

## Form ADV Part 2A Brochure

### NMS Capital Services, LLC

March 7, 2024

#### **Principal Office**

NMS Capital Services, LLC  
32 Old Slip, Suite 32D  
New York, NY 10005  
(212) 422-7099  
[www.nms-capital.com](http://www.nms-capital.com)

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of NMS Capital Services, LLC (“NMS”) and its affiliates. If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact our Chief Compliance Officer, James Wilson, at 214-871-8362 or email [jwilson@nms-capital.com](mailto:jwilson@nms-capital.com).

Additional information about NMS is also available on the SEC’s website at [www.adviserinfo.sec.gov](http://www.adviserinfo.sec.gov).

NMS is registered as an investment adviser with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (the “Advisers Act”). Registration as an investment adviser with the SEC does not imply a certain level of skill or training. In addition, the information in this Brochure has not been approved or verified by the SEC or by any state securities authority.

This Brochure does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to purchase any securities of any investment fund. Any such offer or solicitation will be made solely to qualified investors by means of a private placement memorandum and related subscription materials.

## **Item 2: Material Changes**

This brochure dated March 7, 2024, has been prepared by NMS as an amendment to the prior version of its brochure, dated September 26, 2023.

**Item 3: Table of Contents**

Item 2: Material Changes .....2

Item 3: Table of Contents .....3

Item 4: Advisory Business.....4

Item 5: Fees and Compensation .....5

Item 6: Performance Based Fees and Side-by-Side Management.....9

Item 7: Types of Clients .....9

Item 8: Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss .....9

Item 9: Disciplinary Information.....28

Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities andAffiliations.....28

Item 11: Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading .....28

Item 12: Brokerage Practices.....30

Item 13: Review of Accounts .....30

Item 14: Client Referrals and Other Compensation .....31

Item 15: Custody .....31

Item 16: Investment Discretion .....31

Item 17: Voting Client Securities .....31

Item 18: Financial Information.....32

## Item 4: Advisory Business

NMS is a limited liability company organized under the laws of the State of Delaware and is controlled by New MainStream Capital Management Holding, LLC (“New MainStream Holding”). New MainStream Holding is owned and controlled by Martin Chavez and Kevin Jordan, (collectively, the “Managing Partners”). NMS Management, LP (“NMS Management”) is a Delaware limited partnership that is also controlled by New Mainstream Holding and has an advisory agreement with the Funds. NMS, New Mainstream Holding, and NMS Management were founded in 2010.

NMS, directly or through its affiliated management entities, provides discretionary advisory services to NMS Fund, LP (“NMS Fund”), NMS Fund II, LP (“NMS Fund II”), NMS Fund III, LP (“NMS Fund III”) and NMS Fund IV, LP (“NMS Fund IV”) (each, a “Fund” and collectively, the “Funds”), each of which are private investment partnerships. As used throughout this Brochure, the term “client”, generally refers to each Fund. The general partner of NMS Fund is NMS GP, LP, the general partner of NMS Fund II is NMS II GP, LP, the general partner of NMS Fund III is NMS III GP, LP, and the general partner of NMS Fund IV is NMS IV GP, LP (each, a “General Partner,” and collectively, the “General Partners”). NMS Fund, NMS Fund II, NMS Fund III and NMS Fund IV are closed to new capital commitments. NMS offers the Funds advice with respect to private equity investments in lower middle market companies primarily based in North America, managing, supervising and disposing of such investments, and engaging in such other activities as the General Partners deem reasonably necessary. NMS will generally focus on control investments in primarily lower middle market companies, with particular concentration on companies in the healthcare service and business service markets. NMS generally focuses on control investments. As of December 31, 2023, NMS managed approximately \$1,695,511,546 of assets on behalf of the Funds. All assets are managed on a discretionary basis.

NMS formulates its investment advice based on the Funds’ investment objectives. As part of its advisory services, NMS directs and manages the investment and reinvestment of the Funds’ assets, and provides reports to Investors (defined below). Investment advice is provided directly to the Funds and not individually to the limited partners of the Funds (the “Investors” or “Limited Partners”). NMS manages the assets of the Funds in accordance with the terms of the Funds’ limited partnership agreements (each, a “Limited Partnership Agreement” and collectively, the “Limited Partnership Agreements”). All terms are generally established at the time of the formation of a Fund, and are only terminable once the Fund is dissolved, wound up, and terminated. Limited Partners are not permitted to withdraw from the Funds prior to the Funds’ dissolution, except in limited circumstances.

On occasion, the Funds may form co-investment vehicles managed by NMS or its affiliates to invest alongside the Funds in portfolio companies. Such co-investment vehicles may pay management fees and/or carried interest to NMS.

NMS does not participate in wrap-fee programs.

## Item 5: Fees and Compensation

### General

NMS or one of its affiliates typically receives compensation from the Funds in the form of management fees, carried interest allocations, and certain other fees or expenses related to transactions (see below). The recipients of this Brochure should refer to the detailed information found in the Limited Partnership Agreements for specific information about the fees earned by NMS and its affiliates or the General Partners and the expenses to be paid by the Funds and, indirectly, by the Limited Partners.

### Management Fees

The Limited Partnership Agreements provide for the Funds to pay a management fee to NMS' affiliates for managing the affairs of the Funds. In the case of NMS Fund, the management fee was a pre-determined annual amount paid quarterly through the sixth anniversary of the formation (December 1, 2016); after that date no management fees are charged to NMS Fund. In the case of NMS Fund II, NMS Fund III, and NMS Fund IV, the management fee per annum is equal to 2.0% of the Limited Partner's capital commitments or actively invested capital. The management fee is paid by the Funds quarterly in advance. Any fees payable in advance will be prorated and reimbursed to an Investor to the extent an Investor is required to withdraw pursuant to the terms set forth under the Limited Partnership Agreements.

As part of NMS' "management profits interest" program, NMS may, in its sole discretion and from time to time, elect to waive, in whole or in part, the management fee with respect to any Limited Partner, and such waived fee amounts will be used to fund capital contributions (and thereby reduce aggregate unfunded commitments) of the respective General Partner, its partners and their affiliates by an equivalent amount. NMS will receive a share of profits, if available, in an amount equal to this notional investment and profit thereon.

### Fee Base/Writedowns

In general, following the investment period defined in the applicable Limited Partnership Agreements, the management fee will be based upon capital commitments funded in respect of portfolio investments that have not been the subject of a disposition or a permanent write-down, and will be payable in advance based on the amount of such funded capital commitments as of a management fee payment date as defined in the applicable Limited Partnership Agreements. Depending on the circumstances, NMS may be afforded substantial discretion in determining whether or not the value of a particular portfolio investment should be permanently written down. As a result, NMS has an incentive to (i) make more speculative investments prior to the end of such investment period and/or any management fee payment date, (ii) hold investments, or retain and not distribute proceeds longer, or (iii) postpone the decision to dispose of or permanently write down the value of an investment, in each case than it otherwise would have if the management fee were solely based on capital commitments. NMS and its personnel's capital commitments to a Fund should tend to reduce this incentive.

In addition, under the Limited Partnership Agreements, NMS is afforded discretion to determine the timing and nature of certain transactions and characterize the proceeds received in respect thereof, and will at times have a conflict of interest in making such determinations. By way of example, in the event of a partial disposition of a portfolio investment, NMS has the ability to determine, in an equitable manner, the portion of the investment that has been disposed of and the capital contributions of investors that are attributable to such portion. NMS may have an incentive to make these allocations in a way that benefits the timing of NMS's ability to receive, carried interest. In addition, at certain times and in certain circumstances involving transactions that do not entail the disposition of shares or other securities relating to a portfolio investment, such as certain recapitalizations, extraordinary dividends or similar events, NMS may elect to treat all or any portion of the proceeds of such transactions as a return of capital (and potentially receive carried interest on such amounts) while not reducing the amount of actively invested capital upon which the management fee is calculated.

Carried Interest Allocations

The Funds are also subject to a carried interest of up to 20% of profits on distributions derived from the disposition of investments or securities (following a preferred return of 8% to Investors), which is paid to the General Partners. The General Partner reserves the right to waive or reduce carried interest for certain Limited Partners (including any Limited Partner that is an affiliate of a General Partner or its employees, members, partners or principals).

Other Fees

NMS, the General Partners and/or any of their respective affiliates (and any of the foregoing's respective partners, members, shareholders or employees or any person acting on behalf of NMS, the General Partners or the Funds or any of their respective affiliates) (collectively "NMS Persons") may also receive fee income paid by portfolio companies or other third parties, including monitoring fees, consulting fees, directors' fees (whether in the form of cash, securities, or otherwise), break-up fees, service fees, or other similar fees received with respect to investments or proposed investments by NMS, the General Partners, or any affiliate of the foregoing (collectively, "Other Fees").

Under the terms of the Limited Partnership Agreement for NMS Fund, management fees were reduced by an amount equal to 80% of NMS Fund's share of Other Fees received by NMS Persons during the previous quarter. Following December 1, 2016, an amount equal to 40% of NMS Fund's share of Other Fees received by NMS Persons will be paid to NMS Fund. Under the terms of the Limited Partnership Agreements for NMS Fund II, NMS Fund III and NMS Fund IV, management fees are reduced by an amount equal to 100% of NMS Fund II's, NMS Fund III's, or NMS Fund IV's share of Other Fees received by NMS Persons during the previous quarter, respectively. Since such fees are not always based on the exit or sale of a Fund investment, NMS and its affiliated parties may receive the benefit of Other Fees even when a Fund does not ultimately profit from an investment. Any unused Other Fees are carried forward and applied against future management fees. Any Other Fees attributable to investments that are allocated to the Funds will offset management fees based on the Fund's capital invested (relative to the capital invested by others) in the respective investments at the time of receipt thereof.

Typically, co-investment vehicles or certain other persons co-investing alongside the Funds will be allocated a pro-rata share (relative to capital invested) of Other Fees. With respect to certain co-investments, or other persons, NMS or its related persons may retain relevant service fees or portfolio monitoring fees, earn carried interest and receive a management fee that will not reduce the compensation paid to NMS by the Funds or co-investment vehicles. Co-investment entities and co-investors may present additional conflicts of interest. At the discretion of NMS, co-investment opportunities may be offered to third parties and/or Limited Partners of the Funds or co-investment vehicles. Expenses borne by the Funds or co-investment vehicles are allocated among any parallel funds, co-investment vehicle, and other entities that comprise the Funds or co-investment vehicles that shared in the activities generating such expenses. However, in certain instances, including broken deal expenses, co-investment vehicles may not bear their pro rata share of such expenses and such expenses will instead generally be borne by the Funds.

