

First Quarter Financial Results Presentation

Newmark Group, Inc. (NMRK)
May 5, 2023

NEWMARK



Disclaimer and Other Useful Information

Forward-Looking Statements

Statements in this document regarding Newmark that are not historical facts are "forward-looking statements" that involve risks and uncertainties, which could cause actual results to differ from those contained in the forward-looking statements. These include statements about the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Company's business, results, financial position, liquidity and outlook, which may constitute forward-looking statements and are subject to the risk that the actual impact may differ, possibly materially, from what is currently expected. Except as required by law, Newmark undertakes no obligation to update any forward-looking statements. For a discussion of additional risks and uncertainties, which could cause actual results to differ from those contained in the forward-looking statements, see Newmark's Securities and Exchange Commission filings, including, but not limited to, the risk factors and Special Note on Forward-Looking Information set forth in these filings and any updates to such risk factors and Special Note on Forward-Looking Information contained in subsequent reports on Form 10-K, Form 10-Q or Form 8-K.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

This presentation contains non-GAAP financial measures that differ from the most directly comparable measures calculated and presented in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in the United States ("GAAP"). Non-GAAP financial measures used by the Company include "Adjusted Earnings before noncontrolling interests and taxes", which is used interchangeably with "pre-tax Adjusted Earnings"; "Post-tax Adjusted Earnings to fully diluted shareholders", which is used interchangeably with "post-tax Adjusted Earnings"; "Adjusted EBITDA"; and "Liquidity". The definitions of these and other non-GAAP terms are below.

Note About Outlook and Long-term Targets

Any outlook discussed in this document is valid only as of May 5, 2023. Such expectations are subject to change based on various macroeconomic, social, political, and other factors, including the COVID-19 pandemic. While our financial and operational targets for periods beyond 2023 do assume acquisitions, they are also subject to change for these same reasons. None of our targets or goals beyond 2023 should be considered formal guidance.

The Impact of Nasdaq and of the 2021 Equity Event

The receipt of shares from Nasdaq may also be referred to as the “Earn-out”. In the second quarter of 2021, Newmark recorded a gain of \$1,093.9 million related to the final Earn-out, based on the June 30, 2021, closing price of \$175.80. Between that date and March 31, 2022, the Company sold 100% of these shares, which contributed to gains in the second through fourth quarters of 2021 and a loss in the first quarter of 2022, all recorded as part of GAAP other income or loss. In aggregate, Newmark sold its Nasdaq stock over this timeframe for the effective price of \$180.66 per share, resulting in cumulative proceeds of \$1,124.1 million and an additional net gain of \$30.2 million.

For additional information about the Earn-out and related monetization transactions (the “Nasdaq Forwards”), which were a component of GAAP other income for certain periods from the third quarter of 2017 through the first quarter of 2022, see the sections of the Company’s most recent SEC filings on Form 10-Q or Form 10-K titled “Nasdaq Monetization Transactions” and “Exchangeable Preferred Partnership Units and Forward Contract”, as well as any updates regarding these topics in subsequent SEC filings.

Recent Acquisitions and Hires

On March 10, 2023, the Company acquired London-based real estate advisory firm, Gerald Eve LLP ("Gerald Eve"), which operates from nine U.K. offices across multiple business lines and property types, with particular strength in capital markets, corporate real estate advisory, planning and development, tenant representation, landlord leasing, and valuation. For the trailing twelve months ended March 31, 2023, RCA ranked Gerald Eve at number three for U.K. industrial investment sales. In the first quarter of 2023, Newmark purchased the approximately 49% of Spring11 that it did not already own, having held a controlling stake since 2017. Spring11 provides commercial real estate due diligence, consulting, asset management and servicing, as well as advisory services to a variety of clients, including lenders, investment banks and investors, and 100% of its revenues are recorded as part of “Management services”. Please see today's quarterly financial results presentation for more on Spring11's limited servicing portfolio and their [website](#) for more on "Asset Management and Servicing". The Company also acquired three companies in 2022.

For more information on these acquisitions, please see the Company's most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K, its forthcoming Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, and the following the press releases on its website: "Newmark Acquires Top UK-Based Real Estate Advisory Firm Gerald Eve", "Newmark Acquires Esteemed Boston-Based Firm McCall & Almy", "Newmark Acquires Premier London Capital Markets and Leasing Real Estate Advisory Firm, BH2", and "Newmark Acquires Renowned North American Retail Advisory Business, Open Realty".

For additional information about recent key hires, see the Company's investor relations website for press releases including "Newmark Hires Accomplished Industrial Expert Jack Fraker, Fortifying Global Capital Markets Practice", "Newmark Lands Leading U.S. Capital Markets Team", and "Newmark Appoints Chris Carver as Head of Asia-Pacific for its Valuation & Advisory Practice", as well as other releases and/or articles in the "[Media](#)" section of Newmark's main website.

Disclaimer and Other Useful Information (Continued)

Newmark and Industry Volumes

Newmark’s investment sales figures include investment sales and equity advisory transactions, while mortgage brokerage figures include the Company’s debt placement transactions, all measured in notional terms. The Company's investment sales and mortgage brokerage transactions may together be referred to as "capital markets". Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac together are also called the "GSEs", while the Federal Housing Administration is also called the "FHA." Volumes for Newmark's mortgage brokerage and GSE/FHA originations businesses together may be referred to as "total debt".

The Company calculates its notional origination volumes based on when loans are rate locked, which is consistent with how certain revenues are recorded as part of "Commercial Mortgage Origination, Net". The Company’s mix of GSE/FHA originations, and therefore revenues, can vary depending on the size of loans, as well by the categories of loans with respect to the FHA, Freddie Mac, and different Fannie Mae structures. The notional volumes reported by the GSEs are based on when loans are sold and/or securitized, and typically lag those reported by Newmark or estimates from the Mortgage Bankers’ Association ("MBA") by 30 to 45 days. Newmark generally calculates its GSE market share based on delivery for enhanced comparability.

Any overall industry investment sales market share and volume data discussed herein are preliminary and from MSCI Real Capital Analytics ("RCA") and Newmark Research, while any GSE data is from Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, the MBA, and/or Newmark Research. Any other U.S. industry debt volumes are from the MBA, RCA, and/or Newmark Research. According to Wolfe Research, which based its estimate on preliminary CoStar data, overall U.S. commercial leasing volumes declined by approximately 22% year-on-year in the first quarter 2023. CoStar also reports that new office leasing volume was 16% below pre-pandemic levels in the first quarter of 2023. Other third party sources have published reports indicating that U.S. industry-wide leasing activity declines ranged from the mid-teens to low twenty percentages during the quarter.

Other Industry Data

Preqin estimated that there was nearly \$400 billion of investible dry powder held by global closed-end funds at real estate focused institutions as of March 31, 2023. This is addition to the significant amount of real estate assets held by other types of investors and owners. According to the most recent data from MSCI, the overall size of the professionally managed global real estate investment market was \$11.4 trillion in 2021. In addition, nearly \$2.6 trillion of commercial and multifamily debt needs to be refinanced between 2023 and 2027, with over \$900 billion of this due in 2023 or 2024. Any debt maturities discussed are for the U.S. only and are from Newmark Research, Trepp LLC, and/or RCA..

Certain Revenue Terms Defined

The Company’s total revenues include certain management services revenues that equal their related expenses. These revenues represent fully reimbursable compensation and non-compensation costs recorded as part of Newmark's Global Corporate Services ("GCS") and property management businesses. Such revenues therefore have no impact on the Company's GAAP or non-GAAP earnings measures and may be referred to as "Pass through revenues". Newmark's total revenues also include non-cash gains with respect to originated mortgage servicing rights (“OMSRs”), which represent the fair value of expected net future cash flows from servicing recognized at commitment, net. Such non-cash gains may also be referred to as "OMSR revenues." Newmark may also refer to Pass through revenues and OMSR revenues together as “non-fee revenues”, and the remainder of its total revenues as "fee revenues".

Newmark's "commission-based" revenues include Leasing and other commissions, Investment sales, fees from commercial mortgage origination, net, and Valuation and Advisory, but does not include OMSR revenues. "Commercial mortgage origination, net" includes origination fees related to Newmark's multifamily GSE/FHA business and fees from commercial mortgage brokerage (together, "Fees from commercial mortgage origination, net", and also includes all OMSR revenues. "Servicing and other revenues" may be referred to as Newmark's "servicing business", and includes servicing fees, interest income on loans held for sale, escrow interest, and yield maintenance fees, all of which also relate to Newmark's multifamily GSE/FHA business.

"Management services, servicing fees, and other" (which may also be referred to as "recurring revenues" or "recurring businesses") includes all pass-through revenues, as well as fees from Newmark's servicing business, GCS, property management, and Valuation & Advisory, as well the Company's commercial real estate due diligence, consulting, and advisory services platform. "Fees from management services, servicing, and other" are revenues from these same recurring businesses excluding Pass through revenues.

Additional details on current and historical amounts for Newmark's revenues are available in the Company's quarterly supplemental Excel tables.

Other Items

Newmark believes that the Signature Bank mandate represents the largest real estate related loan sale in U.S. history based on publicly available data. Throughout this press release, certain other reclassifications may have been made to previously reported amounts to conform to the current presentation and to show results on a consistent basis across periods. Unless otherwise stated, any such changes would have had no impact on consolidated total revenues or earnings under GAAP or for Adjusted Earnings, all else being equal. Certain numbers in the tables or elsewhere throughout this document may not sum due to rounding. Rounding may have also impacted the presentation of certain year-on-year percentage changes. Decreases in losses may be shown as positive percentage changes in the financial tables. Changes from negative figures to positive figures may be calculated using absolute values, resulting in positive percentage changes in the tables.

Recent Consolidated Results

HIGHLIGHTS OF CONSOLIDATED RESULTS (\$ in millions, except per share data)	1Q23	1Q22	Change
Revenues	\$520.8	\$678.2	(23.2)%
GAAP income before income taxes and noncontrolling interests ("GAAP pre-tax income")	(19.4)	4.7	NMF
GAAP net income for fully diluted shares	(10.4)	0.4	NMF
GAAP net income per fully diluted share	(0.06)	0.0	NMF
Adjusted Earnings before noncontrolling interests and taxes ("Pre-tax Adjusted Earnings")	40.8	110.1	(62.9)%
Post-tax Adjusted Earnings to fully diluted shareholders ("Post-tax Adjusted Earnings")	35.4	89.8	(60.6)%
Post-tax Adjusted Earnings per share ("Adjusted Earnings EPS")	0.15	0.36	(58.3)%
Adjusted EBITDA ("AEBITDA")	62.9	126.5	(50.3)%

On May 4, 2023, Newmark's Board of Directors (the "Board") declared a qualified quarterly dividend of \$0.03 per share payable on May 26, 2023, to Class A and Class B common stockholders of record as of May 19, 2023. The ex-dividend date is May 18, 2023.

Note: U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles or "GAAP". See the sections of this document including, but not limited to, "Non-GAAP Financial Measures", "Adjusted Earnings Defined", and "Reconciliation of GAAP Net Income (loss) to Common Stockholders to Adjusted Earnings Before Noncontrolling Interests and Taxes and GAAP Fully Diluted EPS to Post-Tax Adjusted EPS", including any footnotes to these sections, for the complete and/or updated definitions of these and other non-GAAP terms and how, when and why management uses them, and the differences between results under GAAP and non-GAAP for the periods discussed herein. For more information about receipt of shares from Nasdaq, Inc. ("Nasdaq") and the Impact of Nasdaq, see the section of this document titled "Other Useful Information". Please also see the table titled "Reconciliation of GAAP pre-tax income to GAAP pre-tax income excluding other income".

Leading Global Commercial Real Estate (CRE) Services Provider

Large Scale Player



Top Global Public
CRE Services Company

NEWMARK

CBRE

JLL

**CUSHMAN &
WAKEFIELD**

Colliers

savills

Acclaimed
Industry Leader

REAL CAPITAL ANALYTICS

#4 U.S. Brokers by Investment
Volume
#2 Multifamily Brokers
#2 Office Brokers
#2 Cross-Border Brokers

Freddie Mac

7 Multifamily
Optigo® Lender -
conventional

 **Fannie Mae®**

Top 5 Multifamily Delegated
Underwriting & Servicing
Lender

IA P

Global Outsourcing 100®
for 13th consecutive year
in 2022

55+ Companies acquired since 2011;
recent acquisitions include:



a U.K. based full-service
real estate advisory firm

BH₂

a top tier London-based
real estate advisory firm

McCALL /ALMY

a multi-market tenant
representation and
advisory firm

OPEN
REALTY ADVISORS

a retail real estate
advisory firm with well-
known global clients

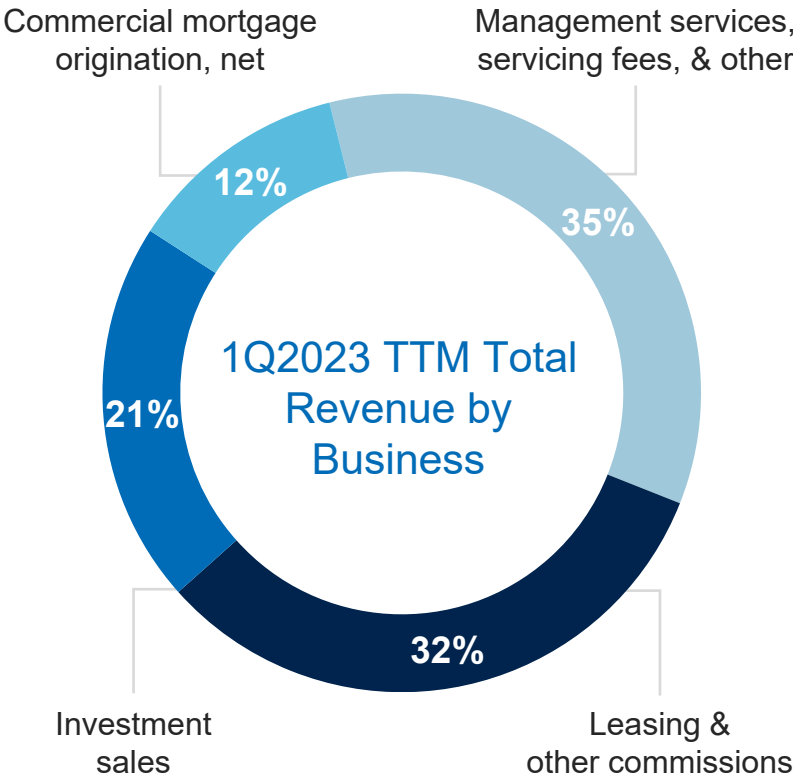
Notes: Headcount and client service locations include business partners. Excluding business partners, we had nearly 6,900 employees in 170 offices in 121 cities as of March 31, 2023. Our revenues and volumes are for Newmark company-owned offices only, for the trailing twelve months ending March 31, 2023. Volume figure is the notional value of all leasing, investments sales, mortgage brokerage, and GSE/FHA origination transacted by the Company as well as the estimated value of all properties appraised by our V&A business for the trailing two years. Top 5 firms is based on the most recently reported TTM reported GAAP revenues.

