

Form ADV Part 2A

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This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Clearview Capital, L.P. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at (203) 698-2777. 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 Clearview Capital, L.P. also is available on the SEC's website at www.advisorinfo.sec.gov.

Clearview Capital, L.P. is registered as an investment adviser with the SEC pursuant to the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the "Advisers Act"). Recipients of this brochure should be aware that registration with the SEC does not in any way constitute an endorsement by the SEC of an investment adviser's skill or expertise. Further, registration does not imply or guarantee that a registered adviser has achieved a certain level of skill, competency, sophistication, expertise or training in providing advisory services to its clients.

ITEM 2. MATERIAL CHANGES

Pursuant to SEC Rules, we will ensure that you receive a summary of any material changes to this and subsequent brochures within 120 days of the close of our fiscal year. We may further provide other ongoing disclosure information about material changes as necessary.

Effective June 30, 2023, Calvin Neider ceased to serve on the firm's Management Committee. He retains his 40% ownership interest in the Clearview Capital partnership.

We will provide you with a new brochure as necessary based on changes or new information, at any time, without charge.

Currently, our brochure may be requested by contacting Giovanni Cerra, Chief Compliance Officer, at (203) 698-2777 or jcerra@clearviewcap.com.

We filed our most recent Form ADV Part 2 on March 30, 2023. This annual amendment updates the description of the business practices of Clearview Capital, L.P. and its affiliates.

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ITEM 4. ADVISORY BUSINESS

James G. Andersen, Co-Founder and currently Managing Partner and Calvin Neider, Co-Founder and currently Founding Partner formed Clearview Capital, LLC as a Delaware limited liability company in 1999 and converted the organizational structure to a limited partnership, Clearview Capital, L.P. in June 2018 (“Clearview Capital,” “manager,” “us,” “we” and “our”). Messrs. Andersen and Neider met each other in 1996 and began working together at Capital Partners, Inc. in 1997, where they both ultimately served as Managing Directors.

Immediately after the founding of Clearview Capital by Messrs. Andersen and Neider, Harold F. “Pete” Doolittle joined the firm as a non-managing member. Mr. Doolittle had also previously served as a Managing Director at Capital Partners, Inc. with Messrs. Andersen and Neider. Mr. Doolittle retired on December 31, 2010 and at that time relinquished his ownership stake in Clearview Capital except for his ownership in two assets held by Clearview Capital which are unrelated to the advisory business of the firm. Mr. Doolittle maintains an economic interest in Clearview Capital’s affiliated entities.

In 2021, William F. Case, Jr. and Matthew W. Blevins were promoted to Managing Partner and joined Messrs. Andersen and Neider on the firm’s Management Committee (“Management Committee,” “Principals” and “our Principals”). On June 30, 2023, Mr. Neider ceased to serve on the firm’s Management Committee. Clearview Capital’s partnership interests are owned 40% each by Messrs. Andersen and Neider, and 10% each by Messrs. Case and Blevins.

Currently, Clearview Capital provides discretionary investment advisory services to private investment funds (“Clients” or “Funds”) that seek to generate capital appreciation primarily through private equity investments in portfolio companies that are generally profitable and have a history of revenue growth. As of December 31, 2023, Clearview Capital provides investment advice to the following eleven Funds:

1. Clearview Capital Fund II, L.P. (“Fund II”)
2. Clearview Capital Fund II (Parallel), L.P. (“Fund II Parallel”)
3. Clearview Capital Fund III, L.P. (“Fund III”)
4. Clearview Capital Fund IV, L.P. (“Fund IV”)
5. Clearview Capital Fund IV-A, L.P. (“Fund IV-A”)
6. Clearview Capital Fund V, L.P. (“Fund V”)
7. Clearview Capital Fund V-A, L.P. (“Fund V-A”)
8. Clearview Capital Mezzanine Fund I, L.P. (“Mezzanine Fund I”)

9. Clearview Capital Mezzanine Fund I-A, L.P. (“Mezzanine Fund I-A”)
10. Clearview Capital Mezzanine Fund II, L.P. (“Mezzanine Fund II”)
11. Clearview Capital Mezzanine Fund II-A, L.P. (“Mezzanine Fund II-A”)

Fund II, Fund II Parallel, Fund III, Fund IV, Fund IV- A, Fund V and Fund V-A are referred to collectively as “Equity Funds” and Mezzanine Fund I, Mezzanine Fund I-A, Mezzanine Fund II and Mezzanine Fund II-A are referred to collectively as “Mezzanine Funds.”

Each Fund is managed by a general partner (“General Partner”) and each General Partner is subject to the Advisers Act pursuant to Clearview Capital’s registration in accordance with SEC guidance. This Brochure also describes the business practices of the General Partners, which operate as a single advisory business together with Clearview Capital.

The investment management services that Clearview Capital provides to the Funds primarily consist of investigating, structuring and negotiating investments and dispositions, monitoring the performance of investments and performing certain administrative services. These services are provided pursuant to an investment management agreement or the partnership agreement (and together with the private placement memorandum, the “Governing Documents”) with the Funds and as a result of a delegation of authority by the General Partner of each Fund. We provide tailored investment advice to each Fund that takes into account its investment objectives and the investment restrictions contained in the specific Fund’s Governing Documents and investment management agreements. The advisory services of Clearview Capital are described herein. Investors in the Funds (generally referred to herein as “Investors” or “Limited Partners”) participate in the overall investment program for the applicable Fund, but in certain circumstances are excused from a particular investment due to legal, regulatory or other agreed upon circumstances pursuant to the Governing Documents. For the avoidance of doubt, such arrangements generally do not and will not create an adviser-client relationship between Clearview Capital and any Investor. In these circumstances, the Funds or the General Partners generally enter into side letters or other similar agreements (“Side Letters”) with certain Investors that have the effect of establishing rights under, or altering or supplementing the terms (including economic or other terms) of, the Governing Documents with respect to such Investors (See Portfolio Company Fees in Item 5 for other services Clearview Capital may provide).

Debt Financing of Portfolio Companies

Clearview Capital will generally arrange for senior and/or mezzanine financing from various counterparties for the Funds’ portfolio companies. Clearview Capital does not consider senior and mezzanine financing to be a commodity. As such, although financing rates are a consideration in selecting a counterparty, the rate is not determinative and need not be the lowest available, as many other factors are also important and relevant in determining whether Clearview Capital has selected the best counterparty for its Clients under the circumstances. Clearview Capital seeks to obtain such financing based on the following factors: 1) responsiveness of the debt provider, including availability to meet with all parties to the loan on short notice, 2) ability to move quickly and

maximize the chances a transaction will close, 3) the reputation of the counterparty, 4) the expectation that the counterparty will accommodate any special needs of the portfolio company or Clearview Capital and its willingness to negotiate terms, 5) the flexibility the counterparty has shown or can be expected to show in the event of a refinancing or restructuring, 6) the counterparty's knowledge and experience with lower middle market companies, 7) the counterparty's relevant industry or operational experience, and 8) the competitiveness of the financing terms.

Financing may be obtained from those Limited Partners in a Clearview Capital Fund or from co-investors in other portfolio companies, who meet the requirements listed above. However, an expectation that a counterparty will invest in a future Clearview Capital Fund will not be taken into account when determining who shall act as counterparty to a portfolio company.

Wrap Fee Program

Clearview Capital does not participate in wrap fee programs.

Assets Under Management

As set forth on Form ADV, Item 5, our Regulatory Assets Under Management totaled \$2,107,684,067 as of December 31, 2023. Such figure includes capital that may be called by the Funds from their Limited Partners and has not been reduced by any outstanding indebtedness of the Funds. We do not manage client assets on a non-discretionary basis.

ITEM 5. FEES AND COMPENSATION

Management Fees

The Funds pay Clearview Capital management fees in exchange for investment management services outlined in their respective Governing Documents. The following are examples of how certain Funds' management fees are paid to Clearview Capital.

For Fund II and Fund II Parallel, management fees were payable semi-annually, in advance, on or about January 1st and July 1st of each respective calendar year. During the Funds' commitment period (i.e., the period of time during which the Funds generally draw upon the partners' capital commitments to the Funds ("capital commitments") to make new investments (the "Commitment Period"), the management fee was computed at the annual rate of 2% of total capital commitments of the Funds. At the end of the Commitment Period, the management fee was computed at the annual rate of 2% of the cost basis of all investments in portfolio companies less the value of any investments that had been written down below their original cost basis, as stated on the balance sheet for the quarter ended prior to the date the semi-annual payment is due, subject to certain conditions as more fully described in the Governing Documents. Clearview Capital generally receives monitoring and closing fees from portfolio companies, Portfolio Company Fees, as further discussed below. Any management fee due was reduced by 50% of the monitoring and closing

fees received by Clearview Capital less any monitoring and closing fees attributable to the general partner's co-investment in the portfolio company. The management fee was also reduced 100% by the placement fees paid by the Funds, amortized over the original Commitment Period of the Funds.

For Fund III, management fees are payable semi-annually, in advance, on or about January 1st and July 1st of each respective calendar year. During the Fund's Commitment Period, the management fee was computed at the annual rate of 2% of total capital commitments of the Fund. As of the end of the Commitment Period, the management fee is computed at the annual rate of 2% of the cost basis of all investments in portfolio companies less the value of any investments that have been written down below their original cost basis, as stated on the balance sheet for the quarter ended prior to the date the semi-annual payment is due, subject to certain conditions as more fully described in the Governing Documents. Any management fee due is reduced by 80% of the monitoring and closing fees received by Clearview Capital attributable to the Fund's pro rata investment in a portfolio company. These fee offsets are applied to reduce the first management fee following the period they were incurred, unless the offset would reduce the management fee below zero, in which case it is carried forward. The management fee was also reduced 100% by any placement fees paid by the Fund, amortized throughout the commitment period of the Fund.

For Fund IV, Fund IV-A, Fund V and Fund V-A, we receive a management fee payable quarterly, in advance, on or about January 1st, April 1st, July 1st and October 1st of each respective calendar year. During the Funds' Commitment Period, the management fee is computed at the annual rate of 2% of the aggregate capital commitments of non-affiliated partners and thereafter at 2% of invested capital with respect to investments that have not been disposed of or permanently written down, subject to certain conditions as more fully described in the Governing Documents. Any management fee due is reduced by 80% of the monitoring and closing fees (plus certain other fees less certain expenses as more fully described in the Governing Documents) received by Clearview Capital, or an affiliate, times the percentage of non-affiliated partners' capital commitments in the Funds and times the Funds' relative ownership of the investment attributable to the fees. These fee offsets are applied to reduce the first management fee following the period they were incurred, unless the offset would reduce the management fee below zero, in which case it is carried forward. The management fee is also reduced 100% by any placement fees paid by the Fund. The placement fees are applied to the first management fee following the period they were incurred and, if applicable, to any subsequent period until they are fully applied.

For the Mezzanine Funds, management fees are payable quarterly, in advance, on or about January 1st, April 1st, July 1st and October 1st of each respective calendar year. The management fee is computed at the annual rate of 1.5% of non-affiliated partners' total invested capital with respect to investments that have not been disposed less permanent write downs of investments that have not been disposed. Any management fee due is reduced by 80% of any monitoring and closing fees (and certain other fees as more fully described in the Governing Documents) received by Clearview Capital, or an affiliate, with respect to Mezzanine Fund investments times the percentage of non-affiliated partners in the Funds. These fee offsets are applied to reduce the first management fee following the period they were incurred, unless the offset would reduce the management fee below zero, in which case it is carried forward. The management fee is also

reduced 100% by any placement fees paid by the Mezzanine Fund. The placement fees are applied to the first management fee following the period they were incurred and, if applicable, to any subsequent period until they are fully applied.

As described above, the amount of management fees for Fund IV, Fund IV-A, Fund V and Fund V-A generally will not correspond with fluctuations in the Fund's net asset value, including following the Commitment Period, and will not be reduced in connection with any write downs (whether temporary or permanent), except in the case of investments permanently written down. Except where the relevant Governing Documents expressly provide to the contrary, management fees will not be reduced (in whole or in part) in the case of partial distributions or partial sales of investments.

In many circumstances, the fair value component of such post-Commitment Period management fees for Fund IV, Fund IV-A, Fund V and Fund V-A will include capitalized transaction-specific expenses of unrealized investments. Further, management fees generally will not be reimbursed or refunded under the Governing Documents in the event of realizations, dispositions or partial write-downs that occur partway through the relevant calculation period.

The Governing Documents set forth the full list of terms under which management fees will be reduced, offset or otherwise be limited, and consequently Investors should expect to bear the full specified management fee rate in the Governing Documents until they are reduced in the circumstances and on the date(s) specified therein.

The management fee expires upon the liquidation of the Funds. If a Fund were to terminate on a date other than a due date, any prepaid management fees would be refunded pro rata to the date of termination. As a general matter, management fees will be payable during term extensions unless otherwise agreed with Investors.

An Investor is generally not permitted to withdraw from the Funds prior to termination unless it is determined by Clearview Capital or a General Partner, as appropriate, that continued participation of an Investor (i) is likely to result in a violation of applicable law or rules or regulations of any governmental agency, commission or authority having jurisdiction over such Fund or (ii) will otherwise have a material adverse effect on the Fund or any of its portfolio company investments.

Portfolio Company Fees

To the extent specified in a Fund's Governing Documents, Clearview Capital or another Clearview Capital entity will be permitted to receive certain portfolio company fees and other amounts, including a monitoring fee and a closing fee ("Portfolio Company Fees").

The monitoring fee that we expect to receive with respect to a portfolio company investment is negotiated with the portfolio company and is generally determined with reference to the portfolio company's annual EBITDA and payable quarterly.

The closing fee that we expect to receive in consideration for advisory services with respect to a portfolio company investment or portfolio company investment add-on acquisition is generally

determined with reference to the enterprise value of the target at the time of acquisition and charged to the portfolio company at closing.

Both monitoring fees and closing fees are agreed to with the applicable portfolio companies at the closing of the Funds' investments in such portfolio companies.

Since Clearview Capital generally receives a fee from portfolio companies only during the period the Funds hold an interest in the portfolio company, there could be a conflict of interest over when the manager decides to liquidate the Funds' interests in a portfolio company. However, such fees and services are set forth in the Governing Documents and the Funds' financial statements, where applicable. Refer to Item 11 of this brochure for further discussion for the potential "Conflicts of Interest" associated with Portfolio Company Fees.

Reimbursed Expenses

Subject to the Governing Documents, Clearview Capital is permitted to be reimbursed by the Funds for expenses Clearview Capital incurs on behalf of a Fund and in connection with such Fund's operations. These expenses generally are billed to the Funds on a calendar quarterly basis or as necessary.

