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Letter From the Editor



BY SEAN MURRAY

If you hadn't noticed, we've got an executive on the cover of this issue. And why shouldn't we? However *alternative* the industry's roots might be, today's small business funders are more like bankers than ever before.

But they didn't all start off that way. Some of the industry's leaders come from modest backgrounds outside of finance and we explore one of those stories in this edition

Jared Weitz got his start in the industry at a company that was founded before the financial crisis. And that got me wondering if the funders that have been around for a decade or more possessed some secret recipe or knowledge that made them so successful. In *The Decade Club*, we reached out to several leaders to hear their perspectives and glean advice for you, the reader, somebody who potentially has not been in this business for at least ten years.

And if you're new and just now walking through the industry's front door, you'll want to make sure your deals don't slip out the back door. As some brokers have shared here, there is a potential for a deal to end up somewhere you may not have intended it to.

There is a reason that the term 'deal' is most often used to describe some of the business financing products we cover and that's because at the heart of each transaction is a deal worked out between at least two commercial entities. A small business is still a business (just smaller) but there are folks that don't exactly agree. I consider it important to point out the distinction and the extent to which the differences are respected in American culture. Even if you disagree with my assessment, surely there are opinions and viewpoints where we can find common ground.

A wide array of ideas has been shared lately and some of those have been expressed more vocally and more publicly than others. One thing that I have learned is that there is no perfect concept or methodology for success in this business. All you can try to do is serve your clients and yourselves as best you can.

-Sean Murray



MEET THE SOURCE:

By ED MCKINLEY

How Jared Weitz and United Capital Source became one of the industry's fastest growing shops

ared Weitz came from humble beginnings and nearly settled for a humble fate. But associates say an ordinary, uneventful life wouldn't have suited him – he works too hard and figures things out too quickly.

Almost ten years ago Weitz, 33, was parking cars to earn money for community college. After finishing at St. Johns University, he almost made plumbing his career. But now he's CEO of United Capital Source LLC, an alternative-finance brokerage with deal flow of between \$9 million and \$10 million a month and an annual growth rate of over 65 percent.

Business associates, former bosses and his small cadre of employees all seem to revere Weitz for his honesty and straightforwardness. They consider him a personal friend. They say he continues to grow as a businessman and as a human being while taking pleasure in helping others do the same.

Geographically, Weitz has the good fortune to know where he belongs – the city of New York is in his DNA. "Every time I fly back," he said, "I'm so happy to land."

His love affair with the city began in Brooklyn. He was born there and raised in a Brighton Beach apartment in the shadow of Coney Island. When he was 16, the family moved to Oceanside on Long Island.

As the second of six children, Weitz had to come up with the money for college on his own. "My older sister and I had to pay our way," he said. "Everybody else, my dad was able to cover." He started school at Nassau Community College, selling cell phones and parking cars at night.

But then came an abrupt change. Once Weitz saved enough money, he transferred to Tulane University in New Orleans to pursue a relationship with a woman who was finishing her studies there. He attended classes part-time, worked as the athletic director at the Jewish Community Center, tended bar in a Mexican restaurant and served summonses for a law firm.

The relationship with the woman fizzled, but Weitz made lasting friendships during his days down south. His old roommate in New Orleans, who now practices law in Atlanta, serves as counsel for United Capital Source.

When Weitz had been in New Orleans for two years, Hurricane Katrina struck. He evacuated to Houston, where he stayed in a Holliday Inn for two weeks before realizing he wouldn't be able to return to southern Louisiana anytime soon. The magnitude of the devastation was just too great.

Shouldering the duffel bag of belongings he had managed to pack on his back during the evacuation, he returned to New York, enrolled in St. John's University and began working in sales for Honda Financial Services and parking cars.

Weitz had started school expecting to become a teacher. He had grown up with younger siblings and liked leadership roles, which convinced him teaching would be a good fit.

Still, many of his college jobs had required him to sell. As a bartender, for example, he promoted drink specials. As an athletic director he convinced people to sign up for classes. "Everything that I took to naturally wound up being in the sales, marketing

and finance arena," Weitz observed.

When he was nearly finished at St. John's, Weitz was parking a car for an acquaintance who offered him a job as a union plumber. Suddenly, he was making \$27 an hour and had health benefits. "It was a big breather for me," Weitz recalled.

He quit his three jobs and labored as a plumber from 7 a.m. to 3 p.m. School started at 3:30 p.m. for him and stretched into the evening. But when he finished his degree, working as a teacher for \$35,000 to \$40,000 a year no longer seemed attractive.

Besides, his plumbing work didn't center on toilets. On typical commercial plumbing jobs he did things like install air, medical and gas lines in hospitals. He was reading blueprints and bidding for jobs. A promotion to foreman didn't seem that far off.

At about the same time, near the end of 2006, a friend, Mike Caronna, landed a job at Bizfi, formerly known as Merchant Cash and Capital (MCC), The company, which had just started and had only a few employees, was looking for underwriters.

As fate would have it, Weitz fell into a conversation with a fellow union plumber, one who had been on the job for 30 years. The older man reminded him that his wages would never climb much higher than they were right now. The veteran plumber then showed the younger man his hands, bent from decades of holding tools. "That got me thinking," Weitz said.

He asked his friend Caronna to arrange a job interview at MCC. He got an offer and took a 90-day leave from his plumbing job to give the world of finance a try. "After about two weeks, I knew it was for me," he said of the alternative-finance industry. It was by then the beginning of 2007.

