



Item 1. Cover Page

Cedarview Capital Management, LP

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**Form ADV Part 2A
(the “Brochure”)**

March 20, 2024

This Brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Cedarview Capital Management, LP (“Cedarview” or the “Adviser”). If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact Stephen Wind, Chief Compliance Officer, at 212-375-6006. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) or by any state securities authority.

Additional information about Cedarview is also available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov. Please note that registration with the SEC or with any state securities authority does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

Item 2. Material Changes

Cedarview does not consider any of the information contained in this version of the Brochure to represent a material change from the information contained in its most recent previous version dated March 30, 2023.

Our valued current and future investors are encouraged to read this Brochure, as well as all of the governing documents applicable to their current or prospective investment, in their entirety.

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Item 4. Advisory Business

Cedarview Capital Management, LP (“Cedarview” or the “Adviser”) is a limited partnership formed under Delaware law and registered as an investment adviser with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) under Section 203 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the “Advisers Act”). Cedarview was founded in August 2004. The managing partner and principal owner of Cedarview is Burton Weinstein.

Cedarview serves as the investment manager of privately-offered alternative investment funds (the “Fund(s)”) and separately managed accounts (including separate vehicles to manage assets of a single investor, “SMAs”) for clients (such SMAs, together with the Funds, collectively referred to herein as “Clients”). Cedarview provides advice to Clients regarding core asset classes, which include high-yield bonds, bank loans, distressed securities, equity of debt-laden companies and certain other investments and instruments. Funds are generally managed using a “master-feeder” structure, through which feeder funds invest their assets in a single company.

Burton Weinstein serves as the portfolio manager for the Funds and certain Clients that are SMAs. Irving Bodner (together with Mr. Weinstein, the “Portfolio Managers”) serves as portfolio manager for certain other Clients that are SMAs. Each of the Portfolio Managers has primary responsibility for the portfolio management and operations of the particular Client accounts for which they serve as Portfolio Manager.

Cedarview’s advisory services may be tailored to meet the individual investment needs of Clients that are SMAs, such as by imposing restrictions on particular types of investments held in the account. Cedarview generally permits Clients that are SMAs to impose restrictions with respect to: (1) the specific types of investments or asset classes that Cedarview will or will not purchase for the account; (2) the nature of the issuers of securities that Cedarview will or will not purchase for the account (*e.g.*, specific industries or sectors); and/or (3) the risk profile of instruments Cedarview will or will not purchase for the account, or the risk profile of the account as a whole. Cedarview does not tailor its advisory services to meet the particular investment needs of individual investors in a Fund.

As of December 31, 2023, Cedarview had approximately \$115,652,238 assets under management, \$115,378,090 of which was managed on a discretionary basis and \$254,148 on a non-discretionary basis.

Item 5. Fees and Compensation

In most cases, Cedarview receives a management fee based on the Client’s assets under management as described below. Cedarview is also entitled to receive from Clients performance-based fees, which are described in Item 6 below.

Funds

Cedarview Opportunities Master Fund, LP (“COMF”) pays Cedarview an annual management fee of 1.5% of the net asset value of COMF. The management fee is paid monthly in advance based on the value of the capital account of each Fund investor as of the first day of each calendar month (adjusted for contributions made during the month). The management fee will be prorated for any period that is less than a full fiscal month and will be deducted in calculating the net profit or net loss of the Fund. Cedarview’s fees are generally deducted from each Fund’s account by the qualified custodian upon Cedarview’s instructions.

Management fees charged to the Funds are calculated based on the terms set forth in each Fund's offering documents. The Adviser, or an affiliate of the Adviser, may, in its sole discretion, waive or modify the management fee for certain investors, as described in the Fund's offering documents. To a limited extent, Cedarview may negotiate with certain prospective Fund investors specific investment terms that will differ from the terms applicable to other investors. However, Cedarview will not negotiate with any prospective Fund investor certain terms, including those relating to the types of instruments or securities in which the Fund will invest.

Separately Managed Accounts

SMA Clients generally pay Cedarview an annual management fee as a percentage (often 1%) of the net asset value of such account.

SMA management fees are charged each quarter in arrears based on the total market value of the assets in the SMA account (including net unrealized appreciation or depreciation of investments and cash, cash equivalents and accrued interest) on the last day of the quarter. If a new SMA is established during a quarter or a SMA makes an addition to its account during a quarter, the management fee will be prorated for the number of days remaining in the quarter. If a SMA's investment management agreement is terminated or a withdrawal is made from a SMA account during a quarter, the fee payable to the Adviser will be calculated based on the value of the assets on the termination date or withdrawal date and prorated for the number of days during the quarter in which the investment management arrangement was in effect or such amount was in the account.

SMAs may authorize the custodian to debit accounts for payment of fees. In such instances, Cedarview sends a bill for the relevant fees to the SMA and the custodian (if applicable) that sets forth the amount of the fee for the relevant period, how it was calculated and the value of assets on which the determination of the fee was based. Cedarview is not authorized to debit SMAs directly. In the event that an advisory relationship with a SMA terminates prior to the end of a quarter, the management fee will be prorated accordingly.

These fees are negotiable.

Additional Expenses

In addition to paying management fees and any applicable performance-based fees (as described in Item 6 below), the Funds may also be subject to other investment-related expenses such as legal, compliance, administrative, audit, independent consulting and accounting expenses (including third party accounting services); organizational expenses; investment expenses such as commissions, research fees and expenses (including research-related travel expenses); interest on margin accounts and other indebtedness; borrowing charges on securities sold short; custodial fees; and any other expenses related to the purchase, sale or transmittal of assets. As noted in Item 4, Fund assets may be invested using a master-feeder structure. Feeder funds bear a pro rata share of the expenses associated with the related master fund. The Funds will also incur brokerage and other transaction costs. Please see Item 12 of this Brochure for a discussion of Cedarview's brokerage practices.

