

ITEM 1
COVER PAGE

COATUE MANAGEMENT, L.L.C.

Part 2A of Form ADV
Firm Brochure

Business Contact Information

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Important Disclosure

This brochure (the "Brochure") provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Coatue Management, L.L.C. ("Coatue Management"). If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact us at (212) 715-5100 or info@coatue.com.

Coatue Management is registered as an investment adviser with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). Coatue Management's registration with the SEC does not imply that Coatue Management or its employees possess a certain level of skill or training. The information in this Brochure has not been approved or verified by the SEC or by any state securities authority.

Additional information about Coatue Management also is available on the Internet at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

ITEM 2
MATERIAL UPDATES

There have been no material changes made to the Brochure since Coatue Management's last annual update, which was filed on March 30, 2017, however, Coatue Management has made some routine updates and clarifying changes to the Brochure, including those related to changes to the business of Coatue Management.

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ITEM 4
ADVISORY BUSINESS

Our Firm

Coatue Management, L.L.C. ("Coatue Management") is a Delaware limited liability company that was founded in December 1999 by Philippe P. Laffont. Coatue Management manages Coatue Offshore Master Fund LP and its affiliated funds, which structure was originally launched in 1999; Coatue Hybrid Fund I LP and its affiliated funds, launched in February 2013; Coatue Long Only Offshore Master Fund Ltd, and its affiliated funds, launched in July 2013; Coatue Private Fund II LP and its affiliated funds, launched in January 2015; and Coatue Kona III LP and its affiliated funds, launched in March 2017.

The sole owner of Coatue Management is Coatue Management Partners LP, a Delaware limited partnership, for which Coatue Management Partners GP LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, serves as general partner. Mr. Laffont is the principal owner of both Coatue Management Partners LP and Coatue Management Partners GP LLC. He also serves as the managing member of Coatue Management Partners GP LLC. As of December 31, 2017, Coatue Management managed approximately \$14,357,079,509.37¹ of net assets for its clients on a discretionary basis and did not manage any client assets on a non-discretionary basis.

Advisory Services

Coatue Management provides investment advisory services on a discretionary basis to its clients, including U.S. and non-U.S. private investment funds intended for sophisticated investors and institutional investors (each a "Fund", and collectively, the "Funds").

Coatue Flagship Funds. Coatue Qualified Partners, L.P., a Delaware limited partnership ("CQP"), Coatue Offshore Fund, Ltd., a Cayman Islands exempted company ("COF"), and Coatue Offshore Master Fund, LP, a Cayman Islands exempted limited partnership ("COMF"). CQP and COF invest all of their investable assets in COMF.

¹ Certain investors in Coatue Kona III LP and Coatue Kona III Offshore Feeder Fund LP (collectively "Kona III") have opted to fund their respective capital calls to Kona III by providing authorization for such capital contributions to be withdrawn from their investment in hedge funds managed by Coatue Management. For purposes of reporting the assets of Kona III, the full amount of any such investor's capital commitment has been included even though a portion of that capital commitment will remain in the applicable hedge fund until it is called by Kona III. Additionally, for purposes of reporting the assets of the applicable hedge fund, any such amount that has not been called by Kona III has been included in the applicable hedge fund's assets. Valuations of all private assets held by Clients have not yet been finalized as of the date of the filing of this ADV Part 2. Therefore, for the hedge funds and five (5) co-investment Clients managed by Coatue Management, assets under management are calculated as of December 31, 2017. With respect to Hybrid Master, Private Fund II, and one (1) co-investment vehicle, the assets under management are calculated as of September 30, 2017. With respect to Kona III, assets under management are calculated based on committed capital as of December 31, 2017, and the assets under management for the four (4) remaining co-investment vehicles are calculated based on invested capital as of December 31, 2017.

Coatue Hybrid Funds. Coatue Hybrid Offshore Feeder Fund I LP, a Cayman Islands exempted limited partnership ("Hybrid Feeder"), Coatue Hybrid Fund I LP, a Delaware limited partnership ("Hybrid Master"), and Coatue Private Fund I LP, a Delaware limited partnership ("PE Fund"). Hybrid Feeder invests all of its investable assets in Hybrid Master. Hybrid Master holds certain private investments indirectly through the PE Fund.

Coatue Long Only Funds. Coatue Long Only Partners LP, a Delaware limited partnership ("Long Only Domestic"), Coatue Long Only Offshore Fund Ltd, a Cayman Islands exempted company ("Long Only Offshore"), and Coatue Long Only Offshore Master Fund Ltd, a Cayman Islands exempted company ("Long Only Master"). Long Only Domestic and Long Only Offshore invest all of their investable assets in Long Only Master.

Coatue Private Funds II. Coatue Private Fund II LP, a Delaware limited partnership ("Private Fund II"), and Coatue Private Offshore Feeder Fund II LP, a Cayman Islands exempted limited partnership ("Private Offshore Fund II"). Private Offshore Fund II invests all of its assets in Private Fund II.

Kona III. Coatue Kona III LP, a Delaware limited partnership ("Kona III") and Coatue Kona III Offshore Feeder Fund LP, Cayman Islands exempted limited partnership ("Kona III Offshore"). Kona III Offshore invests all of its assets in Kona III.

Coatue Capital, L.L.C., Coatue Hybrid Offshore GP I LLC, Coatue Hybrid GP I LLC, Coatue Long Only GP LLC, Coatue Private II GP LLC and Coatue Kona III GP LLC, each of which is a Delaware limited liability company and an affiliate of Coatue Management, serves as the general partner to CQP, COMF, Hybrid Feeder, Hybrid Master, PE Fund, Long Only Domestic, Private Fund II, and Kona III, respectively.

Where appropriate under the circumstances, Coatue Management has in the past, and expects in the future, to create parallel investment vehicles (and any related entities, as applicable) in order to facilitate investments with different tax, regulatory or other applicable circumstances, including, but not limited to co-investments. Such other vehicles may have structures and terms that differ from those of the other Funds as set forth in the governing documents of each such vehicle. In addition, in circumstances where a direct private investment by one of the Funds may result in adverse legal, tax, regulatory or other consequences, Coatue Management may establish, or cause to be established, certain alternative investment vehicles (and any related entities, as applicable) through which the Funds may participate in such investment.