Weitz excelled as an underwriter, and the company CEO, Stephen Sheinbaum, picked him and four others for a sales contest. Sheinbaum gave them some leads and turned them loose. Weitz won the competition but asked his boss to help him gain experience in business development and operations before taking on a sales position.

Sheinbaum was happy to comply. "He is one of the best and the brightest in the space," he said of Weitz.

So, at age 25, Weitz found himself building a business development department by cultivating relationships with ISOs and persuading them to send

business to MCC. "It was amazing," he said of those days. "That was a big opportunity."

Weitz learned the mechanics of the business. He found that the right ISO can originate good deals and a bad ISO can ruin deals. He learned the politics of when to talk, when to remain silent and when to let someone vent.

Then Weitz and a good friend at MCC, Anthony Giuliano – who's now managing partner of Sure Payment Solutions – worked out how they could improve the MCC sales effort. They pitched Sheinbaum on the idea of having a second internal sale force, and that led to the birth of Next Level Funding (NLF), a division of MCC.

Weitz and Giuliano each owned 10 percent of NLF, and MCC owned 80 percent. "I'm 26, about to be 27, and I'm like, 'You did it, Man,'" Weitz said as he looked back.

After about four months, NLF absorbed MCC's original sales division. Next, Giuliano and another executive, Paul Giuffrida, decided to leave MCC. Weitz felt torn. He felt an allegiance to Giuliano and respected Giuliano's knowledge of programming – a subject that was alien to him. Yet Sheinbaum had provided Weitz a series of opportunities.

Weitz stayed at MCC but felt he deserved to become chief sales officer. When that didn't happen, he sold his shares back to the company at a dramatically reduced price to extricate himself from a non-compete clause and set off to start United Capital Source (UCS).

With a five-figure investment, Weitz and his then partner, started UCS in January of 2011 in a 250-square-foot office in Long Beach, L.I. Weitz invested about 90 percent of the money he had saved while working at MCC.

Jon Baum left NLF with Weitz and became the first UCS employee. Within a week or two, Danielle Rivelli, left NLF to join UCS, and Weitz put the remaining 10 percent of his savings into the business to meet the expanded payroll. Today, Baum and Rivelli are UCS sales managers.

The first month UCS was open, it funded \$240,000 in deals. "It just felt good to be on my own and start funding deals," Weitz said. From the beginning of UCS, he won praise from funders for bringing them the right kind of deals with merchants who were likely to repay.

Featured Story / Meet the Source

"He really has the pulse of the marketplace and what a lender is looking for," said Todd Sherer, who handles business development for Entrepreneur Growth Capital. "He doesn't waste time giving you transactions that don't fit in your box."

That's because doing things right means a lot to Weitz. "He is one of the most straightforward, honest, high-integrity people I have met in the industry," said Steven Mandis, adjunct associate professor at the Columbia University Business School and chairman of Kalamata Capital LLC.

He's won the OnDeck seal of approval. "OnDeck has a rigorous and extensive background check process as part of our broker certification process," said Paul Rosen, OnDeck's chief sales officer. "Jared Weitz and United Capital have passed our screens and process and are currently active brokers for OnDeck."

And with time, Weitz has learned patience. He was sometimes short with funders when he started his company but has matured into a pleasant person to deal with, said Heather Francis, CEO of Elevate Funding. "I've seen that growth with him," she said.

All of those good qualities soon came together to help UCS succeed. Within four months of its launch, the company rented a 1,500-square-foot office in Garden City and hired two more people. Next came a 3,200-square-foot office in Rockville Centre and three more employees.

"The company was growing and gaining traction," Weitz recalled. "I bought out my original partner." Since then, Vincent Pappalardo has invested in UCS and become a minority partner.

Meanwhile, the lease was expiring on Long Island, and Weitz felt the time had come to move to Manhattan. That would enable the company to draw employees from throughout the region and not just Long Island.

"We decided to bite the bullet and pay the excess money to move to the city because we believed it would be better for the business," Weitz said. He added two people and rented a 5,500-square-foot space near Penn Station in the Garment District in September of 2014.

Within three months of making the move to Manhattan, business doubled. "Being in a fasterpaced environment caused the business to go through another growth phase," he said. After nine months in the city, UCS is now taking over a whole 8,500-square-foot floor of the same building.

UCS remains a small shop in terms of headcount with 21 people, but the company's funding numbers equal the output of many brokerages five times its size. Twelve of the UCS employees work in sales, with the others engaged mainly in underwriting, operations and customer service.

Less than 2 percent of UCS's funding volume comes from broker business. "We self-generate all of our business," Weitz said, declining to elaborate too much on his company's marketing efforts.

"My salespeople – bar none – are the best in the industry," he claimed. "Much like the Navy has the SEALS and the Army has the Rangers, there are groups in the industry that can do triple or quadruple what other people do because that's just the way they are." His people fund an average of \$750,000 per month per person in new business, while his renewals reps fund well into the 7-figure range per person.

UCS salespeople achieve their results because they have detailed knowledge of the industry, Weitz said. The staff's understanding of alternative finance doesn't end with sales but also includes underwriting and finance, he noted. "That's what makes you a very good and knowledgeable sales rep," he maintained.

His salespeople don't just tell a client what he or she wants to hear. They take the time to understand the client's financial situation. "They know how to read a profit and loss statement, a balance sheet and tax returns," Weitz said.

While 90% of Weitz's sales team has a college degree, most of the salespeople have come from outside the industry, he said, noting that one was with Sleepy's, the mattress company. Another was selling memberships at a gym, one worked for a credit card processing company, two were barbers and one had just graduated from college.