Other Expenses Charged to the Fund

In addition to management fees and carried interest, the Limited Partners will pay or reimburse NMS or its affiliated parties certain fees and expenses charged to the Funds. Those fees and expenses typically include, among other things, the following (the following list is not intended to be exhaustive, each Investor should refer to the Limited Partnership Agreements for a more definitive list of the fees and expenses borne by each respective Fund): fees, costs, and expenses incurred in connection with the organization and start-up of the Funds (including, but not limited to fees and expenses of counsel to, accountants for and agents of the Funds, the General Partners and NMS, of personnel of the General Partner, travel, meals or lodging related to such activities and other expenses, in each case, incurred in connection with the formation of the Funds), expenses associated with the discovery, evaluation, acquisition, holding, management, monitoring, or disposition of investments, including expenses paid by the Funds with respect to potential investments that are not

consummated (i.e., broken deal expenses), private placement fees, sales commissions, appraisal fees, taxes, brokerage fees, underwriting commissions and discounts, reasonable travel expenses (except in the case of NMS Fund which does not bear such travel expenses), and legal, accounting, investment banking, advisory, consulting, information services and professional fees (which reimbursement may include affiliates of the General Partner or NMS, to the extent that fees, costs and expenses payable to such affiliates do not exceed the amount customarily charged by third parties for services similar to those actually provided) related to the discovery, investigation, development, making, management and disposition of Investments (whether or not consummated) (which, for the avoidance of doubt, may include fees, costs or expenses of dedicated and/or exclusive operating consultants, including members of the Operating Executive Council, environmental, social and governance consultants, insurance consultants, industry executives, subject matter experts or other persons acting in a similar capacity), third-party costs incurred in connection with the identification, acquisition, carrying, management or disposition of investments including custodial, trustee, record keeping and other administration fees, expenses incurred in connection with preparation and issuance of the Funds' financial statements, including the Funds' annual audited financial statements and any valuation of the Funds' assets, reports and tax returns, schedule K-1 (and similar schedules) and other communications and meetings with Limited Partners or the Funds' advisory boards (including, the tax matters partner's and partnership representative's representation of Funds or its Limited Partners, as well as responses to questions and inquiries and fulfilment of requests regarding investments, operations and compliance of the Funds, as well as related travel expenses incurred at the request of a Limited Partner (which expenses may, in some cases, in the discretion of the General Partner, be allocated solely to the Limited Partner(s) to which they relate), including expenses incurred in connection with providing the limited partners access to a database or other forum hosted on a website designated by the Funds and purchasing, licensing or leasing computer software systems and hardware for the purpose of producing, preparing or distributing reports or other communications or activities, fees and disbursements of attorneys, accountants, trustees, fund advisors or administrators or dedicated and/or exclusive operating consultants (which, for the avoidance of doubt will include, without limitation, members of the "Operating Executive Counsel"), environmental, social and governance consultants, insurance consultants, industry executives, subject matter experts or other persons acting in a similar capacity and other service providers relating to Fund matters, entity-level taxes, fees and other governmental charges that may be incurred or payable by the Funds, insurance premiums or expenses incurred in connection with the activities of the Funds, including errors or omissions of the General Partners, NMS, their affiliates and related entities, and any other persons acting on behalf of the Funds fidelity, general partner liability, fiduciary, directors' and officers' liability and similar coverage, expenses incurred to comply with any law or regulation related to activities of the Funds (including expenses related to the preparation and filing of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission Form PF and other similar U.S. and non-U.S. regulatory filings and expenses related to complying with the FATCA Obligations) or incurred in connection with any litigation or governmental inquiry, investigation or proceeding involving the Funds, including the amount of any judgments, settlements or fines paid in connection therewith, except, however, to the extent such expenses or amounts have been determined to be excluded from the indemnification by the terms of the Funds' Limited Partnership Agreements; expenses related to defaults by any Limited Partner of the Funds in the payment of any capital contributions; expenses incurred in connection with any amendments, modifications, revisions or restatements to the constitutive documents of the Funds or the Funds' related entities or special purpose vehicles; in the case of NMS Fund IV expenses incurred in connection with any restructuring, re-domiciliation or reorganization of NMS Fund IV and related entities, or any special purpose investment vehicle, the General Partner or the Management Company, whether or not constituted, including associated amendments to the constituent document of such entities, but excluding expenses in connection with amendments to improve the tax treatment of the General Partner or the Management Company or costs which relate solely to the affairs of the Management Company or General Partner and not NMS Fund IV; expenses incurred in connection with distributions to the Funds' partners; expenses incurred in connection with meetings of the Funds' partners or the Funds' advisory boards including, travel, meals, and lodging expenses of attendees, including the Management Company and its representatives, in each case, incurred in connection with attending such meeting; expenses incurred by the Funds' Advisory Board in connection with the fulfillment of their duties; any and all expenses incurred in

connection with, in the case of NMS Fund I and NMS Fund II, the Funds' Strategic Advisory Committee and Operating Executive Council, and in the case of NMS Fund III and NMS Fund IV, any and all expenses incurred by Senior Advisors and the members of the Operating Executive Council, or operating consultants engaged by NMS, including, with respect to each Fund, in certain instances, consulting fees and expenses paid to members of the Operating Executive Council for diligence, consulting directorship and other services rendered in connection with the Funds' portfolio investments and deal sourcing activities (Senior Advisors and the members of the Strategic Advisory Committee and Operating Executive Council and any operating consultants engaged by NMS are not partners or employees of NMS but rather consultants engaged, from time to time, by NMS, the Funds or their portfolio companies to provide certain services); expenses related to the Fund's indemnification obligations; in the case of NMS Fund IV, expenses incurred in connection with compliance with other agreements; expenses incurred in connection with the formation or, in the case of NMS Fund IV, restructuring of special purpose investment vehicles and alternative investment vehicles (including expenses in connection with raising and putting in place co-investment vehicles where desirable for accomplishing an investment, to the extent not borne by the applicable co-investor); interest and principal on, and fees and expenses arising out of, portfolio company guarantees or borrowings made by the Funds; expenses incurred in connection with the dissolution, winding up or termination of the Fund; expenses incurred in connection with co-investments (whether or not consummated); expenses incurred in connection with any valuation of assets of the Funds; expenses associated with the preparation of the Funds' audited financial statements; fees, costs and expenses of any third-party administrator hired to provide administration services to the Funds, including, without limitation, the establishment and maintenance of an online platform to process investor subscriptions or other transactions; and in the case of NMS Fund IV, fees, costs and expenses incurred in connection with any roll over of interests in one or more investments pursuant to the Partnership Agreement or other General Partner-led secondaries process.

Certain types of costs that constitute expenses, organizational expenses, or other types of fees or costs that are borne directly or indirectly by a client can overlap with or include costs associated with regulatory compliance obligations of NMS. For example, the organizational documents of a Fund typically require the preparation and distribution of audited annual financial statements, the cost of which is borne by the Fund, even though this contractual requirement also serves as a means for NMS to comply with requirements that are applicable to NMS under SEC rules relating to the custody of client assets. Similarly, a Fund can be expected to bear organizational expenses that include costs incurred by NMS to comply with regulatory standards relating to, among other things, "advertisements" and other communications with prospective investors under SEC rules. These and other direct or indirect expenses, organizational expenses, and other types of fees and costs generally will be allocated to the Fund or other client to the extent permitted by the relevant organizational documents, even though the underlying requirement or activity associated with such fees, expenses or costs may relate, in whole or in part, to requirements that, from a legal or regulatory perspective, are applicable to NMS, rather than to the client or a portfolio investment.

#### Benchmarking

With respect to costs associated with NMS's retention of service providers to clients or portfolio investments, while NMS may, in its discretion (subject to a client's governing documents) seek to obtain benchmarking data regarding the rates charged or quoted by other third parties for similar services, NMS generally is under no obligation to do so. In the event that NMS does undertake to benchmark the cost of services, relevant comparisons may not be available for a number of reasons, including, without limitation, as a result of a lack of a substantial market of providers or users of such services or the confidential or bespoke nature of such services. In addition, benchmarking data, to the extent available, often is based on general market and broad industry overviews, rather than determined on a provide-by-provider or asset-by-asset basis. As a result, benchmarking data typically does not take into account specific characteristics of individual assets then owned or to be acquired by a client (such as size or location), or the particular characteristics of services provided or differentiations in the quality of service (such as reliability, speed of execution, degree of specialization or experience of the service provider). For these reasons, such market comparisons may not result in precise market terms for comparable services, and the fact that one service or



service provider may be “comparable” to another, or lower in cost, does not limit NMS from choosing a different and/or higher cost service provider in the event that NMS believes doing so can be expected to result in services that are of higher quality or otherwise better suited to the identified need. In many circumstances, NMS can be expected to determine that third-party benchmarking is unnecessary, for example because in NMS’s view no comparable service provider offers such good or service (or an insufficient number of comparable service providers for a reasonable comparison exists), or because NMS has access to adequate information (including from service providers to NMS, its clients or portfolio investments) or otherwise believes that it has sufficient experience to select a service provider without reference to third-party benchmarking.

#### Overhead Expenses

NMS and the General Partners will pay all of their ordinary administrative and overhead expenses in managing Funds’ investments, including all costs and expenses on account of rent, supplies, postage and deliveries, equipment furniture, salaries, wages, bonuses, and other employee benefits, as well as any and all expenses incurred in connection with any restructuring or amendments to the constituent documents of the General Partner and/or NMS.

### **Item 6: Performance Based Fees and Side-by-Side Management**

As described in Item 5, NMS or its affiliates receive performance-based compensation in the form of “carried interest”, which calculation is based on the profits generated on the sale or disposition of the Funds’ assets. The fact that a significant portion of the Advisor’s compensation (and its affiliates and investment professionals’ compensation) is directly computed on the basis of profits generated by the sale or disposition of the Funds’ assets may create an incentive for NMS to make investments on behalf of the Funds that are riskier or more speculative than would be the case in the absence of such compensation. NMS seeks to address these conflicts through careful vetting of investment opportunities by its investment professionals, and by disclosure of investments to Limited Partners by way of capital call notices and periodic reports. In addition, the governing documents of the Funds contain “clawback” provisions applicable in the event of over payment of carried interest distributions.

### **Item 7: Types of Clients**

NMS provides discretionary management and advisory services directly and through related persons to privately offered funds that invest primarily in private equity. Investors in the Funds include state retirement systems, other pooled investment vehicles, high net worth individuals, and trusts.

All investors will be required to meet certain suitability qualifications, such as being an “accredited investor” within the meaning set forth in Rule 501(a) of Regulation D under the Securities Act and most investors will also be required to be either “qualified purchasers” within the meaning of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the “1940 Act”), as amended, or “knowledgeable employees” per Rule 3c-5 of the 1940 Act.

### **Item 8: Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss**

#### Investment Strategy

NMS’ investment strategy is to invest in growing, lower middle market companies primarily in North America within well-defined, defensible sector verticals in the healthcare services and business services sectors. NMS seeks to implement its investment strategy by adhering to an approach which involves investing in themes derived from sector focused analysis, relying on prior investment experience, seeking out high quality management teams, partnering with founders and/or owners who have a strong desire to

roll over significant equity, carefully selecting investments from its deal flow sourcing and structured diligence process, the implementation of a “hands-on” approach to the management of each portfolio company and deploying a flexible capital structure to allow for investment in the portfolio company’s infrastructure.

#### Methods of Analysis

NMS employs a structured investment review and approval process driven by extensive industry and company specific analysis. NMS focuses its initial assessment of potential investments against its targeted core investment attributes: (i) strong underlying growth characteristics, (ii) high operating margins with strong free cash flows, (iii) experienced management teams focused on generating growth, and (iv) market share leadership or opportunities for industry consolidation. NMS generally avoids investments that are (i) excessively sensitive to recessionary or commodity business cycles, (ii) capital intensive, (iii) susceptible to a high degree of technological obsolescence, or (iv) subject to the threat of inequitable overseas competition.

If the investment opportunity merits further investigation, two or more members of NMS will be specifically devoted to pursuing the opportunity on an on-going basis. NMS employs a due diligence process that is intended to identify risks and opportunities associated with potential investments. To the extent necessary, NMS utilizes appropriate internal resources and will engage third party consultants, attorneys and accountants. Upon completion of detailed due diligence, and prior to the consummation of an investment, a written investment review memorandum is prepared describing the investment thesis, diligence results, the proposed transaction structure and other relevant matters.

#### Associated Risks

All investing involves a risk of loss and the investment strategy offered by NMS could lose money over short or even long periods. An investment in the Funds may be deemed a speculative investment and is not intended as a complete investment program. It is designed for sophisticated investors who fully understand and are capable of bearing the risk of an investment in the Funds. No guarantee or representation is made that the Funds will achieve their investment objectives or that Limited Partners will receive a return of their capital.

