

New Mountain Finance Corp
Form N-2/A
December 06, 2013

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As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 6, 2013

**Securities Act File No. 333-189706
and 333-189707**

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

**Form N-2
REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933 ý
Pre-Effective Amendment No. 2 ý
Post-Effective Amendment No. o**

**New Mountain Finance Corporation
New Mountain Finance Holdings, L.L.C.**
(Exact name of registrant as specified in charter)

**787 Seventh Avenue, 48th Floor
New York, NY 10019
(212) 720-0300**
(Address and telephone number,
including area code, of principal executive offices)

**Robert A. Hamwee
Chief Executive Officer
New Mountain Finance Corporation
787 Seventh Avenue, 48th Floor
New York, NY 10019**
(Name and address of agent for service)

COPIES TO:

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Approximate date of proposed public offering: From time to time after the effective date of this Registration Statement.

If any securities being registered on this form will be offered on a delayed or continuous basis in reliance on Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, other than securities offered in connection with a dividend reinvestment plan, check the following box.

It is proposed that this filing will become effective (check appropriate box):

- when declared effective pursuant to Section 8(c).
-

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

Title of Securities Being Registered	Amount Being Registered	Proposed Maximum Aggregate Offering Price(1)	Amount of Registration Fee
Common Stock, \$0.01 par value per share(2)(3)(7)			
Preferred Stock, \$0.01 par value per share(2)			
Subscription Rights(2)			
Warrants(4)			
Debt Securities(5)			
Common Stock, \$0.01 par value per share(6)(7)	4,843,938	(8)	(8)
Total		\$250,000,000(9)	\$32,638.52(10)

- (1) Estimated pursuant to Rule 457(o) under the Securities Act of 1933 solely for the purpose of determining the registration fee. The proposed maximum offering price per security will be determined, from time to time, by

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New Mountain Finance Corporation ("NMFC") and New Mountain Finance Holdings, L.L.C. (the "Operating Company", and together with NMFC, the "Registrants") in connection with the sale by NMFC or the Operating Company, as applicable, of the securities registered under this Registration Statement.

- (2) Subject to Note 9 below, there is being registered hereunder an indeterminate number of shares of common stock or preferred stock, or subscription rights to purchase shares of common stock of NMFC as may be sold, from time to time.
- (3) Includes such indeterminate number of shares of common stock of NMFC as may, from time to time, be issued upon conversion or exchange of other securities registered hereunder, to the extent any such securities are, by their terms, convertible or exchangeable for common stock of NMFC.
- (4) Subject to Note 9 below, there is being registered hereunder an indeterminate number of warrants of NMFC as may be sold, from time to time, representing rights to purchase common stock, preferred stock or debt securities of NMFC or the Operating Company, as applicable.
- (5) Subject to Note 9 below, there is being registered hereunder an indeterminate number of debt securities of NMFC or the Operating Company, as applicable, as may be sold, from time to time. If any debt securities of NMFC or the Operating Company, as applicable, are issued at an original issue discount, then the offering price shall be in such greater principal amount as shall result in an aggregate price to investors not to exceed \$250,000,000.
- (6) These shares are being registered on behalf of selling stockholders.
- (7) For each outstanding share of NMFC common stock, NMFC will hold one common membership unit of the Operating Company on a one-to-one basis. No separate consideration will be received for the Operating Company's common membership units in this offering.
- (8) In reliance upon Rule 429 under the Securities Act of 1933, all shares unsold on behalf of such selling stockholders under a registration statement on Form N-2 (File Nos. 333-185955 and 333-185954) (a total of 4,843,938 shares) are carried forward into this registration statement. A registration fee has been previously paid with respect to the 4,843,938 shares being registered on behalf of such selling stockholders.
- (9) In no event will the aggregate offering price of all securities issued from time to time pursuant to this Registration Statement exceed \$250,000,000.
- (10) Previously paid.

The Registrants hereby amend this Registration Statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the Registrants shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this Registration Statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 or until the Registration Statement shall become effective on such date as the Securities and Exchange

Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.

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The information in this prospectus is not complete and may be changed. We may not sell these securities until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities and is not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted.

SUBJECT TO COMPLETION, DATED _____, 2013

PROSPECTUS

\$250,000,000

New Mountain Finance Corporation

Common Stock
Preferred Stock
Subscription Rights
Warrants
Debt Securities

New Mountain Finance Corporation ("NMFC") is a holding company with no direct operations of its own, and its only business and sole asset is its ownership of common membership units of New Mountain Finance Holdings, L.L.C. (the "Operating Company"). The Operating Company is an externally managed business development company managed by New Mountain Finance Advisers BDC, L.L.C. and is the operating company for NMFC's business. NMFC and the Operating Company each have elected to be treated as a business development company under the Investment Company Act of 1940. The Operating Company's investment objective is to generate current income and capital appreciation through the sourcing and origination of debt securities at all levels of the capital structure, including first and second lien debt, notes, bonds and mezzanine securities. As of December 4, 2013, NMFC owned approximately 94.4% of the common membership units of the Operating Company and New Mountain Finance AIV Holdings Corporation owned approximately 5.6% of the common membership units of the Operating Company.

NMFC or the Operating Company, as applicable, may offer, from time to time, in one or more offerings or series, up to \$250,000,000 of common stock, preferred stock, subscription rights to purchase shares of common stock, debt securities or warrants, which we refer to, collectively, as the "securities". The preferred stock, subscription rights, debt securities and warrants 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 NMFC offers common stock, the offering price per share of NMFC's common stock less any underwriting discounts or commissions will generally not be less than the net asset value per share of NMFC's common stock at the time we make the offering. However, NMFC may issue shares of its common stock pursuant to this prospectus at a price per share that is less than its net asset value per share (i) in connection with a rights offering to NMFC's existing stockholders, (ii) with the prior approval of the majority of NMFC's common stockholders or (iii) under such other circumstances as the Securities and Exchange Commission may permit.

The 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. 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.

In addition, this prospectus relates to 4,843,938 shares of NMFC's common stock that may be sold by the selling stockholders identified under "Selling Stockholders", which reflects the offering completed on October 17, 2013 including the exercise of the underwriters' option to purchase up to an additional 900,000 shares of NMFC's common stock on behalf of a selling stockholder. Sales of NMFC's common stock by the selling stockholders, which may occur at prices below the net asset value per share of NMFC's common stock, may adversely affect the market price of NMFC's common stock and may make it more difficult for NMFC to raise capital.

The selling stockholders identified under "Selling Stockholders" acquired their respective shares of NMFC's common stock either through (i) the concurrent private placement to certain affiliates of NMFC in connection with NMFC's initial public offering or (ii) the formation transactions completed immediately prior to NMFC's initial public offering. Each offering by the selling stockholders of their shares of NMFC's common stock through agents, underwriters or dealers will be accompanied by a prospectus supplement that will identify the selling stockholders that are participating in such offering. NMFC and the Operating Company will not receive any proceeds from the sale of shares of NMFC's common stock by any of the selling stockholders.

NMFC's common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "NMFC". On December 4, 2013, the last reported sales price on the New York Stock Exchange for NMFC's common stock was \$14.69 per share. Based on this last reported sales price of NMFC's common stock, the aggregate market value of the shares of NMFC's common stock held by the selling stockholders identified under "Selling Stockholders" is approximately \$71.2 million.

An investment in NMFC's common stock is very risky and highly speculative. Shares of closed-end investment companies, including business development companies, frequently trade at a discount to their net asset value. In addition, the companies in which NMFC invests, through the Operating Company, are subject to special risks. See "Risk Factors" beginning on page 24 to read about factors you should consider, including the risk of leverage, before investing in NMFC's common stock.

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

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

Please read this prospectus and any accompanying prospectus supplements before investing and keep each for future reference. This prospectus and any accompanying prospectus supplements contain important information about NMFC and the Operating Company that a prospective investor ought to know before investing in NMFC's securities. NMFC and the Operating Company file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission (<http://www.sec.gov>), which is available free of charge by contacting NMFC by mail at 787 Seventh Avenue, 48th Floor, New York, New York 10019 or on our website at <http://www.newmountainfinance.com>.

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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 this prospectus and any such supplements is accurate as of the dates on their 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 Securities and Exchange Commission ("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 of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), NMFC or the Operating Company, as applicable, may offer, from time to time, in one or more offerings, up to \$250,000,000 of common stock, preferred stock, subscription rights to purchase shares of common stock, debt securities or warrants, on terms to be determined at the time of the offering. In addition, this prospectus relates to 4,843,938 shares of NMFC's common stock that may be sold by the selling stockholders identified under "Selling Stockholders", which reflects the offering completed on October 17, 2013 including the exercise of the underwriters' option to purchase up to an additional 900,000 shares of NMFC's common stock on behalf of a selling stockholder. 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 offerings of securities that NMFC or the Operating Company, as applicable, may conduct pursuant to this prospectus. Each time NMFC or the Operating Company, as applicable, uses this prospectus to offer securities, we will provide a prospectus supplement that will contain specific information about the terms of that offering. A prospectus supplement may also add, update or change information contained in this prospectus.

Please carefully read this prospectus and any such supplements together with any exhibits and the additional information described under "Available Information" and in the "Summary" and "Risk Factors" sections before you make an investment decision.

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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, including the risks set forth under the caption "Risk Factors" in this prospectus and any accompanying prospectus supplement and the information set forth under the caption "Available Information" in this prospectus.

In this prospectus, unless the context otherwise requires, references to:

"NMFC" refers to New Mountain Finance Corporation, a Delaware corporation, which was incorporated on June 29, 2010 in preparation for the initial public offering;

"NMF SLF" refers to New Mountain Finance SPV Funding, L.L.C.;

"Operating Company" refers to New Mountain Finance Holdings, L.L.C., a Delaware limited liability company, which is the operating company for our business. References to the Operating Company include New Mountain Finance Holdings, L.L.C.'s wholly-owned subsidiary, NMF SLF, unless the context otherwise requires. References to the Operating Company exclude NMF SLF when referencing the Operating Company's common membership units, board of directors, and credit facility or leverage;

"Guardian AIV" refers to New Mountain Guardian AIV, L.P.;

"AIV Holdings" refers to New Mountain Finance AIV Holdings Corporation, a Delaware corporation which was incorporated on March 11, 2011, of which Guardian AIV is the sole stockholder;

"New Mountain Finance Entities", "we", "us" and "our" refer to NMFC, the Operating Company and AIV Holdings, collectively; except for references to the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part and the offering of securities thereunder, in which case references to "we", "us" and "our" refer to NMFC and the Operating Company only.

"Investment Adviser" refers to New Mountain Finance Advisers BDC, L.L.C., the Operating Company's investment adviser;

"Administrator" refers to the New Mountain Finance Entities' administrator, New Mountain Finance Administration, L.L.C.;

"New Mountain Capital" refers to New Mountain Capital Group, L.L.C. and its affiliates;

"Predecessor Entities" refers to New Mountain Guardian (Leveraged), L.L.C. and New Mountain Guardian Partners, L.P., together with their respective direct and indirect wholly-owned subsidiaries prior to the initial public offering;

"Holdings Credit Facility" refers to the Operating Company's Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement with Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, dated May 19, 2011, as amended;

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"SLF Credit Facility" refers to NMF SLF's Loan and Security Agreement with Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, dated October 27, 2010, as amended; and

"Credit Facilities" refers to the Holding Credit Facility and the SLF Credit Facility, collectively.

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Overview

The Operating Company is a Delaware limited liability company. The Operating Company is externally managed and has elected to be treated as a business development company ("BDC") under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"). As such, the Operating Company is obligated to comply with certain regulatory requirements. The Operating Company intends to be treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes for so long as it has at least two members.

The Operating Company is externally managed by the Investment Adviser. The Administrator provides the administrative services necessary for operations. The Investment Adviser and Administrator are wholly-owned subsidiaries of New Mountain Capital. New Mountain Capital is a firm with a track record of investing in the middle market and with assets under management (which includes amounts committed, not all of which have been drawn down and invested to date) totaling more than \$9.0 billion as of September 30, 2013. New Mountain Capital focuses on investing in defensive growth companies across its private equity, public equity, and credit investment vehicles. The Operating Company, formerly known as New Mountain Guardian (Leveraged), L.L.C., was originally formed as a subsidiary of Guardian AIV by New Mountain Capital in October 2008. Guardian AIV was formed through an allocation of approximately \$300.0 million of the \$5.1 billion of commitments supporting New Mountain Partners III, L.P., a private equity fund managed by New Mountain Capital. In February 2009, New Mountain Capital formed a co-investment vehicle, New Mountain Guardian Partners, L.P., comprising \$20.4 million of commitments.

NMFC is a Delaware corporation that was originally incorporated on June 29, 2010. NMFC is a closed-end, non-diversified management investment company that has elected to be treated as a BDC under the 1940 Act. As such, NMFC is obligated to comply with certain regulatory requirements. NMFC has elected to be treated, and intends to comply with the requirements to continue to qualify annually, as a regulated investment company ("RIC") under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, (the "Code").

AIV Holdings is a Delaware corporation that was originally incorporated on March 11, 2011. Guardian AIV, a Delaware limited partnership, is AIV Holdings' sole stockholder. AIV Holdings is a closed-end, non-diversified management investment company that has elected to be treated as a BDC under the 1940 Act. As such, AIV Holdings is obligated to comply with certain regulatory requirements. AIV Holdings has elected to be treated, and intends to comply with the requirements to continue to qualify annually, as a RIC under the Code.

On May 19, 2011, NMFC priced its initial public offering (the "IPO") of 7,272,727 shares of common stock at a public offering price of \$13.75 per share. Concurrently with the closing of the IPO and at the public offering price of \$13.75 per share, NMFC sold an additional 2,172,000 shares of its common stock to certain executives and employees of, and other individuals affiliated with, New Mountain Capital in a concurrent private placement (the "Concurrent Private Placement"). Additionally, 1,252,964 shares were issued to the partners of New Mountain Guardian Partners, L.P. at that time for their ownership interest in the Predecessor Entities. In connection with NMFC's IPO and through a series of transactions, the Operating Company owns all of the operations of the Predecessor Entities, including all of the assets and liabilities related to such operations.

NMFC and AIV Holdings are holding companies with no direct operations of their own, and their sole asset is their ownership in the Operating Company. NMFC and AIV Holdings each entered into a joinder agreement with respect to the Limited Liability Company Agreement, as amended and restated, of the Operating Company, pursuant to which NMFC and AIV Holdings were admitted as members of the Operating Company. NMFC acquired from the Operating Company, with the gross proceeds of the IPO and the Concurrent Private Placement, common membership units ("units") of

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the Operating Company (the number of units are equal to the number of shares of NMFC's common stock sold in the IPO and the Concurrent Private Placement). Additionally, NMFC received units of the Operating Company equal to the number of shares of common stock of NMFC issued to the partners of New Mountain Guardian Partners, L.P. Guardian AIV was the parent of the Operating Company prior to the IPO and, as a result of the transactions completed in connection with the IPO, obtained units in the Operating Company. Guardian AIV contributed its units in the Operating Company to its newly formed subsidiary, AIV Holdings, in exchange for common stock of AIV Holdings. AIV Holdings has the right to exchange all or any portion of its units in the Operating Company for shares of NMFC's common stock on a one-for-one basis at any time.

Since NMFC's IPO, and through September 30, 2013, NMFC raised approximately \$190.4 million in net proceeds from additional offerings of common stock and issued shares valued at approximately \$193.7 million to AIV Holdings for exchanged units. NMFC acquired from the Operating Company units of the Operating Company equal to the number of shares of NMFC's common stock sold in additional offerings. As of September 30, 2013, NMFC and AIV Holdings owned approximately 85.3% and 14.7%, respectively, of the units of the Operating Company.

The current structure was designed to generally prevent NMFC and its stockholders from being allocated taxable income with respect to unrecognized gains that existed at the time of the IPO in the Predecessor Entities' assets, and rather such amounts would be allocated generally to AIV Holdings and its stockholders. The result is that any distributions made to NMFC's stockholders that are attributable to such gains generally will not be treated as taxable dividends but rather as return of capital. See "Material Federal Income Tax Considerations".

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The diagram below depicts the New Mountain Finance Entities' organizational structure as of September 30, 2013.

*

Includes partners of New Mountain Guardian Partners, L.P.

**

These common membership units are exchangeable into shares of NMFC common stock on a one-for-one basis.

New Mountain Finance SPV Funding, L.L.C. ("NMF SLF").

The Operating Company's investment objective is to generate current income and capital appreciation through the sourcing and origination of debt securities at all levels of the capital structure, including first and second lien debt, notes, bonds and mezzanine securities. In some cases, the Operating Company's investments may also include equity interests. The primary focus is in the debt of defensive growth companies, which are defined as generally exhibiting the following characteristics: (i) sustainable secular growth drivers, (ii) high barriers to competitive entry, (iii) high free cash flow after capital expenditure and working capital needs, (iv) high returns on assets and (v) niche market dominance.

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As of September 30, 2013, the Operating Company's net asset value was \$641.8 million and its portfolio had a fair value of approximately \$1,041.4 million in 57 portfolio companies, with a

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weighted average yield to maturity of approximately 10.4%. This yield to maturity calculation assumes that all investments not on non-accrual are purchased at fair value on September 30, 2013 and held until their respective maturities with no prepayments or losses and exited at par at maturity. The actual yield to maturity may be higher or lower due to the future selection of the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") contracts by the individual companies in the Operating Company's portfolio or other factors.

Recent Developments

On November 8, 2013, the Operating Company's board of directors, and subsequently NMFC's board of directors, declared a fourth quarter 2013 distribution of \$0.34 per unit/share payable on December 31, 2013 to holders of record as of December 17, 2013.

On October 17, 2013, NMFC completed a public offering of 3,000,000 shares of its common stock and an underwritten secondary public offering of 3,000,000 shares of its common stock on behalf of a selling stockholder, AIV Holdings, at a public offering price of \$14.34 per share. In connection with the underwritten secondary public offering, the underwriters purchased an additional 900,000 shares of NMFC's common stock from AIV Holdings with the exercise of the overallotment option to purchase up to an additional 900,000 shares of common stock. The Operating Company received net proceeds of \$43.0 million in connection with the sale of 3,000,000 shares by NMFC of its common stock. NMFC did not receive any proceeds from the sale of shares of NMFC's common stock by AIV Holdings. The Operating Company and NMFC bore only their allocable portion of offering expenses related to the public offering of 3,000,000 shares, and did not bear any expenses in connection with the secondary public offering of the 3,900,000 shares of NMFC's common stock on behalf of AIV Holdings, which were borne by AIV Holdings.

On October 28, 2013, the Operating Company amended its Holdings Credit Facility to increase the maximum amount of revolving borrowings available under the Holdings Credit Facility from \$250.0 million to \$280.0 million.

The Investment Adviser

The Investment Adviser, a wholly-owned subsidiary of New Mountain Capital, manages the Operating Company's day-to-day operations and provides it with investment advisory and management services. In particular, the Investment Adviser is responsible for identifying attractive investment opportunities, conducting research and due diligence on prospective investments, structuring the Operating Company's investments and monitoring and servicing the Operating Company's investments. We currently do not have, and do not intend to have, any employees. As of September 30, 2013, the Investment Adviser was supported by approximately 100 staff members of New Mountain Capital, including 62 investment professionals.

The Investment Adviser is managed by a five member investment committee (the "Investment Committee"), which is responsible for approving purchases and sales of the Operating Company's investments above \$5.0 million in aggregate by issuer. The Investment Committee currently consists of Steven B. Klinsky, Robert A. Hamwee, Adam Collins, Douglas Londal and John Kline. The Investment Committee is responsible for approving all of the Operating Company's investment purchases above \$5.0 million. The Investment Committee also monitors investments in the Operating Company's portfolio and approves all asset dispositions above \$5.0 million. Purchases and dispositions below \$5.0 million may be approved by the Operating Company's Chief Executive Officer. These approval thresholds are subject to change over time. We expect to benefit from the extensive and varied relevant experience of the investment professionals serving on the Investment Committee, which includes expertise in private equity, primary and secondary leveraged credit, private mezzanine finance and distressed debt.

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Competitive Advantages

We believe that we have the following competitive advantages over other capital providers to middle market companies:

Proven and Differentiated Investment Style With Areas of Deep Industry Knowledge

In making its investment decisions, the Investment Adviser applies New Mountain Capital's long-standing, consistent investment approach that has been in place since its founding more than 10 years ago. We focus on companies in less well followed defensive growth niches of the middle market space where we believe few debt funds have built equivalent research and operational size and scale.

We benefit directly from New Mountain Capital's private equity investment strategy that seeks to identify attractive investment sectors from the top down and then works to become a well positioned investor in these sectors. New Mountain Capital focuses on companies and industries with sustainable strengths in all economic cycles, particularly ones that are defensive in nature, that are non-cyclical and can maintain pricing power in the midst of a recessionary and/or inflationary environment. New Mountain Capital focuses on companies within sectors in which it has significant expertise (examples include federal services, software, education, niche healthcare, business services, energy and distribution and logistics) while typically avoiding investments in companies with products or services that serve markets that are highly cyclical, have the potential for long-term decline, are overly-dependent on consumer demand or are commodity-like in nature.

In making its investment decisions, the Investment Adviser has adopted the approach of New Mountain Capital, which is based on three primary investment principles:

1. A generalist approach, combined with proactive pursuit of the highest quality opportunities within carefully selected industries, identified via an intensive and structured ongoing research process;
2. Emphasis on strong downside protection and strict risk controls; and
3. Continued search for superior risk adjusted returns, combined with timely, intelligent exits and outstanding return performance.

Experienced Management Team and Established Platform

The Investment Adviser's team members have extensive experience in the leveraged lending space. Steven B. Klinsky, New Mountain Capital's Founder, Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director and Chairman of the board of directors of the New Mountain Finance Entities, was a general partner of Forstmann Little & Co., a manager of debt and equity funds totaling multiple billions of dollars in the 1980s and 1990s. He was also a co-founder of Goldman, Sachs & Co.'s Leverage Buyout Group in the period from 1981 to 1984. Robert A. Hamwee, Chief Executive Officer and President of the New Mountain Finance Entities and Managing Director of New Mountain Capital, was formerly President of GSC Group Inc. ("GSC"), where he was the portfolio manager of GSC's distressed debt funds and led the development of GSC's CLOs. Douglas Lodal, Managing Director of New Mountain Capital, was previously co-head of Goldman, Sachs & Co.'s United States ("U.S.") mezzanine debt team. John Kline, Chief Operating Officer and Executive Vice President of the New Mountain Finance Entities and Managing Director of New Mountain Capital, worked at GSC as an investment analyst and trader for GSC's control distressed and corporate credit funds and at Goldman, Sachs & Co. in the Credit Risk Management and Advisory Group.

Many of the debt investments that the Operating Company has made to date have been in the same companies with which New Mountain Capital has already conducted months of intensive

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acquisition due diligence related to potential private equity investments. We believe that private equity underwriting due diligence is usually more robust than typical due diligence for loan underwriting. In its underwriting of debt investments, the Investment Adviser is able to utilize the research and hands-on operating experience that New Mountain Capital's private equity underwriting teams possess regarding the individual companies and industries. Business and industry due diligence is led by a team of investment professionals of the Investment Adviser that generally consists of three to seven individuals, typically based on their relevant company and/or industry specific knowledge. Additionally, the Investment Adviser is also able to utilize its relationships with operating management teams and other private equity sponsors. We believe this differentiates us from many of our competitors.

Significant Sourcing Capabilities and Relationships

We believe the Investment Adviser's ability to source attractive investment opportunities is greatly aided by both New Mountain Capital's historical and current reviews of private equity opportunities in the business segments we target. To date, a significant majority of the investments that the Operating Company has made are in the debt of companies and industry sectors that were first identified and reviewed in connection with New Mountain Capital's private equity efforts, and the majority of our current pipeline reflects this as well. Furthermore, the Investment Adviser's investment professionals have deep and longstanding relationships in both the private equity sponsor community and the lending/agency community which they have and will continue to utilize to generate investment opportunities.

Risk Management through Various Cycles

New Mountain Capital has emphasized tight control of risk since its inception and long before the recent global financial distress began. To date, New Mountain Capital has never experienced a bankruptcy of any of its portfolio companies in its private equity efforts or with respect to the Predecessor Entities' business. The Investment Adviser seeks to emphasize tight control of risk with our investments in several important ways, consistent with New Mountain Capital's historical approach. In particular, the Investment Adviser:

Emphasizes the origination or purchase of debt in what the Investment Adviser believes are defensive growth companies, which are less likely to be dependent on macro-economic cycles;

Targets investments in companies that are preeminent market leaders in their own industries, and when possible, investments in companies that have strong management teams whose skills are difficult for competitors to acquire or reproduce; and

Emphasizes capital structure seniority in the Investment Adviser's underwriting process.

Access to Non Mark to Market, Seasoned Leverage Facilities

The amounts available under the Credit Facilities are generally not subject to reduction as a result of mark to market fluctuations in the Operating Company's portfolio investments. For a detailed discussion of the Credit Facilities, see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Conditions and Results of Operations - Liquidity and Capital Resources".

Market Opportunity

We believe that the size of the market for investments that we target, coupled with the demands of middle market companies for flexible sources of capital at competitive terms and rates, create an attractive investment environment for us.

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The leverage finance market has a high level of financing needs over the next several years due to significant bank debt maturities. We believe that the large dollar volume of loans that need to be refinanced will present attractive opportunities to invest capital in a manner consistent with our stated objectives.

Middle market companies continue to face difficulties in accessing the capital markets. We believe opportunities to serve the middle market will continue to exist. While many middle market companies were formerly able to raise funds by issuing high-yield bonds, we believe this approach to financing has become more difficult in recent years as institutional investors have sought to invest in larger, more liquid offerings. In addition, many private finance companies and hedge funds have reduced their middle market lending activities due to decreased availability of their own financing.

Consolidation among commercial banks has reduced the focus on middle market lending. We believe that many traditional bank lenders to middle market businesses have either exited or de-emphasized their service and product offerings in the middle market. These traditional lenders have instead focused on lending and providing other services to large corporate clients. We believe this has resulted in fewer key players and the reduced availability of debt capital to the companies we target.

Attractive pricing. Reduced access to, and availability of, debt capital typically increases the interest rates, or pricing, of loans for middle market lenders. Recent primary debt transactions in this market often include upfront fees, prepayment protections and, in some cases, warrants to purchase common stock, all of which should enhance the profitability of new loans to lenders.

Conservative deal structures. As a result of the credit crisis, many lenders are requiring larger equity contributions from financial sponsors. Larger equity contributions create an enhanced margin of safety for lenders because leverage is a lower percentage of the implied enterprise value of the company.

Large pool of uninvested private equity capital available for new buyouts. We expect that private equity firms will continue to pursue acquisitions and will seek to leverage their equity investments with mezzanine loans and/or senior loans (including traditional first and second lien, as well as unitranche loans) provided by companies such as ours.

Operating and Regulatory Structure

NMFC and the Operating Company are closed-end, non-diversified management investment companies that have elected to be treated as BDCs under the 1940 Act and are required to maintain an asset coverage ratio, as defined in the 1940 Act, of at least 200.0%. NMFC has no material long-term liabilities itself and its only business and sole asset is its ownership of units of the Operating Company. As a result, NMFC looks to the Operating Company's assets for purposes of satisfying the requirements under the 1940 Act otherwise applicable to NMFC. See "Regulation". The Operating Company and NMF SLF have long term liabilities related to the Credit Facilities.

NMFC has elected to be treated, and intends to comply with the requirements to continue to qualify annually, as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. See "Material Federal Income Tax Considerations". As a RIC, NMFC generally will not have to pay corporate-level federal income taxes on any net ordinary income or capital gains that it timely distributes to its stockholders as dividends if it meets certain source-of-income, distribution and asset diversification requirements. The Operating Company intends to make distributions to its unit holders that will be sufficient to enable NMFC to pay quarterly distributions to its stockholders and to maintain its status as a RIC.

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NMFC intends to distribute to its stockholders substantially all of its annual taxable income, except that it may retain certain net capital gains for reinvestment in units of the Operating Company.

Risks

An investment in our securities involves risk, including the risk of leverage and the risk that our operating policies and strategies may change without prior notice to NMFC stockholders or prior stockholder approval. See "Risk Factors" and the other information included in this prospectus for a discussion of factors you should carefully consider before deciding to invest in our securities. The value of the Operating Company's assets, as well as the market price of our securities, will fluctuate. Our investments may be risky, and you may lose all or part of your investment in NMFC or the Operating Company, as applicable. Investing in NMFC or the Operating Company, as applicable, involves other risks, including the following:

We have a limited operating history;

The Operating Company may suffer credit losses;

The Operating Company does not expect to replicate the Predecessor Entities' historical performance or the historical performance of other entities managed or supported by New Mountain Capital;

There is uncertainty as to the value of the Operating Company's portfolio investments because most of its investments are, and may continue to be in private companies and recorded at fair value. In addition, because NMFC is a holding company, the fair values of the Operating Company's investments are determined by the Operating Company's board of directors in accordance with the Operating Company's valuation policy;

The Operating Company's ability to achieve its investment objective depends on key investment personnel of the Investment Adviser. If the Investment Adviser were to lose any of its key investment personnel, the Operating Company's ability to achieve its investment objective could be significantly harmed;

The Investment Adviser has limited experience managing a BDC or a RIC, which could adversely affect our business;

The Operating Company operates in a highly competitive market for investment opportunities and may not be able to compete effectively;

Our business, results of operations and financial condition depends on the Operating Company's ability to manage future growth effectively;

The Operating Company borrows money, which could magnify the potential for gain or loss on amounts invested in us and increase the risk of investing in us;

Changes in interest rates may affect the Operating Company's cost of capital and net investment income;

Regulations governing the operations of BDCs will affect our ability to raise additional equity capital as well as our ability to issue senior securities or borrow for investment purposes, any or all of which could have a negative effect on our investment objectives and strategies;

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We may experience fluctuations in our annual and quarterly results due to the nature of our business;

The Operating Company's board of directors may change its investment objective, operating policies and strategies without prior notice or member approval, the effects of which may be adverse to your interest as a stockholder;

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NMFC will be subject to corporate-level federal income tax on all of its income if it is unable to maintain RIC status under Subchapter M of the Code, which would have a material adverse effect on its financial performance;

NMFC may not be able to pay you distributions on its common stock, its distributions to you may not grow over time and a portion of its distributions to you may be a return of capital for federal income tax purposes;

The Operating Company's investments in portfolio companies may be risky, and the Operating Company could lose all or part of any of its investments;

The lack of liquidity in the Operating Company's investments may adversely affect our business;

Economic recessions or downturns could impair the Operating Company's portfolio companies and harm its operating results;

NMFC is a holding company with no direct operations of its own, and will depend on distributions from the Operating Company to meet its ongoing obligations;

Any future exchange by AIV Holdings of units of the Operating Company for shares of NMFC's common stock would significantly dilute the voting power of NMFC's current stockholders with respect to the election of NMFC directors or other matters that require the approval of NMFC stockholders only. In addition, the interests of the partners of Guardian AIV following such exchange by AIV Holdings may be adverse to the interests of NMFC's current stockholders and could limit your ability to influence the outcome of key transactions, including any change of control;

The market price of NMFC's common stock may fluctuate significantly; and

Sales of substantial amounts of NMFC's common stock in the public market may have an adverse effect on the market price of its common stock.

Company Information

Our administrative and executive offices are located at 787 Seventh Avenue, 48th Floor, New York, New York 10019, and our telephone number is (212) 720-0300. We maintain a website at <http://www.newmountainfinance.com>. Information contained on our website is not incorporated by reference into this prospectus, and you should not consider information contained on our website to be part of this prospectus.

Presentation of Historical Financial Information and Market Data

Historical Financial Information

Unless otherwise indicated, historical references contained in this prospectus in "Selected Financial and Other Data", "Selected Quarterly Data", "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations", "Senior Securities" and "Portfolio Companies" relate to the Operating Company, which is NMFC's sole investment. The consolidated financial statements of New Mountain Finance Holdings, L.L.C., formerly known as New Mountain Guardian (Leveraged), L.L.C., and New Mountain Guardian Partners, L.P. are the Operating Company's historical consolidated financial statements.

Market Data

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Statistical and market data used in this prospectus has been obtained from governmental and independent industry sources and publications. We have not independently verified the data obtained from these sources, and we cannot assure you of the accuracy or completeness of the data. Forward-looking information obtained from these sources is subject to the same qualifications and the additional uncertainties regarding the other forward-looking statements contained in this prospectus. See "Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements".

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THE OFFERING

NMFC or the Operating Company, as applicable, may offer, from time to time, up to \$250,000,000 of common stock, preferred stock, subscription rights to purchase shares of common stock, debt securities or warrants, 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 NMFC's or the Operating Company's, as applicable, net asset value per share (i) in connection with a rights offering to NMFC's existing stockholders, (ii) with the prior approval of the majority of NMFC's common stockholders or (iii) under such other circumstances as the SEC may permit. Any such issuance of shares of NMFC's common stock below net asset value may be dilutive to the net asset value of NMFC's common stock. See "Risk Factors Relating to Offerings Pursuant to this Prospectus". In addition, this prospectus relates to 4,843,938 shares of NMFC's common stock that may be sold by the selling stockholders identified under "Selling Stockholders", which reflects the offering completed on October 17, 2013 including the exercise of the underwriters' option to purchase up to an additional 900,000 shares of NMFC's common stock on behalf of a selling stockholder. Sales of NMFC's common stock by the selling stockholders, which may occur at prices below the net asset value per share of NMFC's common stock, may adversely affect the market price of NMFC's common stock and may make it more difficult for NMFC to raise capital.

NMFC's or the Operating Company's securities, as applicable, 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, the Operating Company intends to use the net proceeds from the sale of our securities for new investments in portfolio companies in accordance with the Operating Company's investment objective and strategies described in this prospectus, to temporarily repay indebtedness (which will be subject to reborrowing), to pay our operating expenses and distributions to our stockholders/unit holders and for general corporate purposes, and other working capital needs. Proceeds not immediately used for new investments or the temporary repayment of debt will be invested in cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities and other high-quality investments that mature in one year or less from the date of the investment. These securities may have lower yields than the types of investments we would typically make in accordance with our investment objective

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and, accordingly, may result in lower distributions, if any, during such period. Each supplement to this prospectus relating to an offering will more fully identify the use of the proceeds from such offering. See "Use of Proceeds".

We will not receive any proceeds from any sale of common stock by the selling stockholders identified under "Selling Stockholders".

New York Stock Exchange Symbol

"NMFC"

Investment Advisory Fees

NMFC does not have an investment adviser. The Operating Company pays the Investment Adviser a fee for its services under an amended and restated investment advisory and management agreement (the "Investment Management Agreement") consisting of two components – a base management fee and an incentive fee. The base management fee is calculated at an annual rate of 1.75% of the Operating Company's gross assets less (i) the borrowings under the SLF Credit Facility and (ii) cash and cash equivalents. The base management fee is payable quarterly in arrears, and is calculated based on the average value of the Operating Company's gross assets, borrowings under the SLF Credit Facility, and cash and cash equivalents at the end of each of the two most recently completed calendar quarters, and appropriately adjusted on a pro rata basis for any equity capital raises or repurchases during the current calendar quarter. The incentive fee consists of two parts. The first part is calculated and payable quarterly in arrears and equals 20.0% of the Operating Company's "Pre-Incentive Fee Adjusted Net Investment Income" for the immediately preceding quarter, subject to a "preferred return", or "hurdle", and a "catch-up" feature each as described in the Investment Management Agreement. The second part will be determined and payable in arrears as of the end of each calendar year (or upon termination of the Investment Management Agreement) and will equal 20.0% of the Operating Company's "Adjusted Realized Capital Gains", if any, on a cumulative basis from inception through the end of the year, computed net of all "Adjusted Realized Capital Losses" and "Adjusted Unrealized Capital Depreciation" on a cumulative basis, less the aggregate amount of any previously paid capital gain incentive fee each as described in the Investment Management Agreement. See "Investment Management Agreement".