UCS doesn't make double-digit commissions because the company isn't over-charging merchants, Weitz maintained. The company does not obtain excess funding that a customer can't afford or increase the factor rate to dangerous levels, he noted.

"You're not really helping the merchant" by providing too much capital, Weitz asserted. "You're sucking the blood out of him before he goes away.



That's not why I'm in business."

'A clean record will also prove beneficial when federal regulation comes to the industry, he said. Integrity in the workplace can also spill over into other parts of a person's life, Weitz believes.

As UCS grew larger and Weitz grew older, he saw his employees rent their first apartments and then buy their first homes. He learned then that he had taken on more responsibility than was apparent to him at first.

To accommodate the employees he added a human relations department and commissioned a company handbook. He's also started marketing, finance, operations and other departments.

He's lost only four employees because he pays them well, respects their time and doesn't view their youth as a liability.

Meanwhile, talking daily to merchants and hearing about their heartaches and triumphs has humbled

and matured Weitz. Seeing how the merchants' choices panned out or fell short also shaped him and helped him grow up a little, he said.

Weitz has found time in his 70-hour workweek to meet his future bride. They're planning to wed next year, and he plans to invite his entire staff. "It wouldn't feel right without them," he said.

Weitz has skipped the Ferrari, Rolls Royce and mansion because he didn't feel he needed them. But even without those status symbols, it's clear that Weitz has avoided settling for a humble fate.

As for what comes next, UCS is said to be developing an online marketplace to take their business to the next level, though Weitz declined to provide specific details about how it will work. "We're on pace to do more than \$100 million worth of deals a year," Weitz said. "And as far as we've come, I feel like this is still just the beginning."

A SUMMER TO REMEMBER

JUNE

- QWAVE CAPITAL LLC MADE A FORMAL BID TO ACQUIRE IOU FINANCIAL (FORMERLY IOU CENTRAL).
- > TWO MERCHANT CASH ADVANCE COMPANIES WERE REVEALED TO HAVE FUNDED A BUSINESS THAT APPEARED ON AN EPISODE OF THE PROFIT.
- GOLDMAN SACHS ANNOUNCED PLANS TO OFFER SMALL LOANS ONLINE.
- RETAILCAPITAL REBRANDED TO CREDIBLY AND ESTABLISHED A CREDIT FACILITY WITH THREE PARTICIPATING BANKS ALOSTAR BANK OF COMMERCE, WEBBANK, AND CAPITALSOURCE

JULY

- MERCHANT CASH AND CAPITAL ANNOUNCED THAT THEY HAD ORIGINATED \$115 MILLION IN DEALS IN Q2 OF 2015.
- CAPIFY CONSOLIDATED FOUR COMPANIES UNDER ONE UMBRELLA. THEY INCLUDE:
 - > US-BASED AMERIMERCHANT
 - > UK-BASED UNITED KAPITAL
 - > CA-BASED TRUE NORTH CAPITAL
 - AUS-BASED AUSVANCE

- > BUSINESS FINANCIAL SERVICES
 SURPASSED \$1 BILLION IN LIFETIME
 FUNDING.
- THE U.S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT ISSUED AN RFI ON EXPANDING ACCESS TO CREDIT THROUGH ONLINE MARKETPLACE LENDING.
- A \$387 MILLION TRANCHE OF SOFI NOTES RECEIVED AN AAA RATING BY DBRS.
- DEALSTRUCK SECURED A \$10 MILLION INVESTMENT FROM COMMUNITY INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT LLC.
- SQUARE WAS REPORTED TO HAVE FILED FOR AN IPO.
- > STRATEGIC FUNDING SOURCE INCREASED BORROWING CAPACITY TO \$90 MILLION WITH A NEW REVOLVING CREDIT FACILITY LED BY CAPITALSOURCE.
- WILL TUMULTY BECAME
 RAPIDADVANCE'S NEW CEO.
 JEREMY BROWN WAS PROMOTED
 TO EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN.
- PROSPER CROSSED \$4 BILLION IN LOAN ORIGINATIONS.
- THE SBA'S 7(A) LOAN PROGRAM REACHED ITS ANNUAL GUARANTY CAP OF \$18.75 BILLION, PROMPTING CONGRESS TO RAISE IT.



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AUGUST

- > YELLOWSTONE CAPITAL SURPASSED 50,000 DEALS ORIGINATED SINCE INCEPTION.
- BUSINESS FINANCIAL SERVICES ACQUIRED ENTRUST MERCHANT SOLUTIONS.
- > THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF CLEVELAND PUBLISHED THE RESULTS OF A STUDY THEY CONDUCTED ON ALTERNATIVE LENDING TITLED, ALTERNATIVE LENDING: THROUGH THE EYES OF "MOM & POP" SMALL-BUSINESS OWNERS.
- THE MADDEN V. MIDLAND APPEAL WAS REJECTED.
- PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE JEB BUSH DISCLOSED THAT HE HAD INVESTED IN LENDING CLUB NOTES.
- A COALITION OF LENDERS, CREDIT MARKETPLACES, BROKERS, NONPROFITS, AND OTHERS LAUNCHED THE SMALL BUSINESS BORROWERS BILLS OF RIGHTS IN AN ATTEMPT TO CURB PREDATORY LENDING.
- ONDECK'S STOCK DROPPED
 BELOW \$10, A DROP OF MORE THAN
 50% FROM ITS IPO PRICE.
- THE BUSINESS BACKER WAS SOLD TO ENOVA FOR \$27 MILLION.