Identifying and participating in portfolio company investments and assisting in building successful enterprises is challenging. Many investment decisions made by NMS will be dependent upon the ability of its members to obtain relevant information predominantly from non-public sources, and reliance upon information provided by third parties that is impossible or impractical to verify. The marketability and value of each investment will depend upon many factors beyond NMS’ control.

The descriptions contained below are a brief overview of the material risks related to NMS’ investment strategy; however, it is not intended to serve as an exhaustive list or a comprehensive description of all risks and conflicts that may arise in connection with the management and operation of the Funds.

Investing in the Funds involves a risk of loss all Limited Partners should be prepared to bear.

#### Operating and Financial Risks of Portfolio Companies

Portfolio companies in which the Funds invest could deteriorate as a result of, among other factors, an adverse development in their business, a change in their competitive environment, or an economic downturn. As a result, portfolio companies that NMS expected to be stable may operate at a loss or have significant variations in operating results, may require substantial additional capital to support their operations or to maintain their competitive positions, or may otherwise have a weak financial condition or be experiencing financial distress. In some cases, the success of the Funds’ investment strategy and approach will depend, in part, on the ability of NMS to effect improvements in the operations of a portfolio company and/or recapitalize its balance sheet. The activity of identifying and implementing operating improvements

and/or recapitalization programs at portfolio companies entails a high degree of uncertainty. There can be no assurance that NMS will be able to successfully identify and implement such operating improvements and/or recapitalization programs.

#### Unspecified Investments

Investors must rely upon the ability of NMS to identify, structure and implement investments consistent with NMS's investment objectives and policies. The activity of identifying, completing, and realizing an attractive investment opportunity is highly difficult and involves a high degree of uncertainty and, NMS may be unable to find a sufficient number of attractive opportunities to meet its investment objectives. The success of NMS will depend on its ability to identify suitable investments, to negotiate and arrange the closing of appropriate transactions and to arrange the timely disposition of such investments. Furthermore, to the extent the investment strategy of NMS relies upon the recovery, stabilization or improvement of market and economic conditions and such events do not occur for an extended period of time, NMS may not be able to invest a significant portion of its capital commitments during a particular Fund's investment period.

#### Hedging Policies/Risks

NMS may employ hedging techniques in connection with the acquisition, holding, financing, refinancing or disposition of investments and portfolio companies themselves may also utilize hedging techniques in order to enhance returns. While such transactions may reduce certain risks, such transactions themselves will entail certain other risks, such as counterparty default, bankruptcy or insolvency, convergence, and the risk that the prices and/or cash flows being hedged behave differently than expected. In addition, it is not possible to hedge fully or perfectly against all interest rates and currency exchange risks, and hedging entails its own costs. Thus, while the Funds may benefit from the use of these hedging mechanisms, unanticipated changes in interest rates, securities prices, commodity prices, currency exchange rates and/or other events related to such hedging transactions may result in a poorer overall performance for than if it or its portfolio companies had not entered into such hedging transactions.

#### No Right to Control the Funds' Operations

Limited partners will have no opportunity to control the operations of the Funds, including its acquisition and disposition decisions, decisions regarding the selection of service providers and the operation of the portfolio companies. The limited partners will also have no opportunity to evaluate any economic, financial, and other information that will be utilized by NMS in its selection of investments, nor will limited partners receive any financial information issued by portfolio companies that is available to NMS.

The Limited Partners must therefore rely on the ability of NMS to make and manage investments and dispose of such investments. The success of the Funds will depend on the ability of NMS to identify suitable investments, to negotiate and arrange the closing of appropriate transactions and to arrange the timely disposition of investments. NMS could be unable to find a sufficient number of suitable attractive opportunities to meet the Funds' investment programs.

#### Expedited Transactions

In many cases, investment analyses and decisions by the General Partner and NMS may be undertaken on an expedited basis in order for the Funds to take advantage of available investment opportunities or meet auction deadlines. In such cases, the information available to the General Partner and NMS at the time of an investment decision may be limited, and the General Partner and NMS may not have access to the detailed information necessary for a full evaluation of the investment opportunity. Further, NMS may conduct its due diligence activities in a very brief period (with limited or incomplete information) and may assume the risks of obtaining certain consents or waivers under contractual obligations.

#### Continuation Funds

NMS could propose, to a Fund's advisory board or a Fund's investors, one or more transactions that enable

investors to monetize or restructure all or a portion of their interests in a Fund, including through the use of a continuation vehicle (each such transaction, a “Liquidity Event”). The sale of an investment to a continuation vehicle could result in the applicable general partner and/or related persons of NMS (including employees and affiliates) disposing of their investments in the underlying assets at a different time than some or all of the investors in such Fund and otherwise taking actions with respect to such investment that are different from the actions taken by other investors. As such, the applicable general partner and other related persons of NMS could ultimately receive a return on their share of the relevant investment that is higher than the return achieved by other investors in such Fund. NMS could be subject to other conflicts of interests in connection with a Liquidity Event, including with respect to investment valuations, allocation of fees and expenses, and the offering of investment opportunities to clients and co-investors.

#### Bridge Financings

From time to time, the Funds are expected to provide interim financing to facilitate an investment organized by the Funds on a short-term, unsecured basis in anticipation of a future issuance of equity or long-term debt securities or refinancing (a “Bridge Financing”). Such a Bridge Financing would typically be convertible into a more permanent, long-term security; however, for reasons not always within the Funds’ control, such long-term debt securities may not be issued and such Bridge Financing may remain outstanding. In such an event, the interest rate on such loans may not adequately reflect the risk associated with the unsecured position taken by the Funds. There is a significant risk that such Bridge Financings may not be repaid within 18 months and therefore become permanent investments. In some cases, a Bridge Financing that is believed likely to become a permanent investment may nonetheless be treated as a Bridge Financing to preserve optionality depending upon evolving market conditions. The General Partner may elect to designate any such amounts as Bridge Financings at any time no later than 18 months following the date of closing of the applicable investment.

#### Valuation and Changing Accounting Standards

The valuation of the assets of the Funds will likely affect the Funds’ reported performance. Fund investments generally will have no, or a limited, liquid market, and the fair value of such investments may not be readily determinable. There is no assurance that the value assigned to an investment at a certain time will accurately reflect the value that will be realized by a Fund upon the eventual disposition of the investment and the performance of the Fund could be adversely affected if such valuation determinations are materially higher than the value ultimately realized upon the disposition of the investment.

#### Additional Capital; Follow-On Investments

Certain of the Funds’ portfolio companies, especially those in a development phase, are expected to require additional financing to satisfy their working capital requirements. The amount of the additional financing needed will depend upon the maturity and objectives of the particular portfolio company. Each such round of financing is typically intended to provide a company with enough capital to reach its next major corporate milestone. If the funds provided are not sufficient, a company may have to raise additional capital at a price unfavorable to its existing investors, including the Funds. In addition, the Funds may make additional debt and equity investments or exercise rights under warrants, options or convertible securities that were acquired in the initial investment in such company in order to preserve the Funds’ proportionate ownership when a subsequent financing is planned, or to protect the Funds’ investment when such portfolio company’s performance does not meet expectations.

The availability of capital is generally a function of capital market conditions that are beyond the control of the Funds or any portfolio company. There can be no assurance that the portfolio companies will be able to predict accurately future capital requirements necessary for success or that additional funds will be available from any source. A Fund may be called upon to provide follow-on funding for its investments or have the opportunity to increase its investment in such a portfolio company. This may occur under circumstances in which a portfolio company is performing poorly, in which case the follow-on investment may be riskier than the initial investment in the portfolio company, or when a portfolio company is

performing well and needs growth capital. There can be no assurance that the Funds will make follow-on investments or that it will have sufficient funds or the ability to do so. Any decision by the Funds not to make a follow-on investment or its inability to make such an investment may have a substantial negative impact on a portfolio company in need of such an investment or may diminish the Funds' ability to maintain a control position and/or otherwise influence the portfolio company's future development. Moreover, to the extent that a Fund does not make such investment in a portfolio company, such portfolio company may seek capital from other investors who could rank senior to, and/or cause the dilution of, a Fund's investment in such portfolio company.

#### Competitive Market for Investment Opportunities

The activity of identifying, completing and realizing on attractive private equity investments is competitive and involves a high degree of uncertainty. NMS expects to encounter competition from other entities having similar investment objectives. Potential competitors include other investment partnerships and corporations, business development companies, strategic industry acquirers and other financial investors investing directly or through affiliates. Competition for appropriate investment opportunities should be expected to reduce the number of investment opportunities available to the Partnership and adversely affect the terms of investments. Additional funds with investment objectives similar to those of NMS are expected to be formed in the future by other parties. Some of these competitors will have more relevant experience, greater financial resources, and more personnel than NMS. It is possible that competition for appropriate investment opportunities may increase, thus reducing the number of opportunities available to NMS and adversely affecting the terms upon which portfolio investments can be made.

Based on the foregoing, there can be no assurance that NMS will be able to identify or consummate investments satisfying the Funds' investment criteria. The success of the Funds will depend on the ability of NMS to identify suitable investments, to negotiate and arrange the closing of appropriate transactions and to arrange the timely disposition of portfolio investments. Likewise, there can be no assurance that the Funds will be able to realize upon the values of its investments or that it will be able to invest the Funds' commitments. To the extent that NMS encounters competition for investments, returns to its investors may decrease.

#### Illiquid and Long-Term Investments

It is anticipated that there will be a significant period of time before the Funds will have completed its investments in portfolio companies. Such investments will generally take several years from the date of initial investment to reach a state of maturity when realization of the investment can be achieved. Although portfolio investments by the Funds occasionally may generate some current income, private investment transaction structures typically will not provide for liquidity of the Funds' investment prior to that time. The return of capital and the realization of gains, if any, from a portfolio investment will generally occur only upon the partial or complete disposition or refinancing of such portfolio investment. In light of the foregoing, it is likely that no significant return from the disposition of the Funds' investments will occur for a substantial period of time from the commencement of the Funds' operations. It is unlikely that there will be a public market for the securities held by the Funds at the time of their acquisition. The Funds generally will not be able to sell its securities publicly unless the issuer has consummated a public offering of its securities and such offered securities are registered under applicable securities laws, unless an exemption from such registration requirements is available. In addition, in some cases, the Funds may be subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale, including the possibility that their General Partners or NMS will be in possession of material non-public information about the company. As a result, the Funds may be prohibited by contract from selling certain securities for a period of time and, as a result, may not be permitted to sell a portfolio investment at a time it might otherwise desire to do so. Further, disposition of such investments may require a lengthy time period or may result in distributions in kind to investors.

#### Reliance on Key Personnel

Decisions made with respect to the management of the Funds will be made by NMS and its affiliates, which

will have exclusive responsibility for the Fund's activities and, other than as set forth in the Partnership Agreements, Limited Partners will not be able to make investment or other decisions with respect to the management of the Funds. The success of the Funds will depend on the ability of NMS, its Managing Partners and other investment professionals to identify and consummate suitable investments, to improve the operating performance of portfolio companies and to dispose of the investments of the Funds at a profit. NMS, the General Partners and their affiliates are controlled by the Managing Partners. Any loss of the services of one or both of the Managing Partners could have an adverse impact on the Partnership's ability to realize its investment objectives. There can be no assurance that each of the Managing Partners or other NMS investment professionals will continue to be associated with the Funds throughout their anticipated terms.