Additional fees and expenses for which a Fund is responsible are described in the Governing Documents. Generally, each Fund pays all costs and expenses relating to its investment operations, including but not limited to: legal, auditing, consulting and accounting fees and expenses; expenses of meetings of its limited partner advisory committee and of Limited Partners; indemnification and insurance expenses; expenses associated with the acquisition, holding and disposition of its proposed or actual investments (including related due diligence expenses of our personnel); extraordinary expenses such as litigation; interest on and fees and expenses arising out of any permitted borrowing; expenses relating to unconsummated transactions; expenses of liquidating the Fund; and any taxes, fees or other governmental charges levied against the Fund and any expenses incurred in connection with any tax audit, investigation, settlement or review of the Fund. Due diligence costs for transactions proposed for but not consummated by the Fund are solely borne by Fund II, Fund II Parallel and Fund III and, if paid by the relevant General Partner, shall be reimbursed by the Fund to the General Partner. As such the General Partner will pay a pro rata portion of such costs only to the extent it has invested inside the Fund. For Fund IV, Fund IV-A, Fund V and Fund V-A, due diligence costs for transactions proposed for but not consummated are borne by Fund IV, Fund IV-A, Fund V, Fund V-A, the General Partner co-investors and any other co-investors party to the transaction.

In the case of Fund II and Fund II Parallel and as required in each Fund's Governing Documents, expenses incurred by one Fund but incurred on behalf of both Funds are re-allocated to each Fund pro rata at the end of the quarter in which the expenses were incurred.

In the case of Fund IV, Fund IV-A, Fund V and Fund V-A and as required in each Fund's Governing Documents, expenses incurred by one Fund but incurred on behalf of both Funds are re-allocated to each Fund pro rata at the end of the quarter in which the expenses were incurred.

In the case of each Mezzanine Fund and as required in each Fund's Governing Documents, expenses paid by one Fund but incurred on behalf of both Funds are re-allocated to each Fund pro rata at the end of the quarter in which the expenses were paid.

Subject to the Governing Documents, a Fund typically will bear certain unreimbursed expenses of portfolio companies and intermediate holding vehicles through which the Fund invests.

As described below, in certain circumstances, the relevant General Partner is expected to permit certain Investors to co-invest in portfolio companies alongside one or more Funds, subject to the General Partner's related policies and practices and the Governing Documents and/or Side Letter(s). See Item 8. Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss — "Allocation of Co-Investment Opportunities." Where a co-investment vehicle is formed, such entity generally will bear expenses related to its formation and operation, many of which are similar in nature to those borne by the Funds. In the event that a transaction in which a co-investment was planned, including a transaction for which a co-investment was believed necessary in order to consummate such transaction or would otherwise be beneficial, in the judgment of a General Partner, ultimately is not consummated, all broken deal expenses relating to such proposed transaction will be borne by the Fund(s), and not by any potential co-investors, that were to have participated in such transaction. However, to the extent that such co-investors have already invested in a co-investment or other vehicle in connection with such transaction, such vehicle is expected to bear its share of such broken deal expenses. To the extent the Fund makes use of a credit facility to invest in a portfolio company or pay related expenses, it generally will not be reimbursed separately by co-investors for use of the facility.

Additional Compensation

Neither we nor any of our "supervised persons" accepts compensation for the sale of securities or other investment products.

ITEM 6. PERFORMANCE FEES AND SIDE-BY-SIDE MANAGEMENT

Performance Fees

Each General Partner is generally entitled to a "carried interest" on the Fund's profits in accordance with the provisions of the Governing Documents. The "carried interest" is generally equal to a percentage of the investment proceeds distributable by the Fund in excess of the capital invested by the Fund's Limited Partners and their allocable share of fees and expenses, and is subject to a preferred return. The "carried interest" received by the General Partner with respect to Fund II, Fund II Parallel and Fund III is 20% with the exception of investments made by an initial investor ("Initial Investor"), who is charged 15%. This arrangement has been disclosed to the Funds' Investors. The "carried interest" received by the General Partner with respect to Fund IV, Fund IV-A, Fund V and Fund V-A is 20% or 25% as more fully described in the Governing Documents. The "carried interest" received by the General Partner with respect to the Mezzanine Funds is 15%.

The General Partner for each Fund receiving the “carried interest” is subject to a “clawback” of the “carried interest” previously received to the extent that the General Partner has received cumulative distributions in excess of amounts otherwise distributable or anticipated to be distributed by the Fund as “carried interest,” applied on an aggregate basis covering all transactions of the applicable Fund. In no event will the General Partner of a Fund be required to restore more than the cumulative distributions received by such General Partner as “carried interest” determined on an after-tax basis.

Refer to Item 11 of this brochure for further discussion for the potential “Conflicts of Interest” with respect to performance-based fees.

Side-by-side Management

Clearview has adopted policies and procedures and maintains a compliance program designed to identify and mitigate conflicts arising from side-by-side management, which include trade/investment allocation policies. These compliance policies and procedures seek to ensure that trading for all Clients is fair and equitable over time. There can be no assurance, however, that all conflicts have been addressed in all situations. For more information regarding conflicts of interests relating to the management of multiple funds and accounts, see Item 11. Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading section herein.

ITEM 7. TYPES OF CLIENTS

Discretionary Advisory Services

Clearview Capital Funds are private investment funds and are generally structured as Delaware Limited Partnerships or Delaware Limited Liability Companies. The Funds are exempt from the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, (the “Investment Company Act”), pursuant to either Section 3(c)(1) or Section 3(c)(7) of the Investment Company Act, and not registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, (the “Securities Act”). The Investors in Clearview Capital Funds generally consist of institutional investors and high net worth individuals. We require that each Investor in a Fund be an “accredited investor” as defined in Regulation D of the Securities Act. For Section 3(c)(7) Funds, the Investors are “qualified purchasers”, within the meaning of Section 2(a)(51)(A) of the Investment Company Act. We generally require that each Investor in a Fund that is a U.S. resident be a “qualified client” within the meaning of Rule 205-3 under the Advisers Act.

Investors are generally required to commit at least \$1,000,000 to invest in the Funds, subject to the right of the Fund’s general partner to waive the minimum investment amount.

Non-Discretionary Advisory Services

Clearview Capital does not provide any non-discretionary advisory services to any Clients.

ITEM 8. METHODS OF ANALYSIS, INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISK OF LOSS

Investment Strategies and Methods of Analysis

Equity Funds

Clearview Capital generally seeks investment opportunities for Clients in companies with EBITDA between \$4 million and \$20 million and revenue less than \$100 million, where we can play a role in enhancing the target company's value by implementing strategic and operational improvements to the target company. These improvements could include evaluating and executing add-on acquisitions, and designing and supporting the implementation of value-added strategies, such as internal capital investment, geographic expansion, product line extension and management team enhancement.

Clearview Capital seeks to invest in companies it believes have a history of profitable growth, a defensible competitive position, good prospects for continued growth and unexploited potential. The companies Clearview Capital invests in generally have the ability to respond quickly if conditions deteriorate and enjoy strong positions relative to competition. In addition, to reduce the risk of leverage Clearview Capital structures its debt facilities to accommodate unexpected declines in performance by restricting initial leverage to a level that Clearview Capital deems acceptable, by having a revolving line of credit with ample open availability at closing and by substituting some senior debt with higher interest, but non-amortizing, subordinated debt which reduces the cash flow demands on the portfolio company. Clearview Capital's strategy is to create a diversified portfolio of leveraged investments where liability is limited to each individual investment while the upside is uncapped. This diversification of investments is created to reduce the overall risk of loss to an equity investor in the Fund. We generally seek investments that we believe are at appropriate valuations, are in businesses which have identifiable and sustainable value propositions, and for which there exists a vision for achieving free cash flow for debt reduction, earnings growth and organizational improvement. Furthermore, we seek investment opportunities for which exit alternatives exist for the realization of value created. We primarily focus on investment opportunities in North America through our strategic alliances.

In screening potential investment opportunities, we seek to implement a due diligence process that is aimed at assessing and quantifying the opportunities for, and challenges to, value creation faced by such potential portfolio companies. Such process typically involves research of a prospective portfolio company's markets served, competitive position, capabilities, customer relationships, environment, potential for future growth and ultimate realization of value, but may vary depending on the facts and circumstances relating to the particular investment opportunity, including the type of information available to us. Clearview Capital's efforts are typically augmented by outside industry advisors, accountants, lawyers and other relevant experts that we determine are necessary.

In executing investments, Clearview Capital seeks to invest at attractive valuation levels, maintain price discipline and differentiate between market overreactions or cyclical valuation peaks

and long-term sustainable valuations. In particular, Clearview Capital seeks to implement capital structures that support value creation strategies and future growth, with a preference for entirely private capital structures while avoiding excessive leverage. Clearview Capital also works closely with management of the Clients' portfolio companies to assess whether strategic acquisitions, internal capital investments, geographic expansion or product line extensions provide a clear strategy for creating long-term value.

Post-investment, Clearview Capital monitors portfolio companies closely, regularly speaking to and meeting with management and receiving periodic performance reports. Furthermore, Clearview Capital personnel always serve on the boards of directors of the Funds' portfolio companies. This regular contact is intended to permit Clearview Capital to assess opportunities for portfolio company growth, identify the optimal realization point and find suitable exits.

Mezzanine Funds

In all cases, more than 50% of the mezzanine financing in any Fund III, Fund IV, Fund IV-A, Fund V or Fund V-A transaction that employs mezzanine financing will be provided by one or more third-party Independent Investors (defined below) who will have sole responsibility and discretion for negotiating the terms and structure of the mezzanine debt and associated equity co-investment investments in Fund III, Fund IV, Fund IV-A, Fund V and Fund V-A transactions that employ mezzanine financing. The Mezzanine Funds will co-invest, as a silent partner, in less than 50% of the mezzanine financing in each of those transactions.

Summary of Material Risks

General Risk Factors

Investing involves a risk of loss which an Investor in a Fund should be prepared to bear. The discussion below of risks associated with an investment in Clearview Capital Funds does not purport to be an exhaustive list of all such risks. Please see the confidential offering memoranda of each respective Fund for a more detailed discussion of risks.

Dynamic Investment Strategy. While the General Partners generally intend to seek attractive returns for the Funds primarily through the investment strategy and methods described in the Governing Documents, the General Partners are permitted to pursue additional investment strategies and/or modify or depart from their initial investment strategy, investment process and investment techniques as they determine appropriate. Subject to the Governing Documents, each General Partner is permitted to pursue investments outside of the industries and sectors in which the Principals previously made investments or have internal operational experience.

Legal, Tax and Regulatory Risks. Legal, tax and regulatory changes could occur that may adversely affect a Fund, its portfolio companies, or its Investors. For example, from time to time the market for private equity transactions has been adversely affected by a decrease in the availability of senior and subordinated financing for transactions, in part in response to regulatory pressures on providers of financing to reduce or eliminate their exposure to such transactions. To the extent that there is increased regulation, whether foreseeable today or not, it may place limitations and restrictions on the way that Clearview Capital Funds are permitted to operate

or the way in which we and our affiliates are permitted to manage Funds, or increase our costs or the Funds' cost of operations, and this may impact negatively on returns to Investors.

Risk of Loss of Capital. Investment in securities involves the risk of loss of capital. Investors that cannot bear the loss of their entire investment in one of our private investment funds should not make such an investment. While Clearview Capital believes that its investment processes, strategy, and research techniques mitigate the investment risk through a careful selection of investment opportunities, no guarantee or representation is made that Clearview Capital will achieve a Fund's investment objectives in any individual portfolio company investment. Clearview Capital also seeks to limit potential losses by structuring each investment separately and generally limiting the total investment in each portfolio company to a maximum of 20% of total Fund capital.

No Market for Fund Interests; Restriction on Transfer and Withdrawal. The interests in Clearview Capital Funds have not been registered under the Securities Act or the securities laws of any state or other jurisdiction and cannot be resold unless they are subsequently registered under the Securities Act of 1933 and other applicable securities laws or an exemption from registration is available. It is not contemplated that the registration of the interests in Clearview Capital Funds under the Securities Act or other securities law will ever be effected. There will be no market for the interests. In addition, interests are not transferable except with the consent of the general partner or manager of the Fund, as the case may be, which may be withheld in its sole discretion. Investors may not withdraw capital from the Funds. Consequently, Investors may not be able to liquidate their interests prior to the end of the Fund's term and must be prepared to bear the risks of owning Fund interests for an extended period of time.

Reliance on General Partner or Manager. Investors will have no opportunity to control the day-to-day operations of the Funds, including investment and disposition decisions. In order to safeguard their limited liability for the liabilities and obligations of the Funds, Investors must rely entirely on the general partner or manager, as the case may be, to conduct and manage the affairs of the Funds. The loss of the services of one or more of the Principals could have an adverse impact on the Funds' ability to realize their investment objectives. There can be no assurance that each of the Principals will continue to be affiliated with the Funds throughout their anticipated terms. In addition, past performance is not indicative of future results and there can be no assurance that the Funds will achieve results comparable to those of prior portfolio company investments managed by Clearview Capital.

Illiquid and Long-Term Investments; Lack of Transferability. Although Clearview Capital Funds' investments may generate current income, the return of capital and the realization of gains, if any, from such investments is expected to occur upon their disposition. Such investments are typically held for a number of years before they are sold. Furthermore, it is unlikely that there will be a public market for such investments and their securities generally may not be sold publicly unless their sale is registered under applicable securities laws, or unless an exemption from such registration requirements is available. In addition, in some cases, the sale of such investments may be prohibited or limited by contract for a period of time, and as a result, we may not be permitted to sell such investments at a time we might otherwise desire to do so.

Financial Market Fluctuations. General fluctuations in the market prices of securities may affect the value of investments held by Clearview Capital Clients. The ability of portfolio companies to refinance debt securities may depend on their ability to sell new securities in the public and private high-yield debt market or otherwise.

Highly Competitive Market for Investment Opportunities. The activity of identifying, completing and realizing on attractive private equity investments is highly competitive and involves a high degree of uncertainty. There can be no assurance that we will be able to identify and complete investments that satisfy the Clearview Capital Funds' investment objectives, or realize the value of their portfolio investments, or that Clearview Capital will be able to fully invest the Funds' commitments.

Limited Number of Investments. Clearview Capital Funds currently participate in a limited number of investments and may do so in the future. As a consequence, the aggregate investment performance return of the Funds may be substantially and adversely affected by the unfavorable performance of a single investment.

Indemnification. The General Partner and the manager, and the members, partners, shareholders, directors, officers, employees, agents, and affiliates of each of them will be entitled to indemnification from the Funds. Such liability may be material. The assets of the Funds will be available to satisfy these indemnification obligations, and Investors may be required to return distributions to satisfy such obligations. Such obligations will survive the dissolution of the Funds.