In September 2009, Mr. Joseph Sheinman's employment status changed from that of Controller, to an independent consultant for the Funds, pursuant to a written consulting agreement entered into with Cedarview. Mr. Sheinman's duties under this independent consulting arrangement have, in part, consisted of providing assistance with weekly and month end net asset value ("NAV") preparation, NAV review, reviewing wires and assisting with certain reconciliations, reviewing trade settlements, investor communications, requests and reconciliations of subscriptions and redemptions, and communicating and assisting with audit and tax preparation including the

Schedule K-1s. Since September 2009, the Funds have been responsible for paying the cost of such services provided by Mr. Sheinman to the Funds. Furthermore, it is anticipated that the Funds will continue to be responsible for paying the cost of such services. It should also be noted that, as has been the case in the past, Cedarview will continue to be responsible for paying the cost of services provided by Mr. Sheinman that should be treated as a management expense. For instance, Cedarview will continue to pay for consulting services that are specifically attributable to Cedarview's advisory business, such as investment advisory compliance, office management and other management related tasks.

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

Funds

Cedarview or an affiliate of Cedarview, may receive performance-based compensation, which is compensation based on a share of capital gains on or capital appreciation of the assets in a Client's account at the end of a fiscal year. In the case of each Fund, Cedarview or an affiliate of Cedarview typically receives such performance-based compensation based on the net capital appreciation allocated to each investor in the Fund, subject to certain adjustments and limitations. Performance-based compensation is calculated based on the terms set forth in each Fund's offering documents. Subject to a "loss carryforward," if for any fiscal year a Fund investor has a net profit, an amount equal to 20% of such net profit (including realized and unrealized gains) will be deducted from the investor's capital account at the end of such fiscal year and allocated to the capital account of the Adviser or an affiliate of the Adviser. The Adviser, or an affiliate of the Adviser, may, in its sole discretion, waive or modify the performance-based fees for certain investors, as described in the relevant Fund's offering documents.

Separately Managed Accounts

Cedarview manages SMAs that may receive performance-based compensation on net profits attributable to such separately managed account. In some cases, the performance-based compensation is subject to exceeding a hurdle rate.

As described above, Clients generally pay a fixed asset-based management fee and may be subject to a performance-based fee. Cedarview and its investment personnel have a greater incentive to favor those Clients that pay Cedarview (and indirectly, the Portfolio Managers) higher fees. Cedarview has adopted and implemented policies and procedures intended to address conflicts of interest relating to the management of multiple accounts, including accounts with different fee arrangements. Cedarview has implemented an investment allocation policy and regularly reviews its trade allocations to ensure that trades are made in a manner that is fair taking into account existing circumstances as it relates to each Client. In considering a Client's participation in appropriate investment opportunities that are within the purpose and scope of the Client's objectives, Cedarview will evaluate factors that it considers relevant in determining whether a particular situation or strategy is suitable and feasible for each Client. Such factors may include the Client's investment objectives and restrictions, relative size, available cash flow, other positions at the time, risk tolerance and liquidity requirements.

Item 7. Types of Clients

Through the management of the Funds and SMAs, Cedarview generally provides investment advisory services to high net worth individuals, pension and profit sharing plans, trusts, estates, charitable organizations and corporations. Cedarview has complete discretion with respect to allowing any prospective investor to open an advisory account. With respect to any Fund, any initial

and additional subscription minimums, which may be substantial, are disclosed in the applicable Fund's offering documents. The Funds typically impose minimum holding periods during which investors generally may not withdraw their respective investment interests. Withdrawal restrictions may be modified in the sole discretion of Cedarview or its affiliate.

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

Cedarview utilizes a variety of investment strategies and has broad discretion in making investments for Clients. The investment strategies summarized below are set forth in detail in the offering or governing documents pertaining to each Client. Cedarview may use investment strategies and investment instruments that include, but are not limited to:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| -High yield bonds | -Long/short; special situations |
| -Convertible/derivative arbitrage | -Capital structure arbitrage |
| -Leveraged loans | -Structured credit |
| -Single name and indices CDS | -Public and private equities |
| -Stressed/distressed assets | -Listed OTC Options and futures |
| -Corporate restructuring | -ETFs and ETNs |

Investments made by Cedarview are speculative and involve a substantial degree of risk, including the risk that Clients could lose some or all their investment. Prospective investors should speak with their legal, tax, and financial advisors prior to making an investment with Cedarview.

Event-Driven Strategies

Event-driven strategies involve, among other things, investing where various corporate, legal or regulatory events would lead to a restructuring or alteration of the capital structure or operations of a corporation. This can involve investing and trading in a portfolio of debt, equity securities and other assets, including leveraged loans, high yield bonds, common stock; preferred stock; cash and cash equivalents (including money market funds); options; futures; swaps; other derivatives or any other equity-like securities.

Small and Medium Capitalization Companies

Cedarview may invest in the securities of companies with small- to medium-sized capitalizations. While the securities of such companies often provide significant potential for appreciation, smaller-capitalization securities involve higher risks in some respects than do investments in the securities of larger companies.

High Yield Debt Securities

Cedarview may invest in "high yield" bonds and preferred securities, which are rated in the lower rating categories by the various credit rating agencies (or in comparable non-rated securities). Securities in the lower rating categories are subject to greater risk of loss of principal and interest than higher-rated securities and are generally considered to be predominately speculative with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal. They are also generally considered to be subject to greater risk than securities with higher ratings in the case of deterioration of general economic conditions.

Derivatives

Cedarview may invest a Client's assets in swaps (including credit default swaps), derivative or synthetic instruments, repurchase agreements or other over-the-counter transactions. Investing in derivatives involve credit risk with respect to the counterparty to the transaction, and the risk of settlement default. These risks may differ materially from those entailed in exchange-traded transactions that generally are backed by clearing organization guarantees, daily marking-to-market and settlement, and segregation and minimum capital requirements applicable to intermediaries.

