

Stone Lion Capital Partners L.P.

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This Brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Stone Lion Capital Partners L.P. (“Stone Lion”). If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact Claudia Borg, Stone Lion’s Chief Compliance Officer (“CCO”), at (212) 843-1225. 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.

Stone Lion is a registered investment adviser. Registration of an investment adviser does not imply that Stone Lion or any of its principals or employees possess a particular level of skill or training in the investment advisory business or any other business.

Additional information about Stone Lion is also available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Item 2: Material Changes

We have updated our Form ADV Part I and Part 2A to reflect the change in our principal place of business. Our principal office is now located at 555 Fifth Avenue, 18th Floor, New York, NY 10017.

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Item 4: Advisory Business

Stone Lion Capital Partners L.P. (“**Stone Lion**”, the “**Firm**,” “**we**,” “**us**” or “**our**”), founded in August of 2008, is an investment advisory firm providing investment management services for hedge funds and managed accounts. The principal owners of the Firm are Gregory A. Hanley and Alan J. Mintz through their ownership of SLCP Partners L.P.

Stone Lion specializes in credit opportunities with a focus on event driven, high yield, distressed and special situations investing. We provide investment advisory services to Stone Lion Portfolio L.P., Stone Lion Fund Ltd. and Stone Lion Fund L.P. (the “**Funds**”) and we also currently advise a managed account organized as a private fund (the “**Managed Account**”, collectively with the Funds, the “**Clients**”). Stone Lion focuses on investments across the capital structure which may include but are not limited to: (i) bank debt, both secured and unsecured, (ii) bonds; (iii) public and private equity; (iv) trade claims and other unsecured obligations; (v) derivatives; (vi) other lending obligations; and (vii) special situations investments and assets.

Stone Lion provides the same overall credit-focused investment advisory services for our Clients. The Firm adheres to the investment strategy set forth in each Client’s governing or operational documents, including with respect to each Fund, such Fund’s confidential offering memorandum and with respect to the Managed Account, the investment management agreement between us and the Managed Account. We tailor our advisory services to the individual needs and specified investment mandates of our Clients by adhering to the restrictions of the offering documents or investment management agreement, as applicable, with such Client.

As of February 1, 2012, Stone Lion managed U.S.\$810,000,000 in Client assets, on a discretionary basis. Stone Lion does not manage any Client assets on a non-discretionary basis.

Item 5: Fees and Compensation

Stone Lion, or an affiliate of Stone Lion, typically receives compensation from each of its Clients based on both the percentage of assets it manages and on performance achieved for each Client's account. The governing documents of the Funds permit us to negotiate the fees, in separate side letters, with investors in the Funds and to waive the fees for investors affiliated with Stone Lion or its employees. Each investor in our Clients is a "qualified purchaser", as defined under U.S. securities laws.

For the Funds, the asset-based fees are generally paid in arrears monthly based on net assets as of the beginning of each month and are deducted from the accounts of the investors. Performance-based compensation is generally paid in arrears annually or at the time of a redemption and is deducted from the accounts of investors in the Funds.

The Managed Account remits payment of its asset- and performance-based fees through a deduction by it of such fees from its account. Asset-based fees are paid quarterly in arrears as provided in the investment management agreement, and performance-based fees are paid at the end of the Managed Account's fiscal year. The Managed Account is responsible to pay for services rendered until the termination of its investment management agreement and in accordance with the terms of such agreement.