Leveraged Investments. The Funds will generally invest in portfolio companies that incur indebtedness, including in respect of companies not rated by credit agencies. Leverage generally magnifies both the Fund's opportunities for gain and its risk of loss from a particular investment. The cost and availability of leverage is highly dependent on the state of the broader credit markets (and such credit markets have the potential to be impacted by regulatory restrictions and guidelines), which state is difficult to accurately forecast, and at times it could be difficult to obtain or maintain the desired degree of leverage. The use of leverage also imposes restrictive financial and operating covenants on a company, in addition to the burden of debt service, and has the potential to impair its ability to operate its business as desired and/or finance future operations and capital needs. The leveraged capital structure of portfolio companies will increase the exposure of our Funds' investments to any deterioration in a company's condition or industry, competitive pressures, an adverse economic environment or rising interest rates and could accelerate and magnify declines in the value of the Fund's investments in the leveraged portfolio companies in a down market. In the event any portfolio company cannot generate adequate cash flow to meet its debt service, a Fund could suffer a partial or total loss of capital invested in the portfolio company, which could adversely affect the returns of the Fund. Additionally, lenders would typically have a claim that has priority over any claim by the Fund. Should the credit markets be limited or costly at the time a Fund determines that it is desirable to sell all or a part of a portfolio company, the Fund may not achieve an exit multiple or enterprise valuation consistent with its forecasts. If a portfolio company is unable to obtain favorable financing terms for its investments, refinance its indebtedness or maintain a desired or optimal level of financial leverage, a Fund may hold a larger than expected equity investment in such portfolio company and may realize lower than expected returns from the portfolio company that would adversely affect the Fund's ability to generate

attractive investment returns for the Fund as a whole. Any failure by lenders to provide previously committed financing could also expose a Fund to potential claims by sellers of prospective portfolio companies that the Fund may have contracted with to purchase. Moreover, the companies in which the Funds will invest generally will not be rated by a credit rating agency.

A Fund is also permitted to borrow money pursuant to a revolving credit facility or other debt facility, including a facility based on the aggregate capital commitments available to be called, or guaranty indebtedness (such as a guaranty of a portfolio company's debt, a letter of credit or other forms of promise to provide funding) or otherwise be liable therefor, and in such situations, it is not expected that the Fund would be compensated for providing such guarantee or exposure to such liability. Although the use of leverage by the Fund will increase the Fund's ability to swiftly invest capital, it will result in fees, interest expense and other costs to the Fund that may not be covered by distributions made to the Fund or appreciation of its investments. While Fund-level borrowings generally will be interim in nature, asset-level leverage generally will not be subject to any limitation regarding the amount of time such leverage may remain outstanding. A Fund is permitted to incur leverage on a joint, several, joint and several or cross-collateralized basis with one or more other investment funds and entities managed by the General Partner or any of its affiliates, including through Fund subsidiaries and other intermediate entities. In connection with incurring such indebtedness, a General Partner reserves the right, in its sole discretion, to cause a Fund to enter into one or more agreements to obtain a right of contribution, subrogation or reimbursement from or against such entities. However, it is possible that, if and when a Fund were to seek to enforce any such right, any such entity could default on its obligation and/or such right may otherwise be unenforceable. It is also possible that certain co-investors (including management, any roll-over investors and/or third-party co-investors) will not share in incurring such leverage and that such Fund will disproportionately bear the risk and/or costs of leverage arrangements. In addition, to the extent a Fund incurs leverage (or provides any guaranty), such amounts are permitted to be secured by the capital commitments of the Limited Partners and other Fund assets. Any leverage secured by the capital commitments of the Limited Partners could enable a lender to issue a capital call on behalf of the General Partner of the Fund, which would require such Investors' contributions to be made directly to the lender instead of to the Fund.

Use of Credit Facility. Fund III, Fund IV, Fund IV-A, Fund V, Fund V-A and the Mezzanine Funds will be permitted to borrow funds pursuant to a revolving credit facility or other debt facility, including a facility based on the aggregate commitments available to be called. Fund-level borrowing subjects Limited Partners to certain risks and costs. For example, because amounts borrowed under a credit facility typically are secured by pledges of the relevant General Partner's right to call capital from the Limited Partners, Limited Partners may be obligated to contribute capital on an accelerated basis if the Fund fails to repay the amounts borrowed under a credit facility or experiences an event of default thereunder. Moreover, any Limited Partner claim against the Fund would likely be subordinate to the Fund's obligations to a subscription line's creditors.

In addition, Fund-level borrowing will result in additional partnership expenses that will be borne by Investors. These expenses typically include interest on the amounts borrowed, unused

commitment fees on the committed but unfunded portion of a credit facility, an upfront fee for establishing a credit facility, and other one-time and recurring fees and/or expenses, as well as legal fees relating to the establishment, structuring and negotiation of the terms of the borrowing facility, as well as expenses relating to the maintaining, renegotiating or terminating the facility. Because a credit facility's interest rate is based in part on the creditworthiness of the relevant Fund's Limited Partners and the terms of the Governing Documents, it may be higher than the interest rate a Limited Partner could obtain individually. To the extent a particular Limited Partner's cost of capital is lower than the relevant Fund's cost of borrowing, Fund-level borrowing can negatively impact a Limited Partner's overall individual financial returns even if it increases the Fund's reported net returns in certain methods of calculation. Conflicts of interest have the potential to arise in that the use of Fund-level borrowing typically delays the need for Limited Partners to make contributions to a Fund, or results in short-term gains to a Fund, which in certain circumstances enhances the relevant Fund's internal rate of return calculations and thereby may be deemed to benefit the marketing efforts of the Clearview Capital and its affiliates and increases the likelihood that any hurdle or preferred return component in the Fund's carried interest arrangements will be met. In other circumstances the use of Fund-level borrowing can increase the base of a Fund's management fee calculation, such as during periods where management fees are based in whole or in part on an acquisition cost that includes a borrowing component. The use of Fund-level borrowing arrangements, and the repayment or non-repayment thereof, can also influence the determination of the end of a Fund's Commitment Period, and cause or defer a related change in the basis of the relevant Fund's management fee calculation under the Governing Documents. Conflicts of interest also have the potential to arise to the extent that a credit facility is used to make an investment that is later sold in part to co-investors (including one or more co-investing Funds), as to the extent co-investors are not required to act as guarantors under the relevant facility or pay related costs or expenses, co-investors nevertheless stand to receive the benefit of the use of the credit facility and neither the relevant Fund nor Investors generally will be compensated for providing the relevant guarantee(s) or being subject to the related costs, expenses and/or liabilities.

A credit agreement or borrowing facility frequently will contain other terms that restrict the activities of a Fund and the Limited Partners or impose additional obligations on them. For example, certain lenders or facilities are expected to impose restrictions on the relevant General Partner's ability to consent to the transfer of a Limited Partner's interest in the Fund or impose concentration or other limits on the Fund's investments, and/or financial or other covenants, that could affect the implementation of the Fund's investment strategy. In addition, in order to secure a credit facility, the relevant General Partner may request certain financial information and other documentation from Limited Partners to share with lenders. The General Partner will have significant discretion in negotiating the terms of any credit facility and may agree to terms that are not the most favorable to one or more Limited Partners. In certain circumstances, due to separate evaluations of creditworthiness by lenders or facility providers, a portfolio company or other Fund subsidiary is expected to bear higher rates under a borrowing facility than are borne by the Fund, resulting in a potential net benefit to the Fund, or additional potential liquidity constraints or other burdens on the relevant portfolio company or Fund subsidiary.

Fund-level borrowing involves a number of additional risks. For example, drawing down on a credit facility allows the General Partner to fund investments and pay partnership expenses without calling capital, potentially for extended periods of time. Calling a large amount of capital at once to repay the then-current amount outstanding under a credit facility could cause short-term liquidity concerns for Limited Partners that would not arise had the relevant General Partner called smaller amounts of capital incrementally over time as needed by a Fund. This risk would be heightened for a Limited Partner with commitments to other funds that employ similar borrowing strategies or with respect to other leveraged assets in its portfolio; a single market event could trigger simultaneous capital calls, requiring the Limited Partner to meet the accumulated, larger capital calls at the same time. The General Partner is authorized to use Fund-level borrowing to pay management fees and to reimburse Clearview Capital for expenses incurred on behalf of the relevant Fund. A Fund is also permitted to utilize Fund-level borrowing when the General Partner expects to repay the amount outstanding through means other than Limited Partner capital, including as a bridge for equity or debt capital with respect to an investment. If the Fund ultimately is unable to repay the borrowings through those other means, Limited Partners would end up with increased exposure to the underlying investment, which could result in greater losses.

If an investment appreciates in value and is disposed of prior to repayment, the relevant Fund generally would apply disposition proceeds to repay the borrowing and related interest and expenses, the absence of invested capital funded by Limited Partners potentially will result in a distribution of net proceeds without a preferred return accrual on the amount invested. Accordingly, borrowings have the potential to support the distribution of proceeds to Limited Partners and increase the potential carried interest for the relevant General Partner, as reduced by the interest incurred by the relevant Fund. Subject to any limitations in the Governing Documents, this scenario potentially incentivizes the relevant General Partner to permanently fund the acquisition and ongoing capital needs of a Fund's investments and related expenses with the proceeds of such borrowings in lieu of drawing down capital contributions on an as-needed basis, and, accordingly, capital contributions to repay such borrowings may be required only at the time of the disposition of an investment (or never, if principal and interest on such borrowings are always repaid out of disposition proceeds).

Concentration of Investments. The Funds participate in a limited number of investments and reserve the right to make several investments in one industry or one industry segment or within a short period of time. As a result, a Fund's investment portfolio could become highly concentrated, and the performance of a few holdings or of a particular industry may substantially affect its aggregate investment performance return. Furthermore, to the extent that the capital raised is less than the targeted amount, the Fund may invest in fewer portfolio companies and thus be less diversified. Because mezzanine investments have a lower target return profit than investments targeted by the Equity Funds, the underperformance of one investment may disproportionately affect the overall performance of the Mezzanine Funds.

Impact of Government Regulation, Reimbursement and Reform. Certain industry segments in which the Funds intend to invest are (or may become) (i) highly regulated at both the federal

and state levels in the U.S. and internationally and (ii) subject to frequent regulatory change. Certain segments are (or may become) highly dependent upon various government (or private) reimbursement programs. While the Funds intend to invest in companies that seek to comply with applicable laws and regulations, the laws and regulations relating to certain industries are complex, may be ambiguous or may lack clear judicial or regulatory interpretive guidance. An adverse review or determination by any applicable judicial or regulatory authority of any such law or regulation, or an adverse change in applicable regulatory requirements or reimbursement programs, could have a material adverse effect on the operations and/or financial performance of the companies in which the Funds invest.

Material Non-Public Information. As a result of the investment operations of Clearview Capital and its affiliates, as well as in connection with Clearview Capital personnel's officerships and directorships at the Funds' portfolio companies and through outside business activities, Clearview Capital and the General Partners occasionally come into possession of confidential or material, non-public information. Clearview Capital's policies and procedures restrict the firm's ability to execute transactions based on such information. As a result, Clearview Capital's ability to execute securities transactions on behalf of its Clients while in possession of confidential or material, non-public information is and may be restricted or delayed. Clearview Capital has policies and procedures in place governing its handling of confidential or material, non-public information. For more information, see Item 11. Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading section herein.

Public Health Emergencies. 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 may in the future cause market disruption, and future such emergencies have the potential to materially and adversely impact economic production and activity in ways that are impossible to predict, all of which may result in significant losses to the Funds.

In an effort to contain such health emergencies, national, regional and local governments, as well as private businesses and other organizations, have taken or have the potential to take restrictive measures, including instituting local and regional quarantines, restricting travel (including closing certain international borders), prohibiting public activity (including "stay-at-home" and similar orders), and ordering the closure of large numbers of offices, businesses, schools, and other public venues. Any such measures have the potential to significantly diminish economic production and activity of all kinds and contribute to volatility in financial markets, demand across categories of consumers and businesses, as well as in the credit and capital markets. Restrictive measures, whether on an initial or re-imposed basis, also have the potential to cause labor force and operational disruptions, slowing or complete idling of certain supply chains and manufacturing activity, increases in unemployment levels, and strain and uncertainty for businesses and households, with a particularly acute impact on industries dependent on travel and public accessibility, such as transportation, hospitality, tourism, retail, sports and entertainment.

The ultimate impact of any such health emergency — and any resulting decline in economic and commercial activity — on global economic conditions, and on the operations, financial condition

and performance of any particular industry or business, is impossible to predict, but could have a significant adverse impact and result in significant losses to the Funds. The extent of the impact on the Funds' and their portfolio companies' operational and financial performance will depend on many factors, all of which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted, and this impact may include significant reductions in revenue and growth, unexpected operational losses and liabilities, impairments to credit quality and reductions in the availability of capital. These same factors may limit the ability of the Funds to source, diligence and execute new investments and to manage, finance and exit investments in the future, and governmental mitigation actions may constrain or alter existing financial, legal and regulatory frameworks in ways that are adverse to the investment strategy the Funds intend to pursue, all of which could adversely affect the Funds' ability to fulfill their investment objectives. They may also impair the ability of portfolio companies or their counterparties to perform their respective obligations under debt instruments and other commercial agreements (including their ability to pay obligations as they become due), potentially leading to defaults with uncertain consequences. In addition, the operations of the Funds, their portfolio companies, the General Partners and Clearview Capital may be significantly impacted, or even temporarily or permanently halted, as a result of any such health emergencies, or any measures, restrictions, remote-working requirements and other factors related thereto, including its potential adverse impact on the health of any such entity's personnel. These measures may also hinder such entities' ability to conduct their affairs and activities as they normally would, including by impairing usual communication channels and methods, hampering the performance of administrative functions such as processing payments and invoices, and diminishing their ability to make accurate and timely projections of financial performance.

CFIUS and National Security Clearance Considerations. Certain investments are expected to be subject to or require review and approval by the U.S. Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States ("CFIUS"), such as where CFIUS-related laws, regulations or guidance deem non-U.S. persons or entities under their control (such as a Fund, co-investors and/or rollover sellers) to be acquiring a U.S. business (including a business with assets, employees, facilities, and/or operations in the United States). CFIUS has the authority to review proposed or existing transactions or investments or to seek to impose limitations on or prohibit investments, and CFIUS filings and other considerations can materially impact transaction timing, feasibility, certainty and costs. In certain circumstances, CFIUS considerations have the potential to prevent a Fund from maintaining or pursuing investments or limit the universe of available buyers for an existing investment. Any of these factors have the potential to adversely affect a Fund's performance, and the likelihood that CFIUS considerations will be implicated is expected to increase where non-U.S. Limited Partners comprise a substantial percentage of a Fund. Under the Governing Documents, the relevant General Partner generally is authorized, although not required, to excuse or otherwise limit non-U.S. Limited Partners' ability to invest in U.S. businesses (or to exercise voting or advisory board rights with respect thereto) in order to anticipate or comply with CFIUS considerations. However, there can be no assurance that invoking any such excuse provisions or other limitations will allow the Fund to proceed with or maintain any investment, or to avoid losses relating thereto. Similar considerations are expected to apply with respect to reviews by non-U.S. national security or investment clearance regulators.