Administrator

The Administrator serves as the administrator for us and arranges office space for us and provides us with office equipment and administrative services. The Administrator performs, or oversees the performance of, our financial records, prepares reports to our stockholders/unit holders and reports filed by us with the SEC, monitors the payment

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of our expenses, and oversees the performance of administrative and professional services rendered to us by others. The Operating Company reimburses the Administrator for the New Mountain Finance Entities' allocable portion of overhead and other expenses incurred by the Administrator in performing its obligations to the

New Mountain Finance Entities under an administration agreement, as amended and restated (the "Administration Agreement"). See "Administration Agreement".

Distributions

NMFC intends to pay quarterly distributions to its stockholders out of assets legally available for distribution. The quarterly distributions, if any, will be determined by NMFC's board of directors. The distributions NMFC pays to its stockholders in a year may exceed its taxable income for that year and, accordingly, a portion of such distributions may constitute a return of capital for federal income tax purposes. The specific tax characteristics of NMFC's distributions will be reported to stockholders after the end of the calendar year. The Operating Company intends to make distributions to its members that will be sufficient to enable NMFC to pay quarterly distributions to its stockholders. See "Price Range of Common Stock and Distributions".

Taxation of NMFC

NMFC has elected to be treated, and intends to comply with the requirements to continue to qualify annually, as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, NMFC generally will not pay corporate-level federal income taxes on any net ordinary income or capital gains that it timely distributes to its stockholders as dividends. To maintain its RIC status, NMFC must meet specified source-of-income and asset diversification requirements and distribute annually to its stockholders at least 90.0% of its net ordinary income and realized net short-term capital gains in excess of realized net long-term capital losses, if any. The Operating Company intends to make distributions to its members that will be sufficient to enable NMFC to obtain and maintain its status as a RIC. See "Price Range of Common Stock and Distributions" and "Material Federal Income Tax Considerations".

Taxation of Operating Company

The Operating Company intends to be treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes for as long as it has at least two members. As a result, the Operating Company will itself not be subject to federal income tax. Rather, each of the Operating Company's unit holders, including NMFC, will be required to take into account, for federal income tax purposes, its allocable share of the Operating Company's items of income, gain, loss, deduction and credit. NMF SLF is treated as a disregarded entity for federal income tax purposes. As a result, NMF SLF will itself not be subject to federal income tax and, for federal income

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tax purposes, the Operating Company will take into account all of NMF SLF's assets and items of income, gain, loss, deduction and credit. See "Material Federal Income Tax Considerations".

Dividend Reinvestment Plan

NMFC has adopted an "opt out" dividend reinvestment plan for its stockholders. As a result, if NMFC declares a distribution, then your cash distributions will be automatically reinvested in additional shares of NMFC's common stock, unless you specifically "opt out" of the dividend reinvestment plan so as to receive cash distributions. Stockholders who receive distributions in the form of stock will be subject to the same federal income tax consequences as stockholders who elect to receive their distributions in cash. Cash distributions reinvested in additional shares of NMFC's common stock will be automatically reinvested by NMFC in additional units of the Operating Company. NMFC will use only newly issued shares to implement the plan if the price at which newly issued shares are to be credited is equal to or greater than 110.0% of the last determined net asset value of the shares. NMFC reserves the right to purchase shares of its common stock in the open market in connection with its implementation of the plan if the price at which its newly issued shares are to be credited does not exceed 110.0% of the last determined net asset value of the shares. See "Dividend Reinvestment Plan".

Trading at a Discount

Shares of closed-end investment companies frequently trade at a discount to their net asset value. The possibility that NMFC's common stock may trade at a discount to its net asset value per share is separate and distinct from the risk that its net asset value per share may decline. We cannot predict whether NMFC's common stock will trade above, at or below net asset value.

License Agreement

The New Mountain Finance Entities have entered into a royalty-free license agreement with New Mountain Capital, pursuant to which New Mountain Capital has agreed to grant the New Mountain Finance Entities a non-exclusive license to use the names "New Mountain" and "New Mountain Finance". See "License Agreement".

Leverage

We expect to continue to use leverage to make investments. As a result, we may continue to be exposed to the risks of leverage, which include that leverage may be considered a speculative investment technique. The use of leverage magnifies the potential for gain and loss on amounts we invest and therefore, indirectly, increases the risks associated with investing in shares of NMFC's common stock. See "Risk Factors".

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Anti-Takeover Provisions

The New Mountain Finance Entities' respective boards of directors are divided into three classes of directors serving staggered three-year terms. This structure is intended to provide us with a greater likelihood of continuity of management, which may be necessary for us to realize the full value of our investments. A staggered board of directors also may serve to deter hostile takeovers or proxy contests, as may certain other measures that we may adopt. These measures may delay, defer or prevent a transaction or a change in control that might otherwise be in the best interests of NMFC stockholders. See "Description of NMFC's Capital Stock - Delaware Law and Certain Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaw Provisions; Anti-Takeover Measures".

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 the shares of common stock being offered by this prospectus.

We are required to file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). This information is available at the SEC's public reference room at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, District of Columbia 20549 and on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>. The public may obtain information on the operation of the SEC's public reference room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. This information is also available free of charge by contacting us at New Mountain Finance Corporation, 787 Seventh Avenue, 48th Floor, New York, New York 10019, by telephone at (212) 720-0300, or on our website at <http://www.newmountainfinance.com>. 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.

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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 some 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", "NMFC", the "Operating Company", or "us" or that "we", "NMFC", or the "Operating Company" will pay fees or expenses, stockholders will indirectly bear such fees or expenses through NMFC's investment in the Operating Company.

Stockholder transaction expenses:	
Sales load (as a percentage of offering price)	N/A(1)
Offering expenses borne by us (as a percentage of offering price)	N/A(2)
Dividend reinvestment plan fees	N/A(3)
Total stockholder transaction expenses (as a percentage of offering price)	%
Annual expenses (as a percentage of net assets attributable to common stock):	
Base management fees	2.2%(4)
Incentive fees payable under the Investment Management Agreement	2.9%(5)
Interest payments on borrowed funds	1.4%(6)
Other expenses	1.0%(7)
Total annual expenses	7.5%(8)

Example

The following example, required by the SEC, demonstrates the projected dollar amount of total cumulative expenses that would be incurred over various periods with respect to a hypothetical investment in NMFC's common stock. In calculating the following expense amounts, we have assumed that the Operating Company's borrowings and annual operating expenses would remain at the levels set forth in the table above. In the event that shares to which this prospectus relates are sold to or through underwriters, a corresponding prospectus supplement will restate this example to reflect the applicable sales load and offering expenses.

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
You would pay the following expenses on a \$1,000 investment, assuming a 5.0% annual return	\$ 46	\$ 138	\$ 231	\$ 464

The example and the expenses in the tables above should not be considered a representation of future expenses, and actual expenses may be greater or less than those shown.

While the example assumes, as required by the applicable rules of the SEC, a 5.0% annual return, the Operating Company's performance will vary and may result in a return greater or less than 5.0%. The incentive fee under the Investment Management Agreement, which, assuming a 5.0% annual return, would either not be payable or would have an insignificant impact on the expense amounts shown above, is not included in the above example. The above illustration assumes that we will not realize any capital gains (computed net of all realized capital losses and unrealized capital depreciation) in any of the indicated time periods. If we achieve sufficient returns on the Operating Company's investments, including through the realization of capital gains, to trigger an incentive fee of a material amount, our expenses and returns to our investors would be higher. For example, if we assumed that we received our 5.0% annual return completely in the form of net realized capital gains on the Operating Company's investments, computed net of all

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cumulative unrealized depreciation on the Operating Company's investments, the projected dollar amount of total cumulative expenses set forth in the above illustration would be as follows:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
You would pay the following expenses on a \$1,000 investment, assuming a 5.0% annual return	\$ 56	\$ 165	\$ 273	\$ 536

The example assumes no sales load. In addition, while the examples assume reinvestment of all distributions at net asset value, participants in NMFC's dividend reinvestment plan will receive a number of shares of NMFC's common stock determined by dividing the total dollar amount of the distribution payable to a participant by the market price per share of NMFC's common stock at the close of trading on the dividend payment date. The market price per share of NMFC's common stock may be at, above or below net asset value. See "Dividend Reinvestment Plan" for additional information regarding the dividend reinvestment plan.

- (1) In the event that the shares to which this prospectus relates are sold to or through underwriters, a corresponding prospectus supplement will disclose the applicable sales load.
- (2) The prospectus supplement corresponding to each offering, including each underwritten offering by any of the selling stockholders identified under "Selling Stockholders", will disclose the applicable estimated amount of offering expenses, the offering price and the offering expenses borne by us as a percentage of the offering price.
- (3) The de minimus expenses of the dividend reinvestment plan are included in "other expenses".
- (4) The base management fee under the Investment Management Agreement is based on an annual rate of 1.75% of the Operating Company's average gross assets for the two most recent quarters less (i) the borrowings under the SLF Credit Facility and (ii) cash and cash equivalents. The base management fees reflected in the table above is based on the nine months ended September 30, 2013. See "Investment Management Agreement".
- (5) Assumes that annual incentive fees earned by the Investment Adviser remain consistent with the incentive fees earned by the Investment Adviser during the nine months ended September 30, 2013 and includes accrued capital gains incentive fee. These accrued capital gains incentive fees would be paid by the Operating Company if the Operating Company ceased operations on September 30, 2013 and liquidated its investments at the September 30, 2013 valuation. As we cannot predict whether the Operating Company will meet the thresholds for incentive fees under the Investment Management Agreement, the incentive fees paid in subsequent periods, if any, may be substantially different than the fees incurred during the nine months ended September 30, 2013. For more detailed information about the incentive fee calculations, see the "Investment Management Agreement" section of this prospectus.
- (6) We may borrow funds from time to time to make investments to the extent we determine that additional capital would allow us to take advantage of additional investment opportunities or if the economic situation is otherwise conducive to doing so. The costs associated with these borrowings are indirectly borne by NMFC's stockholders through its investment in the Operating Company. As of September 30, 2013, the Operating Company had \$159.1 million and \$215.0 million of indebtedness outstanding under the Holdings Credit Facility and the SLF Credit Facility, respectively. For purposes of this calculation, we have assumed the September 30, 2013 amounts outstanding under these credit facilities, and have computed interest expense using an assumed interest rate of 2.9% for the Holdings Credit Facility and 2.3% for the SLF Credit Facility, which were the rates payable as of September 30, 2013. See "Senior Securities".

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- (7) "Other expenses" include the New Mountain Finance Entities' overhead expenses, including payments by the Operating Company under the Administration Agreement based on the allocable portion of overhead and other expenses incurred by the Administrator in performing its obligations to the New Mountain Finance Entities under the Administration Agreement. Pursuant to the Administration Agreement, and further restricted by the Operating Company, expenses payable to the Administrator by the Operating Company as well as other direct and indirect expenses (excluding interest, other credit facility expenses, trading expenses and management and incentive fees) have been capped at \$3.5 million for the time period from April 1, 2012 to March 31, 2013 and capped at \$4.25 million for the time period from April 1, 2013 to March 31, 2014. This expense ratio does not include any expense cap. Assuming \$4.25 million of annual expense, the expense ratio would be 0.7%. See "Administration Agreement".
- (8) The holders of shares of NMFC's common stock indirectly bear the cost associated with our annual expenses through NMFC's investment in the Operating Company.

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The selected financial and other data should be read in conjunction with the respective financial statements and related combined notes thereto and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" included in this prospectus. Financial information as of and for the years ended December 31, 2012, December 31, 2011, December 31, 2010, December 31, 2009 and as of December 31, 2008 and for the period October 29, 2008 (commencement of operations) to December 31, 2008 has been derived from our financial statements and related combined notes that were audited by Deloitte & Touche, LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm. The financial information for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 was derived from our unaudited financial statements and related combined notes. In the opinion of management, all adjustments, consisting solely of normal recurring accruals, considered necessary for the fair presentation of financial statements for the interim periods, have been included. Our results for the interim periods may not be indicative of our results for any future interim period or the full year. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and "Senior Securities" below for more information.

The below selected financial and other data is for the Operating Company.

	Year ended December 31,					Period from October 29, 2008 (commencement of operations) to December 31, 2008
	Nine months ended September 30, 2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	
	(in thousands except units and per unit data)					
New Mountain Finance Holdings, L.L.C.						
Statement of Operations Data:						
Total investment income	\$ 86,267	\$ 85,786	\$ 56,523	\$ 41,375	\$ 21,767	\$ 256
Net expenses	38,438	40,569	17,998	3,911	1,359	
Net investment income	47,829	45,217	38,525	37,464	20,408	256
Net realized and unrealized gains (losses)	12,034	28,779	(6,848)	26,328	105,272	(1,435)
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations	59,863	73,996	31,677	63,792	125,680	(1,179)
Per unit data:						
Net asset value	\$ 14.32	\$ 14.06	\$ 13.60	N/A	N/A	N/A
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations (basic and diluted)	1.40	2.18	1.02	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dividends declared(1)	1.14	1.71	0.86	N/A	N/A	N/A
Balance sheet data:						
Total assets	\$ 1,077,294	\$ 1,025,564	\$ 730,579	\$460,224	\$330,558	\$ 61,669
Holdings Credit Facility	159,091	206,938	129,038	59,697	77,745	
SLF Credit Facility	215,000	214,262	165,928	56,936		
Total net assets	641,805	569,939	420,502	241,927	239,441	30,354

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Other data:

Total return at net asset value(2)	10.20%	16.61%	10.09%	26.54%	76.38%	NM
Number of portfolio companies at period end	57	63	55	43	24	6
Total new investments for the period	\$ 349,349	\$ 673,218	\$ 493,331	\$ 332,708	\$ 268,382	\$ 63,018
Investment sales and repayments for the period	\$ 315,139	\$ 423,874	231,962	258,202	125,430	132
Weighted average Yield to Maturity on debt portfolio at period end(3) (unaudited)	10.4%	10.1%	10.7%	(4)	(4)	(4)
Weighted average Adjusted Yield to Maturity on debt portfolio at period end(5) (unaudited)	(5)	(5)	13.1%	12.5%	12.7%	18.8%
Weighted average common membership units outstanding for the period	42,847,638	34,011,738	30,919,629	N/A	N/A	N/A
Portfolio turnover	30.46%	52.02%	42.13%	76.69%	57.50%	0.22%

N/A Fund was not unitized as of December 31, 2010, December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008.

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NM Total return from commencement of operations through December 31, 2008 was deemed not meaningful due to the scaling of operations during this short time period.

(1)

Dividends declared in the nine months ended September 30, 2013 include a \$0.12 per unit special dividend related to a distribution received attributable to the Operating Company's investment in YP Equity Investors LLC. Dividends declared in the year ended December 31, 2012 include a \$0.23 per unit special dividend related to estimated realized capital gains attributable to the Operating Company's investments in Lawson Software, Inc. and Infor Lux Bond Company and a \$0.14 per unit special dividend intended to minimize to the greatest extent possible NMFC's federal income or excise tax liability. Actual cash payments on the dividends declared to AIV Holdings, only, for the quarters ended March 31, 2012, June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2012, were made on April 4, 2012, July 9, 2012 and January 7, 2013 respectively.

(2)

For the nine months ended September, 2013 and the year ended December 31, 2012, total return is calculated assuming a purchase at net asset value on the opening of the first day of the year and a sale at net asset value on the last day of the respective period or year. Dividend and distributions, if any, are assumed for purposes of this calculation, to be reinvested at the net asset value on the last day of the respective quarter. For the year ended December 31, 2011, total return is calculated in two parts: (1) from the opening of the first day of the year to NMFC's IPO date, total return is calculated based on net income over weighted average net assets and (2) from NMFC's IPO date to the last day of the year, total return is calculated assuming a purchase at net asset value on NMFC's IPO date and a sale at net asset value on the last day of the year. Dividends and distributions, if any, are assumed for purposes of this calculation, to be reinvested at net asset value. For the years ended December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, total return is the ratio of net income compared to capital, adjusted for capital contributions and distributions.

(3)

The Operating Company's weighted average Yield to Maturity calculation assumes that all investments not on non-accrual are purchased at fair value on the last day of the period and held until their respective maturities with no prepayments or losses and exited at par at maturity.

(4)

Prior to NMFC's IPO, for yield calculation purposes, NMF SLF was treated as a fully levered asset of the Operating Company with NMF SLF's net asset value being included in the yield to maturity calculations. Since NMF SLF is consolidated in accordance with GAAP, at the time of the IPO, the Operating Company began using the weighted average Yield to Maturity concept instead of the "Adjusted Yield to Maturity" concept for yield calculation purposes.

(5)

"Adjusted Yield to Maturity" assumes that the investments in the Operating Company's portfolio are purchased at fair value on the last day of the period and held until their respective maturities with no prepayments or losses and exited at par at maturity. This calculation excludes the impact of existing leverage, except for the non-recourse debt of NMF SLF. NMF SLF is treated as a fully levered asset of the Operating Company, with NMF SLF's net asset value being included for yield calculation purposes.

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The below selected financial and other data is for NMFC.

	Nine months ended September 30, 2013	Year ended December 31, 2012	Period from May 19, 2011 (commencement of operations) to December 31, 2011
(in thousands except shares and per share data)			
New Mountain Finance Corporation			
Statement of Operations Data:			
Total investment income allocated from the Operating Company	\$ 64,093	\$ 37,511	\$ 13,669
Net expenses allocated from the Operating Company	28,398	17,719	5,324
Net investment income allocated from the Operating Company	35,695	19,792	8,345
Net realized and unrealized gains (losses) allocated from the Operating Company	8,320	12,087	(4,235)
Net change in unrealized (depreciation) appreciation of investment in the Operating Company	(40)	(95)	6,221
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations	43,975	31,784	10,331
Per share data:			
Net asset value	\$ 14.32	\$ 14.06	\$ 13.60
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations (basic)	1.38	2.14	0.97
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations (diluted)	1.40	2.18	0.38
Dividends declared(1)	1.14	1.71	0.86
Balance sheet data:			
Total assets	\$ 547,722	\$ 345,331	\$ 145,487
Total net assets	547,722	341,926	145,487
Other data:			
Total return at market value(2)	4.58%	24.84%	4.16%
Total return at net asset value(3)	10.20%	16.61%	2.82%
Weighted average shares outstanding for the period	31,952,623	14,860,838	10,697,691

- (1) Dividends declared in the nine months ended September 30, 2013 include a \$0.12 per unit special dividend related to a distribution received attributable to the Operating Company's investment in YP Equity Investors LLC. Dividends declared in the year ended December 31, 2012 include a \$0.23 per share special dividend related to estimated realized capital gains attributable to the Operating Company's investments in Lawson Software, Inc. and Infor Lux Bond Company and a \$0.14 per share special dividend intended to minimize to the greatest extent possible NMFC's federal income or excise tax liability.
- (2) For the nine months ended September 30, 2013 and the year ended December 31, 2012, total return is calculated assuming a purchase of common stock on the opening of the first day of the year and a sale on the closing of the last business day of the respective periods. For the period May 19, 2011 to December 31, 2011, total return is calculated assuming a purchase of common stock at IPO and a sale on the closing of the last business day of the period. Dividends and distributions, if any, are assumed for purposes of this calculation, to be reinvested at prices obtained under NMFC's dividend reinvestment plan.
- (3) Total return is calculated assuming a purchase at net asset value on the opening of the first day of the period and a sale at net asset value on the last day of the period. Dividends and distributions, if any, are assumed for purposes of this calculation, to be reinvested at the net asset value on the last day of the respective quarter.

Table of Contents**SELECTED QUARTERLY FINANCIAL DATA**

The selected quarterly financial data should be read in conjunction with the respective financial statements and related combined notes thereto and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" included in this prospectus. The following table sets forth certain quarterly financial data for the quarters ended September 30, 2013, June 30, 2013 and March 31, 2013 and for each of the quarters for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2012, December 31, 2011, December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009 of the Operating Company, which is derived from the Operating Company's financial statements and related combined notes, and for the quarters ended September 30, 2013, June 30, 2013 and March 31, 2013 and each of the quarters for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012 and for each of the quarters from May 19, 2011 (commencement of operations) through December 31, 2011 of NMFC. This data is derived from our unaudited financial statements and related combined notes. Results for any quarter are not necessarily indicative of results for the full year or for any future quarter. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and "Senior Securities" included in this prospectus for more information.

The below selected quarterly financial data is for the Operating Company.

Quarter Ended	Investment Income		Net Investment Income		Total Net Realized Gains and Net Changes in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation) of Investments		Net Increase (Decrease) in Capital Resulting from Operations	
	Total	Per Unit	Total	Per Unit	Total	Per Unit	Total	Per Unit
(in thousands except for per unit data)								
September 30, 2013	\$ 25,793	\$ 0.57	\$ 12,659	\$ 0.29	\$ 7,819	\$ 0.17	\$ 20,478	\$ 0.46
June 30, 2013	35,156	0.82	23,543	0.55	(8,719)	(0.21)	14,824	0.34
March 31, 2013	25,318	0.62	11,627	0.28	12,934	0.32	24,561	0.60
December 31, 2012	\$ 24,713	\$ 0.65	\$ 13,522	\$ 0.36	\$ 3,478	\$ 0.09	\$ 17,000	\$ 0.45
September 30, 2012	21,752	0.60	10,136	0.28	12,109	0.34	22,245	0.62
June 30, 2012	20,299	0.66	11,646	0.38	(561)	(0.02)	11,085	0.36
March 31, 2012	19,022	0.62	9,913	0.32	13,754	0.45	23,667	0.77
December 31, 2011	\$ 17,127	\$ 0.55	\$ 9,540	\$ 0.31	\$ 8,317	\$ 0.27	\$ 17,857	\$ 0.58
September 30, 2011	15,069	0.49	10,002	0.32	(21,255)	(0.68)	(11,253)	(0.36)
June 30, 2011	13,116	0.42	9,554	0.31	(899)	(0.03)	8,655	0.28
March 31, 2011	11,212	N/A	9,429	N/A	6,990	N/A	16,419	N/A
December 31, 2010	\$ 9,820	N/A	\$ 8,335	N/A	\$ 7,978	N/A	\$ 16,313	N/A
September 30, 2010	13,881	N/A	13,145	N/A	5,560	N/A	18,705	N/A
June 30, 2010	8,597	N/A	7,777	N/A	(5,349)	N/A	2,428	N/A
March 31, 2010	9,077	N/A	8,208	N/A	18,138	N/A	26,346	N/A
December 31, 2009	\$ 7,617	N/A	\$ 6,617	N/A	\$ 1,617	N/A	\$ 8,234	N/A
September 30, 2009	6,148	N/A	6,030	N/A	33,709	N/A	39,739	N/A
June 30, 2009	5,092	N/A	4,877	N/A	42,562	N/A	47,439	N/A
March 31, 2009	2,910	N/A	2,883	N/A	27,385	N/A	30,268	N/A

N/A Not applicable, as the Operating Company was not unitized until May 19, 2011.

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The below selected quarterly financial data is for NMFC.

Quarter Ended	Net Investment Income allocated from the Operating Company		Total Net Realized and Unrealized Gains (Losses)		Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Resulting from Operations	
	Total	Per Share	Total	Per Share	Total	Per Share
	(in thousands except for per share data)					
September 30, 2013	\$ 10,803	\$ 0.29	\$ 6,664	\$ 0.17	\$ 17,467	\$ 0.46
June 30, 2013	17,674	0.55	(6,682)	(0.21)	10,992	0.34
March 31, 2013	7,218	0.28	8,298	0.33	15,516	0.61
December 31, 2012	\$ 7,759	\$ 0.36	\$ 2,047	\$ 0.09	\$ 9,806	\$ 0.45
September 30, 2012	4,574	0.28	5,381	0.34	9,955	0.62
June 30, 2012	4,029	0.38	(194)	(0.02)	3,835	0.36
March 31, 2012	3,430	0.32	4,758	0.45	8,188	0.77
December 31, 2011	\$ 3,301	\$ 0.31	\$ 2,877	\$ 0.27	\$ 6,178	\$ 0.58
September 30, 2011	3,460	0.32	(7,353)	(0.68)	(3,893)	(0.36)
June 30, 2011	1,584	0.15	6,462	0.60	8,046	0.75
March 31, 2011	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

N/A Not applicable, as NMFC did not commence operations until May 19, 2011.

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RISK FACTORS

Investing in our securities involves a number of significant risks. In addition to the other information contained in this prospectus and any accompanying prospectus supplement, you should consider carefully the following information before making an investment in our securities. The risks set out below are not the only risks we face. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or not presently deemed material by us might also impair our operations and performance. If any of the following events occur, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected. In such case, our net asset value and the trading price of NMFC's common stock could decline or the value of our preferred stock, subscription rights, warrants or debt securities may decline, and you may lose all or part of your investment.

RISKS IN THE CURRENT ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

The downgrade of the U.S. credit rating and the economic crisis in Europe could negatively impact the Operating Company's liquidity, financial condition and earnings, thus affecting the financial condition and earnings of NMFC.

The U.S. debt ceiling and budget deficit concerns, together with signs of deteriorating sovereign debt conditions in Europe, have increased the possibility of additional credit-rating downgrades and economic slowdowns. Although U.S. lawmakers passed legislation to raise the federal debt ceiling, Standard & Poor's Ratings Services lowered its long-term sovereign credit rating on the U.S. from "AAA" to "AA+" in August 2011. The impact of this or any further downgrades to the U.S. government's sovereign credit rating, or its perceived creditworthiness, and the impact of the current crisis in Europe with respect to the ability of certain European Union countries to continue to service their sovereign debt obligations is inherently unpredictable and could adversely affect the U.S. and global financial markets and economic conditions. There can be no assurance that governmental or other measures to aid economic recovery will be effective. These developments, and the government's credit concerns in general, could cause interest rates and borrowing costs to rise, which may negatively impact both the perception of credit risk associated with the Operating Company's debt portfolio and its ability to access the debt markets on favorable terms. In addition, the decreased credit rating could create broader financial turmoil and uncertainty, which may weigh heavily on NMFC's stock price. Continued adverse economic conditions could have a material adverse effect on the New Mountain Finance Entities' business, financial condition and results of operations.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR BUSINESS AND STRUCTURE

We have a limited operating history.

NMFC is a newly-formed entity while the Operating Company commenced operations in October 2008, owning all of the operations, including all of the assets and liabilities, of the Predecessor Entities. NMFC is a holding company with no direct operations of its own, and its only business and sole asset is its ownership of units of the Operating Company. As a result, we are subject to many of the business risks and uncertainties associated with any new business, including the risk that we may not achieve the Operating Company's investment objective and that, as a result, the value of NMFC's common stock and the Operating Company's units could decline substantially.

The Operating Company may suffer credit losses.

Investments in small and middle market businesses are highly speculative and involve a high degree of risk of credit loss. These risks are likely to increase during volatile economic periods, such as the U.S. and many other economies have recently been experiencing.

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The Operating Company does not expect to replicate the Predecessor Entities' historical performance or the historical performance of other entities managed or supported by the New Mountain Capital.

The Operating Company does not expect to replicate the Predecessor Entities' historical performance or the historical performance of New Mountain Capital's investments. The Operating Company's investment returns may be substantially lower than the returns achieved by the Predecessor Entities. Although the Predecessor Entities commenced operations during otherwise unfavorable economic conditions, this was a favorable environment in which the Operating Company could conduct its business in light of its investment objectives and strategy. In addition, the Operating Company's investment strategies may differ from those of New Mountain Capital or its affiliates. The New Mountain Finance Entities, as BDCs, and NMFC as a RIC, are subject to certain regulatory restrictions that do not apply to New Mountain Capital or its affiliates.

The Operating Company is generally not permitted to invest in any portfolio company in which New Mountain Capital or any of its affiliates currently have an investment or to make any co-investments with New Mountain Capital or its affiliates, except to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act. This may adversely affect the pace at which the Operating Company makes investments. Moreover, the Operating Company may operate with a different leverage profile than the Predecessor Entities. Furthermore, none of the prior results from the Predecessor Entities were from public reporting companies, and all or a portion of these results were achieved in particularly favorable market conditions for the Operating Company's investment strategy which may never be repeated. Finally, we can offer no assurance that the Operating Company's investment team will be able to continue to implement its investment objective with the same degree of success as it has had in the past.

There is uncertainty as to the value of the Operating Company's portfolio investments because most of its investments are, and may continue to be in private companies and recorded at fair value. In addition, because NMFC is a holding company, the fair values of the Operating Company's investments are determined by the Operating Company's board of directors in accordance with the Operating Company's valuation policy.

Some of the Operating Company's investments are and may be in the form of securities or loans that are not publicly traded. The fair value of these investments may not be readily determinable. Under the 1940 Act, the Operating Company is required to carry its portfolio investments at market value or, if there is no readily available market value, at fair value as determined in good faith by its board of directors, including to reflect significant events affecting the value of its securities. The Operating Company values its investments for which it does not have readily available market quotations quarterly, or more frequently as circumstances require, at fair value as determined in good faith by its board of directors in accordance with its valuation policy, which is at all times consistent with GAAP.

The Operating Company's board of directors utilizes the services of one or more independent third-party valuation firms to aid it in determining the fair value with respect to its material unquoted assets in accordance with its valuation policy. The inputs into the determination of fair value of these investments may require significant management judgment or estimation. Even if observable market data is available, such information may be the result of consensus pricing information or broker quotes, which include a disclaimer that the broker would not be held to such a price in an actual transaction. The non-binding nature of consensus pricing and/or quotes accompanied by disclaimers materially reduces the reliability of such information.

The types of factors that the board of directors takes into account in determining the fair value of its investments generally include, as appropriate: available market data, including relevant and

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applicable market trading and transaction comparables, applicable market yields and multiples, security covenants, call protection provisions, information rights, the nature and realizable value of any collateral, the portfolio company's ability to make payments, its earnings and discounted cash flows and the markets in which it does business, comparisons of financial ratios of peer companies that are public, comparable merger and acquisition transactions and the principal market and enterprise values. Since these valuations, and particularly valuations of private securities and private companies, are inherently uncertain, may fluctuate over short periods of time and may be based on estimates, the Operating Company's determinations of fair value may differ materially from the values that would have been used if a ready market for these securities existed.

Due to this uncertainty, the Operating Company's fair value determinations may cause its net asset value and, consequently, NMFC's net asset value, on any given date, to materially understate or overstate the value that the Operating Company may ultimately realize upon the sale of one or more of our investments. In addition, investors purchasing NMFC's common stock based on an overstated net asset value would pay a higher price than the realizable value of our investments might warrant. Since NMFC is a holding company and its only business and sole asset is its ownership of units of the Operating Company, NMFC's net asset value is based on the Operating Company's valuation and its percentage interest in the Operating Company.

Although the Operating Company's current board of directors is comprised of the same individuals as NMFC's board of directors, there can be no assurances that the Operating Company's board composition will remain the same as NMFC. As a result, the value of your investment in NMFC could be similarly understated or overstated based on the Operating Company's fair value determinations. However, in the event that NMFC's board of directors believes that a different fair value for the Operating Company's investments is appropriate, NMFC's board of directors may discuss the differences in the valuations with the Operating Company's board of directors for the purposes of resolving the differences in valuation. The valuation procedures of NMFC are substantially similar to those utilized by the Operating Company described above.

The Operating Company may adjust quarterly the valuation of its portfolio to reflect its board of directors' determination of the fair value of each investment in its portfolio. Any changes in fair value are recorded in the Operating Company's statement of operations as net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation.

The Operating Company's ability to achieve its investment objective depends on key investment personnel of the Investment Adviser. If the Investment Adviser were to lose any of its key investment personnel, the Operating Company's ability to achieve its investment objective could be significantly harmed.

The Operating Company depends on the investment judgment, skill and relationships of the investment professionals of the Investment Adviser, particularly Steven B. Klinsky and Robert Hamwee, as well as other key personnel to identify, evaluate, negotiate, structure, execute, monitor and service its investments. The Investment Adviser, as an affiliate of New Mountain Capital, is supported by New Mountain Capital's team, which as of September 30, 2013 consisted of approximately 100 staff members of New Mountain Capital and its affiliates to fulfill its obligations to the Operating Company under the Investment Management Agreement. The Investment Adviser may also depend upon New Mountain Capital to obtain access to investment opportunities originated by the professionals of New Mountain Capital and its affiliates. The Operating Company's future success depends to a significant extent on the continued service and coordination of the key investment personnel of the Investment Adviser. The departure of any of these individuals could have a material adverse effect on the Operating Company's ability to achieve its investment objective.

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The Investment Committee, which provides oversight over the Operating Company's investment activities, is provided by the Investment Adviser. The Investment Committee currently consists of five members. The loss of any member of the Investment Committee or of other senior professionals of the Investment Adviser and its affiliates without suitable replacement could limit the Operating Company's ability to achieve its investment objective and operate as we anticipate. This could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operation and cash flows. To achieve the Operating Company's investment objective, the Investment Adviser may hire, train, supervise and manage new investment professionals to participate in its investment selection and monitoring process. If the Investment Adviser is unable to find investment professionals or do so in a timely manner, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected.

The Investment Adviser has limited experience managing a BDC or a RIC, which could adversely affect our business.

Other than the New Mountain Finance Entities, the Investment Adviser has not previously managed a BDC or a RIC. The 1940 Act and the Code impose numerous constraints on the operations of BDCs and RICs that do not apply to the other investment vehicles previously managed by the investment professionals of the Investment Adviser. For example, under the 1940 Act, BDCs are required to invest at least 70.0% of their total assets primarily in securities of qualifying U.S. private or thinly traded companies, cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities and other high quality debt investments that mature in one year or less. Moreover, qualification for taxation as a RIC under subchapter M of the Code requires satisfaction of source-of-income, asset diversification and annual distribution requirements. NMFC has no assets other than its ownership of units of the Operating Company and has no material long-term liabilities. As a result, NMFC looks to the Operating Company's assets and income for purposes of satisfying the requirements under the 1940 Act applicable to BDCs and the requirements under the Code applicable to RICs. The failure to comply with these provisions in a timely manner could prevent NMFC and the Operating Company from qualifying as BDCs or NMFC from qualifying as a RIC and could force us to pay unexpected taxes and penalties, which would have a material adverse effect on our performance. The Investment Adviser's lack of experience in managing a portfolio of assets under the constraints applicable to BDCs and RICs may hinder its ability to take advantage of attractive investment opportunities and, as a result, achieve the Operating Company's investment objective. If the Operating Company fails to maintain its status as a BDC or operate in a manner consistent with NMFC's status as a RIC, its operating flexibility could be significantly reduced and NMFC may be unable to maintain its status as a BDC or RIC.

The Operating Company operates in a highly competitive market for investment opportunities and may not be able to compete effectively.