Leading CRE Services Platform with Diverse Revenue Streams



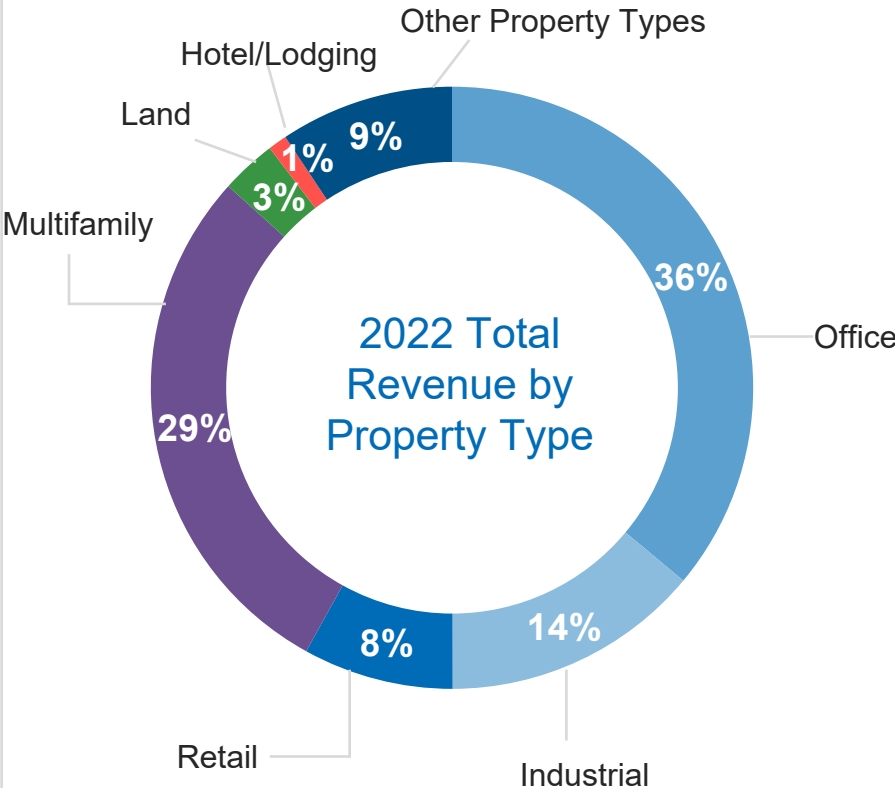
Leading CRE Platform

Allows us to be a one-stop shop for our clients



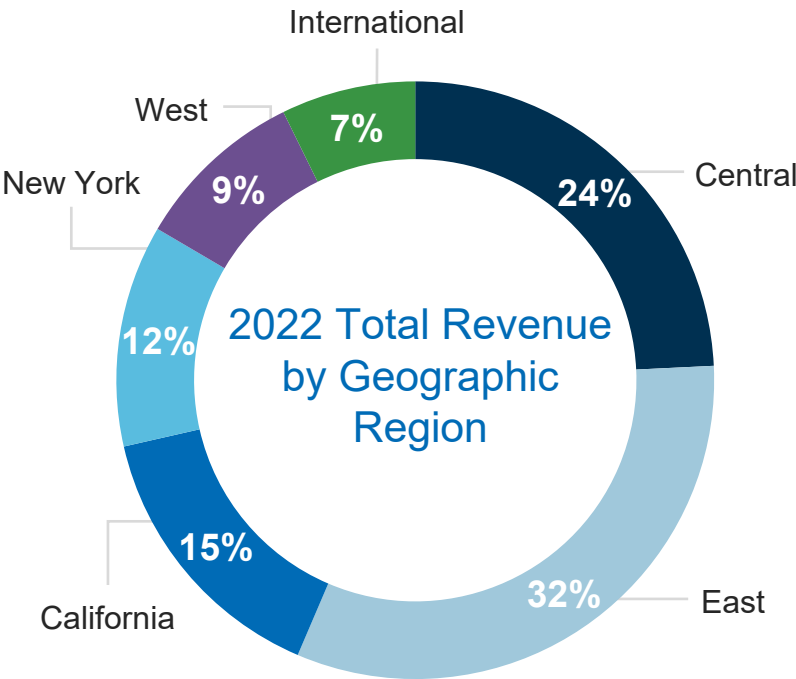
Diversified Revenue Streams

Multifamily and industrial were 43% of total revenue & should benefit from long-term tailwinds.



Covering a Broad Geography

Increasingly diversified by region



Notes: Percentage shown reflect 1Q2023 TTM total revenue of over \$2.5B and 2022 total revenue of \$2.7B.

For revenues by geography: East U.S. includes Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Massachusetts, Maryland, Maine, North Carolina, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Virginia, Vermont, and West Virginia. Central U.S. includes Alabama, Arkansas, Iowa, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, North Dakota, Nebraska, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia. West U.S. includes Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Hawaii, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For revenues by property type: Revenues from leasing, capital markets, and Valuation & Advisory are broken out by the property types listed. "Industrial" also includes warehouse and R&D. "Specialty/Other" includes, land, municipal, and specialty/mixed use. "Multifamily" also includes all origination revenues and servicing fees. Revenues from property and facilities management are broken out by property type based on year-end portfolio square footage and/or mix of management fees by property type.

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First Quarter 2023 Highlights

\$520.8MM
REVENUES

\$62.9MM
ADJUSTED EBITDA

\$0.15
POST-TAX
ADJUSTED
EPS

12.1%
ADJUSTED
EBITDA
MARGIN

- The FDIC awarded Newmark the mandate to sell the \$60 billion Signature Bank loan portfolio.
- Newmark hired top capital markets producers across industrial, office, and multifamily, as well as leading professionals in Valuation & Advisory, property management, and leasing.
- The Company acquired U.K. based full-service real estate advisory firm Gerald Eve, which adds management services, brokerage, and a top three U.K. industrial capital markets platform.
- Newmark increased the size of its servicing and asset management portfolio to approximately \$169 billion, which includes the acquisition of the balance of Spring11.

Management Commentary on Business Trends



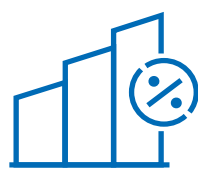
Management Services, Servicing Fees and other¹

- A majority of Gerald Eve's FY2022 revenues¹ were generated by management services.
- Structural review of office design and utilization continues to offer significant opportunities for our flexible workspace business, GCS, and Property Management.
- We expect continued growth in fee revenues from our Management services businesses as they benefit from long-term secular trends.
- Transaction velocity has temporarily slowed for parts of our V&A and underwriting businesses, although we expect growth to resume in late 2023. Our V&A Bank Credit Risk Solutions practice (formerly known as Loan Portfolio Solutions), which provides risk assessment and stress testing services for banks, is seeing a significant increase in activity.
- Credit quality of loans remains strong and multifamily servicing revenue is stable. Limited servicing & asset management portfolio increased to over \$110 billion and the Company's total servicing portfolio to approximately \$169 billion as of quarter-end.
- The continued rise in interest rates has benefited escrow interest fees but has lowered yield maintenance fees.



Leasing & Other Commissions

- Companies continue to assess the impact of remote work and slowing job growth.
- Structural review of office design and utilization also offer opportunities for leasing business.
- The Kastle Barometer, which measures daily occupancy in ten large U.S. cities versus pre-pandemic levels, climbed above 50 at the end of January for the first time since early 2020 and has since continued around that level. In comparison, it averaged 42 in 2022 and 30 in 2021.
- In nearly all markets, Class A office space commands a growing premium to Class B and C space
- Our leasing volumes for retail and industrial were up by double-digit percentages year-on-year in 1Q 2023 and are above 2019 levels.
- We are actively collaborating with clients to differentiate or repurpose underutilized spaces, including conversion of obsolete office into multifamily, life science, industrial, and other uses.



Investment Sales²

- Hired some of the industry's best talent, including top producers focused on industrial, multifamily, office, life science, and land.
- Nearly \$400 billion of global dry powder held by close-end funds and increased institutional allocations to real estate will continue to serve as a long-term tailwind for investment sales.
- Multifamily made up over 50% of our investment sales volumes in 2022. While activity declined for the industry in 1Q2023, we expect this property type to perform better compared with overall industry volumes over time.
- Between 2017 and 2022, we more than doubled our investment sales volumes while RCA U.S. investment sales volumes increased by 51%. We aim to eventually be #1 in the U.S.
- Gerald Eve was #3 in industrial sales for the TTM in the U.K. per RCA data. We expect to increase market share outside the U.S. over time as we have domestically.



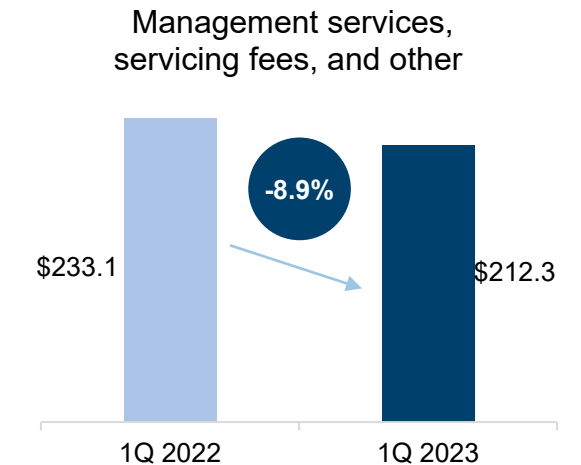
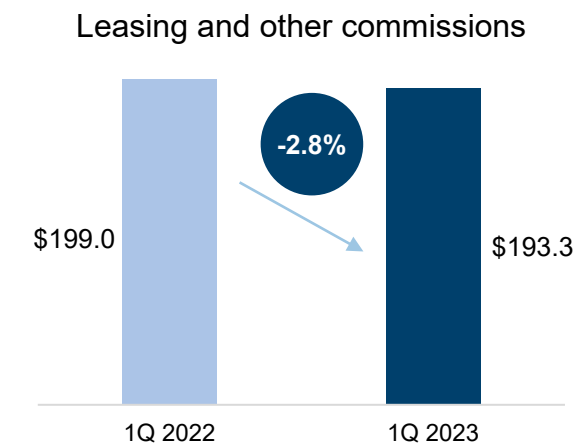
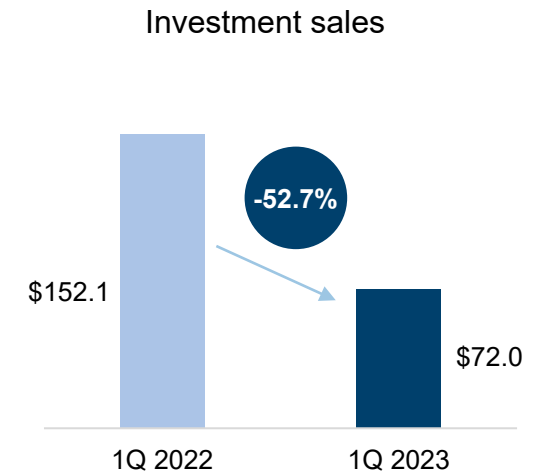
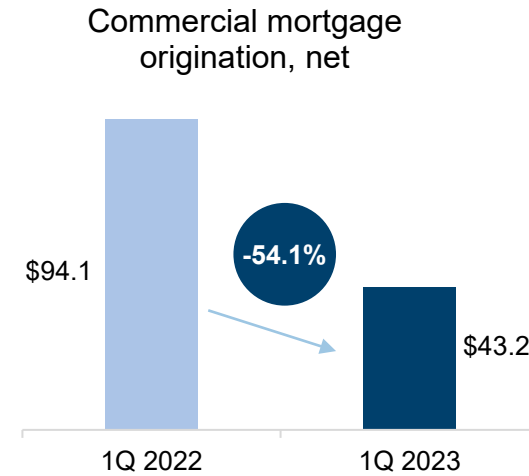
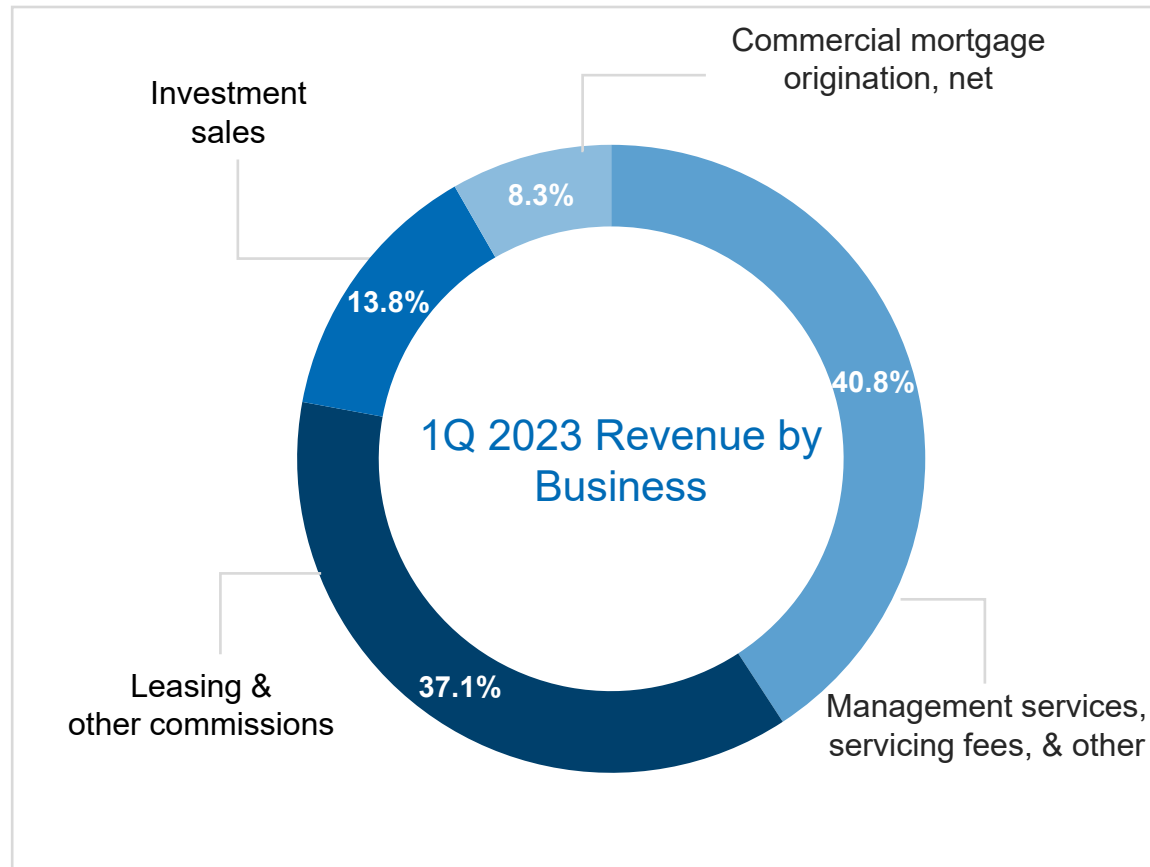
Commercial Mortgage Origination, net²

- Nearly \$2.6 trillion of commercial and multifamily debt matures in the U.S. in the next five years per Trepp, which is expected to provide a tailwind for our origination and loan sales businesses.
- While overall debt volumes were down for NMRK and the industry recently, we have gained significant share over time. Between 2017 and 2022, we increased our total debt volumes by 160 percent, while U.S. commercial and multifamily origination volumes grew by 34% according to RCA and the MBA.
- The remaining FHFA 2023 multifamily GSE loan purchase caps of ~\$140 B imply approximately a 20% growth for the remaining quarters of 2023.
- Multifamily makes up over 50% of our total debt volumes. We expect this property type to perform better compared with overall industry volumes over time.

1. Gerald Eve's fiscal year ended on April 5, 2022. Based on Bloomberg's average spot exchange rate of \$1.3655 per £1.00 over the period of April 6, 2021, to April 5, 2022, Gerald Eve's FY 2022 net revenues would have been \$126.6 million in U.S. dollars. Using the March 6, 2023 at 4:00 p.m. ET, spot exchange rate of \$1.2019 per £1.00, Gerald Eve's net revenue would have been \$111.4 million. "Net revenues" exclude £3.4 million of pass through revenues which equaled their related expenses.