SEPTEMBER

- FINSIGHT VENTURES, A VC FIRM, ACQUIRED A STAKE IN YELLOWSTONE CAPITAL.
- LENDING CLUB CELEBRATED\$11 BILLION IN LIFETIME LOANS.
- ONDECK CELEBRATED \$3 BILLION IN LIFETIME LOANS.
- FUNDRY BECAME THE NEW PARENT COMPANY OF YELLOWSTONE CAPITAL AND GREEN CAPITAL.
- MERCHANT CASH AND CAPITAL REBRANDED TO BIZFI.
- > BUSINESS FINANCIAL SERVICES
 REBRANDED TO BFS CAPITAL AND
 THEIR AFFILIATED BUSINESSES,
 ENTRUST MERCHANT SOLUTIONS,
 GBR FUNDING AND PREMIUM CAPITAL
 HAVE ALSO BEEN CONSOLIDATED
 UNDER THIS NAME.
- OWAVE'S TAKEOVER ATTEMPT OF IOU FINANCIAL FAILED BUT QWAVE BECAME A LARGE SHAREHOLDER.
- BFS CAPITAL FILED AN S-1 WITH THE SEC TO PREPARE FOR AN IPO.





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BLURRING SMALL BUSINESS: A TROUBLING NARRATIVE IS GAINING STEAM

By SEAN MURRAY

lmost 18 months ago at LendIt's 2014 conference, Brendan Carroll, a partner and co-founder of Victory Park Capital said that in regards to business lending, "the government doesn't have the same scrutiny on this sector as it does in the consumer space."

This double standard is the crux of American capitalism. In business you can win or lose, be smart or foolish, risk it all or play it safe. Government regulations don't let the average consumer be subjected to the same stakes. They are viewed to be at a natural disadvantage against businesses and thus there are laws to protect them, and perhaps rightly so.

Since entrepreneurship is a choice, businesses and the people that own businesses are held to a higher standard of acceptable risk taking. In the free market,



the pursuit of profit holds the system together.

This economic worldview is part of the reason why entrepreneurial TV shows such as *Shark Tank* are so popular. In the Tank, contestants can just as easily walk away with a terrible deal as they can a good one. And when bad deals get made, and they do, I've yet to see regulators descend on the set to fine or arrest Daymond John, Kevin O'Leary, or Barbara Corcoran.

But *Shark Tank* features entrepreneurs on a remote stage detached from their daily environment, giving it the look and feel of a game show. If you want to see cold hard dealmaking with mom-and-pop shops on

an up close and personal level, just watch CNBC's *The Profit*. On the show, small business expert Marcus Lemonis does not sugarcoat what he is. "I'm not a bank. I'm not a consultant. And I'm not the fairy godmother," he bluntly told one small business owner. It doesn't matter if it's a family owned store or a full fledged corporation,



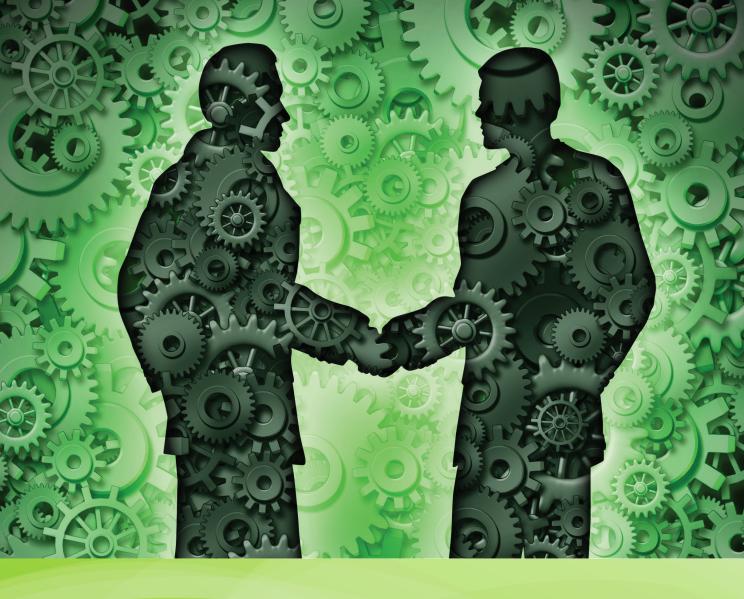
Lemonis is looking to make a deal and make some money. When it comes to business, he is well... all business.

Just as the CFPB hasn't shut down *Shark Tank*, (which one has to wonder if they'll be subject to Reg B of Dodd Frank's Section 1071) none of Lemonis' deals have been scrutinized by a Federal Reserve study, nor has the Treasury Department issued an RFI to better understand why entrepreneurs go on the show in the first place.

It's no wonder then at LendIt 2014, Carroll also said that there wasn't the same sort of moral hurdle when it came to institutional capital investing in business lenders as opposed to consumer lenders.

Moral was a telling word choice because the morality of certain commercial transactions have recently come under fire by groups claiming to represent small businesses. The premise of their argument is that commercial entities are no more sophisticated than consumers, that a corporation and the average joe are equal in their ability to take risks and make decisions for themselves.

Their evidence is that sometimes in business-tobusiness transactions, particularly in lending, one



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side accepts terms that would be considered far outside the norm for consumers, terms that violate a moral threshold. One has to wonder where a loan with an infinity percent interest rate ranks on this morality scale, a deal that's actually been made and accepted several times on a TV show. Referred to as a "Kevin deal" since they are Kevin O'Leary's favorite, the borrower is obligated to pay a perpetual royalty on top of repaying the loan itself. In simple terms, it's a loan that can never be paid off.