Cybersecurity Risks. Recent events have illustrated the ongoing cybersecurity risks to which operating companies are subject, particularly operating companies in historically vulnerable industries such as the food services and retail industries. To the extent that a portfolio company, Fund, General Partner, Clearview Capital or one or more of their respective service providers is subject to cyber-attack or other unauthorized access is gained to their systems, substantial losses may occur in the form of stolen, lost or corrupted: (i) data or payment information; (ii) financial information; (iii) software, contact lists or other databases; (iv) proprietary information or trade secrets; or (v) other items. If technology systems are compromised, become inoperable for extended periods of time or cease to function properly, Clearview Capital, the General Partners, the Funds and/or portfolio companies may incur significant time or expense to fix or replace them and to seek to remedy the effects of such issues. The failure of these systems and/or of disaster recovery plans for any reason could cause significant interruptions in Clearview Capital's, the General Partners, the Funds', portfolio companies' and/or service providers' operations, including the ability to make distributions to Limited Partners, and result in a failure to maintain the security, confidentiality or privacy of sensitive data, including personal information relating to Investors (and the beneficial owners of Investors). In certain events, a portfolio company's failure or deemed failure to address and mitigate cybersecurity risks may be the subject of civil litigation or regulatory or other action. The use of internet or cloud-based programs, technologies and data storage applications generally heightens these risks, and the risks of attack are expected to be heightened in remote work environments. Any of such circumstances could subject a portfolio company, or the relevant Fund, to substantial losses, including losses relating to: misappropriation of assets, intellectual property or confidential information; corruption, deletion or destruction of data; physical damage and repairs to systems; reputational harm; financial losses from remedial actions; and/or disruption of operations. Third parties, including activist, criminal, nation-state or terrorist actors, may also attempt fraudulently to induce portfolio companies or their personnel to disclose sensitive information (including passwords) in order to gain access to data, accounts, funds or other assets, or otherwise to inflict harm. In addition, in the event that such a cyber-attack or other unauthorized access is directed at Clearview Capital or one of its service providers holding its financial or investor data, Clearview Capital, its affiliates or the Funds may also be at risk of loss.

Russia-Ukraine Conflict. The ongoing military conflict between Russia and Ukraine has caused disruption to global financial systems, trade and transport, among other things. In response, multiple other countries have put in place global sanctions and other severe restrictions or prohibitions on the activities of individuals and businesses connected to Russia. However, the ultimate impact of the Russia-Ukraine conflict and its effect on global economic and commercial activity and conditions, and on the operations, financial condition and performance of the Funds or any particular industry, business or investee country and the duration and severity of those effects, is impossible to predict.

The Russia-Ukraine conflict may have a significant adverse impact and result in significant losses to the Funds. This impact may include reductions in revenue and growth, unexpected operational losses and liabilities and reductions in the availability of capital. It may also limit the ability of a Fund to source, diligence and execute new investments and to manage, finance and exit

investments in the future. Developing and further governmental actions (military or otherwise) may cause additional disruption and constrain or alter existing financial, legal and regulatory frameworks and systems in ways that are adverse to the investment strategy which any Fund intends to pursue, all of which could adversely affect the Fund's ability to fulfill its investment objectives.

U.S. Taxation of Carried Interest. U.S. federal income tax law treats certain allocations of capital gains to service providers by partnerships such as the Funds as short-term capital gain (taxed at higher ordinary income rates) unless the partnership has held the asset that generated such gain for more than three years. Additionally, Congress has considered proposed legislation that would treat certain income allocations to service providers by partnerships such as a Fund (including any carried interest) as ordinary income for U.S. federal income tax purposes that under current law are treated as an allocation of the partnership's income (and which may be taxed at lower rates than ordinary income). Such rules, as well as any such legislation that may be enacted in the future, could apply to reduce the after-tax returns of individuals associated with a Fund, its General Partner, or Clearview Capital who were or may in the future be granted direct or indirect interests in carried interest, which could make it more difficult for the relevant General Partner and its affiliates to incentivize, attract and retain individuals to perform services for a Fund. This creates potential incentives for Clearview Capital to cause a Fund to hold investments for a longer period than would be the case if such greater-than-three-year holding period requirement did not exist.

SOFR and other Benchmark Rates. To the extent that a Fund's investments, borrowing facilities, hedging activities, or other assets or structures are tied to interest rates based on the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR") or other benchmark or reference rates (each, a "Benchmark Rate"), the Fund may be subject to certain material risks, including the risk that a Benchmark Rate is terminated, ceases to be published or otherwise ceases to be broadly used by the market. Regulators, central banks, governments and other market participants are working to facilitate the transition of existing instruments and contracts away from SOFR to new Benchmark Rates, and any such transition includes the potential to: increase volatility or illiquidity in markets; cause delays in or reductions to financing options for the Funds and their portfolio companies; increase the cost of borrowing; reduce the value of certain instruments or the effectiveness of certain hedges; cause uncertainty under applicable legal documentation; or otherwise impose costs and administrative burdens relating to factors that include document amendments and changes in systems. Future transitions to and from Benchmark Rates have the potential to have similar effects.

Secondaries and other GP-Led Transactions. There continues to be a significant market in the private fund sector for secondary sales, GP-led transactions, continuation funds, successor fund investments and other transactions for the disposition of investments. Many of these transactions involve an auction process run by an investment bank and a buyer (or buyer group) that agrees to purchase a portion of one or more investments that will continue to be managed by Clearview Capital following the transaction. Such transactions are undertaken for various reasons, including, for example, to balance competing interests between offering liquidity to existing Limited Partners and maintaining exposure to an asset where Clearview Capital believes there is the potential for

additional value generation. Where undertaken, existing Limited Partners typically are offered certain options relating to receiving liquidity from the transaction or continuing to maintain exposure to the asset, assets or a new portfolio of assets (including a portfolio that combines assets from multiple Funds sponsored by Clearview Capital and its affiliates). However, certain of such transactions are expected to require a Limited Partner to invest additional capital in the existing Fund and/or other investment vehicles, a greater exposure to one or more particular portfolio company, and/or a delay in the full liquidation of its investment. In other circumstances, even Limited Partners that elect to continue to hold a direct or indirect interest in the relevant portfolio company will have their interest adjusted as if distributed (*i.e.*, a portion of such interest will be allocated to the relevant General Partner to the extent of its right to receive carried interest, if any), effectively diluting their interests.

Each of these transactions has the potential for conflicts between the interests of a Fund or Limited Partner and those of Clearview Capital or any buyer group that typically are not applicable to more traditional investment sales. For example, in circumstances where Clearview Capital or an affiliate will continue to manage and receive fees and/or performance-based compensation relating to the subject assets following the transaction, their incentives are expected to diverge from those of Limited Partners who elect to sell their interests. Similarly, there are potential conflicts of interest among the selling Fund, Clearview Capital, the relevant General Partner and any buyer group relating to the valuation and consideration offered for the investment(s) subject to the transaction. Further, the relevant General Partner is expected to be incentivized to make investments in portfolio companies with the view of holding such investments for longer periods of time or to make investments that it would not otherwise have made if the possibility of liquidity through a secondary transaction did not exist. Where co-investors historically have been invested in an investment subject to such a transaction, there can be no assurance that they will receive the same liquidity or other options as Limited Partners in the relevant Fund, and in such circumstances, Clearview Capital reserves the right to compel co-investors to receive cash or continue to hold an interest in the relevant investment. In other circumstances, certain Limited Partners will not be permitted to continue to maintain exposure to the asset(s) due to a lack of eligibility to invest in a continuation vehicle under relevant securities, tax or other considerations. Although relevant potential conflicts of interest are disclosed to Limited Partners and/or the relevant advisory committee prior to the closing of the transaction, there can be no assurance that Clearview Capital will successfully identify all conflicts of interest or resolve or mitigate all such conflicts of interest in favor of Fund or any individual Limited Partner or group of Limited Partners. However, Clearview Capital reserves the right, in its sole discretion, to determine to engage in such transactions, subject to any approvals required in the relevant Governing Documents.

Financial Institution Risk; Distress Events. An investment in a Fund is subject to the risk that one of the Fund's banks, brokers, hedging counterparties, lenders or other custodians of some or all of the Fund's assets (each, a "Financial Institution") fails to perform its obligations or experiences insolvency, closure, receivership or other financial distress or difficulty (each, a "Distress Event"). Distress Events can be caused by factors including eroding market sentiment, significant withdrawals, fraud, malfeasance, poor performance or accounting irregularities. In the event a Financial Institution experiences a Distress Event, Clearview Capital, the Funds and/or

their portfolio companies may not be able to access deposits, borrowing facilities or other services for an extended period of time or ever. Although assets held by regulated Financial Institutions in the United States frequently are insured up to stated balance amounts by organizations such as the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”), in the case of banks, or the Securities Investor Protection Corporation (“SIPC”), in the case of certain broker-dealers, amounts in excess of the relevant insurance are subject to risk of loss, and any non-U.S. Financial Institutions that are not subject to similar regimes pose increased risk of loss. Although in recent years governmental intervention has resulted in additional protections for depositors, there can be no assurance that governmental intervention will be successful or avoid the risk of loss, substantial delays or negative impact on banking or brokerage conditions or markets.

Any Distress Event has a potentially adverse effect on the ability of Clearview Capital to manage the Funds and their investments, and on the ability of Clearview Capital, any Fund and/or portfolio companies to maintain operations, which in each case could result in significant losses and unconsummated investment acquisitions and dispositions. Such losses have the potential to include a Fund to pay fees and expenses in the event the Fund is not able to close a transaction (whether due to the inability to draw capital on a credit line provided by a Financial Institution experiencing a Distress Event, the inability of Investors to make capital contributions or otherwise), as well the inability of a Fund to acquire or dispose of investments at prices that the relevant General Partner believes reflect the fair value of such investments and/or the inability of portfolio companies to make payroll, fulfill obligations and maintain operations. Although Clearview Capital expects to exercise contractual remedies under the agreements with Financial Institutions in the event of a Distress Event, there can be no assurance that such remedies will be successful or avoid losses or delays.

Many Financial Institutions require, as a condition to using their services or otherwise, that Clearview Capital and/or the relevant Fund maintain all or a set amount or percentage of their respective accounts or assets with the Financial Institution, which heightens the risks associated with a Distress Event with respect to such Financial Institutions. Although Clearview Capital seeks to do business with Financial Institutions that it believes are creditworthy and capable of fulfilling their respective obligations to the Funds, Clearview Capital is under no obligation to use a minimum number of Financial Institutions with respect to any Fund, or to maintain account balances at or below the relevant insured amounts.

Material Risk Factors particular to the Equity Funds

Portfolio Company Management Risks. It is common for the portfolio companies in which Clearview Capital Funds invest to rely on the services of a limited number of key individuals, the loss of any one of whom could significantly adversely affect the portfolio company’s performance. While Clearview Capital monitors each portfolio company’s management team, each such team will ultimately have day-to-day responsibility for the business of such portfolio company.

Control Position. The exercise of control over portfolio companies may expose Equity Funds to additional risks of liability for environmental damage, product defects, failure to supervise management and other types of liability in which the limited liability that generally characterizes business operations may be ignored. While Clearview Capital intends to manage its Equity Funds so as to minimize exposure to these risks, the possibility of successful claims cannot be precluded. Even when the Equity Funds prevail in any claims for liability, they may incur significant costs of defending against those claims.

Contingent Liabilities on Disposition of Illiquid Securities. In connection with the disposition of an investment in a portfolio company, the Funds may be required to make representations about the business and financial affairs of such company, and to indemnify the purchasers of such investment if those representations are inaccurate. Clearview Capital or a General Partner, as the case may be, will establish reserves as appropriate to provide for such contingent liabilities. In the event that the amount of such contingent liabilities exceeds the reserves and other assets of the Funds, the Investors may be required to repay to the Funds or to pay to creditors of the Funds distributions previously received by them.

Board Participation. Clearview Capital Funds are currently and may in the future be represented on the boards of directors of certain of their portfolio investments. Although such board of director positions may be important to Clearview Capital's investment strategy and may enhance Clearview Capital's ability to manage investments, they may also impair Clearview Capital's ability to sell investments at Clearview Capital's discretion. It may also subject Clearview Capital and the Funds to claims they would not otherwise be subject to, including claims of breach of duty of loyalty, securities claims and other director-related claims.

Risk Arising from Provision of Managerial Assistance. Clearview Capital intends for each Fund to structure its investments so that the Fund will be a "venture capital operating company" within the meaning of regulations promulgated under ERISA. This requires that the Fund obtain rights to participate substantially in and to influence substantially the conduct of the management of portfolio companies that comprise a majority of the Fund's investments. The Fund will typically designate the Clearview Capital personnel to serve on the boards of directors of portfolio companies. The designation of directors and other measures contemplated could expose the assets of the Fund to claims by a portfolio company, its security holders and its creditors and/or indemnification obligations in connection therewith. While the manager intends to manage the Fund in a way that will minimize exposure to these risks, the possibility of successful claims cannot be fully precluded.

Risks In Effecting Operating Improvements. In many cases, the success of Clearview Capital Funds' strategies will depend, in part, on the ability of the Funds to restructure and effect improvements in the operation of a portfolio company. The activity of identifying and implementing potential operating improvements in a portfolio company entails a high degree of uncertainty. There can be no assurance that the Funds will be able to successfully identify and implement such improvements.

Material Risk Factors particular to the Mezzanine Funds

Leveraged Nature of Mezzanine Investments. The Mezzanine Funds currently and may in the future invest in portfolio companies that may be highly leveraged, thereby increasing the degree of credit risk inherent in each investment. Leverage often imposes restrictive financial and operating covenants on a company, in addition to the burden of debt service, and will constrain its ability to finance future operations and capital needs or to pay principal and interest on the Mezzanine Funds' investments when due. The leveraged capital structure of portfolio companies will increase the exposure of the Mezzanine Funds' investments to any deterioration in a company's condition or industry, competitive pressures, an adverse economic environment or rising interest rates. The Mezzanine Funds' investments may be unsecured and subordinated to substantial amounts of senior indebtedness, all or a significant portion of which may be secured and bear floating interest rates. These risks generally are expected to increase as interest rates rise, including in circumstances where a portfolio company's creditworthiness is such that it must borrow at higher interest rates than are available to the relevant Mezzanine Fund. In the event any portfolio company cannot generate adequate cash flow to meet debt service, the Mezzanine Funds may suffer a partial or total loss of capital invested in the portfolio company, which could adversely affect returns. Furthermore, the companies and securities in which the Mezzanine Funds will invest generally will not be rated by a credit rating agency. Except where otherwise required by the relevant Governing Documents, a Mezzanine Fund will not be obligated to borrow on behalf of a portfolio company, even in circumstances where the Mezzanine Fund's creditworthiness would permit borrowing at a lower rate than is available to the portfolio company.

Risks Related to Debt Investments. Mezzanine Funds are expected to make debt investments that may become non-performing in the future. In addition to the risks of borrower default, portfolio company assets may be mismanaged or otherwise may have declined in value and/or may in the future decline in value. Borrowers may contest enforcement of credit agreements or other remedies, seek bankruptcy protection against such enforcement, and/or bring claims for lender liability. Moreover, in certain situations, because the Mezzanine Funds, in the exercise of their remedies or rights under loan documents, may obtain contractual rights to participate in or to influence the management of borrowers, the likelihood is increased that a borrower may claim that the Mezzanine Funds interfered with the borrower's business, acted in bad faith in exercising its management rights or otherwise acted in a manner giving rise to a claim for lender liability. The exercise of remedies may not be led or controlled by the Mezzanine Funds, and may be led or controlled by a holder of a different class of securities which may be in conflict with the interests of the Mezzanine Funds. As a lender, the Mezzanine Funds may also be subject to penalties for violations of state usury limitations, which may result in penalties assessed against the Mezzanine Funds or other liability to the Mezzanine Funds.