The term "Client" used in this Brochure refers to the Funds collectively and any other clients managed by Coatue Management as of the date of this Brochure, including any co-investment vehicles. Where appropriate under the circumstances, Coatue Management also expects to serve as investment adviser to additional accounts, products or private investment funds in the future, including pooled investment vehicles that are established to co-invest in the same securities held in the Funds' portfolios.

Investment Strategy and Types of Investments

Coatue Management invests primarily in U.S. and non-U.S. publicly traded equity securities and equity-related securities, such as equity swaps and options on behalf of Clients ("Public Investments"). Coatue Management also invests in U.S. and non-U.S. private investments on behalf of certain Clients ("Private Investments"). Coatue Management concentrates largely on certain sectors, including the global technology, media, telecommunications, and some healthcare and consumer sectors, and may also focus on companies in the mobile internet, cloud computing, machine learning, mobile gaming, user-generated content and aspects of the sharing economy and Chinese internet sectors. Although Coatue Management's investment approach is primarily based on fundamental research, Coatue Management also utilizes algorithms in order to select, implement and optimize trading in certain positions, with respect to a *de minimis* portion of the portfolios of the hedge funds it manages. However, the portion of such assets used to pursue this strategy may increase over time as determined in the discretion of Coatue Management. Additionally, with respect to certain positions that Coatue Management has identified, Coatue Management employs data driven quantitative analysis and/or a combination of quantitative analysis and fundamental research in order to implement and/or optimize the trading for those positions.

Coatue Management may establish general risk and portfolio management targets and guidelines for all of these accounts, however, Coatue Management has broad and flexible investment authority, including the discretion to invest in various financial instruments and securities. See the discussion in Item 8, Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss.

The descriptions set forth in the Brochure of specific advisory services that Coatue Management offers to Clients, and investments made by Coatue Management on behalf of its Clients, should not be understood to limit in any way Coatue Management's investment activities. Coatue Management may offer any advisory services, engage in any investment strategy and make any investment including any not described in this Brochure, that Coatue Management considers appropriate, subject to each Client's investment objectives and guidelines.

Ability to Tailor Advisory Services

Coatue Management provides investment management services directly to its Clients as pooled vehicles and not individually to investors in the Clients. Coatue Management has defined investment objectives for its Clients, as set forth in the respective offering memoranda or other applicable governing documents for the Client, and tailors its advisory services to meet these objectives. Coatue Management monitors and manages certain internal portfolio guidelines. These internal guidelines confer no rights on Clients or investors and impose no additional legal obligations upon Coatue Management.

ITEM 5
FEES AND COMPENSATION

Asset-Based Compensation

Coatue Management charges a fixed fee that ranges from 0%-2.5% per annum and is described in the offering memorandum of each Fund or governing document of each other Client (including co-investment vehicles), as applicable. Coatue Management generally charges each Fund a fixed fee based on the value of the Fund's assets under management. However, certain Funds may hold Private Investments exclusively, or in addition to Public Investments, and pay a fixed fee based on a combination of (i) assets under management attributable to Public Investments and (ii) the cost basis of the Private Investments. Further, certain Clients are charged a fixed fee equal to a percentage of invested capital.

Fixed fees are charged each month or quarter in advance and are generally based on the value of (i) a Fund's net assets² and/or (ii) the Fund's cost basis in certain investments, as applicable. The asset-based compensation charged a particular Client (if any) is described in such Client's offering memorandum or other applicable governing document.

Performance-Based Compensation

Coatue Management (or an affiliate) may also be entitled to performance-based compensation, which is compensation that is based on a share of realized or unrealized net profits or capital appreciation of the assets of a Client. The performance-based compensation, or "incentive allocation", is described in the offering memorandum of each Fund and ranges from 10%-33% of a Fund's realized or unrealized net profits or capital appreciation. Performance-based compensation may be subject to (i) "loss carry-forward" or "underperformance carry-forward" provisions, (ii) hurdles and/or (iii) "clawback" provisions. The performance-based compensation charged a particular Client (if any) is described in such Client's offering memorandum or other applicable governing document.

Payment of Fees and Waiver of Fees

With respect to the Funds, a third party administrator calculates and confirms the asset-based and performance-based compensation. Once calculated, the fees and allocations are deducted from the applicable Funds' accounts.

The asset-based compensation and performance-based compensation described above are not negotiable. However, Coatue Management may, in its sole discretion, waive, reduce or modify such asset-based compensation and performance-based compensation rates for members of Coatue Management, its affiliates, as well as their respective equity owners, directors, officers, employees and affiliates (collectively, the "Coatue Group"), relatives of such persons and estates,

² Includes unrealized appreciation or depreciation of investments and cash, cash equivalents and accrued interest but is net of fund expenses.

charitable and family vehicles of members of the Coatue Group and such relatives and for certain large or strategic investors.

Other Expenses

The Funds are responsible to pay for certain expenses. Those expenses include the fees paid to Coatue Management as described above, and without limitation, fees paid to the third party administrator and other service providers to the Funds, directors' fees; legal, accounting (including external accounting and valuation expenses), auditing and other professional expenses, including, for example, tax preparation and other tax related expenses (including preparation costs of financial statements, tax returns and reports to investors); expenses incurred in connection with the activities of any advisory committee to any Fund; expenses related to the negotiation of prime brokerage contracts and counterparty assessment, as applicable; insurance expenses (including directors' and officers' insurance, errors and omissions insurance, fidelity insurance and other similar policies); organizational and offering expenses; expenses associated with certain reporting to existing and prospective investors; regulatory compliance filing and reporting expenses; expenses of regulatory filings and reporting (including but not limited to Form PF, Section 13 and 16 filings) to the extent they are in connection with, relate to or derive from a Fund or its investment activities; fees and expenses related to the negotiation of agreements with Fund investors, including side letters; expenses incurred in connection with investments and prospective investments (and the evaluation of such investments, whether or not consummated), including without limitation research products and services, including expenses related to internally generated data analytics, which may include proprietary software and research, research travel-related costs and expenses, retainers to third party consultants/advisors, research reports and consultations (including, without limitation, expert consultants and third party consultants/advisors), statistical data, market data and portfolio management services and software (for example, data feeds for research, trading related software and licenses; Bloomberg expenses associated with work related to investments) and third-party electronic data storage and processing related to research; expenses incurred in connection with any Fund's dissolution, liquidation, winding-up and termination; all transaction and investment-related costs and fees including without limitation commissions, interest on margin accounts and other indebtedness, fees, costs, expenses and other obligations, including principal, interest and any fees (including commitment fees), expenses relating to the offer and sale of interests (including, but not limited to, expenses related to registration, exemption and investor subscription filings made by or on behalf of a Fund) and withdrawals and transfers thereof, custodial and banking fees, registrar and transfer agent fees, bank service fees, including, for example, principal, interest and any fees in connection with any borrowing or guarantee or other credit support permitted pursuant to a Fund's governing documents, as applicable; and other reasonable expenses related to the purchase, sale or transmittal of the Funds' assets, including without limitation certain aspects of the order management system. The applicable expenses for each Client are set forth in their governing documents and all of the above listed expenses may not be paid by all Clients.

