subordination provisions will not apply to money and securities held in trust under the defeasance provisions of the indenture.

Senior Indebtedness is defined in the indenture as the principal of (and premium, if any) and unpaid interest on:

- our indebtedness (including indebtedness of others guaranteed by us) whenever created, incurred, assumed or guaranteed, for money borrowed, that we have designated as "Senior Indebtedness" for purposes of the indenture and in accordance with the terms of the indenture (including any indenture securities designated as Senior Indebtedness), and

- renewals, extensions, modifications and refinancings of any of this indebtedness. If this prospectus is being delivered in connection with the offering of a series of indenture securities denominated as subordinated debt securities, the accompanying prospectus supplement will set forth the approximate amount of our Senior Indebtedness and of our other Indebtedness outstanding as of a recent date.

Secured Indebtedness and Ranking

Certain of our indebtedness, including certain series of indenture securities, may be secured. The prospectus supplement for each series of indenture securities will describe the terms of any security interest for such series and will indicate the approximate amount of our secured indebtedness as of a recent date. Any unsecured indenture securities will effectively rank junior to any secured indebtedness, including any secured indenture securities, that we incur in the future to the extent of the value of the assets securing such future secured indebtedness. The debt securities, whether secured or unsecured, will rank structurally junior to all existing and future indebtedness (including trade payables) incurred by any subsidiaries, financing vehicles, or similar facilities we may have.

In the event of our bankruptcy, liquidation, reorganization or other winding up any of our assets that secure secured debt will be available to pay obligations on unsecured debt securities only after all indebtedness under such secured debt has been repaid in full from such assets. We advise you that there may not be sufficient assets remaining to pay amounts due on any or all unsecured debt securities then outstanding after fulfillment of this obligation. As a result, the holders of unsecured indenture securities may recover less, ratably, than holders of any of our secured indebtedness.

The Trustee under the Indenture

We intend to use a nationally recognized financial institution to serve as the trustee under the indenture.

Certain Considerations Relating to Foreign Currencies

Debt securities denominated or payable in foreign currencies may entail significant risks. These risks include the possibility of significant fluctuations in the foreign currency markets, the imposition or modification of foreign exchange controls and potential illiquidity in the secondary market. These risks will vary depending upon the currency or currencies involved and will be more fully described in the applicable prospectus supplement.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

We may offer, from time to time, up to \$300,000,000 of common stock, preferred stock, subscription rights to purchase shares of common stock, warrants or debt securities, in one or more underwritten public offerings, at-the-market offerings, negotiated transactions, block trades, best efforts or a combination of these methods.

We may sell our securities through underwriters or dealers, “at-the-market” to or through a market maker into an existing trading market or otherwise directly to one or more purchasers or through agents or through a combination of methods of sale. In the case of a rights offering, the applicable prospectus supplement will set forth the number of shares of our common stock issuable upon the exercise of each right and the other terms of such rights offering. Any underwriter or agent involved in the offer and sale of the securities will be named in the applicable prospectus supplement. A prospectus supplement or supplements will also describe the terms of the offering of the securities, including: the purchase price of the securities and the proceeds we will receive from the sale; any options under which underwriters may purchase additional securities from us; any agency fees or underwriting discounts and other items constituting agents’ or underwriters’ compensation; the public offering price; any discounts or concessions allowed or re-allowed or paid to dealers; and any securities exchange or market on which the securities may be listed. Only underwriters named in the prospectus supplement will be underwriters of the shares offered by the prospectus supplement.

The distribution of the securities may be effected from time to time in one or more transactions at a fixed price or prices, which may be changed, at prevailing market prices at the time of sale, at prices related to such prevailing market prices, or at negotiated prices, provided, however, that the offering price per share of our common stock, less any underwriting commissions or discounts, must equal or exceed the net asset value per share of our common stock at the time of the offering except (i) in connection with a rights offering to our existing stockholders, (ii) with the prior approval of the majority of our common stockholders, or (iii) under such other circumstances as the SEC may permit. Any offering of securities by us that requires the consent of the majority of our common stockholders, must occur, if at all, within one year after receiving such consent. The price at which the securities may be distributed may represent a discount from prevailing market prices.