Options

Cedarview may invest for speculative and/or risk management purposes in option contracts. Although option techniques can increase investment return, they can also involve a relatively higher level of risk. The expiration of unexercised long option positions effectively results in the loss of the entire cost or premium paid for the option. The writing or selling of an uncovered put or call option can involve, similar to short selling, a theoretically unlimited risk of an increase in the cost of selling or purchasing the underlying securities in the event of exercise of the option.

Liquidity of Investments

Cedarview's strategies may involve investments in securities which are subject to legal or other restrictions on transfer or for which no liquid market exists. The market prices, if any, for such securities tend to be volatile and Clients may be unable to sell them when desired, or to realize Cedarview's perceived fair value of the investments in the event of a sale. The sale of restricted and illiquid securities often requires more time and results in higher brokerage charges or dealer discounts and other selling expenses than does the sale of securities eligible for trading on national securities exchanges or in the OTC markets. Restricted securities may sell at a price lower than similar securities that are not subject to restrictions on resale.

Non-U.S. Securities

Foreign securities, foreign currencies, and securities issued by U.S. entities with substantial foreign operations can involve additional risks relating to political, economic, or regulatory conditions in foreign countries. These risks include fluctuations in foreign currencies; withholding or other taxes; trading, settlement, custodial, and other operational risks; and the less stringent investor protection and disclosure standards of some foreign markets. All of these factors can make foreign investments, especially those in emerging markets, more volatile and potentially less liquid than U.S. investments. In addition, foreign markets can perform differently from the U.S. market.

Uncertain Exit Strategies

Due to the illiquid nature of many of the positions in which Cedarview expects Clients to invest, Cedarview is unable to predict with certainty the ultimate exit strategy for any such investment, or that one will definitely be available. Exit strategies which appear to be viable when an investment is initially made may be unavailable at the time the investment is ready to be realized due to economic, legal, political or other factors.

Distressed Securities

Investments in unrated or low grade debt securities of distressed companies are subject to greater risk of loss of principal and interest than higher-rated debt securities. Also, securities of distressed companies are generally more likely to become worthless than the securities of more financially stable companies. In addition, evaluating credit risk for foreign debt securities involves greater

uncertainty because credit rating agencies throughout the world have different standards, making comparison across countries difficult.

Arbitrage Transaction Risks

If the requisite elements of an arbitrage strategy are not properly analyzed, or unexpected events or price movements intervene, losses can occur which can be magnified to the extent Cedarview is employing leverage. Moreover, arbitrage strategies often depend upon identifying favorable “spreads,” which can also be identified, reduced or eliminated by other market participants.

Use of Leverage

Performance may be more volatile if a Client’s account employs leverage.

Short Selling

Cedarview’s investment program may include short selling. Short selling transactions expose Cedarview to the risk of loss in an amount greater than the initial investment, and such losses can increase rapidly and without effective limit. There is the risk that the securities borrowed by Cedarview in connection with a short sale would need to be returned to the securities lender on short notice. If such request for return of securities occurs at a time when other short sellers of the subject security are receiving similar requests, a “short squeeze” can occur, wherein Cedarview might be compelled, at the most disadvantageous time, to replace the borrowed securities previously sold short with purchases on the open market, possibly at prices significantly in excess of the proceeds received earlier.

Interest Rate Risk

Generally, the value of fixed-income securities changes inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the market value of fixed-income securities tends to decrease. Conversely, as interest rates fall, the market value of fixed-income securities tends to increase. This risk is greater for long-term securities than for short-term securities. Changes in interest rates may affect a number of different investment strategies Cedarview uses in managing Client accounts.

Increased Interest Rates

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. This pressure may be greater for mid-sized or regional banks that have less diversified customer bases or whose customer bases are concentrated in certain industries, as evidenced by the bank runs on the Silicon Valley Bank (SVB) Financial Group (“SVB”) and on Signature Bank (“Signature”) causing them to be placed into receivership. As a result of this environment, certain sectors of the credit markets could experience significant declines in liquidity. It is yet to be determined how the bank runs on SVB and Signature will fully impact other financial instruments and broader economy.

Dodd-Frank

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “Dodd-Frank Act”) enables the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”) and the SEC to enact new regulations on certain over-the-counter derivatives. Under the Dodd-Frank Act, certain over-the-counter

derivatives contracts will be required to be traded on regulated trading platforms and cleared through registered clearing organizations subject to regulation by the SEC and the CFTC. Once this occurs, such contracts will be traded more like futures and options contracts, and parties to such transactions will trade standardized contracts and will face clearing organizations as contractual counterparties, rather than facing the credit risk of counterparties under individually negotiated bilateral over-the-counter agreements.

In addition, swap dealers and major swap participants (entities that are not swap dealers, but are subject to rules governing dealers due to their levels of activity) are subject to regulatory oversight and requirements with respect to over-the-counter derivatives, which will include business conduct requirements, such as know-your-customer rules, increased risk disclosure and rules requiring trades to be documented and confirmed within certain timeframes. Derivative contracts, whether cleared or uncleared, will have to be reported to the CFTC and/or the SEC.

While the CFTC has finalized the majority of its required rulemakings under the Dodd-Frank Act, there are still a number of rules that have not been finalized by the SEC. As a result, the effect that the foregoing regulatory changes will have on the price of derivative contracts, liquidity and administrative costs, among other things, still remains unclear.

Foreign Currency Counterparty Risk

Contracts in the foreign exchange market have typically not been regulated by a regulatory agency, and such contracts are generally not guaranteed by an exchange or its clearing house. Consequently, there are no requirements with respect to record-keeping, financial responsibility or segregation of customer funds or positions. In contrast to exchange-traded futures contracts, interbank-traded instruments rely on the dealer or counterparty being contracted with to fulfill its contract. As a result, trading in interbank foreign exchange contracts may be subject to more risks than futures or options trading on regulated exchanges, including, but not limited to, the risk of default due to the failure of a counterparty with which a Client has a forward contract. Although we intend to trade with responsible counterparties, failure by a counterparty to fulfill its contractual obligations could expose a Client account to unanticipated losses.