The Funds are responsible for all of their own expenses, including but not limited to: (i) all transactions carried out by or on behalf of such Fund, (ii) the administration of such Fund, (iii) the offering and sale of the interests in such Fund, (iv) the charges and expenses of legal advisers, auditors and other related professional fees, (v) brokers' commissions (if any), exchange, clearing and settlement charges, borrowing charges on investments sold short and any issue or transfer taxes chargeable in connection with any investment transactions, (vi) all taxes and corporate fees payable to governments or agencies, (vii) directors' fees and expenses, (viii) interest on borrowings, including borrowings from prime brokers, (ix) fees and expenses incurred by us in connection with our investment management services including, expenses incurred in obtaining research and other information utilized with respect to such Fund's investment program, (x) the fees and expenses of any custodian appointed by such Fund, (xi) fees and profit-sharing arrangements due to consultants and service companies; (xii) communication expenses with respect to investor services and all expenses of meetings of investors and of preparing, printing and distributing financial and other reports, proxy forms, prospectuses and similar documents, (xiii) the cost of insurance for the benefit of the directors and/or officers of such Fund having a board of directors and/or officers, the Firm and our respective partners and/or officers, (xiv) litigation and indemnification expenses and extraordinary expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of business, and (xv) all other organizational and operating expenses of such Fund.

Investors in the Funds may incur additional fees or other types of expenses, including a redemption fee within the first twelve months of an investment.

The Managed Account also bears expenses that are directly related to the Managed Account's investment activities, including without limitation reasonable professional fees, expenses and commissions.

For more information on brokerage transactions and costs, please see Item 9: Brokerage Practices.

Item 6: Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management

Stone Lion, or one of its affiliates, receives performance-based fees from its Clients.

Please see Item 2: Fees and Compensation for a detailed explanation of our performance-based fees.

Item 7: Types of Clients

Our Clients are primarily private investment funds and separate portfolio accounts, currently consisting of (i) private pooled investment vehicles (hedge funds) and (ii) a managed account. Investors in our Clients are generally family offices, high net worth individuals, fund of funds, pension funds, private banks, insurance companies and employees of the Firm and their families.

We require investors in the Funds to be “accredited investors” and “qualified purchasers” as such terms are defined under the U.S. securities laws.

Our Funds have a stated required minimum investment of \$5,000,000. Nevertheless, we or our affiliates, as described in the Funds’ offering memoranda, have discretion to accept and may accept subscriptions for lesser amounts.

This Brochure is not an offer to invest in the Funds.

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

Stone Lion's investment objective for its Clients is to seek superior risk-adjusted returns on its investments, while preserving capital. To achieve these goals, Stone Lion uses (i) a top-down approach to identify macroeconomic themes and investment opportunities and (ii) upon identifying potential investments, a bottom-up financial and legal analysis to vet and ultimately select primarily credit opportunities including, but not limited to, event driven, distressed, high yield and special situations investments in debt and equity instruments across the capital structure and throughout the credit cycle. To minimize the risk of loss and preserve capital, Stone Lion has a comprehensive risk management framework focused on monitoring and mitigating risk.

Stone Lion generally exercises an intensive three-stage approach to assessing investment opportunities by: (i) identifying significant trends that affect the market as a whole and specific sectors in order to generate investment ideas in a variety of industries and companies; (ii) analyzing selected companies or investments to ascertain their value on a going concern, restructured and liquidation basis; and (iii) determining how, when, if and in what form (i.e., cash, debt, equity) value will be distributed among stakeholders.

Stone Lion monitors its Clients' accounts on a continuous basis to determine that investments are supported by the investment team's conclusions and objectives. Stone Lion, in accordance with its risk management policies and procedures, makes adjustments to, among other things, sector allocations, capital structure focus, concentrations, liquidity profile and use of leverage with respect to its Clients' accounts from time to time when it deems relevant or necessary.

Risk Factors:

The investment strategy we employ involves significant risks. Our Clients and investors in our Clients should be prepared to bear the loss of all of their capital. Prospective investors should carefully consider the following risk factors and should consult with their professional advisers before making an investment. There can be no assurance that an investment will be successful or that investments purchased by the Clients will be profitable. The following summary does not purport to include every risk; rather it focuses upon those risks that are generally associated with our investment strategy. For a more detailed discussion of the risks associated with our investment strategy, we suggest that all current and prospective investors review the discussion of risks provided in the relevant Client's governing documents. Past performance is not indicative of future results.

Availability of Investment Strategy. The success of our investment program will depend on our ability to identify and source undervalued or overvalued investment opportunities and to exploit price discrepancies in the financial markets. Identification and exploitation of our investment opportunities involves a high degree of uncertainty. No assurance can be given that we will be able to locate suitable opportunities or to exploit discrepancies in the markets. A reduction in liquidity or the pricing inefficiency of the markets, as well as, other market factors may reduce the scope for such opportunities.

