

Item 1. Cover Page

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Part 2A of Form ADV
(the “Brochure”)

March 21, 2019

This Brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of the Adviser. If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, or to request a current copy of it free of charge, please contact Eric Hidy at (212) 490-0399 or Hidy@marathonpartners.com. The information in this Brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) or by any state securities authority.

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

Item 2. Material Changes

The Adviser does not consider any of the information contained in this version of the Brochure to represent a material change from the information contained in its most recent previous version dated March 28, 2018. Our current and future investors are encouraged to read this Brochure, as well as all of the governing documents applicable to their current or prospective investment, in their entirety.

To receive a current copy of this Brochure free of charge, please contact Eric Hidy at (212) 490-0399 or Hidy@marathonpartners.com.

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Item 4. Advisory Business

The Adviser is an investment advisory firm with its principal place of business in New York, New York. The Adviser commenced operations on January 17, 2001. Mario D. Cibelli is the Adviser's Managing Member (the "Managing Member") and sole owner.

The Adviser provides discretionary investment advisory services to its clients, which are currently pooled investment vehicles (the "Funds") intended for institutional and other sophisticated investors. The Adviser generally has broad and flexible investment authority with respect to each Fund's investment portfolio. It provides investment advisory services to the Funds based on each Fund's specific investment objectives and strategies. The Adviser does not tailor its advisory services to the individual needs of investors in the Funds. Each Fund may have investment restrictions on investing in certain securities or other assets, to the extent that such securities are outside of the applicable Fund's existing investment program.

As of December 31, 2018, the Adviser had approximately \$228,769,000 in client regulatory assets under management ("RAUM"), all of which were managed on a discretionary basis.

Item 5. Fees and Compensation

The fees and expenses that are applicable to an investment with the Adviser are set forth and agreed to in each Fund's governing documents, which include a private offering memorandum, subscription and operating agreement, and may, include other agreements (collectively, the "Offering Documents"). Investors and prospective investors must carefully review the Offering Documents of the Fund in which they are invested or may invest, to review the specific fees and expenses applicable to their investment.

The Adviser charges certain of the Funds asset-based investment management fees based on the value of each Fund's assets under management. The Adviser is also eligible to receive from each Fund an incentive allocation, which is compensation based on a share of capital gains on, or capital appreciation of, each Fund's assets. The management fees and the incentive allocations may be paid to the Adviser or a related person of the Adviser. Fund investors are subject to the management fee and incentive allocation through their investment in the Fund.

For the Funds that charge a management fee, the fee, payable quarterly in arrears, is at an annual rate ranging from 1.0% to 1.5% of the value of each investor's account as of the beginning of the applicable quarter. The management fee will be prorated for any period that is less than a full fiscal quarter, and will be adjusted for subscriptions and withdrawals during the quarter. Through the Fund's administrator, the Managing Member instructs each Fund's custodian to deduct the management fee from the Fund's account.

The incentive allocation charged to each Fund ranges from 10% to 20% of the Fund's net profits (including any realized and unrealized gains and losses) and is subject to a loss carryforward provision.

In addition to paying investment management fees and incurring performance-based fees, as set forth in the relevant Offering Documents, the Funds will be subject to other investment expenses, such as commissions; research consultants' fees and research fees and expenses (including research-related travel and subscription fees for services such as Bloomberg); compliance, administration, legal, audit and accounting expenses; regulatory compliance, filings and reporting (including, but not limited to, Form PF) expenses; interest on margin accounts and other indebtedness; borrowing charges related to short sales; custodial fees; and any other expenses reasonably related to the purchase, sale or transmittal of Fund assets; organizational expenses; bank services fees; and Fund-related insurance costs (including D&O and E&O insurance for the investment manager and general partner).

Item 6. Performance Based Fees and Side by Side Management

As discussed in Item 5, the Adviser is paid performance-based fees by the Funds.

Item 7. Types of Clients

As described in Item 4, the Adviser's clients, the Funds, are private investment funds suitable for institutional and other sophisticated investors. Any initial and additional subscription minimums for investors are disclosed in the Funds' Offering Documents.