Pursuant to rules promulgated under the Dodd-Frank Act, many foreign exchange contracts will be deemed “swaps” under the U.S. Commodity Exchange Act, as amended, and therefore will be subject to comprehensive regulation by the CFTC. CFTC rules will govern certain terms of such contracts, such as minimum margin requirements, among others, and dealers of such products will be subject to business conduct and reporting obligations. Foreign currency options (unless traded on a securities exchange), non-deliverable foreign exchange forwards, currency swaps and cross-currency swaps will be included in such regulation. The U.S. Treasury Department (the “Treasury”) has exercised its authority to exempt foreign exchange forwards and swaps from most CFTC regulation, although such transactions remain subject to certain CFTC reporting and business conduct requirements. As a result, foreign exchange forwards and swaps are not guaranteed by an exchange or clearing house and consequently, there are no requirements with respect to financial responsibility or segregation of customer funds or positions, which could expose a Client to unanticipated losses.

Changes and Uncertainty in U.S. and International Regulation

Client accounts may be adversely affected by uncertainties such as international and domestic political developments, changes in government policies, taxation, restrictions on foreign investment and currency repatriation, currency fluctuations and other developments in the laws and regulations of the countries to which the Client is exposed through its investments or investor base. The tax

and regulatory environment for hedge funds is evolving, and changes in the regulation or tax treatment of hedge funds and their investments may adversely affect the value of positions held by the Funds, and may impair its ability to pursue its investment strategy. During this period of uncertainty, market participants may react quickly to unconfirmed reports or information and as a result there may be increased market volatility. This unpredictability could cause us to alter investment and trading plans, including the holding period of positions and the nature of instruments used to achieve the Client's investment objective.

In the U.S., the Funds, we and separately managed accounts may be adversely affected as a result of new or revised legislation or regulations imposed by the SEC, the Financial Stability Oversight Council, and other U.S. governmental regulatory authorities or self-regulatory organizations that supervise the financial markets. In addition, the securities and futures markets are subject to comprehensive statutes and regulations including margin requirements. Regulators and self-regulatory organizations and exchanges are authorized to take extraordinary actions in the event of market emergencies. The Dodd-Frank Act and the rules promulgated thereunder could result in us and Client accounts becoming subject to additional regulatory compliance burdens and trade reporting, which may add significant cost to Clients. The Dodd-Frank Act endows the SEC, the CFTC, and other regulators with discretionary authority to write and interpret new rules. The ultimate impact of the Dodd-Frank Act on us and our Clients is unclear and will depend in large part on the regulations that the CFTC and SEC promulgate. We do not undertake to update Clients upon finalization of any such regulations.

Operational and Information Security Risk from Cyberattacks

We, our Clients and our respective service providers may be subject to operational and information security risks resulting from cyberattacks. Cyberattacks include, among other behaviors, stealing or corrupting data maintained online or digitally, denial of service attacks on websites, the unauthorized release of confidential information or various other forms of cybersecurity breaches. Cybersecurity attacks affecting us or our service providers may adversely impact our Clients. For instance, cyberattacks may interfere with the processing of investor transactions, impact the ability to calculate Client accounts' net asset value, cause the release of private investor information or other confidential information, impede trading, subject us, our Clients and our service providers to regulatory fines or financial losses, and cause reputational damage. Similar types of cybersecurity risks are also present for other market participants, which may have material adverse consequences for our Clients, and may cause our Clients' investments to lose value. Client accounts and their service providers may incur additional costs relating to cybersecurity preparations, and such preparations, though taken in good faith, may be inadequate. Cyberattacks are viewed as an emerging risk and the scope of the risk and related mitigation techniques are not yet fully understood and are subject to continuing change.

Item 9. Disciplinary Information

Cedarview has no disciplinary events to report.

Item 10. Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

Burton Weinstein owns a minority position in SMSB Capital Fund LLC, an investment adviser. This relationship does not create a material conflict of interest with any Clients, since Burton Weinstein owns a minority position in SMSB Capital Fund LLC, ("SMSB") an investment adviser. This relationship does not create a material conflict of interest with any Clients, since Burton Weinstein is a minority passive participant. In addition, Burton obtains investment research and knowledge from SMSB in order to assist in the growth of Cedarview.

Neither the Adviser nor its management personnel are registered, or have an application pending to register, as a broker-dealer or a registered representative of a broker-dealer, futures commission merchant, commodity pool operator, or commodity trading advisor.

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

Cedarview seeks to adhere to the highest industry standards of conduct based on principles of professionalism, integrity, honesty and trust, and Cedarview has adopted a Code of Ethics (the “Code”) to help the firm meet these standards. The Code incorporates the following principles, among others:

- Employees must place the interests of Clients first at all times.
- All personal securities transactions must be conducted in a manner consistent with the Code.
- Any actual or potential conflicts of interest or any abuse of an employee’s position of trust and responsibility must be avoided, and employees are prohibited from taking inappropriate advantage of their positions.
- Information concerning the identity of securities and financial circumstances of Clients and, if applicable, Fund investors must be kept confidential (except in furtherance of Client investment objectives and goals).

All employees of Cedarview are subject to the Code. The Code places restrictions on personal trades by employees. Employees are required to disclose their personal securities holdings and transactions to Cedarview on a periodic basis. Employees are also required to pre-clear certain personal securities transactions. As such, provided that they comply with the Code, Cedarview’s personnel are permitted to engage in personal securities transactions (including transactions in securities currently held in Client accounts or that may be appropriate for investment in such accounts). A copy of the Code may be obtained by contacting the Chief Compliance Officer at the address or telephone number listed on the first page of this document.