In connection with the sale of the securities, underwriters or agents may receive compensation from us or from purchasers of the securities, for whom they may act as agents, in the form of discounts, concessions or commissions. Underwriters may sell the securities to or through dealers and such dealers may receive compensation in the form of discounts, concessions or commissions from the underwriters and/or commissions from the purchasers for whom they may act as agents. Underwriters, dealers and agents that participate in the distribution of the securities may be deemed to be underwriters under the Securities Act, and any discounts and commissions they receive from us and any profit realized by them on the resale of the securities may be deemed to be underwriting discounts and commissions under the Securities Act. Any such underwriter or agent will be identified and any such compensation received from us will be described in the applicable prospectus supplement. The maximum aggregate commission or discount to be received by any member of FINRA or independent broker-dealer, including any reimbursements to underwriters or agents for certain fees and legal expenses incurred by them, will not be greater than 10.0% of the gross proceeds of the sale of shares offered pursuant to this prospectus and any applicable prospectus supplement.

Any underwriter may engage in over-allotment, stabilizing transactions, short-covering transactions and penalty bids in accordance with Regulation M under the Exchange Act. Over-allotment involves sales in excess of the offering size, which create a short position. Stabilizing transactions permit bids to purchase the underlying security so long as the stabilizing bids do not exceed a specified maximum price. Syndicate-covering or other short-covering transactions involve purchases of the securities, either through exercise of the option to purchase additional shares from us or in the open market after the distribution is completed, to cover short positions. Penalty bids permit the underwriters to reclaim a selling concession from a dealer when the securities originally sold by the dealer are purchased in a stabilizing or covering transaction to cover short positions. Those activities may cause the price of the securities to be higher than it would otherwise be. If commenced, the underwriters may discontinue any of the activities at any time.

Any underwriters that are qualified market makers on the Nasdaq Global Market may engage in passive market making transactions in our common stock on the Nasdaq Global Market in accordance with Regulation M under the Exchange Act, during the business day prior to the pricing of the offering, before the commencement of offers or sales of our common stock. Passive market makers must comply with applicable volume and price limitations and must be identified as passive market makers. In general, a passive market maker must display its bid at a price not in excess

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of the highest independent bid for such security; if all independent bids are lowered below the passive market maker's bid, however, the passive market maker's bid must then be lowered when certain purchase limits are exceeded. Passive market making may stabilize the market price of the shares at a level above that which might otherwise prevail in the open market and, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time.

We may sell securities directly or through agents we designate from time to time. We will name any agent involved in the offering and sale of securities and we will describe any commissions we will pay the agent in the prospectus supplement. Unless the prospectus supplement states otherwise, our agent will act on a best-efforts basis for the period of its appointment.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, each class or series of securities will be a new issue with no trading market, other than our common stock, which is traded on the Nasdaq Global Market. We may elect to list any other class or series of securities on any exchanges, but we are not obligated to do so. We cannot guarantee the liquidity of the trading markets for any securities.

Under agreements that we may enter, underwriters, dealers and agents who participate in the distribution of our securities may be entitled to indemnification by us against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act, or contribution with respect to payments that the agents or underwriters may make with respect to these liabilities. Underwriters, dealers and agents may engage in transactions with, or perform services for, us in the ordinary course of business.

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

We may enter into derivative transactions with third parties, or sell securities not covered by this prospectus to third parties in privately negotiated transactions. If the applicable prospectus supplement indicates, in connection with those derivatives, the third parties may sell securities covered by this prospectus and the applicable prospectus supplement, including in short sale transactions. If so, the third party may use securities pledged by us or borrowed from us or others to settle those sales or to close out any related open borrowings of stock, and may use securities received from us in settlement of those derivatives to close out any related open borrowings of stock. The third parties in such sale transactions will be underwriters and, if not identified in this prospectus, will be identified in the applicable prospectus supplement.

In order to comply with the securities laws of certain states, if applicable, our securities offered hereby will be sold in such jurisdictions only through registered or licensed brokers or dealers.

BROKERAGE ALLOCATION AND OTHER PRACTICES

Since we will generally acquire and dispose of our investments in privately negotiated transactions, we will infrequently use brokers in the normal course of our business. Subject to policies established by our Board, we will generally not execute transactions through any particular broker or dealer, but seek to obtain the best net results for us, taking into account such factors as price (including the applicable brokerage commission or dealer spread), size of order, difficulty of execution, and operational facilities of the firm and the firm's risk and skill in positioning blocks of securities. While we generally will seek reasonably competitive trade execution costs, we will not necessarily pay the lowest spread or commission available. Subject to applicable legal requirements, we may select a broker based partly upon brokerage or research services provided us. In return for such services, we may pay a higher commission than other brokers would charge if we determine in good faith that such commission is reasonable in relation to the services provided, and our management and employees are authorized to pay such commission under these circumstances.