The Mezzanine Funds' investments may be subject to early redemption features, refinancing options, pre-payment options, or similar provisions that, in each case, could result in the issuer repaying the principal on an obligation held by the Mezzanine Funds earlier than expected. For example, it is common for second lien debt to be repaid prior to its maturity; thus, the actual duration of such investments is typically shorter than their stated final maturity calculated solely on the basis of the stated life and repayment schedule. Generally, voluntary prepayments are permitted and the timing of prepayments cannot be predicted with any accuracy. The degree to which issuers prepay debt, whether as a contractual requirement or at their election, may be

affected by general business conditions, market interest rates, the issuer's financial condition, and competitive market conditions among lenders.

In addition, investments in debt may involve workout negotiations or restructuring. However, even if a restructuring were successfully accomplished, there are risks of a substantial reduction in the interest rate and/or a substantial write-down of the principal of such debt, each of which may also have adverse tax consequences.

Credit Risks of Investments in Debt Securities. The Mezzanine Funds are expected to make investments in debt securities. Debt portfolios are subject to credit risk, which is the likelihood that an issuer will default in the payment of principal and/or interest on an instrument, and interest rate risk, which is the risk associated with market changes in interest rates. Financial strength and solvency of an issuer are the primary factors influencing credit risk. Borrowers may face intense competition, changing business and economic conditions, or other developments that may adversely affect their performance and increase credit risk. In addition, subordination or lack or inadequacy of collateral or credit enhancement for a debt instrument may affect its credit risk. Credit risk may change over the life of an investment. In addition, borrowers may contest enforcement of foreclosure or other remedies, seek bankruptcy protection against such enforcement, and/or bring claims for lender liability in response to actions to enforce debt obligations. If any of the above occurred, the Mezzanine Funds' investment in such financial assets could be adversely affected.

Interest Rate Risk. The Mezzanine Funds are subject to interest rate risks; changes in the prevailing market interest rates could negatively affect the value of the credit investments in the Mezzanine Funds' portfolio or the pricing of acquisitions. The ability of companies or businesses in which the Mezzanine Funds may invest to refinance debt instruments or repay debt obligations (including making payments to a Mezzanine Fund as a creditor with respect thereto) may depend on their ability to obtain financing, including by selling new securities or instruments in the high yield debt or bank financing markets, which at certain points have been extraordinarily difficult to access at favorable rates. Volatility and instability in the credit or securities markets may also increase the risks inherent in the Mezzanine Funds' investments. Interest rate changes may affect the value of a debt instrument indirectly (especially in the case of fixed rate securities and other instruments) and directly (especially in the case of instruments whose rates are adjustable). In general, rising interest rates will negatively impact the price of a fixed rate credit instrument and falling interest rates will have a positive effect on price. Adjustable rate instruments also react to interest rate changes in a similar manner, although generally to a lesser degree. Interest rate sensitivity is generally more pronounced and less predictable in instruments with uncertain payment or prepayment schedules. Additional factors that may affect market interest rates include inflation, slow or stagnant economic growth or recession, unemployment and instability in domestic and foreign financial markets. General Partners generally expect that the Mezzanine Funds will periodically experience imbalances in its assets and liabilities as a result of changes in interest rates. In a changing interest rate environment, the Mezzanine Funds may not be able to manage this risk effectively. If a Mezzanine Fund is unable to manage interest rate risk effectively, a Mezzanine Fund's performance could be adversely affected. While a Mezzanine Fund may seek to do so, it is not required to hedge its interest rate risk.

Prepayment of Investments. For Mezzanine Fund investments that have a stated maturity, borrowers are permitted to prepay their debt obligations prior to such maturity. Early prepayment, particularly by good credits, reduces the Mezzanine Funds' opportunity to make long-term compounded returns. Later prepayment, particularly by weaker credits, can tie up the Mezzanine Funds' capital in investments which may have a greater risk of default. Either way, the shortening or lengthening of the holding period may prevent the Mezzanine Funds from realizing its projected returns.

Uncertain Exit Strategies. Although the Mezzanine Funds will often invest with the intention of holding a debt security to maturity or exit alongside the applicable Equity Fund, in some cases, the Independent Investor may determine it is advisable to exit a position earlier or, in other cases, the applicable Equity Fund may determine it is advisable to prepay, redeem or refinance the debt security earlier. However, due to the illiquid nature of some of the positions which a Mezzanine Fund could acquire, General Partners are unable to predict with confidence what the exit strategy will ultimately be for any given position, or that one will definitely be available at an attractive price, or at all. Exit strategies which appear to be viable or profitable when an investment is initiated may be precluded or unprofitable by the time the investment is ready to be realized due to market, economic, legal, political, or other factors.

Nature of Mezzanine and Other Subordinated Investments. The Mezzanine Funds' investments are expected to consist mostly of debt and equity securities and/or other instruments, loans or interests in pools of securities and/or other instruments that are subordinated or may be subordinated in right of payment and ranked junior to other securities and/or instruments issued by, or loans made to, obligors. Mezzanine and other subordinated debt investments involve a high degree of risk with no certainty of any return of capital. Although subordinated debt generally is senior to common stock and other equity securities in the capital structure, it may be subordinated to large amounts of senior debt and is often unsecured.

The ability of the subordinated debt holders (including the Independent Investor) to influence a company's affairs, especially during periods of financial distress or following an insolvency, is likely to be substantially less than that of senior creditors. A Mezzanine Fund may not be able to take the steps necessary to protect its investments in a timely manner or at all. Further, the unsecured debt in which the Mezzanine Funds have invested and may invest in may not be protected by financial covenants or limitations upon additional indebtedness, could have limited liquidity, and may not be rated by a credit rating agency.

Subordinated debt investments may increase a Mezzanine Fund's exposure to adverse economic factors such as significantly rising interest rates, severe downturns in the economy, or deterioration in the condition of the portfolio company on the subordinated debt investment. In the event that any portfolio company on a mezzanine loan or other subordinated debt investment is unable to generate sufficient cash flow to meet the principal and interest payments on its indebtedness, the value of a Mezzanine Fund's investment in such loan could be significantly reduced or even eliminated.

Further, if a portfolio company becomes subject to insolvency proceedings in any jurisdiction, the rights of holders of mezzanine and subordinated debt may be adversely affected.

Investments in Convertible Debt. The Mezzanine Funds are permitted to make investments in convertible debt securities and/or other instruments. 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.

Covenant-Lite Loans. The Mezzanine Funds' investments at times do not require the maintenance of financial covenants ("Covenant-Lite Loans") in the related loan documentation. An investment in a Covenant-Lite Loan may hinder the ability to re-price credit risk associated with a portfolio company's performance and reduce the creditors' ability to restructure a non-performing loan and mitigate potential loss. As a result, the Mezzanine Funds' exposure to losses may be increased, which could result in an adverse impact on the Mezzanine Funds' returns.

Warrants. The Mezzanine Funds may receive warrants, and in certain circumstances prior to exit, may choose to or be required to exercise such warrants in order to hold the underlying securities. The Mezzanine Funds will seek to negotiate "cashless" exercise for all warrants that it receives, whereby no investment will be required to convert; however, on occasion it may not be possible to negotiate such "cashless" exercise, and the Mezzanine Funds may be required to invest cash to convert warrants and hold underlying securities, which may subsequently lose some or all of their value.

Issuer Fraud; Breach of Covenant. The Mezzanine Funds will generally seek to obtain structural, covenant, and other contractual protections with respect to the terms of its investments as determined appropriate under the circumstances. There can be no assurance that such attempts to provide downside protection with respect to a Mezzanine Fund's investments will achieve their desired effect and potential investors should regard an investment in a Mezzanine Fund as being speculative and having a high degree of risk. Of paramount concern in investments in debt instruments is the possibility of material misrepresentation or omission on the part of the company. Such inaccuracy or incompleteness may adversely affect the valuation of the collateral underlying the debt or enterprise value of the companies or may adversely affect the ability of the Mezzanine Funds to perfect or effectuate a lien on any collateral securing the debt. A Mezzanine Fund will rely upon the accuracy and completeness of representations made by companies to the extent reasonable when it makes its investment decisions, but cannot guarantee such accuracy or completeness. Under certain circumstances, payments to a Mezzanine Fund may be reclaimed if any such payment or distribution is later determined to have been a fraudulent conveyance or a preferential payment.

Risks Associated with Bankruptcy Cases. The Mezzanine Funds invest in companies that could enter into Chapter 11 bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings. The markets in bankruptcy claims are not generally regulated by U.S. federal securities laws or the SEC. Many of the events within bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings are adversarial and are often beyond the control of the creditors. While creditors generally are afforded an opportunity to object to significant actions, there can be no assurance that bankruptcy courts would decide favorably toward or consistent with the interests of the Mezzanine Funds. Furthermore, there are instances where creditors and equity holders lose their ranking and priority as such if they are considered to have taken over management and/or functional operating control of a debtor.

A bankruptcy proceeding involving a portfolio company in which the Mezzanine Funds and the Equity Funds have investments could create conflicts of interest in which actions or decisions that may be beneficial to one party are adverse to another. The Mezzanine Funds generally will be subject to the actions and decisions of the Independent Investor, but there can be no assurance that such investor will act in the best interests of the Mezzanine Funds or the Equity Fund. In addition, the Equity Fund may seek and receive benefits that operate to the detriment of the Mezzanine Funds.

Time Required for Maturity of Investments. Certain Mezzanine Fund investments may have maturities longer than the maturity of their respective Mezzanine Funds. Furthermore, the Mezzanine Funds may, in connection with collateral held by them, acquire non-marketable common or preferred equity securities and other illiquid assets with equity participation features, which, to the extent that they have value at all, will likely not have realizable value for a significant period of time. Accordingly, it is unlikely that significant distributions to Investors will occur for a number of years from the date of the applicable capital contributions with respect to such investments, and certain investments may be disposed of upon dissolution of a Mezzanine Fund for less than their potential value.

Conflicts of Interests

Clearview Capital and its related entities engage in a broad range of advisory and non-advisory activities, including investment activities for their own account and for the account of other Funds, and providing transaction-related, management and other services to Funds and portfolio companies. Clearview Capital will devote such time, personnel and internal resources as are necessary to conduct the business affairs of the Funds in an appropriate manner, as required by the Governing Documents, although the Funds and their respective investments will place varying levels of demand on these over time. In the ordinary course of Clearview Capital and the General Partners conducting their activities, the interests of a Fund likely will conflict with the interests of Clearview Capital, one or more other Funds, portfolio companies or their respective affiliates in certain circumstances. Certain of these conflicts of interest are discussed herein. As a general matter, Clearview Capital will determine all matters relating to structuring transactions and Fund operations using its reasonable judgment considering all factors it deems relevant, but in its sole discretion, subject in certain cases to the required approvals by the advisory committees of the participating Funds.

Allocation of Principals' Time. During the Commitment Period of a Fund, all appropriate investment opportunities will be pursued by the Principals through such Fund, subject to certain limited exceptions set forth in the Governing Documents. Without limitation, the Principals currently manage, and expect in the future to manage, several other investments similar to those in which a Fund will be investing, and expect to direct certain relevant investment opportunities or resources to those investments. Clearview Capital personnel reserve the right to manage their own personal investments, whether or not through a formal family office or estate planning structure, to establish trusts, endowments, charitable programs, foundations or similar arrangements, and to pay or receive compensation relating to the foregoing. The Principals and Clearview Capital's investment staff will continue to manage and monitor such investments until their realization. Such other investments that the Principals expect from time to time to control or manage generally have the potential to compete with companies acquired by a Fund. Following the Commitment Period of a Fund, the Principals reserve the right to, and likely will, focus their investment activities on other opportunities and areas unrelated to such Fund's investments. To the extent an investment opportunity is received that is unsuitable for a Fund, in Clearview Capital's sole discretion, Clearview Capital and its personnel reserve the right to refer such opportunity to third parties or to make personal investments in the relevant opportunity. Unless restricted by the Governing Documents, Clearview Capital personnel are permitted to serve on boards or act in other roles unaffiliated with Clearview Capital, the Funds or their portfolio companies, including boards of charitable and educational institutions, public companies and former portfolio companies, and receive compensation in connection with such services and roles, none of which will offset or otherwise reduce management fees.

Investments By Multiple Funds. Conflicts of interest can arise if a Fund makes an investment in a portfolio company in conjunction with an investment made by another Fund. For instance, a Fund has the potential to not invest through the same investment vehicles, have the same access to credit or employ the same hedging or investment strategies as such other investment fund. This could result in differences in price, investment terms, leverage and associated costs between a Fund and any other Fund. Where multiple Funds invest in the same company at different times, the first Fund to invest typically will bear a higher level of diligence and transaction fees, costs and expenses than later Funds; similarly, to the extent a transaction does not proceed, the first Fund to invest typically will bear the full amount of broken deal expenses relating to the transaction, regardless of whether other Funds could or would have invested in the company in potential future transactions. There can be no assurance that the Funds will exit the investment at the same time or on the same terms, and there can be no assurance that any Fund's return on such an investment will be the same as the returns achieved by other Funds participating in the transactions. Given the nature of these conflicts, there can be no assurance that the resolution of these conflicts will be beneficial to all Funds.

Clearview Equity Funds' Investments Alongside the Mezzanine Funds. Mezzanine Fund investments will primarily be made in or with the same portfolio companies or issuers as the Equity Funds, and the Mezzanine Funds generally will make such investments in substantially the same type of mezzanine securities acquired by, and made on substantially the same terms (including pricing) as have been accepted by, one or more third-party investors ("Independent Investors"),

which Independent Investors are collectively acquiring more than 50% of the total issuance of mezzanine securities of a particular portfolio company in which the Equity Fund is investing, and will possess (collectively or through a representative) more than 50% of the control rights (including pursuant to voting agreements, negative covenants or similar provisions).

Notwithstanding the foregoing, if a Mezzanine Fund has made an initial investment in an Equity Fund portfolio company in the same class of securities as an Equity Fund, it generally exercises certain rights or options, such as preemptive rights, regardless of whether the relevant Independent Investor exercises its equivalent right. In addition, in the event that a follow-on investment opportunity arises in respect of a portfolio company in which both a Mezzanine Fund and an Equity Fund are invested, and the Independent Investor elects not to participate because, among other things, it does not have sufficient available funds to do so, the Mezzanine Fund will not be prohibited from participating in such follow-on opportunity so long as a separate Independent Investor agrees to invest in such follow-on investment opportunity and such investment by the Mezzanine Fund is made on substantially the same terms (including price) as have been accepted by such separate Independent Investor. Further, in the event that an Independent Investor elects to sell or otherwise transfer its interest to a separate Independent Investor, the Mezzanine Fund will have the right to either take such actions as are consistent with such Independent Investor or deem such person acquiring such interests as a replacement Independent Investor. The Equity Funds have the potential to accelerate terms or take actions with respect to portfolio companies that negatively impact the value or rights with respect to mezzanine securities held by the Mezzanine Fund.