Investments in Debt Instruments. We invest in debt instruments (both bonds and loans) on behalf of our Clients which may be secured, unsecured or subordinated. These instruments may be rated below investment grade by a recognized credit rating agency or unrated. We may also invest in debt securities which are not protected by financial covenants. In addition, we invest in debt markets for distressed and high-yield instruments, which may be subject to the significant risk of an issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payments. Certain investments may already be in default when we purchase them for our Clients. The price of the debt instruments may move due to such factors as the market's perception of the creditworthiness of an issuer, liquidity available in the market and the current interest rate environment.

General Credit Risks. Certain of the investments we make have large uncertainties or major risk exposures to adverse conditions, and may be considered to be predominantly speculative. Investments may also be deemed to have substantial vulnerability to default in principal and/or interest payments. Generally, such investments may offer a higher return potential than higher rated debt, but also involve greater volatility of price and greater risk of loss. The market values for such assets tend to be volatile, and may fluctuate due to a variety of factors that are inherently difficult to predict, including, but not limited to, changes in prevailing credit spreads, general economic conditions, financial market conditions, domestic or international economic or political events, developments or trends in any particular industry and interest rates.

In assessing the risk of an instrument, the underlying collateral, the creditworthiness of the borrower and the priority of the debt are each of great importance. There is no assurance that we will correctly value the collateral or predict the outcome for a successful reorganization. In addition, investments in financially troubled companies may involve substantial financial and business risks, which are often heightened by an inability to obtain reliable information about the issuers and their true financial condition.

In the event of default, we cannot guarantee the adequacy of the protection of our Clients' interests, including the validity or enforceability of their instrument. Furthermore, any costs or delays involved in the liquidation of any collateral underlying an investment could further reduce available proceeds and/or increase the loss. The reorganization or liquidation proceeds upon emergence from default may not satisfy the entire outstanding balance of principal and interest on the investment, resulting in a loss to our Clients.

Liquidity and Market Characteristics. We may invest in securities, loans or other assets for which a limited (or no) liquid market exists or that are subject to legal or other restrictions on transfer. In addition, certain debt instruments are not traded on an organized exchange, which decreases the number of available market participants. We may not be able to sell assets when we desire to do so or to realize their fair value in the event of a sale. The sale of illiquid assets and restricted securities often requires more time and may result in higher dealer discounts and other transaction expenses. In

addition, illiquid instruments may have significant disparities between “bid” and “ask” prices. Our ability to respond to market movements for these types of instruments may be impaired and subject to adverse price movements.

Fraud. Of concern in purchasing debt instruments is the possibility of material misrepresentation or omission on the part of the borrower. Such inaccuracy or incompleteness may adversely affect the valuation of the collateral underlying the debt instruments or may adversely affect the ability of our Clients to perfect or effectuate a lien on collateral securing the debt. We rely upon the accuracy and completeness of representations made by borrowers to the extent reasonable, but cannot guarantee such accuracy or completeness. Under certain circumstances, payments to our Clients may be reclaimed if any such payment or distribution is later determined to have been a fraudulent conveyance or a preferential payment.

Bank Loans Risks. Our investment program may include investments in bank loans either by assignment or participation. These obligations are subject to unique risks, including: (i) the possible invalidation of an investment transaction as a fraudulent conveyance under relevant creditors' rights laws; (ii) lender-liability claims by the issuer of the obligations; (iii) environmental liabilities that may arise with respect to collateral securing the obligations; (iv) counterparty credit risk due to delayed settlement of the bank loan transactions and (vi) limitations on our ability to directly enforce our rights with respect to participations. In analyzing each bank loan or participation therein, we compare the relative significance of the risks against the expected benefits of the investment. Successful claims by third parties arising from these and other risks will be borne by the Clients. Because loans are privately syndicated and loan agreements are privately negotiated and customized, loans are generally not purchased or sold as easily as publicly-traded securities. In addition, settlement of such transactions may be delayed due to administrative uncertainties.