The Adviser, in the course of its investment management and other activities, may come into possession of confidential or material nonpublic information about issuers of securities, including issuers in which the Adviser or its related persons have invested or seek to invest on behalf of a Client. The Adviser is prohibited from improperly disclosing or using such information for its own benefit or for the benefit of any other person, including the Clients. The Adviser maintains written policies and procedures reasonably designed to prohibit the communication of such information to persons who do not have a legitimate need to know such information and to otherwise ensure that the Adviser is acting in compliance with applicable law. In certain circumstances, the Adviser may possess certain confidential or material nonpublic information that, if disclosed, might be material to a decision to buy, sell or hold a security. The Adviser and its personnel are prohibited from communicating such information with respect to the Clients or using such information for the Clients’ benefit.

To the extent that the Adviser or its related persons invest in the same securities that the Adviser or a related person recommends to the Clients, such practices present a conflict where, the Adviser or its related person is in a position to trade in a manner that could adversely affect the Clients. In addition to affecting the Adviser’s or its related person’s objectivity, these practices by the Adviser or its related persons may also harm the Clients by adversely affecting the price at which the Clients’ trades are executed. The Adviser has adopted the following procedures in an effort to minimize such conflicts: the Adviser requires its related persons to pre-clear certain transactions in their personal accounts

with the Adviser's Chief Compliance Officer or his delegate, who may deny permission to execute the transaction if such transaction will have any adverse economic impact on the Clients. In addition, the Code prohibits the Adviser or its related persons from executing personal securities transactions of any kind in any securities on a restricted securities list maintained by the Chief Compliance Officer or his delegate. All related persons to the Adviser are also required to provide a quarterly certification of such transactions. Trading in employee accounts will be reviewed by the Chief Compliance Officer or his delegate and compared with transactions for the Clients' accounts and reviewed against the restricted securities list.

To the extent the Adviser buys or sells securities for a Client, at or about the same time that the Adviser or a related person buys or sells the same securities for its own account the Adviser and the related person, if applicable, will do so in accordance with the procedures described above in order to minimize the conflicts stemming from situations where the contemporaneous trading would result in an economic benefit for the Adviser or its related person to the detriment of the client.

Subject to the Code, as described above, Cedarview and its partners, principals, employees, and other affiliates may engage in investment activities for their own account or for family members and friends. These activities may involve the purchase and sale of securities that are similar to or the same as, but in different concentrations or effected at different times and prices than, those purchased or sold for Client accounts. These activities may also involve the purchase and sale of securities that are different from those purchased for Client accounts. To the extent that Cedarview or the employees invest in the same securities that Cedarview or an employee recommends to a Client, such practices present a conflict where, Cedarview or its employees are in a position to trade in a manner that could adversely affect the Clients. In addition to affecting Cedarview's or the employee's objectivity, these practices by Cedarview or the employees may also harm the Clients by adversely affecting the price at which the Clients' trades are executed. Cedarview has adopted the following procedures in an effort to minimize such conflicts: Cedarview requires its related persons to pre-clear all transactions in reportable securities in their personal accounts with the Chief Compliance Officer, who may deny permission to execute the transaction if such transaction will have any adverse economic impact on a Client.

Item 12. Brokerage Practices

Cedarview considers a number of factors in selecting a broker-dealer to execute transactions (or a series of transactions) and in determining the reasonableness of the broker-dealer's compensation. In situations where multiple counterparties can execute a given transaction, Cedarview seeks to obtain best execution for Clients (*i.e.*, execution in a manner that the Client's total cost or proceeds in each transaction is most favorable under the circumstances). Cedarview considers a variety of factors regarding broker-dealers in seeking best execution, including, but not limited to:

- Quality of execution
- Reputation
- Financial strength and stability
- Block trading and block positioning capabilities
- Willingness and ability to execute difficult transactions
- Willingness and ability to commit capital
- Access to underwritten offerings and secondary markets
- Ongoing reliability
- Overall cost of trade (including commissions, mark-ups, mark-downs, spreads, and other costs)
- Nature of the security and available market makers
- Desired timing of the transaction

- Desired size of the trade
- Confidentiality of trading activity
- Market intelligence
- Idea generation
- Availability of stocks to borrow
- Sourcing of investment opportunities by the broker and its affiliates
- Quality and timeliness of market information provided
- Provision of research or brokerage services
- Other similar services

Securities transactions effected on behalf of Clients will generate a substantial amount of brokerage commissions and other costs, all of which is borne by the Client – and, if applicable, indirectly by Fund investors – and not Cedarview. Unless Cedarview receives instructions from a Client that is a separately managed account to use a specific broker-dealer, Cedarview generally has complete discretion to decide what broker-dealers or other counterparties will be used in executing transactions for Clients, and Cedarview negotiates the rates of compensation that Clients will pay. Cedarview does not currently have any such instructions. Some of the broker-dealers and other counterparties that Cedarview selects have (or are affiliates of entities that have) other material business relationships with Cedarview, or its principals or affiliates.

In addition to using brokers as “agents” and paying resulting commissions, Cedarview sometimes causes Client accounts to buy or sell, at prices that include mark-ups or mark- downs, securities directly to or from dealers acting as principal, and may also cause Client accounts to buy securities from underwriters or dealers in public offerings at prices that include compensation to the underwriters and dealers.

Research and Other Soft Dollar Benefits

Cedarview receives research or other products or services other than execution from broker- dealers or other third parties in connection with securities transactions effected on behalf of Client accounts (“client transactions”). This is known as a “soft dollar” relationship. Cedarview will limit the use of “soft dollars” to obtain research and brokerage services to services that constitute research and brokerage within the meaning of Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Section 28(e)"). Research services within Section 28(e) may include, but are not limited to, research reports (including market research); certain financial newsletters and trade journals; software providing analysis of securities portfolios; corporate governance research and rating services; attendance at certain seminars and conferences; discussions with research analysts; meetings with corporate executives; consultants’ advice on portfolio strategy; data services (including services providing market data, company financial data and economic data); advice from broker-dealers on order execution; and certain proxy services. Brokerage services within Section 28(e) may include, but are not limited to, services related to the execution, clearing and settlement of securities transactions and functions incidental thereto (*i.e.*, connectivity services between an adviser and a broker-dealer and other relevant parties such as custodians); trading software operated by a broker-dealer to route orders; software that provides trade analytics and trading strategies; software used to transmit orders; clearance and settlement in connection with a trade; electronic communication of allocation instructions; routing settlement instructions; post trade matching of trade information; and services required by the SEC or a self regulatory organization such as comparison services, electronic confirms or trade affirmations.