The Operating Company competes for investments with other BDCs and investment funds (including private equity and hedge funds), as well as traditional financial services companies such as commercial banks and other sources of funding. Many of its competitors are substantially larger and have considerably greater financial, technical and marketing resources than it does. For example, some competitors may have a lower cost of capital and access to funding sources that are not available to the Operating Company. In addition, some of the Operating Company's competitors may have higher risk tolerances or different risk assessments than the Operating Company has. Furthermore, many of the Operating Company's competitors have greater experience operating under, or are not subject to, the regulatory restrictions that the 1940 Act imposes on the New Mountain Finance Entities as BDCs or the source-of-income, asset diversification and distribution requirements that NMFC must satisfy to obtain and maintain its RIC status. These characteristics could allow the Operating Company's competitors to consider a wider

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variety of investments, establish more relationships and offer better pricing and more flexible structuring than the Operating Company is able to do. There are a number of new BDCs that have recently completed their initial public offerings or that have filed registration statements with the SEC, which could create increased competition for investment opportunities.

The Operating Company may lose investment opportunities if it does not match its competitors' pricing, terms and structure. With respect to the investments the Operating Company makes, it does not seek to compete based primarily on the interest rates it may offer, and we believe that some of the Operating Company's competitors may make loans with interest rates that may be lower than the rates it offers. In the secondary market for acquiring existing loans, we expect the Operating Company to compete generally on the basis of pricing terms. If the Operating Company matches its competitors' pricing, terms and structure, it may experience decreased net interest income, lower yields and increased risk of credit loss. If the Operating Company is forced to match its competitors' pricing, terms and structure, it may not be able to achieve acceptable returns on its investments or may bear substantial risk of capital loss. Part of the Operating Company's competitive advantage stems from the fact that we believe the market for middle market lending is underserved by traditional bank lenders and other financial sources. A significant increase in the number and/or the size of the Operating Company's competitors in this target market could force it to accept less attractive investment terms. The Operating Company may also compete for investment opportunities with accounts managed by the Investment Adviser or its affiliates. Although the Investment Adviser allocates opportunities in accordance with its policies and procedures, allocations to such other accounts reduces the amount and frequency of opportunities available to the Operating Company and may not be in the best interests of the Operating Company and, consequently, NMFC's stockholders. Moreover, the performance of investment opportunities is not known at the time of allocation. If the Operating Company is not able to compete effectively, its business, financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected, thus affecting the business, financial condition and results of operations of NMFC. Because of this competition, there can be no assurance that the Operating Company will be able to identify and take advantage of attractive investment opportunities that it identifies or that it will be able to fully invest its available capital.

Our business, results of operations and financial condition depends on the Operating Company's ability to manage future growth effectively.

The Operating Company's ability to achieve its investment objective and to grow depends on the Investment Adviser's ability to identify, invest in and monitor companies that meet the Operating Company's investment criteria. Accomplishing this result on a cost-effective basis is largely a function of the Investment Adviser's structuring of the investment process, its ability to provide competent, attentive and efficient services to the Operating Company and its ability to access financing on acceptable terms. The Investment Adviser has substantial responsibilities under the Investment Management Agreement and may also be called upon to provide managerial assistance to the Operating Company's portfolio companies. These demands on the time of the Investment Adviser and its investment professionals may distract them or slow the Operating Company's rate of investment. In order to grow, the Operating Company and the Investment Adviser may need to retain, train, supervise and manage new investment professionals. However, these investment professionals may not be able to contribute effectively to the work of the Investment Adviser. If the Operating Company is unable to manage its future growth effectively, our business, results of operations and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

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The incentive fee may induce the Investment Adviser to make speculative investments.

The incentive fee payable to the Investment Adviser may create an incentive for the Investment Adviser to pursue investments that are risky or more speculative than would be the case in the absence of such compensation arrangement, which could result in higher investment losses, particularly during cyclical economic downturns. The incentive fee payable to the Investment Adviser is calculated based on a percentage of the Operating Company's return on investment capital. This may encourage the Investment Adviser to use leverage to increase the return on the Operating Company's investments. In addition, because the base management fee is payable based upon the Operating Company's gross assets, which includes any borrowings for investment purposes, but excludes cash and cash equivalents for investment purposes, the Investment Adviser may be further encouraged to use leverage to make additional investments. Under certain circumstances, the use of leverage may increase the likelihood of default, which would impair the value of NMFC's units of the Operating Company and, consequently, the value of NMFC's common stock.

The incentive fee payable to the Investment Adviser also may create an incentive for the Investment Adviser to invest in instruments that have a deferred interest feature, even if such deferred payments would not provide the cash necessary for the Operating Company to make distributions to NMFC that enable NMFC to pay current distributions to its stockholders. Under these investments, the Operating Company would accrue the interest over the life of the investment but would not receive the cash income from the investment until the end of the investment's term, if at all. The Operating Company's net investment income used to calculate the income portion of the incentive fee, however, includes accrued interest. Thus, a portion of the incentive fee would be based on income that the Operating Company has not yet received in cash and may never receive in cash if the portfolio company is unable to satisfy such interest payment obligations. In addition, the "catch-up" portion of the incentive fee may encourage the Investment Adviser to accelerate or defer interest payable by portfolio companies from one calendar quarter to another, potentially resulting in fluctuations in timing and dividend amounts.

The Operating Company may be obligated to pay the Investment Adviser incentive compensation even if the Operating Company incurs a loss.

The Investment Adviser is entitled to incentive compensation for each fiscal quarter in an amount equal to a percentage of the excess of the Operating Company's Pre-Incentive Fee Adjusted Net Investment Income for that quarter (before deducting incentive compensation) above a performance threshold for that quarter. Accordingly, since the performance threshold is based on a percentage of the Operating Company's net asset value, decreases in the Operating Company's net asset value makes it easier to achieve the performance threshold. The Operating Company's Pre-Incentive Fee Adjusted Net Investment Income for incentive compensation purposes excludes realized and unrealized capital losses or depreciation that it may incur in the fiscal quarter, even if such capital losses or depreciation result in a net loss on the Operating Company's statement of operations for that quarter. Thus, the Operating Company may be required to pay the Investment Adviser incentive compensation for a fiscal quarter even if there is a decline in the value of its portfolio or the Operating Company incurs a net loss for that quarter.

The Operating Company borrows money, which could magnify the potential for gain or loss on amounts invested in us and increase the risk of investing in us.

The Operating Company borrows money as part of its business plan. Borrowings, also known as leverage, magnify the potential for gain or loss on invested equity capital and may, consequently, increase the risk of investing in us. We expect the Operating Company to continue to use leverage to finance its investments. The Operating Company is generally prohibited from or subject to

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limitations on incurring additional indebtedness, including issuing any debt securities, under the Credit Facilities, without obtaining any necessary approvals, consents, amendments or waivers from the lenders thereto. Lenders under the Holdings Credit Facility have fixed dollar claims on the Operating Company's assets that are superior to NMFC's claim as a member of the Operating Company, and, consequently, superior to claims of NMFC's common stockholders. If the value of the Operating Company's assets decreases, leveraging would cause its net asset value and, consequently, NMFC's net asset value, to decline more sharply than it otherwise would have had it not leveraged. Similarly, any decrease in the Operating Company's income would cause its net income and consequently NMFC's net income to decline more sharply than they would have had it not borrowed. Such a decline could adversely affect the Operating Company's ability to make distributions to its members and, consequently, NMFC's ability to make common stock dividend payments. In addition, because the Operating Company's investments may be illiquid, the Operating Company may be unable to dispose of them or to do so at a favorable price in the event it needs to do so if it is unable to refinance any indebtedness upon maturity and, as a result, we may suffer losses. Leverage is generally considered a speculative investment technique.

The Operating Company's ability to service any debt that it incurs depends largely on its financial performance and is subject to prevailing economic conditions and competitive pressures. Moreover, as the Investment Adviser's management fee is payable to the Investment Adviser based on gross assets, including those assets acquired through the use of leverage, the Investment Adviser may have a financial incentive to incur leverage which may not be consistent with NMFC's interests and the interests of its common stockholders. In addition, holders of NMFC's common stock will, indirectly, bear the burden of any increase in the Operating Company's expenses as a result of leverage, including any increase in the management fee payable to the Investment Adviser.

At September 30, 2013, the Operating Company had \$159.1 million and \$215.0 million of indebtedness outstanding under the Holdings Credit Facility and the SLF Credit Facility, respectively. The Holdings Credit Facility had a weighted average interest rate of 2.9% for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 and the SLF Credit Facility had a weighted average interest rate of 2.3% for the nine months ended September 30, 2013.

Illustration. The following table illustrates the effect of leverage on returns from an investment in NMFC's common stock assuming various annual returns, net of expenses and adjusted for unsettled securities purchased. The calculations in the table below are hypothetical. Actual returns may be higher or lower than those appearing below and will also depend on NMFC's ownership interest in the Operating Company. The calculation assumes (i) \$1,077.3 million in total assets, (ii) a weighted average cost of borrowings of 2.5%, (iii) \$374.1 million in debt outstanding and (iv) \$641.8 million in members' capital.

**Assumed Return on the Operating Company's Portfolio
(net of expenses)**

	(10.0)%	(5.0)%	0%	5.0%	10.0%
Corresponding return to stockholder	(18.3)%	(9.9)%	(1.5)%	6.9%	15.3%

We may need to raise additional capital to grow.

All of the proceeds from the IPO, the Concurrent Private Placement and subsequent offerings by NMFC were contributed to the Operating Company in exchange for NMFC's acquisition of units of the Operating Company. The Operating Company may need additional capital to fund new investments and grow its portfolio of investments once the Operating Company has fully invested these proceeds. NMFC may access the capital markets periodically to issue equity securities, which

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would in turn increase the equity capital available to the Operating Company. In addition, the Operating Company may also issue debt securities or borrow from financial institutions in order to obtain such additional capital. However, the Operating Company is generally prohibited from or subject to limitations on incurring additional indebtedness, including issuing any debt securities, under the Credit Facilities, without obtaining any necessary approvals, consents, amendments or waivers from the lenders thereto. NMFC is not permitted to own any securities other than its units of the Operating Company. As a result, any proceeds from offerings by NMFC of equity securities would be contributed to the Operating Company. Unfavorable economic conditions could increase NMFC and the Operating Company's funding costs and limit their access to the capital markets or result in a decision by lenders not to extend credit to the Operating Company. A reduction in the availability of new capital could limit the Operating Company's ability to grow. In addition, NMFC is required to distribute at least 90.0% of its net ordinary income and net short-term capital gains in excess of net long-term capital losses, if any, to its stockholders to obtain and maintain its RIC status. As a result, these earnings will not be available to fund new investments. If NMFC or the Operating Company is unable to access the capital markets or if the Operating Company is unable to borrow from financial institutions, the Operating Company may be unable to grow its business and execute its business strategy fully and our earnings, if any, could decrease which could have an adverse effect on the value of NMFC's securities.

If the Operating Company is unable to comply with the covenants or restrictions in the Credit Facilities, our business could be materially adversely affected.

The Credit Facilities include covenants that, subject to exceptions, among other things, generally prohibit the Operating Company from or subject it to limitations on incurring additional indebtedness (including issuing any debt securities) and restrict the Operating Company's ability to pay distributions, create liens on assets, make investments, make acquisitions and engage in mergers or consolidations. The Holdings Credit Facility also includes a change of control provision that accelerates the indebtedness under the facility in the event of certain change of control events. Complying with these restrictions may prevent the Operating Company from taking actions that we believe would help it to grow its business or are otherwise consistent with its investment objective. These restrictions could also limit the Operating Company's ability to plan for or react to market conditions or meet extraordinary capital needs or otherwise restrict corporate activities. For example, these restrictions, as currently in effect, would prohibit the Operating Company from or subject it to limitations on incurring any additional indebtedness, which would include issuing any debt securities. However, in the event that the Operating Company obtains any necessary approvals, consents, amendments or waivers from the lenders under the Credit Facilities to permit the issuance of debt securities, the Operating Company may issue debt securities in one or more series as described under "Description of the Operating Company's Debt Securities" herein. In addition, the restrictions contained in the Credit Facilities could limit the Operating Company's ability to make distributions to its members in certain circumstances which could result in NMFC failing to qualify as a RIC and thus becoming subject to corporate-level federal income tax (and any applicable state and local taxes).

The breach of any of the covenants or restrictions unless cured within the applicable grace period, would result in a default under the applicable Credit Facilities that would permit the lenders thereunder to declare all amounts outstanding to be due and payable. In such an event, the Operating Company may not have sufficient assets to repay such indebtedness. As a result, any default could have serious consequences to our financial condition. An event of default or an acceleration under the Credit Facilities could also cause a cross-default or cross-acceleration of another debt instrument or contractual obligation, which would adversely impact the Operating Company's liquidity. An event of default under the Holdings Credit Facility will trigger an event of default under the SLF Credit Facility. The Operating Company may not be granted waivers or

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amendments to the Credit Facilities if for any reason it is unable to comply with it, and the Operating Company may not be able to refinance the Credit Facilities on terms acceptable to it, or at all.

The Operating Company may enter into reverse repurchase agreements, which are another form of leverage.

Subject to limitations in the Credit Facilities, the Operating Company may enter into reverse repurchase agreements as part of its management of its investment portfolio. Under a reverse repurchase agreement, the Operating Company will effectively pledge its assets as collateral to secure a short-term loan. Generally, the other party to the agreement makes the loan in an amount equal to a percentage of the fair value of the pledged collateral. At the maturity of the reverse repurchase agreement, the payor will be required to repay the loan and correspondingly receive back its collateral. While used as collateral, the assets continue to pay principal and interest which are for the benefit of the Operating Company.

The Operating Company's use of reverse repurchase agreements, if any, involves many of the same risks involved in its use of leverage, as the proceeds from reverse repurchase agreements generally will be invested in additional securities. There is a risk that the market value of the securities acquired with the proceeds of a reverse repurchase agreement may decline below the price of the securities that it has sold but remains obligated to repurchase under the reverse repurchase agreement. In addition, there is a risk that the market value of the securities effectively pledged by the Operating Company may decline. If a buyer of securities under a reverse repurchase agreement were to file for bankruptcy or experience insolvency, the Operating Company may be adversely affected. Also, in entering into reverse repurchase agreements, the Operating Company would bear the risk of loss to the extent that the proceeds of such agreements at settlement are more than the fair value of the underlying securities being pledged. In addition, due to the interest costs associated with reverse repurchase agreements transactions, the Operating Company's net asset value would decline, and, in some cases, we may be worse off than if such instruments had not been used.

If the Operating Company is unable to obtain additional debt financing, or if its borrowing capacity is materially reduced, our business could be materially adversely affected.

The Operating Company may want to obtain additional debt financing, or need to do so upon maturity of its Credit Facilities, in order to obtain funds which may be made available for investments. The Operating Company is generally prohibited from or subject to limitations on incurring additional indebtedness, including issuing any debt securities, under the Credit Facilities without obtaining any necessary approvals, consents, amendments or waivers from the lenders thereto. The revolving period under the Holdings Credit Facility ends on October 27, 2014, and the Holdings Credit Facility matures on October 27, 2016. The revolving period under the SLF Credit Facility ends on October 27, 2014, and the SLF Credit Facility matures on October 27, 2016. If the Operating Company is unable to increase, renew or replace any such facility and enter into a new debt financing facility or other debt financing on commercially reasonable terms, its liquidity may be reduced significantly. Further, if the Operating Company is unable to obtain any necessary approvals, consents, amendments, or waivers from the lenders under the Credit Facilities to permit the issuance of debt securities, the Operating Company would be prohibited from or subject to limitations on incurring any additional indebtedness, including issuing the debt securities described herein. In addition, if the Operating Company is unable to repay amounts outstanding under any such facilities and is declared in default or is unable to renew or refinance these facilities, it may not be able to make new investments or operate our business in the normal course. These situations may arise due to circumstances that the Operating Company may be unable to control, such as

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lack of access to the credit markets, a severe decline in the value of the U.S. dollar, a further economic downturn or an operational problem that affects third parties or the Operating Company, and could materially damage the Operating Company's business operations and, consequently, NMFC's business, results of operations and financial condition.

A renewed disruption in the capital markets and the credit markets could adversely affect our business.

As BDCs, NMFC and the Operating Company must maintain its ability to raise additional capital for investment purposes. If NMFC or the Operating Company is unable to access the capital markets or credit markets, the Operating Company may be forced to curtail its business operations and may be unable to pursue new investment opportunities. The capital markets and the credit markets have experienced extreme volatility in recent periods, and, as a result, there has been and will likely continue to be uncertainty in the financial markets in general. Disruptions in the capital markets in recent years increased the spread between the yields realized on risk-free and higher risk securities, resulting in illiquidity in parts of the capital markets. In addition, a prolonged period of market illiquidity may cause the Operating Company to reduce the volume of loans it originates and/or funds and adversely affect the value of our portfolio investments. Unfavorable economic conditions could also increase the Operating Company's funding costs, limit its access to the capital markets or result in a decision by lenders not to extend credit to the Operating Company. These events could limit the Operating Company's investment originations, limit its ability to grow and negatively impact our operating results. Ongoing disruptive conditions in the financial industry and the impact of new legislation in response to those conditions could restrict the Operating Company's business operations and, consequently, could adversely impact NMFC's business, results of operations and financial condition.

If the fair value of the Operating Company's assets declines substantially, it may fail to maintain the asset coverage ratios imposed upon it by the 1940 Act and contained in its Credit Facilities. Any such failure would affect the Operating Company's ability to issue senior securities, including borrowings, draw on its Credit Facilities and pay distributions, which could materially impair its business operations. The Operating Company's liquidity could be impaired further by NMFC or the Operating Company's inability to access the capital or credit markets. For example, we cannot be certain that the Operating Company will be able to renew its credit facilities as they mature or to consummate new borrowing facilities to provide capital for normal operations, including new originations. In recent years, reflecting concern about the stability of the financial markets, many lenders and institutional investors have reduced or ceased providing funding to borrowers. This market turmoil and tightening of credit have led to increased market volatility and widespread reduction of business activity generally in recent years. In addition, adverse economic conditions due to these disruptive conditions could materially impact the Operating Company's ability to comply with the financial and other covenants in any existing or future credit facilities. If the Operating Company is unable to comply with these covenants, its business could be materially adversely affected, which could, as a result, materially adversely affect NMFC's business, results of operations and financial condition.

Changes in interest rates may affect the Operating Company's cost of capital and net investment income.

To the extent the Operating Company borrows money to make investments, the Operating Company's net investment income depend, in part, upon the difference between the rate at which it borrows funds and the rate at which it invests those funds. As a result, a significant change in market interest rates may have a material adverse effect on the Operating Company's net investment income in the event it uses debt to finance its investments. In periods of rising interest

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rates, the Operating Company's cost of funds would increase, which could reduce its net investment income. The Operating Company may use interest rate risk management techniques in an effort to limit its exposure to interest rate fluctuations. These techniques may include various interest rate hedging activities to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act.

The incentive fee the Operating Company pays to the Investment Adviser with respect to capital gains may be effectively greater than 20.0%.

As a result of the operation of the cumulative method of calculating the capital gains portion of the incentive fee the Operating Company pays to the Investment Adviser, the cumulative aggregate capital gains fee received by the Investment Adviser could be effectively greater than 20.0%, depending on the timing and extent of subsequent net realized capital losses or net unrealized depreciation. We cannot predict whether, or to what extent, this payment calculation would affect your investment in NMFC common stock.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR OPERATIONS

Because the Operating Company intends to make distributions to its members that will be sufficient to enable NMFC to obtain and maintain its status as a RIC, and because NMFC intends to distribute substantially all of its income to its stockholders to obtain and maintain its status as a RIC, the Operating Company will continue to need additional capital to finance its growth. If additional funds are unavailable or not available on favorable terms, the Operating Company's ability to grow may be impaired.

In order for NMFC to qualify for the tax benefits available to RICs and to avoid payment of excise taxes, the Operating Company intends to make distributions to its members that will be sufficient to enable NMFC to obtain and maintain its status as a RIC, and NMFC intends to distribute to its stockholders substantially all of its annual taxable income, except that NMFC may retain certain net capital gains for reinvestment in units of the Operating Company, and treat such amounts as deemed distributions to its stockholders. If NMFC elects to treat any amounts as deemed distributions, NMFC must pay income taxes at the corporate rate on such deemed distributions on behalf of its stockholders. As a result of these requirements, NMFC and the Operating Company may need to raise capital from other sources to grow its business.

As a BDC, the Operating Company is required to meet a coverage ratio of total assets, less liabilities and indebtedness not represented by senior securities, to total senior securities, which includes all of the Operating Company's borrowings and any outstanding preferred membership units, of at least 200.0%. The Operating Company consolidates the assets and liabilities of NMF SLF for the purposes of its financial statements and calculating compliance with the 200.0% asset coverage ratio. Since NMFC has no assets other than its ownership of units of the Operating Company and has no material long-term liabilities, NMFC looks to the Operating Company's assets for purposes of satisfying this test. These requirements limit the amount that the Operating Company may borrow. Because the Operating Company continues to need capital to grow its investment portfolio, these limitations may prevent the Operating Company from incurring debt and require NMFC to raise additional equity at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so. While we expect the Operating Company will be able to borrow and to issue additional debt securities and expect that NMFC will be able to issue additional equity securities, which would in turn increase the equity capital available to the Operating Company, we cannot assure you that debt and equity financing will be available to the Operating Company on favorable terms, or at all. In addition, as a BDC, NMFC generally is not permitted to issue equity securities priced below net asset value without stockholder approval. If additional funds are not available to NMFC or the Operating Company, the Operating Company may be forced to curtail or cease new investment

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activities, and the Operating Company's net asset value and, consequently, NMFC's net asset value, could decline.

Our ability to enter into transactions with our affiliates is restricted.

As BDCs, the New Mountain Finance Entities are prohibited under the 1940 Act from participating in certain transactions with their respective affiliates without the prior approval of their respective independent directors and, in some cases, the SEC. Any person that owns, directly or indirectly, 5.0% or more of NMFC's outstanding voting securities is an affiliate of the New Mountain Finance Entities for purposes of the 1940 Act. The New Mountain Finance Entities are generally prohibited from buying or selling any securities (other than their respective securities) from or to an affiliate. The 1940 Act also prohibits certain "joint" transactions with an affiliate, which could include investments in the same portfolio company (whether at the same or different times), without prior approval of independent directors and, in some cases, the SEC. If a person acquires more than 25.0% of NMFC's voting securities, the New Mountain Finance Entities are prohibited from buying or selling any security (other than their respective securities) from or to such person or certain of that person's affiliates, or entering into prohibited joint transactions with such persons, absent the prior approval of the SEC. Similar restrictions limit the New Mountain Finance Entities' ability to transact business with their respective officers or directors or their affiliates. As a result of these restrictions, the Operating Company may be prohibited from buying or selling any security from or to any portfolio company of a private equity fund managed by any affiliate of the Investment Adviser without the prior approval of the SEC, which may limit the scope of investment opportunities that would otherwise be available to the Operating Company.

The Investment Adviser has significant potential conflicts of interest with NMFC and the Operating Company and, consequently, your interests as stockholders which could adversely impact our investment returns.

The New Mountain Finance Entities' executive officers and directors, as well as the current or future investment professionals of the Investment Adviser, serve or may serve as officers, directors or principals of entities that operate in the same or a related line of business as we do or of investment funds managed by the New Mountain Finance Entities' affiliates. Accordingly, they may have obligations to investors in those entities, the fulfillment of which might not be in your interests as stockholders. Although we are currently New Mountain Capital's only vehicle focused primarily on investing in the investments that we target, in the future, the investment professionals of the Investment Adviser and/or New Mountain Capital employees that provide services pursuant to the Investment Management Agreement may manage other funds which may from time to time have overlapping investment objectives with our own and, accordingly, may invest in, whether principally or secondarily, asset classes similar to those targeted by us. If this occurs, the Investment Adviser may face conflicts of interest in allocating investment opportunities to the Operating Company and such other funds. Although the investment professionals endeavor to allocate investment opportunities in a fair and equitable manner, it is possible that the Operating Company may not be given the opportunity to participate in certain investments made by the Investment Adviser or persons affiliated with the Investment Adviser or that certain of these investment funds may be favored over the Operating Company. When these investment professionals identify an investment, they may be forced to choose which investment fund should make the investment.

If the Investment Adviser forms other affiliates in the future, the Operating Company may co-invest on a concurrent basis with such other affiliate, subject to compliance with applicable regulations and regulatory guidance or an exemptive order from the SEC and the Operating Company's allocation procedures. In addition, the Operating Company pays management and incentive fees to the Investment Adviser and reimburses the Investment Adviser for certain expenses

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it incurs. As a result, investors in NMFC's common stock invest in NMFC and indirectly in the Operating Company, on a "gross" basis and receive distributions on a "net" basis after NMFC's pro rata share of the Operating Company's expenses. Also, the incentive fee payable to the Investment Adviser may create an incentive for the Investment Adviser to pursue investments that are riskier or more speculative than would be the case in the absence of such compensation arrangements. Any potential conflict of interest arising as a result of the arrangements with the Investment Adviser could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

The Investment Committee, the Investment Adviser or its affiliates may, from time to time, possess material non-public information, limiting the Operating Company's investment discretion.

The Investment Adviser's investment professionals, Investment Committee or their respective affiliates may serve as directors of, or in a similar capacity with, companies in which we invest through the Operating Company, the securities of which are purchased or sold on the Operating Company's behalf. In the event that material non-public information is obtained with respect to such companies, or we become subject to trading restrictions under the internal trading policies of those companies or as a result of applicable law or regulations, the Operating Company could be prohibited for a period of time from purchasing or selling the securities of such companies, and this prohibition may have an adverse effect on the Operating Company and, consequently, your interests as stockholders of NMFC.

The valuation process for certain of the Operating Company's portfolio holdings creates a conflict of interest.

Some of the Operating Company's portfolio investments are made in the form of securities that are not publicly traded. As a result, the Operating Company's board of directors determines the fair value of these securities in good faith. In connection with this determination, investment professionals from the Investment Adviser may provide the Operating Company's board of directors with portfolio company valuations based upon the most recent portfolio company financial statements available and projected financial results of each portfolio company. In addition, Steven B. Klinsky, a member of the New Mountain Finance Entities' board of directors, has an indirect pecuniary interest in the Investment Adviser. The participation of the Investment Adviser's investment professionals in the Operating Company's valuation process, and the indirect pecuniary interest in the Investment Adviser by a member of the New Mountain Finance Entities' board of directors, could result in a conflict of interest as the Investment Adviser's management fee is based, in part, on the Operating Company's gross assets and incentive fees are based, in part, on unrealized gains and losses.

Conflicts of interest may exist related to other arrangements with the Investment Adviser or its affiliates.

The New Mountain Finance Entities have entered into a royalty-free license agreement with New Mountain Capital under which New Mountain Capital has agreed to grant the New Mountain Finance Entities a non-exclusive, royalty-free license to use the name "New Mountain". In addition, the Operating Company reimburses the Administrator for the allocable portion of overhead and other expenses incurred by the Administrator in performing its obligations to the New Mountain Finance Entities under the Administration Agreement, such as rent and the allocable portion of the cost of the New Mountain Finance Entities' chief financial officer and chief compliance officer and their respective staffs. This could create conflicts of interest that the Operating Company's board of directors must monitor.

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The Investment Management Agreement with the Investment Adviser and the Administration Agreement with the Administrator were not negotiated on an arm's length basis.

The Investment Management Agreement and the Administration Agreement were negotiated between related parties. In addition, the New Mountain Finance Entities may choose not to enforce, or to enforce less vigorously, their respective rights and remedies under these agreements because of their desire to maintain their ongoing relationship with the Investment Adviser, the Administrator and their respective affiliates. Any such decision, however, could cause NMFC to breach its fiduciary obligations to its stockholders.

The Investment Adviser's liability is limited under the Investment Management Agreement, and the Operating Company has agreed to indemnify the Investment Adviser against certain liabilities, which may lead the Investment Adviser to act in a riskier manner than it would when acting for its own account.

Under the Investment Management Agreement, the Investment Adviser does not assume any responsibility other than to render the services called for under that agreement, and it is not responsible for any action of the Operating Company's board of directors in following or declining to follow the Investment Adviser's advice or recommendations. Under the terms of the Investment Management Agreement, the Investment Adviser, its officers, members, personnel, any person controlling or controlled by the Investment Adviser are not liable to the New Mountain Finance Entities, their subsidiaries or any of their respective directors, members or stockholders or any subsidiary's stockholders or partners for acts or omissions performed in accordance with and pursuant to the Investment Management Agreement, except those resulting from acts constituting gross negligence, willful misconduct, bad faith or reckless disregard of the Investment Adviser's duties under the Investment Management Agreement. In addition, the Operating Company has agreed to indemnify the Investment Adviser and each of its officers, directors, members, managers and employees from and against any claims or liabilities, including reasonable legal fees and other expenses reasonably incurred, arising out of or in connection with our business and operations or any action taken or omitted pursuant to authority granted by the Investment Management Agreement, except where attributable to gross negligence, willful misconduct, bad faith or reckless disregard of such person's duties under the Investment Management Agreement. These protections may lead the Investment Adviser to act in a riskier manner than it would when acting for its own account.

The Investment Adviser can resign upon 60 days' notice, and a suitable replacement may not be found within that time, resulting in disruptions in the Operating Company's operations that could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Under the Investment Management Agreement, the Investment Adviser has the right to resign at any time upon 60 days' written notice, whether a replacement has been found or not. If the Investment Adviser resigns, the Operating Company may not be able to find a new investment adviser or hire internal management with similar expertise and ability to provide the same or equivalent services on acceptable terms within 60 days, or at all. If a replacement is not able to be found on a timely basis, our business, results of operations and financial condition and the Operating Company's ability to pay distributions are likely to be materially adversely affected and the market price of NMFC's common stock may decline. In addition, if the Operating Company is unable to identify and reach an agreement with a single institution or group of executives having the expertise possessed by the Investment Adviser and its affiliates, the coordination of its internal management and investment activities is likely to suffer. Even if the Operating Company is able to retain comparable management, whether internal or external, their integration into the Operating Company's business and lack of familiarity with the Operating Company's investment objective may

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result in additional costs and time delays that may materially adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

The Administrator can resign upon 60 days notice from its role as Administrator under the Administration Agreement, and a suitable replacement may not be found, resulting in disruptions that could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

The Administrator has the right to resign under the Administration Agreement upon 60 days' written notice, whether a replacement has been found or not. If the Administrator resigns, it may be difficult to find a new administrator or hire internal management with similar expertise and ability to provide the same or equivalent services on acceptable terms, or at all. If a replacement is not found quickly, our business, results of operations and financial condition as well as the Operating Company's ability to pay distributions are likely to be adversely affected and the market price of NMFC's common stock may decline. In addition, the coordination of the New Mountain Finance Entities' internal management and administrative activities is likely to suffer if they are unable to identify and reach an agreement with a service provider or individuals with the expertise possessed by the Administrator. Even if a comparable service provider or individuals to perform such services are retained, whether internal or external, their integration into the Operating Company's business and lack of familiarity with the Operating Company's investment objective may result in additional costs and time delays that may materially adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

If the New Mountain Finance Entities fail to maintain their status as BDCs, our business and operating flexibility could be significantly reduced.

The New Mountain Finance Entities qualify as BDCs under the 1940 Act. The 1940 Act imposes numerous constraints on the operations of BDCs. For example, BDCs are required to invest at least 70.0% of their total assets in specified types of securities, primarily in private companies or thinly-traded U.S. public companies, cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities and other high quality debt investments that mature in one year or less. Failure to comply with the requirements imposed on BDCs by the 1940 Act could cause the SEC to bring an enforcement action against the New Mountain Finance Entities and/or expose the New Mountain Finance Entities to claims of private litigants. In addition, upon approval of a majority of NMFC's stockholders, or, in the Operating Company's case, a majority of its members voting on a pass through basis, the New Mountain Finance Entities may elect to withdraw their respective election as a BDC. If the New Mountain Finance Entities decide to withdraw their election, or if the New Mountain Finance Entities otherwise fail to qualify, or maintain their qualification, as BDCs, the New Mountain Finance Entities may be subject to the substantially greater regulation under the 1940 Act as a closed-end investment company. Compliance with these regulations would significantly decrease our operating flexibility and could significantly increase our cost of doing business.

If the Operating Company does not invest a sufficient portion of its assets in qualifying assets, it could be precluded from investing in certain assets or could be required to dispose of certain assets, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

As a BDC, the Operating Company is prohibited from acquiring any assets other than "qualifying assets" unless, at the time of and after giving effect to such acquisition, at least 70.0% of our total assets are qualifying assets. We may acquire in the future other investments that are not "qualifying assets" to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act. If the Operating Company does not invest a sufficient portion of its assets in qualifying assets, it would be prohibited from investing in

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additional assets, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Similarly, these rules could prevent the Operating Company from making follow-on investments in existing portfolio companies (which could result in the dilution of its position) or could require the Operating Company to dispose of investments at inopportune times in order to come into compliance with the 1940 Act. If the Operating Company needs to dispose of these investments quickly, it may be difficult to dispose of such investments on favorable terms. For example, the Operating Company may have difficulty in finding a buyer and, even if a buyer is found, it may have to sell the investments at a substantial loss.

The Operating Company's ability to invest in public companies may be limited in certain circumstances.

To maintain the Operating Company's status, and consequently, NMFC's status as a BDC, the Operating Company is not permitted to acquire any assets other than "qualifying assets" specified in the 1940 Act unless, at the time the acquisition is made, at least 70.0% of its total assets are qualifying assets (with certain limited exceptions). Subject to certain exceptions for follow-on investments and distressed companies, an investment in an issuer that has outstanding securities listed on a national securities exchange may be treated as qualifying assets only if such issuer has a common equity market capitalization that is less than \$250.0 million at the time of such investment.

Regulations governing the operations of BDCs will affect NMFC's ability to raise additional equity capital as well as the Operating Company's ability to issue senior securities or borrow for investment purposes, any or all of which could have a negative effect on our investment objectives and strategies.

The Operating Company's business requires a substantial amount of capital. The Operating Company may acquire additional capital from the issuance of senior securities, including borrowing under a credit facility or other indebtedness. In addition, NMFC may also issue additional equity capital, which would in turn increase the equity capital available to the Operating Company. Under the 1940 Act, NMFC is not permitted to own any other securities other than common membership units of the Operating Company. As a result, any proceeds from offerings of NMFC's equity securities would be contributed to the Operating Company and subsequently used by the Operating Company for investment purposes. However, NMFC and the Operating Company may not be able to raise additional capital in the future on favorable terms or at all.

The Operating Company may issue debt securities, other evidences of indebtedness or preferred membership units, and it may borrow money from banks or other financial institutions, which we refer to collectively as "senior securities", up to the maximum amount permitted by the 1940 Act. The 1940 Act permits the Operating Company to issue senior securities in amounts such that its asset coverage, as defined in the 1940 Act, equals at least 200.0% after each issuance of senior securities. The Operating Company consolidates the assets and liabilities of NMF SLF for purposes of its financial statements and calculating compliance with the 200.0% asset coverage ratio. If the Operating Company's asset coverage ratio is not at least 200.0%, it would be unable to issue senior securities, and if it had senior securities outstanding (other than any indebtedness issued in consideration of a privately arranged loan, such as any indebtedness outstanding under the Credit Facilities), it would be unable to make distributions to its members and, consequently, NMFC and AIV Holdings would be unable to pay dividends. However, at September 30, 2013, the only senior securities outstanding were indebtedness under the Credit Facilities and therefore at September 30, 2013, the Operating Company would not have been precluded from paying distributions. If the value of the Operating Company's or NMF SLF's assets declines, the Operating Company may be unable to satisfy this test. If that happens, the Operating Company or NMF SLF

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may be required to liquidate a portion of its investments and repay a portion of its indebtedness at a time when such sales may be disadvantageous.