2. Sources: Newmark Research, Preqin Real Estate Online, the MBA. The \$400B figure is addition to the significant amount of real estate assets held by other types of investors and owners. According to the most recent data from MSCI, the overall size of the professionally managed global real estate investment market was \$11.4 trillion in 2021.

1Q 2023 Revenue Detail



- Fees from management services, servicing, and other decreased by 4.1% year-on-year, although they improved by 48.8% compared with the first quarter of 2021. In the most recent period, the Company generated double-digit percentage organic growth in fees from Global Corporate Services, as well as continued improvement in high margin servicing and other related revenues.
- Leasing revenues declined 2.8% year-over-year but grew 31.1% versus the first quarter of 2021, with retail and industrial revenues rising year-on-year to above pre-pandemic levels.
- Newmark's results for its higher margin capital markets businesses continue to be impacted by the significant rise in interest rates.

Newmark Quarterly Volumes

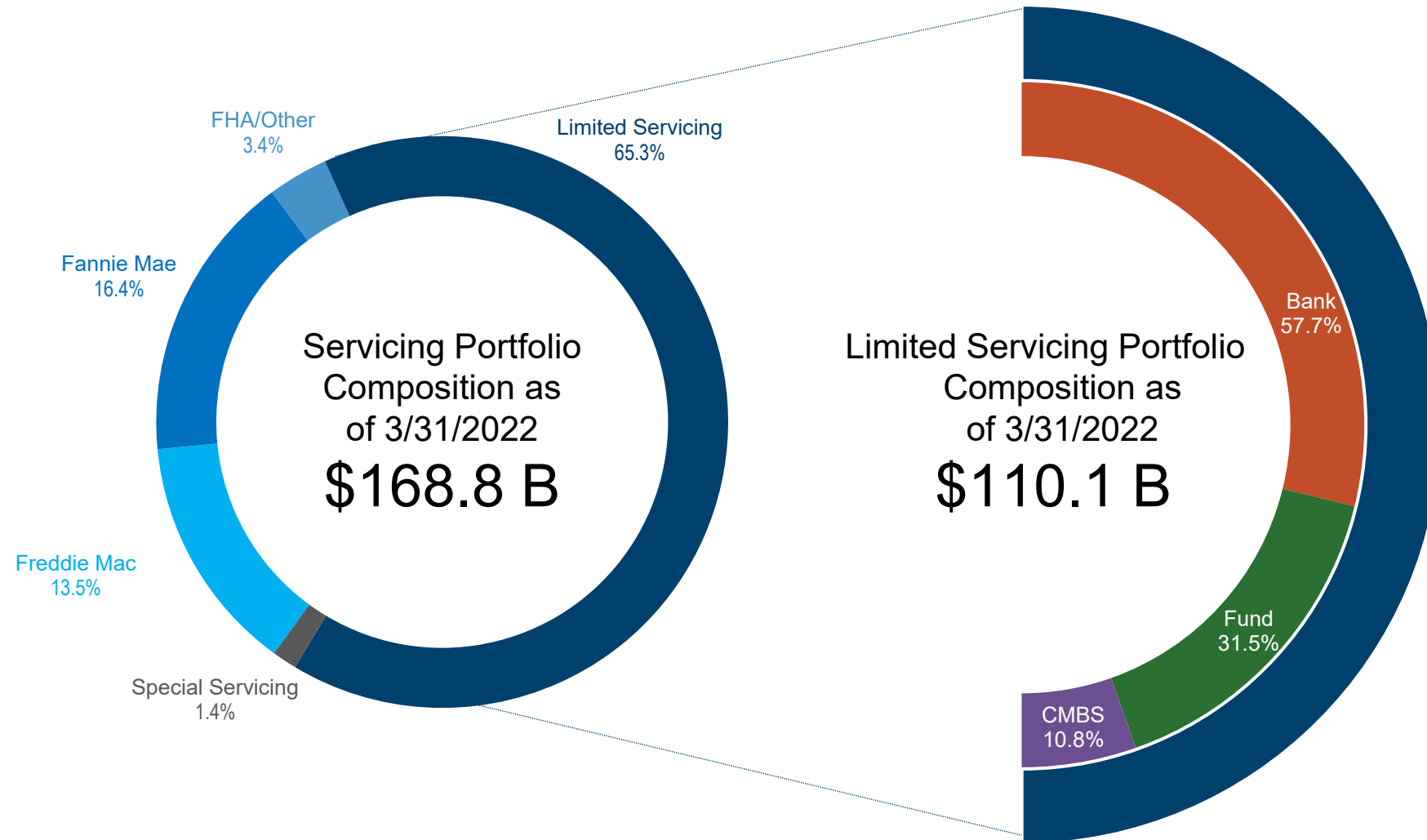
(\$ IN MILLIONS)

	1Q23	1Q22	% Change	1Q 2023 TTM	1Q 2022 TTM	% Change
Investment Sales	7,396	18,958	(61.0)%	60,021	95,290	(37.0)%
Mortgage Brokerage	2,889	10,193	(71.7)%	30,709	47,141	(34.9)%
Total Capital Markets	10,284	29,152	(64.7)%	90,730	142,430	(36.3)%
Fannie Mae	616	1,028	(40.1)%	3,664	4,484	(18.3)%
Freddie Mac	377	767	(50.9)%	3,201	4,111	(22.1)%
FHA / Other	-	48	(100)%	75	160	(53.4)%
Total Origination Volume	993	1,842	(46.1)%	6,940	8,755	(20.7)%
Multifamily Debt	1,842	7,445	(75.3)%	20,048	33,963	(41.0)%
Non-Multifamily Debt	2,039	4,592	(55.6)%	17,601	21,933	(19.8)%
Total Debt	3,881	12,036	(67.8)%	37,649	55,896	(32.6)%
Total Debt & Capital Markets Volume¹	11,277	30,995	(63.6)%	97,670	151,186	(35.4)%

- In the first quarter of 2023, Newmark's U.S. investment sales and total debt volumes were down year-on-year by 61% and 68%, respectively.¹ In comparison, RCA's preliminary U.S. investment sales figures indicate that industry volumes declined by 56% in the same period, while Newmark Research estimates that overall U.S. commercial and multifamily originations may have declined by as much as 53%, based on their analysis of preliminary RCA lending data.
- For context, the Company's improved its investment sales and total debt volumes by 62% and 85%, respectively, in the first quarter of 2022. Over the same period, U.S. investment sales volumes increased by 73% year-over year according to RCA, while the MBA commercial/multifamily origination index was up by 72%.

1. See "Other Useful Information" at the beginning of this document for more about industry volumes. Volume figures on this page exclude the notional value of all leasing transacted by the Company as well as the estimated value of any properties appraised by our V&A business.

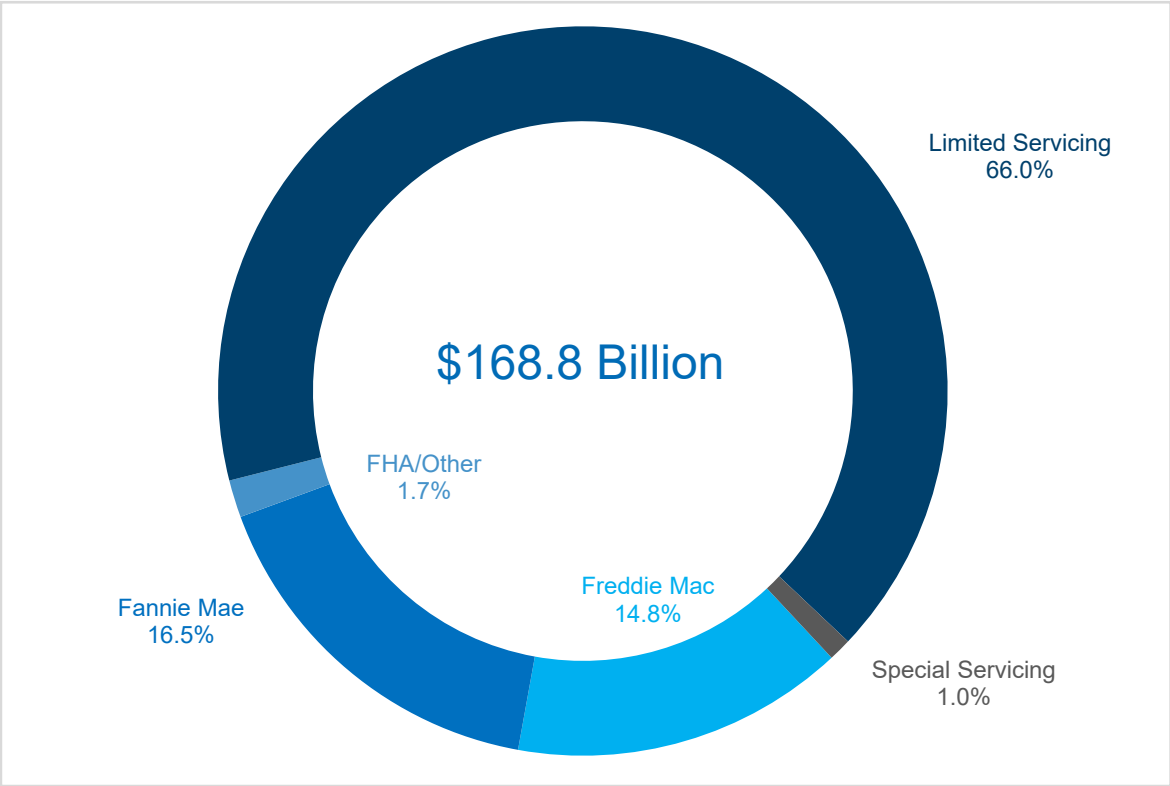
NMRK Increased its Overall Servicing & Asset Management Portfolio



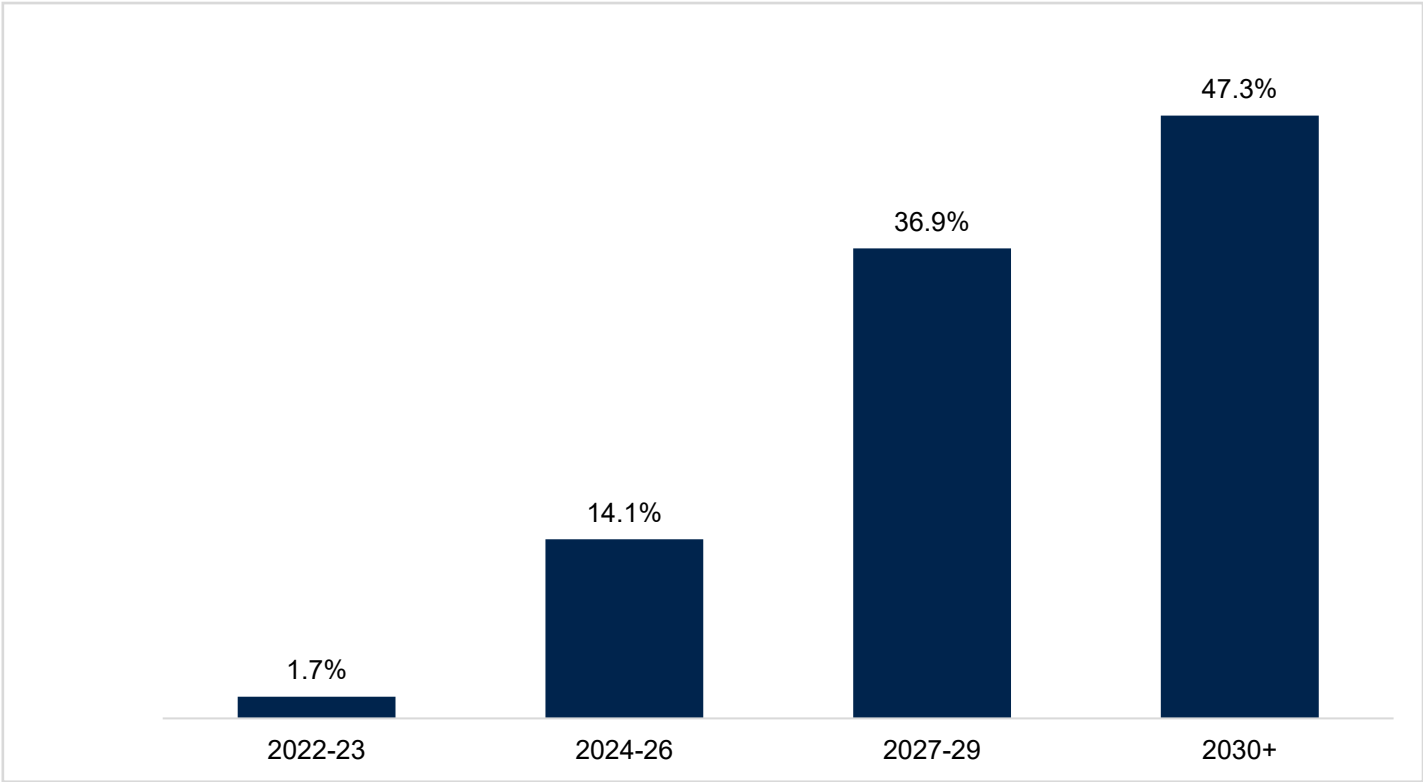
- The addition of asset management dramatically increased the size of our limited servicing portfolio.
- We believe that for the industry, commercial and multifamily loan servicers earn 40 to 50 basis points for Fannie Mae loans, 8 to 10 basis points on Freddie Mac, approximately 15 basis points for FHA/Ginnie Mae, and 1 to 3 basis points for special and/or primary limited servicing. Spring11's limited servicing portfolio currently earns closer to the low end of the latter range, but is targeting higher fees over time as it adds more services.

Servicing & Asset Management Provides Recurring, High-Margin Revenues

Portfolio Composition as of 3/31/2022



Newmark Fannie Mae/Freddie Mac Portfolio Maturities by Year



- Excluding the contribution from Spring11, Newmark’s servicing portfolio generated \$50.1 MM1(+ 4.4% Y/Y) of high-margin, recurring, and predictable revenue during the three months ended 3/31/2023.
- As of 3/31/2023, Newmark’s higher margin primary servicing portfolio² was up 0.4% Y/Y to \$56.4 billion, while its weighted average maturity was 6.9 years
- Of the Fannie Mae/Freddie Mac loans in Newmark’s servicing portfolio, only 4.4% will mature before 2024 and ~ 85% will mature in 2027 or later

1. Newmark earned \$150.6 mm in servicing fees during the twelve months ended 3/31/2023. In addition to servicing fees, the Company generated \$67.9 mm of other revenues, for a total of \$218.5 mm of non-origination revenues primarily related to its GSE/FHA originations business. These include escrow interest, servicing fees, interest on loans held for sale, and yield maintenance fees. Multifamily mortgage servicing revenue is stable and recurring in part because of greater call protection versus single family mortgages, and because interest income moves in tandem with interest rates. Approximately 99% of the Company’s GSE loans include prepayment penalties. The figures exclude the additional fees earned with respect to the Spring11 asset management & servicing portfolio, which are recorded separately as part of Management Services.

Note: Newmark’s agency risk sharing portfolio was \$ 27.7 B at 3/31/2021. As of that same date, the OLTV of the portfolio was 62%.