#### Investments Longer than Term

The Funds may invest in investments which may not be advantageously disposed of prior to the date that the Funds will be dissolved, either by expiration of the Funds' term or otherwise. Although the General Partners expect that investments will either be disposed of prior to dissolution or be suitable for in-kind distribution at dissolution, the Funds may have to sell, distribute or otherwise dispose of investments at a disadvantageous time as a result of dissolution.

#### Investments in Less Established Companies

The Funds may invest a portion of its assets in the securities of less established companies, or early stage companies. Investments in such early stage companies may involve greater risks than those generally associated with investments in more established companies. For instance, less established companies tend to have smaller capitalizations and fewer resources and, therefore, are often more vulnerable to financial failure. Such companies also may have shorter operating histories on which to judge future performance and in many cases, if operating, will have negative cash flow. In the case of start-up enterprises, such companies may not have significant or any operating revenues. In addition, less mature companies could be more susceptible to irregular accounting or other fraudulent practices. Furthermore, to the extent there is any public market for the securities held by the Funds, securities of less established companies may be subject to more abrupt and erratic market price movements than those of larger, more established companies.

#### Lower Middle Market Companies

A significant component of the Funds' investment objectives is to invest in lower middle market companies. The Funds' focus on "lower middle market companies" will generally include companies with revenues ranging from \$25 million to \$150 million. Although investments in lower middle market companies may present greater opportunities for growth, such investments may also entail larger risks than are customarily associated with investments in larger companies. Lower middle market companies may have relatively limited product lines, markets, and financial and other resources. As a result, such companies may be more vulnerable to general economic trends and to specific changes in markets and technology. In addition, future growth may be dependent on additional financing, which may not be available on acceptable terms when required. Further, there is ordinarily a more limited marketplace for the sale of interests in smaller, private companies, which may make realizations of gains more difficult. In addition, the relative illiquidity of private equity investments generally, and the somewhat greater illiquidity of private investments in lower middle market companies, could make it difficult for the Funds to react quickly to negative economic or political developments.

#### Portfolio Concentration / Risk of Limited Number of Investments

Diversification is not an investment objective of the Funds. Because the Funds are expected to only make a limited number of investments and such investments generally will involve a high degree of risk, poor performance by even a single portfolio company could severely affect the total returns to Limited Partners. Other than as set forth in the Limited Partnership Agreements, investors have no assurance as to the degree of diversification of the Funds' investments, either by geographic region, asset type or sector. To the extent

the Funds concentrate portfolio investments in a particular issuer, security or geographic region, their portfolio investments will become more susceptible to fluctuations in value resulting from adverse economic or business conditions with respect thereto. As a consequence, the aggregate return of the Funds may be adversely affected by the unfavorable performance of one or a small number of portfolio investments. Moreover, because it is not reasonable to expect all of the Funds' investments to perform well or even return capital, for the Funds to achieve above-average returns one or a few of its investments must perform very well. There are no assurances that this will be the case. In addition, in circumstances where NMS intends to refinance all or a portion of the capital invested, there will be a risk that such refinancing may not be completed, which could lead to increased risk as a result of the Funds having an unintended long-term investment as to a portion of the amount invested and/or reduced diversification.

#### Investment Expenses / Broken Deal Expenses

The Funds' investments will require extensive due diligence, legal, and other costs and expenses prior to their consummation and may be subject to broken deal expenses if they are not consummated. Such costs may include payment to third parties for successfully sourcing deals or other services and could be in the form of cash or equity in the portfolio company, which would likely dilute the Funds' investment. The Funds will pay any fees, costs, and expenses incurred in connection with the discovery, evaluation, acquisition, holding, management, monitoring, or disposition of any investment opportunities they pursue, whether or not such investments are ultimately consummated, including investments pursued by NMS prior to the initial closing that are intended to become Fund investments. Additionally, the Funds may enter into agreements that involve payments, such as reverse break-up fees by the Funds if they do not consummate the transaction. These expenses can be significant and may be material to the Funds. The Funds may therefore incur, either directly or pursuant to their obligation to reimburse NMS for any such expenses advanced by it, significant expenses in connection with proposed investments that are not consummated without the opportunity for gain or recoupment of such expenses. In addition, co-investors may not agree to pay or otherwise bear fees, costs or expenses related to unconsummated co-investments. In such event, such fees, costs and expenses will be considered expenses of and be borne by the Funds.

#### Financial and Other Fraud

Instances of fraud and other deceptive practices committed by senior management or owners of portfolio companies in which the Funds invest could undermine NMS' due diligence efforts with respect to such companies and, if such fraud is discovered, have a material negative effect on the valuation of the Funds' investments. In addition, when discovered, financial fraud may contribute to overall market volatility that can negatively impact the Funds' investment program. In the event of fraud by any company in which the Funds invests, the Funds may suffer a partial or total loss of capital invested in that company.

#### Market Conditions

NMS's strategy in the acquisition of its investments and the disposition of its investments may be based, in part, on the premise that appropriate businesses and assets will be available for purchase and sale by NMS at prices that NMS considers favorable. Further, NMS's strategy relies, in part, on the existence of market conditions conducive to generating favorable prices during the term of a Fund. Multiples at which companies are sold in a particular industry or in the market generally could shrink, reducing the price at which even a portfolio company that is performing well may be expected to be sold. No assurance can be given, however, that appropriate businesses and assets can be acquired or disposed of at favorable prices as this will depend, in part, on events and factors outside the control of NMS.

#### Outbreaks of Infectious Diseases

Pandemics and other widespread public health emergencies, including outbreaks of infectious diseases such as SARS, H1N1/09 flu, avian flu, ebola and COVID-19 have and are resulting in market volatility and disruption, and future such emergencies have the potential to materially and adversely impact economic production and activity, all of which may result in significant losses to a client.

Any public health emergency, or the threat thereof, could have a significant adverse impact on the Funds and their investments and could adversely affect the Funds' ability to fulfill their investment objectives. No previous experience by NMS or its affiliates is any guarantee of the Funds' success in respect of investing and managing any investments during and post- the COVID-19 pandemic or such other public health emergency.

The occurrence of a pandemic or other extreme event may result in (and, in the case of COVID-19, has already resulted in) the closure of offices, the implementation of global or regional work-from-home policies, and/or travel disruptions or restrictions. Any such actions may increase NMS' and its affiliates' and service providers' dependency on technology systems, result in the rapid deployment of new and potentially less familiar technology or operations systems or lead to the utilization of existing systems in a significantly increased scope or unanticipated manner. If a significant number of the personnel of the Funds, NMS, the General Partners, or any of their respective affiliates were to be unavailable in the event of a disaster or other event, NMS' ability to effectively conduct the Funds' business could be severely compromised. All of the above could increase the risk of cybersecurity or business continuity related losses, all of which could have a material effect on the Funds.

#### Debt Investments in Portfolio Companies

The Funds may, in certain circumstances, make investments in debt or convertible debt securities. Such debt may be unsecured and structurally or contractually subordinated to substantial amounts of senior indebtedness, all or a significant portion of which may be secured. Moreover, such debt investments may not be protected by financial covenants or limitations upon additional indebtedness and there is no minimum credit rating for such debt investments. Other factors may materially and adversely affect the market price and yield of such debt investments, including, investor demand, changes in the financial condition of the applicable issuer, government fiscal policy and domestic or worldwide economic conditions.

#### Financial Leverage

The Funds expect to maintain financial leverage within each of its portfolio companies and may re-leverage a portfolio investment in order to achieve this goal. Such leverage may be substantial. Utilization of leverage will result in fees, expenses and interest costs to the Funds. If the Funds are unable to refinance a portfolio company in order to maintain the desired amount of financial leverage, the Funds may realize lower than expected returns from the relevant portfolio investment and may hold a larger than expected equity investment in that portfolio investment. Although the General Partners and NMS will seek to use financial leverage in a manner that they believe to be appropriate, the leveraged capital structure of such portfolio companies and portfolio investments may significantly increase their exposure to adverse economic factors, such as rising interest rates, downturns in the economy or deterioration in the condition of such portfolio companies or portfolio investments or their respective industries. If a portfolio company cannot generate adequate cash flow to meet debt obligations, for example, the Funds may suffer a partial or total loss of capital invested in the portfolio company.

The Funds' assets, including any investments made by the Funds and any capital held by the Funds, may be available to satisfy all liabilities and other obligations of the Funds, including indemnification of protected persons. If the Funds or a portfolio company defaults on secured indebtedness, for example, the lender may foreclose and the Funds could lose its entire investment in the security for such loan. If the Funds become subject to a liability, parties seeking to have the liability satisfied may have recourse to the Funds' assets generally and will not be limited to any particular asset, such as the investment giving rise to the liability. In addition, there can be no guarantee that debt facilities will be available at commercially attractive rates throughout the term of the Funds or when due for refinancing such that the Funds or the applicable a portfolio company will be exposed to less favorable terms or rates upon a refinancing, or that any facilities negotiated will be fully utilized. Borrowings may be secured by assignment of the obligations of the Limited Partners to make capital contributions to the Funds and a security interest in investments.



This may limit the Investors' ability to use their interests in the Funds as collateral for other indebtedness. In addition, the inability of the Funds to repay borrowings under a credit facility secured by the commitments of Limited Partners could enable a lender to take action against any Limited Partner to the extent of its then remaining commitment in the Funds.

Economic downturns could adversely affect the financial resources of the Funds' portfolio companies and their ability to make principal and interest payments on, or refinance, outstanding debt when due. In the event of such defaults, the Funds could lose both invested capital in and anticipated profits from the affected investment. Such a marketplace may impair the Funds' ability to consummate certain transactions or cause the Funds to enter into certain transactions on less attractive terms. The Funds' ability to generate attractive investment returns for their Limited Partners may be adversely affected to the extent their portfolio companies are unable to obtain favorable financing terms for their investments.

#### Use of Subscription Line Borrowing

Certain borrowings could be, directly or indirectly, secured by a pledge or charge of the obligations of the limited partners to make capital contributions to the Funds or by the pledge or charge of obligations that are, directly or indirectly, secured by the types of pledges or charges previously described in this sentence. Any such pledge or charge could grant the lender or collateral agent under any such facility the right to require limited partners to fund their unfunded commitments. This will limit the limited partners' ability to use their interests in the Funds as collateral for other indebtedness (which in any case would be subject to the consent of the General Partner in its sole discretion). In addition, the inability of a Fund to repay borrowings under a credit facility secured by unfunded commitments will enable a lender to take action against any limited partners of such Fund to the extent of its then unfunded commitment in the Fund. In the case of subscription line borrowings, the limited partners whose unfunded commitments have been pledged or charged will be called upon to fund their entire unfunded commitments to repay indebtedness and the failure of other limited partners to honor their capital commitments could result in a limited partner's payment obligation exceeding its pro rata share of the indebtedness that has been obtained by a Fund.

A limited partner may also be required to fund amounts to repay subscription line borrowings incurred in connection with an investment even if such limited partner did not participate in the relevant investment in connection with which such borrowings were incurred. Similarly, in connection with a default under a subscription line, the lender might determine to call capital only from particular limited partners and not from all limited partners. The General Partner will have the authority, without the consent of any other person, to implement the foregoing in such manner as it determines in good faith to be fair and reasonable, which may include causing the relevant entities to enter into one or more indemnification or contribution agreements or adjusting the relative interests of such entities in the applicable portfolio company.