Investments in loans through a direct assignment may involve certain risks to our Clients, including without limitation, becoming an owner of any collateral, which may involve bearing the costs and liabilities associated with owning and disposing of the collateral. When purchasing a loan by participation, our Clients also assume the credit risk associated with an interposed bank or other financial intermediary, and therefore may only be able to enforce its rights through such lender.

Trade and Other General Unsecured Claims. We may acquire interests in claims of general unsecured claim holders of a debtor (“trade claims”). Trade claims are typically unsecured and may be subordinated to other unsecured obligations of the debtor. The repayment of trade claims is subject to significant uncertainties, including potential set-off by the debtor, disallowance of the claim, as well as, the other uncertainties described herein. Our Clients' investments in trade claims may also have additional risks including, but not limited to, fraud on the part of the assignor of the claim as well as logistical and mechanical issues, which may affect the our ability to collect on the claim in whole or in part.

Derivatives. We may use various derivative instruments (e.g., credit default swaps, total return swaps and equity options) as a direct investment or for hedging purposes. Such instruments may be volatile, speculative and subject to wide fluctuations in market value resulting in potential losses to our Clients. The parties with which we enter into such derivatives are banks, broker-dealers and other financial institutions.

Use of derivative instruments presents various risks, including the following:

Tracking – When used for hedging purposes, there may be an imperfect or variable degree of correlation between the derivative instrument and the underlying investment. There is no assurance that such hedging transactions will be effective to manage risk.

Liquidity – Derivative instruments may not be liquid in all circumstances. We may not be able to close out a position at its fair value.

Leverage – Trading in derivative instruments can result in leverage, which may magnify the gains and losses experienced by our Clients and could cause the value of our Clients' accounts to be subject to wider fluctuations, than would be the case, if derivative instruments were not used.

Over-the-Counter-Trading – Certain derivatives are not traded on an exchange. Such instruments are bilateral contracts with price and other terms negotiated between the buyer and seller. These contracts are not subject to the same type of government regulation as exchange traded instruments. Many of the protections afforded to participants in a regulated environment may not be available in connection with such transactions. The risk of nonperformance by the obligor on such an instrument may be greater and the liquidity of such investment may be less than in the case of an exchange-traded instrument.

Equity Securities. Our Clients may hold positions in common stocks, preferred stocks, warrants and convertible securities of U.S. issuers and non-U.S. issuers. Our Clients also may invest in depositary receipts relating to non-U.S. securities. Equity securities fluctuate in value in response to many factors, including the financial condition of individual companies, the market in which individual companies compete and general economic environments.

Bankruptcy Cases and Reorganization Proceedings. Investments in companies that are or become involved in bankruptcy or reorganization proceedings also may be adversely affected by the laws of one or more jurisdictions relating to, among other things, "fraudulent conveyances" and other voidable transfers or payments, lender liability and the bankruptcy court's power to disallow, reduce, subordinate or disenfranchise particular claims. There is always the risk (both in and out of bankruptcy) that a reorganization will be unsuccessful (due to, for example, failure to obtain requisite approvals), or significantly delayed (for example, until various liabilities, actual or contingent, have been satisfied or negotiated) or will result in a distribution of cash or new securities, the value of which is less than the purchase price of the

investments in respect of which such distribution was made. Both bankruptcy and reorganization processes can involve substantial legal, professional and administrative costs to the company and our Clients; as it is subject to unpredictable and lengthy delays. During the process a company's competitive position may erode, key management may depart and a company may not be able to reorganize or emerge from bankruptcy and therefore may be required to liquidate assets. In any reorganization or liquidation proceeding relating to a company in which the Clients have invested, our Clients may lose all or part of their investment.

Our Clients due to its investments may become a creditor in bankruptcy cases. In addition, we may purchase for our Clients, securities, loans or assets of, or claims against, companies in bankruptcy or involved in a reorganization proceeding. Many of the events within a bankruptcy case are adversarial and 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 a bankruptcy court would not approve actions which may be contrary to the interests of our Clients.