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Strong Balance Sheet & Credit Metrics

AS OF 3/31/2023 (\$ IN MILLIONS)

Cash and Cash Equivalents¹ \$210.7

	Interest Rate	Maturity	
Senior Notes	6.125%	11/15/2023	\$548.4
Credit Facility ²		3/10/2025	225.0
Total Debt³			\$773.4
Net Debt (after adjusting for liquidity)			\$562.3
Total Capital			\$1,502.8

1. As Newmark sold its Nasdaq shares, this amount and liquidity are nearly the same this period.
2. For more information on the interest rate of the Credit Facility, please see Note 20 — “Debt” included in Part I, Item 1 of the forthcoming Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.
3. Under GAAP, the carrying amounts of the senior notes is slightly lower than the notional amounts of \$550 mm.
4. Net Debt / TTM Adjusted EBITDA. The Company’s target is to maintain net leverage of under 1.5X.
5. TTM Adjusted EBITDA / TTM Interest Expense.

Credit Metrics

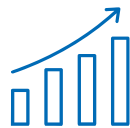
as of 3/31/2023

\$447.1 million
TTM Adjusted EBITDA

1.3x
Net Leverage Ratio³

10.7x
Interest Coverage Ratio⁴

Strong Financial Position & Cash Generation to Support Growth



Low Risk Intermediary

- Virtually no balance sheet risk¹
- GSE/FHA portfolio provides predictable and high margin revenues
- Capital-light model



Variable Cost Structure

- Approximately 70% of expenses are variable²



Average of \$346 MM+ of Annual Cash Generated by the Business³

- \$2.5 billion of AEBITDA and \$2.1billion of cash generated by the business 2017-2022
- -Approximately 74%, 57%, and 82%, respectively, of AEBITDA conversion to CFFO, operating cash flow before items, and cash generated by the business over same period.

Cash & Cash Equivalents

\$211 MM



Undrawn Portion of Credit Facility

\$375 MM



Expected Cash Generated
by the Business

\$300 MM -350 MM



Significant
Available
Capital

1. Newmark shares credit losses on a pari passu basis with Fannie Mae. On average, Newmark and the industry has experienced very low net charge offs. For more detail, see the May 2020 COVID-19 Supplement on our investor relations website.

2. Over the last 3 years, on a non-GAAP basis.

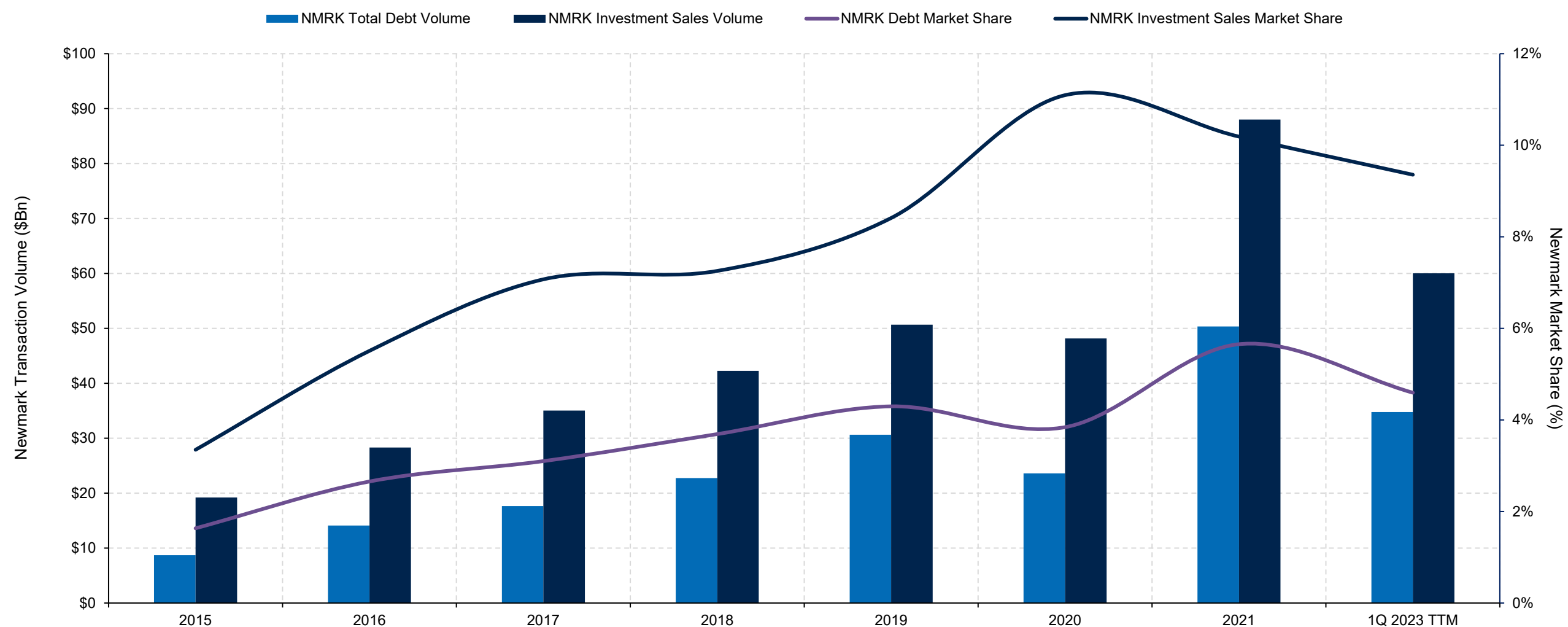
3. Data is for 2017-2022, during which the Company generated approximately (i) \$1.9 billion of “Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities” (“CFFO”), (ii) \$1.3 billion of “Net cash provided by operating activities excluding activity from loan originations and sales”, before the impact of cash used with respect to the 2021 Equity Event, and (iii) \$2.1 billion of “Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities excluding activity from loan originations and sales”, before the impact of cash used with respect to the 2021 Equity Event and excluding cash used with respect to employee loans for new hires and producers, or what “cash generated by the business” means on this page. See the slide titled “Analysis of Adjusted EBITDA Relative to Cash Flow and Cash Generated by the Business ” for historical cash generated by the business under this methodology.

Updated Outlook for 2023

Metric (in millions, except tax rate)	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Guidance	Change YoY
Total Revenues	\$2,705.5	\$2,500 - \$2,700	(8%) - 0%
Adjusted EBITDA	\$510.70	\$425 - \$510	(17%) - 0%
Adjusted Earnings Tax Rate	17.1%	~14% - 17%	N/A

- The Company expects to be near the low end of its full-year guidance range, which was first issued on February 16, 2023, and assumes that the decline in industry-wide transactions will begin to rebound in the fourth quarter of 2023.
- The Company remains ahead of schedule with respect to its \$50 million annualized fixed cost reduction target and anticipates realizing at least \$35 million during 2023.
- The Company expects full year 2023 fully diluted weighted average share count to be approximately flat to down 1% compared with 2022. The Company's full year outlook excludes the potential impact of additional share repurchases, as well as any material future acquisitions.

Newmark has Increased Investment Sales and Debt Volumes Significantly Faster than the Market



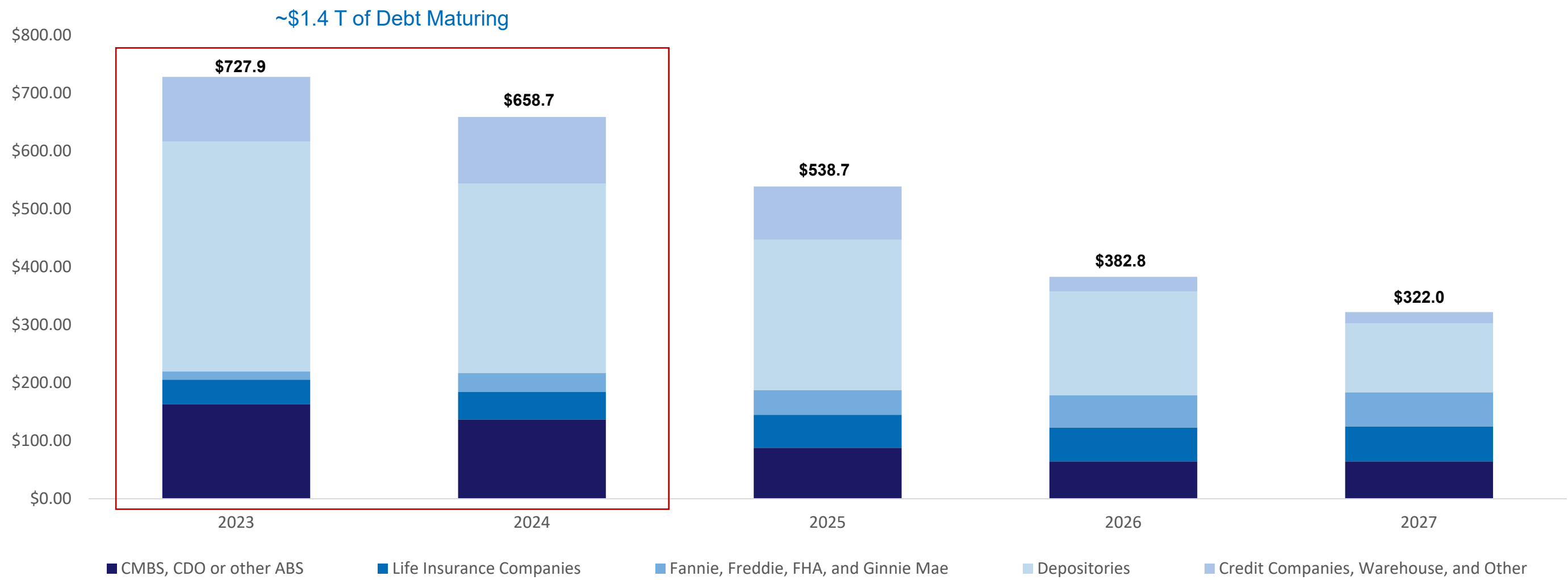
- Proven record of gaining market share
- Comparing 2015 to 1Q 2023 TTM:
 - RCA and/or MBA Industry U.S. debt originations have grown 42%, while Newmark has expanded its total debt volumes by nearly 300%
 - RCA U.S. investment sales volumes have increased 12%, while Newmark grew its investment sales volumes by 212%

Notes: Investment sales market share is calculated by dividing NMRK's volumes by RCA US investment sales volumes for all dates shown. "NMRK Total Debt Volume" includes Newmark's non-originated mortgage brokerage volume plus GSE/FHA origination volumes. NMRK's debt market share are those volumes divided by either RCA's U.S. financing volumes (for 2015-2018) and/or the MBA commercial/multifamily volumes (2019-2022). The MBA and RCA have different methodologies for estimating total industry debt originations, and the MBA only began including data for the entire industry from 2019 onward. RCA data may be modeled by Newmark Research, and/or revised upwards at a later date. Sources: Newmark Research, RCA, MBA, as of 5/3/2023.

NEWMARK 16

Record Quantities of Debt Maturing in 2023-2024

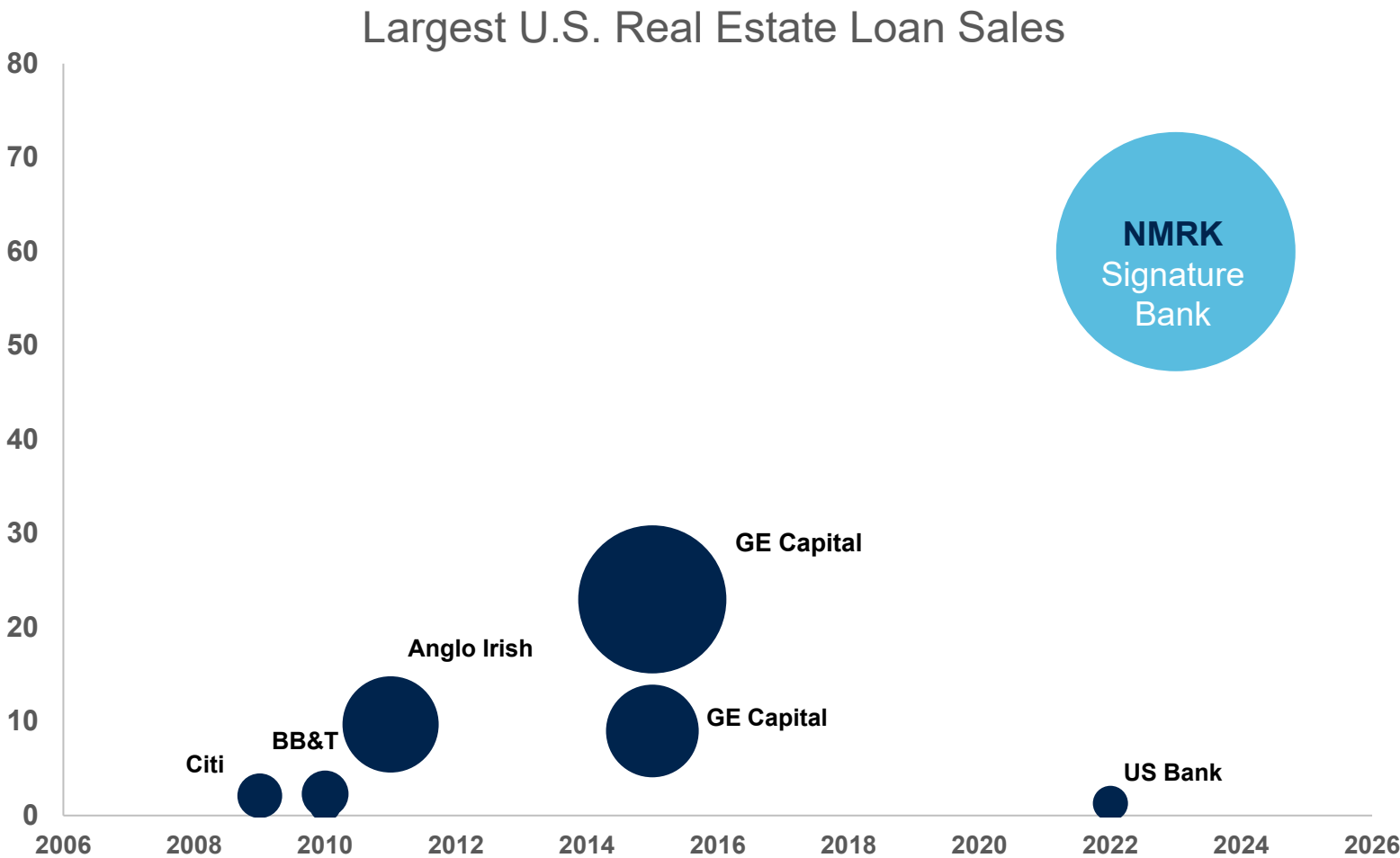
Commercial Mortgage Maturities by Original Loan Term (\$B)



- Nearly \$2.6 trillion (according to MBA and Trepp) in commercial mortgage maturities from 2023-2027 should support strong levels of refinancing activity.

Trepp, Inc. as of 1Q2023, as well as RCA and Newmark Research as of 1Q2023 (using a slightly different methodology than Trepp).
Note: Newmark Research assumes that loans for which the maturity is unknown have the same maturity distribution as loans with known maturities. The chart above is based on MBA.

\$60B Loan Sale is Largest in U.S. History



Recent Large Loan Sales:

<u>Size</u>	<u>Seller</u>	<u>On Behalf of</u>	<u>Year</u>
60.0	NMRK	Signature Bank	2023
23.0	Eastdil Secured	GE Capital	2015
9.7	Eastdil Secured	Anglo Irish	2011
9.0	Citigroup, JPM	GE Capital	2015
2.3	Goldman Sachs, BofA	Hilton Hotels	2010
2.1	Citi	Citi	2009
1.3	DebtX	US Bank	2022
1.0	First Financial	BB&T	2010

- Our exclusive mandate from the FDIC to sell Signature Bank’s \$60 billion loan portfolio exemplifies our strength in managing large and complex transactions
- This portfolio represents the largest real estate loan sale in U.S. history and demonstrates the capacity and depth of Newmark. Loan advisory services are becoming increasingly significant for us.