The Holdings Credit Facility matures on October 27, 2016 and permits borrowings of \$250.0 million as of September 30, 2013. The Holdings Credit Facility had \$159.1 million in debt outstanding as of September 30, 2013. The SLF Credit Facility matures on October 27, 2016 and permits borrowings of \$215.0 million as of September 30, 2013. The SLF Credit Facility had \$215.0 million in debt outstanding as of September 30, 2013.

In addition, the Operating Company may in the future seek to securitize other portfolio securities to generate cash for funding new investments. To securitize loans, the Operating Company would likely create a wholly-owned subsidiary and contribute a pool of loans to the subsidiary. The Operating Company would then sell interests in the subsidiary on a non-recourse basis to purchasers and it would retain all or a portion of the equity in the subsidiary. If the Operating Company is unable to successfully securitize its loan portfolio, which must be done in compliance with the relevant restrictions in the Credit Facilities, its ability to grow its business or fully execute its business strategy could be impaired and our earnings, if any, could decrease. The securitization market is subject to changing market conditions and the Operating Company may not be able to access this market when it would otherwise deem appropriate. Moreover, the successful securitization of the Operating Company's portfolio might expose the Operating Company to losses as the residual investments in which it does not sell interests will tend to be those that are riskier and more apt to generate losses. The 1940 Act also may impose restrictions on the structure of any securitization.

NMFC may also obtain capital for use by the Operating Company through the issuance of additional equity capital, which would in turn increase the equity capital available to the Operating Company. As a BDC, NMFC generally is not able to issue or sell its common stock at a price below net asset value per share. If NMFC's common stock trades at a discount to its net asset value per share, this restriction could adversely affect its ability to raise equity capital. NMFC may, however, sell its common stock, or warrants, options or rights to acquire its common stock, at a price below its net asset value per share of the common stock if its board of directors and independent directors determine that such sale is in its best interests and the best interests of its stockholders, and its stockholders approve such sale. In any such case, the price at which NMFC's securities are to be issued and sold may not be less than a price that, in the determination of NMFC's board of directors, closely approximates the market value of such securities (less any underwriting commission or discount). If NMFC raises additional funds by issuing more shares of its common stock or if the Operating Company issues senior securities convertible into, or exchangeable for, NMFC's common stock, the percentage ownership of NMFC's and AIV Holdings' stockholders may decline and you may experience dilution. Any proceeds from the issuance of additional shares of NMFC's common stock would be contributed to the Operating Company and used to purchase, on a one-for-one basis, additional common membership units of the Operating Company.

The Operating Company's business model in the future may depend to an extent upon our referral relationships with private equity sponsors, and the inability of the investment professionals of the Investment Adviser to maintain or develop these relationships, or the failure of these relationships to generate investment opportunities, could adversely affect its business strategy.

If the investment professionals of the Investment Adviser fail to maintain existing relationships or develop new relationships with other sponsors or sources of investment opportunities, the Operating Company may not be able to grow our investment portfolio. In addition, individuals with whom the investment professionals of the Investment Adviser have relationships are not obligated to provide the Operating Company with investment opportunities, and, therefore, there is no

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assurance that any relationships they currently or may in the future have will generate investment opportunities for the Operating Company.

We may experience fluctuations in our annual and quarterly results due to the nature of our business.

We could experience fluctuations in our annual and quarterly operating results due to a number of factors, some of which are beyond our control, including the ability or inability of the Operating Company to make investments in companies that meet its investment criteria, the interest rate payable on the debt securities acquired and the default rate on such securities, the level of the Operating Company's expenses, variations in and the timing of the recognition of realized and unrealized gains or losses, the degree to which the Operating Company encounters competition in the markets in which it operates and general economic conditions. As a result of these factors, results for any period should not be relied upon as being indicative of performance in future periods.

The Operating Company's board of directors may change its investment objective, operating policies and strategies without prior notice or member approval, the effects of which may be adverse to your interest as a stockholder.

The Operating Company's board of directors has the authority, except as otherwise provided in the 1940 Act, to modify or waive certain of its operating policies and strategies without prior notice and without member approval. As a result, the Operating Company's board of directors may be able to change its investment policies and objectives without any input from NMFC's stockholders. However, absent member approval, voting on a pass through basis, the Operating Company may not change the nature of its business so as to cease to be, or withdraw its election as, a BDC. Under Delaware law and the Operating Company's Limited Liability Company Agreement, the Operating Company also cannot be dissolved without prior member approval, voting on a pass through basis. We cannot predict the effect any changes to the Operating Company's current operating policies and strategies would have on our business, operating results and the market price of NMFC's common stock. Nevertheless, any such changes could adversely affect our business and impair the Operating Company's ability to make distributions to its members, and, consequently, NMFC's ability to make distributions to its stockholders.

NMFC will be subject to corporate-level federal income tax on all of its income if it is unable to maintain RIC status under Subchapter M of the Code, which would have a material adverse effect on its respective financial performance.

Although NMFC intends to continue to qualify annually as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code, no assurance can be given that NMFC will be able to maintain its RIC status. To maintain RIC status and be relieved of federal income taxes on income and gains distributed to its stockholders, NMFC must meet the annual distribution, source-of-income and asset diversification requirements described below. However, NMFC has no assets, other than its direct ownership of units of the Operating Company, and no source of cash flow, other than distributions from the Operating Company. NMFC is not permitted to conduct any business or ventures, other than in connection with the acquisition, ownership or disposition of units of the Operating Company and its operation as a public reporting company. Accordingly, NMFC looks to the assets and income of the Operating Company, and relies on the distributions made by the Operating Company to its members, for purposes of satisfying these requirements.

The annual distribution requirement for a RIC will be satisfied if NMFC distributes to its stockholders on an annual basis at least 90.0% of its net ordinary income and realized net short-term capital gains in excess of realized net long-term capital losses, if any. Because

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the Operating Company and NMF SLF use debt financing, the Operating Company is subject to an asset coverage ratio requirement under the 1940 Act, and the Operating Company and NMF SLF are subject to certain financial covenants contained in the Credit Facilities and other debt financing agreements (as applicable). This asset coverage ratio requirement and these financial covenants could, under certain circumstances, restrict NMF SLF from making distributions to the Operating Company, and/or restrict the Operating Company from making distributions to its members, which distributions are necessary for NMFC to satisfy the distribution requirement. If the Operating Company is unable to obtain cash from other sources, and thus is unable to make sufficient distributions to its members, NMFC could fail to qualify for RIC tax treatment and thus become subject to corporate-level federal income tax (and any applicable state and local taxes).

The source-of-income requirement will be satisfied if at least 90.0% of NMFC's allocable share of the Operating Company's gross income for each year is derived from dividends, interest, gains from the sale of stock or securities or similar sources.

The asset diversification requirement will be satisfied if NMFC meets certain asset diversification requirements at the end of each quarter of its taxable year. To satisfy this requirement, at least 50.0% of the value of NMFC's assets must consist of cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities, securities of other RICs, and other acceptable securities; and no more than 25.0% of the value of NMFC's assets can be 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 it and that are engaged in the same or similar or related trades or businesses or of certain "qualified publicly traded partnerships". Failure to meet these requirements may result in the Operating Company having to dispose of certain investments quickly in order to prevent the loss of NMFC's RIC status. Because most of the Operating Company's investments are intended to be in private companies, and therefore may be relatively illiquid, any such dispositions could be made at disadvantageous prices and could result in substantial losses.

Although there is no authority directly applicable to NMFC and thus the matter is not free from doubt, it is expected that NMFC is treated as if it directly invested in its pro rata share of the Operating Company's assets for purposes of satisfying the asset diversification requirement. However, there can be no assurance that the IRS will not successfully assert that NMFC does not meet the asset diversification requirement because it is unable to look to the Operating Company's assets for purpose of that requirement. In that case, NMFC would fail to qualify as a RIC and thus become subject to corporate-level federal income tax (and any applicable state and local taxes).

If NMFC fails to qualify for or maintain its RIC status for any reason, and NMFC does not qualify for certain relief provisions under the Code, NMFC would be subject to corporate-level federal income tax (and any applicable state and local taxes). In this event, the resulting taxes could substantially reduce NMFC's net assets, the amount of income available for distribution and the amount of its distributions, which would have a material adverse effect on its financial performance.

You may have current tax liabilities on distributions you reinvest in common stock of NMFC.

Under the dividend reinvestment plan, if you own shares of common stock of NMFC registered in your own name, you will have all cash distributions automatically reinvested in additional shares of common stock of NMFC unless you opt out of the dividend reinvestment plan by delivering notice by phone, internet or in writing to the plan administrator at least three days prior to the payment date of the next dividend or distribution. If you have not "opted out" of the

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dividend reinvestment plan, you will be deemed to have received, and for federal income tax purposes will be taxed on, the amount reinvested in common stock of NMFC to the extent the amount reinvested was not a tax-free return of capital. As a result, you may have to use funds from other sources to pay your federal income tax liability on the value of the common stock received.

NMFC may not be able to pay you distributions on its common stock, its distributions to you may not grow over time and a portion of their distributions to you may be a return of capital for federal income tax purposes.

NMFC intends to pay quarterly distributions to its stockholders out of assets legally available for distribution. We cannot assure you that we will continue to achieve investment results that will allow NMFC to make a specified level of cash distributions or year-to-year increases in cash distributions. If the Operating Company is unable to satisfy the asset coverage test applicable to it as a BDC, or if it violates certain covenants under the Credit Facilities, the Operating Company's ability to pay distributions to its members could be limited, thereby limiting NMFC's ability to pay distributions to its stockholders. All distributions are paid at the discretion of the Operating Company's board of directors and depend on its earnings, financial condition, maintenance of NMFC's RIC status, compliance with applicable BDC regulations, compliance with covenants under the Credit Facilities, and such other factors as the Operating Company's board of directors may deem relevant from time to time. The distributions NMFC pays to its stockholders in a year may exceed its taxable income for that year and, accordingly, a portion of such distributions may constitute a return of capital for federal income tax purposes.

In addition, because NMFC is a holding company, NMFC is only able to pay distributions on its common stock from distributions received from the Operating Company. The Operating Company intends to make distributions to its members that will be sufficient to enable NMFC to pay quarterly distributions to its stockholders and to maintain its status as a RIC. However, there can be no assurances that the Operating Company will make distributions to its members in the future. Accordingly, NMFC cannot assure you that it will pay distributions to you in the future.

NMFC may have difficulty paying its required distributions if the Operating Company recognizes taxable income before or without receiving cash representing such income.

For federal income tax purposes, NMFC includes in its taxable income its allocable share of certain amounts that the Operating Company has not yet received in cash, such as original issue discount or accruals on a contingent payment debt instrument, which may occur if the Operating Company receives warrants in connection with the origination of a loan or possibly in other circumstances or contracted payment-in-kind ("PIK") interest, which generally represents contractual interest added to the loan balance and due at the end of the loan term. NMFC's allocable share of such original issue discount and PIK interest are included in NMFC's taxable income before the Operating Company receives any corresponding cash payments. NMFC also may be required to include in its taxable income its allocable share of certain other amounts that the Operating Company will not receive in cash.

Because in certain cases the Operating Company may recognize taxable income before or without receiving cash representing such income, the Operating Company may have difficulty making distributions to the Operating Company's members that will be sufficient to enable NMFC to meet the annual distribution requirement necessary for NMFC to qualify as a RIC. Accordingly, the Operating Company may need to sell some of its assets at times and/or at prices that it would not consider advantageous, NMFC or the Operating Company may need to raise additional equity or debt capital, or the Operating Company may need to forego new investment opportunities or otherwise take actions that are disadvantageous to its business (or be unable to take actions that are advantageous to its business) to enable the Operating Company to make distributions to its

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members that will be sufficient to enable NMFC to meet the annual distribution requirement. If NMFC or the Operating Company are unable to obtain cash from other sources to enable NMFC to meet the annual distribution requirement, NMFC may fail to qualify for the federal income tax benefits allowable to RICs and, thus, become subject to a corporate-level federal income tax (and any applicable state and local taxes).

Changes in laws or regulations governing the Operating Company's operations may adversely affect our business or cause the Operating Company to alter its business strategy.

Changes in the laws or regulations or the interpretations of the laws and regulations that govern BDCs, RICs or non-depository commercial lenders could significantly affect our operations and our cost of doing business. The New Mountain Finance Entities and the Operating Company's portfolio companies are subject to federal, state and local laws and regulations. New legislation may be enacted or new interpretations, rulings or regulations could be adopted, any of which could materially adversely affect our business, including with respect to the types of investments the Operating Company is permitted to make, and your interest as a stockholder potentially with retroactive effect. In addition, any changes to the laws and regulations governing the Operating Company's operations relating to permitted investments may cause the Operating Company to alter its investment strategy in order to avail itself of new or different opportunities. These changes could result in material changes to the strategies and plans set forth in this prospectus and may result in the Operating Company's investment focus shifting from the areas of expertise of the Investment Adviser to other types of investments in which the Investment Adviser may have less expertise or little or no experience. Any such changes, if they occur, could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition and, consequently, the value of your investment in us.

On July 21, 2010, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, or Dodd-Frank, became law. The scope of Dodd-Frank impacts many aspects of the financial services industry, and it requires the development and adoption of many implementing regulations over the next several months and years. The effects of Dodd-Frank on the financial services industry will depend upon the timing and substance of regulations adopted by the various regulatory authorities to implement Dodd-Frank.

The affect of global climate change may impact the operations of the Operating Company's portfolio companies.

There may be evidence of global climate change. Climate change creates physical and financial risk and some of the Operating Company's portfolio companies may be adversely affected by climate change. For example, the needs of customers of energy companies vary with weather conditions, primarily temperature and humidity. To the extent weather conditions are affected by climate change, energy use could increase or decrease depending on the duration and magnitude of any changes. Increases in the cost of energy could adversely affect the cost of operations of the Operating Company's portfolio companies if the use of energy products or services is material to their business. A decrease in energy use due to weather changes may affect some of the Operating Company's portfolio companies' financial condition, through decreased revenues. Extreme weather conditions in general require more system backup, adding to costs, and can contribute to increased system stresses, including service interruptions.

Pending legislation may allow the Operating Company to incur additional leverage.

As a BDC, under the 1940 Act the Operating Company generally is not permitted to incur indebtedness unless immediately after such borrowing the Operating Company has an asset coverage for total borrowings of at least 200.0% (i.e., the amount of debt may not exceed 50.0% of

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the value of the Operating Company's total assets or the Operating Company may borrow an amount equal to 100.0% of net assets). Recent legislation introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives, if passed, would modify this section of the 1940 Act and increase the amount of debt that BDCs may incur by modifying the percentage from 200.0% to 150.0%. As a result, the Operating Company may be able to incur additional indebtedness in the future and therefore your risk of an investment in NMFC's common stock may increase.

NMFC incurs significant costs as a result of being a publicly traded company.

As a publicly traded company, NMFC incurs legal, accounting and other expenses, which are paid by the Operating Company, including costs associated with the periodic reporting requirements applicable to a company whose securities are registered under the Exchange Act, as well as additional corporate governance requirements, including requirements under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, or the "Sarbanes-Oxley Act", and other rules implemented by the SEC.

Efforts to comply with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act involve significant expenditures, and non-compliance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act may adversely affect NMFC and the market price of NMFC's common stock.

The New Mountain Finance Entities are subject to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, and the related rules and regulations promulgated by the SEC. Under current SEC rules, beginning with our fiscal year ending December 31, 2012, the Operating Company's management was required to report on their internal control over financial reporting pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, and rules and regulations of the SEC thereunder. The New Mountain Finance Entities are required to review on an annual basis their respective internal control over financial reporting, and on a quarterly and annual basis to evaluate and disclose changes in our respective internal control over financial reporting. As a result, the New Mountain Finance Entities expect to incur significant additional expenses in the near term, which may negatively impact the Operating Company's financial performance and the Operating Company's ability to make distributions to its members and, consequently, NMFC's ability to make distributions to its stockholders. This process also may result in a diversion of management's time and attention. We cannot be certain as to the timing of completion of any evaluation, testing and remediation actions or the impact of the same on our operations and neither of the New Mountain Finance Entities may be able to ensure that the process is effective or that our internal control over financial reporting is or will continue to be effective in a timely manner. In the event that the New Mountain Finance Entities are unable to maintain or achieve compliance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and related rules, the Operating Company and, consequently, the market price of NMFC's common stock may be adversely affected.

The Operating Company's business is highly dependent on information systems and systems failures could significantly disrupt our business, which may, in turn, negatively affect the market price of NMFC's common stock and its ability to pay dividends.

The Operating Company's business is highly dependent on the communications and information systems of the Investment Adviser and its affiliates. Any failure or interruption of such systems could cause delays or other problems in the Operating Company's activities. This, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on the Operating Company's operating results and, consequently, negatively affect the market price of NMFC's common stock and its ability to pay dividends to its stockholders. In addition, because many of the Operating Company's portfolio companies operate and rely on network infrastructure and enterprise applications and internal technology systems for development, marketing, operational, support and other business activities, a disruption or failure of any or all of these systems in the event of a major telecommunications

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failure, cyber-attack, fire, earthquake, severe weather conditions or other catastrophic event could cause system interruptions, delays in product development and loss of critical data and could otherwise disrupt their business operations.

RISKS RELATING TO THE OPERATING COMPANY'S INVESTMENTS

The Operating Company's investments in portfolio companies may be risky, and the Operating Company could lose all or part of any of its investments.

Investments in small and middle market businesses are highly speculative and involve a high degree of risk of credit loss. These risks are likely to increase during volatile economic periods, such as the U.S. and many other economies have recently experienced. Among other things, these companies:

may have limited financial resources and may be unable to meet their obligations under their debt instruments that the Operating Company holds, which may be accompanied by a deterioration in the value of any collateral and a reduction in the likelihood of the Operating Company realizing any guarantees from subsidiaries or affiliates of its portfolio companies that the Operating Company may have obtained in connection with its investment, as well as a corresponding decrease in the value of any equity components of its investments;

may have shorter operating histories, narrower product lines, smaller market shares and/or more significant customer concentrations than larger businesses, which tend to render them more vulnerable to competitors' actions and market conditions, as well as general economic downturns;

are more likely to depend on the management talents and efforts of a small group of persons; therefore, the death, disability, resignation or termination of one or more of these persons could have a material adverse impact on the Operating Company's portfolio company and, in turn, on us;

generally have less predictable operating results, may from time to time be parties to litigation, may be engaged in rapidly changing businesses with products subject to a substantial risk of obsolescence;

may require substantial additional capital to support their operations, finance expansion or maintain their competitive position; and

generally have less publicly available information about their businesses, operations and financial condition.

In addition, in the course of providing significant managerial assistance to certain of the Operating Company's portfolio companies, certain of the Operating Company's officers and directors may serve as directors on the boards of such companies. To the extent that litigation arises out of the Operating Company's investments in these companies, the Operating Company's officers and directors may be named as defendants in such litigation, which could result in an expenditure of funds (through the Operating Company's indemnification of such officers and directors) and the diversion of management time and resources.

The Operating Company's investment strategy, which is focused primarily on privately held companies, presents certain challenges, including the lack of available information about these companies.

The Operating Company invests primarily in privately held companies. There is generally little public information about these companies, and, as a result, the Operating Company must rely on the ability of the Investment Adviser to obtain adequate information to evaluate the potential returns

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from, and risks related to, investing in these companies. If the Operating Company is unable to uncover all material information about these companies, it may not make a fully informed investment decision, and it may lose money on its investments. Also, privately held companies frequently have less diverse product lines and smaller market presence than larger competitors. They are, thus, generally more vulnerable to economic downturns and may experience substantial variations in operating results. These factors could adversely affect the Operating Company's investment returns.

The Operating Company's portfolio may be concentrated in a limited number of industries, which may subject the Operating Company to a risk of significant loss if there is a downturn in a particular industry in which a number of its investments are concentrated.

The Operating Company's portfolio may be concentrated in a limited number of industries. For example, as of September 30, 2013, the Operating Company's investments in the software, the business services, the education, and the federal government services industries represented approximately 20.8%, 17.4%, 16.6% and 10.1%, respectively, of the fair value of the Operating Company's portfolio. A downturn in any particular industry in which the Operating Company is invested could significantly impact the portfolio companies operating in that industry, and accordingly, the aggregate returns that the Operating Company realizes from its investment in such portfolio companies.

Specifically, companies in the software industry often have narrow product lines and small market shares. Because of rapid technological change, the average selling prices of products and some services provided by software companies have historically decreased over their productive lives. As a result, the average selling prices of products and services offered by software companies in which we invest may decrease over time. Likewise, companies in the business services industry are subject to general economic downturns and business cycles, and will often suffer reduced revenues and rate pressures during periods of economic uncertainty. In addition, companies in the education industry are required to comply with extensive regulatory and accreditation requirements, which could be subject to change by Congress, and which can limit their access to federal aid or similar loan programs, or otherwise increase their compliance costs. Finally, companies in the federal government services industry depend on contracts with U.S. government agencies for substantially all of their revenue. If their relationships with such agencies are harmed, their future revenue and operating profits would decline. In addition, U.S. government spending and mission priorities could change in a manner that adversely affects such companies' future revenue and limits their growth prospects. If an industry in which the Operating Company has significant investments suffers from adverse business or economic conditions, as these industries have to varying degrees, a material portion of its investment portfolio could be affected adversely, which, in turn, could adversely affect the Operating Company's financial position and results of operations.

If the Operating Company makes unsecured investments, those investments might not generate sufficient cash flow to service their debt obligations to the Operating Company.

The Operating Company may make unsecured investments. Unsecured investments may be subordinated to other obligations of the obligor. Unsecured investments often reflect a greater possibility that adverse changes in the financial condition of the obligor or general economic conditions (including, for example, a substantial period of rising interest rates or declining earnings) or both may impair the ability of the obligor to make payment of principal and interest. If the Operating Company makes an unsecured investment in a portfolio company, that portfolio company may be highly leveraged, and its relatively high debt-to-equity ratio may increase the risk that its operations might not generate sufficient cash to service its debt obligations.

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If the Operating Company invests in the securities and obligations of distressed and bankrupt issuers, it might not receive interest or other payments.

From time to time, the Operating Company may invest in other types of investments which are not its primary focus, including investments in the securities and obligations of distressed and bankrupt issuers, including debt obligations that are in covenant or payment default. Such investments generally are considered speculative. The repayment of defaulted obligations is subject to significant uncertainties. Defaulted obligations might be repaid only after lengthy workout or bankruptcy proceedings, during which the issuer of those obligations might not make any interest or other payments.

The lack of liquidity in the Operating Company's investments may adversely affect our business.

The Operating Company invests, and will continue to invest, in companies whose securities are not publicly traded and whose securities will be subject to legal and other restrictions on resale or will otherwise be less liquid than publicly traded securities. The illiquidity of these investments may make it difficult for the Operating Company to sell these investments when desired. In addition, if the Operating Company is required or otherwise chooses to liquidate all or a portion of its portfolio quickly, it may realize significantly less than the value at which it had previously recorded these investments. The Operating Company's investments are usually subject to contractual or legal restrictions on resale or are otherwise illiquid because there is usually no established trading market for such investments. Because most of the Operating Company's investments are illiquid, the Operating Company may be unable to dispose of them in which case NMFC could fail to qualify as a RIC and/or BDC, or the Operating Company may be unable to do so at a favorable price, and, as a result, the Operating Company and NMFC may suffer losses.

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

As a BDC, the Operating Company is required to carry its investments at market value or, if no market value is ascertainable, at fair value as determined in good faith by its board of directors. Because NMFC is a holding company with no direct operations of its own, and its only business and sole asset is its ownership of units of the Operating Company, NMFC's net asset value will be based on the Operating Company's valuation of its investments and its percentage interest in the Operating Company. As part of the valuation process, the Operating Company may take into account the following types of factors, if relevant, in determining the fair value of its investments:

a comparison of the portfolio company's securities to publicly traded securities;

the enterprise value of a portfolio company;

the nature and realizable value of any collateral;

the portfolio company's ability to make payments and its earnings and discounted cash flow;

the markets in which the portfolio company does business; and

changes in the interest rate environment and the credit markets generally that may affect the price at which similar investments may be made in the future and other relevant factors.

When an external event such as a purchase transaction, public offering or subsequent sale occurs, the Operating Company will use the pricing indicated by the external event to corroborate its valuation. The Operating Company will record decreases in the market values or fair values of its

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investments as unrealized depreciation. Declines in prices and liquidity in the corporate debt markets may result in significant net unrealized depreciation in its portfolio. The effect of all of these factors on the Operating Company's portfolio may reduce the Operating Company's net asset value, and, indirectly, NMFC's net asset value based on its percentage interest in the Operating Company, by increasing net unrealized depreciation in the Operating Company's portfolio. Depending on market conditions, the Operating Company could incur substantial realized losses and may suffer additional unrealized losses in future periods, which could have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

If the Operating Company is unable to make follow-on investments in its portfolio companies, the value of the Operating Company's investment portfolio could be adversely affected.

Following an initial investment in a portfolio company, the Operating Company may make additional investments in that portfolio company as "follow-on" investments, in order to (i) increase or maintain in whole or in part its equity ownership percentage, (ii) exercise warrants, options or convertible securities that were acquired in the original or subsequent financing or (iii) attempt to preserve or enhance the value of its investment. The Operating Company may elect not to make follow-on investments or may otherwise lack sufficient funds to make these investments. The Operating Company has the discretion to make follow-on investments, subject to the availability of capital resources. If the Operating Company fails to make follow-on investments, the continued viability of a portfolio company and its investment may, in some circumstances, be jeopardized and we could miss an opportunity for the Operating Company to increase its participation in a successful operation. Even if the Operating Company has sufficient capital to make a desired follow-on investment, it may elect not to make a follow-on investment because it may not want to increase its concentration of risk, either because it prefers other opportunities or because it is subject to BDC requirements that would prevent such follow-on investments or such follow-on investments would adversely impact NMFC's ability to maintain its RIC status.

The Operating Company's portfolio companies may incur debt that ranks equally with, or senior to, its investments in such companies.

The Operating Company invests in portfolio companies at all levels of the capital structure. The Operating Company's portfolio companies may have, or may be permitted to incur, other debt that ranks equally with, or senior to, the debt in which the Operating Company invests. By their terms, these debt instruments may entitle the holders to receive payment of interest or principal on or before the dates on which the Operating Company is entitled to receive payments with respect to the debt instruments in which it invests. In addition, in the event of insolvency, liquidation, dissolution, reorganization or bankruptcy of a portfolio company, holders of debt instruments ranking senior to the Operating Company's investment in that portfolio company would typically be entitled to receive payment in full before it receives any distribution. After repaying the senior creditors, the portfolio company may not have any remaining assets to use for repaying its obligation to the Operating Company. In the case of debt ranking equally with debt instruments in which the Operating Company invests, it would have to share on an equal basis any distributions with other creditors holding such debt in the event of an insolvency, liquidation, dissolution, reorganization or bankruptcy of the relevant portfolio company.

The disposition of the Operating Company's investments may result in contingent liabilities.

Most of the Operating Company's investments will involve private securities. In connection with the disposition of an investment in private securities, the Operating Company may be required to make representations about the business and financial affairs of the portfolio company typical of those made in connection with the sale of a business. The Operating Company may also be

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required to indemnify the purchasers of such investment to the extent that any such representations turn out to be inaccurate or with respect to certain potential liabilities. These arrangements may result in contingent liabilities that ultimately yield funding obligations that must be satisfied through the Operating Company's return of certain distributions previously made to it.

There may be circumstances where the Operating Company's debt investments could be subordinated to claims of other creditors or the Operating Company could be subject to lender liability claims.

Even though the Operating Company may have structured certain of its investments as senior loans, if one of its portfolio companies were to go bankrupt, depending on the facts and circumstances, including the extent to which the Operating Company actually provided managerial assistance to that portfolio company, a bankruptcy court might re-characterize its debt investment and subordinate all or a portion of the Operating Company's claim to that of other creditors. The Operating Company may also be subject to lender liability claims for actions taken by it with respect to a borrower's business or instances where it exercises control over the borrower. It is possible that the Operating Company could become subject to a lender's liability claim, including as a result of actions taken in rendering significant managerial assistance.

Second priority liens on collateral securing loans that the Operating Company makes to its portfolio companies may be subject to control by senior creditors with first priority liens. If there is a default, the value of the collateral may not be sufficient to repay in full both the first priority creditors and the Operating Company.

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

The rights the Operating Company may have with respect to the collateral securing the loans it makes to its portfolio companies with senior debt outstanding may also be limited pursuant to the terms of one or more intercreditor agreements entered into with the holders of first priority senior debt. Under an intercreditor agreement, at any time that obligations that have the benefit of the first priority liens are outstanding, any of the following actions that may be taken in respect of the collateral will be at the direction of the holders of the obligations secured by the first priority liens: the ability to cause the commencement of enforcement proceedings against the collateral, the ability to control the conduct of such proceedings, the approval of amendments to collateral documents; releases of liens on the collateral and waivers of past defaults under collateral documents. The Operating Company may not have the ability to control or direct these actions, even if its rights are adversely affected.

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The Operating Company generally does not control its portfolio companies.

The Operating Company does not, and does not expect to, control most of its portfolio companies, even though the Operating Company may have board representation or board observation rights, and its debt agreements may contain certain restrictive covenants that limit the business and operations of its portfolio companies. As a result, the Operating Company is subject to the risk that a portfolio company may make business decisions with which the Operating Company disagrees and the management of such company, in which the Operating Company invests as representatives of the holders of their common equity, may take risks or otherwise act in ways that do not serve the Operating Company's interests as debt investors. Due to the lack of liquidity of the investments that the Operating Company typically holds in its portfolio companies, it may not be able to dispose of its investments in the event that the Operating Company disagrees with the actions of a portfolio company as readily as it would otherwise like to or at favorable prices which could decrease the value of its investments.

Economic recessions, downturns or government spending cuts could impair the Operating Company's portfolio companies and harm its operating results.

Many of the Operating Company's portfolio companies may be susceptible to economic slowdowns or recessions and may be unable to repay its debt investments during these periods. Therefore, the Operating Company's non-performing assets are likely to increase, and the value of the Operating Company's portfolio is likely to decrease during these periods. Adverse economic conditions also may decrease the value of collateral securing some of the Operating Company's debt investments and the value of its equity investments. Economic slowdowns or recessions could lead to financial losses in the Operating Company's portfolio and a decrease in revenues, net income and assets. Unfavorable economic conditions also could increase the Operating Company's funding costs, limit NMFC's and the Operating Company's access to the capital markets or result in a decision by lenders not to extend credit to the Operating Company. These events could prevent the Operating Company from increasing investments and harm its operating results.

In addition, levels of the U.S. government's spending in future periods are very difficult to predict and subject to significant risks. Significant budgetary constraints may result in further reductions to projected spending levels. In particular, U.S. government expenditures are subject to the potential for automatic reductions, generally referred to as "sequestration". Sequestration, which is in the process of being implemented, is expected to result in significant additional reductions to spending by the U.S. government on both existing and new contracts as well as disruption of ongoing programs. Also, we expect that budgetary constraints and ongoing concerns regarding the U.S. national debt will continue to place downward pressure on U.S. government spending levels. Due to these and other factors, overall U.S. government spending could decline, which could result in significant reductions to the revenues, cash flow and profits of the Operating Company's portfolio companies.

A number of the Operating Company's portfolio companies provide services to the U.S. government. Changes in the U.S. government's priorities and spending, or significant delays or reductions in appropriations of the U.S. government's funds, could have a material adverse effect on the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of such portfolio companies.

A number of the Operating Company's portfolio companies derive a substantial portion of their revenue from the U.S. government. Levels of the U.S. government's spending in future periods are very difficult to predict and subject to significant risks. In addition, significant budgetary constraints may result in further reductions to projected spending levels. In particular, U.S. government expenditures are subject to the potential for automatic reductions, generally referred to as

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"sequestration". Sequestration may occur during 2013, resulting in significant additional reductions to spending by the U.S. government on both existing and new contracts as well as disruption of ongoing programs. Even if sequestration does not occur, we expect that budgetary constraints and ongoing concerns regarding the U.S. national debt will continue to place downward pressure on U.S. government spending levels. Due to these and other factors, overall U.S. government spending could decline, which could result in significant reductions to the revenues, cash flow and profits of the Operating Company's portfolio companies that provide services to the U.S. government.

Defaults by the Operating Company's portfolio companies may harm its operating results.

A portfolio company's failure to satisfy financial or operating covenants imposed by the Operating Company or other lenders could lead to defaults and, potentially, termination of its loans and foreclosure on its secured assets, which could trigger cross-defaults under other agreements and jeopardize a portfolio company's ability to meet its obligations under the debt or equity securities that the Operating Company holds.

The Operating Company may incur expenses to the extent necessary to seek recovery upon default or to negotiate new terms, which may include the waiver of certain financial covenants, with a defaulting portfolio company. In addition, lenders in certain cases can be subject to lender liability claims for actions taken by them when they become too involved in the borrower's business or exercise control over a borrower. It is possible that the Operating Company could become subject to a lender's liability claim, including as a result of actions taken if it renders significant managerial assistance to the borrower. Furthermore, if one of the Operating Company's portfolio companies were to file for bankruptcy protection, even though the Operating Company may have structured its investment as senior secured debt, depending on the facts and circumstances, including the extent to which the Operating Company provided managerial assistance to that portfolio company, a bankruptcy court might re-characterize its debt holding and subordinate all or a portion of the Operating Company's claim to claims of other creditors.

Prepayments of the Operating Company's debt investments by its portfolio companies could adversely impact the Operating Company's results of operations and reduce its return on equity.

The Operating Company is subject to the risk that the investments it makes in its portfolio companies may be repaid prior to maturity. When this occurs, subject to maintenance of NMFC's RIC status, the Operating Company will generally reinvest these proceeds in temporary investments, pending their future investment in new portfolio companies. These temporary investments will typically have substantially lower yields than the debt being prepaid and the Operating Company could experience significant delays in reinvesting these amounts. Any future investment in a new portfolio company may also be at lower yields than the debt that was repaid. As a result, the Operating Company's results of operations could be materially adversely affected if one or more of its portfolio companies elect to prepay amounts owed to the Operating Company. Additionally, prepayments could negatively impact the Operating Company's return on equity, which could result in a decline in the market price of NMFC's common stock.

The Operating Company may not realize gains from its equity investments.

When the Operating Company invests in portfolio companies, it may acquire warrants or other equity securities of portfolio companies as well. The Operating Company may also invest in equity securities directly. To the extent the Operating Company holds equity investments, it will attempt to dispose of them and realize gains upon its disposition of them. However, the equity interests the Operating Company receives may not appreciate in value and, in fact, may decline in value. As a result, the Operating Company may not be able to realize gains from its equity interests, and any

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gains that it does realize on the disposition of any equity interests may not be sufficient to offset any other losses it experiences. The Operating Company also may be unable to realize any value if a portfolio company does not have a liquidity event, such as a sale of the business, recapitalization or public offering, which would allow the Operating Company to sell the underlying equity interests.

The performance of the Operating Company's portfolio companies may differ from its historical performance as its investment strategy will include primary originations in addition to secondary market purchases.

Historically, the Operating Company's investment strategy consisted primarily of secondary market purchases in debt securities. The Operating Company recently adjusted its investment strategy to also include primary originations. While loans the Operating Company originates and loans its purchases in the secondary market face many of the same risks associated with the financing of leveraged companies, the Operating Company may be exposed to different risks depending on specific business considerations for secondary market purchases or origination of loans. As a result, this strategy may result in different returns from these investments than the types of returns it has historically experienced from secondary market purchases of debt securities.