Reorganizations may be contentious and adversarial. It is by no means unusual for participants to use the threat of, as well as, actual litigation as a negotiating technique. We and/or our Clients may be participants in civil proceedings related to distressed investments. The costs of any such proceedings, including settlements, judgments and indemnification obligations will be deemed expenses of the Clients. In addition, the debt of companies in financial reorganization will, in most cases, not pay current interest, may not accrue interest during the reorganization and may be adversely affected by an erosion of the company's fundamental values. Such investments can result in a loss.

Leverage. In addition to direct borrowings from banks or prime brokers (including buying securities on margin), we may employ strategies that include the use of leverage, such as short sales, swaps, repurchase agreements, options and other derivative securities, or other forms of leverage or credit. Short sellers "borrow" securities to effect short sales. At times such securities may be difficult to borrow and therefore we may have to purchase securities to meet the Clients' obligations exposing the Clients to a risk of loss. Leverage creates an opportunity for greater yield and total return but also may increase exposure to capital risk. Leverage creates a multiplying effect on total return of Client accounts in both increasing and decreasing returns. If the value decreases, the counterparty may require the Clients to post additional collateral and therefore may further decrease the returns.

Concentration of Investments. Our practice is generally to seek to diversify the investment portfolios in a manner consistent with each Client's investment objective and strategy. However, a Client may at certain times hold a few relatively large investments (in relation to their capital). Such Client could be subject to significant losses if they hold a large position in a particular investment that declines in value or is otherwise adversely affected, including default of an issuer.

Counterparty and Settlement Risk. We may effect transactions for our Clients' accounts in "over-the-counter" or "interdealer" markets or through private transactions. Clients may be exposed to the risk that a counterparty will not settle a transaction because of a credit or liquidity problem, thus causing such Client to

suffer a loss. Such “counterparty risk” is accentuated for transactions with delayed settlement where events may intervene to prevent settlement.

Developments in the Financial Markets. Developments in the global financial markets illustrate that the current environment is one of extraordinary, and possibly unprecedented uncertainty. In light of such market turmoil, our Clients and other financial institutions’ may be adversely affected as they are subject to legal, regulatory, reputational and other unforeseen risks that could have a material adverse effect on the Clients and the Firm.

Regulatory Risks of Hedge Funds. Market disruptions over the recent years and the increase in capital being allocated to hedge funds and other alternative investment vehicles have led to increased scrutiny and regulation over the hedge fund and asset management industry. In addition, the laws and regulations affecting business continue to evolve unpredictably. Laws and regulations applicable to our Clients, especially those involving taxation, investment and trade, can change quickly and unpredictably in a manner adverse to our Clients’ interests.

Redemption Risk. The right to redeem interests/shares in our Clients is restricted. Investors that elect to redeem their investment will not know the price at which such investment will be redeemed until after the election to redeem has been made. It is possible that during the time period between the redemption notice date and the redemption date, general economic and market conditions, or specific events affecting one or more underlying investments could cause a decline in the value of the investment. In addition, to satisfy redemption requests, we may be required to sell assets for a lower price than we otherwise would sell such assets.

Dependence Upon the Investment Manager. Investors in our Clients must rely on Stone Lion’s ability to find trading and investment opportunities consistent with such Clients’ investment objective. Investors do not participate in making investment decisions for the Clients. Accordingly, investors will have no advance opportunity to evaluate the merits and risks of any future investment by the Clients, nor will they have any ability to determine when or whether the Clients should dispose of any investment. Therefore, potential investors should not purchase interests unless they are willing to permit Stone Lion to make all investment decisions for the Clients. In this regard, investors must rely on the investment management services provided by Stone Lion, the continued provision of which is subject to many factors, including without limitation, the death or disability of either of the principals of Stone Lion which could materially and adversely affect the performance of the Clients’ investments.

We encourage investors in our Clients and prospective investors to consider all of the risk factors described above and as more fully specified in the relevant governing documents related to such Client.