In the case of Wicked Good Cupcakes, a business that appeared on *Shark Tank* in 2012, a mother-daughter team struck a deal that would cost them 45 cents per cupcake in perpetuity to Kevin O'Leary. Many fans criticized them for it and yet the two have said that they have no regrets.

The fact that Wicked Good Cupcakes decided what made sense for them and was happy about it, damages the storyline that businesses need to be saved from their own decisions. But there's another problem, government entities themselves may be inadvertently effectuating this false narrative by inferring incorrect conclusions from their own research.

Nowhere is this more evident than in a report recently published by the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland that analyzed small businesses and their understanding of "alternative lending." The report shared the results of two focus groups that had been shown terms for three hypothetical products that supposedly represented actual products in the real world.

Unsurprisingly, the report concedes "when comparing the products, participants initially reported the three were easy to compare and that they had all the information to make a borrowing decision." But the researchers pressed on until they got an answer that fit their expectations, that small businesses are confused when it comes to money and finance.

In a hypothetical scenario where a commercial entity sold \$52,000 of future receivables for \$40,000 today, it stated that the "lender" would withhold 10% of each debit/credit card transaction until satisfied. Participants were then asked to guess the interest rate on this loan if they paid it back in one year. That caused a lot of folks to scratch their heads and that's because it was a trick question.

The question itself introduced conflicting facts and lacked crucial variables to make an intelligent guess. Nevermind that respondents prior to that question

said that there was "nothing confusing" about the products presented as is. The original feedback should've been enough. Below are some of the responses offered before they were deliberately tricked.

"Nothing Confusing."

"No, it's pretty straight-forward."

"I can't think of anything more I would need to see, really."

"This is enough info for me to make a decision."

The researchers concluded however that the answers to their trick question suggested there were "significant gaps in their understanding of the repayment repercussions of some online credit products and the true costs of borrowing."

And while it might be true that they semi-admit to what they did when they wrote, "using only this information, calculating a true effective interest rate would not have been possible without making some assumptions," the headline that spread thereafter was that small business owners are confused by alternative lenders.



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Figure 2	Product A	Product B	Product C
Amount borrowed	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000
Information you provide	Your sales history and bank account information, tax returns, etc. You send the information directly to the lender through mail or email.	You give permission to have your records pulled electronically for your sales history, bank accounts, inventory, and online reviews of your business.	Your bank account information, tax returns, and three years of financial statements. You send the information directly to the lender through mail or email. You pledge collateral to secure the loan.
Credit score	You need at least a 500 FICO	You need at least a 650 FICO	You need at least a 700 FICO
Waiting period for decision	3 to 5 days	2 hours	7 days
How soon funds arrive in your account	3 to 5 business days after you are approved	The same day you are approved	4 weeks
Repayment information provided	You owe \$52,000. The company takes 10 percent of your debit/credit card sales receipts each day until it is paid off.	You owe the original \$40,000 plus 28 cents for every dollar you borrow. The loan is paid off in one year.	You owe monthly payments of \$3,440. Your effective APR is 6.0%. The loan is paid off in one year.

But even if that was the case, at what point does confusion become unfair in a purely commercial transaction? And what would be an appropriate remedy?

We've been down this road before where federal regulators have

set mandatory disclosures

in order to bring transparency to a lending environment believed to be obscure. And just recently on September 17th, 2015, the House Committee on Small Business Subcommittee on Economic Growth, Tax and Capital Access pressed community bankers on the impact of such measures

dictated by Dodd-Frank.

Congressman Trent Kelly asked if all the added new pages to loan agreements make it easier for their borrowers to understand. "Do they understand what they're signing?" he asked.

B. Doyle Mitchell Jr., the CEO of Industrial Bank that was speaking on behalf of the Independent Community Bankers of America responded that they do not. "It is not any more clear," he answered. "In fact it is even more cumbersome for them now."

If anything, the Federal Reserve study offered

compelling evidence that small businesses are happy with the way alternative lenders are currently disclosing their terms. It is only when government researchers tricked them that they became confused. That should say it all.

One consequence of entrepreneurship is that businesses are not created equal in their ability to assess financial transactions and no amount of disclosures or intervention can save them.

There must be losers in order for there to be winners.

Case in point,

there are lenders
out there doing deals
so lopsided that they
actually turn to each
other and say, "I can't
believe she took that." Such
is the case of RuffleButts,
a children's fashion line that
appeared on Shark Tank in 2013.

"When they wake up, they'll realize they messed up," said Mark Cuban in reference to the deal Lori Greiner proposed and closed. An article on *BusinessInsider*.com covered the episode and unabashedly concluded, "*Shark Tank* isn't a charity. The investors are putting in their own money, so they have every incentive to push to get the best deal possible for themselves."



Shark Tank has risen in popularity because it is a reflection of a culture that believes dealmaking, both good and bad, is inherent to the endeavor of entrepreneurship. When a bad deal is made, regulators don't come on the show to urge a do-over.

But what's dealmaking got to do with the local pizza joint seeking \$20,000 that doesn't have the time to mess around on TV shows? Unlike lenders who refer to their transactions as loans or units, merchant cash advance companies and the agents who negotiate the transactions appropriately refer to their agreements as deals. How else would one label an agreement in which a commercial entity sells future receivables for a mutually agreed upon price?

Perhaps the only thing that could be considered new is that loan sizes have gotten smaller and the types of products small businesses can access has diversified. Along the way, some of these new startups have decided

to offer products in line with a self-professed moral code, which is to deliberately lend money at a loss and lash out at lenders who seek profit.