The Operating Company may be subject to additional risks if it invests in foreign securities and/or engage in hedging transactions.

The 1940 Act generally requires that 70.0% of the Operating Company's investments be in issuers each of whom is organized under the laws of, and has its principal place of business in, any state of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands or any other possession of the United States. The Operating Company's investment strategy does not presently contemplate significant investments in securities of non-U.S. companies. However, the Operating Company may desire to make such investments in the future, to the extent that such transactions and investments are permitted under the 1940 Act. The Operating Company expects that these investments would focus on the same types of investments that it makes in U.S. middle market companies and accordingly would be complementary to its overall strategy and enhance the diversity of its holdings. Investing in foreign companies could expose the Operating Company to additional risks not typically associated with investing in U.S. companies. These risks include changes in exchange control regulations, political and social instability, expropriation, imposition of foreign taxes, less liquid markets and less available information than is generally the case in the United States, higher transaction costs, less government supervision of exchanges, brokers and issuers, less developed bankruptcy laws, difficulty in enforcing contractual obligations, lack of uniform accounting and auditing standards and greater price volatility. Investments denominated in foreign currencies would be subject to the risk that the value of a particular currency will change in relation to one or more other currencies. Among the factors that may affect currency values are trade balances, the level of short-term interest rates, differences in relative values of similar assets in different currencies, long-term opportunities for investment and capital appreciation and political developments. The Operating Company may employ hedging techniques to minimize these risks, but it can offer no assurance that it will, in fact, hedge currency risk, or that if it does, such strategies will be effective.

Engaging in hedging transactions would also, indirectly, entail additional risks to NMFC's stockholders. Although it is not currently anticipated that the Operating Company would engage in hedging transactions as a principal investment strategy, if the Operating Company determined to engage in hedging transactions it generally would seek to hedge against fluctuations of the relative values of its portfolio positions from changes in market interest rates or currency exchange rates. Hedging against a decline in the values of the Operating Company's portfolio positions would not eliminate the possibility of fluctuations in the values of such positions or prevent losses if the values of the positions declined. However, such hedging could establish other positions designed to gain from those same developments, thereby offsetting the decline in the value of such portfolio positions.

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These hedging transactions could also limit the opportunity for gain if the values of the underlying portfolio positions increased. Moreover, it might not be possible to hedge against an exchange rate or interest rate fluctuation that was so generally anticipated that the Operating Company would not be able to enter into a hedging transaction at an acceptable price. If the Operating Company chooses to engage in hedging transactions, there can be no assurances that the Operating Company will achieve the intended benefits of such transactions and, depending on the degree of exposure such transactions could create, such transactions may expose the Operating Company and, indirectly, NMFC to risk of loss.

While the Operating Company may enter into these types of transactions to seek to reduce currency exchange rate and interest rate risks, unanticipated changes in currency exchange rates or interest rates could result in poorer overall investment performance than if it had not engaged in any such hedging transactions. In addition, the degree of correlation between price movements of the instruments used in a hedging strategy and price movements in the portfolio positions being hedged could vary. Moreover, for a variety of reasons, the Operating Company might not seek to establish a perfect correlation between the hedging instruments and the portfolio holdings being hedged. Any imperfect correlation could prevent the Operating Company from achieving the intended hedge and expose the Operating Company and NMFC to risk of loss. In addition, it might not be possible to hedge fully or perfectly against currency fluctuations affecting the value of securities denominated in non-U.S. currencies because the value of those securities would likely fluctuate as a result of factors not related to currency fluctuations.

Uncertainty relating to the LIBOR calculation process may adversely affect the value of the Operating Company's portfolio of LIBOR-indexed, floating-rate debt securities.

Concerns have been publicized that some of the member banks surveyed by the British Bankers' Association ("BBA") in connection with the calculation of LIBOR across a range of maturities and currencies may have been under-reporting or otherwise manipulating the inter-bank lending rate applicable to them in order to profit on their derivatives positions or to avoid an appearance of capital insufficiency or adverse reputational or other consequences that may have resulted from reporting inter-bank lending rates higher than those they actually submitted. A number of BBA member banks have entered into settlements with their regulators and law enforcement agencies with respect to alleged manipulation of LIBOR, and investigations by regulators and governmental authorities in various jurisdictions are ongoing.

Actions by the BBA, regulators or law enforcement agencies may result in changes to the manner in which LIBOR is determined. Uncertainty as to the nature of such potential changes may adversely affect the market for LIBOR-based securities, including the Operating Company's portfolio of LIBOR-indexed, floating-rate debt securities. In addition, any further changes or reforms to the determination or supervision of LIBOR may result in a sudden or prolonged increase or decrease in reported LIBOR, which could have an adverse impact on the market for LIBOR-based securities or the value of our portfolio of LIBOR-indexed, floating-rate debt securities.

RISKS RELATING TO OUR CORPORATE STRUCTURE

NMFC is a holding company with no direct operations of its own, and will depend on distributions from the Operating Company to meet its ongoing obligations.

NMFC is a holding company with no direct operations of its own, and its only business and sole asset is its direct ownership of units of the Operating Company. As a result, all investment decisions relating to the Operating Company's portfolio will be made by the Investment Adviser under the supervision of the Operating Company's board of directors, which may be different from NMFC's board of directors. Although the Operating Company's Limited Liability Company Operating

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Agreement provides that in accordance with the 1940 Act and to the extent required thereby, NMFC will "pass through" its votes on all matters subject to a member vote, including with respect to the election of the Operating Company's directors, NMFC will not, and indirectly, the stockholders of NMFC will not, have any control over the Operating Company's day-to-day operations and investment decisions.

NMFC also does not have any independent ability to generate revenue, and its only sources of cash flow from operations are distributions from the Operating Company. Consequently, NMFC relies on the Operating Company to cover the expenses of its day-to-day business, including expenses incident to NMFC's status as a public company. Pursuant to the Administration Agreement, the Operating Company will reimburse the Administrator for NMFC's allocable portion of overhead and other expenses incurred by the Administrator in performing its obligations to NMFC under the Administration Agreement. However, if the Operating Company cannot or does not make the payments required pursuant to the Administration Agreement, NMFC may be unable to cover these expenses.

In addition, since NMFC is a holding company, its ability to pay distributions to its stockholders depends on the prior distribution from the Operating Company of cash in an amount sufficient to pay quarterly distributions and to obtain and maintain its status as a RIC. The distribution of cash flows by the Operating Company to NMFC is subject to statutory restrictions under the Delaware Limited Liability Company Act, the 1940 Act and contractual restrictions under the Credit Facilities or any other debt financing facility that may limit the Operating Company's or NMF SLF's ability to make distributions. In addition, any distributions and payments of fees or costs will be based upon the Operating Company's financial performance. Any distributions of cash will be made on a pro rata basis to all of the Operating Company's members, including NMFC, in accordance with each unit holders' respective percentage interest.

New Mountain Capital or its affiliates may have interests that differ from your interests as stockholders of NMFC.

Guardian AIV indirectly owns, through AIV Holdings, approximately 14.7% of the units of the Operating Company as of September 30, 2013. New Mountain Capital's interests, the interests of the partners in Guardian AIV and the interests of those persons affiliated with New Mountain Capital that participated in the Concurrent Private Placement may differ from, or conflict with, your interests as stockholders of NMFC. For example, conflicts arising under the Registration Rights Agreement will be resolved as set forth therein. Under the Registration Rights Agreement, AIV Holdings and the Operating Company's Chairman and a related entity will have priority over NMFC or any other NMFC stockholder when selling any shares of NMFC common stock pursuant to their exercise of registration rights under that agreement.

Circumstances may arise in the future when the interests of the Operating Company's members conflict with the interests of NMFC's stockholders. The Operating Company's board of directors and the board of directors of NMFC are comprised of the same members. However, the Operating Company's board of directors owes fiduciary duties to its members that could conflict with the fiduciary duties NMFC's board of directors owes to its stockholders.

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Any future exchange by AIV Holdings of units of the Operating Company for shares of NMFC's common stock would significantly dilute the voting power of NMFC's current stockholders with respect to the election of NMFC directors or other matters that require the approval of NMFC stockholders only. In addition, the interests of the partners of Guardian AIV following such exchange by AIV Holdings may be adverse to the interests of NMFC's stockholders and could limit your ability to influence the outcome of key transactions, including any change of control.

Pursuant to the terms of the Operating Company's Limited Liability Company Operating Agreement, AIV Holdings will have the right to exchange its units for shares of NMFC's common stock on a one-for-one basis. Guardian AIV indirectly owns, through AIV Holdings, approximately 14.7% of the units of the Operating Company as of September 30, 2013. If AIV Holdings exercised its exchange rights with respect to a significant number of units, the voting power of NMFC's stockholders would be significantly diluted. As a result, Guardian AIV, indirectly through AIV Holdings, would retain significant influence over decisions that require the approval of NMFC's stockholders exclusively (such as the election of its directors and the approval of mergers or other significant corporate transactions) regardless of whether or not NMFC's other stockholders believe that such decisions are in NMFC's own best interests. If AIV Holdings exercised its exchange rights in full, Guardian AIV, indirectly through AIV Holdings would own approximately 14.7% of all outstanding shares of NMFC's common stock as of September 30, 2013. However, these entities would not exercise voting control over their shares of common stock because the right to vote those shares would be passed through to the partners of these entities. These investors, along with those persons affiliated with New Mountain Capital that participated in the Concurrent Private Placement, may have interests that differ from your interests, and they may vote in a way with which you disagree and that may be adverse to your interests as stockholders of NMFC. The concentration of ownership of NMFC's common stock following the exercise of AIV Holdings' exchange right may also have the effect of delaying, preventing or deterring a change of control of NMFC, could deprive NMFC's stockholders of an opportunity to receive a premium for their common stock as part of a sale of NMFC and may adversely affect the market price of NMFC's common stock.

RISKS RELATING TO NMFC'S SECURITIES

The market price of NMFC's common stock may fluctuate significantly.

The market price and liquidity of the market for shares of NMFC's common stock may be significantly affected by numerous factors, some of which are beyond our control and may not be directly related to the Operating Company's operating performance. These factors include:

price and volume fluctuations in the overall stock market or in the market for BDCs from time to time;

investor demand for shares of NMFC's common stock;

significant volatility in the market price and trading volume of securities of registered closed-end management investment companies, BDCs or other financial services companies, which is not necessarily related to the operating performance of these companies;

the inability to raise equity capital;

the Operating Company's inability to borrow money or deploy or invest its capital;

fluctuations in interest rates;

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any shortfall in revenue or net income or any increase in losses from levels expected by investors or securities analysts;

operating performance of companies comparable to the Operating Company;

changes in regulatory policies or tax guidelines with respect to RICs or BDCs;

NMFC's or the Operating Company's loss of status as or ability to operate as BDCs;

NMFC's failure to qualify as a RIC, loss of RIC status or ability operate as a RIC;

actual or anticipated changes in the Operating Company's earnings or fluctuations in its operating results;

changes in the value of the Operating Company's portfolio of investments;

general economic conditions, trends and other external factors;

departures of key personnel; or

loss of a major source of funding.

In addition, we are required to continue to meet certain listing standards in order for our common stock to remain listed on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE"). On January 2, 2013, we received a letter of public reprimand from the NYSE indicating that NMFC had failed to comply with Section 204.12 of the NYSE Listed Company Manual requiring ten days prior notice of a record date, in connection with the announcement of a special dividend distribution. If NMFC were to be delisted by the NYSE, the liquidity of NMFC's common stock would be materially impaired.

Investing in NMFC's common stock may involve an above average degree of risk.

The investments the Operating Company may make may result in a higher amount of risk, volatility or loss of principal than alternative investment options. These investments in portfolio companies may be highly speculative and aggressive, and therefore, an investment in NMFC's common stock may not be suitable for investors with lower risk tolerance.

Sales of substantial amounts of NMFC's common stock in the public market may have an adverse effect on the market price of its common stock.

Sales of substantial amounts of NMFC's common stock, including by itself directly, AIV Holdings, if it exercises its right to exchange its units of the Operating Company for shares of NMFC's common stock on a one-for-one basis, or New Mountain Guardian Partners, L.P. or its transferees or the perception that such sales could occur, could materially adversely affect the prevailing market prices for NMFC's common stock. AIV Holdings currently intends to sell its interest in the Operating Company's business as soon as practicable from time to time, depending on market conditions and any applicable contractual or legal restrictions. AIV Holdings, and the Investment Adviser, if applicable with respect to any units received as payment of the incentive fee, have the right, subject to certain conditions, to require NMFC to register under the federal securities laws the sale of any shares of NMFC's common stock held by them or that may be issued to and held by them upon exercise by AIV Holdings of the exchange right.

In addition, NMFC has granted AIV Holdings, the Operating Company's Chairman, an entity related to the Operating Company's Chairman and the Investment Adviser, if applicable with respect to any units received as payment of the incentive fee, and their permitted transferees certain "piggyback" registration rights which allow them to include their shares in any future registrations of NMFC equity securities,

whether or not that registration relates to a primary offering by NMFC or a secondary offering by or on behalf of any of NMFC's stockholders or AIV Holdings. In particular,

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these parties will have priority over NMFC and any other of its stockholders in any registration that is an underwritten offering. Any such filing or the perception that such a filing may occur, could cause the prevailing market price of NMFC's common stock to decline and may impact NMFC's ability to sell equity to finance the Operating Company's operations. If substantial amounts of NMFC's common stock were sold, this could impair its ability to raise additional capital through the sale of securities should NMFC desire to do so.

Certain provisions of NMFC's certificate of incorporation and bylaws, the Delaware General Corporation Law as well as other aspects of our structure, including Guardian AIV's substantial interest in the Operating Company, could deter takeover attempts and have an adverse impact on the price of NMFC's common stock.

NMFC's certificate of incorporation and bylaws as well as the Delaware General Corporation Law contain provisions that may have the effect of discouraging a third party from making an acquisition proposal for us. Among other things, NMFC's certificate of incorporation and bylaws:

provide for a classified board of directors, which may delay the ability of NMFC's stockholders to change the membership of a majority of its board of directors;

authorize the issuance of "blank check" preferred stock that could be issued by NMFC's board of directors to thwart a takeover attempt;

do not provide for cumulative voting;

provide that vacancies on the board of directors, including newly created directorships, may be filled only by a majority vote of directors then in office;

provide that NMFC's directors may be removed only for cause;

require supermajority voting to effect certain amendments to NMFC's certificate of incorporation and bylaws; and

require stockholders to provide advance notice of new business proposals and director nominations under specific procedures.

These anti-takeover provisions may inhibit a change in control in circumstances that could give the holders of NMFC's common stock the opportunity to realize a premium over the market price for its common stock. The Credit Facilities also include covenants that, among other things, restrict its ability to dispose of assets, incur additional indebtedness, make restricted payments, create liens on assets, make investments, make acquisitions and engage in mergers or consolidations. The Credit Facilities also include change of control provisions that accelerate the indebtedness under this facility in the event of certain change of control events. In addition, certain aspects of our structure, including Guardian AIV's substantial interest in the Operating Company may have the effect of discouraging a third party from making an acquisition proposal for NMFC.

Shares of NMFC's common stock have traded at a discount from net asset value and may do so in the future.

Shares of closed-end investment companies have frequently traded at a market price that is less than the net asset value that is attributable to those shares. In part as a result of adverse economic conditions and increasing pressure within the financial sector of which we are a part, NMFC's common stock has at times traded below its net asset value per share since NMFC's IPO on May 19, 2011. NMFC's shares could once again trade at a discount to net asset value. The possibility that NMFC's shares of common stock may trade at a discount from net asset value over the long term is separate and distinct from the risk that our net asset value will decrease. We cannot predict whether shares of NMFC's common stock will trade above, at or below its net asset

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value. If NMFC's common stock trades below its net asset value, we will generally not be able to issue additional shares of NMFC's common stock at its market price without first obtaining the approval for such issuance from our stockholders and our independent directors. If additional funds are not available to us, we could be forced to curtail or cease the Operating Company's new lending and investment activities, and our net asset value could decrease and our level of distributions could be impacted.

You may not receive dividends or our dividends may decline or may not grow over time.

We cannot assure you that we will achieve investment results or maintain a tax status that will allow or require any specified level of cash distributions or year-to-year increases in cash distributions. In particular, our future dividends are dependent upon the investment income we receive on the Operating Company's portfolio investments. To the extent such investment income declines, our ability to pay future dividends may be harmed.

We will have broad discretion over the use of proceeds of any offering made pursuant to this prospectus, to the extent it is successful.

We will have significant flexibility in applying the proceeds of any offering made pursuant to this prospectus. We will also pay operating expenses, and may pay other expenses such as due diligence expenses of potential new investments, from net proceeds. Our ability to achieve our investment objective may be limited to the extent that the net proceeds of the offering, pending full investment, are used to pay operating expenses. In addition, we can provide you no assurance that the current offering will be successful, or that by increasing the size of the Operating Company's available equity capital, our aggregate expenses, and correspondingly, our expense ratio, will be lowered.

Your interest in NMFC may be diluted if you do not fully exercise your subscription rights in any rights offering.

In the event NMFC issues subscription rights to purchase shares of NMFC's common stock, stockholders who do not fully exercise their rights should expect that they will, at the completion of the offer, own a smaller proportional interest in NMFC than would otherwise be the case if they fully exercised their rights. We cannot state precisely the amount of any such dilution in share ownership because we do not know at this time what proportion of the shares will be purchased as a result of the offer.

In addition, if the subscription price is less than NMFC's net asset value per share, then NMFC's stockholders would experience an immediate dilution of the aggregate net asset value of their shares as a result of the offer. The amount of any decrease in net asset value is not predictable because it is not known at this time what the subscription price and net asset value per share will be on the expiration date of the rights offering or what proportion of the shares will be purchased as a result of the offer. Such dilution could be substantial.

If NMFC issues preferred stock, the net asset value and market value of NMFC's common stock will likely become more volatile.

We cannot assure you that the issuance of preferred stock would result in a higher yield or return to the holders of NMFC's common stock. The issuance of preferred stock would likely cause the net asset value and market value of the common stock to become more volatile. If the dividend rate on the preferred stock were to approach the net rate of return on the Operating Company's investment portfolio, the benefit of leverage to the holders of the common stock would be reduced. If the dividend rate on the preferred stock were to exceed the net rate of return on the Operating

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Company's portfolio, the leverage would result in a lower rate of return to the holders of common stock than if we had not issued preferred stock. Any decline in the net asset value of the Operating Company's investments would be borne entirely by the holders of common stock. Therefore, if the market value of the Operating Company's portfolio were to decline, the leverage would result in a greater decrease in net asset value to the holders of common stock than if we were not leveraged through the issuance of preferred stock. This greater net asset value decrease would also tend to cause a greater decline in the market price for the common stock. We might be in danger of failing to maintain the required asset coverage of the preferred stock or of losing our ratings, if any, on the preferred stock or, in an extreme case, the Operating Company's current investment income might not be sufficient to meet the dividend requirements on the preferred stock. In order to counteract such an event, we might need to liquidate investments in order to fund a redemption of some or all of the preferred stock. In addition, we would pay (and the holders of common stock would bear) all costs and expenses relating to the issuance and ongoing maintenance of the preferred stock, including higher advisory fees if the Operating Company's total return exceeds the dividend rate on the preferred stock. Holders of preferred stock may have different interests than holders of common stock and may at times have disproportionate influence over our affairs.

Holders of any preferred stock NMFC might issue would have the right to elect members of our board of directors and class voting rights on certain matters.

Holders of any preferred stock we might issue, voting separately as a single class, would have the right to elect two members of our board of directors at all times and in the event dividends become two full years in arrears would have the right to elect a majority of the directors until such arrearage is completely eliminated. In addition, preferred stockholders have class voting rights on certain matters, including changes in fundamental investment restrictions and conversion to open-end status, and accordingly can veto any such changes. Restrictions imposed on the declarations and payment of dividends or other distributions to the holders of NMFC's common stock and preferred stock, both by the 1940 Act and by requirements imposed by rating agencies, if any, or the terms of the Operating Company's credit facilities, if any, might impair our ability to maintain our qualification as a RIC for federal income tax purposes. While we would intend to redeem NMFC's preferred stock to the extent necessary to enable us to distribute our income as required to maintain our qualification as a RIC, there can be no assurance that such actions could be effected in time to meet the tax requirements.

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus contains forward-looking statements that involve substantial risks and uncertainties. These forward-looking statements are not historical facts, but rather are based on current expectations, estimates and projections about us, the Operating Company's 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" or variations of these words and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements contained in this prospectus involve risks and uncertainties, including statements as to:

our future operating results;

the Operating Company's business prospects and the prospects of its portfolio companies;

the impact of investments that the Operating Company expects 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 the Operating Company's portfolio companies to achieve their objectives;

the Operating Company's expected financings and investments;

the adequacy of our cash resources and working capital; and

the timing of cash flows, if any, from the operations of the Operating Company's 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 the Operating Company's portfolio companies' ability to continue to operate, which could lead to the loss of some or all of the Operating Company's 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 could adversely affect our results, particularly if we elect to use leverage as part of our investment strategy;

currency fluctuations could adversely affect the results of the Operating Company's investments in foreign companies, particularly to the extent that we receive payments denominated in foreign currency rather than U.S. dollars; and

the risks, uncertainties and other factors we identify in "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this prospectus and in our filings with the SEC.

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 Operating Company's ability to originate new loans and investments, certain margins and levels of profitability 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

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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 "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this prospectus. You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which apply only as of the date of this prospectus. However, we will update this prospectus to reflect any material changes to the information contained herein. The forward-looking statements and projections contained in this prospectus are excluded from the safe harbor protection provided by Section 27A of the Securities Act.

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USE OF PROCEEDS

The Operating Company intends to use the net proceeds from the sale of our securities pursuant to this prospectus for new investments in portfolio companies in accordance with the Operating Company's investment objective and strategies described in this prospectus, to temporarily repay indebtedness (which will be subject to reborrowing), to pay our operating expenses, to pay distributions to our stockholders/unit holders and for general corporate purposes, and other working capital needs. The Operating Company is continuously identifying, reviewing and, to the extent consistent with its investment objective, funding new investments. As a result, we typically raise capital as we deem appropriate to fund such new investments. The supplement to this prospectus relating to an offering will more fully identify the use of the proceeds from such offering.

We estimate that it will take less than six months for the Operating Company to substantially invest the net proceeds of any offering made pursuant to this prospectus, depending on the availability of attractive opportunities, market conditions and the amount raised. However, we can offer no assurance that we will be able to achieve this goal.

Proceeds not immediately used for new investments or the temporary repayment of debt will be invested primarily in cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities and other high-quality investments that mature in one year or less from the date of investment. These securities may have lower yields than the types of investments we would typically make in accordance with our investment objective and, accordingly, may result in lower distributions, if any, during such period.

We will not receive any proceeds from any sale of common stock by the selling stockholders identified under "Selling Stockholders".

Table of Contents**PRICE RANGE OF COMMON STOCK AND DISTRIBUTIONS**

NMFC's common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") under the symbol "NMFC". The following table sets forth the net asset value ("NAV") per share of NMFC's common stock, the high and low closing sale price for NMFC's common stock, the closing sale price as a percentage of NAV and the quarterly dividend distributions per share for each fiscal quarter since NMFC's IPO on May 19, 2011.

Fiscal Year Ended	NAV Per Share(3)	Closing Sales Price(4)		Premium or Discount of High Sales to NAV(5)	Premium or Discount of Low Sales to NAV(5)	Declared Dividends Per Share(6)
		High	Low			
December 31, 2013						
Fourth Quarter(1)	*	\$ 15.07	\$ 14.05	*	*	\$ 0.34
Third Quarter	\$ 14.32	\$ 14.90	\$ 14.21	4.05%	(0.77)%	\$ 0.46(8)
Second Quarter	\$ 14.32	\$ 15.60	\$ 13.82	8.94%	(3.49)%	\$ 0.34
First Quarter	\$ 14.31	\$ 15.45	\$ 14.30	7.97%	(0.07)%	\$ 0.34
December 31, 2012						
Fourth Quarter	\$ 14.06	\$ 15.18	\$ 13.75	7.97%	(2.20)%	\$ 0.48(9)
Third Quarter	\$ 14.10	\$ 15.50	\$ 14.18	9.93%	0.57%	\$ 0.34
Second Quarter	\$ 13.83	\$ 14.29	\$ 13.28	3.33%	(3.98)%	\$ 0.57(10)
First Quarter	\$ 14.05	\$ 13.75	\$ 13.14	(2.14)%	(6.48)%	\$ 0.32
December 31, 2011(2)						
Fourth Quarter	\$ 13.60	\$ 13.41	\$ 12.27	(1.40)%	(9.78)%	\$ 0.30
Third Quarter	\$ 13.32	\$ 13.37	\$ 10.77	0.38%	(19.14)%	\$ 0.29
Second Quarter(7)	\$ 14.25	\$ 13.55	\$ 12.35	(4.91)%	(13.33)%	\$ 0.27

- (1) Period from October 1, 2013 through December 4, 2013.
- (2) NMFC was not unitized until the IPO date of May 19, 2011.
- (3) NAV is determined as of the last date in the relevant quarter and therefore may not reflect the NAV per share on the date of the high and low sales prices. The NAVs shown are based on outstanding shares at the end of each period.
- (4) Closing sales price is determined as the high or low closing sales price noted within the respective quarter, not adjusted for dividends.
- (5) Calculated as of the respective high or low sales price divided by the quarter end NAV.
- (6) Represents the dividend paid for the specified quarter.
- (7) Period from May 19, 2011 through June 30, 2011 (excludes IPO price of \$13.75).
- (8) Includes a special dividend of \$0.12 per share payable on August 30, 2013 and a third quarter dividend of \$0.34 per share payable on September 30, 2013.
- (9) Includes a fourth quarter dividend of \$0.34 per share payable on December 28, 2012 and a special dividend of \$0.14 per share payable on January 31, 2013.
- (10)

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Includes a special dividend of \$0.23 per share payable on May 31, 2012 and a second quarter dividend of \$0.34 per share payable on June 29, 2012.

*

Not determinable at the time of filing.

On December 4, 2013, the last reported sales price of NMFC's common stock was \$14.69 per share. As of September 30, 2013, the Operating Company had two record holders, which were

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NMFC and AIV Holdings, whereas NMFC had approximately 10 stockholders of record and approximately two beneficial owners whose shares are held in the names of brokers, dealers, funds, trusts and clearing agencies. The Operating Company is not a publicly traded entity.

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 NMFC's shares of common stock will trade at a discount from NAV or at premiums that are unsustainable over the long term are separate and distinct from the risk that our NAV will decrease. Since NMFC's initial public offering on May 19, 2011, NMFC's shares of common stock have traded at times at a discount to the net assets attributable to those shares. As of December 4, 2013, NMFC's shares of common stock traded at a premium of approximately 2.6% of the NAV attributable to those shares as of September 30, 2013. It is not possible to predict whether the shares offered hereby will trade at, above, or below NAV.

Since NMFC is a holding company, distributions will be paid on NMFC's common stock from distributions received from the Operating Company. The Operating Company intends to make distributions to its unit holders that will be sufficient to enable NMFC to pay quarterly distributions to NMFC's stockholders and to obtain and maintain NMFC's status as a regulated investment company. NMFC intends to distribute approximately its entire portion of the Operating Company's Adjusted Net Investment Income on a quarterly basis and substantially its entire portion of the Operating Company's taxable income on an annual basis, except that they may retain certain net capital gains for reinvestment.

NMFC has adopted an "opt out" dividend reinvestment plan on behalf of its stockholders, whereas NMFC stockholders' cash dividends will be automatically reinvested in additional shares of NMFC's common stock, unless the stockholder elects to receive cash. Cash dividends reinvested in additional shares of NMFC's common stock will be automatically reinvested by NMFC into additional units of the Operating Company.

NMFC applies the following in implementing the dividend reinvestment plan. If the price at which newly issued shares are to be credited to stockholders' accounts is greater than 110.0% of the last determined NAV of the shares, NMFC will use only newly issued shares to implement its dividend reinvestment plan. 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 NMFC's common stock on the NYSE on the distribution payment date. Market price per share on that date will be the closing price for such shares on the NYSE or, if no sale is reported for such day, the average of their electronically reported bid and asked prices. If NMFC uses newly issued shares to implement the plan, NMFC will receive, on a one-for-one basis, additional units of the Operating Company in exchange for cash distributions that are reinvested in shares of NMFC's common stock under the dividend reinvestment plan.

If the price at which newly issued shares are to be credited to stockholders' accounts is less than 110.0% of the last determined NAV of the shares, NMFC will either issue new shares or instruct the plan administrator to purchase shares in the open market to satisfy the additional shares required. 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. The number of shares of NMFC's common stock to be outstanding after giving effect to payment of the distribution cannot be established until the value per share at which additional shares will be issued has been determined and elections of NMFC's stockholders have been tabulated.

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The following table reflects the cash distributions, including dividends and returns of capital, if any, per unit/share that have been declared by the Operating Company's board of directors, and subsequently NMFC's board of directors, since NMFC's IPO:

Date Declared	Record Date	Payment Date	Amount
November 8, 2013	December 17, 2013	December 31, 2013	\$ 0.34
August 7, 2013	September 16, 2013	September 30, 2013	0.34
August 7, 2013(1)	August 20, 2013	August 30, 2013	0.12
May 6, 2013	June 14, 2013	June 28, 2013	0.34
March 6, 2013	March 15, 2013	March 28, 2013	0.34
December 27, 2012(2)	December 31, 2012	January 31, 2013	\$ 0.14
November 6, 2012	December 14, 2012	December 28, 2012	0.34
August 8, 2012	September 14, 2012	September 28, 2012	0.34
May 8, 2012	June 15, 2012	June 29, 2012	0.34
May 8, 2012(3)	May 21, 2012	May 31, 2012	0.23
March 7, 2012	March 15, 2012	March 30, 2012	0.32
November 8, 2011	December 15, 2011	December 30, 2011	\$ 0.30
August 10, 2011	September 15, 2011	September 30, 2011	0.29
August 10, 2011	August 22, 2011	August 31, 2011	0.27
Total			\$ 4.05

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- (1) Special dividend related to a distribution received attributable to the Operating Company's investment in YP Equity Investors LLC.
- (2) Special dividend intended to minimize to the greatest extent possible NMFC's federal income or excise tax liability.
- (3) Special dividend related to estimated realized capital gains attributable to the Operating Company's investments in Lawson Software, Inc. and Infor Lux Bond Company.

Tax characteristics of all dividends paid by NMFC are reported to stockholders on Form 1099 after the end of the calendar year. Future quarterly dividends, if any, for the New Mountain Finance Entities will be determined by their respective boards of directors.

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

The information contained in this section should be read in conjunction with the Selected Financial and Other Data and our Financial Statements and notes thereto appearing elsewhere in this prospectus. In addition to historical information, the following discussion and other parts of this prospectus contain forward-looking information that involves risks and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated by such forward-looking information due to the factors discussed under "Risk Factors" and "Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" appearing elsewhere in this prospectus.

Overview

The Operating Company is a Delaware limited liability company. The Operating Company is externally managed and has elected to be treated as a BDC under the 1940 Act. As such, the Operating Company is obligated to comply with certain regulatory requirements. The Operating Company intends to be treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes for so long as it has at least two members.

The Operating Company is externally managed by the Investment Adviser. The Administrator provides the administrative services necessary for operations. The Investment Adviser and Administrator are wholly-owned subsidiaries of New Mountain Capital. New Mountain Capital is a firm with a track record of investing in the middle market and with assets under management (which includes amounts committed, not all of which have been drawn down and invested to date) totaling more than \$9.0 billion as of September 30, 2013. New Mountain Capital focuses on investing in defensive growth companies across its private equity, public equity, and credit investment vehicles. The Operating Company, formerly known as New Mountain Guardian (Leveraged), L.L.C., was originally formed as a subsidiary of Guardian AIV by New Mountain Capital in October 2008. Guardian AIV was formed through an allocation of approximately \$300.0 million of the \$5.1 billion of commitments supporting New Mountain Partners III, L.P., a private equity fund managed by New Mountain Capital. In February 2009, New Mountain Capital formed a co-investment vehicle, New Mountain Guardian Partners, L.P., comprising \$20.4 million of commitments.

NMFC is a Delaware corporation that was originally incorporated on June 29, 2010. NMFC is a closed-end, non-diversified management investment company that has elected to be treated as a BDC under the 1940 Act. As such, NMFC is obligated to comply with certain regulatory requirements. NMFC has elected to be treated, and intends to comply with the requirements to continue to qualify annually, as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code.

AIV Holdings is a Delaware corporation that was originally incorporated on March 11, 2011. Guardian AIV, a Delaware limited partnership, is AIV Holdings' sole stockholder. AIV Holdings is a closed-end, non-diversified management investment company that has elected to be treated as a BDC under the 1940 Act. As such, AIV Holdings is obligated to comply with certain regulatory requirements. AIV Holdings has elected to be treated, and intends to comply with the requirements to continue to qualify annually, as a RIC under the Code.

On May 19, 2011, NMFC priced its IPO of 7,272,727 shares of common stock at a public offering price of \$13.75 per share. Concurrently with the closing of the IPO and at the public offering price of \$13.75 per share, NMFC sold an additional 2,172,000 shares of its common stock to certain executives and employees of, and other individuals affiliated with, New Mountain Capital in the Concurrent Private Placement. Additionally, 1,252,964 shares were issued to the partners of New Mountain Guardian Partners, L.P. at that time for their ownership interest in the Predecessor Entities. In connection with NMFC's IPO and through a series of transactions, the Operating

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Company owns all of the operations of the Predecessor Entities, including all of the assets and liabilities related to such operations.

NMFC and AIV Holdings are holding companies with no direct operations of their own, and their sole asset is their ownership in the Operating Company. NMFC and AIV Holdings each entered into a joinder agreement with respect to the Limited Liability Company Agreement, as amended and restated, of the Operating Company, pursuant to which NMFC and AIV Holdings were admitted as members of the Operating Company. NMFC acquired from the Operating Company, with the gross proceeds of the IPO and the Concurrent Private Placement, common membership units ("units") of the Operating Company (the number of units are equal to the number of shares of NMFC's common stock sold in the IPO and the Concurrent Private Placement). Additionally, NMFC received units of the Operating Company equal to the number of shares of common stock of NMFC issued to the partners of New Mountain Guardian Partners, L.P. Guardian AIV was the parent of the Operating Company prior to the IPO and, as a result of the transactions completed in connection with the IPO, obtained units in the Operating Company. Guardian AIV contributed its units in the Operating Company to its newly formed subsidiary, AIV Holdings, in exchange for common stock of AIV Holdings. AIV Holdings has the right to exchange all or any portion of its units in the Operating Company for shares of NMFC's common stock on a one-for-one basis at anytime.

Since NMFC's IPO, and through September 30, 2013, NMFC raised approximately \$190.4 million in net proceeds from additional offerings of common stock and issued shares of its common stock valued at approximately \$193.7 million on behalf of AIV Holdings for exchanged units. NMFC acquired from the Operating Company units of the Operating Company equal to the number of shares of NMFC's common stock sold in additional offerings. As of September 30, 2013, NMFC and AIV Holdings owned approximately 85.3% and 14.7%, respectively, of the units of the Operating Company.