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

The Adviser employs a fundamental approach to investing, with a research intensive focus on business and industry fundamentals to uncover compelling investment opportunities. The Adviser has a long-term investment time horizon and seeks to make investments that the Funds can hold for a multi-year period. Financial analysis drives the Adviser's investment process at all times. Investments must be justified quantitatively.

The Adviser engages with the management teams of issuers, from time to time, to offer what it believes are unique insights and value-added ideas. At times, the Adviser may step into an activist role with respect to the issuer of an asset held in a Fund's portfolio.

The Adviser performs in-depth, fundamental, bottom-up research on candidates for investment, which research may include multiple visits and conversations with senior executives of such issuers. Due diligence includes analysis of competitors, customers and industry trends. Less traditional research methods are also employed.

The Adviser's investment strategies primarily involve trading in U.S. equity securities. Through research and analysis, the Adviser seeks to determine the intrinsic value or true economic worth of an entire company. The Adviser selects for investment those securities it believes are selling for significantly less than their intrinsic value or those that may grow intrinsic value at above average rates. The Adviser may take short positions to seek to hedge positions in a Fund's portfolio, from time to time. The Adviser may, at times, use leverage, but historically the use of leverage has been minimal.

Investing in securities involves significant risks, including the risk of loss of some or all of an investment. Prospective investors in a Fund should speak with their legal, tax and financial advisors prior to making an investment in a Fund. The following summary identifies the material risks related to the Adviser's principal investment strategies and should be carefully evaluated before making an investment in the Fund. This summary does not intend to identify all possible risks of investing in the Funds or provide a full description of the identified risks. Please refer to the Offering Documents of each Fund for additional and specific risk disclosures applicable to such Fund.

Lack of Diversification. The Funds' investments will not be diversified among a wide range of types of securities, countries or industry sectors. Accordingly, each Fund's portfolio is subject to more rapid change in value than would be the case if the Adviser were required to maintain a wider diversification among types of securities and other instruments.

Portfolio Concentration of Marathon Partners LUX Fund, L.P. ("LUX Fund"). LUX Fund expects to invest substantially all of its assets in equity or other securities issued by one issuer (the "Issuer"). Accordingly, LUX Fund is likely to be subject to more rapid change in value than would be the case if LUX

Fund were required to maintain a diversified portfolio. Additionally, because of overall size or concentration in one particular position held by LUX Fund, the value at which its investments can be liquidated may differ, sometimes significantly, from the interim valuations arrived at using the methodology described in LUX Fund's Offering Documents. In addition, the timing of liquidations may also affect the values obtained on liquidation. Third party pricing information may not be available for certain positions held by LUX Fund. Securities to be held by LUX Fund may trade with bid-ask spreads that may be significant.

Control Positions held by LUX Fund. Although the Adviser does not currently intend to do so, to the extent that LUX Fund acquires a controlling stake in or is deemed an "affiliate" of the Issuer, it may be subject to certain additional securities laws restrictions which could affect both the liquidity of LUX Fund's interest and LUX Fund's ability to liquidate its interest without adversely impacting the stock price, including insider trading restrictions and the disclosure requirements of Sections 13 and 16 of the Exchange Act. In addition, to the extent that affiliates of LUX Fund, the general partner or the Adviser are subject to such restrictions, LUX Fund, by virtue of its affiliation with such entities, may be similarly restricted, regardless of whether LUX Fund stands to benefit from such affiliate's stock ownership.

Shareholder Activism by LUX Fund. Although it is not expected to be a significant component of LUX Fund's investment strategy, the Adviser may, from time to time, seek to be an active participant in the development or implementation of operating strategies of the Issuer. There exists the risk in activist investing that the intended strategy for a particular company will be unsuccessful. Further, when securities are purchased in anticipation of influencing the future direction of a company, a substantial period of time may elapse between LUX Fund's purchase of the securities and the anticipated results. During this period, a portion of LUX Fund's capital would be committed to the securities purchased, and LUX Fund typically might finance some portion of such purchases with borrowed funds on which it must pay interest. Additionally, if the anticipated results do not in fact occur, LUX Fund may be required to sell its investment at a loss. Moreover, there may be instances where LUX Fund will be restricted in transacting in or redeeming a particular investment as a result of such strategy. Because there is substantial uncertainty concerning the outcome of transactions involving the Issuer, there exists a potential risk of loss by LUX Fund of its entire investment in the Issuer.