There's a term for lending startups that don't make money. They're

called "failed startups." By

casting small businesses as being no different from unsophisticated consumers, it's quite possible that shows like *Shark Tank* and *The Profit* would become illegal in the process. Disclosures meant to help make things more transparent could actually make things less clear and more cumbersome, just as they have in the past.

I don't think anybody is in favor of small business failure or an environment where confusion prevails, including the guys making infinity percent interest loans like Kevin O'Leary. But if the goal is

to increase transparency, it should be in a way that businesses on both sides are content with.

The Federal Reserve study showed the system is working well as is and that prescribing mandatory changes to fit some universal standard would only serve to usher in an era of confusion that everyone is trying to avoid. Lenders can always do better to serve their clients, but the free market must prevail. As Mitchell, Industrial Bank's CEO said when he testified in front of the Small Business Committee, "the problem with Dodd-Frank is you cannot outlaw and you cannot regulate a corporation's motivation to drive profit at all costs so while it had a lot of great intentions in over a thousand pages it has not helped us serve our customers any better."

I WANT TO EMPHASIZE THERE'S

ABSOLUTELY NOTHING NOVEL ABOUT

LENDING MONEY TO BUSINESSES.

THIS ISN'T SOME PHENOMENON WE

ARE REDISCOVERING...

And if the Federal Reserve study indicated anything, it's that business owners feel there's nothing confusing about these deals.

So it would seem that everything as Americans know it, watch it and understand it, is business as usual.

Even Brendan Ross, the president of Direct Lending Investments, was quoted by the BanklessTimes as saying, "I want to emphasize there's absolutely nothing novel about lending money to businesses. This isn't some phenomenon we are rediscovering. There isn't going to be increased regulation because this isn't new."





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DID YOUR DEAL SLIP OUT THE BACK DOOR?

By ED MCKINLEY

il Zapata found himself in the right place at the right time to catch someone red-handed at backdooring, the practice of stealing an alternative-funding deal and cheating the original ISO or broker out of the commission.

It seems that Zapata, who's president and CEO of Miami-based Lendinero, was sitting in a client's office about three years ago when the phone rang. The call came from an employee of a direct funder that had turned down Zapata's deal to fund the merchant. Now, the employee was offering funding from another source without notifying Zapata.

Fortunately, the merchant didn't accept the surreptitious funding, Zapata said. "There's a huge loyalty factor with maybe 50 percent of the clients an ISO has under their belt," he noted. "To and he every "What submabout her"

But many merchants sign up for backdoor deals out of ignorance, callousness or desperation, and the problem seemed to gather momentum in the first quarter of this year, according to Cheryl Tibbs, owner of Douglasville, Ga.-based One Stop Funding LLC.

When Tibbs found herself the victim of backdooring a few months ago, the merchant's loyalty to the ISO prevailed once again. "Because of the relationship we had with the merchant, he let us know and didn't go along with it," she said.

Both cases fall into one of the categories of backdooring. This type usually occurs when an ISO or broker submits a deal and the funder declines it, said John Tucker, managing member of 1st Capital Loans LLC in Troy, Mich. An employee of the funder then takes the file and offers it to other funders, often those that accept higher-risk deals. The funder's employee conveniently forgets to include the originator in the commission, Tucker said. Meanwhile, the employee's boss might know nothing of the post-denial goings-on.

In another variety of backdooring, ISOs or brokers deceptively claim that they're direct funders. They solicit deals in online forums, by email message or over the phone, and then they offer the deals to companies that really do function as direct funders. In many cases, the fake funders pocket the entire commission, Tibbs said.

"I'm bombarded with probably 10 emails every day of the week from a supposedly new lender that wants my business, and they're really just a broker shop like we are," she maintained.

To guard against both kinds of backdooring, ISOs and brokers should know their funding sources, everyone interviewed for this article suggested. "What we've done is tighten up on how we do submissions," Tibbs said. "We're very particular about which lending platforms we use." Although her company has contracts with 60 to 70 funders,

it uses only three or four regularly, she noted. "Shotgunning" deals to lots of potential

funders invites backdooring, Tibbs said.

Tibbs also scrutinizes deals to determine which funder would provide the best fit. That way, fewer deals are declined and thus fewer became candidates for backdooring by unscrupulous funder employees. "We have a system. We scrub it. We do the numbers," she said of her company's

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close attention to underwriting, which helps determine what funders would accept the deal.

Her company also keeps a watchful eye on every deal's progress. "We know exactly where the deal is, and who's looked at it," she said. It also helps to insist upon having a dedicated account rep, Tibbs emphasized. That way she can form a relationship that discourages backdooring.

Perhaps the most basic safeguard comes with determining that the company claiming to fund the deal really has the capital to do it and isn't just shopping the file to real funders. Tucker advised using Internet searches to turn up evidence that the supposed funder really isn't another ISO or broker. Searches should reveal press releases on equity rounds that direct funders have received, for example. If open-ended Web searches don't produce satisfying results, check state registrations, he said.



ISOs and brokers can also prevent backdooring by avoiding sub-agent status, Tucker cautioned. "I don't know why guys would want to be a broker to a broker," who could steal commissions, he observed. One exception to the sub-agent problem comes with agents who are just entering the business and are receiving training from a broker, Tucker said. In another exception, sub-agents may find another broker has competitive advantages that aren't easy to duplicate – like a \$20,000 monthly marketing budget to generate sales leads, he continued. Or perhaps the other broker gets low base pricing from a funder that

allows for reduced factor rates without sacrificing part of the commission.