This situation will involve potential conflicts of interest. Any investment by the Mezzanine Funds in an entity in which an Equity Fund has a pre-existing investment (or vice versa) could be viewed, especially in hindsight, to have been made based on a non-arms-length valuation. Similarly, an Equity Fund could later invest in entities in which the Mezzanine Funds have invested, which has the potential to have an effect (either positive or negative) on the market price of the Mezzanine Funds' investments. In circumstances in which the Mezzanine Funds make an investment in an entity in which an Equity Fund has a pre-existing investment, such Equity Fund expects to make business decisions relating to such investment (such as, for example, financing or hedging interest rate, currency or credit risk) independently of the analogous decisions made with respect to such investment by the Mezzanine Funds. This has the potential to result in situations where the Mezzanine Funds choose not to hedge certain risks that an Equity Fund does hedge (or vice versa), or the possibility that the Mezzanine Funds are exposed to risks of financing (for example, possible margin calls) on an investment when an Equity Fund is not (or vice versa). Although we will employ procedures to address such conflicts, there can be no assurance that such conflicts will be resolved in a manner that is favorable to both the Mezzanine Funds and the Equity Funds.

Conflicts Associated with Investing in Different Levels of the Capital Structure. The Mezzanine Funds and the Equity Funds often invest in different parts of the capital structure of the same portfolio company and face conflicts of interests when doing so. For example, (i) an Equity Fund will hold equity securities while the Mezzanine Funds will generally hold loans and securities that, at the time of initial investment, have attributes such as liquidation or other

preferences, interest, coupon, or other debt-like features, including, without limitation, instruments (which may be equivalent to securities held by an Equity Fund) issued in respect of warrants, conversion rights or other rights with respect to equity securities related to mezzanine investments and/or equity securities of the same portfolio company or (ii) the Mezzanine Funds will hold a certain class of debt instruments while an Equity Fund holds a different class of preferred or debt-like instruments of the same portfolio company. To the extent that the Mezzanine Funds invest in a debt instrument of a portfolio company in which an Equity Fund holds equity securities, we expect to be subject to conflicts of interest in participating in the negotiations regarding the terms of such debt instrument and in managing the Mezzanine Funds' and Equity Funds' investments in such portfolio company on a going-forward basis. Conflicts are expected to arise between the Mezzanine Funds and an Equity Fund in negotiating, generally along with the Independent Investor, as to the price of the debt securities or other instruments, the characterization of such debt securities or other instruments, the terms of inter-creditor agreements, the interest rate or stated dividend yield of such debt securities or other instruments, the nature of the covenants running in favor of lenders, and the other terms and conditions of investment or in addressing subsequent amendments or waivers. There can also be conflicts as an Equity Fund has the potential to desire optimal flexibility to grow the portfolio company, while the Independent Investor may want to place tighter restrictions on the type and the amounts of permitted investments and acquisitions. For example, in controlling a company, an Equity Fund could have an interest in pursuing an acquisition that would increase indebtedness, a divestiture of revenue-generating assets, or other similar transactions that could enhance the value of the equity investment with respect to such Equity Fund, but that would potentially also increase the risk of the Mezzanine Funds' debt investment in such company. Further, because of the different legal rights associated with debt and equity investments of the same portfolio company, Clearview Capital expects to face a conflict of interest in respect of the advice it gives to, and the actions it takes on behalf of, the Mezzanine Funds versus an Equity Fund. Questions are expected to arise as to whether payment obligations and covenants should be enforced, modified, or waived, or whether debt investments should be refinanced or restructured. In addition, the interests of a Mezzanine Fund and an Equity Fund have the potential to diverge significantly in the case of financial distress of the company. Moreover, if additional financing is necessary as a result of financial or other difficulties, it may not be in the best interests of a Mezzanine Fund to provide such additional financing. If an Equity Fund had the potential to incur a loss on its investment as a result of such difficulties, the General Partner's ability to recommend actions in the best interests of such Equity Fund might be impaired. Decisions about what action should be taken in a troubled situation, including whether or not to enforce claims, whether or not to advocate or initiate a restructuring or liquidation inside or outside of bankruptcy, and the terms of any work-out or restructuring, are expected to raise conflicts of interest with respect to a Mezzanine Fund and an Equity Fund, whose interests are likely to diverge in such situations. For example, a Mezzanine Fund could be more senior or more junior to an Equity Fund in the capital structure of the portfolio company, which could mean that in a workout or other distressed scenario a Mezzanine Fund could be adverse to such Equity Fund, and might recover all, part or none of its investment while such Equity Fund recovers more or less. We intend to ameliorate and/or manage such conflicts of interest to the extent possible by holding a minority of the mezzanine securities issued by a portfolio company in which an Equity Fund holds outstanding equity interests and allowing the Independent Investor(s) in such mezzanine

securities to negotiate pricing and terms. In addition, we intend to manage the conflicts of interest in connection with a payment default by a portfolio company in which the Mezzanine Funds and an Equity Fund holds interests, following the payment default (and following the expiration of any applicable cure periods), by generally not having voting rights on behalf of the Mezzanine Funds or voting with the Independent Investor and/or the majority of the unaffiliated debtholders holding the same tranche, class, or other category of such defaulting debt investment in connection with any determination by such debtholders. This means the Mezzanine Funds may not vote or the portfolio company may not take the action that we believe to be optimal for the Mezzanine Funds. The Equity Funds generally will not be subject to the preferences of any other holder of the securities it holds, and therefore an Equity Fund can be expected to act exclusively in its own interests.

Allocation of Fund Expenses. The General Partners are expected to be faced with a variety of potential conflicts of interest when they determine allocations of various fees and expenses to the Funds. The General Partners, in their sole discretion, will allocate fees and expenses in accordance with the Governing Documents and in a manner that they believe in good faith is fair and equitable to the Funds under the circumstances and considering such factors as they deem relevant. There is a potential that the allocations of such expenses will not be proportional, and any such determinations involve inherent matters of discretion, e.g., in determining whether to allocate pro rata based on number of funds or co-investors receiving related benefits or proportionately in accordance with asset size, or in certain circumstances determining whether a particular expense has greater benefit to a Fund or Clearview Capital.

Allocation of Co-Investment Opportunities. Clearview Capital from time to time enters into “co-investment arrangements” with independent investors and other third parties. Such co-investments generally are structured through investment vehicles or similar arrangements organized to facilitate such investments or for legal, tax, regulatory or other purposes. Co-investment opportunities generally arise when Clearview Capital, in the course of making an investment in a portfolio company on behalf of one of its advised Funds, identifies an opportunity that exceeds or is expected to exceed the Fund’s investment appetite in that investment or that could benefit from the involvement of co-investors. The top priority in such a co-investment offering will be to maximize the chance that the transaction will be closed by a Clearview Capital Fund. Clearview Capital reserves the right to offer opportunities to make direct investments alongside a Clearview Capital fund to current or prospective investors, as well as to other third parties who have the ability to make an expedited investment decision in a manner that is beneficial to a Clearview Capital fund. In addition, Clearview Capital reserves the right to offer less substantial co-investment opportunities to deal finders who have sourced a portfolio company that has been or will be acquired by a Clearview Capital Fund or another Clearview Capital portfolio company.

At the current time, Clearview Capital has Side Letters with certain Fund Investors acknowledging their desire to participate in co-investment opportunities. In order to gauge investor appetite for specific co-investment opportunities, Clearview Capital will, at its sole discretion, notify existing and potential future investors, who have notified Clearview Capital of their interest in participating in co-investment opportunities, as well as third parties who Clearview Capital believes will be

helpful in successful evaluation, closing and managing of the investment, of the opportunity to evaluate co-investments and will ask for an expression of interest. As provided in the Governing Documents, Clearview Capital has sole discretion over its offering of co-investment opportunities, including the discretion to offer co-investment opportunities solely to third parties, and reserves the right to consider some or all of a wide range of factors (some or all of which may benefit the General Partner or its affiliates), including, but not limited to: (i) the ability of a potential co-investor to react promptly to a co-investment opportunity; (ii) any strategic advantages that may result from a potential co-investor's participation in a co-investment opportunity; (iii) a potential co-investor's capital commitment to a Fund and/or capital commitment to another Clearview-advised fund; (iv) the likelihood that a potential co-investor may invest in a Fund and/or a future Fund (provided that such willingness generally will not be the sole determining factors considered by the General Partner in identifying co-investors); (v) the potential co-investor's investable assets relative to the size of the co-investment opportunity; (vi) tax, regulatory and/or other legal considerations (e.g., qualified purchaser or qualified institutional buyer status); (vii) confidentiality concerns that may arise in connection with providing the potential co-investor with specific information relating to the co-investment opportunity; (viii) whether the potential co-investor's participation in an investment opportunity may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, reporting or other burdens or could impair the ability of the General Partner to execute the relevant transaction in the desired time or on desired terms; (ix) the size of the investment allocation available to Clearview Capital and practicality of dividing it among multiple potential co-investors; (x) lender requirements; and/or (xi) whether the General Partner believes that allocating investment opportunities to the potential co-investor will help establish, recognize, strengthen and/or cultivate relationships that have the potential to provide longer-term benefits to Clearview Capital, the Fund or other Funds.

Allowing any co-investment generally reduces the amount of the relevant investment opportunity that theoretically could have been taken by the relevant Fund, and because co-invest opportunities generally appeal to Fund Investors and third parties, Clearview Capital expects to be subject to potential conflicts of interest in determining the amount of investment opportunity that should be allocated to the relevant Fund because (i) co-invest opportunities generally appeal to Fund Investors and third parties, (ii) to the extent co-investments made by Fund Investors are not subjected to management fees and/or performance-based compensation, co-investments blend the effective rates of compensation paid by such persons and (iii) co-investors' proportionate share of a particular investment typically is not subject to the management fee offset provisions of a Fund's Governing Documents. In order to facilitate the acquisition of a portfolio company, a Fund reserves the right to make (or commit to make) an investment in the company with a view to selling a portion of the investment to co-investors or other persons prior to or following the closing of the acquisition. In such event, the relevant Fund will bear the risk that any or all of the excess portion of such investment may not be sold or may only be sold on unattractive terms, including for example the risk that a portion of the investment will be syndicated at reduced cost, at cost, or at a lower amount at a time when the General Partner believes the value of such investment has appreciated or should be higher than that paid (or willing to be paid) by a co-investor. To the extent such a syndication is made, the General Partner's interest in limiting the Fund's exposure to a given investment while providing a potential benefit to co-investors investing at such lower

values will give rise to a potential conflict of interest. As a consequence of a failed co-investment syndication process or a co-investment syndication on unattractive terms, the relevant Fund would be required to (i) bear the entire portion of any break-up, topping or other fees, costs and expenses related to such investment (including the proportionate share of such amounts that were expected to have been borne by co-investors), (ii) hold a larger-than-expected investment in such portfolio company, (iii) receive less-than-fair-market value for the syndicated portion of the investment and/or (iv) be diluted or realize lower than expected returns from such investment.

Although Clearview Capital reserves the right to do so, Clearview Capital does not currently provide any investment advisory services for a co-investor entity nor does Clearview Capital receive any management fees or “carried interest” for its efforts to source co-investment opportunities. Co-investors are responsible for conducting their own due diligence and making investment decisions, unless and until Clearview Capital accepts responsibility to act as an investment adviser to co-investment transactions.

A Fund is permitted to co-invest with third parties through partnerships, joint ventures or other entities or arrangements. Such investments potentially involve risks not present in investments where a third-party is not involved, including the possibility that a third-party co-venturer or partner may at any time have economic or business interests or goals that are inconsistent with those of a Fund, or may be in a position to take action contrary to the investment objectives of a Fund. In addition, a Fund may in certain circumstances be liable for actions of its third-party co-venturer or partner. There can be no assurance that a Fund’s return from a transaction would be equal to and not less than the return of another party that was allocated a co-investment opportunity and that is participating in the same transaction.

General Partner or its related persons expect to make decisions regarding whether and to whom to offer co-investment opportunities in consultation with other participants in the relevant transactions, such as a co-sponsor. Co-investment opportunities typically will be offered to some and not to other Limited Partners. When and to the extent that employees and related persons of a General Partner make capital investments in or alongside a Fund, a General Partner is subject to conflicting interests in connection with these investments. A General Partner’s allocation of co-investment opportunities among the persons and in the manner discussed herein often will not result in proportional allocations among such persons, and such allocations are expected to be more or less advantageous to some such persons relative to others. The consideration of factors related to allocating co-investment opportunities likely will result in certain Investors receiving multiple opportunities to co-invest while others expressing interest in co-investments have the potential to receive none. There can be no assurance that the Fund’s actual allocation of an investment opportunity, if any, or the terms on which that allocation is made, will be as favorable as they would be if the conflicts of interest to which the General Partner may be subject did not exist.

To the extent that Clearview Capital receives monitoring, closing fees or certain other fees as more fully described in the Governing Documents with respect to a co-investor’s pro rata investment in

a portfolio company, the Fund's management fees will not be reduced by such pro rata portion. See Item 5 Fees and Compensation.

Controlling Interests in Portfolio Companies. Certain Funds are permitted to make controlling investments in portfolio companies. Such controlling interests would typically result in a General Partner having the right to appoint portfolio company board members (including current or former General Partner personnel or persons serving at their request), or to influence their appointment, and to determine or influence the determination of their compensation. Additionally, from time to time, portfolio company board members approve compensation and other amounts payable to a General Partner in connection with services provided by such General Partner and its affiliates to such portfolio company, and, except to the extent such amounts are subject to the offset provision in the Governing Documents, are in addition to the management fee or carried interest discussed herein. The General Partner's authority to appoint or influence the appointment of portfolio company board members who have the potential to be involved in approving compensation payable to the General Partner subjects such General Partner and any such portfolio company board appointees to potential conflicts of interest.

Reimbursements By Portfolio Companies. A portfolio company could reimburse a General Partner or service providers retained at a General Partner's discretion for expenses (including, without limitation, travel expenses) incurred by General Partner or such service providers in connection with the performance of services for such portfolio company. This subjects the General Partner to conflicts of interest because a Fund generally does not have an interest or share in these reimbursements, and the amount of such reimbursements over time is expected to be substantial. Subject to the Governing Documents and any internal reimbursement policies and practices, a General Partner determines the amount of these reimbursements for such services in its own discretion.

Industry Relationships. The General Partners reserve the right to employ, from time to time, personnel with pre-existing ownership interests in or who were employed by portfolio companies owned by the Funds or investment vehicles advised by a General Partner; conversely, former personnel or executives of the General Partners are expected, from time to time, to serve in significant management roles at portfolio companies or service providers recommended by the General Partners. Similarly, the General Partners and/or their personnel maintain relationships with (or could invest in) financial institutions, service providers and other market participants, and their respective affiliates and personnel, including managers of private funds, banks and brokers advisors, consultants, finders (including executive finders and portfolio company finders), executives, attorneys, accountants, institutional investors, family offices, lenders, current and former employees and current and former portfolio company executives, as well as certain family members or close contacts of these persons. Certain of these persons or entities will invest (or will be affiliated with an Investor) in, engage in transactions with and/or provide services (including services at reduced rates) to, the General Partners, and/or the Funds. In other circumstances, these vendors are expected to provide personal banking, private wealth or lending arrangements (including lending arrangements with respect to personal investments in or through Clearview Capital entities, whether or not relating to financing

Clearview Capital personnel obligations to fund General Partner commitment obligations) to Clearview Capital personnel and their estate planning vehicles. The General Partners expect to be subject to a conflict of interest with the Funds in recommending the retention or continuation of a third-party service provider to the Funds or a portfolio company owned by the Funds if such recommendation, for example, is motivated by a belief that the service provider or its affiliate(s) will continue to invest in one or more Funds, will provide the General Partners information about markets and industries in which the General Partners operate (or are contemplating operations) or will provide other services that are beneficial to the General Partners. A General Partner is expected to have a conflict of interest in making such recommendations, in that such General Partner has an incentive to maintain goodwill between itself and the existing and prospective portfolio companies for the Funds, while the products or services recommended may not necessarily be the best available to the portfolio companies held by the Funds.