Source: Greenstreet, Newmark Research. All figures in are in \$B and exclude loan sales of only securities such as MBS or CMBS.

GAAP Financial Results



Newmark Group, Inc. Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations

(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA) (UNAUDITED) (UNDER GAAP)

	Three Months Ended March 31	
	2023	2022
Revenues:		
Management services, servicing fees and other	\$ 212,292	\$ 233,120
Leasing and other commissions	193,306	198,952
Investment sales	71,993	152,113
Commercial mortgage origination, net	43,208	94,062
Total revenues	520,799	678,247
Expenses:		
Compensation and employee benefits	328,351	382,584
Equity-based compensation and allocations of net income to limited partnership units and FPU's	35,648	16,899
Total compensation and employee benefits	363,999	399,483
Operating, administrative and other	118,982	137,871
Fees to related parties	7,792	6,829
Depreciation and amortization	38,830	35,475
Total non-compensation expenses	165,604	180,175
Total operating expenses	529,603	579,658
Other income, net:		
Other income (loss), net	(3,010)	(86,001)
Total other income (loss), net	(3,010)	(86,001)
Income (loss) from operations	(11,814)	12,588
Interest expense, net	(7,591)	(7,870)
Income (loss) before income taxes and noncontrolling interests	(19,405)	4,718
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	(3,056)	4,004
Consolidated net income (loss)	(16,349)	714
Less: Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	(5,999)	352
Net income (loss) available to common stockholders	\$ (10,350)	\$ 362

See the following page for per share data.

Newmark Group, Inc. Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations *(continued)*

(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA) (UNAUDITED) (UNDER GAAP)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2023	2022
Per share data:		
<i>Basic earnings per share</i>		
Net income (loss) available to common stockholders	\$ (10,350)	\$ 362
Basic earnings per share	\$ (0.06)	\$ 0.00
Basic weighted-average shares of common stock outstanding	172,561	188,881
<i>Fully diluted earnings per share</i>		
Net income (loss) for fully diluted shares	\$ (10,350)	\$ 438
Fully diluted earnings per share	\$ (0.06)	\$ 0.00
Fully diluted weighted-average shares of common stock outstanding	172,561	252,815
Dividends declared per share of common stock	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.03
Dividends paid per share of common stock	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.01

Newmark Group, Inc. Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets

(IN THOUSANDS) (UNAUDITED) (UNDER GAAP)

	<u>March 31, 2023</u>	<u>December 31, 2022</u>
Assets		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 210,724	\$ 233,016
Restricted cash	83,980	79,936
Marketable securities	441	788
Loans held for sale, at fair value	434,852	138,345
Receivables, net	527,915	523,742
Other current assets	107,149	100,188
Total current assets	1,365,061	1,076,015
Goodwill	773,698	705,894
Mortgage servicing rights, net	550,541	568,552
Loans, forgivable loans and other receivables from employees and partners, net	605,947	500,833
Right-of-use assets	658,806	638,592
Fixed assets, net	170,914	155,639
Other intangible assets, net	96,463	80,968
Other assets	226,669	214,266
Total assets	<u>\$ 4,448,099</u>	<u>\$ 3,940,759</u>
Liabilities, Redeemable Partnership Interest, and Equity:		
Current Liabilities:		
Warehouse facilities collateralized by U.S. Government Sponsored Enterprises	\$ 427,701	\$ 137,406
Accrued compensation	304,858	369,540
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities	536,174	511,584
6.125% Senior Notes	548,434	547,784
Payables to related parties	1,299	9,745
Total current liabilities	1,818,466	1,576,059
Long-term debt	225,000	-
Right-of-use liabilities	652,285	627,088
Other long-term liabilities	233,575	196,197
Total liabilities	2,929,326	2,399,344
Equity:		
Total equity ⁽¹⁾	1,518,773	1,541,415
Total liabilities, redeemable partnership interest, and equity	<u>\$ 4,448,099</u>	<u>\$ 3,940,759</u>

(1) Includes "redeemable partnership interests," "noncontrolling interests" and "total stockholders' equity."

Newmark Group, Inc. Summarized Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(IN THOUSANDS) (UNAUDITED) (UNDER GAAP)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2023	2022
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ (398,840)	\$ 502,155
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(118,059)	426,796
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	498,651	(677,492)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash	(18,248)	251,459
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of period	312,952	266,500
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash at end of period	<u>\$ 294,704</u>	<u>\$ 517,959</u>
Net cash provided by operating activity excluding loan originations and sales (1)	<u>\$ (108,521)</u>	<u>\$ 2,345</u>

(1) Includes loans for new hires and producers in the amount of \$128.9 million and \$9.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. Excluding these loans, net cash provided by operating activities excluding loan origination and sales would be \$20.4 million and \$12.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

The Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows are presented in summarized form. For complete Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, please refer to Newmark's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the three months ended March 31, 2023, to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission in the near future.

Appendix 1:

Additional Information on Newmark



Newmark Group, Inc. Fully Diluted Period-End Share Count Summary

As of March 31, 2023

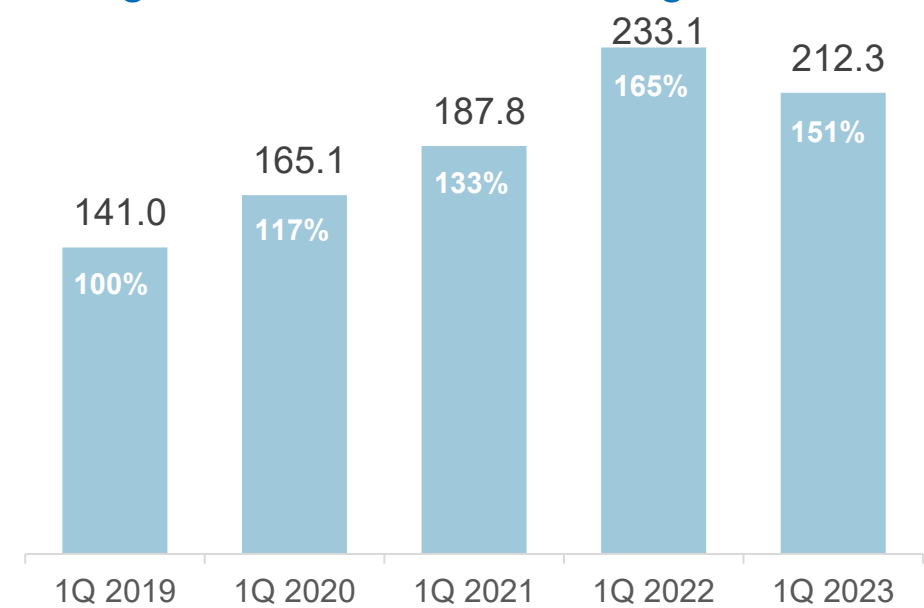
	Fully-Diluted Shares (millions)	Ownership (%)
Class A owned by Public	130.3	54%
Limited partnership units owned by employees ¹	39.6	16%
Class A owned by employees	22.9	10%
Other owned by employees	2.1	1%
Partnership Units owned by Cantor	24.5	10%
Class B owned by Cantor	21.3	9%
Total	240.6	100%
	Fully-Diluted Shares (millions)	Ownership (%)
Public	130.3	54%
Employees	64.6	27%
Cantor	45.8	19%
Total	240.6	100%

1. In conjunction with the spin-off of Newmark, certain limited partnership units were distributed to employees of both Newmark and BGC. Over time, virtually all of the partners of Newmark are expected to only own units and/or shares of Newmark and virtually all of the partners of BGC are expected to only own units and/or shares of BGC. From 1Q 2018 onwards, partners of Newmark are compensated with Newmark partnership units and partners of BGC are compensated with BGC partnership units.

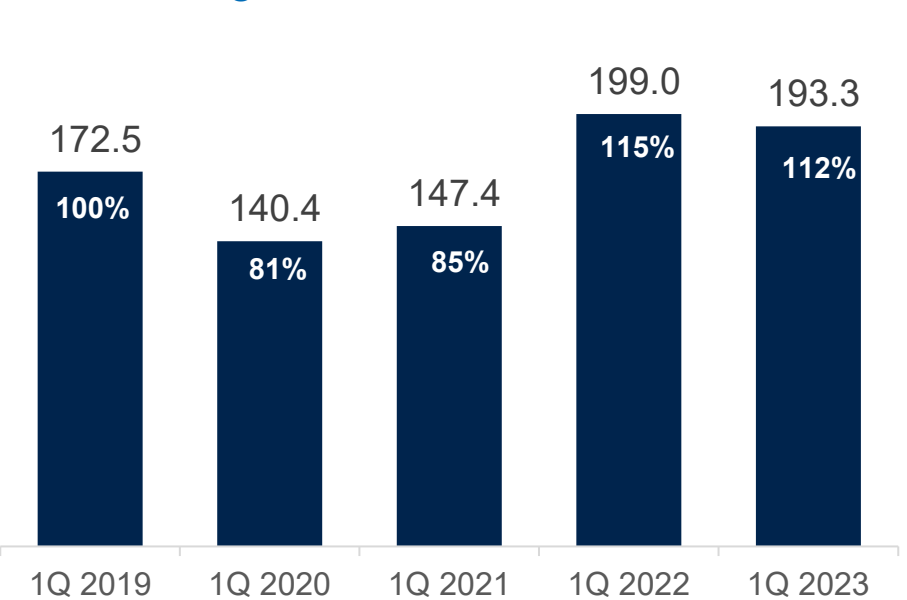
Management Services and Leasing Surpass Pre-Pandemic Levels, While Capital Markets Environment Remained Challenging

(\$ In millions) & as % of 1Q 2019

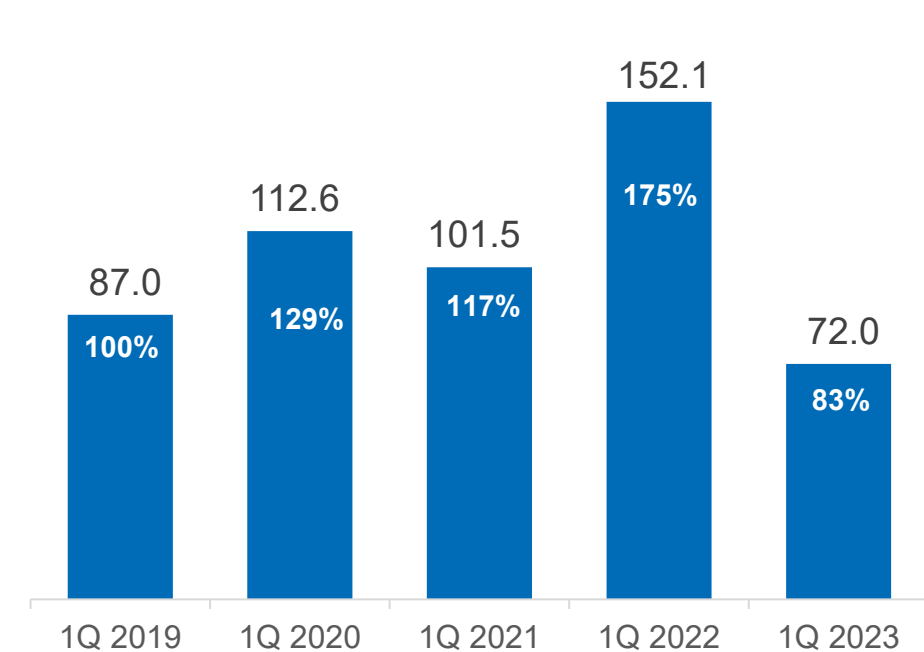
Management services, servicing fees and other



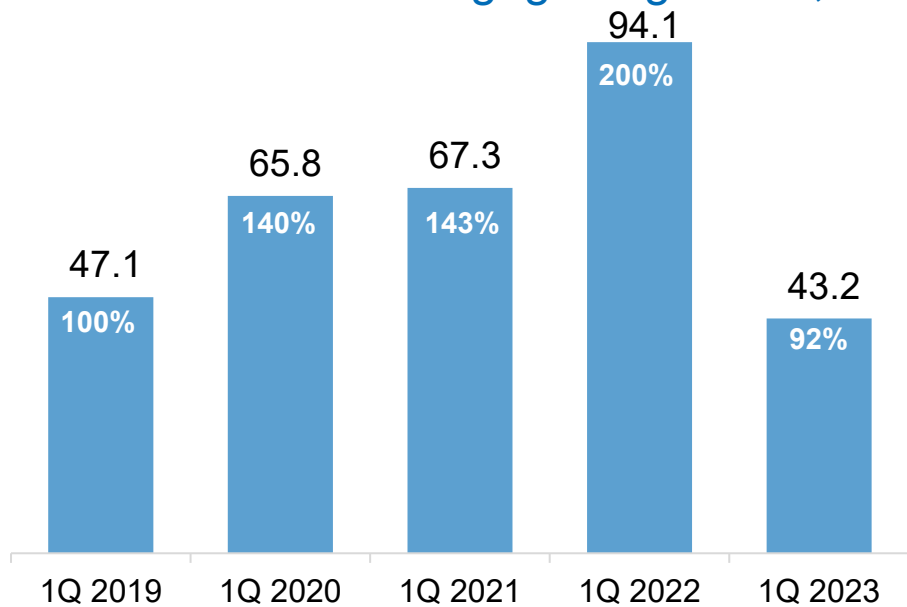
Leasing and other commissions



Investment sales

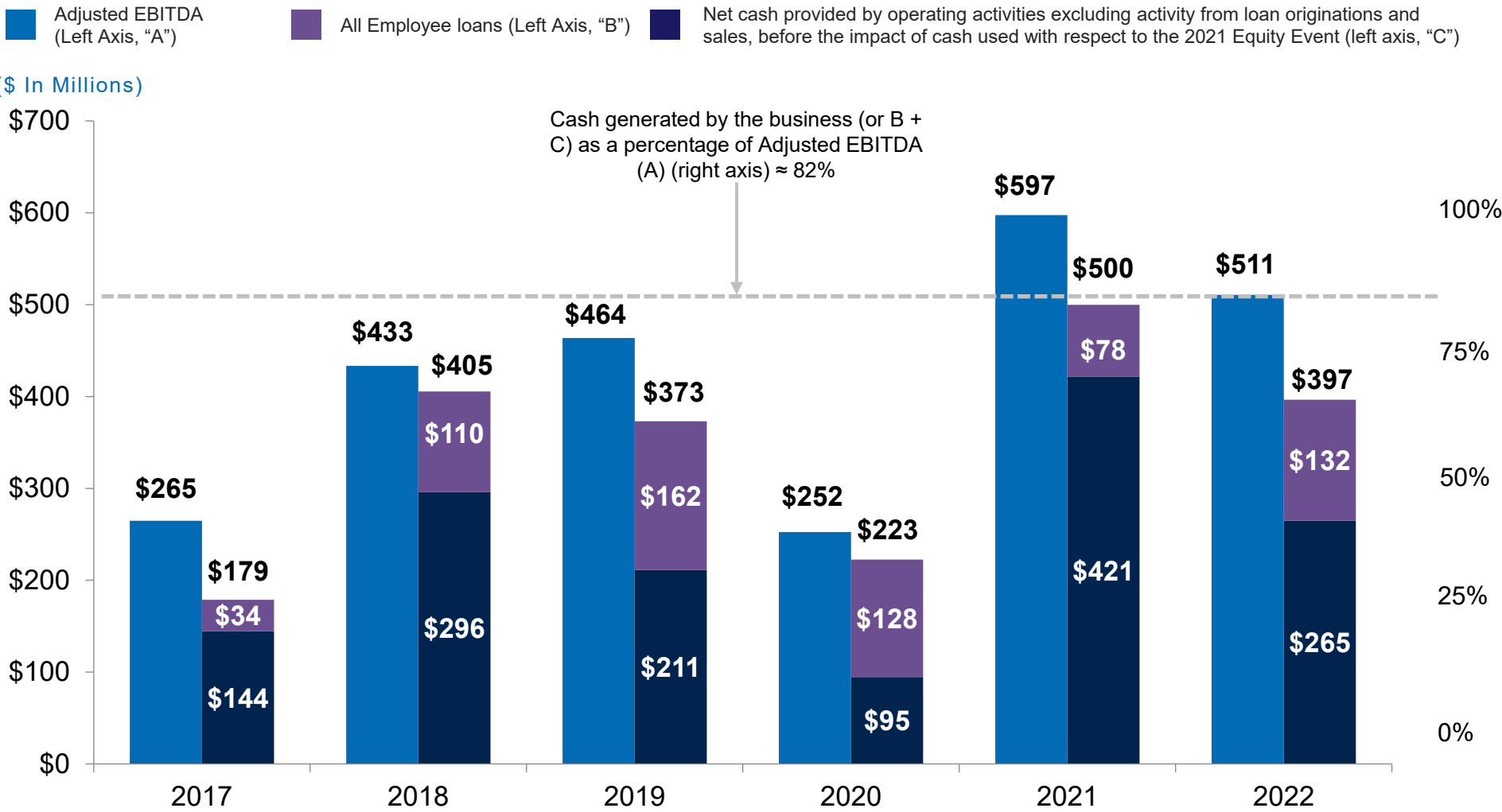


Commercial mortgage origination, net



Analysis of Adjusted EBITDA Relative to Cash Flow and Cash Generated by the Business