Hedging. There can be no assurances that a particular hedge is appropriate, or that a certain risk is measured properly. Further, while the Adviser may enter into hedging transactions to seek to reduce risk of loss to a Fund, such transactions may result in lower overall performance and increased (rather than reduced) risk for a Fund's investment portfolio than if the Adviser did not engage in any such hedging transactions.

Issuer-Specific Changes. Changes in the financial condition of an issuer or counterparty to a derivative or other instrument, changes in specific economic or political conditions that affect a particular type of security or issuer, and changes in general economic or political conditions can increase the risk of default by an issuer or counterparty, which can affect a security's or instrument's value. The value of securities of smaller, less well-known issuers can be more volatile than that of larger issuers. Smaller issuers can have more limited product lines, markets or financial resources.

Leverage. To the extent that a Fund employs leverage, the Fund's performance may be more volatile.

Short Selling Risk. Each Fund's investment program may include short selling. Short selling involves the risk of loss of an amount greater than the initial investment, and such losses can increase rapidly and without effective limit. There is the risk that the securities borrowed by a Fund in connection with a short sale would need to be returned to the lender on short notice. If such request for return of securities occurs at a time when other short sellers of the subject security are receiving similar requests, a "short squeeze" can

occur, wherein the Funds might be compelled, at the most disadvantageous time, to replace the borrowed securities previously sold short with purchases on the open market, possibly at prices significantly in excess of the proceeds received from the transaction.

Portfolio Turnover. Certain of the Adviser's investment strategies may involve more frequent trading with respect to a Fund's assets compared to more traditional investment strategies. Frequent trading may result in significantly higher commissions and other charges to such Fund due to increased brokerage, which will offset any profits.

Equity Securities. The value of equity securities fluctuates in response to issuer, political, market and economic developments. Fluctuations can be dramatic over the short- and long-term. Issuer, political or economic developments can affect a single issuer, issuers within an industry or economic sector or geographic region, or the market as a whole. Terrorism and related geo-political risks have led, and may in the future lead, to increased short-term market volatility and may have adverse long-term effects on world economies and markets generally.

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

Illiquid Instruments. Certain instruments may have no readily available market or third-party pricing. The Adviser may be unable to sell particular securities when necessary to meet a Fund's liquidity needs or in response to a specific economic event, such as the deterioration of creditworthiness of an issuer. Reduced liquidity in the secondary market for certain securities may also make it more difficult for the Adviser to obtain market quotations based on actual trades for the purpose of valuing a Fund's portfolio.

Special Situations. The Funds may invest in companies involved in (or the target of) acquisition attempts or tender offers, or in companies that are involved in or undergoing work-outs, liquidations, spin-offs, reorganizations, bankruptcies or other catalytic changes or similar transactions. Such investment opportunities involve the risk that the contemplated transaction will be unsuccessful or take considerable time, or will result in a distribution of cash or a new security, the value of which may be less than the purchase price to the Fund. Similarly, if an anticipated transaction does not occur, a Fund may be required to sell its investment at a loss.

Options. Purchasing put and call options, as well as writing such options, are highly specialized activities and entail greater than ordinary investment risks.

Derivatives. Swaps, certain options and other custom derivative or synthetic instruments are subject to the risk of nonperformance by the counterparty to such instrument, including risks relating to the financial soundness and creditworthiness of the counterparty. In addition, investments in derivative instruments often involve a high degree of leverage, meaning the overall contract value (and, accordingly, the potential for profits or losses in that value) is much greater than the deposit used to buy the position in the derivative contract. Derivative securities can also be highly volatile. The prices of derivative instruments and the investments underlying the derivative instruments may fluctuate rapidly and over wide ranges and may reflect unforeseeable events or changes in conditions, none of which can be controlled by the Adviser or the Funds.