Item 9: Disciplinary Information

Registered investment advisers are required to disclose all material facts regarding legal or disciplinary events that would be material to an evaluation of Stone Lion or the integrity of its management.

Stone Lion has no information applicable to this item.

Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

Neither the Firm nor any of our officers or principals is registered, or has an application pending to register, as a broker-dealer or a registered representative of a broker-dealer, as a futures commission merchant, commodity pool operator, a commodity trading advisor, or is an associated person of any of the above.

We serve as investment manager to the following Clients, which are our related persons: Stone Lion Fund L.P., Stone Lion Fund Ltd. and Stone Lion Portfolio L.P. Our advisory services are provided pursuant to an investment management agreement between those Funds and Stone Lion (the “**IMA**”).

Stone Lion GP L.P. serves as general partner of each of Stone Lion Fund L.P. and Stone Lion Portfolio L.P. SL General Partner Ltd. serves as general partner of Stone Lion GP L.P. Each of SL General Partner Ltd. and Stone Lion Fund Ltd. have independent directors who are hired and retained by us. Although this arrangement may give us heightened control and discretion over our Funds, we manage any conflicts of interest by adhering to the investment strategy discussed in the offering memoranda of our Funds and the IMA.

Generally, compensation, liquidity or other terms of our Funds are not negotiated at arm's length. However, we deliver the Funds' offering documents to prospective investors prior to an investment, which discloses the terms of our fees and performance-based compensation generally, as well as, other terms of an investment. Our Funds invest in the same strategy through a master-feeder structure, which therefore should not result in any actual or potential conflicts of interest relating to the allocation of investment opportunities among the Funds.

Our Managed Account also invests in the same strategy as the Funds, with limited exceptions. Our allocation policy provides that transactions and investment opportunities across multiple Client accounts shall be handled on a fair and equitable basis over time. Any investment opportunity that is suitable for more than one Client may be allocated among the Client accounts as we reasonably determine in good faith to be equitable based on various factors, including such Client's investment strategy, available capital, and investment restrictions and guidelines.

The potential to earn performance-based compensation could give us an incentive to invest Client assets in an aggressive or speculative manner. We seek to minimize this conflict by taking a disciplined approach to portfolio risk management. In addition, this incentive is mitigated by the substantial personal investment of the Managing Principals in the Funds and the fact that losses will not only reduce the Funds' performance and, but their returns as well.

Performance-based compensation is based in part on unrealized gains and losses, which may create an incentive to inflate the value of Client assets through valuation determinations. To mitigate this risk, the Firm has adopted a valuation policy and implemented procedures that are designed to provide for fair valuations. The Firm also engages the services of a third-party administrator so that our Clients' valuations are determined by the third-party administrator, in accordance with the valuation policy and procedures.

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

Stone Lion maintains a Code of Ethics (our “**Code**”), which includes the Employee Trading Policy and Procedures, adopted pursuant to rule 204A-1 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the “**Advisers Act**”), that sets forth standards of conduct expected of employees of Stone Lion and others working on behalf of Stone Lion. The Code contains detailed rules concerning general standards of business conduct, conflicts of interest, gifts, political contributions, outside business activity, treatment of confidential information and non-public information, market rumors, family conflicts, disclosure of legal and regulatory matters and personal trading activities.

All employees are required to follow the Employee Trading Policy and Procedures with respect to any personal investment activities and therefore (i) must obtain written approval from the CCO for all trades with certain limited exceptions, (ii) must have account statements delivered directly to the CCO, and (iii) are generally required to maintain brokerage accounts at designated brokerage firms. Our principals and employees are permitted to invest on their own behalf solely in accordance with the Employee Trading Policy and Procedures as set forth in our Code.

Employees are required to acknowledge and agree to abide by the terms of the Code annually. In addition, Stone Lion requires employees to review and certify to the accuracy of their personal securities account information maintained by Stone Lion on an annual basis. We will provide our Code to any investor in our Clients upon request.