Where a Fund uses borrowings under a subscription line and/or net asset value facility in advance or in lieu of receiving capital contributions from investors to repay any such borrowings and related interest expenses, the use of such facility will result in a higher or lower reported internal rate of return than if the facility had not been utilized and instead capital contributions from investors had been contributed at the inception of an investment. This will present conflicts of interest, including with respect to NMS's marketing efforts, as NMS will have various incentives to use the facility if doing so could result in a higher reported internal rate of return ("IRR"). For example, the interest rate on any borrowings is likely to be less than the rate of the preferred return due to the investors under the applicable governing documents. Because the preferred return of clients typically does not accrue on such borrowings, but rather only accrues on capital contributions when made, the use of such subscription line facilities could reduce or eliminate the preferred return received by the investors and accelerate or increase distributions of performance-based allocations to the relevant general partner. This will provide the general partner with an economic incentive to fund investments through such facilities in lieu of capital contributions. Moreover, the fees, costs and expenses of any such facilities will generally be allocated among a Fund and any parallel funds or other vehicles, including other

clients, pro-rata or on such other basis that is determined by NMS to be more equitable under the circumstances, which will increase the expenses borne by the applicable limited partners and would be expected to reduce net cash on cash returns.

Calculations of net internal rates of return in respect of investment and performance data, including in marketing materials and in reports to investors in Funds from time to time, are based on the payment date of capital contributions received from limited partners. Gross IRR generally is calculated based on the date that amounts are invested by the applicable Funds into, or received by the Funds from, an underlying portfolio investment, including in instances where the Funds utilizes borrowings under a subscription-based credit facility (or other facility) in lieu of capital contributions or in advance of receiving capital contributions from investors to repay any such borrowings and related interest expense. As a result, use of a subscription-based credit facility (or other leverage) with respect to portfolio investments will impact calculations of returns and will result in a higher or lower reported IRR (on an investment, Funds and/or investor level) than if the facility had not been utilized and instead the investors' capital had been contributed at the inception of an investment. In addition, for investments in certain U.S. corporations by U.S. tax-exempt limited partners, there may be incremental tax costs related to "unrelated business taxable income" that would not have applied in the absence of leverage.

#### Regulated Industries

The Funds expects to invest in companies that operate in regulated industries, especially the healthcare services sector and certain areas within the business services sector. The business services sector encompasses companies that primarily provide services or support to other companies and enterprises as end-users. The operations of such companies will be subject to compliance with applicable regulations, and such companies may be subject to increased regulations resulting from both new requirements and re-regulation of previously de-regulated markets. Prices may be artificially controlled, and regulatory burdens may increase costs of operations. New or increased regulations could adversely affect the performance of the companies in which the Funds invest. Additionally, such companies may be highly dependent on government contracts, which could further increase the risks of investing in such companies.

#### Private Company Investments

The Funds expects to invest primarily in the securities of private companies without an active trading market. Traditional exit opportunities for such investments have consisted primarily of initial public offerings and acquisitions by other companies as well as limited secondary market trades. The ability of the Funds to sell securities and realize investment gains will depend upon favorable market conditions. As recent history indicates, initial public offering and merger and acquisition opportunities may be limited or non-existent for extended periods of time, whether due to economic, regulatory or other factors. In addition, general fluctuations in the market prices of securities may affect the value of the investments held by the Funds. Therefore, there is no assurance that the Funds will be able to realize liquidity for such investments in a timely manner, if at all.

#### Investments in Public Companies

The Funds may invest in public companies or take private companies public. Investments in public companies may subject the Funds to risks that differ in type or degree from those involved with investments in privately held companies. Such risks include movements in the stock market and trends in the overall economy, greater volatility in the valuation of such companies, increased obligations to disclose information regarding such companies, limitations on the ability of the Funds to dispose of such securities at certain times (including due to the possession by the Funds of material non-public information), increased likelihood of shareholder litigation against such companies' board members, which may include NMS personnel, regulatory action and increased costs associated with each of the aforementioned risks.

#### Minority Positions and Toehold Investments

The Funds could also make minority equity or debt investments in companies where the Funds may have

limited influence. Such companies may have economic or business interests or goals that are inconsistent with those of the Funds and the Funds may not be in a position to limit or otherwise protect the value of their investment in such companies. The Funds' control over the investment policies of such companies may also be limited. This could result in the Funds' investments being frozen in minority positions that incur a substantial loss. If a Fund takes such a minority position in publicly traded securities as a "toehold" investment, then such publicly traded securities may fluctuate in value over the limited duration of the Fund's investment in such publicly traded securities, which could potentially reduce returns to limited partners. While NMS may seek to accumulate larger positions through open market purchases, registered tender offers, negotiated transactions or private placements, NMS may be unable to accumulate a sufficiently large position in a company to execute its strategy. In such circumstances, the Funds may dispose of their position in a company within a short time of acquiring it and there can be no assurance that the price at which the Funds can sell such securities will not have declined since the time of acquisition. Moreover, this may be exacerbated by the fact that securities of the companies that the Funds may target may be thinly traded and that the Funds' position may nevertheless have been substantial, although not controlling, and its disposal may depress the market price for such securities.

#### Risks Multi-Step Acquisitions

In the event the Funds choose to effect a transaction by means of a multi-step acquisition (such as a first-step cash tender offer or stock purchase followed by a merger or in the case of a simultaneous acquisition and concurrent merger of two separate companies), there can be no assurance that the remainder can be successfully acquired. This could result in the Funds having only partial control over the investment or partial access to its cash flow to service debt incurred in connection with the acquisition.

#### Equity Investments Risk

A significant portion of the Funds' investments will be in equity or equity-related investments in private companies, which by their nature involve a high degree of business, financial, market, and/or legal risk that can result in partial or total losses. While such investments offer the opportunity for significant capital gains, they also involve a high degree of risk that can result in partial or total losses and investors must be prepared to bear such capital losses that may result from investments. There can be no assurance that NMS will correctly evaluate the nature and magnitude of the various factors that could affect the return on the Funds' investments and the value of such investments. Prices of the investments may be volatile, and a variety of other factors that are inherently difficult to predict, such as domestic or international economic and political developments, may significantly affect the results of the Funds' activities. As a result, the Funds' performance over a particular period may not necessarily be indicative of the results that may be expected in future periods.

#### Changes in Credit Markets

Certain of NMS' previous investments have benefited from favorable borrowing conditions in the debt markets, which historically have been cyclical. However, a decrease in the availability of financing (or an increase in the interest cost) for leveraged transactions (e.g., due to adverse changes in economic or financial market conditions or a decreased appetite for risk by lenders) could impair, potentially materially, the Funds' ability to consummate or profit from these transactions. There have been periods of volatility, uncertainty and a deterioration of the global credit market which reduced investor demand and liquidity for investment grade, high yield and senior bank debt and caused some investment banks and other lenders to be unwilling or significantly less willing to finance new investments or to offer committed financing for investments on terms on less favorable than offered in the past, making it significantly more difficult for sponsors to obtain favorable financing. There remain elevated levels of uncertainty in the global financial markets today and there can be no certainty that recurring periods of limited financing availability (or an increase in the interest cost) for leveraged transactions could return or persist, and should such conditions arise, they could impair, potentially materially, the Funds' or a portfolio company's ability to consummate transactions or could cause the Funds or a portfolio company to enter into certain leveraged transactions on less attractive terms. The failure of lenders to provide financing may require the Funds to make a larger

equity investment in a portfolio company than expected, may force the Funds to obtain financing on less favorable terms, may affect the Funds' ability to consummate such a transaction, or may expose the Funds to potential claims by sellers of businesses that the Funds contracted to purchase. Additionally, lenders may limit the amount of leverage that the Funds or a portfolio company is able to utilize, either as a result of the amounts that they are willing to lend, as a result of contractual restrictions, or as a result of regulatory changes. Consequently, the Funds may realize lower than expected returns from such portfolio companies and may hold a larger than expected equity investment in such investment (and accordingly, may have less capital available to invest in other investment opportunities).

#### Contingent Liabilities on Disposition of Investments

In connection with the disposition of an investment in a portfolio company, NMS may be required to make representations about the business and financial affairs of such portfolio company typical of those made in connection with the sale of any business and may be responsible for the content of disclosure documents. NMS also may be required to indemnify the purchasers of such investment or underwriters regarding certain matters, including the accuracy of any such representations or disclosure documents, to the extent that any such representations or disclosure documents are inaccurate or with respect to certain potential liabilities or other obligations. These arrangements may result in the incurrence of accrued expenses, liabilities or contingencies, which shall be borne by NMS and for which the limited partners may be required to make capital contributions, even after the commitment period has expired, or for which the General Partner may establish reserves or escrow accounts. In that regard, distributions, including final distributions, to limited partners will be subject to any such reserves or holdbacks and limited partners may be required to return amounts distributed to them to fund NMS's indemnification obligations or other Fund obligations arising out of any legal proceeding against NMS. In some cases, such obligations may be a joint and several liability of NMS and/or prior Funds and such other entities, especially the prior Funds late in their lifecycles, may rely on clawback rights under their governing documents to fund their shares of such liability.

#### Investments in Restructurings or Underperforming Companies

The Funds may make investments in companies that are experiencing or are expected to experience financial difficulties, which such companies may never overcome. Such investments could, in certain circumstances, subject the Funds to additional potential liabilities, which may exceed the value of the Funds' original investment therein. Such investments of the Funds could also be subject to federal bankruptcy law and state fraudulent transfer laws, which may vary from state to state, if the securities relating to such investments were issued with the intent of hindering, delaying or defrauding creditors or, in certain circumstances, if the issuer receives less than reasonably equivalent value or fair consideration in return for issuing such securities. If such investments constitute debt and such debt is used for a buyout of shareholders, this risk is greater than if the debt proceeds are used for day-to-day operations or organic growth. If a court were to find that the issuance of the securities was a fraudulent transfer or conveyance, the court could void the payment obligations under the securities, further subordinate the securities to other existing and future indebtedness of the issuer or require the Funds to repay any amounts received by it with respect to the securities. In the event of a finding that a fraudulent transfer or conveyance occurred, the Funds may not receive any repayment on the securities.

Under the Bankruptcy Code, a lender that has inappropriately exercised control of the management and policies of a company may have its claims against the company subordinated or disallowed, or may be found liable for damages suffered by parties as a result of such actions. In addition, under certain circumstances, payments to the Funds and distributions by the Funds to the Limited Partners may be reclaimed if any such payment or distribution is later determined to have been a fraudulent conveyance or a preferential payment. Such debt may also be disallowed or subordinated to the claims of other creditors if the Funds are found to have engaged in other inequitable conduct resulting in harm to other parties. The Funds' investment may be treated as equity if it is deemed to be a contribution to capital, or if the Funds attempt to control the outcome of the business affairs of a company prior to its filing under the Bankruptcy

Code. While the Funds will attempt to avoid taking the types of action that would lead to such liability, there can be no assurance that such claims will not be asserted or that the Funds will be able successfully to defend against them.

#### Non-Control Investments and/or Investments with Third Parties in Joint Ventures and Other Entities

While the Funds intends to take control positions in portfolio companies, the Funds may hold a non-controlling interest in certain portfolio companies and, therefore, may have a limited ability to protect its position in such portfolio companies. Further, the Funds may have no right to appoint a director and a limited ability to protect its interests in such companies and to influence such companies' management. Similarly, the Funds may co-invest with third parties through an investment fund, joint ventures or other entities, thereby acquiring non-controlling interests in certain investments. In such cases, the Funds will be significantly reliant on the existing management and board of directors of such companies, which may include representation of other financial investors with whom the Funds are not affiliated and whose interests may conflict with the interests of the Funds. Moreover, in the case where the Funds may co-invest, such investments may involve risks not present in investments where a third party is not involved, including the possibility that a third party partner or co-venturer may have financial difficulties resulting in a negative impact on such investment, may have economic or business interests or goals which are inconsistent with those of the Funds, or may be in a position to take (or block) action contrary to the Funds' interests or goals. In addition, the Funds may in certain circumstances be liable for the actions of its third-party partners or co-venturers. Investments made with third parties in joint ventures or other entities also may involve carried interests and/or other fees payable to such third-party partners or co-venturers. Although the Funds may not have control over these investments and, therefore, may have a limited ability to protect its position therein, the Funds generally expect that appropriate minority investor rights will be obtained to protect its interests to the extent possible. There can be no assurance that such minority investor rights will be available, however, or that such rights will provide sufficient protection of the Funds' interests.