The current structure was designed to generally prevent NMFC and its stockholders from being allocated taxable income with respect to unrecognized gains that existed at the time of the IPO in the Predecessor Entities' assets, and rather such amounts would be allocated generally to AIV Holdings and its stockholders. The result is that any distributions made to NMFC's stockholders that are attributable to such gains generally will not be treated as taxable dividends but rather as return of capital. See "Material Federal Income Tax Considerations".

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The diagram below depicts the New Mountain Finance Entities' organizational structure as of September 30, 2013.

*

Includes partners of New Mountain Guardian Partners, L.P.

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These common membership units are exchangeable into shares of NMFC common stock on a one-for-one basis.

New Mountain Finance SPV Funding, L.L.C. ("NMF SLF").

The Operating Company's investment objective is to generate current income and capital appreciation through the sourcing and origination of debt securities at all levels of the capital structure, including first and second lien debt, notes, bonds and mezzanine securities. In some cases, the Operating Company's investments may also include equity interests. The primary focus is in the debt of defensive growth companies, which are defined as generally exhibiting the following characteristics: (i) sustainable secular growth drivers, (ii) high barriers to competitive entry, (iii) high free cash flow after capital expenditure and working capital needs, (iv) high returns on assets and (v) niche market dominance.

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As of September 30, 2013, the Operating Company's net asset value was \$641.8 million and its portfolio had a fair value of approximately \$1,041.4 million in 57 portfolio companies, with a

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weighted average yield to maturity of approximately 10.4%. This yield to maturity calculation assumes that all investments not on non-accrual are purchased at fair value on September 30, 2013 and held until their respective maturities with no prepayments or losses and exited at par at maturity. The actual yield to maturity may be higher or lower due to the future selection of the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") contracts by the individual companies in the Operating Company's portfolio or other factors.

Recent Developments

On November 8, 2013, the Operating Company's board of directors, and subsequently NMFC's board of directors, declared a fourth quarter 2013 distribution of \$0.34 per unit/share payable on December 31, 2013 to holders of record as of December 17, 2013.

On October 17, 2013, NMFC completed a public offering of 3,000,000 shares of its common stock and an underwritten secondary public offering of 3,000,000 shares of its common stock on behalf of a selling stockholder, AIV Holdings, at a public offering price of \$14.34 per share. In connection with the underwritten secondary public offering, the underwriters purchased an additional 900,000 shares of NMFC's common stock from AIV Holdings with the exercise of the overallotment option to purchase up to an additional 900,000 shares of common stock. The Operating Company received net proceeds of \$43.0 million in connection with the sale of 3,000,000 shares by NMFC of its common stock. NMFC did not receive any proceeds from the sale of shares of NMFC's common stock by AIV Holdings. The Operating Company and NMFC bore only their allocable portion of offering expenses related to the public offering of 3,000,000 shares, and did not bear any expenses in connection with the secondary public offering of the 3,900,000 shares of NMFC's common stock on behalf of AIV Holdings, which were borne by AIV Holdings.

On October 28, 2013, the Operating Company amended its Holdings Credit Facility to increase the maximum amount of revolving borrowings available under the Holdings Credit Facility from \$250.0 million to \$280.0 million.

Critical Accounting Policies

The preparation of financial statements and related disclosures in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States ("GAAP") requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and revenues and expenses during the periods reported. Actual results could materially differ from those estimates. We have identified the following items as critical accounting policies.

Basis of Accounting

The Operating Company consolidates its wholly-owned subsidiary, NMF SLF. NMFC does not consolidate the Operating Company. NMFC applies investment company master-feeder financial statement presentation, as described in Accounting Standards Codification 946, *Financial Services - Investment Companies*, ("ASC 946") to its interest in the Operating Company. NMFC observes that it is industry practice to follow the presentation prescribed for a master fund-feeder fund structure in ASC 946 in instances in which a master fund is owned by more than one feeder fund and that such presentation provides stockholders of NMFC with a clearer depiction of its investment in the master fund.

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Valuation and Leveling of Portfolio Investments

At all times consistent with GAAP and the 1940 Act, the Operating Company conducts a valuation of assets, which impacts its net asset value, and, consequently, the net asset value of NMFC.

The Operating Company values its assets on a quarterly basis, or more frequently if required under the 1940 Act. In all cases, the Operating Company's board of directors is ultimately and solely responsible for determining the fair value of its portfolio investments on a quarterly basis in good faith, including investments that are not publicly traded, those whose market prices are not readily available, and any other situation where its portfolio investments require a fair value determination. Security transactions are accounted for on a trade date basis. The Operating Company's quarterly valuation procedures are set forth in more detail below:

- (1) Investments for which market quotations are readily available on an exchange are valued at such market quotations based on the closing price indicated from independent pricing services.
- (2) Investments for which indicative prices are obtained from various pricing services and/or brokers or dealers are valued through a multi-step valuation process, as described below, to determine whether the quote(s) obtained is representative of fair value in accordance with GAAP.
 - a. Bond quotes are obtained through independent pricing services. Internal reviews are performed by the investment professionals of the Investment Adviser to ensure that the quote obtained is representative of fair value in accordance with GAAP and if so, the quote is used. If the Investment Adviser is unable to sufficiently validate the quote(s) internally and if the investment's par value or its fair value exceeds the materiality threshold, the investment is valued similarly to those assets with no readily available quotes (see (3) below);
 - b. For investments other than bonds, the investment professionals of the Investment Adviser look at the number of quotes readily available and perform the following:
 - i. Investments for which two or more quotes are received from a pricing service are valued using the mean of the mean of the bid and ask of the quotes obtained;
 - ii. Investments for which one quote is received from a pricing service are validated internally. The investment professionals of the Investment Adviser analyze the market quotes obtained using an array of valuation methods (further described below) to validate the fair value. If the Investment Adviser is unable to sufficiently validate the quote internally and if the investment's par value or its fair value exceeds the materiality threshold, the investment is valued similarly to those assets with no readily available quotes (see (3) below).
- (3) Investments for which quotations are not readily available through exchanges, pricing services, brokers, or dealers are valued through a multi-step valuation process:
 - a. Each portfolio company or investment is initially valued by the investment professionals of the Investment Adviser responsible for the credit monitoring;
 - b. Preliminary valuation conclusions will then be documented and discussed with the Operating Company's senior management;

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- c. If an investment falls into (3) above for four consecutive quarters and if the investment's par value or its fair value exceeds the materiality threshold, then at least once each fiscal year, the valuation for each portfolio investment for which the investment professionals of the Investment Adviser do not have a readily available market quotation will be reviewed by an independent valuation firm engaged by the New Mountain Finance Entities' board of directors; and
- d. When deemed appropriate by the Operating Company's management, an independent valuation firm may be engaged to review and value investment(s) of a portfolio company, without any preliminary valuation being performed by the Investment Adviser. The investment professionals of the Investment Adviser will review and validate the value provided.

The values assigned to investments are based upon available information and do not necessarily represent amounts which might ultimately be realized, since such amounts depend on future circumstances and cannot be reasonably determined until the individual positions are liquidated. Due to the inherent uncertainty of determining the fair value of investments that do not have a readily available market value, the fair value of certain investments may fluctuate from period to period and the fluctuations could be material.

GAAP fair value measurement guidance classifies the inputs used in measuring fair value into three levels as follows:

Level I Quoted prices (unadjusted) are available in active markets for identical investments and the Operating Company has the ability to access such quotes as of the reporting date. The type of investments which would generally be included in Level I include active exchange-traded equity securities and exchange-traded derivatives. As required by Accounting Standards Codification 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures* ("ASC 820"), the Operating Company, to the extent that we hold such investments, does not adjust the quoted price for these investments, even in situations where the Operating Company holds a large position and a sale could reasonably impact the quoted price.

Level II Pricing inputs are observable for the investments, either directly or indirectly, as of the reporting date, but are not the same as those used in Level I. Level II inputs include the following:

Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets;

Quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in non-active markets (examples include corporate and municipal bonds, which trade infrequently);

Pricing models whose inputs are observable for substantially the full term of the asset or liability (examples include most over-the-counter derivatives, including foreign exchange forward contracts); and

Pricing models whose inputs are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data through correlation or other means for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

Level III Pricing inputs are unobservable for the investment and include situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the investment.

The inputs into the determination of fair value require significant judgment or estimation by management and consideration of factors specific to each investment. A review of the fair value hierarchy classifications is conducted on a quarterly basis. Changes in the observability of valuation

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inputs may result in the transfer of certain investments within the fair value hierarchy from period to period.

The following table summarizes the levels in the fair value hierarchy that the Operating Company's portfolio investments fall into as of September 30, 2013:

(in thousands)	Total	Level I	Level II	Level III
First lien	\$ 533,259	\$	\$ 519,089	\$ 14,170
Second lien	431,113		392,470	38,643
Subordinated	46,865		22,019	24,846
Equity and other	30,195			30,195
Total investments	\$ 1,041,432	\$	\$ 933,578	\$ 107,854

NMFC is a holding company with no direct operations of its own, and its sole asset is its ownership in the Operating Company. NMFC's investment in the Operating Company is carried at fair value and represents the pro-rata interest in the net assets of the Operating Company as of the applicable reporting date. NMFC values its ownership interest on a quarterly basis, or more frequently if required under the 1940 Act.

The Operating Company generally uses the following framework when determining the fair value of investments where there are little, if any, market activity or observable pricing inputs.

Company Performance, Financial Review, and Analysis: Prior to investment, as part of its due diligence process, the Operating Company evaluates the overall performance and financial stability of the portfolio company. Post investment, the Operating Company analyzes each portfolio company's current operating performance and relevant financial trends versus prior year and budgeted results, including, but not limited to, factors affecting its revenue and earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization ("EBITDA") growth, margin trends, liquidity position, covenant compliance and changes to its capital structure. The Operating Company also attempts to identify and subsequently track any developments at the portfolio company, within its customer or vendor base or within the industry or the macroeconomic environment, generally, that may alter any material element of its original investment thesis. This analysis is specific to each portfolio company. The Operating Company leverages the knowledge gained from its original due diligence process, augmented by this subsequent monitoring, to continually refine its outlook for each of its portfolio companies and ultimately form the valuation of its investment in each portfolio company. When an external event such as a purchase transaction, public offering or subsequent sale occurs, the Operating Company will consider the pricing indicated by the external event to corroborate the private valuation.

Market Based Approach: The Operating Company typically estimates the total enterprise value of each portfolio company by utilizing market value cash flow (EBITDA) multiples of publicly traded comparable companies. The Operating Company considers numerous factors when selecting the appropriate companies whose trading multiples are used to value its portfolio companies. These factors include, but are not limited to, the type of organization, similarity to the business being valued, relevant risk factors, as well as size, profitability and growth expectations. The Operating Company generally applies an average of various relevant comparable company EBITDA multiples to the portfolio company's latest twelve month ("LTM") EBITDA or projected EBITDA to calculate portfolio company enterprise value. In applying the market based approach as of September 30, 2013, the Operating Company used the relevant EBITDA ranges set forth in the table below to determine the enterprise value of investments in six of its portfolio companies. The Operating Company believes this was a reasonable range in light of current comparable company trading levels and the specific companies involved.

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Income Based Approach: The Operating Company also typically uses a discounted cash flow analysis to estimate the fair value of the investment. Projected cash flows represent the relevant security's contractual interest, fee and principal payments plus the assumption of full principal recovery at the investment's expected maturity date. These cash flows are discounted at a rate established utilizing a yield calibration approach, which incorporates changes in the credit quality (as measured by relevant statistics) of the portfolio company, as compared to changes in the yield associated with comparable credit quality market indices, between the date of origination and the valuation date. In applying the income based approach as of September 30, 2013, the Operating Company used the discount ranges set forth in the table below to value investments in eight of its portfolio companies.

(in thousands) Type	Fair Value	Approach	EBITDA Range			Discount Range		
			Low	High	Weighted Average	Low	High	Weighted Average
First lien	\$ 14,170	Market and Income	4.0x	6.5x	5.3x	5.5%	22.8%	16.0%
Second lien	38,643	Market and Income	4.0x	7.5x	5.8x	10.1%	11.7%	11.0%
Subordinated	24,846	Market and Income	6.0x	9.5x	7.9x	12.2%	21.8%	15.1%
Equity	24,156	Market and Income	4.0x	8.0x	5.6x	8.0%	20.0%	16.3%

The Operating Company typically uses a Black Scholes analysis to fair value warrant investments. Input variables used in these analyses include, but are not limited to, stock price, exercise price, expiration date, valuation date, volatility, and discount rate. As of September 30, 2013, warrants had a fair value of \$6.0 million, which have been excluded from the table above.

Revenue Recognition

The Operating Company's revenue recognition policies are as follows:

Sales and paydowns of investments: Realized gains and losses on investments are determined on the specific identification method.

Interest income: Interest income, including amortization of premium and discount using the effective interest method, is recorded on the accrual basis and periodically assessed for collectability. Interest income also includes interest earned from cash on hand. Upon the prepayment of a loan or debt security, any prepayment penalties are recorded as part of interest income. The Operating Company has loans in the portfolio that contain a payment-in-kind ("PIK") provision. PIK represents interest that is accrued and recorded as interest income at the contractual rates, added to the loan principal on the respective capitalization dates, and generally due at maturity.

Non-accrual income: Loans are placed on non-accrual status when principal or interest payments are past due 30 days or more and when there is reasonable doubt that principal or interest will be collected. Accrued cash and un-capitalized PIK interest is generally reversed when a loan is placed on non-accrual status. Previously capitalized PIK interest is not reversed when an investment is placed on non-accrual status. Interest payments received on non-accrual loans may be recognized as income or applied to principal depending upon management's judgment of the ultimate outcome. Non-accrual loans are restored to accrual status when past due principal and interest is paid and, in management's judgment, are likely to remain current.

Dividend income: Dividend income is recorded on the record date for private portfolio companies or on the ex-dividend date for publicly traded portfolio companies.

Other income: Other income represents delayed compensation, consent or amendment fees, revolver fees and other miscellaneous fees received. Delayed compensation is income earned

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from counterparties on trades that do not settle within a set number of business days after trade date. Other income may also include fees from bridge loans. The Operating Company may from time to time enter into bridge financing commitments, an obligation to provide interim financing to a counterparty until permanent credit can be obtained. These commitments are short-term in nature and may expire unfunded. A fee is received by the Operating Company for providing such commitments.

NMFC's revenue recognition policy is as follows:

Revenue, expenses, and capital gains (losses): At each quarterly valuation date, the Operating Company's investment income, expenses, net realized gains (losses), and net increase (decrease) in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) are allocated to NMFC based on its pro-rata interest in the net assets of the Operating Company. This is recorded on NMFC's Statement of Operations. Realized gains and losses are recorded upon sales of NMFC's investments in the Operating Company. Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of investment in New Mountain Finance Holdings, L.L.C. is the difference between the net asset value per share and the closing price per share for shares issued as part of the dividend reinvestment plan on the dividend payment date. This net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of investment in New Mountain Finance Holdings, L.L.C. includes the unrealized appreciation (depreciation) from the IPO. NMFC used the proceeds from its IPO and Concurrent Private Placement to purchase units in the Operating Company at \$13.75 per unit (its IPO price per share). At the IPO date, \$13.75 per unit represented a discount to the actual net asset value per unit of the Operating Company. As a result, NMFC experienced immediate unrealized appreciation on its investment in the Operating Company.

All expenses are paid and recorded by the Operating Company. Expenses are allocated to NMFC based on its pro-rata ownership interest. In addition, the Operating Company paid all of the offering costs related to the IPO and subsequent offerings. NMFC has recorded its portion of the offering costs as a direct reduction to net assets and the cost of its investment in the Operating Company.

With respect to the expenses incident to any registration of shares of NMFC's common stock issued in exchange for AIV Holdings' units of the Operating Company, AIV Holdings is directly responsible for the expenses of any demand registration (including underwriters' discounts or commissions) and their pro-rata share of any "piggyback" registration expenses.

Monitoring of Portfolio Investments

The Operating Company monitors the performance and financial trends of its portfolio companies on at least a quarterly basis. The Operating Company attempts to identify any developments at the portfolio company or within the industry or the macroeconomic environment that may alter any material element of its original investment strategy.

The Operating Company uses an investment rating system to characterize and monitor the credit profile and expected level of returns on each investment in the portfolio. The Operating Company uses a four-level numeric rating scale as follows:

Investment Rating 1 Investment is performing materially above expectations;

Investment Rating 2 Investment is performing materially in-line with expectations. All new loans are rated 2 at initial purchase;

Investment Rating 3 Investment is performing materially below expectations and risk has increased materially since the original investment; and

Investment Rating 4 Investment is performing substantially below expectations and risks have increased substantially since the original investment. Payments may be delinquent.

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There is meaningful possibility that the Operating Company will not recoup its original cost basis in the investment and may realize a substantial loss upon exit.

As of September 30, 2013, all investments in the Operating Company's portfolio had an Investment Rating of 1 or 2 with the exception of two portfolio companies; one with an Investment Rating of 3 and the other with an Investment Rating of 4. As of September 30, 2013, the Operating Company's first lien positions in ATI Acquisition Company and equity positions in Ancora Acquisition LLC, which were received during the three months ended September 30, 2013 in relation to the two super priority first lien positions in ATI Acquisition Company, had an Investment Rating of 4 due to the underlying business encountering significant regulatory constraints which have led to the portfolio company's underperformance. As of September 30, 2013, the Operating Company's first lien positions in ATI Acquisition Company remained on non-accrual status due to the inability of the portfolio company to service its interest payments for the quarter then ended and uncertainty about its ability to pay such amounts in the future. As of September 30, 2013, the Operating Company's investment had an aggregate cost basis of \$5.9 million, an aggregate fair value of \$0.4 million and total unearned interest income of \$0.2 and \$0.7 million, respectively, for the three and nine months then ended. Unrealized gains include a fee that the Operating Company would receive upon maturity of the two super priority first lien debt investments.

Portfolio and Investment Activity

The fair value of the Operating Company's investments was approximately \$1,041.4 million in 57 portfolio companies at September 30, 2013 and approximately \$989.8 million in 63 portfolio companies at December 31, 2012.

The following table shows the Operating Company's portfolio and investment activity for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 and September 30, 2012:

	Nine months ended	
	September 30,	September 30,
	2013	2012
	(in millions)	
New investments in 21 and 30 portfolio companies, respectively	\$ 349.3	\$ 392.2
Debt repayments in existing portfolio companies	288.4	190.5
Sales of securities in 9 and 13 portfolio companies, respectively	26.7	77.9
Change in unrealized appreciation on 42 and 43 portfolio companies, respectively	19.4	20.6
Change in unrealized depreciation 25 and 14 portfolio companies, respectively	16.9	9.9

At September 30, 2013, the Operating Company's weighted average yield to maturity was approximately 10.4%.

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Results of Operations

Since NMFC is a holding company with no direct operations of its own, and its only business and sole asset there is its ownership of common membership units of the Operating Company, NMFC's results of operations is based on the Operating Company's results of operations.

Under GAAP, NMFC's IPO did not step-up the cost basis of the Operating Company's existing investments to fair market value at the IPO date. Since the total value of the Operating Company's investments at the time of the IPO was greater than the investments' cost basis, a larger amount of amortization of purchase or original issue discount, and different amounts in realized gain and unrealized appreciation, may be recognized under GAAP in each period than if the step-up had occurred. This will remain until such predecessor investments are sold or mature in the future. The Operating Company tracks the transferred (or fair market) value of each of its investments as of the time of the IPO and, for purposes of the incentive fee calculation, adjusts income as if each investment was purchased at the date of the IPO (or stepped up to fair market value). The respective "Adjusted Net Investment Income" (defined as net investment income adjusted to reflect income as if the cost basis of investments held at the IPO date had stepped-up to fair market value as of the IPO date) is used in calculating both the incentive fee and dividend payments. The Operating Company also uses the transferred (or fair market) value of each of its investments as of the time of the IPO to adjust capital gains ("Adjusted Realized Capital Gains") or losses ("Adjusted Realized Capital Losses") and unrealized capital appreciation ("Adjusted Unrealized Capital Appreciation") and unrealized capital depreciation ("Adjusted Unrealized Capital Depreciation").

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The following table for the Operating Company for the three months ended September 30, 2013 is adjusted to reflect the step-up to fair market value and the allocation of the incentive fees related to hypothetical capital gains out of the adjusted post-incentive fee net investment income.

(in thousands)	Three months ended September 30, 2013	Stepped-up Cost Basis Adjustments	Incentive Fee Adjustments(1)	Adjusted three months ended September 30, 2013
Investment income				
Interest income	\$ 27,175	\$ (111)	\$	\$ 27,064
Dividend income	(1,631)			(1,631)
Other income	249			249
Total investment income	25,793	(111)		25,682
Total net expenses pre-incentive fee(2)	8,014			8,014
Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income	17,779	(111)		17,668
Incentive fee	5,120		(1,587)	3,533
Post-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income	12,659	(111)	1,587	14,135
Net realized gains on investments	5,160	(121)		5,039
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of investments	2,659	232		2,891
Capital gains incentive fees			(1,587)	(1,587)
Net increase in members' capital resulting from operations	\$ 20,478			\$ 20,478

(1) For the three months ended September 30, 2013, the Operating Company incurred total incentive fees of \$5.1 million, of which \$1.6 million related to capital gains incentive fees on a hypothetical liquidation basis.

(2) Includes expense waivers and reimbursements of \$0.6 million.

For the three months ended September 30, 2013, the Operating Company had a \$0.1 million adjustment to interest income for amortization, a decrease of \$0.1 million to net realized gains and an increase of \$0.2 million to net change in unrealized depreciation to adjust for the stepped-up cost basis of the transferred investments as discussed above. For the three months ended September 30, 2013, total adjusted investment income of \$25.7 million consisted of approximately \$24.4 million in cash interest from investments, approximately \$0.8 million in payment-in-kind interest from investments, approximately \$1.2 million in prepayment fees, net amortization of purchase premiums and discounts and origination fees of approximately \$0.7 million, approximately (\$1.6) million in dividend income and approximately \$0.2 million in other income. The Operating Company's Adjusted Net Investment Income was \$14.1 million for the three months ended September 30, 2013.

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The following table for the Operating Company for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 is adjusted to reflect the step-up to fair market value and the allocation of the incentive fees related to hypothetical capital gains out of the adjusted post-incentive fee net investment income.

(in thousands)	Nine months ended September 30, 2013	Stepped-up Cost Basis Adjustments	Incentive Fee Adjustments(1)	Adjusted nine months ended September 30, 2013
Investment income				
Interest income	\$ 79,539	\$ (804)	\$	\$ 78,735
Dividend income	4,802			4,802
Other income	1,926			1,926
Total investment income	86,267	(804)		85,463
Total net expenses pre-incentive fee(2)	23,472			23,472
Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income	62,795	(804)		61,991
Incentive fee	14,966		(2,568)	12,398
Post-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income	47,829	(804)	2,568	49,593
Net realized gains on investments	9,516	(3,270)		6,246
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of investments	2,518	4,074		6,592
Capital gains incentive fees			(2,568)	(2,568)
Net increase in members' capital resulting from operations	\$ 59,863			\$ 59,863

(1) For the nine months ended September 30, 2013, the Operating Company incurred total incentive fees of \$15.0 million, of which \$2.6 million related to capital gains incentive fees on a hypothetical liquidation basis.

(2) Includes expense waivers and reimbursements of \$2.3 million.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2013, the Operating Company had a \$0.8 million adjustment to interest income for amortization, a decrease of \$3.3 million to net realized gains and an increase of \$4.1 million to net change in unrealized depreciation to adjust for the stepped-up cost basis of the transferred investments as discussed above. For the nine months ended September 30, 2013, total adjusted investment income of \$85.5 million consisted of approximately \$70.1 million in cash interest from investments, approximately \$2.4 million in payment-in-kind interest from investments, approximately \$4.4 million in prepayment fees, net amortization of purchase premiums and discounts and origination fees of approximately \$1.9 million, approximately

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\$4.8 million in dividend income and approximately \$1.9 million in other income. The Operating Company's Adjusted Net Investment Income was \$49.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013.

In accordance with GAAP, for the nine months ended September 30, 2012, the Operating Company accrued \$2.6 million of hypothetical capital gains incentive fee based upon the cumulative net Adjusted Realized Capital Gains and Adjusted Realized Capital Losses and the cumulative net Adjusted Unrealized Capital Appreciation and Adjusted Unrealized Capital Depreciation on investments held at the end of each period. Actual amounts paid to the Investment Adviser are consistent with the Investment Management Agreement and are based only on actual Adjusted Realized Capital Gains computed net of all Adjusted Realized Capital Losses and Adjusted Unrealized Capital Depreciation on a cumulative basis from inception through the end of each calendar year as if the entire portfolio was sold at fair value. Approximately \$0.9 million of capital gains incentive fees would be owed under the Investment Management Agreement if the Operating Company had ceased operations as of September 30, 2013, as cumulative net Adjusted Realized Capital Gains exceeded cumulative Adjusted Unrealized Capital Depreciation.

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The following table for the Operating Company for the year ended December 31, 2012 is adjusted to reflect the step-up to fair market value and the allocation of the incentive fees related to hypothetical capital gains out of the adjusted post-incentive fee net investment income.

	Year ended December 31, 2012	Stepped-up Cost Basis Adjustments	Incentive Fee Adjustments(1)	Adjusted year ended December 31, 2012
(in thousands)				
Investment income				
Interest income	\$ 83,646	\$ (3,476)	\$	\$ 80,170
Dividend income	812			812
Other income	1,328			1,328
Total investment income	85,786	(3,476)		82,310
Total expenses pre-incentive fee	24,625			24,625
Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income	61,161	(3,476)		57,685
Incentive fee	15,944		(4,407)	11,537
Post-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income	45,217	(3,476)	4,407	46,148
Net realized gains (losses) on investments	18,851	(6,958)		11,893
Net change in unrealized appreciation of investments	9,928	10,434		20,362
Capital gains incentive fees			(4,407)	(4,407)
Net increase in capital resulting from operations	\$ 73,996			\$ 73,996

(1)

For the year ended December 31, 2012, the Operating Company incurred total incentive fees of \$15.9 million, of which \$4.4 million related to capital gains incentive fees on a hypothetical liquidation basis.

For the year ended December 31, 2012, the Operating Company had a \$3.5 million adjustment to interest income for amortization, a decrease of \$6.9 million to net realized gains and an increase of \$10.4 million to net change in unrealized appreciation to adjust for the stepped-up cost basis of the transferred investments as discussed above. For the year ended December 31, 2012, total adjusted interest income of \$80.2 million consisted of approximately \$71.9 million in cash interest from investments, approximately \$2.2 million in payment-in-kind interest from investments, approximately \$3.6 million in prepayment fees and net amortization of purchase premiums and discounts and origination fees of approximately \$2.5 million. The Operating Company's Adjusted Net Investment Income was \$46.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2012.

In accordance with GAAP, for the year ended December 31, 2012, the Operating Company accrued \$4.4 million of hypothetical capital gains incentive fee based upon the cumulative net Adjusted Realized Capital Gains and Adjusted Realized Capital Losses and the cumulative net Adjusted Unrealized Capital Appreciation and Adjusted Unrealized Capital Depreciation on

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investments held at the end of each period. Actual amounts paid to the Investment Adviser are consistent with the Investment Management Agreement and are based only on actual Adjusted Realized Capital Gains computed net of all Adjusted Realized Capital Losses and Adjusted Unrealized Capital Depreciation on a cumulative basis from inception through the end of each calendar year as if the entire portfolio was sold at fair value. As of December 31, 2012, no actual capital gains incentive fee was owed under the Investment Management Agreement, as cumulative net Adjusted Realized Capital Gains did not exceed cumulative Adjusted Unrealized Capital Depreciation.

The following table for the Operating Company for the period May 19, 2011 (effective date of the Investment Management Agreement) to December 31, 2011 is adjusted to reflect the step-up to fair market value.

	Period from May 19, 2011 to December 31, 2011	Adjustments (in thousands)	Adjusted Period from May 19, 2011 to December 31, 2011
Investment income			
Interest income	\$ 38,836	\$ (2,019)	\$ 36,817
Other income	670		670
Total investment income	39,506	(2,019)	37,487
Total expenses pre-incentive fee	11,863		11,863
Pre-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income	27,643	(2,019)	25,624
Incentive fee(1)	3,522		3,522
Post-Incentive Fee Net Investment Income	24,121	(2,019)	22,102
Net realized gains (losses) on investments	3,298	(2,422)	876
Net change in unrealized (depreciation) appreciation of investments	(15,538)	4,441	(11,097)
Net increase in capital resulting from operations	\$ 11,881		\$ 11,881

(1) For the year ended December 31, 2011, the Operating Company had no incentive fees related to capital gains incentive fees on a hypothetical liquidation basis.

For the period May 19, 2011 (effective date of the Investment Management Agreement) to December 31, 2011, the Operating Company had a \$2.0 million adjustment to interest income for amortization, a decrease of \$2.4 million to realized gains and an increase of \$4.4 million to unrealized depreciation to adjust for the stepped-up cost basis of the transferred investments as discussed above. The Operating Company's Adjusted Net Investment Income was \$22.1 million for the period May 19, 2011 (effective date of the Investment Management Agreement) to December 31, 2011.

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**Results of Operations for the Operating Company for the
Three Months Ended September 30, 2013 and September 30, 2012**

Revenue

(in thousands)	Three months ended		Percent Change
	September 30, 2013	September 30, 2012	
Interest income	\$ 27,175	\$ 21,362	27%
Dividend income	(1,631)	215	NM*
Other income	249	175	42%
 Total investment income	 \$ 25,793	 \$ 21,752	

*
Not meaningful.

The Operating Company's total investment income increased by \$4.0 million for the three months ended September 30, 2013 as compared to the three months ended September 30, 2012. The increase in interest and other income from the three months ended September 30, 2012 to the three months ended September 30, 2013 was primarily attributable to larger invested balances, driven by the proceeds from the 2012 and 2013 primary offerings of NMFC's common stock, the Operating Company's use of leverage for its revolving credit facilities to originate new investments and prepayment fees received associated with the early repayments or partial repayments of three different portfolio companies held by the Operating Company as of June 30, 2013. Additionally, the Operating Company's other income increased due to amendment and forbearance fees received associated with two different portfolio companies held by the Operating Company as of September 30, 2013. For the three months ended September 30, 2013, a change in an accounting estimate related to the classification of dividend income for a distribution recorded in the prior quarter resulted in a reduction in the cost basis of a warrant investment by approximately \$0.5 million, a reduction to dividend income of approximately \$1.8 million, a realized gain of approximately \$1.3 million and an unrealized gain of approximately \$0.5 million. As a result of the change in estimate, there was a reclassification of total incentive fee of approximately \$0.4 million from incentive fees attributable to Adjusted Net Investment Income to capital gains incentive fees for the three months ended September 30, 2013.

Table of Contents*Operating Expenses*

(in thousands)	Three months ended		Percent Change
	September 30, 2013	September 30, 2012	
Management fee	\$ 3,754	\$ 2,768	36%
Incentive fee	3,533	2,978	19%
Capital gains incentive fee(1)	1,587	2,583	(39)%
Interest and other credit facility expenses	3,190	2,402	33%
Administrative expenses	743	544	37%
Professional fees	549	405	36%
Other general and administrative expenses	378	375	1%
Total expenses	13,734	12,055	
Less: expenses waived and reimbursed	(600)	(439)	37%
Net expenses	\$ 13,134	\$ 11,616	

(1) Capital gains incentive fee accrual assumes a hypothetical liquidation basis.

The Operating Company's total net operating expenses increased by \$1.5 million for the three months ended September 30, 2013 as compared to the three months ended September 30, 2012. Interest and other credit facility expenses increased by \$0.8 million during the three months ended September 30, 2013, primarily due to the increase of average debt outstanding from \$105.8 million to \$190.7 million for the Holdings Credit Facility and from \$184.1 million to \$214.8 million for the SLF Credit Facility for the three months ended September 30, 2012 compared to September 30, 2013. During the three months ended September 30, 2013, the Operating Company incurred \$7.2 thousand in other expenses that were not subject to the expense cap pursuant to the Administration Agreement, as amended and restated, and further restricted by the Operating Company.

Additionally, the Operating Company's management fees increased by \$1.0 million and total incentive fees decreased by \$0.4 million for the three months ended September 30, 2013 as compared to the three months ended September 30, 2012. The increase in management fees from the three months ended September 30, 2012 to the three months ended September 30, 2013 was attributable to larger invested balances, driven by the proceeds from the 2012 and 2013 primary offerings of NMFC's common stock and the Operating Company's use of leverage for its revolving credit facilities to originate new investments. The decrease in total incentive fees from the three months ended September 30, 2012 to the three months ended September 30, 2013 was attributable to lower net realized and unrealized gains or losses of investments during the three months ended September 30.

Table of Contents**Net Realized Gains and Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation)**

(in thousands)	Three months ended		Percent Change
	September 30, 2013	September 30, 2012	
Net realized gains on investments	\$ 5,160	\$ 1,615	220%
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of investments	2,659	10,494	(75)%
Total net realized gains and net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of investments	\$ 7,819	\$ 12,109	

The Operating Company's net realized and unrealized gains or losses resulted in a net gain of \$7.8 million for the three months ended September 30, 2013 compared to a net gain of \$12.1 million for the same period in 2012. We look at net realized and unrealized gains or losses together as movement in unrealized appreciation or depreciation can be the result of realizations. The net gain for the three months ended September 30, 2013 was driven by the overall increase in the market prices of the Operating Company's investments during the period. For the three months ended September 30, 2013, a change in accounting estimate related to the classification of dividend income for a distribution recorded in the prior quarter resulted in a realized gain of approximately \$1.3 million and an unrealized gain of approximately \$0.5 million. In addition, the modification of terms on one debt investment that was accounted for as an extinguishment resulted in a realized gain of \$1.7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2013. The net gain for the three months ended September 30, 2012 was primarily driven by the overall increase in the market prices of the Operating Company's investments during the period.

**Results of Operations for the Operating Company for the
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013 and September 30, 2012**

Revenue

(in thousands)	Nine months ended		Percent Change
	September 30, 2013	September 30, 2012	
Interest income	\$ 79,539	\$ 60,087	32%
Dividend income	4,802	215	NM*
Other income	1,926	771	150%
Total investment income	\$ 86,267	\$ 61,073	

*
Not meaningful.

The Operating Company's total investment income increased by \$25.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 as compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2012. The increase in interest and other income from the nine months ended September 30, 2012 to the nine months ended September 30, 2013 was primarily attributable to larger invested balances, driven by the proceeds from the 2012 and 2013 primary offerings of NMFC's common stock, the Operating Company's use of leverage for its revolving credit facilities to originate new investments and prepayment fees received associated with the early repayments or partial repayments of 15 different portfolio companies held by the Operating Company as of December 31, 2012. Additionally, the Operating Company's other income increased due to consent, amendment and forbearance fees received associated with seven different portfolio companies held by the Operating Company as of December 31, 2012. The increase in dividend income from the nine months ended

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September 30, 2012 to the nine months ended September 30, 2013 was primarily attributable to a distribution from one of the Operating Company's warrant investments.

Operating Expenses

(in thousands)	Nine months ended		Percent Change
	September 30, 2013	September 30, 2012	
Management fee	\$ 11,049	\$ 7,887	40%
Incentive fee	12,398	8,147	52%
Capital gains incentive fee(1)	2,568	3,547	(28)%
Interest and other credit facility expenses	9,379	7,286	29%
Administrative expenses	2,441	1,604	52%
Professional fees	1,684	1,279	32%
Other general and administrative expenses	1,184	1,015	17%
Total expenses	40,703	30,765	
Less: expenses waived and reimbursed	(2,265)	(1,387)	63%
Net expenses	\$ 38,438	\$ 29,378	

(1) Capital gains incentive fee accrual assumes a hypothetical liquidation basis.