CUSTODIAN, TRANSFER AND DISTRIBUTION PAYING AGENT AND REGISTRAR

Our securities are held under a custody agreement by U.S. Bank National Association. The address of the custodian is 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202. American Stock Transfer and Trust Company will act as our transfer agent, distribution paying agent and registrar. The principal business address of our transfer agent is 6201 15th Avenue, Brooklyn, NY 11219.

LEGAL MATTERS

Certain legal matters in connection with the securities offered by this prospectus will be passed upon for us by Eversheds Sutherland (US) LLP, Washington, DC. Certain legal matters in connection with the offering will be passed upon for the underwriters by the counsel named in the applicable prospectus supplement.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We have selected RSM US LLP as our independent registered public accounting firm located at 4 Times Square, 151 W. 42nd Street, 19th Floor, New York NY 10036. The consolidated financial statements of Newtek Business Services, Corp. as of and for the years ended December 31, 2019, December 31, 2018, December 31, 2017, December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 have been audited by RSM US LLP.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

We have filed with the SEC a registration statement on Form N-2, together with all amendments and related exhibits, under the Securities Act. The registration statement contains additional information about us and our securities being offered by this prospectus. We file with or submit to the SEC annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information meeting the informational requirements of the Exchange Act. We maintain a website at www.newtekone.com and intend to make all of our annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other publicly filed information available, free of charge, on or through our website. You may also obtain such information by contacting us in writing at 4800 T Rex Avenue, Suite 120, Boca Raton, Florida 33431. The SEC maintains a website that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information we file with the SEC at www.sec.gov. Copies of these reports, proxy and information statements and other information may also be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov. Information contained on our website or on the SEC's website about us is not incorporated into this prospectus and you should not consider information contained on our website or on the SEC's website to be part of this prospectus, or the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part.

INCORPORATION OF CERTAIN INFORMATION BY REFERENCE

This prospectus is part of a registration statement that we have filed with the SEC. Pursuant to the Small Business Credit Availability Act, we are allowed to “incorporate by reference” the information that we file with the SEC, which means that we can disclose important information to you by referring you to those documents. The information incorporated by reference is considered to comprise a part of this prospectus from the date we file that document. Any reports filed by us with the SEC subsequent to the date of this prospectus and before the date that any offering of any securities by means of this prospectus and any accompanying prospectus supplement is terminated will automatically update and, where applicable, supersede any information contained in this prospectus or incorporated by reference in this prospectus.

We incorporate by reference into this prospectus our filings listed below and any future filings that we may file with the SEC under Section 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, subsequent to the date of this prospectus until all of the securities offered by this prospectus and any accompanying prospectus supplement have been sold or we otherwise terminate the offering of these securities; provided, however, that information “furnished” under Item 2.02 or Item 7.01 of Form 8-K or other information “furnished” to the SEC which is not deemed filed is not incorporated by reference in this prospectus and any accompanying prospectus supplement. Information that we file with the SEC subsequent to the date of this prospectus will automatically update and may supersede information in this prospectus, any accompanying prospectus supplement and information previously filed with the SEC.

This prospectus and any accompanying prospectus supplement incorporate by reference the documents set forth below that have previously been filed with the SEC:

- our Annual Report on [Form 10-K](#) for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019 (filed on March 16, 2020);
- our Quarterly Report on [Form 10-Q](#), filed with the SEC on May 11, 2020;
- our Current Report on [Form 8-K](#), filed with the SEC on May 11, 2020;
- our Definitive Proxy Statement on [Schedule 14A](#), filed with the SEC on April 29, 2020; and
- The description of our common stock contained in our Registration Statement on [Form 8-A](#) (File No. 001-36742), as filed with the SEC on November 12, 2014, including any amendment or report filed for the purpose of updating such description prior to the termination of the offering of the common stock registered hereby.

To obtain copies of these filings, see “Available Information,” or you may request a copy of these filings (other than exhibits, unless the exhibits are specifically incorporated by reference into these documents) at no cost by writing or calling the following address and telephone number:

Newtek Business Services Corp.
4800 T Rex Avenue, Suite 120
Boca Raton, Florida 33431
(212) 356-9500

You should rely only on the information incorporated by reference or provided in this prospectus or any prospectus supplement. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with different or additional information, and you should not rely on such information if you receive it. We are not making an offer of or soliciting an offer to buy, any securities in any state or other jurisdiction where such offer or sale is not permitted. You should not assume that the information in this prospectus or in the documents incorporated by reference is accurate as of any date other than the date on the front of this prospectus or those documents.

Newtek Business Services Corp.

5.75% Notes Due 2024

PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT

The date of this prospectus supplement is February 12, 2021.