Adjusted EBITDA vs Cash Generated Analysis



Strong EBITDA conversion to Cash Flow

Net cash provided by operating activities (“CFFO”) has been a weighted average of ~ 74% of Adjusted EBITDA from 2017-2022 (not shown)

Net cash provided by operating activities excluding activity from loan originations and sales, as well as before the impact of cash used with respect to the 2021 Equity Event has averaged ~ 57% of Adjusted EBITDA over this period

Cash generated by the business, which is the above measure less cash used for employee loans (which we consider to be a form of investment, but which is recorded as part of operating cash flow), has averaged ~ 82% of Adjusted EBITDA over this period

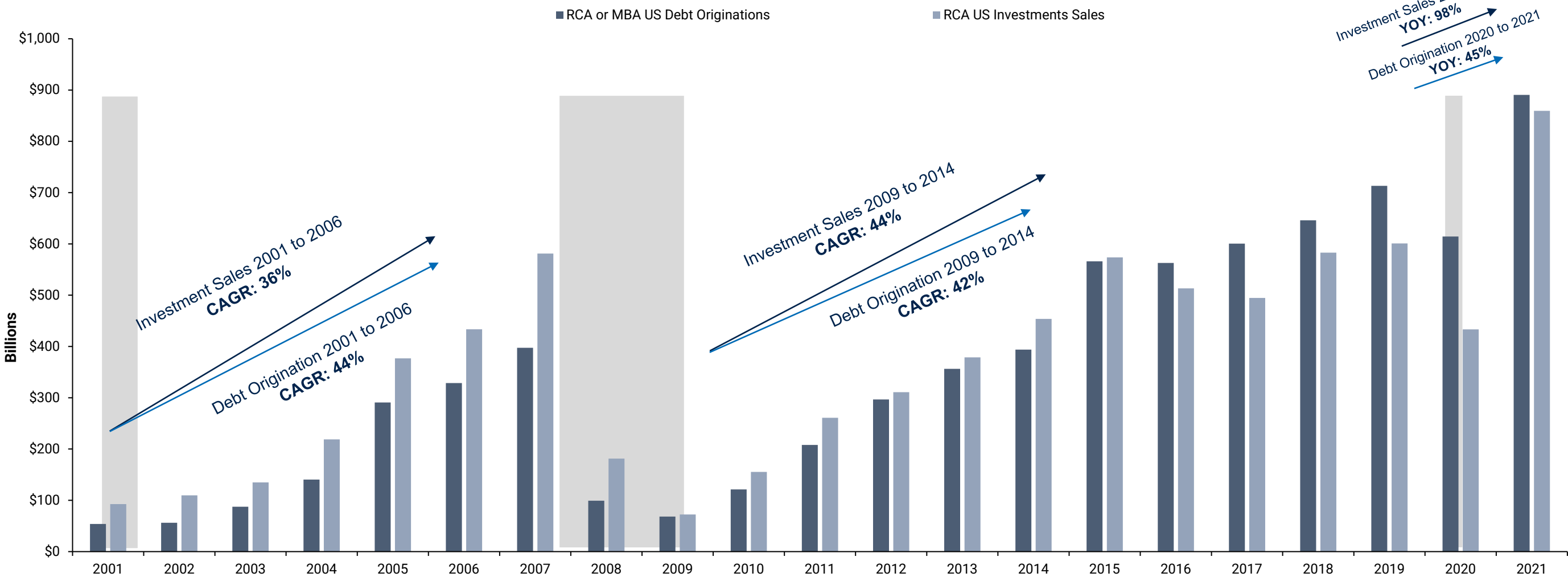
Notes: The Company recorded “net cash (used in) operating activities excluding activity from loan originations and sales” of \$(63.0) million for the year ended December 31, 2021. This reflected \$484.4 million of cash used with respect to the 2021 Equity Event. But for this use of cash, net cash provided by operating activities excluding loan originations and sales would have been \$421.4 million in the same period. The figures shown for 2021 exclude the impact of the 2021 Equity Event. “All Employee loans” is from the line item “Loans, forgivable loans and other receivables from employees and partners” in the “Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows” and represents the amount of loans issued in the period to both new hires and with respect to renewals of existing employees and partners. In the separate reconciliation of Operating Cash Flow to AEBITDA in this document, a subtotal of this amount is shown, which is only for new hires and called “Employee loans for new hires and producers”. Separately from what is shown on this chart, “Purchases of fixed assets”, or capital expenditures, ranged from approximately \$19 million to \$62 million over the various twelve-month periods shown, and totaled \$176 million for the entire 6 years depicted. “Other income” related to Nasdaq earn-outs is not reflected here, as it was recorded in cash flows from investing activities. Furthermore, this chart is for discussion purposes only. Neither Adjusted EBITDA or the modified version of cash flow shown above are intended to be measures of free cash flow or GAAP cash flow from operations, because these measures do not consider certain cash requirements, such as capital expenditures, tax payments, and/or debt service payments.

Appendix 2:

Additional Industry Information

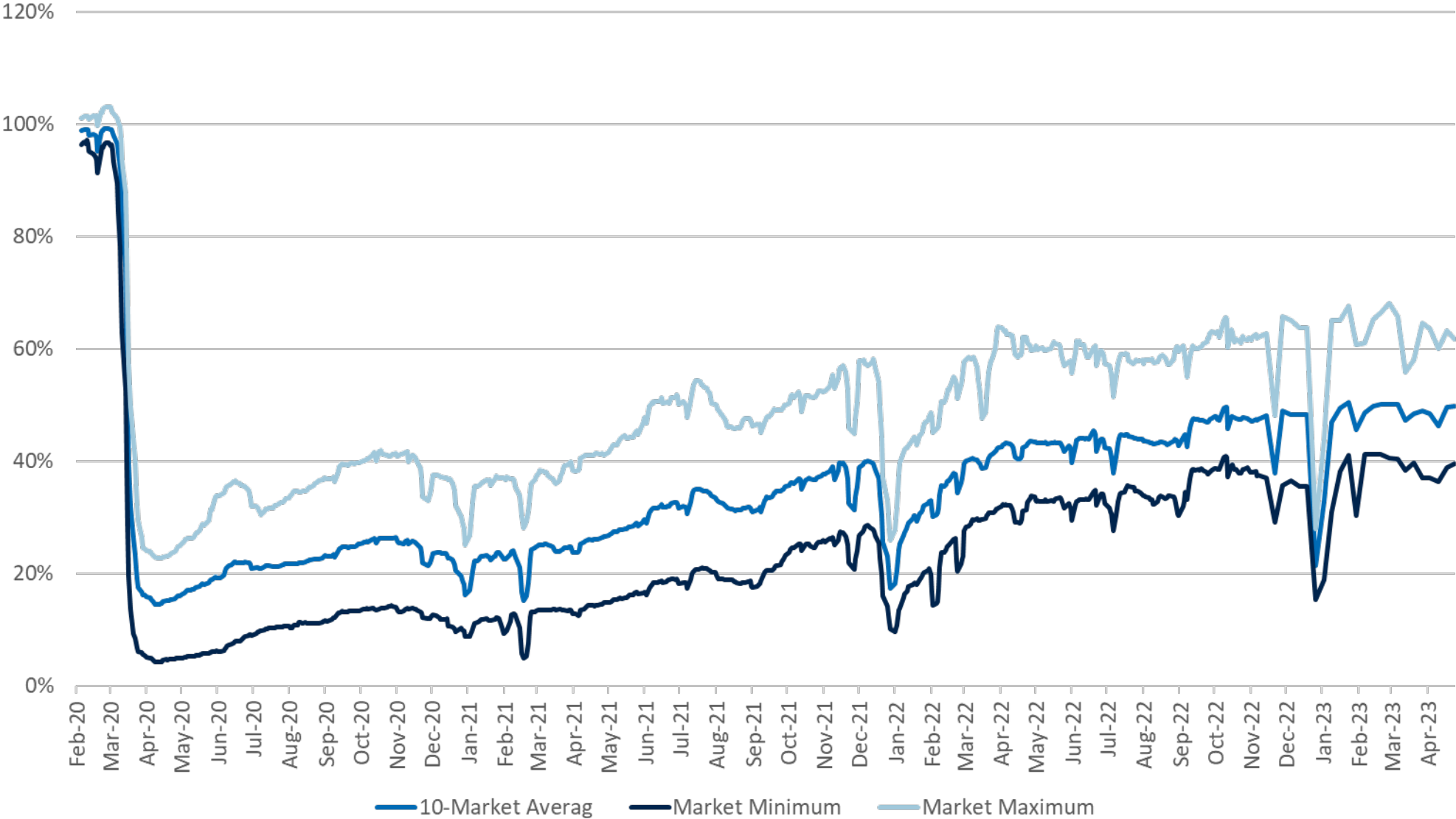


Capital Markets Volumes Grew Significantly Following Previous Downturns



- Recoveries in CRE have historically been driven by increased demand due to favorable relative returns, underinvestment in CRE, and inflation hedging strategies
- Volumes for multifamily and industrial have grown as a proportion of industry volumes over the past several years.

A Robust Return to Office Could Change Expectations



- The Kastle Barometer, which measures daily occupancy in ten large U.S. cities versus pre-pandemic levels, climbed above 50 percent at the end of January for the first time since early 2020.

Appendix 3:

Financial Tables & Reconciliations



Non-GAAP Financial Measures

NON-GAAP FINANCIAL MEASURES

This document contains non-GAAP financial measures that differ from the most directly comparable measures calculated and presented in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in the United States ("GAAP"). Non-GAAP financial measures used by the Company include "Adjusted Earnings before noncontrolling interests and taxes", which is used interchangeably with "pre-tax Adjusted Earnings"; "Post-tax Adjusted Earnings to fully diluted shareholders", which is used interchangeably with "post-tax Adjusted Earnings"; "Adjusted EBITDA"; and "Liquidity". The definitions of these and other non-GAAP terms are below.

ADJUSTED EARNINGS DEFINED

Newmark uses non-GAAP financial measures, including “Adjusted Earnings before noncontrolling interests and taxes” and “Post-tax Adjusted Earnings to fully diluted shareholders”, which are supplemental measures of operating results used by management to evaluate the financial performance of the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries. Newmark believes that Adjusted Earnings best reflect the operating earnings generated by the Company on a consolidated basis and are the earnings which management considers when managing its business.

As compared with “Income (loss) before income taxes and noncontrolling interests” and “Net income (loss) for fully diluted shares”, both prepared in accordance with GAAP, Adjusted Earnings calculations primarily exclude certain non-cash items and other expenses that generally do not involve the receipt or outlay of cash by the Company and/or which do not dilute existing stockholders. In addition, Adjusted Earnings calculations exclude certain gains and charges that management believes do not best reflect the ordinary results of Newmark. Adjusted Earnings is calculated by taking the most comparable GAAP measures and making adjustments for certain items with respect to compensation expenses, non-compensation expenses, and other income, as discussed below.

CALCULATIONS OF COMPENSATION ADJUSTMENTS FOR ADJUSTED EARNINGS AND ADJUSTED EBITDA

Treatment of Equity-Based Compensation under Adjusted Earnings and Adjusted EBITDA

The Company’s Adjusted Earnings and Adjusted EBITDA measures exclude all GAAP charges included in the line item “Equity-based compensation and allocations of net income to limited partnership units and FPU’s” (or “equity-based compensation” for purposes of defining the Company’s non-GAAP results) as recorded on the Company’s GAAP Consolidated Statements of Operations and GAAP Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. These GAAP equity-based compensation charges reflect the following items:

- Charges with respect to grants of exchangeability, which reflect the right of holders of limited partnership units with no capital accounts, such as LPUs and PSUs, to exchange these units into shares of common stock, or into partnership units with capital accounts, such as HDUs, as well as cash paid with respect to taxes withheld or expected to be owed by the unit holder upon such exchange. The withholding taxes related to the exchange of certain non-exchangeable units without a capital account into either common shares or units with a capital account may be funded by the redemption of preferred units such as PPSUs.
- Charges with respect to preferred units. Any preferred units would not be included in the Company’s fully diluted share count because they cannot be made exchangeable into shares of common stock and are entitled only to a fixed distribution. Preferred units are granted in connection with the grant of certain limited partnership units that may be granted exchangeability or redeemed in connection with the grant of shares of common stock at ratios designed to cover any withholding taxes expected to be paid. The Company believes that this is an acceptable alternative to the common practice among public companies of issuing the gross amount of shares to employees, subject to cashless withholding of shares, to pay applicable withholding taxes. GAAP equity-based compensation charges with respect to the grant of an offsetting amount of common stock or partnership units with capital accounts in connection with the redemption of non-exchangeable units, including PSUs and LPUs.-
- GAAP equity-based compensation charges with respect to the grant of an offsetting amount of common stock or partnership units with capital accounts in connection with the redemption of non-exchangeable units, including PSUs and LPUs. Charges related to grants of equity awards, including common stock or partnership units with capital accounts.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures (continued)

- Charges related to amortization of RSUs and limited partnership units.
- Charges related to grants of equity awards, including common stock or partnership units with capital accounts.
- Allocations of net income to limited partnership units and FPU's. Such allocations represent the pro-rata portion of post-tax GAAP earnings available to such unit holders. The amount of certain quarterly equity-based compensation charges is based upon the Company's estimate of such expected charges during the annual period, as described further below under "Methodology for Calculating Adjusted Earnings Taxes".