#### Control Position Risk

Although non-control investments may also be made, the Funds intend to make certain investments that allow the Funds to acquire control or exercise influence over management and the strategic direction of a portfolio investment. The exercise of control over a company imposes additional risks of liability for environmental damage, product defects, pension liabilities, failure to supervise management and other types of liability in which the limited liability characteristic of business operations may be ignored. The exercise of control over a portfolio investment could expose the assets of the Funds to claims by the portfolio companies underlying such investments, its security holders and its creditors. While the General Partners intend to manage the Funds to minimize exposure to these risks, the possibility of successful claims either directly against the Funds or resulting from indemnification obligations, and loss of capital cannot be precluded. To the extent these liabilities are realized, they may materially adversely affect the value of a portfolio company and, in certain cases, the Funds themselves. Additionally, the Funds will generally indemnify the General Partner and NMS from such claims and, as a result, will be indirectly exposed to any such liability incurred by the General Partner or NMS as well.

#### Investments Outside of North America

While the Funds expect to focus on investments in North America, the Funds are permitted to and may invest in companies domiciled, headquartered, or with significant operations elsewhere. Non-North American securities involve certain risks not typically associated with investing in North American securities, including risks relating to: (i) currency exchange matters, including fluctuations in the rate of exchange between the currencies in North America and the various currencies in which the Funds' foreign investments are denominated, and costs associated with the conversion of investment principal and income from one currency into another; (ii) differences between North American and non-North American securities markets, including potential price volatility in, and relative illiquidity of, some foreign securities markets; (iii) the absence of uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, practices and disclosure requirements and less government supervision and regulation in some countries; (iv) certain

economic, social and political risks, including potential exchange control regulations and restrictions on foreign investment and repatriation of income and capital, the risks of political, economic, or social instability (including, without limitation, the risk of war, terrorism, social unrest or conflicts) and the possibility of nationalization, confiscatory taxation or expropriation of assets; (v) the possible imposition of non-North American taxes on income and gains recognized with respect to such foreign investments in addition to North American taxes, such as transfer pricing and taxation of overseas income, (vi) less developed corporate laws regarding, among other things, fiduciary duties and the protection of investors; (vii) the unpredictability of international trade patterns; (viii) different bankruptcy laws and customs; (ix) less publicly available information; and (x) greater difficulty of enforcing legal rights in a foreign jurisdiction. The General Partners and the management company will analyze risks in applicable countries before making such investments, but no assurance can be given that a political or economic climate, or that particular legal or regulatory risks might not adversely affect an investment by the Funds.

In addition, certain Funds are permitted to make investments in emerging markets throughout the world. Changing political environments, regulatory restrictions and changes in government institutions and policies outside the United States could adversely affect private investments. Investing in emerging markets involves risks and special considerations not typically associated with investing in more established economies or markets including, among other things: (i) higher dependence on exports and the corresponding importance of international trade; (ii) greater risk of inflation; (iii) inability to exchange local currencies for U.S. dollars; (iv) increased likelihood of governmental involvement in and control over the economy; (v) governmental decisions to cease support of economic reform programs or to impose centrally planned economies; (vi) less developed compliance culture; (vii) risks associated with differing cultural expectations and norms regarding business practices; (viii) longer settlement periods for transactions and less reliable clearance and custody arrangements; (ix) less developed, reliable, or independent judiciary systems for the enforcement of contracts or claims; (x) greater regulatory uncertainty; (xi) maintenance of the Funds' investments with non-U.S. brokers and securities depositories; (xii) greater risks regarding repatriation of income and capital; and (xiii) threats or incidents of corruption or fraud, all of which may adversely affect the return on the Funds' investments.

#### Valuation of Investments

NMS determines the value of the Funds' investments in accordance with its valuation policy. For most of the Funds' investments, there is no readily available pricing information. NMS estimates the fair value for private equity and other investments for which market quotations are not readily available. Such valuations are determined based upon factors deemed relevant by NMS, including (but not limited to) market conditions, purchase price, and meaningful third-party transactions in private and public markets. NMS will consider a variety of methods in determining fair value and will use the appropriate valuation methodology based on the circumstances of each investment. There can be no assurance that NMS will have all the information necessary to make valuation decisions in respect of its investments, or that any information provided by third parties on which such decisions are based will be correct. There can be no assurance that the valuation decision of NMS with respect to an investment will represent the value realized by the relevant Fund on the eventual disposition of such investment or that would, in fact, be realized upon an immediate disposition of such investment on the date of its valuation. Accordingly, the valuation decisions made by NMS may cause it to ineffectively manage the relevant Fund's investment portfolios and risks, and may also affect the diversification and management of such Fund's portfolio of investments.

Investors are cautioned that the valuation methodologies employed by NMS, particularly with regard to securities of private companies and securities that are subject to lock-ups or other limitations on free marketability, vary from security to security and can change from time to time, without notice, for a variety of reasons, including the following: (i) valuation rules under generally accepted accounting principles are in constant evolution; (ii) different methodologies may be more appropriate (in NMS's view) at different stages of a particular portfolio company's lifecycle (depending, for example, upon whether the portfolio company is generating revenue, is generating profit, has become a candidate for acquisition or public offering, or has

readily determinable comparables in the marketplace); (iii) preferences or subordinations applicable to particular portfolio securities; (iv) special circumstances affecting a particular portfolio company (such as actual or threatened litigation, loss of key customers, vendors or personnel, or lack of sufficient operating capital); and (v) NMS's own judgment, including "macro" considerations such as developments in markets and technologies and "micro" considerations such as the quality of a particular portfolio company's management or personnel. As a general matter, investors will not have access to the details of NMS's valuation methodologies or to the information utilized by NMS in applying such methodologies.

#### Uncertainty of Financial Projections

Numerous material investment decisions will be based upon projections of operating results for portfolio companies, including, without limitation, capital expenditure, leverage levels, purchase price, valuations, and exit pricing. Projected operating results will normally be based primarily on management judgments and, in many cases, on due diligence information provided by sellers that may not be verifiable. In all cases, projections are only estimates of future results that are based upon assumptions that NMS believes are reasonable at the time that the projections are developed. Projections are subject to a wide range of risks and uncertainties, however, and there can be no assurance that the projected results will be obtained, and actual results may vary significantly from the projections. Moreover, the inaccuracy of certain assumptions, the failure to satisfy certain financial requirements and the occurrence of other unforeseen events could impair the ability of an investment to realize projected values. General economic conditions, which are not predictable, can also have a material adverse impact on the reliability of such projections.

#### Outsourced Services

Consistent with what NMS believes to be typical industry practice, NMS has and is expected to continue to outsource to third parties many of the services performed for a Fund and/or its portfolio companies, including services (such as administrative, legal, accounting, certain elements or portions of investment diligence and certain ongoing monitoring, tax or other related services) that could be expected to be performed in-house by NMS and its personnel. The fees, costs and expenses of such third-party service providers will be borne by a Fund, even if the costs of such services had not historically been charged to Funds when performed in-house, to the extent applicable. The decision to engage a third-party service provider and the terms (including economic terms) of such engagement will be made by NMS in its discretion, taking into account such factors as it deems relevant under the circumstances. Certain third-party service providers and/or their employees (and/or teams thereof) could dedicate substantially all of their business time to clients and/or their respective portfolio companies, while others could have other clients. In certain cases, third-party service providers and/or their employees (including part or full-time secondees to NMS) may spend some or all of their time at NMS offices, have dedicated office space at NMS, have adviser-related e-mail addresses, receive administrative support from NMS personnel, and/or participate in meetings and events for NMS personnel, even though they are not NMS employees or affiliates. NMS will have an incentive to outsource services to third parties due to a number of factors, including because the fees, costs and expenses of such service providers will be borne, subject to a client's governing documents, by the Funds (with no reduction or offset NMS's management fees), and retaining third parties could reduce NMS's internal overhead, compensation and benefits costs for employees who would otherwise perform such services in-house. The involvement of third-party service providers may present a number of risks due to NMS's reduced control over the functions that are outsourced. There can be no assurances that NMS will be able to identify, prevent or mitigate the risks of engaging third-party service providers. The Funds could suffer adverse consequences from actions, errors or failures to act by such third parties, and will have obligations, including indemnity obligations, and limited recourse against them. Outsourcing may not occur uniformly for all Funds and, accordingly, certain costs could be incurred by (or allocated to) certain Funds through the use of third-party (or internal) service providers that are not incurred by (or allocated to) other Funds.

#### Systems Risk and Cybersecurity

The Funds rely extensively on computer programs and systems (and are expected to rely on new systems and technology in the future) for various purposes, including trading, clearing, and settling transactions,

evaluating certain investments, monitoring their portfolio and net capital and generating risk management and other reports that are critical to oversight of the Funds' activities. Certain of the Funds', the General Partners' and the Management Company's operations will be dependent upon systems operated by third parties, including prime broker(s), administrators, market counterparties and their sub-custodians and other service providers. The Funds' service providers will also depend on information technology systems and, notwithstanding the diligence that the Funds may perform on their service providers, the Funds may not be in a position to verify the risks or reliability of such information technology systems.

NMS, the Funds, their service providers and their portfolio companies may face cybersecurity threats to gain unauthorized access to sensitive information, including information regarding the Limited Partners and the Funds' investment activities, or to render data or systems unusable, which could result in significant losses. If such events were to materialize, they could lead to losses of sensitive information or capabilities essential to NMS', the Funds', their service providers and/or a portfolio company's operations and could have a material adverse effect on their reputations, financial positions, results of operations, or cash flows, could lead to significant financial losses from remedial actions, loss of business, or potential liability, or could lead to the disclosure of Limited Partners' personal information.

Cybersecurity attacks are evolving and include, but are not limited to, malicious software, attempts to gain unauthorized access to data, and other electronic security breaches that could lead to disruptions in critical systems, unauthorized release of confidential or otherwise protected information and corruption of data. NMS' or a portfolio company's controls and procedures, business continuity systems, and data security systems could prove to be inadequate. In the event of a ransomware attack, the Funds could face severe disruptions in their activities and may incur significant expenses. Such an attack may impact the performance results of the Funds. These problems may arise in both NMS' or a portfolio company's internally developed systems and the systems of third-party service providers.

#### CFIUS and National Security/ Investment Clearance Considerations

Certain investments by the Funds that involve a business or real estate connected with, related to or that implicate national security or critical infrastructure could be subject to review and approval by the U.S. Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States ("CFIUS") and/or non-U.S. national security/investment clearance regulators depending on the beneficial ownership and control of interests in the Funds, as well as access to information and other rights regarding Funds' investments. In the event that CFIUS or another regulator reviews one or more of the Funds' proposed or existing investments, there can be no assurances that the Funds will be able to maintain, or proceed with, such investments on terms acceptable to the Funds. CFIUS or another regulator may seek to impose limitations or restrictions that prevent a Fund from maintaining or pursuing investments, which could adversely affect a Fund's performance with respect to such investments (if consummated) and thus the Fund's performance as a whole. In the event that restrictions are anticipated to be imposed on any investment by the Funds due to the non-U.S. status of a limited partner or group of limited partners or other related CFIUS or national security considerations, the General Partner may choose to exclude such limited partner(s) from participating in such investment.