The Operating Company's total net operating expenses increased by \$9.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 as compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2012. Interest and other credit facility expenses increased by \$2.1 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2013, primarily due to the increase of average debt outstanding from \$122.9 million to \$192.8 million for the Holdings Credit Facility and from \$174.8 million to \$214.5 million for the SLF Credit Facility for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 compared to September 30, 2013. As of September 30, 2013, the Operating Company incurred \$43.8 thousand in other expenses that were not subject to the expense cap pursuant to the Administration Agreement, as amended and restated, and further restricted by the Operating Company.

Additionally, the Operating Company's management fees increased by \$3.2 million and total incentive fees increased by \$3.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 as compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2012. The increase in management and total incentive fees from the nine months ended September 30, 2012 to the nine months ended September 30, 2013 was attributable to larger invested balances, driven by the proceeds from the 2012 and 2013 primary offerings of NMFC's common stock, the Operating Company's use of leverage for its revolving credit facilities to originate new investments and the receipt of a dividend distribution from one of the Operating Company's warrant investments. The Operating Company's capital gains incentive fees decreased from \$3.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 to \$2.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 which was attributable to lower net realized and unrealized gains or losses of investments during the period. Approximately \$0.9 million of capital gains incentive fees would be owed under the Investment Management Agreement if the Operating Company had ceased operations as of September 30, 2013, as cumulative net Adjusted Realized Gains exceeded cumulative Adjusted Unrealized Depreciation. As of September 30, 2012, no actual capital gains incentive fee was owed under the Investment Management Agreement, as cumulative net Adjusted Realized Gains did not exceed cumulative Adjusted Unrealized Depreciation.

Table of Contents**Net Realized Gains and Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation)**

(in thousands)	Nine months ended		Percent Change
	September 30, 2013	September 30, 2012	
Net realized gains on investments	\$ 9,516	\$ 14,591	(35)%
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of investments	2,518	10,710	(76)%
Total net realized gains and net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of investments	\$ 12,034	\$ 25,301	

The Operating Company's net realized and unrealized gains or losses resulted in a net gain of \$12.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 compared to a net gain of \$25.3 million for the same period in 2012. We look at net realized and unrealized gains or losses together as movement in unrealized appreciation or depreciation can be the result of realizations. The net gain for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 was driven by sales or repayment of investments with fair values in excess of December 31, 2012 valuations, resulting in net realized gains being greater than the reversal of the cumulative net unrealized gains for those investments. Additionally, during the nine months ended September 30, 2013, a change in accounting estimate related to the classification of dividend income for a distribution recorded in the prior quarter resulted in a realized gain of approximately \$1.3 million and an unrealized gain of approximately \$0.5 million, as well as the modification of terms on one debt investment that was accounted for as an extinguishment, which resulted in a realized gain of \$1.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013. The net gain for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 was primarily related to the overall increase in the market and the quality of the Operating Company's portfolio, directly impacting the prices of the Operating Company's portfolio.

**Results of Operations for the Operating Company for the Years Ended
December 31, 2012, December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010**

Revenue

	Years ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
	(in thousands)		
Interest income	\$ 83,646	\$ 55,809	\$ 40,485
Dividend income	812		
Other income	1,328	714	890
Total investment income	\$ 85,786	\$ 56,523	\$ 41,375

The Operating Company's total investment income increased by \$29.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2012 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2011. The 51.8% increase in investment income from the year ended 2011 to the year ended 2012 was primarily attributable to larger invested balances, mainly driven by the proceeds from the July 2012 and December 2012 equity offerings, and the Operating Company's use of leverage from its revolving credit facilities to originate new investments. In the year ended December 31, 2012, the Operating Company's other income increased due to commitment fees received from three bridge facilities and fees received associated with amendments of 14 different portfolio companies. Additionally,

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during the year ended December 31, 2012, the Operating Company received distributions from two portfolio companies, which was recorded as dividend income.

The Operating Company's total investment income increased by \$15.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2010. The 36.6% increase in investment income from the year ended 2010 to the year ended 2011 was primarily attributable to larger invested balances, which was mainly driven by the proceeds of the IPO on May 19, 2011 and the formation of NMF SLF. NMF SLF, formed on October 7, 2010, uses cash injected by the Operating Company and leverage from its revolving credit facility to invest primarily in first lien debt securities. Additionally in 2011, the Operating Company's interest income increased due to prepayment premiums associated with the refinancing and early repayment of the debt of multiple portfolio companies.

Operating Expenses

	Years ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
	(in thousands)		
Incentive fee	\$ 15,944	\$ 3,522	\$
Management fee	11,109	4,938	71
Interest and other credit facility expenses	10,085	7,086	2,948
Professional fees	1,021	722	327
Other expenses	2,410	1,730	565
Total operating expenses	\$ 40,569	\$ 17,998	\$ 3,911

(1)

For the year ended December 31, 2012, the total incentive fees incurred of \$15.9 million included \$4.4 million related to capital gains incentive fees on a hypothetical liquidation basis.

The Operating Company's total operating expenses increased by \$22.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2012 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2011. The Operating Company's management fees and incentive fees increased by \$6.2 million and \$12.4 million, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2012 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2011. The increase in management and incentive fees from the year ended December 31, 2011 to the year ended December 31, 2012 was attributable to larger invested balances, driven by the proceeds from the July 2012 and December 2012 equity offerings, and the Operating Company's use of leverage from its revolving credit facilities to originate new investments. As a result of the net increase in Adjusted Realized Capital Gains (Losses) and Adjusted Unrealized Capital Appreciation (Depreciation), a capital gains incentive fees accrual of \$4.4 million was booked for the year ended December 31, 2012. No capital gains incentive fees were booked for the year ended December 31, 2011. As a result of the IPO on May 19, 2011, the Operating Company pays management fees and incentive fees under its Investment Management Agreement, which provides a different basis for the calculation of these fees as compared to amounts previously paid prior to the completion of the IPO. As such, management and incentive fees were calculated in accordance with this agreement for a full year in 2012 as compared to a partial year in 2011. Prior to the IPO, an affiliate of the Predecessor Entities paid a majority of the management and incentive fees.

Interest and other credit facility expenses increased by \$3.0 million during the year ended December 31, 2012, primarily due to the increase of average debt outstanding from \$61.6 million to \$133.6 million for the Holdings Credit Facility and from \$133.8 million to \$181.4 million for the SLF Credit Facility for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to December 31, 2012. For the years ended December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, the Operating Company incurred

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\$2.5 million and \$2.2 million in other expenses that were above the expense cap pursuant to the Administration Agreement, as amended and restated, and further restricted by the Operating Company.

The Operating Company's total operating expenses increased by \$14.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2010. The Operating Company's management fees and incentive fees increased by \$4.9 million and \$3.5 million, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2011 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2010. As a result of the IPO on May 19, 2011, the Operating Company pays management fees and incentive fees under its Investment Management Agreement, which provides a different basis for the calculation of these fees as compared to amounts previously paid prior to the completion of the IPO. Prior to the IPO, an affiliate of the Predecessor Entities paid a majority of the management and incentive fees.

Interest and other credit facility expenses increased by \$4.1 million during the year ended December 31, 2011. The credit facility of NMF SLF was originally executed in October 2010 and, therefore, it was not outstanding for the full year ended December 31, 2010. Costs associated with the closing of the credit facility of NMF SLF are capitalized and charged against income as other credit facility expense.

Historical operating expenses do not reflect the allocation of certain professional fees, administrative and other expenses that have been incurred following the completion of the IPO. Accordingly, the Operating Company's historical operating expenses are not comparable to its operating expenses after the completion of the IPO on May 19, 2011.

Net Realized Gains and Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation)

	Years ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
	(in thousands)		
Net realized gains on investments	\$ 18,851	\$ 16,252	\$ 66,287
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of investments	9,928	(23,100)	(39,959)
Total net realized gains and net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of investments	\$ 28,779	\$ (6,848)	\$ 26,328

The Operating Company's net realized and unrealized gains or losses resulted in a net gain of \$28.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2012 compared to a net loss of \$6.8 million for the same period in 2011, and a net gain of \$26.3 million for the same period in 2010. We look at net realized and unrealized gains or losses together as movement in unrealized appreciation or depreciation can be the result of realizations. The total net gain for the year ended December 31, 2012 was primarily related to the overall increase in the market and the quality of the Operating Company's portfolio, directly impacting the prices of the Operating Company's portfolio. The appreciation of the Operating Company's portfolio and the sale or repayment of investments with fair values in excess of December 31, 2011 valuations, resulted in net realized gains being greater than the reversal of the cumulative net unrealized gains for those investments. The total net loss for the year ended December 31, 2011 was primarily related to the overall market decline, directly impacting the prices of the Operating Company's portfolio. The total net gain for the year ended December 31, 2010 was primarily driven by the continued appreciation of the Operating Company's portfolio and the sale of investments with fair values in excess of December 31, 2009 valuations, resulting in realized gains being greater than the reversal of the cumulative unrealized gains for those investments.

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Liquidity and Capital Resources

The primary use of existing funds and any funds raised in the future is expected to be for the Operating Company's repayment of indebtedness, the Operating Company's investments in portfolio companies, cash distributions to the Operating Company's unit holders or for other general corporate purposes.

Since NMFC's IPO, and through September 30, 2013, NMFC raised approximately \$190.4 million in net proceeds from additional offerings of common stock and issued shares valued at approximately \$193.7 million on behalf of AIV Holdings for exchanged units. NMFC acquired from the Operating Company units of the Operating Company equal to the number of shares of NMFC's common stock sold in the additional offerings.

On March 25, 2013, NMFC completed a public offering of 2,000,000 shares of its common stock and an underwritten secondary public offering of 4,000,000 shares of its common stock on behalf of a selling stockholder, AIV Holdings, at a public offering price of \$14.30 per share. In connection with the underwritten secondary public offering, the underwriters purchased an additional 900,000 shares of NMFC's common stock from AIV Holdings with the exercise of the overallotment option to purchase up to an additional 900,000 shares of common stock. The Operating Company received net proceeds of \$28.4 million in connection with the sale of 2,000,000 shares by NMFC of its common stock. NMFC did not receive any proceeds from the sale of shares of NMFC's common stock by AIV Holdings. The Operating Company and NMFC bore only their allocable portion of offering expenses related to the public offering of 2,000,000 shares, and did not bear any expenses in connection with the secondary public offering of the 4,900,000 shares of NMFC's common stock on behalf of AIV Holdings, which were borne by AIV Holdings.

On June 21, 2013, NMFC completed a public offering of 2,000,000 shares of its common stock and an underwritten secondary public offering of 4,000,000 shares of its common stock on behalf of a selling stockholder, AIV Holdings, at a public offering price of \$14.55 per share. In connection with the underwritten secondary public offering, the underwriters purchased an additional 750,000 shares of NMFC's common stock from AIV Holdings with the exercise of the overallotment option to purchase up to an additional 900,000 shares of common stock. The Operating Company received net proceeds of \$28.6 million in connection with the sale of 2,000,000 shares by NMFC of its common stock. NMFC did not receive any proceeds from the sale of shares of NMFC's common stock by AIV Holdings. The Operating Company and NMFC bore only their allocable portion of offering expenses related to the public offering of 2,000,000 shares, and did not bear any expenses in connection with the secondary public offering of the 4,750,000 shares of NMFC's common stock on behalf of AIV Holdings, which were borne by AIV Holdings.

The Operating Company's liquidity is generated and generally available through advances from the revolving credit facilities, from cash flows from operations, and, we expect, through periodic follow-on equity offerings of NMFC.

At September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, the Operating Company had cash and cash equivalents of approximately \$17.6 million and \$12.8 million, respectively. Cash provided by operating activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 was approximately \$52.1 million and cash used in operating activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 was approximately \$83.8 million. We expect that all current liquidity needs by the Operating Company will be met with cash flows from operations and other activities.

Credit Facilities

Holdings Credit Facility The Loan and Security Agreement, as amended and restated, dated May 19, 2011 (the "Holdings Credit Facility") among the Operating Company as the

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Borrower and Collateral Administrator, Wells Fargo Securities, L.L.C. as the Administrative Agent, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as the Collateral Custodian, is structured as a revolving credit facility and matures on October 27, 2016, as amended on May 8, 2012.

The maximum amount of revolving borrowings available under the Holdings Credit Facility is \$250.0 million, as amended on June 24, 2013. The Operating Company is permitted to borrow up to 45.0% or 25.0% of the purchase price of pledged first lien or non-first lien debt securities, and up to 70.0% and 45.0% of the purchase price of specified first lien debt securities and specified non-first lien debt securities, respectively, subject to approval by Wells Fargo Bank, National Association. The Holdings Credit Facility is collateralized by all of the investments of the Operating Company on an investment by investment basis. All fees associated with the origination or upsizing of the Holdings Credit Facility are capitalized on the Operating Company's Consolidated Statement of Assets, Liabilities, and Members' Capital and charged against income as other credit facility expenses over the life of the Holdings Credit Facility. The Holdings Credit Facility contains certain customary affirmative and negative covenants and events of default, including the occurrence of a change in control. In addition, the Holdings Credit Facility requires the Operating Company to maintain a minimum asset coverage ratio. However, the covenants are generally not tied to mark to market fluctuations in the prices of the Operating Company's investments, but rather to the performance of the underlying portfolio companies.

The Holdings Credit Facility bears interest at a rate of the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") plus 2.75% per annum, as amended on May 8, 2012, and charges a non-usage fee, based on the unused facility amount multiplied by the Non-Usage Fee Rate (as defined in the credit agreement).

The following table summarizes the interest expense and non-usage fees incurred by the Operating Company on the Holdings Credit Facility for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013 and September 30, 2012:

(in millions)	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	September 30, 2013	September 30, 2012	September 30, 2013	September 30, 2012
Interest expense	\$ 1.4	\$ 0.8	\$ 4.3	\$ 2.9
Non-usage fee		(1)	0.1	0.3
Weighted average interest rate	2.9%	3.0%	2.9%	3.1%
Average debt outstanding	\$ 190.7	\$ 105.8	\$ 192.8	\$ 122.9

(1) For the three months ended September 30, 2013, the total non-usage fee was less than \$0.1 million.

As of September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, the outstanding balance on the Holdings Credit Facility was \$159.1 million and \$206.9 million, respectively, and the Operating Company was not aware of any instances of non-compliance related to the Holdings Credit Facility on such dates.

SLF Credit Facility NMF SLF's Loan and Security Agreement, as amended and restated, dated October 27, 2010 (the "SLF Credit Facility") among NMF SLF as the Borrower, the Operating Company as the Collateral Administrator, Wells Fargo Securities, L.L.C. as the Administrative Agent, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as the Collateral Custodian, is structured as a revolving credit facility and matures on October 27, 2016, as amended on May 8, 2012. The maximum amount of revolving borrowings available under the SLF Credit Facility is \$215.0 million, as amended on December 18, 2012. The loan is non-recourse to the Operating Company and secured by all assets owned by the borrower on an investment by investment basis. All fees

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associated with the origination or upsizing of the SLF Credit Facility are capitalized on the Consolidated Statement of Assets, Liabilities, and Members' Capital and charged against income as other credit facility expenses over the life of the SLF Credit Facility. The SLF Credit Facility contains certain customary affirmative and negative covenants and events of default, including the occurrence of a change in control. The covenants are generally not tied to mark to market fluctuations in the prices of our investments, but rather to the performance of the underlying portfolio companies. Due to an amendment to the SLF Credit Facility on October 27, 2011, NMF SLF is no longer restricted from the purchase or sale of loans with an affiliate. Therefore, specified loans can be moved as collateral between the Holdings Credit Facility and the SLF Credit Facility.

As of September 30, 2013, the SLF Credit Facility permits borrowings of up to 70.0% of the purchase price of pledged first lien debt securities and up to 25.0% of the purchase price of specified second lien loans, of which, up to 25.0% of the aggregate outstanding loan balance of all pledged debt securities in the SLF Credit Facility is allowed to be derived from second lien loans, subject to approval by Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as amended on March 11, 2013. The amendment does not increase the amount of borrowings permitted under the SLF Credit Facility.

The SLF Credit Facility bears interest at a rate of LIBOR plus 2.00% per annum for first lien loans and 2.75% for second lien loans, as amended on March 11, 2013. A non-usage fee is paid, based on the unused facility amount multiplied by the Non-Usage Fee Rate (as defined in the credit agreement).

The following table summarizes the interest expense and non-usage fees incurred by the Operating Company on the SLF Credit Facility for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013 and September 30, 2012:

(in millions)	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	September 30, 2013	September 30, 2012	September 30, 2013	September 30, 2012
Interest expense	\$ 1.2	\$ 1.0	\$ 3.7	\$ 3.1
Non-usage fee(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Weighted average interest rate	2.3%	2.2%	2.3%	2.4%
Average debt outstanding	\$ 214.8	\$ 184.1	\$ 214.5	\$ 174.8

(1)

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013 and September 30, 2012, the total non-usage fee was less than \$50 thousand.

As of September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, the outstanding balance on the SLF Credit Facility was \$215.0 million and \$214.3 million, respectively, and NMF SLF was not aware of any instances of non-compliance related to the SLF Credit Facility on such dates.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Operating Company may become a party to financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk in the normal course of business to meet the financial needs of its portfolio companies. These instruments may include commitments to extend credit and involve, to varying degrees, elements of liquidity and credit risk in excess of the amount recognized in the balance sheet. As of September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, the Operating Company had outstanding commitments to third parties to fund investments totaling \$10.5 million and \$10.5 million,

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respectively, under various undrawn revolving credit facilities, delayed draw commitments or other future funding commitments.

The Operating Company may from time to time enter into financing commitment letters or bridge financing commitments, which could require funding in the future. As of September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, the Operating Company did not enter into any commitment letters to purchase debt investments. As of September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, the Operating Company had bridge financing commitments in an aggregate par amount of \$52.5 million and \$0, respectively, which could require funding in the future.

Borrowings

The Operating Company had borrowings of \$159.1 million and \$206.9 million outstanding as of September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively, under the Holdings Credit Facility. The Operating Company had borrowings of \$215.0 million and \$214.3 million outstanding as of September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively, under the SLF Credit Facility.

Contractual Obligations

A summary of the Operating Company's significant contractual payment obligations as of September 30, 2013 is as follows:

	Contractual Obligations Payments Due by Period (in millions)				
	Total	Less than 1 Year	1 - 3 Years	3 - 5 Years	More than 5 Years
Holdings Credit Facility(1)	\$ 159.1	\$	\$	\$ 159.1	\$
SLF Credit Facility(2)	215.0			215.0	
Total Contractual Obligations	\$ 374.1	\$	\$	\$ 374.1	\$

- (1) Under the terms of the \$250.0 million Holdings Credit Facility, all outstanding borrowings under that facility (\$159.1 million as of September 30, 2013) must be repaid on or before October 27, 2016. As of September 30, 2013, there was approximately \$90.9 million of possible capacity remaining under the Holdings Credit Facility.
- (2) Under the terms of the \$215.0 million SLF Credit Facility, all outstanding borrowings under that facility (\$215.0 million as of September 30, 2013) must be repaid on or before October 27, 2016. As of September 30, 2013, there was no capacity remaining under the SLF Credit Facility.

The Operating Company has certain contracts under which it has material future commitments. The Operating Company has \$10.5 million of undrawn funding commitments as of September 30, 2013 related to its participation as a lender in revolving credit facilities, delayed draw commitments or other future funding commitments of the Operating Company's portfolio companies. As of September 30, 2013, the Operating Company had entered into \$52.5 million of bridge financing commitments, which could require funding in the future.

We have entered into the Investment Management Agreement with the Investment Adviser in accordance with the 1940 Act. Under the Investment Management Agreement, the Investment Adviser has agreed to provide the Operating Company with investment advisory and management services. We have agreed to pay for these services (1) a management fee and (2) an incentive fee based on its performance.

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We have also entered into an administration agreement, as amended and restated (the "Administration Agreement"), with the Administrator. Under the Administration Agreement, the Administrator has agreed to arrange office space for us and provide office equipment and clerical, bookkeeping and record keeping services and other administrative services necessary to conduct our respective day-to-day operations. The Administrator has also agreed to perform, or oversee the performance of, our financial records, our reports to stockholders / unit holders and reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

If any of the contractual obligations discussed above are terminated, our costs under any new agreements that are entered into may increase. In addition, we would likely incur significant time and expense in locating alternative parties to provide the services we expect to receive under the Investment Management Agreement and the Administration Agreement.

Distributions and Dividends

Dividends declared and paid to stockholders / unit holders of the New Mountain Finance Entities for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 totaled \$48.9 million.

The following table summarizes the Operating Company's and NMFC's quarterly cash distributions, including dividends and returns of capital, if any, per unit/share that have been declared by the Operating Company's board of directors, and subsequently NMFC's board of directors, since NMFC's IPO:

Fiscal Year Ended	Date Declared	Record Date	Payment Date	Per Share/ Unit Amount
<i>December 31, 2013</i>				
Third Quarter	August 7, 2013	September 16, 2013	September 30, 2013	\$ 0.34
Third Quarter (1)	August 7, 2013	August 20, 2013	August 30, 2013	0.12
Second Quarter	May 6, 2013	June 14, 2013	June 28, 2013	0.34
First Quarter	March 6, 2013	March 15, 2013	March 28, 2013	0.34
<i>December 31, 2012</i>				
Fourth Quarter (2)	December 27, 2012	December 31, 2012	January 31, 2013	\$ 0.14
Fourth Quarter	November 6, 2012	December 14, 2012	December 28, 2012	0.34
Third Quarter	August 8, 2012	September 14, 2012	September 28, 2012	0.34
Second Quarter	May 8, 2012	June 15, 2012	June 29, 2012	0.34
Second Quarter (3)	May 8, 2012	May 21, 2012	May 31, 2012	0.23
First Quarter	March 7, 2012	March 15, 2012	March 30, 2012	0.32
<i>December 31, 2011</i>				
Fourth Quarter	November 8, 2011	December 15, 2011	December 30, 2011	\$ 0.30
Third Quarter	August 10, 2011	September 15, 2011	September 30, 2011	0.29
Second Quarter	August 10, 2011	August 22, 2011	August 31, 2011	0.27
<i>Total</i>				\$ 3.71

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- (1) Special dividend related to a distribution received attributable to the Operating Company's investment in YP Equity Investors LLC.
- (2) Special dividend intended to minimize to the greatest extent possible NMFC's federal income or excise tax liability.
- (3) Special dividend related to estimated realized capital gains attributable to the Operating Company's investments in Lawson Software, Inc. and Infor Lux Bond Company.

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Tax characteristics of all dividends paid by NMFC are reported to stockholders on Form 1099 after the end of the calendar year. Future quarterly dividends, if any, for the New Mountain Finance Entities will be determined by their respective board of directors.

Since NMFC is a holding company, all distributions on its common stock will be paid from distributions received from the Operating Company. The Operating Company intends to make distributions to its unit holders that will be sufficient to enable NMFC to pay quarterly distributions to its stockholders and to maintain its status as a RIC. NMFC intends to distribute approximately its entire portion of the Operating Company's Adjusted Net Investment Income on a quarterly basis and substantially its entire portion of the Operating Company's taxable income on an annual basis, except that it may retain certain net capital gains for reinvestment.

NMFC maintains an "opt out" dividend reinvestment plan for its common stockholders. As a result, if the Operating Company declares a dividend, then NMFC stockholders' cash dividends will be automatically reinvested in additional shares of NMFC's common stock, unless they specifically "opt out" of the dividend reinvestment plan so as to receive cash dividends. Cash dividends reinvested in additional shares of NMFC's common stock will be automatically reinvested by NMFC in the Operating Company in exchange for additional units of the Operating Company.

Related Parties

The New Mountain Finance Entities have entered into a number of business relationships with affiliated or related parties, including the following:

Together, NMFC and AIV Holdings own all the outstanding units of the Operating Company. As of September 30, 2013, NMFC and AIV Holdings own approximately 85.3% and 14.7%, respectively, of the units of the Operating Company.

The Operating Company has entered into the Investment Management Agreement with the Investment Adviser, a wholly-owned subsidiary of New Mountain Capital. Therefore, New Mountain Capital is entitled to any profits earned by the Investment Adviser, which includes any fees payable to the Investment Adviser under the terms of the Investment Management Agreement, less expenses incurred by the Investment Adviser in performing its services under the Investment Management Agreement.

The New Mountain Finance Entities have entered into an Administration Agreement, with the Administrator, a wholly-owned subsidiary of New Mountain Capital. The Administrator arranges office space for the New Mountain Finance Entities and provides office equipment and administrative services necessary to conduct their respective day-to-day operations pursuant to the Administration Agreement. The Operating Company reimburses the Administrator for the allocable portion of overhead and other expenses incurred by it in performing its obligations to the New Mountain Finance Entities under the Administration Agreement, including rent, the fees and expenses associated with performing administrative, finance, and compliance functions, and the compensation of the Operating Company's chief financial officer and chief compliance officer and their respective staffs. Pursuant to the Administration Agreement, as amended and restated, and further restricted by the Operating Company, expenses payable to the Administrator by the Operating Company as well as other direct and indirect expenses (excluding interest, other credit facility expense, trading expenses and management and incentive fees) has been capped at \$3.5 million for the time period from April 1, 2012 to March 31, 2013 and capped at \$4.25 million for the time period from April 1, 2013 to March 31, 2014.

The New Mountain Finance Entities, the Investment Adviser and the Administrator have entered into a royalty-free Trademark License Agreement, as amended, with New Mountain

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Capital, pursuant to which New Mountain Capital has agreed to grant the New Mountain Finance Entities, the Investment Adviser and the Administrator, a non-exclusive, royalty-free license to use the name "New Mountain" and "New Mountain Finance".

In addition, NMFC and the Operating Company have adopted a formal code of ethics that governs the conduct of their respective officers and directors. These officers and directors also remain subject to the duties imposed by the 1940 Act, the Delaware General Corporation Law and the Delaware Limited Liability Company Act.

The Investment Adviser and its affiliates may also manage other funds in the future that may have investment mandates that are similar, in whole and in part, with the Operating Company's investment mandates. The Investment Adviser and its affiliates may determine that an investment is appropriate for the Operating Company and for one or more of those other funds. In such event, depending on the availability of such investment and other appropriate factors, the Investment Adviser or its affiliates may determine that we should invest side-by-side with one or more other funds. Any such investments will be made only to the extent permitted by applicable law and interpretive positions of the Securities and Exchange Commission and its staff, and consistent with the Investment Adviser's allocation procedures.

Concurrently with the IPO, NMFC sold an additional 2,172,000 shares of its common stock to certain executives and employees of, and other individuals affiliated with, New Mountain Capital in the Concurrent Private Placement.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

The Operating Company is subject to certain financial market risks, such as interest rate fluctuations. During the nine months ended September 30, 2013, certain of the loans held in the Operating Company's portfolio had floating interest rates. As of September 30, 2013, approximately 88% of investments (excluding investments on non-accrual, revolvers, and non-interest bearing equity investments) represent floating-rate investments with a LIBOR floor (includes investments bearing prime interest rate contracts) and approximately 12% of investments represent fixed-rate investments. Additionally, the Operating Company's senior secured revolving credit facilities are also subject to floating interest rates and are currently paid based on one-month floating LIBOR rates.

The following table estimates the potential changes in net cash flow generated from interest income and expenses, should interest rates increase by 100, 200 or 300 basis points, or decrease by 25 basis points. Interest income is calculated as revenue from interest generated from the Operating Company's portfolio of investments held on September 30, 2013. Interest expense is calculated based on the terms of the Operating Company's two outstanding revolving credit facilities. For the Operating Company's floating rate credit facilities, the Operating Company uses the outstanding balance as of September 30, 2013. Interest expense on the Operating Company's floating rate credit facilities are calculated using the interest rate as of September 30, 2013, adjusted for the hypothetical changes in rates, as shown below. The base interest rate case assumes the rates on the Operating Company's portfolio investments remain unchanged from the actual effective interest rates as of September 30, 2013. These hypothetical calculations are based on a model of the investments in our portfolio, held as of September 30, and are only adjusted for assumed changes in the underlying base interest rates.

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Actual results could differ significantly from those estimated in the table.

Change in Interest Rates	Estimated Percentage Change in Interest Income Net of Interest Expense (unaudited)
-25 Basis Points(1)	0.74%
Base Interest Rate	%
+100 Basis Points	(3.96)%
+200 Basis Points	1.07%
+300 Basis Points	7.18%

(1) Limited to the lesser of the September 30, 2013 LIBOR rates or a decrease of 25 basis points.

The Operating Company was not exposed to any foreign currency exchange risks as of September 30, 2013.

Table of Contents**SENIOR SECURITIES**

Information about the Operating Company's senior securities is shown in the following table as of December 31, 2012, 2011, 2010 and 2009. Deloitte & Touche, LLP's report on the December 31, 2012, 2011, 2010 and 2009 information included in this senior securities table is attached as an exhibit to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part.

Class and Year	Total Amount Outstanding Exclusive of Treasury Securities(1) (in millions)	Asset Coverage Per Unit(2)	Involuntary Liquidating Preference Per Unit(3)	Average Market Value Per Unit(4)
December 31, 2012				
Holdings Credit Facility	\$ 206.9	\$ 2,353	\$	N/A
SLF Credit Facility	214.3	2,353		N/A
December 31, 2011				
Holdings Credit Facility	129.0	2,426		N/A
SLF Credit Facility	165.9	2,426		N/A
December 31, 2010(5)				
Holdings Credit Facility	59.7	3,074		N/A
SLF Credit Facility	56.9	3,074		N/A
December 31, 2009(5)				
Holdings Credit Facility	77.7	4,080		N/A

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- (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 assets, less all liabilities excluding indebtedness represented by senior securities in this table, 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 and is calculated on a consolidated basis.
- (3) The amount to which such class of senior security would be entitled upon the voluntary liquidation of the issuer in preference to any security junior to it. The " " in this column indicates that the SEC expressly does not require this information to be disclosed for certain types of senior securities.
- (4) Not applicable because the senior securities are not registered for public trading.
- (5) Prior to NMFC's IPO on May 19, 2011, the Credit Facilities existed at the Predecessor Entities.

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BUSINESS

The Company

The Operating Company is a Delaware limited liability company. The Operating Company is externally managed and has elected to be treated as a BDC under the 1940 Act. As such, the Operating Company is obligated to comply with certain regulatory requirements. The Operating Company intends to be treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes for so long as it has at least two members.

The Operating Company is externally managed by the Investment Adviser. The Administrator provides the administrative services necessary for operations. The Investment Adviser and Administrator are wholly-owned subsidiaries of New Mountain Capital. New Mountain Capital is a firm with a track record of investing in the middle market and with assets under management (which includes amounts committed, not all of which have been drawn down and invested to date) totaling more than \$9.0 billion as of September 30, 2013. New Mountain Capital focuses on investing in defensive growth companies across its private equity, public equity, and credit investment vehicles. The Operating Company, formerly known as New Mountain Guardian (Leveraged), L.L.C., was originally formed as a subsidiary of Guardian AIV by New Mountain Capital in October 2008. Guardian AIV was formed through an allocation of approximately \$300.0 million of the \$5.1 billion of commitments supporting New Mountain Partners III, L.P., a private equity fund managed by New Mountain Capital. In February 2009, New Mountain Capital formed a co-investment vehicle, New Mountain Guardian Partners, L.P., comprising \$20.4 million of commitments.

NMFC is a Delaware corporation that was originally incorporated on June 29, 2010. NMFC is a closed-end, non-diversified management investment company that has elected to be treated as a BDC under the 1940 Act. As such, NMFC is obligated to comply with certain regulatory requirements. NMFC has elected to be treated, and intends to comply with the requirements to continue to qualify annually, as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code.

AIV Holdings is a Delaware corporation that was originally incorporated on March 11, 2011. Guardian AIV, a Delaware limited partnership, is AIV Holdings' sole stockholder. AIV Holdings is a closed-end, non-diversified management investment company that has elected to be treated as a BDC under the 1940 Act. As such, AIV Holdings is obligated to comply with certain regulatory requirements. AIV Holdings has elected to be treated, and intends to comply with the requirements to continue to qualify annually, as a RIC under the Code.

On May 19, 2011, NMFC priced its IPO of 7,272,727 shares of common stock at a public offering price of \$13.75 per share. Concurrently with the closing of the IPO and at the public offering price of \$13.75 per share, NMFC sold an additional 2,172,000 shares of its common stock to certain executives and employees of, and other individuals affiliated with, New Mountain Capital in the Concurrent Private Placement. Additionally, 1,252,964 shares were issued to the partners of New Mountain Guardian Partners, L.P. at that time for their ownership interest in the Predecessor Entities. In connection with NMFC's IPO and through a series of transactions, the Operating Company owns all of the operations of the Predecessor Entities, including all of the assets and liabilities related to such operations.

NMFC and AIV Holdings are holding companies with no direct operations of their own, and their sole asset is their ownership in the Operating Company. NMFC and AIV Holdings each entered into a joinder agreement with respect to the Limited Liability Company Agreement, as amended and restated, of the Operating Company, pursuant to which NMFC and AIV Holdings were admitted as members of the Operating Company. NMFC acquired from the Operating Company, with the gross proceeds of the IPO and the Concurrent Private Placement, units of the Operating Company (the

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number of units are equal to the number of shares of NMFC's common stock sold in the IPO and the Concurrent Private Placement). Additionally, NMFC received units of the Operating Company equal to the number of shares of common stock of NMFC issued to the partners of New Mountain Guardian Partners, L.P. Guardian AIV was the parent of the Operating Company prior to the IPO and, as a result of the transactions completed in connection with the IPO, obtained units in the Operating Company. Guardian AIV contributed its units in the Operating Company to its newly formed subsidiary, AIV Holdings, in exchange for common stock of AIV Holdings. AIV Holdings has the right to exchange all or any portion of its units in the Operating Company for shares of NMFC's common stock on a one-for-one basis at any time.

Since NMFC's IPO, and through September 30, 2013, NMFC raised approximately \$190.4 million in net proceeds from additional offerings of common stock and issued shares of its common stock valued at approximately \$193.7 million on behalf of AIV Holdings for exchanged units. NMFC acquired from the Operating Company units of the Operating Company equal to the number of shares of NMFC's common stock sold in additional offerings. As of September 30, 2013, NMFC and AIV Holdings owned approximately 85.3% and 14.7%, respectively, of the units of the Operating Company.

The current structure was designed to generally prevent NMFC and its stockholders from being allocated taxable income with respect to unrecognized gains that existed at the time of the IPO in the Predecessor Entities' assets, and rather such amounts would be allocated generally to AIV Holdings and its stockholders. The result is that any distributions made to NMFC's stockholders that are attributable to such gains generally will not be treated as taxable dividends but rather as return of capital. See "Material Federal Income Tax Considerations".

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The diagram below depicts the New Mountain Finance Entities' organizational structure as of September 30, 2013.

*

Includes partners of New Mountain Guardian Partners, L.P.

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These common membership units are exchangeable into shares of NMFC common stock on a one-for-one basis.

New Mountain Finance SPV Funding, L.L.C. ("NMF SLF").