The use of commissions (or mark-ups or mark-downs) relating to client transactions to obtain research and brokerage products and services raises conflicts of interest. For example, Cedarview will not have to pay for the products and services itself. This creates an incentive for Cedarview to select or recommend a broker-dealer based on its interest in receiving those products and services.

Cedarview may cause Client accounts to pay commissions (or mark-ups or mark-downs) higher than those charged by other broker-dealers in return for soft dollar benefits, resulting in higher transaction costs for Clients.

Research and brokerage services obtained by the use of commissions arising from a Client's portfolio transactions are at times used or directed by Cedarview in its other investment activities, including, for the benefit of other Client accounts. In addition, soft dollars generated by accounts managed by one of the Portfolio Managers are and may continue to be used or directed by Cedarview for the benefit of an account managed by another Portfolio Manager.

During Cedarview's last fiscal year, as a result of Client brokerage commissions (or mark-ups or mark-downs), Cedarview acquired research reports, including market research; software providing analysis of securities portfolios; rating services; data services (including services providing market data, company financial data and economic data); advice from broker-dealers on order execution; advice from broker-dealers certain proxy services; services related to the execution, clearing and settlement of securities transactions and functions incidental thereto; trading software; and software that provides trade analytics and trading strategies.

In determining whether to direct client transactions to particular broker-dealers, the Chief Compliance Officer, together with members of Cedarview's investment personnel, periodically review and evaluate the soft dollar practices of Cedarview and determine in good faith whether, with respect to any research or other products or services received from a broker-dealer, the commissions used to obtain those products and services were reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage, research or other products or services provided by the broker-dealer.

Cedarview may participate in "client commission arrangements" pursuant to which Cedarview may execute transactions through a broker-dealer and request that the broker-dealer allocate a portion of the commissions or commission credits to another firm that provides research and other products to Cedarview. Cedarview excludes from use under these arrangements those products and services that are not eligible under Section 28(e) and applicable regulatory interpretations.

In some instances, Cedarview may obtain a product or service that is used, in part, by Cedarview for Section 28(e) eligible purposes and, in part, for other purposes. In such instances, Cedarview will make a good faith effort to determine the relative proportion of the product or service used to assist Cedarview in carrying out its investment decision-making responsibilities and the relative proportion used for administrative or other purposes outside Section 28(e). Such determination will be based on the actual use of the product or service by Cedarview's personnel. The proportion of the product or service attributable to assisting Cedarview in carrying out its investment decision-making responsibilities will be paid through brokerage commissions generated by client transactions and the proportion attributable to administrative or other purposes outside Section 28(e) will be paid for by Cedarview from its own resources. The determination of the appropriate allocation of "mixed use" products and services creates a potential conflict of interest between Cedarview and Clients.

Trade Aggregation

When buying and selling securities for Clients, Cedarview generally aggregates multiple transactions into one order so that as many eligible Clients may participate equally over time on a fair and equitable basis, in terms of best available cost, efficiency and terms under the circumstances. Cedarview also may aggregate orders for Clients together with orders for the various pooled investment vehicles and managed accounts advised by Cedarview's affiliates.

Typically, transaction costs are shared pro rata based on each Client's participation in the transaction. In certain transactions, prices may differ as a result of differences in fees, taxes and transaction charges that are assessed on each participating Client and vary depending upon a number of factors including, but not limited to, the domicile of the Client, the size of participating Client accounts or amounts allocated. Cedarview does not earn any additional compensation as a result of aggregating orders and allocating them consistently with Cedarview's procedures.

In assembling an aggregated order in specific securities (including privately offered investments and securities and other assets for which market quotations are not readily available) Cedarview considers the appropriateness of the investment for each Client based on their risk tolerances and objectives, as well as other factors such as:

- Whether a Client has a sector or geographic regional focus
- Client-specific limitations or requirements
- Individual Client relationships and counterparties
- Availability of credit facilities (and their terms)
- Degree of leverage employed
- Tax matters
- Timing of capital contributions and withdrawals
- Available capital
- Tolerance for volatility/risk
- Liquidity needs of the Client
- Domicile of the Client
- Other relevant factors

Cedarview considers a number of factors when allocating aggregated orders and other investment opportunities to individual Client accounts. For example, when a Client is in its investment or ramp-up phase or it has received a capital infusion or withdrawal request (including any Fund with substantial investments by Cedarview's partners, principals, employees and other affiliates), preference may be given to that Client so that it reaches its desired position quickly. Clients may also employ different securities or different amounts of the same securities as a hedge depending upon availability of securities, timing of investments, risk tolerances and other factors Cedarview considers relevant. Due to the weight Cedarview gives to these factors and other factors Cedarview deems relevant, such as the determination of the relative ratio (as described below), Client portfolios may hold differing proportional amounts of investments. Cedarview strives to provide all Clients with fair investment allocations.

Generally when determining allocations of aggregated orders, Cedarview establishes a ratio among participating accounts based on the various investment strategies employed and the factors listed above. In this regard, Cedarview may, for example, allocate a greater proportionate allocation (within reasonable risk tolerance levels) of certain types of investments to Clients with principal investment strategies that focus on specific strategies and/or geographic regions than Clients with more diverse investment programs. As noted in Cedarview's Compliance Manual, Cedarview's allocation policies may sometimes cause Cedarview to make greater proportional allocations to certain Client accounts, even if the interests of the firm's partners, principals, and employees constitute a majority or substantial portion of such Client's assets. Allocations to certain Clients may differ from what would be the case if allocations were done on a mechanical, pro rata basis based on net assets.