Brokers and ISOs can also protect themselves from backdooring – and just in general – by maintaining their relationships with merchants, even those who've been denied funding from four or five sources, Zapata said. An increase in revenue or jump in credit worthiness can qualify them a few months later, and other brokers or funders may be soliciting them in the meantime, he said.

Then there's the possibility of collective action against backdooring. An association or some other entity representing the industry could compile a database of companies accused of backdooring, Tibbs said. "Just as there's a black list of merchants that have been red-flagged from getting merchant cash advances, there should be some type of database of funders that frequently backdoor deals – that way, ISOs know to stay away from them," she maintained.

The database would also prompt owners and managers of direct-funding companies to crack down on employees who use nefarious tactics, Tibbs continued, because the heads of companies would want to stay off the list.

But finding the financial support and staffing for such a database might prove difficult, according to Tucker. He noted that the card brands, such as Visa and MasterCard, maintain a match list of merchants barred from accepting credit cards. But the card brands have vast resources and a keen interest in the list, he said.

Requiring funders to pay to register might discourage ISOs and brokers from posing as funders, Tibbs suggested. But that, too, would require an infrastructure and would demand financial investment, sources said.

Still, everyone interviewed agreed that the industry should police itself with regard to backdooring instead of inviting federal regulators to enter the fray. "The federal government will mess with pricing without understanding every merchant can't get low factor rates because there's too much risk on the deal," Tucker warned.

Perhaps extending the protection period in funding applications would help guard ISOs and brokers, Zapata said. But he cautioned that making the time period too long could interfere with the free market.

Keeping backdooring in perspective also makes sense, Zapata said, noting that merchants often receive multiple funding offers because everyone in the industry is basing phone calls on the same Uniform Commercial Code filings regarding distressed merchants.

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THE DECADE CLUB

By CHERYL WINOKUR MUNK

he working capital business is a very different animal now than it was a decade or so ago when many of today's established players were just starting out.

"At that time, the industry was a bunch of cowboys. It was an opportunistic

industry of very small players," says Andy Reiser, chairman and

chief executive of Strategic Funding Source Inc., a New York-based alternative

funder that's been in business since 2006.
"The industry has gone

from this cottage industry
to a professionally
managed industry."
Indeed, the alternative
funding industry for small
businesses has grown by leaps and

bounds over the past decade. To put it in perspective, more than \$11 billion out of a total

\$150 billion in profits is at risk to leave the banking system over the next five plus years to marketplace lenders, according to a March research report by Goldman Sachs. The proliferation of non-bank funders has taken such a huge toll on traditional lenders that in his annual letter to shareholders, J.P. Morgan Chase & Co. chief executive officer Jamie Dimon warned that "Silicon Valley is coming" and that online lenders in particular "are very good at reducing the 'pain points' in that they can make loans in minutes, which might take banks weeks."

The burgeoning growth of alternative providers is certainly driving banks to rethink how they do business. But increased competition is also having a profound effect on more seasoned alternative funders as well. One of the latest threats to their livelihood is from fintech companies, like Lendio and Fundera, for example, that are using technology to drive efficiency and gaining market share with small businesses in the process.

"Established lenders who want to effectively compete against the new entrants will need to automate as much decisioning as possible, diversify acquisition sources and ensure sufficient growth capital as a means to capture as much market share as possible over the next 12 to 18 months," says Kim Anderson, chief executive of Longitude Partners, a Tampa-based strategy consulting firm for specialty finance firms.





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Of course, there is truth to the adage that age breeds wisdom. Established players understand the market, have a proven track record and have years of data to back up their underwriting decisions. At the same time, however, experience isn't the only factor that can ensure a company will continue to thrive over the long haul.

WORKING TOWARD THE FUTURE

Indeed, established players have a strong understanding of what they are up against—that they can't afford to live in the glory of the past if they want to survive far into the future.

"With every business you have to reinvent yourself all the time. That's what a successful business is about," says Reiser of Strategic Funding. "You see so many businesses over the years that didn't reinvent themselves, and that's why they're not around."

Strategic Funding has gone through a number of changes since Reiser, a former investment banker, founded it with six employees. The company, which has grown to around 165 employees, now has regional offices in Virginia, Washington and Florida and has funded roughly \$1 billion in loans and cash advances for small to mid-sized businesses since its inception.

One of the ways Strategic Funding has tried to

distinguish itself is through its Colonial Funding Network, which was launched in early 2009. CFN is Strategic Funding's secure servicing platform which enables other companies who provide merchant cash advances, business loans and factoring to "white label" Strategic Funding's technology and reporting systems to operate their businesses.

"When you're in a commodity-driven business, you have to find something to differentiate yourself," Reiser says.

FINDING WAYS TO BE DIFFERENT

That's exactly what Stephen Sheinbaum, founder of Bizfi (formerly Merchant Cash and Capital) in New York, has tried to do over the years. When the company was founded in 2005, it was solely a funding business. But over the years, it has grown to around 170 employees and has become multifaceted, adding a greater amount of technology and a direct sales force. Since inception, the Bizfi family of companies has originated more than \$1.2 billion in funding to about 24,000 business owners.

Earlier this year, the company launched Bizfi, a connected online marketplace designed specifically to help small businesses compare funding options from different sources of capital and get funded within days. Current lenders on the platform include Fundation, OnDeck, Funding Circle, CAN Capital,

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SBA lender SmartBiz, as well as financing from Bizfi itself. Financing options on the platform include short-term funding, equipment financing, A/R financing, SBA loans and medium term loans.