Service Providers. Over the life of the Funds, each General Partner generally expects to exercise its discretion to recommend to a Fund or to a portfolio company thereof that it contract for services with various service providers, potentially including, among others: (i) the General Partner (or an affiliate, which has the potential to include other portfolio companies of the Funds) and at rates determined or substantively influenced by the General Partner; (ii) an entity with which the General Partner or its affiliates or current or former members of their personnel has a relationship or from which such person derive a financial or other benefit, including relationships with joint venturers or co-venturers; or (iii) a Limited Partner of a Fund or its affiliates. This subjects the General Partner to potential conflicts of interest, because although it intends to select service providers that it believes are aligned with its operational strategies and that will enhance portfolio company performance, such General Partner are expected to have an incentive to recommend the related or other person because of its financial or business interest. Additionally, there is a possibility that the General Partner, because of such incentive or for other reasons (including whether the use of such persons could establish, recognize, strengthen or cultivate relationships that have the potential to provide longer-term benefits to the General Partner or the Funds), will favor such retention or continuation even if a better price and/or quality of service provider could be obtained from another person. Due to these and other similar factors, Clearview Capital will not necessarily seek out the lowest cost options when incurring (or causing a Fund or its portfolio companies to incur) such expenses. Although Clearview Capital generally seeks appropriate rates for services, it reserves the right to prioritize prior usage, perceived quality, sector competence or expertise, familiarity, onboarding speed or other factors in retaining or recommending service providers. In any instance where Clearview Capital commits or has committed to seek “market” or “arms-length” rates or terms, Clearview Capital will do so in its sole discretion, seeking rates that it has determined in its sole discretion to be reflective of the range of rates in the applicable or related markets. Consequently, Clearview Capital undertakes no minimum amount of benchmarking, and does not represent that any such benchmarking ultimately will be accurate, comparable or relate specifically to the assets or services to which such rates or terms relate. Where such rates or terms include hourly components, Clearview Capital reserves the right to rely on approximations or estimates of time spent for purposes of allocating or charging for services. Any methodology, or choice among methodologies, involves potential conflicts of interest. Whether or not a General Partner has a relationship with or receives financial or other

benefit from recommending a particular service provider, there can be no assurance that no other service provider is more qualified to provide the applicable services or could provide such services at lesser cost. In most cases, the relevant Fund(s) will not consent, participate in the negotiations or be directly involved in such arrangements.

Carried Interest. The fact that a General Partner's carried interest is based on a percentage of net profits has the potential to create an incentive for General Partner to cause a Fund to make riskier or more speculative investments or to hold an investment longer than otherwise would be the case. In addition, because a Fund generally has a fixed investment period after which capital from Limited Partners generally will only be drawn down in limited circumstances, and because the management fee is, at certain times during the life of a Fund, calculated based upon the invested capital a Fund, the management fee structure has the potential to create an incentive for a General Partner to deploy capital when it might not otherwise have done so.

A General Partner generally is permitted to receive a distribution in kind from the Fund, including in connection with investment dispositions or the payment in kind of amounts owed to the General Partner as carried interest (which generally will be made using the value of the relevant securities on the date of contribution). In such circumstances, there is a potential conflict of interest between the General Partner (and its beneficial owners) and the relevant Fund's Limited Partners. For example, the General Partner and its beneficial owners may intend to hold the investment for a different time period than Clearview Capital deems suitable for the Fund. Although the General Partner and its beneficial owners bear the risk that such securities will decrease during their holding period, to the extent the value of the relevant securities increases following the Fund's disposition thereof, neither the relevant Fund nor its Limited Partners will benefit from the increase, and over time the economic benefit to the General Partner and its beneficial owners could exceed the value of the General Partner's *pro rata* interest in the Fund and the amount of carried interest owed. To the extent the beneficial owners of the General Partner contribute such securities to a charity (including to a private foundation or other charitable organization associated with, operated or chosen by such persons or their families), any tax efficiencies or other personal benefits associated with the contribution will inure to the benefit of such beneficial owners rather than to the Fund or its Limited Partners.

Certain Consultants. The General Partners expect to employ, retain or otherwise engage, on behalf of the Funds and/or the portfolio companies, as applicable, operating advisors and other consultants (the "Operating Advisors"), which, from time to time, are expected to be affiliates of the General Partners, employees of such affiliates, portfolio companies of the Funds, third-party consultants (including individual Operating Advisors, consultants and external executives), "strategic partners," "executive partners" or "senior advisors." The Operating Advisors are expected to regularly provide services to, or in connection with, a Fund in relation to its activities, or to one or more portfolio companies or potential portfolio companies in relation to the identification, acquisition, holding, improvement and disposition of such portfolio companies or potential portfolio companies, including operational aspects of such companies ("Services") and in certain circumstances are expected to agree to provide Services on an exclusive basis to Clearview Capital, the Fund and its portfolio companies.

Pursuant to the Governing Documents, the Operating Advisors will receive compensation, fees and certain expenses associated with the Services (collectively “Consulting Fees and Expenses”), paid and/or reimbursed by the applicable portfolio companies, prospective portfolio companies and/or, directly or indirectly, by the Funds. Consulting Fees and Expenses do not reduce or offset the management fee or carried interest payable by the Funds. Consulting Fees and Expenses are expected to include, without limitation, retainer and/or consulting fees (including in the form of cash fees, retainers, discretionary bonuses (whether or not based on pre-determined milestones), transaction fees, a profits, participation or equity interests in a portfolio company or holding company, a share of proceeds upon sale of a portfolio company or other non-cash compensation), an allowance or reimbursement for health insurance, personnel costs and other benefits and other indicia of employment, retainer fees, consulting fees, remuneration from Clearview Capital and/or a Fund or their affiliates, guaranteed minimums, other incentive equity or stock awards and/or other compensation to the Operating Advisors, which, from time to time, is expected to be determined according to one or more methods, including the value of the time (including an allocation for overhead and other fixed costs) of the Operating Advisors, a percentage of the value of the portfolio company, the invested capital exposed to such portfolio company, amounts charged by other providers for comparable services and/or a percentage of cash flows from such portfolio company. Compensation in the form of profits or equity interests in a portfolio company or intermediate holding company generally has a dilutive impact on the Fund’s investment, and the relevant Fund typically will bear the costs of all Operating Advisors’ compensation as well as fees, costs and expenses of structuring Operating Advisor arrangements.

Additionally, from time to time, portfolio companies are expected to provide opportunities for the Operating Advisors to invest in such portfolio company and reimburse costs and expenses incurred by Operating Advisors. The Operating Advisors also may receive remuneration from the General Partners and/or the Funds or affiliates and/or be entitled to other forms of compensation, including equity grants in portfolio companies. To the extent that Operating Advisors are paid retainers or guaranteed minimum compensation amounts, there is the possibility that certain portfolio companies or Funds will bear a greater share of such compensation due to the utilization of the Operating Advisor’s services at a time when fewer portfolio companies or Funds make use of such Operating Advisor. Under many of these arrangements, there can be no assurance that the amount of compensation paid in a particular year will be proportional to the amount of hours worked or the amount or written work product generated by the Operating Advisor. Operating Advisors are expected from time to time to include former employees of Clearview Capital or certain portfolio companies, and in some circumstances former Operating Advisors are expected to become Clearview Capital employees or employees of portfolio companies. Consequently, the determination of whether individuals are Operating Advisors is expected to vary and/or be revisited from time to time, which poses potential conflicts of interest where certain changes in status or categorization would reduce costs that Operating Advisors otherwise would be required to bear. Such investment opportunities, reimbursements and other compensation, including the value of equity grants or other stock awards, paid to the Operating Advisors will not offset the management fee. Compensation in the form of profits or equity interests in a portfolio company or intermediate holding company generally has a dilutive impact on the Fund’s investment, and has the potential to result in economic effects greater than the original amount of compensation,

and the relevant Fund typically will bear the costs of all Operating Advisor compensation as well as fees, costs and expenses of structuring Operating Advisor arrangements. The Operating Advisors may have a limited partnership or profit interest in a Fund, a General Partner, or one or more of the Funds. Although each General Partner intends to utilize the Operating Advisors with a view to reducing costs to portfolio companies (and, ultimately, the Fund) and/or improving portfolio company performance, a number of factors may result in limited or no cost savings from such retention. In addition, each General Partner intends to utilize only such Operating Advisors which it believes provide a level of service at a value generally consistent with other relevant market alternatives. However, there can be no assurance that no other service provider is more qualified to provide the applicable services or could provide such services at lesser cost.

In addition, portfolio companies of a Fund may pay Operating Advisors to perform Services that, directly or indirectly, benefit Clearview Capital, its affiliates, other Funds and/or portfolio companies of other Funds. Consequently, Clearview Capital, its affiliates, and/or portfolio companies of other Funds may receive Services without being charged or at rates that are lower than the rates borne by a Fund or its portfolio companies. Conversely, portfolio companies of a Fund may benefit from Services that are paid for by Clearview Capital, its affiliates and/or portfolio companies of other Funds. Likewise, certain other Funds may pay Operating Advisors (including individual Operating Advisors) to perform Services that, directly or indirectly, benefit Clearview Capital, its affiliates, a Fund and/or portfolio companies of such Fund. There can be no assurance that the Fund or its portfolio companies will receive benefits paid for by other Funds or their portfolio companies that are commensurate to the benefits received by such other Funds and their portfolio companies that are paid for by the Fund or its portfolio companies.

Other Investment Activities. Except to the extent prohibited by the Governing Documents, Clearview Capital and its personnel are permitted to market, organize, sponsor or act in other capacities (including as director, founder or manager) for other pooled investment vehicles, accounts the investment or business strategy of which does not overlap with the Fund(s) and to receive compensation (including in the form of management fees, performance-based compensation, founders' equity or similar interests) relating thereto. Subject to any limitations imposed by the Governing Documents and anti-"assignment" provisions of the Advisers Act, Clearview Capital and its personnel are also permitted to offer, restructure and monetize interests in Clearview Capital.

Side Letters. Clearview Capital and/or its affiliates reserve the right to enter into Side Letters with certain Investors in a Fund providing such Investors with different or preferential rights or terms, including, but not limited to, different fee structures or arrangements (including discounted or rebated compensation terms, modified waterfall mechanics and/or receipt of a portion of Clearview Capital's compensation, none of which generally will be subject to the "most-favored nation" provisions of a Fund's Governing Documents), information rights, specialized reporting, priority co-investment rights or targeted co-investment amounts, rights to serve on the Fund's advisory committee, liquidity or transfer rights, confidentiality protections and disclosure rights, modification of default remedies, as well as economic procedural and other terms.

Clearview Capital is likely to have its own economic and/or other business incentives to provide certain terms to certain Limited Partners (*e.g.*, based on commitment amount to a Fund or the timing thereof, the ability of a Limited Partner to provide sourcing or other services to Clearview Capital, its affiliates and personnel or the Funds, or the potential to establish, recognize, strengthen or cultivate relationships that have the potential to provide longer-term benefits to Clearview Capital, its affiliates and personnel, or the Funds. Further, Side Letters may also relate to strategic relationships under which an Investor agrees to make capital commitments to multiple Funds. Except where required by Governing Documents, other Investors will not receive copies of Side Letters or related provisions, and as a general matter, the other Investors have no recourse against a Fund, Clearview Capital, the relevant General Partner or any of their affiliates in the event that certain Investors have received additional and/or different rights and/or terms as a result of such Side Letters. Side Letters subject Clearview Capital to potential conflicts of interest, including in circumstances where an Investor's right to serve on the relevant Fund's advisory committee results in the Investor receiving additional information relative to other Investors. To the extent an Investor is subject to statutory or other limitations on indemnification, or otherwise negotiates rights relating thereto, other Investors may be subject to increased losses, or be required to bear an increased portion of indemnification amounts. Other Side Letter rights are likely to confer benefits on the relevant Limited Partner at the expense of the relevant Fund or of Limited Partners as a whole, including in the event that a Side Letter confers additional reporting, information rights and/or transfer rights, the costs and expenses of which are expected to be borne by the relevant Fund.

As a consequence of one or more Limited Partners being excused or excluded, or from regulatory, tax or other factors altering or limiting their participation in investments or ability to bear certain liabilities or obligations, the aggregate returns realized by participating or non-participating Limited Partners could be adversely affected in a material manner by the unfavorable performance of particular investments; similar considerations apply in the event a Limited Partner defaults on a drawdown in respect of an investment. Although Clearview Capital believes it to be unlikely, excuse or other rights requested or received by one or more Limited Partners (or such regulatory, tax or other factors applicable to such Limited Partners) representing a substantial percentage of a Fund have the potential to create significant variations in Limited Partner investment returns or exposures to liabilities or obligations, or to influence or affect the investment strategy and pursuit of investment opportunities by the General Partner on behalf of the relevant Fund as a whole. A Limited Partner's voting rights for regulatory or other reasons can be limited in circumstances specified in the Governing Documents; conversely, a limitation on one or more Limited Partners' voting rights generally will increase the voting rights percentage of other Limited Partners in the relevant Fund. Further, Limited Partners with different domiciles or tax categorizations could receive different investment returns or amounts of tax basis and/or pay different levels of expenses, *e.g.*, based on tax savings or ownership of alternative investment vehicle, "blocker" or other structures used to facilitate their investments in, through or below a Fund.

ITEM 9. DISCIPLINARY INFORMATION

Clearview Capital is required to disclose all material facts regarding any legal or disciplinary events that would be material to your evaluation of Clearview Capital or the integrity of Clearview Capital's management.

Clearview Capital has no information to disclose in response to this item.

ITEM 10. OTHER FINANCIAL INDUSTRY ACTIVITIES AND AFFILIATIONS

Neither Clearview Capital nor any of the General Partners, listed below, is registered, nor do we have an application pending to register, as a broker-dealer or a registered representative of a broker-dealer.

Neither Clearview Capital nor any of the General Partners, listed below, is registered, nor do we have any application pending to register, as a futures commission merchant, commodity pool operator, a commodity trading advisor or an associated person of the foregoing entities.

General Partners

Clearview Capital GP, LLC is the general partner of Fund II and Fund II Parallel. Clearview Capital GP III, LLC is the general partner of Fund III.

Clearview Capital Fund IV GP, L.P. is the general partner of Fund IV and Fund IV-A. Clearview Capital Fund V GP, L.P. is the general partner of Fund V and Fund V-A.

Clearview Capital Mezzanine Fund I GP, L.P. is the general partner of Mezzanine Fund I and Mezzanine Fund I-A.

Clearview Capital Mezzanine Fund II GP, L.P. is the general partner of Mezzanine Fund II and Mezzanine Fund II-A.