For more information regarding our brokerage practices and brokerage expenses that may be incurred, please see Item 12.

While the above-noted expenses are borne by the Funds, Coatue Management may, in its sole discretion, determine to bear all or any portion of a particular expense based on the circumstances related to the expense.

From time to time, Coatue Management has and will engage individuals as consultants or advisors (“Advisors”) who are not employees of Coatue Management, but are paid fees for services provided to one or more Clients managed by Coatue Management, including services related to Coatue Management’s investment process. The terms of engagement, including compensation arrangements for Advisors, are generally agreed upon between the Advisor (or one of its affiliates) and Coatue Management at the time of engagement and will vary depending upon the nature of the services provided. These fees and expenses are generally allocated to the Client(s) that benefit from the services and are not borne by Coatue Management. Coatue Management assesses the benefit(s), if any, of the particular Advisor’s services to the Client(s) on at least a quarterly basis to determine whether all or a portion of the fee paid to a particular Advisor should be allocated to one or more Clients.

Under its current expense allocation policy, Coatue Management generally expects to allocate common expenses among its Clients (i) pro rata based on the Client’s assets under management at the time the expense is paid or (ii) with respect to diligence, legal and related transactional expenses related to private company investments (whether or not consummated) pro rata based on the amount of investment or in the case of an unsuccessful private investment pro rata based on the amount of committed or anticipated investment of the Client at the time the deal is broken. Coatue Management may, however, deviate from pro rata allocations where the nature of the expense or other relevant factors would make it fair, reasonable and equitable to do so, as determined in the sole discretion of Coatue Management. When reviewing whether to allocate an expense other than pro rata, Coatue Management may consider the following factors: relative use of the product or service, the nature or source of the product or service, the relative benefits derived by the Clients from the product or service, or other relevant factors.

In the case of an unsuccessful private company investment (i.e., a “broken deal”), all expenses, including diligence, legal and related transactional expenses will be allocated between the applicable private equity fund(s), any other participating Client(s) and any co-investors that had committed to funding a co-investment pro rata based on the amount of committed and/or allocated investment at the time the deal is broken. If no co-investors have committed or been allocated an investment amount at the time the deal is broken, then the full amount of any “broken deal” expenses will be borne by the applicable private equity fund(s) and any other then-participating Client(s).

In addition to the expenses described above, the investment management agreements provide that the applicable Client will indemnify, and not hold liable, Coatue Management and its affiliates for losses, damages or liabilities arising out of or in connection with the performance of duties to the Client except to the extent caused by willful malfeasance, bad faith or gross

negligence or other specified conduct agreed to for a particular Client. Note that trading errors may cause losses, which losses are generally not reimbursed to the Client unless the errors are caused by breach of the applicable standard of care. Notwithstanding the foregoing, nothing will constitute a waiver or limitation of a Client's rights, if any, to the extent such a waiver or limitation is not permitted under the U.S. federal or U.S. state securities laws. Additional detail on each Client's indemnification obligations is included in its offering memorandum and/or operative documents.

Additional information about each Fund as well as the fees and expenses charged to investors by such Fund is provided in the Fund's offering documents.

Neither Coatue Management nor any of its supervised persons accept compensation (e.g., brokerage commissions) for the sale of securities or other investment products.

ITEM 6
PERFORMANCE FEES AND SIDE-BY-SIDE MANAGEMENT

Coatue Management and its affiliates are entitled to receive the performance-based compensation described in Item 5. Performance-based compensation arrangements may create an incentive for Coatue Management to make investments that are riskier or more speculative than would be the case absent such arrangements.

Further, Coatue Management and other members of the Coatue Group have in the past, and expects to in the future, act as investment advisers or investment managers for others, manage funds or capital for others, make and maintain investments in their own names or through other entities, and serve as officers, directors, consultants, partners, or stockholders of one or more investment funds, partnerships, securities firms or advisory firms, and such investments may overlap with the investments made by Clients. It may not always be possible or consistent with the investment objectives for each Client for the same investment positions to be taken or liquidated at the same time or at the same price. Coatue Management may at times give advice or take action with respect to such other entities or accounts that differs from the advice given with respect to the Funds, including with respect to the disposition of securities and the exercise of certain rights relating to securities held by the other accounts and the Funds.

The level of performance-based compensation and asset-based compensation described above may vary among Clients. Coatue Management may receive higher performance-based compensation or fixed fees from certain Clients and certain Clients (e.g., co-investment vehicles) may not be subject to any fees. Members of the Coatue Group may also have significant investments in the Funds and may, from time to time, establish proprietary accounts comprised primarily of internal capital to evaluate potential new investment strategies (as described in Item 11). As a result, Coatue Management and its investment personnel may have an incentive to favor accounts that pay Coatue Management (or Coatue Management has the prospect of receiving) higher performance-based compensation and fees or in which they have a significant proprietary interest, including in the allocation of investments, trading activities, time and attention.