The Operating Company is a party to the Holdings Credit Facility pursuant to a secured credit agreement with Wells Fargo Bank, National Association. As of September 30, 2013, the Holdings Credit Facility, which matures on October 27, 2016, provides for potential borrowings up to \$250.0 million. Unlike many credit facilities for BDCs the amount available under the Holdings Credit Facility is not subject to reduction as a result of mark to market fluctuations in its portfolio investments. As of September 30, 2013, the Operating Company was permitted to borrow up to 45.0% or 25.0% of the purchase price of pledged first lien or non-first lien debt securities, and up to 70.0% and 45.0% of the purchase price of specified first lien debt securities and specified non-first lien debt securities, respectively, subject to approval by Wells Fargo Bank, National

Association. The Holdings Credit Facility bears interest at a rate of LIBOR plus 2.75% per annum and charges a

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non-usage fee, based on the unused facility amount multiplied by the Non-Usage Fee Rate (as defined in the credit agreement). As of September 30, 2013, \$159.1 million was outstanding under the Holdings Credit Facility.

The SLF Credit Facility among NMF SLF as the Borrower, the Operating Company as the Collateral Administrator, Wells Fargo Securities, L.L.C. as the Administrative Agent, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as the Collateral Custodian, is structured as a revolving credit facility and matures on October 27, 2016. As of September 30, 2013, the maximum amount of revolving borrowings available under the SLF Credit Facility is \$215.0 million. The loan is non-recourse to the Operating Company and secured by all assets owned by the borrower on an investment by investment basis. As of September 30, 2013, the SLF Credit Facility permitted borrowings of up to 70.0% of the purchase price of pledged first lien debt securities and up to 25.0% of the purchase price of specified second lien loans, of which, up to 25.0% of the aggregate outstanding loan balance of all pledged debt securities in the SLF Credit Facility is allowed to be derived from second lien loans, subject to approval by Wells Fargo Bank, National Association. Due to an amendment to the SLF Credit Facility on October 27, 2011, NMF SLF is no longer restricted from the purchase or sale of loans with an affiliate. Therefore, specified first lien loans can be moved as collateral between the Holdings Credit Facility and the SLF Credit Facility. The SLF Credit Facility bears interest at a rate of LIBOR plus 2.00% per annum for first lien loans and 2.75% for second lien loans, as amended on March 11, 2013. A non-usage fee is paid, based on the unused facility amount multiplied by the Non-Usage Fee Rate (as defined in the credit agreement). As of September 30, 2013, \$215.0 million was outstanding under the SLF Credit Facility.

For a detailed discussion of the Holdings Credit Facility and the SLF Credit Facility, see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Conditions and Results of Operations - Liquidity and Capital Resources".

We expect to continue to finance the Operating Company's investments using both debt and equity, including proceeds from equity issued by NMFC, which will be contributed to the Operating Company.

Recent Developments

On November 8, 2013, the Operating Company's board of directors, and subsequently NMFC's board of directors, declared a fourth quarter 2013 distribution of \$0.34 per unit/share payable on December 31, 2013 to holders of record as of December 17, 2013.

On October 17, 2013, NMFC completed a public offering of 3,000,000 shares of its common stock and an underwritten secondary public offering of 3,000,000 shares of its common stock on behalf of a selling stockholder, AIV Holdings, at a public offering price of \$14.34 per share. In connection with the underwritten secondary public offering, the underwriters purchased an additional 900,000 shares of NMFC's common stock from AIV Holdings with the exercise of the overallotment option to purchase up to an additional 900,000 shares of common stock. The Operating Company received net proceeds of \$43.0 million in connection with the sale of 3,000,000 shares by NMFC of its common stock. NMFC did not receive any proceeds from the sale of shares of NMFC's common stock by AIV Holdings. The Operating Company and NMFC bore only their allocable portion of offering expenses related to the public offering of 3,000,000 shares, and did not bear any expenses in connection with the secondary public offering of the 3,900,000 shares of NMFC's common stock on behalf of AIV Holdings, which were borne by AIV Holdings.

On October 28, 2013, the Operating Company amended its Holdings Credit Facility to increase the maximum amount of revolving borrowings available under the Holdings Credit Facility from \$250.0 million to \$280.0 million.

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New Mountain Capital

New Mountain Capital manages private equity, public equity and debt investments with aggregate assets under management (which includes amounts committed, not all of which have been drawn down and invested to date) totaling more than \$9.0 billion as of September 30, 2013.

New Mountain Capital's first private equity fund, the \$770.0 million New Mountain Partners, L.P., or "Fund I", began its investment period in January 2000. New Mountain Capital's second private equity fund, the \$1.6 billion New Mountain Partners II, L.P., or "Fund II", began its investment period in January 2005. New Mountain Capital's third private equity fund, Fund III, with over \$5.1 billion of aggregate commitments, began its investment period in August 2007. New Mountain Capital manages public equity portfolios through New Mountain Vantage Advisers, L.L.C., which is designed to apply New Mountain Capital's established strengths toward non-control positions in the U.S. public equity markets generally. New Mountain Capital manages its debt portfolio through the Operating Company, and the Operating Company is currently New Mountain Capital's only vehicle focused primarily on investing in the investments that we target.

New Mountain Capital's mission is to be "best in class" in the new generation of investment managers as measured by returns, control of risk, service to investors and the quality of the businesses in which New Mountain Capital invests. All of New Mountain Capital's efforts emphasize intensive fundamental research and the proactive creation of proprietary investment advantages in carefully selected industry sectors. New Mountain Capital is a generalist firm but has developed particular competitive advantages in what New Mountain Capital believes to be particularly attractive sectors, such as education, healthcare, logistics, business and industrial services, federal information technology services, media, software, insurance, consumer products, financial services and technology, infrastructure and energy. New Mountain Capital is focused on systematically establishing expertise in new sectors in which it believes it will have a competitive advantage over time.

The Investment Adviser

The Investment Adviser, a wholly-owned subsidiary of New Mountain Capital, manages the Operating Company's day-to-day operations and provides it with investment advisory and management services. In particular, the Investment Adviser is responsible for identifying attractive investment opportunities, conducting research and due diligence on prospective investments, structuring the Operating Company's investments and monitoring and servicing the Operating Company's investments. We do not have, and do not intend to have, any employees. As of September 30, 2013, the Investment Adviser was supported by approximately 100 staff members of New Mountain Capital, including 62 investment professionals.

The Investment Adviser is managed by the five member Investment Committee, which is responsible for approving purchases and sales of the Operating Company's investments above \$5.0 million in aggregate by issuer. The Investment Committee currently consists of Steven B. Klinsky, Robert A. Hamwee, Adam Collins, Douglas Londal and John Kline. The Investment Committee is responsible for approving all of the Operating Company's investment purchases above \$5.0 million. The Investment Committee also monitors investments in the Operating Company's portfolio and approves all asset dispositions above \$5.0 million. Purchases and dispositions below \$5.0 million may be approved by the Operating Company's Chief Executive Officer. These approval thresholds are subject to change over time. We expect to benefit from the extensive and varied relevant experience of the investment professionals serving on the Investment Committee, which includes expertise in private equity, primary and secondary leveraged credit, private mezzanine finance and distressed debt.

Table of Contents**Investment Objectives and Portfolio**

The Operating Company's investment objective is to generate current income and capital appreciation through the sourcing and origination of debt securities at all levels of the capital structure, including first and second lien debt, notes, bonds and mezzanine securities. In some cases, the Operating Company's investments may also include equity interests such as preferred stock, common stock, warrants or options received in connection with the Operating Company's debt investments or may include a direct investment in the equity of private companies.

The Operating Company makes investments through both primary originations and open-market secondary purchases. The Operating Company primarily targets loans to, and invests in, the United States middle market businesses, a market segment we believe continues to be underserved by other lenders. We define middle market businesses as those businesses with annual earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization ("EBITDA") between \$20.0 million and \$200.0 million. The primary focus is in the debt of defensive growth companies, which are defined as generally exhibiting the following characteristics: (i) sustainable secular growth drivers, (ii) high barriers to competitive entry, (iii) high free cash flow after capital expenditure and working capital needs, (iv) high returns on assets and (v) niche market dominance. The Operating Company's targeted investments typically have maturities of between five and ten years and generally range in size between \$10.0 million and \$50.0 million. This investment size may vary proportionately as the size of the Operating Company's capital base changes. At September 30, 2013, the Operating Company's portfolio consisted of 57 portfolio companies and was invested 51.2% in first lien loans, 41.4% in second lien loans, 4.5% in subordinated debt and 2.9% in equity and other, as measured at fair value.

The fair value of the Operating Company's investments was approximately \$1,041.4 million in 57 portfolio companies at September 30, 2013.

The following table shows the Operating Company's portfolio and investment activity for the nine months ended September 30, 2013:

	Nine months ended	
	September 30, 2013	September 30, 2012
	(in millions)	
New investments in 21 and 30 portfolio companies, respectively	\$ 349.3	\$ 392.2
Debt repayments in existing portfolio companies	288.4	190.5
Sales of securities in 9 and 13 portfolio companies, respectively	26.7	77.9
Change in unrealized appreciation on 42 and 43 portfolio companies, respectively	19.4	20.6
Change in unrealized depreciation 25 and 14 portfolio companies, respectively	16.9	9.9

At September 30, 2013, the Operating Company's weighted average yield to maturity was approximately 10.4%.

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The following summarizes the Operating Company's ten largest portfolio company investments and top ten industries in which the Operating Company was invested as of September 30, 2013, calculated as a percentage of total assets as of September 30, 2013.

Portfolio Company	Percent of Total Assets
McGraw-Hill Global Education Holdings, LLC	4.3%
UniTek Global Services, Inc.	3.5%
Edmentum, Inc. (fka Plato, Inc.)	3.3%
SRA International, Inc.	3.2%
Global Knowledge Training LLC	3.1%
Rocket Software, Inc.	2.9%
Pinnacle Holdco S.à r.l. / Pinnacle (US) Acquisition Co Limited	2.8%
Novell, Inc. (fka Attachmate Corporation, NetIQ Corporation)	2.8%
Deltek, Inc.	2.8%
JHCI Acquisition, Inc.	2.8%

Industry	Percent of Total Assets
Software	20.1%
Business Services	16.8%
Education	16.1%
Federal Services	9.8%
Distribution & Logistics	7.3%
Healthcare Services	6.8%
Media	4.7%
Consumer Services	4.5%
Energy	4.1%
Healthcare Products	3.9%

Competitive Advantages

We believe that we have the following competitive advantages over other capital providers to middle market companies:

Proven and Differentiated Investment Style With Areas of Deep Industry Knowledge

In making its investment decisions, the Investment Adviser applies New Mountain Capital's long-standing, consistent investment approach that has been in place since its founding more than 10 years ago. We focus on companies in less well followed defensive growth niches of the middle market space where we believe few debt funds have built equivalent research and operational size and scale.

We benefit directly from New Mountain Capital's private equity investment strategy that seeks to identify attractive investment sectors from the top down and then works to become a well positioned investor in these sectors. New Mountain Capital focuses on companies and industries with sustainable strengths in all economic cycles, particularly ones that are defensive in nature, that are non-cyclical and can maintain pricing power in the midst of a recessionary and/or inflationary environment. New Mountain Capital focuses on companies within sectors in which it has significant expertise (examples include federal services, software, education, niche healthcare, business services, energy and distribution and logistics) while typically avoiding investments in companies

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with products or services that serve markets that are highly cyclical, have the potential for long-term decline, are overly-dependent on consumer demand or are commodity-like in nature.

In making its investment decisions, the Investment Adviser has adopted the approach of New Mountain Capital, which is based on three primary investment principles:

1. A generalist approach, combined with proactive pursuit of the highest quality opportunities within carefully selected industries, identified via an intensive and structured ongoing research process;
2. Emphasis on strong downside protection and strict risk controls; and
3. Continued search for superior risk adjusted returns, combined with timely, intelligent exits and outstanding return performance.

Experienced Management Team and Established Platform

The Investment Adviser's team members have extensive experience in the leveraged lending space. Steven B. Klinsky, New Mountain Capital's Founder, Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director and Chairman of the board of directors of the New Mountain Finance Entities, was a general partner of Forstmann Little & Co., a manager of debt and equity funds totaling multiple billions of dollars in the 1980s and 1990s. He was also a co-founder of Goldman, Sachs & Co.'s Leverage Buyout Group in the period from 1981 to 1984. Robert A. Hamwee, Chief Executive Officer and President of the New Mountain Finance Entities and Managing Director of New Mountain Capital, was formerly President of GSC, where he was the portfolio manager of GSC's distressed debt funds and led the development of GSC's CLOs. Douglas Lodal, Managing Director of New Mountain Capital, was previously co-head of Goldman, Sachs & Co.'s U.S. mezzanine debt team. John Kline, Chief Operating Officer and Executive Vice President of the New Mountain Finance Entities and Managing Director of New Mountain Capital, worked at GSC as an investment analyst and trader for GSC's control distressed and corporate credit funds and at Goldman, Sachs & Co. in the Credit Risk Management and Advisory Group.

Many of the debt investments that the Operating Company has made to date have been in the same companies with which New Mountain Capital has already conducted months of intensive acquisition due diligence related to potential private equity investments. We believe that private equity underwriting due diligence is usually more robust than typical due diligence for loan underwriting. In its underwriting of debt investments, the Investment Adviser is able to utilize the research and hands-on operating experience that New Mountain Capital's private equity underwriting teams possess regarding the individual companies and industries. Business and industry due diligence is led by a team of investment professionals of the Investment Adviser that generally consists of three to seven individuals, typically based on their relevant company and/or industry specific knowledge. Additionally, the Investment Adviser is also able to utilize its relationships with operating management teams and other private equity sponsors. We believe this differentiates us from many of our competitors.

Significant Sourcing Capabilities and Relationships

We believe the Investment Adviser's ability to source attractive investment opportunities is greatly aided by both New Mountain Capital's historical and current reviews of private equity opportunities in the business segments we target. To date, a significant majority of the investments that the Operating Company has made are in the debt of companies and industry sectors that were first identified and reviewed in connection with New Mountain Capital's private equity efforts, and the majority of our current pipeline reflects this as well. Furthermore, the Investment Adviser's investment professionals have deep and longstanding relationships in both the private equity

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sponsor community and the lending/agency community which they have and will continue to utilize to generate investment opportunities.

Risk Management through Various Cycles

New Mountain Capital has emphasized tight control of risk since its inception and long before the recent global financial distress began. To date, New Mountain Capital has never experienced a bankruptcy of any of its portfolio companies in its private equity efforts or with respect to the Predecessor Entities' business. The Investment Adviser seeks to emphasize tight control of risk with our investments in several important ways, consistent with New Mountain Capital's historical approach. In particular, the Investment Adviser:

Emphasizes the origination or purchase of debt in what the Investment Adviser believes are defensive growth companies, which are less likely to be dependent on macro-economic cycles;

Targets investments in companies that are preeminent market leaders in their own industries, and when possible, investments in companies that have strong management teams whose skills are difficult for competitors to acquire or reproduce; and

Emphasizes capital structure seniority in the Investment Adviser's underwriting process.

Access to Non Mark to Market, Seasoned Leverage Facilities

The amounts available under the Credit Facilities are generally not subject to reduction as a result of mark to market fluctuations in the Operating Company's portfolio investments. For a detailed discussion of the Credit Facilities, see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Conditions and Results of Operations – Liquidity and Capital Resources".

Market Opportunity

We believe that the size of the market for investments that we target, coupled with the demands of middle market companies for flexible sources of capital at competitive terms and rates, create an attractive investment environment for us.

The leverage finance market has a high level of financing needs over the next several years due to significant bank debt maturities. We believe that the large dollar volume of loans that need to be refinanced will present attractive opportunities to invest capital in a manner consistent with our stated objectives.

Middle market companies continue to face difficulties in accessing the capital markets. We believe opportunities to serve the middle market will continue to exist. While many middle market companies were formerly able to raise funds by issuing high-yield bonds, we believe this approach to financing has become more difficult in recent years as institutional investors have sought to invest in larger, more liquid offerings. In addition, many private finance companies and hedge funds have reduced their middle market lending activities due to decreased availability of their own financing.

Consolidation among commercial banks has reduced the focus on middle market lending. We believe that many traditional bank lenders to middle market businesses have either exited or de-emphasized their service and product offerings in the middle market. These traditional lenders have instead focused on lending and providing other services to large corporate clients. We believe this has resulted in fewer key players and the reduced availability of debt capital to the companies we target.

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Attractive pricing. Reduced access to, and availability of, debt capital typically increases the interest rates, or pricing, of loans for middle market lenders. Recent primary debt transactions in this market often include upfront fees, prepayment protections and, in some cases, warrants to purchase common stock, all of which should enhance the profitability of new loans to lenders.

Conservative deal structures. As a result of the credit crisis, many lenders are requiring larger equity contributions from financial sponsors. Larger equity contributions create an enhanced margin of safety for lenders because leverage is a lower percentage of the implied enterprise value of the company.

Large pool of uninvested private equity capital available for new buyouts. We expect that private equity firms will continue to pursue acquisitions and will seek to leverage their equity investments with mezzanine loans and/or senior loans (including traditional first and second lien, as well as unitranche loans) provided by companies such as ours.

Investment Criteria

The Investment Adviser has identified the following investment criteria and guidelines for use in evaluating prospective portfolio companies. However, not all of these criteria and guidelines were, or will be, met in connection with each of the Operating Company's investments.

Defensive growth industries. The Operating Company seeks to invest in industries that can succeed in both robust and weak economic environments but which are also sufficiently large and growing to achieve high valuations providing enterprise value cushion for our targeted debt securities.

High barriers to competitive entry. The Operating Company targets industries and companies that have well defined industries and well established, understandable barriers to competitive entry.

Recurring revenue. Where possible, the Operating Company focuses on companies that have a high degree of predictability in future revenue.

Flexible cost structure. The Operating Company seeks to invest in businesses that have limited fixed costs and therefore modest operating leverage.

Strong free cash flow and high return on assets. The Operating Company focuses on businesses with a demonstrated ability to produce meaningful free cash flow from operations. The Operating Company typically targets companies that are not asset intensive and that have minimal capital expenditure and minimal working capital growth needs.

Sustainable business and niche market dominance. The Operating Company seeks to invest in businesses that exert niche market dominance in their industry and that have a demonstrated history of sustaining market leadership over time.

Established companies. The Operating Company seeks to invest in established companies with sound historical financial performance. The Operating Company does not intend to invest in start-up companies or companies with speculative business plans.

Private equity sponsorship. The Operating Company generally seeks to invest in companies in conjunction with private equity sponsors who it knows and trusts and who have proven capabilities in building value.

Seasoned management team. The Operating Company generally requires that its portfolio companies have a seasoned management team with strong corporate governance. Oftentimes the Operating Company has a historical relationship with or direct knowledge of key managers from previous investment experience.

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Investment Selection and Process

The Investment Adviser believes it has developed a proven, consistent and replicable investment process to execute the Operating Company's investment strategy. The Investment Adviser seeks to identify the most attractive investment sectors from the top down and then works to become the most advantaged investor in these sectors. The steps in the Investment Adviser's process include:

Identifying attractive investment sectors top down: The Investment Adviser works continuously and in a variety of ways to proactively identify the most attractive sectors for investment opportunities. The investment professionals of the Investment Adviser participate in this process through both individual and group efforts, formal and informal. The Investment Adviser has also worked with consultants, investment bankers and public equity managers to supplement its internal analyses, although the prime driver of sector ideas has been the Investment Adviser itself.

Creating competitive advantages in the selected industry sectors: Once a sector has been identified, the Investment Adviser works to make itself the most advantaged and knowledgeable investor in that sector. An internal working team is assigned to each project. The team may spend months confirming the sector thesis and building the Investment Adviser's leadership in this sector. In general, the Investment Adviser seeks to construct proprietary databases and to utilize the best specialized industry consultants. The Investment Adviser particularly stresses the establishment of close relationships with operating managers in each field in order to gain the deepest possible level of understanding. When advisable, industry executives have been placed on New Mountain Capital's Management Advisory Board or have been hired on salary as "executives in residence". When the Investment Adviser considers specific investment ideas in its chosen sectors, it can triangulate its own views against the views of its management relationships, consultants, brokers, bankers and others. The Investment Adviser believes this multi-front analysis leads to strong decision making and company identification. The Investment Adviser also believes that its "flexible specialization" approach gives the Operating Company all the benefits of a narrow-based sector fund without forcing the Operating Company to invest in any industry sector at an inappropriate time for that sector. The Investment Adviser can also become a leading investment expert in lesser known or smaller sectors that would not support an entire fund dedicated solely to them.

Targeting companies with leading market share and attractive business models in its chosen sectors: The Investment Adviser, consistent with New Mountain Capital's historical approach, typically follows a "good to great" approach, seeking to invest in debt securities of companies in its chosen sectors that it believes are already safe and successful but where the Investment Adviser sees an opportunity for further increases in enterprise value due to special circumstances existing at the time of the financing or through value that a sponsor can add. The investment professionals of the Investment Adviser have been successful in targeting companies with leading market shares, rapid growth, high free cash flows, high operating margins, high barriers to entry and which produce goods or services that are of value to their customers.

Utilizing this research platform, the Operating Company has largely invested in the debt of companies and industries that have been researched by New Mountain Capital's private equity efforts. In many instances, the Operating Company has studied the specific debt issuer with which New Mountain Capital has already conducted months of intensive acquisition due diligence related to a potential private equity investment. In other situations, while New Mountain Capital may not have specifically analyzed the issuer in the past, the Operating Company has deep knowledge of the company's industry through New Mountain Capital's private equity work. We expect the Investment Adviser to continue this approach in the future.

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Beyond the foregoing, the investment professionals of the Investment Adviser have deep and longstanding relationships in both the private equity sponsor community and the lending/agency community. The Operating Company has sourced and we expect the Operating Company to continue sourcing new investment opportunities from both private equity sponsors and other lenders and agents. In private equity, the Operating Company has strong, personal relationships with principals at a significant majority of relevant sponsors, and we expect that the Operating Company will continue to utilize those relationships to generate investment opportunities. In the same fashion, the Operating Company has an extensive relationship network with lenders and agents, including commercial banks, investment banks, loan funds, mezzanine funds and a wide range of smaller agents that seek debt capital on behalf of their clients. In addition to newly issued primary opportunities, the Operating Company has extensive experience in sourcing investment opportunities from the secondary market, and will continue to actively monitor that large, and often volatile, area for appropriate investment opportunities.

This team performs the core underwriting function to determine the attractiveness of the target's business model, focusing on the investment criteria described above. The team ultimately develops a forecast of a target's likely operating and financial performance. Team members have diverse backgrounds in investment management, investment banking, consulting, and operations. We believe the presence within New Mountain Capital of numerous former CEOs and other senior operating executives, and their active involvement in the Operating Company's underwriting process, combined with New Mountain Capital's experience as a majority stockholder owning and directing a wide range of businesses and overseeing operating companies in the same or related industries, is a key differentiator for us versus typical debt investment vehicles.

In addition to performing rigorous business due diligence, the Investment Adviser also thoroughly reviews and/or structures the relevant credit documentation, including bank credit agreements and bond indentures, to ensure that any securities the Operating Company invests in have appropriate credit rights, protections and remedies. There is a strong focus on appropriate covenant packages. This part of the process, as well as the determination of the appropriate price/yield parameters for individual securities, is led by Robert A. Hamwee, John Kline and James Stone with significant input as needed from other professionals with extensive credit experience, such as Steven B. Klinsky, New Mountain Capital's Managing Director, Founder and Chief Executive Officer, Douglas Londal, a New Mountain Capital Managing Director who was formerly co-head of Goldman, Sachs & Co.'s mezzanine debt group, and others.

Investment Committee

The Investment Committee currently consists of Steven B. Klinsky, Robert A. Hamwee, Adam Collins, Douglas Londal and John Kline. The Investment Committee is responsible for approving all of the Operating Company's investment purchases above \$5.0 million. The Investment Committee also monitors investments in the Operating Company's portfolio and approves all asset dispositions above \$5.0 million. Purchases and dispositions below \$5.0 million may be approved by the Operating Company's Chief Executive Officer. These approval thresholds are subject to change over time. We expect to benefit from the extensive and varied relevant experience of the investment professionals serving on the Investment Committee, which includes expertise in private equity, primary and secondary leveraged credit, private mezzanine finance and distressed debt.

The purpose of the Investment Committee is to evaluate and approve, as deemed appropriate, all investments by the Investment Adviser, subject to certain thresholds. The Investment Committee process is intended to bring the diverse experience and perspectives of the Investment Committee's members to the analysis and consideration of every investment. The Investment Committee also serves to provide investment consistency and adherence to the Investment Adviser's investment

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philosophies and policies. The Investment Committee also determines appropriate investment sizing and suggests ongoing monitoring requirements.

In addition to reviewing investments, the Investment Committee meetings serve as a forum to discuss credit views and outlooks. Potential transactions and investment opportunities are also reviewed on a regular basis. Members of the Operating Company's investment team are encouraged to share information and views on credits with the committee early in their analysis. This process improves the quality of the analysis and assists the deal team members to work more efficiently.

Investment Structure

The Operating Company targets debt investments that will yield meaningful current income and occasionally provide the opportunity for capital appreciation through equity securities. The Operating Company's debt investments are typically structured with the maximum seniority and collateral that the Operating Company can reasonably obtain while seeking to achieve its total return target.

Debt Investments

The terms of the Operating Company's debt investments are tailored to the facts and circumstances of the transaction and prospective portfolio company and structured to protect its rights and manage its risk while creating incentives for the portfolio company to achieve its business plan. A substantial source of return is the cash interest that the Operating Company collects on its debt investments.

First Lien Loans and Bonds. First lien loans and bonds generally have terms of four to seven years, provide for a variable or fixed interest rate, may contain prepayment penalties and are secured by a first priority security interest in all existing and future assets of the borrower.

Second Lien Loans and Bonds. Second lien loans and bonds generally have terms of five to eight years, provide for a variable or fixed interest rate, may contain prepayment penalties and are secured by a second priority security interest in all existing and future assets of the borrower. These second lien loans and bonds may include PIK interest, which represents contractual interest accrued and added to the principal that generally becomes due at maturity.

Unsecured Senior, Subordinated and "Mezzanine" Loans and Bonds. Any unsecured investments are generally expected to have terms of five to ten years and provide for a fixed interest rate. Unsecured investments may include PIK interest, which represents contractual interest accrued and added to the principal that generally becomes due at maturity, and may have an equity component, such as warrants to purchase common stock in the portfolio company.

In addition, from time to time the Operating Company may also enter into bridge or other commitments which can result in providing future financing to a portfolio company.

Equity Investments

When the Operating Company makes a debt investment, it may be granted equity in the portfolio company in the same class of security as the sponsor receives upon funding. In addition, the Operating Company may from time to time make non-control, equity co-investments in conjunction with private equity sponsors. The Operating Company generally seeks to structure its equity investments, such as direct equity co-investments, to provide it with minority rights provisions

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and event-driven put rights. The Operating Company also seeks to obtain limited registration rights in connection with these investments, which may include "piggyback" registration rights.

Portfolio Company Monitoring

The Operating Company monitors the performance and financial trends of its portfolio companies on at least a quarterly basis. The Operating Company attempts to identify any developments within the portfolio company, the industry or the macroeconomic environment that may alter any material element of its original investment strategy. The Operating Company uses several methods of evaluating and monitoring the performance of its investments, including but not limited to, the following:

review of monthly and quarterly financial statements and financial projections for portfolio companies provided by its management;

ongoing dialogue with and review of original diligence sources;

periodic contact with portfolio company management (and, if appropriate the private equity sponsor) to discuss financial position, requirements and accomplishments; and

assessment of business development success, including product development, profitability and the portfolio company's overall adherence to its business plan.

The Operating Company uses an investment rating system to characterize and monitor the credit profile and expected level of returns on each investment in the portfolio. The Operating Company uses a four-level numeric rating scale as follows:

Investment Rating 1 Investment is performing materially above expectations;

Investment Rating 2 Investment is performing materially in-line with expectations. All new loans are rated 2 at initial purchase;

Investment Rating 3 Investment is performing materially below expectations and risk has increased materially since the original investment; and

Investment Rating 4 Investment is performing substantially below expectations and risks have increased substantially since the original investment. Payments may be delinquent. There is meaningful possibility that the Operating Company will not recoup its original cost basis in the investment and may realize a substantial loss upon exit.

The following table shows the distribution of the Operating Company's investments on the 1 to 4 investment rating scale at fair value as of September 30, 2013:

Investment Rating	As of September 30, 2013			
	Par Value(1)	Percent	Fair Value	Percent
	(amounts in millions)			
Investment Rating 1	\$ 150.2	14.6%	\$ 157.4	15.1%
Investment Rating 2	859.7	83.5%	874.8	84.0%
Investment Rating 3	13.6	1.3%	8.8	0.8%
Investment Rating 4	6.2	0.6%	0.4	0.1%

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\$	1,029.7	100.0%	\$	1,041.4	100.0%
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(1)

Excludes shares and warrants.

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Exit Strategies/Refinancing

The Operating Company exits its investments typically through one of four scenarios: (i) the sale of the portfolio company itself resulting in repayment of all outstanding debt, (ii) the recapitalization of the portfolio company in which the Operating Company's loan is replaced with debt or equity from a third party or parties (in some cases, the Operating Company may choose to participate in the newly issued loan(s)), (iii) the repayment of the initial or remaining principal amount of the Operating Company's loan then outstanding at maturity or (iv) the sale of the debt investment by the Operating Company. In some investments, there may be scheduled amortization of some portion of the Operating Company's loan which would result in a partial exit of its investment prior to the maturity of the loan.

Managerial Assistance

In order to count portfolio securities as qualifying assets for the purpose of the 70.0% test, the Operating Company must either control the issuer of the securities or must offer to make available to the issuer of the securities (other than small and solvent companies described above) significant managerial assistance, except that, where the Operating Company purchases such securities in conjunction with one or more other persons acting together, one of the other persons in the group may make available such managerial assistance. Making available managerial assistance means, among other things, any arrangement whereby the BDC offers to provide, and, if accepted, does so provide, significant guidance and counsel concerning the management, operations or business objectives and policies of a portfolio company. The Administrator or its affiliate provides such managerial assistance on the Operating Company's behalf to portfolio companies that request this assistance.

Competition

The Operating Company competes for investments with a number of BDCs and investment funds (including private equity and hedge funds), as well as traditional financial services companies such as commercial banks and other sources of financing. Many of these entities have greater financial and managerial resources than we do. We believe the Operating Company is able to be competitive with these entities primarily on the basis of the experience and contacts of its management team, the Operating Company's responsive and efficient investment analysis and decision-making processes, the investment terms the Operating Company offers, the leveraged model that the Operating Company employs to perform its due diligence with the broader New Mountain Capital team and the Operating Company's model of investing in companies and industries it knows well.

We believe that some of the Operating Company's competitors may make investments with interest rates and returns that are comparable to or lower than the rates and returns that the Operating Company targets. Therefore, the Operating Company does not seek to compete solely on the interest rates and returns that it offers to potential portfolio companies. For additional information concerning the competitive risks we face, see "Risk Factors – Risks Relating to Our Business".

Employees

We do not have any employees. Day-to-day investment operations that are conducted by the Operating Company are managed by the Investment Adviser. See "Investment Management Agreement". The Operating Company reimburses the Administrator for the allocable portion of overhead and other expenses incurred by it in performing its obligations to the New Mountain Finance Entities under the Administration Agreement, including the compensation of the New

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Mountain Finance Entities' chief financial officer and chief compliance officer, and their respective staffs. For a more detailed discussion of the Administration Agreement, see "Administration Agreement".

Properties

Our executive office is located at 787 Seventh Avenue, 48th Floor, New York, New York 10019. We believe that our current office facilities are adequate for our business as we intend to conduct it.

Legal Proceedings

The New Mountain Finance Entities, the Investment Adviser and the Administrator are not currently subject to any material legal proceedings, although these entities may, from time to time, be involved in litigation arising out of operations in the normal course of business or otherwise.

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The following table sets forth certain information as of September 30, 2013, for each portfolio company in which the Operating Company had a debt or equity investment. Other than these investments, the Operating Company's only formal relationships with its portfolio companies are the managerial assistance ancillary to its investments that the Operating Company may provide, if requested, and the board observation or participation rights the Operating Company may receive. We do not "control" nor are we an "affiliate" of any of the Operating Company's portfolio companies, each as defined in the 1940 Act. In general, under the 1940 Act, we would "control" a portfolio company if we owned more than 25.0% of its voting securities and would be an "affiliate" of a portfolio company if we owned five percent or more of its voting securities.

Name / Address of Portfolio Company(1)	Industry	Type of Investment	Interest Rate(2)	Maturity Date	Yield to Maturity(3)	Percent of Class Held(4)	Fair Value (in thousands)
Aderant North America, Inc. 500 Northridge Road, Suite 800 Atlanta, GA 30350	Software	Second lien	10.00% (L + 8.75%/Q)	6/20/2019	10.40%		\$ 23,119
Advantage Sales & Marketing Inc. 18100 Von Karman Avenue, Suite 1000 Irvine, CA 92612	Business Services	First lien Undrawn		12/17/2015			(787)
Alion Science and Technology Corporation 1750 Tysons Boulevard, Suite 1300 McLean, VA 22102	Federal Services	First lien(7)	12.00% (10.00% + 2.00% PIK/S)*	11/1/2014	11.80%		6,426
	Federal Services	Warrants				1.94%	189
							6,615
ARSloane Acquisition, LLC 1 Elmcroft Road Stamford, CT 06926	Business Services	First lien	7.50% (L + 6.25%/S)	10/1/2019	8.80%		19,800
ATI Acquisition Company (fka Ability Acquisition, Inc.)(11) 6351 Boulevard 26, Suite 275 North Richland Hills, TX 76180	Education	First lien	12.25% (P + 5.00% + 4.00% PIK/Q)(5)*	12/30/2014			
	Education	First lien	17.25% (P + 10.00% + 4.00% PIK/Q)(5)*	6/30/2012 Past Due			233

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Ancora Acquisition LLC 8701 Bedford Eules Road, Suite 400 Hurst, TX 76053		Education	First lien	17.25% (P + 10.00% + 4.00% PIK/Q)(5)*	6/30/2012 Past Due		103
		Education	Preferred Shares			3.72%	83
		Education	Warrants			3.72%	
							419
Black Elk Energy Offshore Operations, LLC 11451 Katy Freeway, Suite 500 Houston, TX 77079		Energy	Preferred shares	17.00%/Q		18.10% 20.02%	20,000
Brickman Group Holdings, Inc. 18227 Flower Hill Way, Suite D Gaithersburg, MD 20879		Business Services	Subordinated	9.13%/S	11/1/2018	7.60%	3,924
Brock Holdings III, Inc. 10343 Sam Houston Park Drive, Suite 200 Houston, TX 77064		Industrial Services	Second lien	10.00% (L + 8.25%/Q)	3/16/2018	10.10%	14,222
Confie Seguros Holding II Co. 7711 Center Avenue, Suite 200 Huntington Beach, CA 92647		Consumer Services	Second lien	10.25% (L + 9.00%/M)	5/8/2019	11.20%	6,021
Deltek, Inc. 2291 Wood Oak Drive Herndon, VA 20171		Software	Second lien	10.00% (L + 8.75%/Q)	10/10/2019	11.00%	30,275
Distribution International, Inc. 9000 Railwood Drive Houston, TX 77078		Distribution & Logistics	First lien	7.50% (L + 6.50%/Q)	7/16/2019	8.70%	19,862

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