Each of the foregoing General Partners is indirectly controlled by the firm's Principals.

See also Conflicts of Interest above in Item 8 and below in Item 11 below regarding the General Partners.

ITEM 11. CODE OF ETHICS, PARTICIPATION OR INTEREST IN CLIENT TRANSACTIONS AND PERSONAL TRADING

Code of Ethics and Trading Policy

Our Code of Ethics and Trading Policy is documented in our Compliance Manual (“Compliance Manual”), a copy of which (and any amendments) is provided to each employee. Each employee is required to certify that he or she has read, understands and agrees to comply with our Compliance Manual and the Code of Ethics and Trading Policy found therein. Furthermore, each employee is required to certify annually that he or she has complied with the Code of Ethics and Trading Policy. We will also provide updates and training as necessary and hold annual compliance training sessions, and attendance at such sessions is mandatory for all employees.

Clearview Capital’s Compliance Manual, which includes a Code of Ethics and Trading Policy, requires, in short, that Clearview Capital and its employees will:

1. Place the interests of the funds first;
2. Avoid taking inappropriate advantage of Clearview Capital’s position;
3. Keep information confidential;
4. Comply with federal securities laws and all other laws and regulations applicable to Clearview Capital’s business;
5. Conduct all personal securities transactions in compliance with the Code of Ethics and Trading Policy; and
6. Report when in doubt about the propriety of any action or situation.

Clearview Capital’s Compliance Manual also requires all of our Access Persons, as such term is defined in Advisers Act Rule 204A-1, to notify us of all of their securities holdings annually and submit to us within 30 days after the end of each calendar quarter securities transaction reports identifying all securities purchased and sold. At least quarterly, the Chief Compliance Officer or designee reviews securities transaction reports as well as brokerage and adviser statements to determine compliance with our reporting procedures. Furthermore, Clearview Capital requires that each Access Person re-affirm the accuracy of his or her list of accounts on record with us at least annually.

Clearview Capital’s Compliance Manual also provides for the Chief Compliance Officer or designee to establish and maintain a restricted list of securities that are not to be traded, and requires that employees obtain approval from the Chief Compliance Officer before investing in any initial public offering of securities or in any private placement of securities.

A copy of Clearview Capital’s Compliance Manual and its Code of Ethics and Trading Policy will be provided to any Client or prospective client upon request.

Conflicts of Interests

Participation or Interest in Client Transactions. As described in Items 5 and 6 above, Clearview Capital or a General Partner are generally entitled to receive management fees and/or a carried interest from our Funds. Employees also make capital commitments to such Funds or co-invest with such Funds through affiliates as delimited in the Governing Documents. Furthermore, subject to the Governing Documents, we are permitted to receive fees from our Funds' portfolio companies for performing consulting and other services for such companies. Each of the foregoing is expected to represent a material financial interest in the portfolio company and/or its securities that Clearview Capital recommends to its Clients.

As described in Item 5 above, the management fees that Clearview Capital receives from the Funds after the termination of their Commitment Periods are based on their "invested capital." To the extent that an investment is written down to below cost, for purposes of calculating our management fee, the invested capital in such investment has the potential to be reduced by the amount that the investment has been written down and would result in Clearview Capital receiving a reduced management fee. As a result, this is expected to theoretically incentivize Clearview Capital to overvalue underperforming investments and could discourage a manager from assigning a valuation lower than cost. Clearview Capital understands that these situations have the potential to be perceived as creating a potential conflict. However, Clearview Capital strives always to act in the best interests of its Clients and has mitigated this by having the portfolio investment valuations reviewed annually by our Funds' independent public auditors. Clearview Capital understands that the entitlement to performance fees by General Partners are expected to be perceived to incentivize us to cause the Funds to make more speculative investments than would be the case in the absence of such performance fee arrangement. Clearview Capital, however, believes that its long-term business health depends on always acting in the best interests of its Investors. In addition, the significant capital commitments made by Clearview Capital management and other Clearview Capital personnel through General Partners, which capital commitments are invested pro rata with the commitments of each Fund's Limited Partners, as well as the "clawback obligations" (as described in Item 6), serve to mitigate the effects of such possible conflict of interest.

Clearview Capital understands that its ability to receive fees (and related expense reimbursements) from the Funds' portfolio companies, for performing consulting and other services for such companies, has the potential to appear to represent a potential conflict of interest since Clearview Capital generally has substantial control or influence over such companies and the fees charged by us are expected to be seen as a reduction to the profits earned by such companies. However, this potential conflict of interest is mitigated by the fact that the amounts of such fees are typically negotiated with the applicable portfolio company's management team and/or any roll-over equity holders, as well as the fact that all such fees are disclosed to the Funds' Investors. A portion of such fees offset management fees otherwise payable by the Funds (as described in Item 5 above).

Allocation of Investment Opportunities. In general, due to the sequential nature in which Funds are formed, Clearview Capital actively pursues new investment opportunities for a single Fund at any given time. As such, Clearview Capital typically does not engage in allocating investment

opportunities among its Funds. Fund Governing Documents set forth terms with respect to the allocation of investment opportunities and generally provide that, from the date of closing of a Fund until the expiration of its Commitment Period, all prospective investment opportunities (other than follow-on investments related to a predecessor Fund) that Clearview Capital identifies, which are within the scope of the Fund's investment objectives and are not in excess of a threshold amount specified in the Fund's Governing Documents, will be made available to that Fund before being offered to any other person.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, in the event Clearview Capital does allocate an investment opportunity among Funds, it will take into consideration factors including but not limited to: each Fund's investment restrictions and objectives (including those set forth in the relevant fund's partnership agreement or similar governing document (including Side Letters), if any), strategy, capital structure, risk profile, sourcing, structural and operational considerations of the relevant fund, investment limitations, target rate of return, composition of each Fund's portfolio, target investment size, suitability as a follow-on investment for current Investors, time horizon, investment size, tax sensitivity, tolerance for turnover, asset composition, diversification considerations, cash level (if any), tax and regulatory considerations, life cycle structure size and nature of investment, anticipated duration/hold period and other relevant factors (including agreements with co-sponsors). A Fund is permitted to invest together with other Funds in the manner set forth in the relevant Governing Documents and the General Partner's allocation policy. The General Partner will determine the allocation of investment opportunities among Funds in a manner that it believes is fair and equitable under the circumstances over time consistent with the General Partner's obligations and generally will take into consideration factors such as those set forth above. Except as required by a partnership agreement, Clearview Capital is not obligated to recommend any investment to any particular investment vehicle. In the event that the available amount of an investment opportunity in which a Fund will invest exceeds an amount appropriate for a Fund, such excess can also be offered to one or more potential investors. See Item 8. Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss — "Allocation of Co-Investment Opportunities."

The General Partners' allocation of investment opportunities among the Funds often will not always be proportional. Therefore, such allocations are expected to be more advantageous to a Fund relative to one or all of the other Funds, or vice versa. While the General Partners will allocate investment opportunities in a way that they believe in good faith is fair and equitable to the Funds, there can be no assurance that a Fund's actual allocation of an investment opportunity, if any, or terms on which the allocation is made, will be as favorable as they would be if the conflicts of interest to which the General Partners are expected to be subject did not exist.

Principal Transactions. Clearview Capital does not anticipate entering into principal transactions where Clearview Capital or any General Partner purchases or sells any securities for its own accounts from or to the account of any Fund. In the event that Clearview Capital or any General Partner does engage in a principal transaction, Clearview Capital will seek the approval of the applicable Fund's Limited Partner advisory committee in accordance with the terms of such Fund's Governing Documents and such transaction will be undertaken only in compliance with Section 206(3) of the Investment Advisers Act, as amended.

Agency Cross & Cross Transactions. Since neither Clearview Capital nor any General Partner is registered as a broker-dealer, Clearview Capital does not engage in agency cross transactions. In the event that Clearview Capital causes Funds to enter into a cross transaction, in which one Fund sells a security directly to another Fund managed by Clearview Capital, Clearview Capital will seek the approval of each Fund's Limited Partner or advisory committees in accordance with the terms of each Fund's Governing Documents.

Board of Operating Advisors. Clearview Capital has established a Board of Operating Advisors who, upon request, reviews and advises Clearview Capital on potential investment opportunities. Operating Advisors generally consist of individuals whose business experience is independent of our portfolio companies. However, from time to time, such Board of Operating Advisors come from management of portfolio companies currently or formerly owned by the Funds. Each Operating Advisor provides Clearview Capital with advice derived from experience within the middle market and industry sectors Clearview Capital values. Operating Advisors are paid a retainer fee by Clearview Capital who solely bears the cost for these services. However, in the case where an Operating Advisor is also appointed to the board of directors of a portfolio company, such individual is paid separate director's fees by the portfolio company and therefore indirectly by the Funds. It is the policy of Clearview Capital to negotiate the services of Operating Advisors independent of any future directorship considerations.

Clearview Information. In connection with its services to the Funds and their investments, Clearview Capital, its affiliates and personnel expect to receive the benefit of certain tangible and intangible benefits. For example, in the course of Clearview Capital's operations, including research, due diligence, investment monitoring, operational improvements and investment activities, Clearview Capital and its personnel expect to receive and benefit from information, "know-how," experience, analysis and data relating to Fund or portfolio company (as applicable) operations, terms, trends, market demands, customers, vendors and other metrics (collectively, "Clearview Information"). In many cases, Clearview Information will include tools, procedures and resources developed by Clearview Capital to organize or systematize Clearview Information for ongoing or future use. Although Clearview Capital expects its Funds and their portfolio companies generally to benefit from Clearview Capital's possession of Clearview Information, it is possible that any benefits will be experienced solely by other or future Funds or portfolio companies (or by Clearview Capital and its personnel) and not by the Fund or portfolio company from which Clearview Information was originally received or derived. Clearview Information will be the sole intellectual property of Clearview Capital and solely for the use of Clearview Capital. Clearview Capital reserves the right to use, share, license, sell or monetize Clearview Information, without offset to management fees, and the relevant Fund or portfolio company will not receive any financial or other benefit of such use, sharing, licensure, sale or monetization. Additionally, expenses relating to the Funds or portfolio companies are expected to be charged using credit cards or other widely available third-party rewards programs that provide airline miles, hotel stays, travel rewards, traveler loyalty or status programs, "points," "cash back," rebates, discounts and other arrangements, perquisites and benefits under the available terms of such reward programs. Such

terms are expected to vary from time to time, and any such rewards (whether or not de minimis or difficult to value) generally will inure to the benefit of the personnel participating in the rewards program, rather than the portfolio companies, the Funds or their respective Investors; no such rewards will offset management fees.

Portfolio Company Fees. Since Clearview Capital is permitted to retain certain Portfolio Company Fees (as described under Item 5. Fees and Compensation) in connection with Fund investments, it expects to be subject to a potential conflict of interest in connection with approving transactions and setting such compensation. In many cases, Portfolio Company Fees are based on enterprise value or other metrics relating to a portfolio company, and there can be no assurance that the amount of Portfolio Company Fees charged will be proportional to the amount of hours of work performed on behalf of the portfolio company.

In certain circumstances, such as those relating to short- or long-term portfolio company cash or liquidity needs, and regardless of whether the portfolio company is undergoing financial stress, Clearview Capital reserves the right to accrue, defer or forego payments of Portfolio Company Fees. In such cases, in accordance with the Governing Documents, Investors will not receive the benefit of management fee offsets with respect to such amounts until they are actually received.

ITEM 12. BROKERAGE PRACTICES

Clearview Capital does not make regular use of brokers for the purposes of purchasing securities on behalf of the Funds because the securities that the Funds typically purchase are acquired in privately negotiated purchase and sale transactions. If and when Clearview Capital utilizes a broker to sell securities, we will select the broker considering the range and quality of its brokerage services, its execution capability, commission rate, financial responsibility and responsiveness to us. Clearview Capital will negotiate the commission rates and other transaction costs relating to broker services.

Clearview Capital does not receive soft dollar benefits or client referrals from broker-dealers in connection with client transactions.

ITEM 13. REVIEW OF ACCOUNTS

Clearview Capital reviews all Client accounts on an ongoing basis and conducts (at a minimum) a quarterly review of Clients accounts. Further, our Principals and Clearview Capital employees meet several times a month to review investments. Each Fund is typically audited annually as of its fiscal year end by an independent public accounting firm. Clearview Capital provides Funds' Investors with (i) audited annual financial reports, (ii) unaudited quarterly financial reports, (iii) quarterly descriptive information for each of the applicable Fund's portfolio companies, (iv) annual tax information for the completion of tax returns and, (v) additional detailed information during our Funds' annual investor meetings.

ITEM 14. CLIENT REFERRALS AND OTHER COMPENSATION

Clearview Capital does not receive compensation from non-clients for its provision of investment advisory services to its Clients.

Clearview Capital enters into arrangements with placement agents to solicit investors in existing or future clients. These arrangements generally are disclosed in the relevant Fund's Form D. Clearview Capital only engages placement agents who are registered or licensed in the appropriate capacity. As mentioned in Item 5, in the case where a Fund pays the placement agent fees, the management fee payable to Clearview Capital by a Fund is reduced 100% by any placement fees paid by the Fund.

ITEM 15. CUSTODY

Rule 206(4)-2 under the Advisers Act (the "Custody Rule") defines "custody" to include a situation in which an adviser or a related person holds, directly or indirectly, client funds or securities or has the authority to obtain possession of them, in connection with advisory services provided by the adviser. In the context of the management of private equity funds, the definition of custody specifically includes possession by an adviser or its related person of the kind of legal ownership or capacity to access funds and securities that is held by a general partner of a limited partnership or the managing member of a limited liability company. As a result, for purposes of the Custody Rule, Clearview Capital is deemed to have "custody" of Client assets.

In accordance with the Custody Rule, each Fund is audited annually by a PCAOB registered independent accounting firm. The audited financial statements are subsequently distributed to all Investors within 120 days of year end.

ITEM 16. INVESTMENT DISCRETION

Clearview Capital has entered into an investment management agreement or equivalent with each Fund. Each such agreement, together with the management authority granted to each respective General Partner and as described in the Fund's Governing Documents, provides Clearview Capital with full discretion to determine investments to be purchased and sold on behalf of the Fund and the terms of the related transactions. Limitations on investment discretion is set forth in the respective Governing Documents of the Funds.

ITEM 17. VOTING CLIENT SECURITIES

While the securities evidencing the private equity investments made by the Funds are not typically the subject of proxies, there could be certain circumstances where Clearview Capital, having discretionary authority over the accounts of the Funds, may be asked to vote the securities held by such Funds on restructuring or other corporate matters. If such an event, Clearview Capital would vote (or abstain from voting) proxies or written consents in a prudent manner, considering the prevailing circumstances at such time, and in a manner consistent with our fiduciary duties to Clearview Capital's Clients.

A copy of Clearview Capital's proxy voting policies and procedures will be provided to any Client and prospective client upon request.

ITEM 18. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Clearview Capital has no financial commitment that impairs its ability to meet contractual and fiduciary commitments to Clients and Clearview Capital has not been the subject of a bankruptcy proceeding.

ITEM 19. REQUIREMENTS FOR STATE-REGISTERED ADVISERS

Not applicable.