Coatue Management has adopted and implemented policies and procedures intended to address conflicts of interest relating to the management of multiple accounts (including the proprietary accounts) and the allocation of investment opportunities among accounts. Coatue Management's general procedures relating to the allocation of investment opportunities require that investments be allocated in a manner which it determines over time is fair and equitable under the circumstances to all accounts.

For a variety of reasons, Coatue Management may not allocate particular investments to all accounts or may allocate investments differently among accounts (e.g., not on a pro rata basis). Coatue Management bases its investment allocation decisions on various factors, including without limitation: (i) the investment strategy, (ii) the amount of capital available for investment; (iii) exposure targets; (iv) the investment objectives, guidelines or restrictions of an account; (v)

the current composition of an account; (vi) the need to ramp up or rebalance a portfolio; (vii) risk management considerations; (viii) to avoid a *de minimis* allocation to one or more accounts; (ix) the need for cash to satisfy redemption requests or other obligations; (x) tax considerations; and (xi) the need to bring an account in compliance with its investment guidelines.

Coatue's private funds focused on Private Investments will receive priority consideration among the Funds with respect to Private Investments that are within their respective investment mandates (as set forth in their governing documents). To the extent that Coatue Management determines that it is appropriate for additional Clients to participate in a particular Private Investment, Coatue Management evaluates the following additional factors (among others): (i) how "mature" the portfolio company is (i.e., is it close to an initial public offering exit), (ii) does it have an appropriate risk profile for the relevant Client(s), and (iii) the size of the potential investment, etc.

With respect to Private Investments, Coatue Management has adopted specific procedures to account for the significant differences in the transaction process in the private market versus the public markets as follows: (i) Coatue Management generally will treat separate transactions pursued at roughly the same time (generally within weeks of each other) as one transaction for pricing and other allocation purposes; (ii) Coatue Management has in the past, and may in the future, establish a special-purpose acquisition vehicle to execute transactions for all participating Clients, including submitting the indication of interest or similar allocation request; and (iii) Coatue Management will allocate the securities ultimately acquired when the transactions close.

To the extent that a Private Investment is available for a co-investment, Coatue Management may, but is not required to, provide co-investment opportunities to any combination of members of the Coatue Group, investors in the Funds, strategic investors and third parties not affiliated with the Coatue Group. Coatue Management has in the past, and may in the future, decide to allocate all or a significant portion of a co-investment to members of the Coatue Group and accordingly third parties may not be offered the opportunity to participate in a co-investment. When offering a co-investment opportunity to a particular third party, Coatue Management considers a variety of factors, including but not limited to whether the co-investor may provide strategic value to Coatue Management or funds that it manages; its prior experience with the co-investor (if any), legal, tax and regulatory matters; whether such third party has previously expressed an interest in participating in co-investment opportunities; and/or the ability of such third party to make expedited commitments and funding decisions. The terms applicable to any co-investment opportunity will be established in the sole discretion of Coatue Management, and at times, based on the facts and circumstances, certain co-investors have not been subject to any fee or performance based compensation in relation to the co-investment opportunity. However, depending on the facts and circumstances of the particular co-investment opportunity, fees and performance based compensation have been charged and likely will be charged in the future. Any asset-based compensation and performance-based compensation arrangements imposed upon a co-investment vehicle or another co-investor have in the past and may in the future, in the sole discretion of Coatue Management (or its affiliate), vary from the asset-based compensation and performance-based compensation payable by the other investors in a Fund

that is participating in the co-investment. In each case, the terms relating to a co-investor's acquisition of such investment will be no more favorable than the transaction terms offered to a Fund with respect to its acquisition of the same investment made concurrently.

Notwithstanding its general policy to offer co-investments after Client accounts are fully invested, Coatue Management has, and expects in the future, to permit its employees to "co-invest" alongside Clients in certain investments in an effort to further align their interests with those of the investors. As a result of these employee co-investments, Clients may not be able to invest as much in a particular limited capacity investment as would be the case if employees were not permitted to co-invest in these opportunities. Further, employee co-investments are expected to be made in certain transactions but not all transactions as determined on a case by case basis, and accordingly, Coatue Management and its affiliates may have an incentive to concentrate such capital in transactions that they view as most favorable.

Coatue Management has also in the past, and expects in the future, to manage separate accounts or other pooled investment vehicles that invest *pari passu* or with a similar investment strategy as the Funds. Such accounts or vehicles may have daily or monthly transparency into their respective portfolios, which may be the same or similar to the Funds' respective portfolios, and may have the ability to withdraw capital from their respective accounts on shorter notice. This greater transparency and the ability to withdraw capital on short notice could have an adverse impact on the Funds and their investors.

Coatue Management may take actions that could be adverse to a Client or vehicle, including but not limited to participation in subsequent investments in a portfolio company at better terms than those offered to a particular Client or vehicle, participation in subsequent investments in the portfolio company that dilute a Client or vehicle's investment in the portfolio company, and secondary sales of investments in the portfolio company that may adversely impact the value and liquidity of a Client or vehicle's investment in the portfolio company. Furthermore, any such rights held by a particular Client or vehicle may be used by Coatue Management for the benefit of another Client or vehicle in accordance with the policies and procedures of Coatue Management to ensure the fair allocation of investments. See also the discussions in Item 11 – Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading.

ITEM 7
TYPES OF CLIENTS

Please refer to Item 4, Advisory Business - Advisory Services for a description of our Clients.

Coatue Management's Clients are the Funds and certain other pooled vehicles (e.g., co-investment vehicles) to which it provides investment advice. The Funds themselves are not subject to any requirements for opening or maintaining an account. Investors in the Funds must meet certain suitability requirements as set forth in each Fund's offering memorandum and/or operative documents. The offering memorandum for each Fund sets forth the required minimum amounts for investment by investors in such Fund. Minimum investment amounts have been, and may in the future be, waived at the sole discretion of Coatue Management (or by such Fund, as applicable). Coatue Management, in its sole discretion, will establish any minimum account requirements with respect to other Clients.