If an investment is deemed appropriate for Clients in general, Cedarview will seek to allocate all investment opportunities in a fair and equitable manner across all Client accounts based on the appropriateness of the recommendation for each specific Client at the time Cedarview's investment

recommendation is made. When Cedarview makes an investment decision, Cedarview will assess the amount of risk Clients should bear based on the Client's current investments, known investment profile, time horizon and risk tolerances. Therefore, Cedarview does not follow a pre-established formula to determine or modify Client risk which may impact the manner in which investment opportunities will be allocated to Cedarview's Clients.

From time to time, circumstances arise before settlement of a transaction that result in Cedarview's adjusting the original order to make securities settle into a different account than was called for under the original order. This is generally done to avoid a violation of Client investment restrictions or guidelines, to avoid a negative tax consequence for a Client, or for other similar reasons.

Partners, principals and employees of Cedarview and/or its affiliates may invest in the Funds, and a substantial level of proprietary ownership may continue for an indefinite period. The highest percentage of aggregate proprietary versus non-proprietary investments tends to occur in the early, start-up phase of a Fund. Cedarview may make greater allocations of investment opportunities (including limited investment opportunities) to a newer Fund to facilitate the Fund's achieving a fully invested position as quickly as possible. In making these allocations, Cedarview faces a potential conflict of interest with other Clients for which the same investments would be appropriate, because the over-allocation to a newer Fund could be viewed as favoring a Fund with more proprietary capital. The same conflict of interest may also exist with respect to more seasoned funds in which Cedarview's partners, principals, and employees have made substantial investments compared to non-proprietary investments.

The foregoing discussion summarizes Cedarview's aggregation and allocation policy. Cedarview will provide Clients and Fund investors with additional information about the firm's aggregation and allocation policy upon request. Cedarview may revise or amend its policy at any time, without notice to Clients or Fund investors.

Certain Other Brokerage Practices and Conflicts

The Portfolio Managers employ separate strategies pursuant to which they may invest and trade in the same or similar securities. These trading activities may result in Cedarview's trading desks placing simultaneous competing orders or opposite orders for the same securities which could cause the price of these securities to increase or decrease. These competing trades may cause a Client to pay a higher purchase price or receive a lower sale price than it otherwise would have paid or received, as the case may be, if competing orders had not been placed.

When Cedarview places OTC transactions, Cedarview generally employs primary market-makers, except when Cedarview believes that Cedarview can obtain better executions from other market participants. From time to time, Cedarview may execute OTC trades on an agency basis rather than on a principal basis. In these situations, the broker Cedarview selects may acquire or dispose of a security through a market-maker. The transaction may thus be subject to both a commission (from the agency broker) and a mark-up or mark-down (from the market maker) and, therefore, the net price may be greater than what might otherwise be available. Cedarview believes that the use of a broker in such instances is consistent with Cedarview's duty of obtaining best execution for Clients, in light of the factors Cedarview considers. For example, the use of a broker can provide anonymity in connection with a transaction, and a broker may, in certain cases, have greater expertise or greater capability in connection with both accessing the market and executing a transaction.

From time to time, Cedarview may acquire securities for its Clients that are SMAs through initial public offerings (IPOs) and secondary offerings, but will generally only acquire such securities when directed by such Client to do so. If more than one Client that is an SMA directs Cedarview

to acquire securities in an IPO, such securities will be allocated pursuant to the Cedarview's basic policy regarding the allocation of purchases and sales of securities among investment advisory client accounts managed by the Cedarview. It is the Cedarview's basic policy that no Client for whom Cedarview has investment decision responsibility shall receive preferential treatment over any other Client. In allocating securities among clients, it is Cedarview's policy that all Clients should be treated fairly and that, to the extent possible, all clients should receive treatment in accordance with the allocation policy as noted in Cedarview's Compliance Manual. Several factors may be taken into account by Cedarview in allocating securities among Clients, including the size of an available position, size of a Client's account, a Client's risk profile and a Client's investment objective and strategies. Only those Client accounts that have established their eligibility to participate in IPOs with Cedarview can participate in IPO allocations.

Cedarview may effect "cross" transactions between Client accounts, if permitted by applicable law and Client documents. In a "cross" transaction, one Client account will purchase securities held by another Client account. Cedarview will only effect these transactions: (i) after Cedarview deems the transaction to be in the best interests of both Client accounts; and (ii) at a price and under circumstances that Cedarview has determined by reference to independent market indicators, which Cedarview believes to constitute "best execution" for both accounts.

Cedarview does not receive any compensation in connection with cross transactions. "Inadvertent" cross transactions may also occur when trades cross in the market. For example, when Cedarview periodically rebalances Client accounts, certain accounts may sell securities into the market at the same time that other accounts are purchasing the same securities in the market, resulting in an inadvertent or "deemed" market cross. In these cases, Cedarview ensure that an independent broker-dealer establishes the price for the transaction. In these situations, Cedarview does not instruct the broker to directly move positions between Clients' accounts.

In addition, Cedarview may invest Client assets in common stock issued by broker-dealers (or affiliates thereof) through which Client brokerage is executed, provided that Cedarview believes the investment is beneficial to Clients. Cedarview has not entered into any agreement, and does not have any arrangement or understanding, with any broker-dealer that an investment of Client assets in the publicly-traded stock of the broker-dealer, or an affiliate of the broker-dealer, represents compensation or any other remuneration for business or other services the broker-dealer provided to Cedarview or Clients.

Item 13. Review of Accounts

Cedarview reviews Client accounts and portfolios regularly. This review is carried out by the Portfolio Managers and/or members of Cedarview's investment personnel. Cedarview also reviews on a daily basis the transactions entered into for Clients to ensure that correct entries have been made for all Client records.

Cedarview provides SMA Clients with monthly reports prepared by an administrator. Cedarview typically provides Fund investors with monthly transparency reports and statements indicating the current market value of their interests, and also makes available weekly estimates of the same information. Cedarview also provides written monthly and quarterly letters and performance data for the week, month, quarter and the year to date in respect of most of the Funds.