The amount of certain quarterly equity-based compensation charges is based upon the Company's estimate of such expected charges during the annual period, as described further below under "Methodology for Calculating Adjusted Earnings Taxes". All share equivalents that are part of the Company's equity-based compensation program, including REUs, PSUs, LPU's, certain HDUs, and other units that may be made exchangeable into common stock, as well as RSUs (which are recorded using the treasury stock method), are included in the fully diluted share count when issued or at the beginning of the subsequent quarter after the date of grant. Generally, limited partnership units other than preferred units are expected to be paid a pro-rata distribution based on Newmark's calculation of Adjusted Earnings per fully diluted share.

Virtually all of Newmark's key executives and producers have equity or partnership stakes in the Company and its subsidiaries and generally receive deferred equity or limited partnership units as part of their compensation. A significant percentage of Newmark's fully diluted shares are owned by its executives, partners, and employees. The Company issues limited partnership units as well as other forms of equity-based compensation, including grants of exchangeability into shares of common stock, to provide liquidity to its employees, to align the interests of its employees and management with those of common stockholders, to help motivate and retain key employees, and to encourage a collaborative culture that drives cross-selling and growth.

All share equivalents that are part of the Company's equity-based compensation program, including REUs, PSUs, LPU's, certain HDUs, and other units that may be made exchangeable into common stock, as well as RSUs (which are recorded using the treasury stock method), are included in the fully diluted share count when issued or at the beginning of the subsequent quarter after the date of grant. Generally, limited partnership units other than preferred units are expected to be paid a pro-rata distribution based on Newmark's calculation of Adjusted Earnings per fully diluted share.

Certain Other Compensation-Related Items under Adjusted Earnings and Adjusted EBITDA

Newmark also excludes various other GAAP items that management views as not reflective of the Company's underlying performance for the given period from its calculation of Adjusted Earnings and Adjusted EBITDA. These may include compensation-related items with respect to cost-saving initiatives, such as severance charges incurred in connection with headcount reductions as part of broad restructuring and/or cost savings plans.

The Company also excludes compensation charges related to non-cash GAAP gains attributable to originated mortgage servicing rights ("OMSRs") because these gains are also excluded from Adjusted Earnings and Adjusted EBITDA. OMSRs represent the fair value of expected net future cash flows from servicing recognized at commitment, net.

Excluded Compensation-Related Items to Related to the 2021 Equity Event under Adjusted Earnings and Adjusted EBITDA (Beginning in Third Quarter 2021, as updated)

Newmark does not view the cash GAAP compensation charges related to 2021 Equity Event (the "Impact of the 2021 Equity Event") as being reflective of its ongoing operations. These consisted of charges relating to cash paid to independent contractors for their withholding taxes and the cash redemption of HDUs. These had been recorded as expenses based on Newmark's previous non-GAAP definitions, but were excluded in the recast non-GAAP results beginning in the third quarter of 2021 for the following reasons:

- But for the 2021 Equity Event, the items comprising such charges would have otherwise been settled in shares and been recorded as equity-based compensation in future periods, as is the Company's normal practice. Had this occurred, such amounts would have been excluded from Adjusted Earnings and Adjusted EBITDA and would also have resulted in higher fully diluted share counts, all else equal. Newmark views the fully diluted share count reduction related to the 2021 Equity Event to be economically similar to the common practice among public companies of issuing the net amount of common shares to employees for their vested stock-based compensation, selling a portion of the gross shares pay applicable withholding taxes, and separately making open market repurchases of common shares.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures (continued)

- Newmark views the fully diluted share count reduction related to the 2021 Equity Event to be economically similar to the common practice among public companies of issuing the net amount of common shares to employees for their vested stock-based compensation, selling a portion of the gross shares pay applicable withholding taxes, and separately making open market repurchases of common shares.
- There was nothing comparable to the 2021 Equity Event in 2020 and nothing similar is currently contemplated after 2021. Accordingly, the only prior period recast with respect to the 2021 Equity Event was the second quarter of 2021.

Calculation of Non-Compensation Expense Adjustments for Adjusted Earnings

Newmark's calculation of pre-tax Adjusted Earnings excludes GAAP charges related to the following:

- Non-cash amortization of intangibles with respect to acquisitions.
- Non-cash gain attributable to OMSRs
- Non-cash amortization of mortgage servicing rights (which Newmark refers to as "MSRs"). Under GAAP, the Company recognizes OMSRs equal to the fair value of servicing rights retained on mortgage loans originated and sold. Subsequent to the initial recognition at fair value, MSRs are carried at the lower of amortized cost or fair value and amortized in proportion to the net servicing revenue expected to be earned. However, it is expected that any cash received with respect to these servicing rights, net of associated expenses, will increase Adjusted Earnings and Adjusted EBITDA in future periods.
- Various other GAAP items that management views as not reflective of the Company's underlying performance for the given period, including non-compensation-related charges incurred as part of broad restructuring and/or cost savings plans. Such GAAP items may include charges for exiting leases and/or other long-term contracts as part of cost-saving initiatives, as well as non-cash impairment charges related to assets, goodwill, and/or intangibles created from acquisitions, as well as other costs related to acquisitions, such as advisory fees.

Calculation of Other (income) losses for Adjusted Earnings and Adjusted EBITDA

Adjusted Earnings calculations also exclude certain other non-cash, non-dilutive, and/or non-economic items, which may, in some periods, include:

- Unusual, one-time, non-ordinary or non-recurring gains or losses.
- Non-cash GAAP asset impairment charges.
- The impact of any unrealized non-cash mark-to-market gains or losses on "Other income (loss)" related to the variable share forward agreements with respect to Newmark's receipt of the payments from Nasdaq, Inc. ("Nasdaq"), in 2021 and 2022 and the 2020 Nasdaq payment (the "Nasdaq Forwards").
- Mark-to-market adjustments for non-marketable investments.
- Certain other non-cash, non-dilutive, and/or non-economic items.

Due to Nasdaq's sale of its U.S. fixed income business in the second quarter of 2021, the Nasdaq Earn-out and related Forward settlements were accelerated, less certain previously disclosed adjustments. Because these shares were originally expected to be received over a 15 year period ending in 2027, the Earn-out had been included in calculations of Adjusted Earnings and Adjusted EBITDA under Newmark's previous non-GAAP methodology. Due to the acceleration of the Earn-out and the Nasdaq Forwards, the Company now views results excluding certain items related to the Earn-out to be a better reflection of the underlying performance of Newmark's ongoing operations. Therefore, beginning with the third quarter of 2021, other (income) losses for Adjusted Earnings and Adjusted EBITDA also excludes the impact of the below items from relevant periods. These items may collectively be referred to as the "Impact of Nasdaq".

- Realized gains related to the accelerated receipt on June 25, 2021, of Nasdaq shares.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures (continued)

- Realized gains or losses and unrealized mark-to-market gains or losses with respect to Nasdaq shares received prior to the Earn-out acceleration.
- The impact of any unrealized non-cash mark-to-market gains or losses on “Other income (loss)” related to the Nasdaq Forwards. This item was historically excluded under the previous non-GAAP definitions.
- Other items related to the Earn-out.

Newmark's calculations of non-GAAP “Other income (loss)” for certain prior periods includes dividend income on its Nasdaq shares, as these dividends contributed to cash flow and were generally correlated to Newmark's interest expense on short term borrowing against such shares. As Newmark sold 100% of these shares between the third quarter of 2021 and the first quarter of 2022, both its interest expense and dividend income declined accordingly.

METHODOLOGY FOR CALCULATING ADJUSTED EARNINGS TAXES

Although Adjusted Earnings are calculated on a pre-tax basis, Newmark also reports post-tax Adjusted Earnings to fully diluted shareholders. The Company defines post-tax Adjusted Earnings to fully diluted shareholders as pre-tax Adjusted Earnings reduced by the non-GAAP tax provision described below and net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interest for Adjusted Earnings.

The Company calculates its tax provision for post-tax Adjusted Earnings using an annual estimate similar to how it accounts for its income tax provision under GAAP. To calculate the quarterly tax provision under GAAP, Newmark estimates its full fiscal year GAAP income before noncontrolling interests and taxes and the expected inclusions and deductions for income tax purposes, including expected equity-based compensation during the annual period. The resulting annualized tax rate is applied to Newmark's quarterly GAAP income before income taxes and noncontrolling interests. At the end of the annual period, the Company updates its estimate to reflect the actual tax amounts owed for the period.

To determine the non-GAAP tax provision, Newmark first adjusts pre-tax Adjusted Earnings by recognizing any, and only, amounts for which a tax deduction applies under applicable law. The amounts include charges with respect to equity-based compensation, certain charges related to employee loan forgiveness, certain net operating loss carryforwards when taken for statutory purposes, and certain charges related to tax goodwill amortization. These adjustments may also reflect timing and measurement differences, including treatment of employee loans, changes in the value of units between the dates of grants of exchangeability and the date of actual unit exchange, variations in the value of certain deferred tax assets and liabilities, and the different timing of permitted deductions for tax under GAAP and statutory tax requirements.

After application of these adjustments, the result is the Company's taxable income for its pre-tax Adjusted Earnings, to which Newmark then applies the statutory tax rates to determine its non-GAAP tax provision. Newmark views the effective tax rate on pre-tax Adjusted Earnings as equal to the amount of its non-GAAP tax provision divided by the amount of pre-tax Adjusted Earnings.

Generally, the most significant factor affecting this non-GAAP tax provision is the amount of charges relating to equity-based compensation. Because the charges relating to equity-based compensation are deductible in accordance with applicable tax laws, increases in such charges have the effect of lowering the Company's non-GAAP effective tax rate and thereby increasing its post-tax Adjusted Earnings.

Newmark incurs income tax expenses based on the location, legal structure, and jurisdictional taxing authorities of each of its subsidiaries. Certain of the Company's entities are taxed as U.S. partnerships and are subject to the Unincorporated Business Tax (“UBT”) in New York City. Any U.S. federal and state income tax liability or benefit related to the partnership income or loss, with the exception of UBT, rests with the unit holders rather than with the partnership entity. The Company's consolidated financial statements include U.S. federal, state, and local income taxes on the Company's allocable share of the U.S. results of operations. Outside of the U.S., Newmark is expected to operate principally through subsidiary corporations subject to local income taxes. For these reasons, taxes for Adjusted Earnings are expected to be presented to show the tax provision the consolidated Company would expect to pay if 100% of earnings were taxed at global corporate rates.

CALCULATIONS OF PRE- AND POST-TAX ADJUSTED EARNINGS PER SHARE

Newmark's pre-tax Adjusted Earnings and post-tax Adjusted Earnings per share calculations assume either that:

- The fully diluted share count includes the shares related to any dilutive instruments, but excludes the associated expense, net of tax, when the impact would be dilutive; or
- The fully diluted share count excludes the shares related to these instruments, but includes the associated expense, net of tax.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures (continued)

The share count for Adjusted Earnings excludes certain shares and share equivalents expected to be issued in future periods but not yet eligible to receive dividends and/or distributions. Each quarter, the dividend payable to Newmark’s stockholders, if any, is expected to be determined by the Company’s Board of Directors with reference to a number of factors, including post-tax Adjusted Earnings per share. Newmark may also pay a pro-rata distribution of net income to limited partnership units, as well as to Cantor for its noncontrolling interest. The amount of this net income, and therefore of these payments per unit, would be determined using the above definition of Adjusted Earnings per share on a pre-tax basis.

The declaration, payment, timing, and amount of any future dividends payable by the Company will be at the discretion of its Board of Directors using the fully diluted share count. For more information on any share count adjustments, see the table of this document and/or the Company’s most recent financial results press release titled “Fully Diluted Weighted-Average Share Count for GAAP and Adjusted Earnings.”

MANAGEMENT RATIONALE FOR USING ADJUSTED EARNINGS

Newmark’s calculation of Adjusted Earnings excludes the items discussed above because they are either non-cash in nature, because the anticipated benefits from the expenditures are not expected to be fully realized until future periods, or because the Company views results excluding these items as a better reflection of the underlying performance of Newmark’s ongoing operations. Management uses Adjusted Earnings in part to help it evaluate, among other things, the overall performance of the Company’s business, to make decisions with respect to the Company’s operations, and to determine the amount of dividends payable to common stockholders and distributions payable to holders of limited partnership units. Dividends payable to common stockholders and distributions payable to holders of limited partnership units are included within “Dividends to stockholders” and “Earnings and tax distributions to limited partnership interests and other noncontrolling interests,” respectively, in our unaudited condensed consolidated statements of cash flows.

The term “Adjusted Earnings” should not be considered in isolation or as an alternative to GAAP net income (loss). The Company views Adjusted Earnings as a metric that is not indicative of liquidity, or the cash available to fund its operations, but rather as a performance measure. Pre- and post-tax Adjusted Earnings, as well as related measures, are not intended to replace the Company’s presentation of its GAAP financial results. However, management believes that these measures help provide investors with a clearer understanding of Newmark’s financial performance and offer useful information to both management and investors regarding certain financial and business trends related to the Company’s financial condition and results of operations. Management believes that the GAAP and Adjusted Earnings measures of financial performance should be considered together.

For more information regarding Adjusted Earnings, see the sections of this document and/or the Company’s most recent financial results press release titled "Reconciliation of GAAP Net Income to Common Stockholders to Adjusted Earnings Before Noncontrolling Interests and Taxes and GAAP Fully Diluted EPS to Post-Tax Adjusted EPS", including the related footnotes, for details about how Newmark’s non-GAAP results are reconciled to those under GAAP.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures (continued)

ADJUSTED EBITDA DEFINED

Newmark also provides an additional non-GAAP financial performance measure, “Adjusted EBITDA”, which it defines as GAAP “Net income (loss) available to common stockholders”, adjusted for the following items:

- Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interest.
- Provision (benefit) for income taxes.
- OMSR revenue.
- MSR amortization.
- Compensation charges related to OMSRs.
- Other depreciation and amortization.
- Equity-based compensation and allocations of net income to limited partnership units and FPU.
- Various other GAAP items that management views as not reflective of the Company’s underlying performance for the given period. These may include compensation-related items with respect to cost-saving initiatives, such as severance charges incurred in connection with headcount reductions as part of broad restructuring and/or cost savings plans; charges for exiting leases and/or other long-term contracts as part of cost-saving initiatives; and non-cash impairment charges related to assets, goodwill and/or intangibles created from acquisitions.
- Other non-cash, non-dilutive, and/or non-economic items, which may, in certain periods, include the impact of any unrealized non-cash mark-to-market gains or losses on “other income (loss)” related to the Nasdaq Forwards, as well as mark-to-market adjustments for non-marketable investments.
- Interest expense.

Beginning with the third quarter of 2021, calculation of Adjusted EBITDA excludes the Impact of Nasdaq and the Impact of the 2021 Equity Event, (together, the "Impact of Nasdaq and the 2021 Equity Event") which are defined above.

Newmark’s calculation of Adjusted EBITDA excludes certain items discussed above because they are either non-cash in nature, because the anticipated benefits from the expenditures are not expected to be fully realized until future periods, or because the Company views excluding these items as a better reflection of the underlying performance Newmark’s ongoing operations. The Company’s management believes that its Adjusted EBITDA measure is useful in evaluating Newmark’s operating performance, because the calculation of this measure generally eliminates the effects of financing and income taxes and the accounting effects of capital spending and acquisitions, which would include impairment charges of goodwill and intangibles created from acquisitions. Such items may vary for different companies for reasons unrelated to overall operating performance. As a result, the Company’s management uses this measure to evaluate operating performance and for other discretionary purposes. Newmark believes that Adjusted EBITDA is useful to investors to assist them in getting a more complete picture of the Company’s financial results and operations.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures (continued)

Since Newmark’s Adjusted EBITDA is not a recognized measurement under GAAP, investors should use this measure in addition to GAAP measures of net income when analyzing Newmark’s operating performance. Because not all companies use identical EBITDA calculations, the Company’s presentation of Adjusted EBITDA may not be comparable to similarly titled measures of other companies. Furthermore, Adjusted EBITDA is not intended to be a measure of free cash flow or GAAP cash flow from operations, because the Company’s Adjusted EBITDA does not consider certain cash requirements, such as tax and debt service payments.