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

Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategy

Coatue Management invests primarily in U.S. and non-U.S. publicly traded equity securities and equity-related securities, such as equity swaps and options. Coatue Management also invests in U.S. and non-U.S. private companies for certain Clients. Coatue Management concentrates largely on certain sectors, including the global technology, media, telecommunications and some healthcare and consumer sectors, and may also focus on companies in the mobile internet, cloud computing, user-generated content and Chinese internet sectors. Coatue Management also is focused on emerging trends in these sectors, such as, but not limited to, autonomous driving, machine learning, aspects of the sharing economy, augmented/virtual reality, live streaming, mobile gaming and certain aspects of financial services. Coatue Management's investment approach is primarily based on fundamental research, however, Coatue Management also utilizes algorithms in order to select, implement and optimize trading in certain positions with respect to a *de minimis* portion of the portfolios of the hedge funds it manages. However, the portion of such assets used to pursue this strategy may increase over time as determined in the discretion of Coatue Management. Additionally, with respect to certain positions that Coatue Management has identified, Coatue Management employs data driven quantitative analysis and/or a combination of quantitative analysis and fundamental research in order to implement and/or optimize the trading for those positions.

Coatue Management invests long and also engages in short selling for certain strategies. In a short sale transaction, Coatue Management sells a security it does not own in anticipation that the market price of that security will decline.

For long ideas, Coatue Management seeks to identify general investment themes for each industry through a top-down analysis to uncover and understand major trends and developments that may affect the sectors in which it invests on behalf of Clients. Coatue Management generally utilizes horizontal and vertical industry analyses to determine which companies may benefit from new industry breakthroughs or standards, and which companies can reinforce their leadership through scale and competition. The methods of analysis and research process for both Public Investments and Private Investments are expected to be similar.

For short ideas, Coatue Management generally prefers to look for companies with tangible evidence of deterioration in the balance sheet or income statement, as well as managements which it believes are inclined towards fraudulent or inept business practices. Coatue Management generally establishes an investment thesis with a view towards specific events or developments, which should change the market's assessment of the stock. In addition, short positions may be identified through relationships to long positions or ideas, because, for example, the success of a company or industry may imply the potential failure or decline of a number of other companies or industries.

Coatue Management may also make short term opportunistic investments, including investments in initial public offerings, which may fall outside of these processes and strategies.

As part of its research process, Coatue Management identifies long and short investments through fundamental proprietary financial analysis, including an evaluation of the quality of management, price/earnings multiples and free cash flow analysis, and what-if and risk-reward scenario models. This process is conducted by interviewing companies' management and employing a variety of screening techniques. Coatue Management views company visits as a crucial part of its effort. Coatue Management's investment professionals will travel frequently in order to meet with company management teams at their places of business. Coatue Management will make extensive use of proprietary research created using, without limitation, technical experts, trend analyses, custom research projects and surveys in its effort to develop its investment thesis and gain a unique perspective. Coatue Management leverages proprietary industry knowledge, conducts custom research and surveys, holds discussions with competitors and consultants, and meets with sell-side and buy-side analysts and industry experts. In addition, Coatue Management buys data sets and certain types of aggregated data from third party vendors.

Notwithstanding the focus noted above, Coatue Management has broad investment authority in order to maintain flexibility and capitalize on investment opportunities as they arise in all of its Funds. Accordingly, Coatue Management is generally not required to invest any particular percentage of its portfolio in any type of investment, region or sector and the amount of the portfolio that is invested in a particular investment, region or sector can change at any time based on, among other things, the availability of attractive market opportunities. Investments may at any time include private securities or financial instruments, including those of other hedge funds and investment companies, corporate debt, bonds, notes or other debentures or debt participations, sovereign debt, convertible securities, swaps, options (purchased or written), futures contracts, and commodities or other derivative instruments, in each case that Coatue Management believes are appropriate in light of a Client's investment strategy and guidelines. Certain Clients, including co-investment vehicles, may have more tailored or specialized strategies, as set forth in their governing documents. In addition, in some instances, Coatue Management bases investment decisions solely on data driven quantitative analysis or a combination of fundamental research and quantitative analysis.

An investment in a Fund is speculative and involves a significant degree of risk. The Funds are designed for sophisticated investors that are able to bear a substantial loss of capital and for whom an investment in a Fund is not a complete investment program.

Additional detail on each Client's investment strategy is included in its offering memorandum and/or other governing documents, and some or all of the investment risks described below may apply to particular Clients depending on their respective investment strategies or sub-strategies.

Third Party Advisors

As described in Item 5, Coatue Management may engage or retain paid consultants or advisors (“Advisors”) from time to time to provide services to one or more Clients, including services related to Coatue Management’s investment process. The terms of engagement, including the compensation arrangements for Advisors, are generally agreed between the Advisor (or one of its affiliates) and Coatue Management at the time of engagement and will vary depending upon the nature of the services provided. For example, Coatue Management has previously engaged, and expects in the future continue to engage, Advisors to provide it with, for example, without limitation, industry and sector specific advice. These fees and expenses are generally allocated to the Client(s) that benefit from the services and are not borne by Coatue Management. Coatue Management assesses the benefit(s), if any, of the particular Advisor’s services to the Client(s) on at least a quarterly basis to determine whether all or a portion of the fee paid to a particular Advisor should be allocated to one or more Clients.

Advisors may have relationships with third parties that could create a conflict of interest with one or more Client(s). Advisors may, for example, also provide consulting or advisory services to other investment managers or companies, serve as directors or officers of public and/or private companies, and/or be an investor in one or more Funds (or portfolio companies) or participate in co-investment opportunities alongside one or more Funds. Certain of these positions and relationships may create an incentive for an Advisor to provide advice that may benefit the Advisor or entities other than Coatue Management or the Funds. In addition, an Advisor may have access to material, non-public information, which could be inadvertently disclosed to Coatue Management. If Coatue Management were to receive such information, Coatue Management may be prohibited, by law, policy or contract, for a period of time from acquiring or disposing of a particular security for the benefit of its Clients.

Coatue Management has adopted and implemented policies and procedures designed to address these conflicts.

The method(s) and investment strategies described above involve certain risks. A summary of the principal risks are set out below.

Summary of the Principal Investment Risks

Investing involves substantial risks, including the risk of total loss of capital, and an investment in a Client may not be suitable for all investors. The investment strategies employed by Coatue Management are speculative and not intended as a complete investment program. The strategies are only for sophisticated persons who are able to bear the risk of loss. There is no assurance that a Client’s investment objectives will be achieved or that Coatue Management’s investment strategies will be successful.