Item 14. Client Referrals and Other Compensation

Cedarview may execute Client transactions with prime brokers that sponsor events, meetings or other communications between potential investors and Cedarview or Cedarview's affiliates. These capital introduction services are provided incidental to other brokerage services. Cedarview and its

affiliates are not compelled to engage broker-dealers that sponsor these capital introduction programs in order to be included at these events. However, these capital introduction events are typically sponsored by prime brokers that provide necessary services to the Funds and they may create the appearance of using the execution services of these broker-dealers in order to be invited to their capital introduction programs.

Cedarview does not pay to participate in these programs and does not cause Clients to execute transactions or pay higher commissions or other transaction costs in connection with these programs or services (although Clients will not necessarily pay the lowest possible commission when executing transactions through these broker-dealers). See Item 12 above for additional information. However, Cedarview does pay to attend certain conferences, seminars and other events that are attended by prospective investors, but are not specifically designed as capital introduction events. Furthermore, broker-dealers or their affiliates may introduce Cedarview to prospective investors and will continue to have business relationships with, and execute brokerage transactions on behalf of, Clients.

In addition, certain counterparties, including affiliates of broker-dealers, have established platforms to allow their clients and customers to invest in the Funds through feeder funds. Cedarview may pay a portion of the management fee to platform sponsors out of the fees Cedarview receives from Funds with respect to the assets invested through each respective platform.

Item 15. Custody

Cedarview is deemed to have custody of its Funds' assets under Rule 206(4)-2 of the Advisers Act (the "Custody Rule"). As such, Cedarview will comply with the applicable requirements of the Custody Rule with regard to such custody. Investors in the Funds will receive audited financial statements annually, prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, within 120 days after the end of the fiscal year of each such Fund.

All Clients that are SMAs should receive monthly account statements from the broker-dealer, bank, or other qualified custodian that maintains the Client's assets. Account statements are sent directly from the qualified custodian and should be reviewed carefully.

The Adviser urges its investors in the Funds to carefully review all statements and reports they receive and whenever possible to compare the same or similar information on different reports. The Adviser also urges its Clients, including investors in the Funds, to compare any reports received from the Adviser with reports received from third-party administrators, auditors, and/or custodians, as applicable. Management personnel will be available to assist in reviewing and understanding any such reports.

Item 16. Investment Discretion

The Adviser provides investment advisory services on both a discretionary and non-discretionary basis to the Clients. Please see Item 4 and the offering documents for a description of any limitations the Clients may place on the Adviser's discretionary authority. SMA Clients may impose limitations on this discretion. See Item 4 for a discussion on such limitations. SMA Clients may also direct Cedarview to use a particular broker-dealer or broker-dealers. SMAs will be opened solely in Cedarview's discretion and will generally be subject to minimum investment amounts.

The Adviser has the authority, in part, to determine (i) the securities to be purchased and sold for the Clients, subject to the relevant Client's investment restrictions, and (ii) the amount of securities to be purchased or sold for the Clients.

Cedarview typically assumes this authority through a power of attorney or contract provision granted or entered into by a Client, or through the constituent documents of a Fund.

Cedarview has established policies and procedures regarding the handling of trading errors in Client accounts (*e.g.*, the purchase or sale of a security in the wrong amount, or contrary to Client investment guidelines). Pursuant to these policies and procedures, Cedarview tries to correct errors as soon as practicable after discovery to ensure that Clients do not incur a loss. If it appears that a trade error has occurred, Cedarview will review the relevant facts and circumstances to determine an appropriate course of action. Cedarview's error correction procedure seeks to ensure that Clients are treated fairly. In the event that an account incurs a trade error as a result of Cedarview's gross negligence, trade errors will be corrected by Cedarview as soon as practicable, in a manner such that the client incurs no loss. Where trading errors result in gains for the Client account, the account is credited with such gains. Trade errors that result other than as a result of Cedarview's gross negligence, or otherwise specified in an agreement with a Client that is a separately managed account, are borne by the Client's account. To the extent that a Client is regulated under a different regulatory regime, Cedarview will follow that regime's policies and procedures regarding error correction.

Item 17. Voting Client Securities

Cedarview has adopted proxy voting policies and procedures. Cedarview's general policy is to vote proxy proposals, amendments, consents or resolutions relating to Client securities, including interests in private investment funds, if any (collectively, "proxies"), in a manner that serves the best interests of Client accounts. If Cedarview exercises voting authority with respect to Client securities, Cedarview is required to adopt and implement written policies and procedures that are reasonably designed to ensure that Cedarview votes client securities in a manner consistent with the best interests of such Client.

Cedarview has adopted proxy voting policies and procedures that address how it votes proxies. The policy is based on the principle that Cedarview owes a fiduciary duty to Clients, and, with respect to the Funds, Fund investors. Prior to voting any proxies, the Chief Compliance Officer will meet with the Portfolio Managers, trading or other personnel to determine if there are any material conflicts of interest related to the proxy in question. If no material conflict is identified, the Chief Compliance Officer, and other appropriate members of Cedarview personnel, will review the manner in which to vote the proxy in question in accordance with Cedarview's proxy voting guidelines. Cedarview keeps a record of its proxy voting policies and procedures, proxy statements received, votes cast, all communications received and internal documents created that were material to voting decisions and each client request for proxy voting records and Cedarview's response for the previous five years. Cedarview does not permit Clients to direct how Cedarview will vote on specific proxies. A Client or Fund investor may request a copy of Cedarview's Proxy Policies and the proxy voting record relating to the relevant Client account by contacting Cedarview at the address or telephone number listed on the first page of this brochure.

Item 18. Financial Information

The Adviser does not require or solicit the payment of fees six months or more in advance.

The Adviser has no financial condition that is reasonably likely to impair its ability to meet contractual and fiduciary commitments to its clients.

The Adviser has never been the subject of a bankruptcy petition.