Item 9. Disciplinary Information

This Item is inapplicable.

Item 10. Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

Certain of the Funds for which the Adviser serves as general partner and/or investment manager have and may in the future enter into agreements, or “side letters,” with certain prospective or existing investors whereby such investors may be subject to terms and conditions that are more advantageous than those set forth in the offering memorandum for the Fund. For example, such terms and conditions may provide for special rights to make future investments in the Fund; special withdrawal rights relating to frequency or notice; a waiver or rebate in fees or withdrawal penalties to be paid by the investor and/or other terms; rights to receive reports from the Fund on a more frequent basis or that include information not provided to other investors (including, without limitation, more detailed information regarding portfolio positions); and such other rights as may be negotiated by the Fund and such investor. The modifications are solely at the discretion of the Adviser and may, among other things, be based on the size of the investor’s investment in the Fund or affiliated investment entity, an agreement by an investor to maintain such investment in the Fund for a significant period of time, or other similar commitment by an investor to the Fund.

In connection with the Adviser’s portfolio management activities or otherwise, the Managing Member may provide certain services to public or private companies, including serving on the board of directors of portfolio companies. The Managing Member or the Adviser may be deemed to have received fees or other economic benefits in connection with these services.

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

The Adviser has adopted a Code of Ethics (the “Code”) that obligates the Adviser and its related persons to put the interests of the Funds before their own interests and to act honestly and fairly in all respects in their dealings with the Funds. All of the Adviser’s personnel are also required to comply with applicable federal securities laws. For a copy of the Code, the Funds and prospective clients may contact Mario Cibelli or Eric Hidy by email at hidy@marathonpartners.com, or by telephone at (212) 490-0399. See below for further provisions of the Code as they relate to the preclearing and reporting of securities transactions by related persons.

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

To the extent that the Adviser or its related persons invest in the same securities that the Adviser or a related person recommends to a Fund, such practices present a conflict where, the Adviser or its related person is in a position to trade in a manner that could adversely affect the Funds. In addition to affecting the Adviser’s or its related person’s objectivity, these practices by the Adviser or its related persons may also harm the

Funds by adversely affecting the price at which the Funds' trades are executed. The Adviser has adopted the following procedures in an effort to minimize such conflicts: the Adviser requires its related persons to preclear all transactions in their personal accounts with the Chief Compliance Officer, who may deny permission to execute the transaction if such transaction will have any adverse economic impact on the Fund. The Managing Member preclears the Chief Compliance Officer's transactions in his personal accounts. In addition, the Code prohibits the Adviser or its related persons from executing personal securities transactions of any kind in any securities on a restricted securities list maintained by the Chief Compliance Officer. All of the Adviser's related persons are also required to provide broker confirmations of each transaction in which they engage and a quarterly certification of such transactions. Trading in employee accounts will be reviewed by the Chief Compliance Officer and compared with transactions for the client accounts and reviewed against the restricted securities list.

To the extent that the Adviser or a related person or any of their employees own securities that the Adviser also recommends to a Fund, such Fund's proxies will be voted in accordance with the Adviser's proxy voting policy and procedures designed to ensure the Adviser considers any conflicts prior to voting and votes in the best interest of the Funds. Please refer to Item 17 for further information regarding the Adviser's proxy voting policy and procedures.

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

Item 12. Brokerage Practice

The Adviser considers a number of factors in selecting a broker-dealer to execute transactions (or series of transactions) and determining the reasonableness of the broker-dealer's compensation. Such factors include net price, reputation, financial strength and stability, efficiency of execution and error resolution. In selecting a broker-dealer to execute transactions (or series of transactions) and determining the reasonableness of the broker-dealer's compensation, the Adviser need not solicit competitive bids and does not have an obligation to seek the lowest available commission cost. It is not the Adviser's practice to negotiate "execution only" commission rates; thus the Funds may be deemed to be paying for research, brokerage or other services provided by a broker-dealer which are included in the commission rate.