The following are the principal risks associated with the markets and companies in which Coatue Management invests:

- *Competition.* The markets in which many technology companies operate are extremely competitive. New technologies and improved products and services are continually being developed, rendering older technologies, products and services obsolete. Moreover, competition can result in significant downward pressure on pricing.
- *Research and Development.* Research and product development programs are important to many of the companies in which Coatue Management invests. The securities of those companies could be adversely affected by the perceived prospects of success of the research and development programs.
- *Intellectual Property Protections.* The companies often rely on a combination of patent, copyright, trademark and trade secret protection and non-disclosure agreements, to establish and protect their proprietary rights, which are frequently essential to the growth and profitability of the company. There can be no assurance that a particular company will be able to protect these rights or will have the financial resources to do so, or that competitors will not develop or patent technologies that are substantially equivalent or superior to the technology of a company in which the Fund invests.
- *Risk of Infringement Claims.* Other companies may make infringement claims against a company in which a Client invests, which could have a material adverse effect on such company.
- *Inexperienced Management and Operating History.* Portfolio companies may have limited operating histories. As a result, these companies may have inexperienced management, face undeveloped or limited markets, have limited products, have no proven profit-making history, may operate at a loss or with substantial variations in operating results from period to period, have limited access to capital and/or be in the developmental stages of their businesses.
- *Special Situations.* Portfolio companies may be involved in (or the target of) acquisition attempts or tender offers or companies may be involved in work-outs, liquidations, spin-offs, reorganizations, bankruptcies and similar transactions. The success of these types of transactions is often uncertain and the transactions may take considerable time or result in a distribution of cash or a new security the value of which may be less than the purchase price of the investment. Similarly, if an anticipated transaction does not in fact occur, the investment may incur a loss.
- *Internet Companies.* Internet-related companies can be volatile, and the marketplaces in which these companies operate are extremely competitive particularly since this sector may not present the capital intensive barriers to entry that may exist in a more traditional retail commerce company. Because the markets in which these companies operate are so competitive, there can be no assurance that a company which has significant market share will be able to protect that market share as competitors develop technologies or interfaces that are substantially equivalent or superior to the technology of such company. In addition, many of these companies trade at very high multiples to current earnings with their stock prices reflecting significant future growth which may or may not occur. Moreover, uncertainty in current, pending and/or proposed domestic and foreign

government regulations, policies and legislation may impact the development and marketability of internet- and technology-based companies.

- *Small Cap Companies.* Investments in small-to-medium sized companies of a less seasoned nature whose securities are traded in the over-the-counter market often involve significantly greater risks than investments in the securities of larger, better-known companies.
- *Private Investments.* The ability to realize value from an investment in a private company will depend largely upon successful completion of the company's initial public offering or the sale of the company to another company, which may not occur for a period of several years after the date of the initial investment, or may not occur at all. There can be no assurance that any of the companies in which Coatue Management invests will complete public offerings or be sold, or, if such events occur, as to the timing and value of such offerings or sales. In addition, a Client may be subject to, or may agree to become subject to, lock-up periods subsequent to an initial public offering or other liquidity event. Clients may also lose all or part of their respective investments if these companies fail or their product lines fail to achieve an adequate level of market recognition or acceptance.
- *Securities of Companies with Foreign-Based Operations.* There may be significant investments in the securities of issuers with a significant portion of their business and operations in, or a significant portion of their revenues from, China and other locations outside the U.S and therefore will be impacted by conditions in China and other locations outside the U.S. Investing in these securities involves additional considerations and risks beyond those typically involved in investing in U.S. companies, including the instability of some foreign governments, the possibility of expropriation, limitations on the use or removal of funds or other assets, changes in governmental administration or economic or monetary policy (in the U.S. or abroad) or changed circumstances in dealings between nations. The application of foreign tax laws (for example, the imposition of withholding taxes on dividends, interest payments or capital gains) or confiscatory taxation may also affect investments in foreign securities. Investments in foreign countries could be affected by other factors not present in the U.S., including lack of uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and potential difficulties in enforcing contractual obligations.
- *Investments in China.* The following events and issues, among others, may have a materially adverse impact on investments in companies doing business in the People's Republic of China ("PRC") (including Hong Kong and Macau) and territories administered by the Republic of China (Taiwan and some neighboring islands) (collectively, "Greater China"): introduction of new policies or legislation in, or affecting businesses or investments in, Greater China; unfavorable legal interpretations and/or inability to effectively enforce legal rights under PRC law or another legal system in Greater China; political relations between the international community and Greater China; PRC state ownership and PRC government economic intervention; non-compliance with U.S. laws by companies in Greater China; potential for fraud by companies in Greater China and difficulties in conducting due diligence; restrictions on foreign investment market access; difficulty of repatriation of investment returns and capital; and tax uncertainty impacting

companies in Greater China and investments in companies doing business in Greater China.

The following are the principal risks associated with the investment programs used by Coatue Management:

- *Market Risks.* Profitability of the investment programs described in this Brochure depends to a great extent upon correctly assessing the future course of price movements of specific securities and other investments. There is no guarantee that Coatue Management will be able to predict such movements.
- *Short Sales.* Coatue Management engages in short selling strategies for the long/short investment strategy. Short selling involves the risk of a theoretically unlimited increase in the market price of the particular investment sold short, which could result in an inability to cover the short position and a theoretically unlimited loss. There is also the risk that Coatue Management may be required to replace borrowed securities previously sold short with purchases on the open market at the most disadvantageous time and could lead to large losses for the portfolio.
- *Non-U.S. Securities.* Investing in securities of non-U.S. governments and in non-U.S. companies involves certain considerations comprising both risks and opportunities not typically associated with investing, including changes in exchange rates and exchange control regulations, political and social instability, expropriation, imposition of foreign taxes, less liquid markets and less available information than is generally the case in the United States, higher transaction costs, less governmental supervision of exchanges, brokers and issuers, greater risks associated with counterparties and settlement, difficulty in enforcing contractual obligations, lack of uniform accounting and auditing standards and greater price volatility. Investments denominated in a non-U.S. currency are subject to the risk that the value of a particular currency will change in relation to the U.S. dollar or other currencies. The weakening of a country's currency relative to the U.S. dollar will negatively affect the U.S. dollar value of a Client's assets.
- *Private Investments.* Investing in the private equity of companies at various stages in their development involves a high degree of business and financial risk that can result in substantial losses. Private companies with limited operating history may require substantial additional capital to support expansion or to achieve or maintain a competitive position, may produce substantial variations in operating results from period to period or may operate at a loss. In addition, investing in private, early stage, mid-stage and late stage companies with a focus on technology, including micro- and/or smaller-capitalization companies, may lead to exposure to companies that may have modest revenues and may or may not be profitable. Further, investments in securities of unseasoned early stage companies with little or no operating history are highly speculative investments.
- *Conflicts from Indirect Investments.* Clients may invest through several intermediate entities ("SPVs"). Certain of the SPVs may have other investors including investors related to one or more of the members of Coatue Management. Investments held through SPVs may involve risks not present in direct investments, particularly when a Client participates

in the SPV in conjunction with others. For example, a co-participant in an SPV might become bankrupt, or otherwise fail to fund its obligations to the SPV, and it may be difficult or undesirable for the Client to make up the shortfall from other sources in those cases.

- *High Growth Industry Related Risks.* Coatue Management invests in the securities of high growth companies. These securities may be very volatile. In addition, these companies may face undeveloped or limited markets, have limited products, have no proven profit-making history, may operate at a loss or with substantial variations in operating results from period to period, have limited access to capital and/or be in the developmental stages of their businesses, have limited ability to protect their rights to certain patents, copyrights, trademarks and other trade secrets, or be otherwise adversely affected by the extremely competitive markets in which many of their competitors operate.
- *Expedited Transactions.* Coatue Management may be required to undertake its investment analyses and decisions on an expedited basis in order to take advantage of investment opportunities. In such cases, the information available to Coatue Management at the time it makes an investment decision may be limited, and Coatue Management may not have access to detailed information regarding the investment opportunity. Therefore, no assurance can be given that Coatue Management will have knowledge of all circumstances that may adversely affect an investment.
- *Material Nonpublic Information.* Coatue Management and its employees may come into possession of material nonpublic information concerning a company in which a Client has invested, or proposes to invest, and the possession of such information may limit the ability of its Clients to buy or sell securities of such company.
- *Counterparty, Valuation and Settlement Risk.* To the extent Coatue Management invests in swaps, "synthetic" or derivative instruments, repurchase agreements, certain types of option or other customized financial instruments, or, in certain circumstances, non-U.S. securities, there is a risk of non-performance by the other party to the contract. This risk may include credit risk of the counterparty and the risk of settlement default. This risk may differ materially from those entailed in exchange-traded transactions which generally are supported by guarantees of clearing organizations, daily marking-to-market and settlement, and segregation and minimum capital requirements applicable to intermediaries. In addition, there are risks involved in dealing with the custodians or brokers who settle trades particularly with respect to non-U.S. investments. Client assets may be deposited with custodians or brokers that do not segregate such assets from their own. Therefore, the portfolio may be exposed to a credit risk with respect to such custodians and brokers and there may be practical or timing problems associated with enforcing the Client's rights to its assets in the case of an insolvency of any such party.
- *Lack of Liquidity.* Fund assets may, at any given time, include securities and other financial instruments or obligations which are thinly-traded or for which no market exists and/or which are restricted as to their transferability under applicable securities laws. The sale of any such investments may be possible only at substantial discounts and it may be extremely difficult to accurately value any such investments. Additionally, with respect to private investments held by Clients, no public market exists with respect to those securities and no assurance can be given that an IPO or other liquidity event will be

consummated by the applicable issuer in the future. Accordingly, there may be significant liquidity restrictions related to such investments.

- *Options.* The purchase or sale of an option involves the payment or receipt of a premium by the investor and the corresponding right or obligation, as the case may be, to either purchase or sell the underlying security, commodity or other instrument for a specific price at a certain time or during a certain period. Purchasing options involves the risk that the underlying instrument will not change price in the manner expected, so that the investor loses its premium. Selling options, on the other hand, involves potentially greater risk because the investor is exposed to the extent of the actual price movement in the underlying security rather than only the premium payment received (which could result in a potentially unlimited loss). Over-the-counter options also involve counterparty solvency risk.
- *Futures.* Futures may be subject to low margin or premium requirements, which may result in the use of substantial leverage. A relatively small change in the price of a futures instrument may produce disproportionately large profits and losses. Futures positions may be illiquid and subject to suspensions in trading that can result in substantial losses.
- *Leverage.* The investment program for certain Funds includes margin borrowing with respect to long positions. Additionally, certain financial instruments in which the Funds may invest, such as options, swaps and other derivatives also contain inherent leverage. When utilized, leverage can increase the adverse impact to which a portfolio may be subject.
- *Currency Risks.* Clients may invest in financial instruments denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. Clients' investments that are denominated in a non-U.S. currency are subject to the risk that the value of a particular currency will change in relation to the U.S. dollar or other currencies. The weakening of a country's currency relative to the U.S. dollar will negatively affect the U.S. dollar value of a Client's assets. Among the factors that may affect currency values are trade balances, the level of short-term interest rates, differences in relative values of similar assets in different currencies, long-term opportunities for investment and capital appreciation, central bank policy, and political developments. From time to time and under certain circumstances, a Client may seek to hedge its non-U.S. currency exposure by entering into currency hedging transactions.
- *Valuation.* The net asset value of a client account is typically calculated by the account's third party administrator in accordance with the valuation policy established by Coatue Management. The administrator will generally base the prices for the relevant securities in a client's portfolio upon information received from independent sources to the extent such information is available. Coatue Management is involved in the valuation of securities to the extent that a market price for the securities is unavailable or deemed by Coatue Management as not representative of its fair value or the Client holds a security for which a market price is not available (such as an investment in a private security). In such a case, the valuation is expected to be largely determined by, or dependent on input from, Coatue Management. This could give rise to certain conflicts of interest, including the fact that Coatue Management (and its principals and employees to the extent

involved in valuation) may have an incentive to assign a greater value to assets in order to generate more fees or show more favorable performance.