For more information regarding Adjusted EBITDA, see the section of this document and/or the Company’s most recent financial results press release titled “Reconciliation of GAAP Net Income to Adjusted EBITDA”, including the related footnotes, for details about how Newmark’s non-GAAP results are reconciled to those under GAAP EPS.

TIMING OF OUTLOOK FOR CERTAIN GAAP AND NON-GAAP ITEMS

Newmark anticipates providing forward-looking guidance for GAAP revenues and for certain non-GAAP measures from time to time. However, the Company does not anticipate providing an outlook for other GAAP results. This is because certain GAAP items, which are excluded from Adjusted Earnings and/or Adjusted EBITDA, are difficult to forecast with precision before the end of each period. The Company therefore believes that it is not possible for it to have the required information necessary to forecast GAAP results or to quantitatively reconcile GAAP forecasts to non-GAAP forecasts with sufficient precision without unreasonable efforts. For the same reasons, the Company is unable to address the probable significance of the unavailable information. The relevant items that are difficult to predict on a quarterly and/or annual basis with precision and may materially impact the Company’s GAAP results include, but are not limited, to the following:

- Certain equity-based compensation charges that may be determined at the discretion of management .
- Unusual, one-time, non-ordinary, or non-recurring items.
- The impact of gains or losses on certain marketable securities, as well as any gains or losses related to associated mark-to- market movements and/or hedging. These items are calculated using period-end closing prices.
- Non-cash asset impairment charges, which are calculated and analyzed based on the period-end values of the underlying assets. These amounts may not be known until after period-end.
- Acquisitions, dispositions, and/or resolutions of litigation, which are fluid and unpredictable in nature.

LIQUIDITY DEFINED

Newmark may also use a non-GAAP measure called “liquidity”. The Company considers liquidity to be comprised of the sum of cash and cash equivalents, marketable securities, and reverse repurchase agreements (if any), less securities lent out in securities loaned transactions and repurchase agreements. The Company considers liquidity to be an important metric for determining the amount of cash that is available or that could be readily available to the Company on short notice. For more information regarding liquidity, see the section of this document and/or the Company’s most recent financial results press release titled “Liquidity Analysis”, including any related footnotes, for details about how Newmark’s non-GAAP results are reconciled to those under GAAP.

Reconciliation of GAAP Net Income Available to Common Stockholders to Adjusted Earnings Before Noncontrolling Interests And Taxes And GAAP Fully Diluted EPS to Post-Tax Adjusted EPS
(in Thousands, Except per Share Data) (Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2023	2022
GAAP net income available to common stockholders	\$ (10,350)	\$ 362
Provision for income taxes (1)	(3,056)	4,004
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests (2)	(5,999)	352
GAAP income before income taxes and noncontrolling interests	\$ (19,405)	\$ 4,718
Pre-tax adjustments:		
Compensation adjustments:		
Equity-based compensation and allocations of net income to limited partnership units and FPU's (3)	35,648	16,899
Other compensation adjustments (4)	872	1,279
Total Compensation adjustments	36,520	18,178
Non-Compensation expense adjustments:		
Amortization of intangibles (5)	3,448	2,594
MSR amortization(6)	26,204	26,216
Other non-compensation adjustments (7)	1,525	1,865
Total Non-Compensation expense adjustments	31,177	30,675
Non-cash adjustment for OMSR revenues (8)	(14,099)	(29,472)
Other (income) loss, net:		
Other non-cash, non-dilutive, and /or non-economic items and Nasdaq (9)	6,638	86,023
Total Other (income) loss, net	6,638	86,023
Total pre-tax adjustments	60,236	105,404
Adjusted Earnings before noncontrolling interests and taxes ("Pre-tax Adjusted Earnings")	\$ 40,831	\$ 110,122

Reconciliation of GAAP Net Income Available to Common Stockholders to Adjusted Earnings Before Noncontrolling Interests And Taxes And GAAP Fully Diluted EPS to Post-Tax Adjusted EPS (continued)
(in Thousands, Except per Share Data) (Unaudited) (Continued)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2023	2022
GAAP Net income available to common stockholders:	\$ (10,350)	\$ 362
Allocation of net income to noncontrolling interests (10)	(5,310)	318
Total pre-tax adjustments (from above)	60,236	105,404
Income tax adjustment to reflect adjusted earnings taxes (1)	(9,223)	(16,259)
Post-tax Adjusted Earnings to fully diluted shareholders ("Post-tax Adjusted Earnings")	\$ 35,353	\$ 89,825
Per Share Data:		
GAAP fully diluted earnings per share	\$ (0.06)	\$ 0.00
Allocation of net income (loss) to noncontrolling interests	-	-
Exchangeable preferred limited partnership units non-cash preferred dividends	0.00	0.00
Total pre-tax adjustments (from above)	0.25	0.42
Income tax adjustment to reflect adjusted earnings taxes	(0.04)	(0.06)
Other	(0.00)	(0.00)
Post-tax Adjusted Earnings per share ("Adjusted Earnings EPS")	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.36
Pre-tax adjusted earnings per share	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.44
Fully diluted weighted-average shares of common stock outstanding	239,886	252,815

- (1) Newmark's GAAP provision (benefit) for income taxes is calculated based on an annualized methodology. Newmark includes additional tax-deductible items when calculating the provision (benefit) for taxes with respect to Adjusted Earnings using an annualized methodology. These include tax-deductions related to equity-based compensation, and certain net-operating loss carryforwards. The adjustment in the tax provision to reflect Adjusted Earnings is shown below (in millions):

Reconciliation of GAAP Net Income Available to Common Stockholders to Adjusted Earnings Before Noncontrolling Interests And Taxes And GAAP Fully Diluted EPS to Post-Tax Adjusted EPS (continued)

(in Thousands, Except per Share Data) (Unaudited) (Continued)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2023	2022
GAAP provision for (benefit from) income taxes	\$ (3.1)	\$ 4.0
Income tax adjustment to reflect Adjusted Earnings	9.2	16.3
Provision for income taxes for Adjusted Earnings	<u>\$ 6.1</u>	<u>\$ 20.3</u>

- (2) Primarily represents portion of Newmark's net income pro-rated for Cantor and BGC's employees ownership percentage and the noncontrolling portion of Newmark's net income in subsidiaries.
- (3) The components of equity-based compensation and allocations of net income to limited partnership units and FPU's are as follows (in millions):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2023	2022
Issuance of common stock and exchangeability expenses	\$ 24.6	\$ 9.0
Allocations of net income (loss)	0.2	0.1
Limited partnership units amortization	4.9	3.3
RSU Amortization Expense	6.0	4.5
Equity-based compensation and allocations of net income to limited partnership units and FPU's	<u>\$ 35.7</u>	<u>\$ 16.9</u>

- (4) Includes compensation expenses related to severance charges as a result of the cost savings initiatives of \$1.1 million and \$0.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. Also includes commission charges related to non-cash GAAP gains attributable to OMSR revenues of (\$0.3) million and \$1.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.
- (5) Includes Non-cash GAAP charges related to the amortization of intangibles with respect to acquisitions.
- (6) Adjusted Earnings calculations exclude non-cash GAAP amortization of mortgage servicing rights (which Newmark refers to as "MSRs"). Subsequent to the initial recognition at fair value, MSRs are carried at the lower of amortized cost or fair value and amortized in proportion to the net servicing revenues expected to be earned. However, it is expected that any cash received with respect to these servicing rights, net of
- (7) Includes asset impairments of \$4.0 million and \$1.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. For the three months ended March 31, 2023, this also includes proceeds from the settlement of litigation of \$4.5 million. Also includes \$1.8 million and (\$0.3) million of acquisition costs for the three months ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.
- (8) Adjusted Earnings calculations exclude non-cash GAAP gains attributable to originated mortgage servicing rights (which Newmark refers to as "OMSRs"). Under GAAP, Newmark recognizes OMSRs equal to the fair value of servicing rights retained on mortgage loans originated and
- (9) The components of non-cash, non-dilutive, non-economic items are as follows (in millions):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2023	2022
Nasdaq Income	-	87.6
Loss from the disposition of assets	6.4	-
Unrealized (gain)/loss on marketable securities	-	(1.6)
Mark-to-market (gains)/losses on non-marketable investments, net	0.3	-
	<u>\$ 6.7</u>	<u>\$ 86.0</u>

- (10) Excludes the noncontrolling portion of Newmark's net income in subsidiaries which are not wholly owned.

Reconciliation of GAAP Income to Adjusted EBITDA

(in Thousands) (Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2023	2022
GAAP net income available to common stockholders	\$ (10,350)	\$ 362
Adjustments:		
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests ⁽¹⁾	(5,999)	352
Provision for income taxes	(3,056)	4,004
OMSR revenue ⁽²⁾	(14,099)	(29,472)
MSR amortization ⁽³⁾	26,204	26,216
Other depreciation and amortization ⁽⁴⁾	12,626	9,259
Equity-based compensation and allocations of net income to limited partnership units and FPU's	35,648	16,899
Other adjustments ⁽⁶⁾	4,186	3,363
Other non-cash, non-dilutive, non-economic items and Nasdaq for Adjusted EBITDA ⁽⁷⁾	6,638	86,023
Interest expense	11,124	9,491
Adjusted EBITDA ("AEBITDA")	\$ 62,922	\$ 126,497

- (1) Primarily represents portion of Newmark's net income pro-rated for Cantor and BGC employees ownership percentage and the noncontrolling portion of Newmark's net income in subsidiaries.
- (2) Non-cash gains attributable to originated mortgage servicing rights.
- (3) Non-cash amortization of mortgage servicing rights in proportion to the net servicing revenues expected to be earned.
- (4) Includes fixed asset depreciation and impairment of \$9.1 million and \$6.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. Also includes intangible asset amortization related to acquisitions of \$3.4 million and \$2.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.
- (5) Please refer to Footnote 3 under Reconciliation of GAAP Net Income (Loss) Available to Common Stockholders to Adjusted Earnings Before Noncontrolling Interests and GAAP Fully Diluted EPS to Post-tax Adjusted EPS for additional information about the components of "Equity-based compensation and allocations of net income to limited partnership units and FPU's".
- (6) The components of other adjustments are as follows (in millions):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2023	2022
Severance charges	\$ 1.1	\$ -
Assets impairment not considered a part of ongoing operations	3.3	2.1
Commission charges related to non-GAAP gains attributable to OMSR revenues and others	(0.3)	1.3
	\$ 4.2	\$ 3.4

- (7) Please refer to Footnote 9 under Reconciliation of GAAP Net Income (Loss) Available to Common Stockholders to Adjusted Earnings Before Noncontrolling Interests and Taxes and GAAP Fully Diluted EPS to Post-tax Adjusted EPS for additional information about the components of Other non-cash, non-dilutive, non-economic items".

Reconciliation of “GAAP pre-tax income” to “GAAP pre-tax income excluding other income and the 2021 Equity Event” (in Thousands) (Unaudited)

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2023	2022
GAAP income (loss) before income taxes and noncontrolling interests ("GAAP pre-tax income")	(19,405)	4,718
Other income (including the Impact of Nasdaq)	3,010	86,001
GAAP pre-tax income (loss) excluding other income	(16,395)	90,719

Fully Diluted Weighted-Average Share Count for GAAP And Adjusted Earnings (in Thousands) (Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2023	2022
Common stock outstanding	172,561	188,881
Limited partnership units	-	28,086
Cantor units	-	24,625
Founding partner units	-	3,509
RSUs	-	5,757
Newmark exchange shares	-	1,957
Fully diluted weighted-average share count for GAAP	172,561	252,815
Adjusted Earnings Adjustments:		
Common stock outstanding	-	-
Limited partnership units	37,054	-
Cantor units	24,608	-
Founding partner units	3,488	-
RSUs	1,757	-
Newmark exchange shares	418	-
Fully diluted weighted-average share count for Adjusted Earnings	239,886	252,815

Liquidity Analysis Table

(in Thousands) (Unaudited)

LIQUIDITY ANALYSIS		
(in thousands)		
(unaudited)		
	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 210,724	\$ 233,016
Marketable securities	441	788
Total ⁽¹⁾	\$ 211,165	\$ 233,804

(1) In addition to the total liquidity figures shown above, Newmark's undrawn amount on the Credit Facility was \$375.0 million and \$600.0 million as of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, respectively.

Reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA to Operating Cash Flows

(in Thousands) (Unaudited)

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2023	2022
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 62.9	\$ 126.5
Cash paid for interest	(0.7)	-
Employee loans for new hires and producers ⁽¹⁾	(128.9)	(9.7)
Other, working capital	(33.0)	(88.3)
Corporate Tax payments	(8.8)	(26.2)
Net cash provided by operations excluding activities from loan originations and sales ⁽²⁾	\$ (108.5)	\$ 2.3

(1) Primarily includes employee loans and advances for new hires, therefore amounts may differ from “Loans, forgivable loans and other receivables from employees and partners” in the consolidated statements of cash flows.

(2) Includes loans for new hires and producers in the amount of \$128.9 million and \$9.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. Excluding these loans, net cash provided by operations excluding activities from loan originations and sales would be \$20.4 million and \$12.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Other Income

(\$ in Millions)

	1Q23	1Q22	Change
Nasdaq Impact	-	(\$87.6)	(100.0)%
Mark-to-market gains on non-marketable investments, net	-	1.6	(100.0)%
Other items, net	(3.0)	-	NMF
Other income (loss), net under GAAP	(3.0)	(86.0)	96.5%
To reconcile from GAAP other income (loss), exclude:			
Nasdaq-related items	-	87.6	(100.0)%
Mark-to-market gains on non-marketable investments, net	-	(1.6)	100.0%
Other items, net	6.6	-	NMF
Other income (loss), net for Pre-tax Adjusted Earnings and Adjusted EBITDA	3.6	-	NMF

Newmark's "Other income (loss), net under GAAP" reflects certain items that are not related to the Company's ordinary and ongoing operations, including equity method investments that represent Newmark's pro rata share of net gains or losses on investments and mark-to-market gains or losses on non-marketable investments.

"Other income (loss), net under GAAP" also included gains and losses related to the Nasdaq stock it sold in first quarter of 2022, during which period it recorded a related GAAP loss of \$87.6 million as part of this line item. But for the impact of GAAP "other income", the Company's GAAP pre-tax income would have declined in the first quarter of 2023 by 118.1%.

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Newmark Group, Inc. (Nasdaq: NMRK), together with its subsidiaries (“Newmark”), is a world leader in commercial real estate, seamlessly powering every phase of the property life cycle. Newmark’s comprehensive suite of services and products is uniquely tailored to each client, from owners to occupiers, investors to founders, and startups to blue-chip companies. Combining the platform’s global reach with market intelligence in both established and emerging property markets, Newmark provides superior service to clients across the industry spectrum. For the year ending December 31, 2022, Newmark generated revenues of approximately \$2.7 billion. As of March 31, 2023, Newmark’s company-owned offices, together with its business partners, operate from over 170 offices with approximately 7,300 professionals around the world. To learn more, visit nmrk.com or follow [@newmark](https://twitter.com/newmark).

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