If a Fund is investing in portfolio companies for which CFIUS approval is being sought, the Fund and the U.S. government might address perceived threats to national security through mitigation measures, including contractual undertakings with the U.S. Government, board resolutions and proxy agreements. The time required to negotiate any such measures or the length of the CFIUS review process could place the Fund at a competitive disadvantage to U.S. purchasers not subject to CFIUS approval. Such mitigation measures could also effectively impose significant operational restrictions on the Fund, the General Partner or NMS. Should CFIUS approval, or other regulatory approval, be a closing condition to a prospective transaction, there is a risk that such approval might not be granted and a Fund will have to bear the costs and expenses relating to such unconsummated investment, in addition to the risk that disadvantageous conditions could be imposed. Similar rules or regulations may exist in non-U.S. jurisdictions which would



subject the Funds to comparable risks.

#### Banking Industry Disruption

As a result of increasing interest rates, reserves held by banks and other financial institutions in bonds and other debt securities could face a significant decline in value relative to deposits and liabilities which, coupled with general economic headwinds resulting from a changing interest rate environment, creates liquidity pressures at such institutions, as evidenced by the bank run on the Silicon Valley Bank (“SVB”) and on Signature Bank (“Signature”), causing them to be placed into receivership. As a result, certain sectors of the credit markets could experience significant declines in liquidity, and it is possible that NMS (with respect to clients), and/or the management and other personnel of the portfolio investments owned by the Funds, will not be able to manage this risk effectively. It is yet to be determined how the bank run on SVB will fully impact other financial instruments and broader economy, as well as the overall performance of the Funds and their investments.

#### LP Transfers

In certain cases, NMS will have the opportunity (but, subject to any applicable restrictions or procedures in the governing documents, no obligation) to identify one or more secondary transferees of interests in a Fund. In such cases, NMS will use its discretion to select such transferees based on eligibility and other factors, and unless required by the governing documents, will determine in its sole discretion whether the opportunity to receive a transfer of Fund interests should be offered to one or more existing Fund investors.

#### Location and Infrastructure

NMS maintains its headquarters in New York City, with other offices in North America. Loss of one or more of the foregoing office buildings and/or key personnel, whether through fire, terrorist action, earthquake or some other catastrophic event, could adversely affect the Funds’ operations and the investment returns. A serious impairment to the infrastructure of such office buildings such as extended loss of power or a prolonged restriction of physical access to the building by governmental authorities also could adversely affect the operations and investment returns of the Funds. Similar risks will apply to the Funds’ service providers (including their broker-dealers and other custodians of the Funds’ assets).

#### Benchmark Rates

Many financial instruments use or may use a floating rate based on the London Interbank Offered Rate, or “LIBOR,” which is the offered rate for short-term Eurodollar deposits between major international banks. On March 5, 2021, the U.K. Financial Conduct Authority announced that it intends to stop compelling banks to submit rates for the calculation of LIBOR after 2021 for all sterling, euro, Swiss franc and Japanese yen settings and the 1-week and 2-month U.S. dollar settings, and after June 30, 2023 for all remaining U.S. dollar settings. There remains uncertainty regarding the future utilization of LIBOR and the nature of any replacement rate, and additional uncertainty regarding the transition phase. Currently, the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (“SOFR”) is the presumptive replacement for LIBOR. The expected discontinuation of LIBOR and the potential switch to SOFR could have a significant impact on the financial markets and may present a risk for certain market participants, including public companies, investment advisers, investment companies, and broker-dealers. The risks associated with this discontinuation and transition will be exacerbated if the work necessary to effect an orderly transition to SOFR is not completed in a timely manner. Further, it remains unclear whether SOFR will attain wide acceptance among all market participants as the replacement rate for LIBOR. As such, it is not possible to predict all potential effects of these changes on U.S. and global credit markets, the Funds or their ability to obtain favorable financing terms for its portfolio investments. Given the inherent differences between LIBOR and SOFR or any other alternative benchmark rate that may be established, there are additional uncertainties regarding a transition from LIBOR, including but not limited to the need to amend all contracts with LIBOR as the reference rate and how this will impact the Funds’ cost of certain debt and financial instruments.

ESG Considerations

The regulatory environment for environmental, social and governance (“ESG”)-related investments is evolving and changes to it could adversely affect the Funds and their portfolio companies. Regulators have adopted regulatory regimes that have led to increased oversight of ESG-related investments and funds, and which have created additional compliance, transaction, data collection, disclosure or other costs, which may negatively affect the returns of the Funds. For example, the regulatory regimes and practice applicable to ESG standards within the EU and the European Economic Area (the “EEA”) is expected to evolve and develop further over time, and may be subject to future substantial changes. In particular, the EU Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation and related regulations are likely to be amended and new guidance may also be issued by the European Supervisory Authorities. Such amendments or changes may require the adoption of specific procedural or organizational arrangements that may affect the activities performed by NMS in relation to the Funds and may require additional disclosure to Fund investors with respect to ESG matters, or entail additional costs to be borne in the performance of the activities. In addition, the EU Taxonomy Regulation (2020/852) sets forth a general framework for the development of an EU-wide classification system for environmentally sustainable economic activities, with certain provisions taking effect in 2022 (such as in relation to climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation) and others will take effect in 2023. As a consequence, there is a risk that the reorientation in the market could be adverse to the Funds’ investment businesses, at least in the short term, and to the portfolio companies if they are perceived to be less valuable as a consequence of, for example, their carbon footprint. In this respect, the entry into force of ESG-related regulatory regimes and further developments in regulatory expectations and best practices under such regimes, as well as any subsequent changes to the regulatory frameworks applying to ESG standards, reporting and compliance obligations, as applicable to NMS, the Funds or their investments, could impose additional costs on the Funds and the Funds may require additional resources to monitor, report and comply with wide ranging ESG-related requirements and could adversely affect the ability of NMS to perform the management services or adversely affect the portfolio companies and the operations and investment returns of the Funds.

Regulatory Developments Relating to Investment Advisers and Private Funds

Legal, tax and regulatory changes, as well as judicial decisions, could adversely affect NMS and its clients, particularly those clients that are private funds. In particular, the regulatory environment relevant to private investment funds is evolving and may entail increased regulatory involvement in NMS’s business or result in ambiguity or conflict among legal or regulatory schemes applicable to NMS’s business, all of which could adversely affect the investment strategies pursued or the value of investments held by a Fund.

In 2022 and early 2023, the SEC voted to propose several new rules and amendments that, if adopted, can be expected to affect NMS’s business and the Fund.

*Private Fund Adviser Proposal.* In February 2022, the SEC voted to propose new rules and amendments (collectively, the “Private Fund Adviser Proposal”) to existing rules under the Advisers Act specifically related to registered investment advisers and their activities with respect to private funds. If any or all of the Private Fund Adviser Proposal is enacted, it is likely to have a significant impact on NMS’s business and the Funds. In particular, the SEC has proposed (i) to limit circumstances in which an adviser can be indemnified by a private fund; (ii) to increase reporting requirements by private funds to investors concerning performance, fees and expenses; (iii) to require registered advisers to obtain an annual audit for private funds and also require such funds’ auditors to notify the SEC upon the occurrence of certain material events; (iv) certain enhanced requirements, including the need to obtain a fairness opinion and make certain disclosures, in connection with adviser-led secondary transactions; (v) to prohibit advisers from engaging in certain practices, including, without limitation, charging accelerated fees for unperformed services, charging fees and expenses associated with regulatory and compliance efforts and examinations to private fund clients, and seeking reimbursement, indemnification, exculpation or otherwise limiting an adviser’s liability for certain activities; and (vi) to impose limitations and new disclosure requirements regarding preferential treatment of investors in private funds in side letters or other arrangements with an adviser. As

proposed, the Private Fund Adviser Proposal contemplates no “grandfathering” mechanism for existing private funds.

*Form PF Proposal.* In January 2022, the SEC voted to propose amendments to Form PF, and further amendments were proposed jointly by the SEC and the CFTC in August 2022. These proposals would require registered investment advisers to private funds to report extensive additional information about themselves, the funds they advise, and the management, investments and operations of private fund portfolios, including numerous new current reporting requirements upon the occurrence of specified events relating to the operation of private funds.

*Cybersecurity Risk Management Proposal.* In January 2022, the SEC proposed new cybersecurity risk management rules and amendments that would require advisers to adopt and implement written cybersecurity policies and procedures, confidentially report significant cybersecurity incidents to the SEC within 48 hours of discovery, make enhanced disclosure about cybersecurity risks and incidents, and maintain related books and records.

*ESG Proposal.* In May 2022, the SEC proposed amendments to Form ADV which would require investment advisers, including private fund advisers, to provide additional information regarding their incorporation of environmental, social and governance (“ESG”) factors in their investment strategies. The proposal seeks to categorize certain types of ESG strategies broadly and would require advisers to provide specific disclosures based on the ESG strategies they pursue.

*Adviser Outsourcing Proposal.* In October 2022, the SEC proposed a new rule and related rule amendments under the Advisers Act that would establish a new oversight framework for outsourcing by registered investment advisers. The proposal would (i) require advisers to conduct due diligence prior to engaging a “service provider” to perform a “covered function” and to periodically monitor the performance and reassess the retention of the service provider; (ii) require advisers to conduct due diligence prior to engaging a third party to perform a “recordkeeping function” (as defined below) and to periodically monitor the performance and reassess the retention of the third-party recordkeeper, as well as to obtain reasonable assurances that the third party will meet certain standards; (iii) require advisers to make and/or keep books and records related to the foregoing due diligence and monitoring requirements; and (iv) amend Form ADV to collect census-type information about advisers’ use of service providers.

*Safeguarding Proposal.* In February 2023, the SEC proposed to amend and redesignate the custody rule, which governs the safeguarding of client assets by investment advisers, and amend associated reporting and recordkeeping rules. The proposal would, among other things, (i) broaden existing requirements to cover all client assets (not just funds and securities), (ii) expand the definition of “custody” to include discretionary investment authority for assets, (iii) require an adviser to enter into a written agreement with and obtain certain reasonable assurances from qualified custodians, and (iv) narrow the current custody rule’s exception from the obligation to maintain client assets with a qualified custodian for certain privately offered securities and physical assets.

*Regulation S-P Proposal.* In March 2022, the SEC proposed enhancements to Regulation S-P (which relates to the privacy and protection of consumer financial information) to require registered investment advisers, among others, to notify individuals affected by certain types of data breaches that may put them at risk of harm. The proposal would (i) require registered advisers to adopt written policies and procedures for an incident response program to address unauthorized access to or use of customer information; (ii) require registered advisers to have written policies and procedures to provide timely notification to affected individuals whose sensitive customer information was or is reasonably likely to have been accessed or used without authorization; and (iii) broaden the scope of information covered by Regulation S-P’s requirements.

*Potential Impact.* The scope and timing of any final rules and amendments with respect to the foregoing proposals is unknown. If adopted, even with modifications, these rules and amendments would be expected to significantly increase compliance burdens and associated regulatory costs and operational complexity. The cost of implementing requirements relating to such proposals is expected to be substantial and may, to the extent permitted by the relevant governing documents and applicable regulations, be borne by NMS, the Funds or other clients, and/or portfolio investments of the Funds and other clients.

## **Item 9: Disciplinary Information**

Registered investment advisers are required to disclose all material facts regarding any legal or disciplinary events that would be material to an Investor's evaluation of NMS or the integrity of NMS' management. Neither NMS nor any of its officers, directors, employees or other management persons, have been involved in any legal or disciplinary events in the past 10 years that would require disclosure in response to this Item.