Sheinbaum credits newer entrants for continually coming up with new technology that's better and faster and keeping more established funders on their toes.

"If you don't adapt, you die," he says. "Change is the one constant that you face as a business owner."

David Goldin, chief executive of Capify, a New York-based funder, has a similar outlook, noting that the moment his company comes out with a new idea, it has to come up with another one. "If you're not constantly innovating you're in trouble," he says. "It's a 24/7 global job."



Capify, which was known as AmeriMerchant until July, was founded by Goldin and two others in 2002 as a credit card processing ISO. In 2003, the company began focusing all of its efforts on merchant cash advances. Four years later, the company made its first international foray by opening an office in Toronto. The company continued to expand its international presence by opening up offices in the United Kingdom and Australia in 2008. The company now has more than 200 employees globally and hopes to be around 300 or more in the next 12 months, Goldin says. The company has funded about \$500 million in business loans and MCAs to date, adjusted for currency rates.



THE CULTURE OF CHANGE

Five or six years ago, Capify's main competitors were other MCA companies. Now the competition primarily comes from fintech players, and to keep pace Capify has made certain changes in the way it operates. From a human resources standpoint, for instance, Capify switched from business casual attire to casual dress in the office. The company has also been doing more employee-bonding events to make sure morale remains high as new people join the ranks. "We've been in hyper-growth mode," he says.

CAN Capital in New York, another player in the alternative small business finance space with many years of experience under its belt, has also grown significantly (and changed its name several times) since its inception in 1998. The company which began with a handful of employees now has about 450 and has offices in NYC, Georgia, Salt Lake City and Costa Rica. For the first 13 years, the company focused mostly on MCA. Now its business loan product accounts for a larger chunk of its origination dollars.

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This year, the company reached the significant milestone of providing small businesses with access to more than \$5 billion of working capital, more than any other company in the space. To date, CAN Capital has facilitated the funding of more than 160,000 small businesses in more than 540 unique industries.

Throughout its metamorphosis to what it is today, the company has put into place more formalized processes and procedures. At the same time, the company has tried very hard

to maintain its entrepreneurial spirit, says Daniel DeMeo, chief executive of CAN Capital.

One of the challenges established companies face as they grow is to not become so rule-driven that they lose their ability to be flexible. After all, you still need to take calculated risk in order to realize your full potential, he explains. "It's about accepting failure and stretching and testing enough that there are more wins than there are losses," says DeMeo who joined the company in March 2010.

ADVICE FOR NEWCOMERS

As the industry continues to grow and new alternative funders enter the marketplace, experience provides a comfort level for many established players.

"The benefit we have that newcomers don't have is 10 years of data and an understanding of





what works and what doesn't work," says Reiser of Strategic Funding. With the benefit of experience, Reiser says his company is in a better position to make smarter underwriting decisions. "There are many industries we funded years back that we wouldn't touch today for a variety of reasons," he says.

Experienced players like to see themselves as role models for new entrants and say newcomers can learn a lot from their collective experiences, both good and bad. Noting the power of hindsight, Reiser of Strategic Funding strongly advises newcomers to look at what made others in the business successful and internalize these best practices.

One of the dangers he sees is with new companies who think their technology is the key to long-term survival. "Technology alone won't do it because that too will become a commodity in time," he says.

Over the years Strategic Funding has learned that as important as technology is, the human touch is also a crucial element in the underwriting process. For example, the last but critical step of the underwriting process at Strategic Funding is a recorded funding call. All of the data may point to the idea that a particular would-be borrower should be financed. But on the call, Strategic Funding's underwriting team may get a bad vibe and therefore decide not to go forward.

"We look at the data as a tool to help us make decisions. But it's not the absolute answer," Reiser

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says. "We are a combination of human insight and technology. I think in business you need human insight."

Seasoned alternative funding companies also say that newbies need to implement strong underwriting controls that will enable them to weather both up and down markets.

The vast majority of newcomers have never experienced a downturn like the 2008 Financial Crisis, which is where seasoned alternative financing companies say they have a leg up. Until you've lived through down cycles, you're not as focused as protecting against the next one, notes Sheinbaum of Bizfi. "Every 10 years or 15 years or so, there seems to be a systemic crisis. It passes. You just have to be ready for it," he says.

Goldin of Capify believes that many of today's start-ups don't understand underwriting and are throwing money at every business that comes their way instead of taking a more cautious approach. As a funder that has lived through a down market cycle, he's more circumspect about long-term risk.

One of the biggest problems he sees is funders who write paper that goes two or three years out. His company is only willing to go out a maximum of 15 months for its loan product, which he believes

is a more prudent approach. He questions what will happen when the economy turns south—as it eventually will—and funders are stuck with long-dated receivables. "You're done. You're dead. You can't save those boats. They are too far out to sea," Goldin says.

Having a solid capital base is also a key to long-term success, according to veteran funders. Many of the upstarts don't have an established track record and need to raise equity capital just to stay afloat—an obstacle many long-time funders have already overcome.

Goldin of Capify believes that over time consolidation will swallow up many of the newbies who don't have a good handle on their business. He thinks these companies will eventually be shuttered by margin compression and defaults. "It can't last like this forever," he says.

In the meantime, competition for small business customers continues to be fierce, which in turn helps keep seasoned players focused on being at the top of their game. Getting too comfortable or complacent isn't the answer, notes DeMeo of CAN Capital. Instead, established funders should seek to better understand the competition and hopefully surpass it. "Competition should make you stronger if you react to it properly," he says.



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