The Adviser may receive research or brokerage services from a broker-dealer and/or a third party in connection with Fund securities transactions. This is known as a "soft dollar" relationship. Currently, the Adviser has no formal soft dollar arrangements in place. To the extent the Adviser enters into any soft dollar arrangements, the Adviser will limit the use of "soft dollars" to obtain services that constitute research and brokerage within the meaning of Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Item 13. Review of Accounts

The Chief Compliance Officer and the Managing Member regularly review and monitor the Funds' investment portfolios to determine whether positions should be maintained in view of current market conditions. The Adviser's review may consider specific securities held, adherence to investment guidelines and the Funds' performance.

Fund investors receive reports as described in the Funds' Offering Documents.

Item 14. Client Referrals and other Compensation

The Adviser may receive certain research or other services from broker-dealers through “soft dollar” arrangements. “Soft dollar” arrangements may create an incentive for the Adviser to select or recommend broker-dealers based on the Adviser’s interest in receiving the research or other products or services and may result in the selection of a broker-dealer on the basis of considerations that are not limited to the lowest commission rates and may result in higher transaction costs than would otherwise be obtainable by the Adviser on behalf of the Funds. Currently, the Adviser has no formal soft dollar arrangements in place.

Item 15. Custody

Rule 206(4)-2 promulgated under the Investment Advisers Act (the “Custody Rule”) (and certain related rules and regulations under the Investment Advisers Act) imposes certain obligations on registered investment advisers that have custody or possession of any funds or securities in which any client has any beneficial interest. An investment adviser is deemed to have custody or possession of client funds or securities if the adviser directly or indirectly holds client funds or securities or has the authority to obtain possession of them (regardless of whether the exercise of that authority or ability would be lawful). An investment adviser is deemed to have custody if it or its affiliate serves as a general partner to a limited partnership client of the Adviser.

The Adviser is required to maintain the funds and securities (except for securities that meet the privately offered securities exemption in the Custody Rule) over which it has custody with a “qualified custodian.” Qualified custodians include banks, broker-dealers, futures commission merchants and certain foreign financial institutions.

Rule 206(4)-2 generally imposes on advisers with custody of clients’ funds or securities certain requirements concerning reports to such clients (including underlying investors in certain circumstances) and surprise examinations relating to such clients’ funds or securities. However, the Adviser need not comply with such requirements with respect to pooled investment vehicles if the pooled investment vehicle: (i) is audited at least annually by an independent public accountant, and (ii) distributes its audited financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles to the client, or, in certain circumstances, all limited partners, members or other beneficial owners, within 120 days (180 days in the case of a fund of fund adviser) of its fiscal year end. The Adviser intends to rely upon this exception and therefore will be exempt from the Rule 206(4)-2 reporting and examination requirements.

Item 16. Investment Discretion

The Adviser provides investment advisory services on a discretionary basis to the Funds. Please see Item 4 as well as the relevant Offering Documents for a description of any limitations the Funds may place on the Adviser’s discretionary authority.

The Adviser entered into an investment management agreement with each of the Funds, which set forth the scope of the Adviser’s discretion, prior to assuming full discretion in managing the Funds’ assets. Each investor is also required to sign a subscription agreement and limited partnership agreement prior to investing in the Funds.

Item 17. Voting Client Securities

To the extent the Adviser has been delegated proxy voting authority on behalf of the Fund, the Adviser complies with its proxy voting policies and procedures that are designed to ensure that in cases where the

Adviser votes proxies with respect to a Fund's securities, such proxies are voted in the best interests of the Fund.

If a material conflict of interest between the Adviser and the Funds exists, the Adviser will determine whether voting in accordance with the guidelines set forth in the proxy voting policies and procedures is in the best interests of the Funds or take some other appropriate action.

For additional information about the Adviser's proxy voting policies and procedures and information about how the Adviser voted the Funds' proxies contact Mario Cibelli or Eric Hidy at 212-490-0399 or by email at hidy@marathonpartners.com.

Item 18. Financial Information

The Adviser does not charge any fees six months or more in advance.

The Adviser is not aware of any financial condition that is likely to impair its ability to meet its contractual commitments to our Clients.

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