## **Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations**

### Pooled Investment Vehicles

The General Partners have organized and sponsor the Funds, which are private investment companies. These Funds are managed by NMS but are controlled by the affiliated General Partners. On occasion, NMS may form co-investment vehicles managed by NMS or its affiliates to invest alongside the Funds in portfolio companies. NMS and the related General Partners will be responsible for all decisions regarding portfolio transactions of the Funds and have full discretion over the management of the Funds' (and co-investment vehicles', if any) investment activities. While the General Partners are not separately registered as an investment adviser with the SEC, all of its investment advisory activities are subject to the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the "Advisers Act") and the rules thereunder.

## **Item 11: Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading**

NMS has adopted a written Code of Ethics (the "Code") predicated on the principal that NMS owes a fiduciary duty to the Funds and its Investors. The Code is designed to address and avoid potential conflicts of interest and is applicable to all officers, directors, members, partners or employees of NMS (the "Employees"). NMS requires its Employees to act in the Funds' best interests, abide by all applicable regulations and avoid any action that is, or could even appear to be, legally or ethically improper.

The Code requires Employees to obtain pre-clearance before purchasing an IPO or limited offering (i.e., private placement); requires periodic reporting of Employees' personal securities transactions and all holdings; and requires prompt internal reporting of Code violations. NMS endeavors to maintain current and accurate records of all personal securities activities of its Employees in an effort to monitor all Employees' trading activity. A copy of NMS' Code is available upon request.

NMS' Employees and their related entities have investments in the Funds' General Partners. The General Partners participate in the Funds' investment program by agreeing to commit a certain amount of capital commitments to the Funds. Therefore, Employees and their related entities participate in transactions effected for the Funds and have a direct financial interest in the transactions of the Funds. While such arrangements are intended to align the interests of NMS and the Limited Partners, it also has the potential to create conflicts of interest. To address such conflicts, the investment arrangements are described and agreed upon in the governing documents of the Funds. Generally, investments are made and disposed on

the same economic terms for all Investors, including NMS' related parties, so that no one receives more favorable terms or greater exposure to a particular investment. Also, with respect to conflicts of any nature, where available, the Fund can consult with an advisory board of Investors of the applicable Fund.

Certain clients have advisory boards that consist of representatives of certain investors in such clients. Any approval or consent given by such advisory boards tends to be binding on such clients and all of their investors. Members of such advisory boards are also authorized to give approvals or consents required under the Advisers Act, including in respect of conflicted transactions (including principal transactions under Section 206(3) of the Advisers Act) and consents to the "assignment" of a client's advisory agreement under the Advisers Act.

Members of such advisory boards owe no fiduciary duty to the client, are under no obligation to act in the best interests of the client as a whole, and could choose to act only in the best interests of the investor with which such member is affiliated. Although NMS has adopted policies and procedures designed to manage conflicts among clients, members of the advisory boards could themselves have conflicts of interest that do not disqualify such members from voting or consenting to matters submitted to their advisory boards for consideration or review.

Among other things, the possibility exists that the respective advisory boards of two or more clients will have overlapping membership, and such overlapping membership may result in a member having a conflict of interest. For example, in a cross trade situation where NMS arranges for a client to purchase an investment from or sell an investment to another client, if an advisory board member has an interest in both clients involved in the cross trade, such member could favor one client over the other if such member's interests are more aligned with the client it favors.

As a result, if the member has an interest unrelated to NMS, it could choose not to act in the best interests of the client that it represents. In such instances, NMS expects that such advisory board member will act in the best interests of the client that it represents; however, there is no assurance that such conflicts of interest will be eliminated. Additionally, it is expected that investors in clients who designate representatives to participate on the advisory boards may, by virtue of such participation, have more information about the client and investments in certain circumstances than other investors generally and may be provided information in advance of communication to other investors generally.

#### Portfolio Company Representation

Employees of NMS may serve as directors and officers of certain portfolio companies and, in that capacity, will be required to make decisions that consider the best interests of such portfolio companies and their respective shareholders. In certain circumstances, for example in situations involving bankruptcy or near-insolvency of a portfolio company, actions that may be in the best interests of the portfolio company may not be in the best interests of the Funds, and vice versa. Accordingly, in these situations, there will be conflicts of interest between such individual's duties as an employee of NMS and such individual's duties as a director or officer of such portfolio company.

#### Personal Relationships

Personnel of NMS can be expected to have friendships or other personal relationships with personnel and other individuals associated with entities with which NMS does or may seek to do business, including individuals who serve as directors, principals or employees of investors, clients, and existing and prospective portfolio investments, as well as service providers to the foregoing. Personal relationships may develop out of business-related or other professional interactions, or vice versa. The existence of personal relationships may serve to benefit clients (for example, by providing networking opportunities through which NMS personnel could be introduced to potential service providers for clients) but also create a potential conflict of interest, by giving rise to incentives for the parties to share business or other professional opportunities, including those relating to the business of NMS, investors, clients and portfolio

companies, in order to enhance or otherwise further their personal relationship, even when doing so may not be in the best interest of the client. While NMS generally expects conflicts of interest of this nature to be mitigated by the Code, which requires supervised persons of NMS to act in the best interest of clients, it is unlikely that the potential for conflicts of interest relating to personal relationships can be fully mitigated.

#### Gifts and Entertainment

NMS maintains a policy regarding the giving and receiving of gifts and entertainment. This policy generally permits Employees to give and receive gifts and entertainment, so long as such items are not lavish or excessive, and do not give the appearance of being designed to influence the recipient. In general, Employees are required, where possible, to obtain approval from NMS's Chief Compliance Officer prior to giving or receiving gifts or entertainment having a value in excess of \$250, but are not required to report or obtain approval for gifts or entertainment valued at \$250 or less. From time to time, NMS personnel have, and in the future can be expected to, accept gifts or entertainment from service providers to the Funds and/or portfolio companies of the Funds, including items that (individually or in the aggregate) have a value in excess of \$250. This creates a conflict of interest, because the receipt of such gifts or entertainment, and/or the prospect of receiving future gifts or entertainment, can incentivize Employees to direct business to such service providers on a basis other than the cost and quality of the services offered, even in situations where NMS does not consider such items to be lavish or excessive or designed to influence the recipient.

### **Item 12: Brokerage Practices**

NMS will generally not make investments in publicly traded securities. However, to the extent NMS transacts in public securities, or other non-private equity investments, NMS will seek to obtain best execution. NMS intends to select brokers based upon the broker's ability to provide best execution for the Funds.

NMS does not participate in any soft dollar arrangements outside of receiving research available to other institutional investors. Research services received from broker dealers or other third parties are supplemental to NMS' own research effort. To the best of NMS' knowledge, these services are generally made available to all similar institutional investors doing business with such broker-dealers. NMS does not separately compensate such broker-dealers for the research and does not believe that it "pays-up" for such broker-dealers' services.

### **Item 13: Review of Accounts**

All investments are carefully reviewed and approved by NMS' investment team, which includes the Managing Partners. The portfolio companies are reviewed on a regular basis and the investment personnel meet regularly to discuss investment ideas, economic developments, industry outlook and other issues related to current portfolio holdings and potential investment opportunities. Employees of NMS also serve on the boards of directors of portfolio companies and thereby exercise oversight of the Funds' investments on a continual basis.

NMS provides each Limited Partner with the following reports in accordance with the terms of the Limited Partnership Agreements: (i) audited annual financial statements including a statement showing the Limited Partner's closing capital account balance; (ii) unaudited quarterly financial statements for the Funds and for such quarter showing the Limited Partner's closing capital account balance as of the end of such quarter; and (iii) annual tax information necessary to complete any applicable tax returns. NMS also holds an annual meeting, which may be telephonic or other electronic means, with the Limited Partners.

## **Item 14: Client Referrals and Other Compensation**

NMS Management may periodically engage third party placement agents (i.e., solicitors) to introduce prospective investors to the Funds. The fees and expenses of any third-party placement agents will be paid by the Funds but will be reimbursed by NMS Management by offsetting all or a portion of the management fees paid by the Funds to NMS Management. NMS intends to pay such consideration in compliance with applicable SEC rules and other laws and regulations that may be in effect from time to time. In connection with the fundraising for NMS Fund III, NMS paid a negotiated fee to Stanwich Advisors LLC, and in connection with the fundraising for NMS Fund IV, NMS pays a negotiated fee to CSP Securities, LP.

As discussed in Item 5: Fees and Compensation section above, NMS or its affiliates may charge portfolio companies Other Fees. Also, employees of NMS who serve on the board of directors of portfolio companies may receive compensation (in the form of cash, stock options or other equity awards) in their capacity as directors. A percentage of the direct and indirect compensation received by an employee of NMS in his or her capacities in a portfolio company will be applied as a reduction of the Funds' future management fees in accordance with the terms of the Limited Partnership Agreements.

## **Item 15: Custody**

NMS has access to client accounts (i.e., the Funds) since it or an affiliate serves as the General Partners of the Funds, or it is deemed to have custody because of its ability to withdraw its fees directly from the Funds. Limited Partners will not receive statements from any custodians. Instead, the Funds are subject to an annual audit by an independent public accountant that is registered with, and subject to regular inspection by, the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, and the audited financial statements are distributed to each Limited Partner. The audited financial statements will be prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and distributed within 120 days of the Funds' fiscal year end.

## **Item 16: Investment Discretion**

In accordance with the terms and conditions of the Limited Partnership Agreements, and subject to the direction and control of the General Partners of the Funds, NMS generally has discretionary authority to determine, without obtaining specific consent from the Funds or its Limited Partners, the securities and the amounts to be bought or sold on behalf of the Funds, and to perform the day-to-day investment operations of the Funds. NMS' investment discretion is subject to the Funds' governing documents and any side letters it executes with investors.

## **Item 17: Voting Client Securities**

In accordance with its fiduciary duty to clients and Rule 206(4)-6 of the Advisers Act, NMS has adopted and implemented written policies and procedures governing the voting of client securities.

The Funds are primarily invested in privately-held portfolio company investments which typically do not issue proxies. NMS will generally not make investments in publicly traded securities. However, upon the rare occasion in which NMS might need to execute a proxy in connection with any publicly traded securities or portfolio companies, NMS' policy is to exercise the proxy vote in the best interest of the Funds, taking into consideration all relevant factors, including without limitation, acting in a manner that NMS believes will (i) maximize the economic benefits to the Funds and (ii) promote sound corporate governance by the issuer.

NMS will seek to avoid material conflicts of interest between its own interests on the one hand, and the interests of the Funds on the other. However, as is typical with private equity investing, NMS seeks and accepts the election of an NMS representative to serve on the board of directors on behalf of the Funds and will typically, but not always, vote in favor of board recommendations. In situations where NMS is required to vote the proxy for a company in which employees of NMS serve on the board of directors, NMS has determined that this does not inherently present a conflict of interest, as the sole purpose of this representation is to maximize the return on the Funds' investment in such portfolio company. Accordingly, while NMS is generally, but not automatically, fully supportive of recommendations made by a portfolio company's board of directors with respect to proxy votes related to that issuer, it will review all proxies in accordance with its proxy voting guidelines and may or may not vote in favor of the board's recommendation.

All conflicts of interest will be resolved in the interests of the Funds. In situations where NMS perceives a material conflict of interest, NMS may seek approval from the Funds' advisory boards to resolve the conflict of interest.

All proxies that NMS receives will be treated in accordance with these policies and procedures. A copy of NMS' written proxy voting policies and procedures, as well as a record of how NMS has voted in the past, will be maintained and available for review upon written request.

## **Item 18: Financial Information**

A balance sheet is not required to be provided as NMS (i) does not solicit fees more than six months in advance, (ii) does not have a financial condition that is likely to impair its ability to meet contractual commitments to clients or (iii) has not been subject to any bankruptcy proceeding during the past 10 years.