Employees of Stone Lion do not recommend to Clients, nor do they buy or sell for Client accounts, securities in which they have a material financial interest. The Firm, its employees, officers, partners (and any persons performing similar functions), and persons directly or indirectly controlling the Firm, controlled by the Firm or under common control with the Firm, may not engage in a principal transaction with the Firm’s Clients.

Item 12: Brokerage Practices

In selecting brokers for transactions, Stone Lion takes into consideration certain relevant factors, including but not limited to, the ability of the broker to provide prompt and reliable executions, the financial stability and integrity of the broker, the quality of research provided, if any, and competitiveness of the transaction costs. Since commission rates in the U.S. as well as in certain other jurisdictions are negotiable, selecting brokers on the basis of considerations that are not limited to applicable commission rates, may at times result in higher transaction costs.

We seek to obtain best execution on trades for our Clients based on the circumstances of each transaction. Stone Lion satisfies its best execution obligation by taking into account the different circumstances associated with executing orders related to particular types of financial instruments. In certain circumstances, Stone Lion will not be able to select a particular counterparty due to a limited universe of dealers that are in a position to offer us our desired investments. In some cases the offering dealer is the only execution option for such transaction and therefore executing through that dealer is the best execution for such trade.

We do not currently utilize soft dollar benefits. Soft dollar benefits include research and related services furnished by brokers including written information and analyses (including specific market, financial and economic studies and forecasts), statistics and pricing services, discussions with research personnel and similar services used in the investment and trading process in return for the investment manager paying a broker a commission in excess of that which another broker might have charged for effecting the same transaction, in recognition of the value of such services or facilities provided by the broker. To the extent we should decide to enter into soft dollar transactions, we will effect such transactions in compliance with the safe harbor provided by Section 28(e) of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

Certain broker-dealers may introduce us to potential investors for our Funds through participation in their capital introduction programs. The capital introduction programs we participate in do not require any minimum value of transactions or commissions. We may allocate transactions to brokers who introduce investors to the Funds only, when we believe that the transaction quality and commissions are comparable to those available from other deemed qualified brokers. We may be deemed to have a potential conflict of interests in receiving such introductions, in that we may have an incentive to select such brokers. To mitigate such a conflict, we follow our policies and procedures in applying the criteria described above when selecting brokers.

To facilitate trading in our Clients' accounts, we generally execute trades through executing brokers via an aggregate trade for the Firm and then allocate among the Clients. Because all of our Clients generally invest in substantially the same strategy, all of our Clients tend to participate in the same investment opportunities. Our policy is to equitably allocate buy and sell executions among Clients when feasible and appropriate over time. Trade allocations are generally made on pro rata basis according to the amount of assets in each Client account, taking into consideration factors such as investment restrictions, capacity and available cash.

We generally rebalance securities among our Clients when we determine that allocations of investments previously made to, and presently held by, our Client accounts are no longer representative of the relative sizes of such accounts. These rebalances are executed through market transactions or through cross trades by causing one Client to purchase securities directly from, or sell securities directly to, another Client at a price equal to the closing price on the day prior to the day such cross trade is affected.

Our trade error policy is to resolve trading errors as soon after discovery as reasonably practical in a manner that we determine is in the best interest of the Clients and the investors. Trade errors are required to be documented and reported to the CCO and the chief operating officer/chief financial officer of the Firm. Over the relevant redemption period of our Clients, profits and losses from errors, if any, are netted. If there is a net loss, a single payment is made by Stone Lion to the Client effective as of the end of the redemption period. If there is a net profit, the Client is entitled to retain the profit.

Item 13: Review of Accounts

The principals actively monitor the Client accounts on a daily basis to determine that investments continue to meet our Clients' investment objectives and guidelines. Such monitoring will include (i) review and retesting of the investment theses giving rise to positions, (ii) active daily monitoring of the market, liquidity and prices for investments, (iii) active re-evaluation of position sizes and exit points for each position, (iv) review and assessment of news related to our investments, financial reports and other filings, (v) maintenance of open dialogues with professionals, industry experts and market participants to capture and process information relevant to the investments in the portfolio and (vi) review of industries, sectors and macroeconomic developments affecting the Clients' holdings.

In addition, Stone Lion's chief risk officer independently monitors the Clients' accounts to evaluate credit, market and liquidity risk, together with account allocation, to maintain consistency with identified macroeconomic themes and investment opportunities. Diversification (position sizing, sector, asset class, etc.) is also monitored to achieve the optimal risk-reward profile. Stress testing and scenario testing is an integral component of our risk management procedures, which aides us in making better-informed and more timely decisions.

We provide investors in the Funds monthly account statements and monthly fund updates, as well as monthly and weekly net asset value estimates. We also provide them with annual audited financial statements and tax information, where applicable.

The nature and frequency of regular reports to the Managed Account are as agreed between us and the Managed Account. In addition, the Managed Account has ongoing access to its investment information.

Item 14: Client Referrals and Other Compensation

Stone Lion does not, nor do any principals or employees of Stone Lion, receive any economic benefit from non-clients for providing advisory services. Stone Lion does not, nor do any principals or employees of Stone Lion, compensate any person who is not a supervised person for investor referrals.

Item 15: Custody

Funds:

While it is Stone Lion's practice not to accept or maintain physical possession of any of our Funds' assets (and our Funds' assets are in the custody of one or more prime brokers and or banks), we are deemed to have custody of their assets under Rule 206(4)-2 of the Advisers Act because we have the authority to access Funds and deduct fees and expenses from Funds' accounts.

In order to comply with Rule 206(4)-2, we utilize the services of a bank or qualified custodian (as defined under Rule 206(4)-2) to hold all assets of our Funds, except those assets (such as bank debt) that are not capable of being held by a custodian. We also confirm that the qualified custodian maintains these assets in accounts bearing the Fund's name that contain only assets of the Fund, including our name as agent for the Funds.

While Rule 206(4)-2 generally requires an investment adviser to provide for a qualified custodian to send account statements to all of its Clients whose assets the custodian holds at least quarterly, we are not subject to such requirement because our Funds are subject to audit at least annually by an independent auditor that is registered with, and subject to regular inspection by, the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board. We distribute audited financial statements to all investors in the Funds within 120 days of the end of the fiscal year of the Funds.

Managed Account:

We do not custody the assets of the Managed Account. The Managed Account receives account statements directly from its custodian and should review them carefully. The Managed Account should compare the account statements it receives from its custodian with any reports that we provide it.

Item 16: Investment Discretion

Stone Lion accepts discretionary trading authority over the assets of our Clients pursuant to investment management agreements. We have authority to determine, without obtaining specific Client consent, which investments to buy or sell and the amount of investments to buy or sell, the broker through which we effect trades, and the commission rates at which we effect trades. Stone Lion observes the investment policies, limitations and restrictions of each of its Clients set forth in each of the Funds' offering memorandum and the Managed Account's investment management agreement. We do not tailor our investment management strategy for any investor in a Client.

Before accepting subscriptions for interests in our Funds, Stone Lion, through its administrator, provides all prospective investors with an offering memorandum and governing documents that set forth, in detail, our investment strategy, discussion of risk factors and the terms of an investment. By completing the Funds' subscription documents to acquire an interest in one of our Funds, investors give us complete authority to manage their investment in accordance with the offering memorandum and governing documents received.

Item 17: Voting Client Securities

Stone Lion has authority to exercise voting discretion over investments held by our Clients. Stone Lion has adopted and adheres to its proxy voting policies and procedures. Prior to voting, Stone Lion determines how to vote in the best interests of our Clients and investors in the Clients. In addition, the CCO reviews all proxies prior to the vote. Stone Lion maintains copies of all proxy votes. Clients cannot direct our proxy votes.

Upon request, we will provide any Client or any investor in a Client with a copy of our proxy voting policies and procedures and/or a record of all proxy votes cast on such Client's behalf.

Item 18: Financial Information

We do not require nor do we solicit prepayment of more than \$1,200 in fees per Client six months or more in advance.

We do not believe any financial condition exists that is reasonably likely to impair our ability to meet our contractual commitments. The Firm has never been the subject of a bankruptcy petition.