- *Valuation – Private Investments.* Investments in privately placed securities of private companies generally will be valued at fair value. These investments may be extremely difficult to value accurately. When making a private investment, Coatue Management seeks to obtain as many information rights from the company as possible. However, the ability to obtain information rights and the types of information rights received may vary on an investment by investment basis. The ability or the inability to obtain full information rights with respect to a private investment may impact the information assessed as part of the valuation process. In addition, there may be other positions in public securities that Coatue Management determines must be fair valued for various reasons. Where appropriate, Coatue Management may seek an independent third party opinion to assess the value of investments in privately placed securities or positions in public securities. To the extent that valuation is based on models or inputs that are less observable or unobservable in the market, the determination of fair value requires more subjective judgment. Because of the inherent uncertainty of valuation, those estimated values may be materially higher or lower than the values that would have been used had a ready market for the investments existed.
- *Follow-on Investments.* Following its initial investment in a private portfolio company, a Client may be given the opportunity to increase its investment in future financing rounds or other transactions. There is no assurance that a Client will have sufficient funds to take advantage of such opportunity or that Coatue Management will otherwise decide that it is appropriate for a Client to take advantage of any such opportunity. A failure to make such investment may result in a lost opportunity for a Client to increase its participation in the company or the dilution of a Client's ownership in the company.
- *Investments in Private Investment Funds Managed by a Third Party.* From time to time, investments may be made in one or more investment vehicles managed by an unaffiliated third party, including for purposes of obtaining exposure to a single portfolio company. The value and liquidity of an investment in a third-party managed private investment fund will be affected by decisions made by such entity's management, and Coatue Management may have no control over such decisions. As a result, there can be no assurance that every third party manager engaged by a Client will make investment decisions on the basis expected by Coatue Management. In addition, to the extent a Client acquires its interest in portfolio company securities through secondary market transactions from existing holders and these transactions are subject to relatively extensive contractual requirements involving multiple parties, such transactions entail contractual risks and risks of potential litigation. To the extent an investment is made in a private investment fund, a Fund may be subject to the fees and incentive allocation charged by such entity, which may be in addition to the fees, profits interest and expenses to which an investor is subject to as an investor in a Fund; provided that payment of such expenses and fees is permissible under the Fund's governing documents.
- *Third-party Involvement.* Coatue Management, may on behalf of certain of its Clients, co-invest with third parties through joint ventures or other entities. Third-party involvement with an investment may involve risks not present in investments where a third party is

not involved and may negatively impact the returns of such investment. In addition, a Fund may be liable for actions of its co-venturers or partners.

- *Competing Activities; Other Clients.* Certain vehicles or Clients managed by Coatue or its principals and members of the Coatue Group have in the past invested, are currently invested and may in the future make additional investments (or dispose of investments) in certain private portfolio companies, which may be subject to better terms than a Client's investment in the securities of the private company. Coatue Management may make different decisions with respect to a Client's investment in the securities of a private company than decisions that may be made for other Clients or other accounts managed by affiliates of Coatue Management or its principals and members of the Coatue Group that also hold such securities, including whether a Client will participate in any follow-on investments or exercise any rights of first refusal to which it is entitled. In addition, other vehicles managed by Coatue or its principals and members of the Coatue Group may take actions that could be adverse to the Clients, including but not limited to participation in subsequent investments in the private company at better terms than those offered to a Client, participation in subsequent investments in a private company that dilutes a Client's investment in the private company, and secondary sales of investments in the private company that may adversely impact the value and liquidity of the Client's investment in a private company. Furthermore, any such rights associated with an investment in the company (e.g., rights of first refusal) held by a particular Client may be used by Coatue Management for the benefit of other Clients.
- *Lack of Diversification.* The portfolio of a Client may not be diversified among a wide range of types of securities or other investments, industry, geographic or sector areas. Further, the portfolios may not be diversified among a wide range of issuers, and it is anticipated that the private portfolios will likely be relatively concentrated. Moreover, Coatue Management may invest substantially all of any Client(s)' assets in a relatively small number of investments. Such concentration of risk may increase the losses suffered by the Clients or reduce their ability to hedge their exposure and to dispose of depreciating assets. Accordingly, the investment portfolio may be subject to concentration risks and more rapid change in value than would be the case if they were required to maintain a broader diversification among types of securities, industry, geographic or sector areas or other investments or issuers. Limited diversity could expose a Client to losses disproportionate to those incurred by the market in general if the areas in which the Clients' investments are concentrated are disproportionately adversely affected by price movements in those financial instruments or assets.
- *Concentration of Investments.* Certain investment vehicles managed by Coatue Management or its principals or members of the Coatue Group will have the objective to invest their capital in those situations which Coatue Management believes will offer the greatest risk-adjusted returns. Such investments may require significant capital contributions and accordingly, the Client may hold a few, relatively large (in relation to its capital) securities positions, with the result that a loss in any such position could have a material adverse impact on the Client.
- *Quantitative Strategies and Trading.* Quantitative strategies and execution techniques cannot fully match the complexity of the financial markets and therefore sudden

unanticipated changes in underlying market conditions can significantly impact their performance. Further, as market dynamics shift over time, previously highly successful strategies and execution techniques may decay in an unpredictable fashion for any number of reasons including, but not limited to, an increase in the amount of assets managed, the use of similar strategies and execution techniques by other market participants and/or market dynamic shifts over time. Additionally, the quantitative analysis employed by Coatue Management relies on patterns inferred from the historical series of prices and other data. Even if all of the assumptions underlying the strategies were met exactly, the strategies can only make a prediction, not afford certainty. There can be no assurance that the future performance will match the prediction.

- *Reliance on Data in Quantitative Strategy.* Data analytics used by Coatue Management is highly reliant on the gathering, cleaning, culling and analyzing of large amounts of data from third-party and other external sources. It is not possible or practicable, however, to factor all relevant, available data into forecasts and/or trading decisions.
- *Risks in Effecting Operating Improvements.* In some cases, the success of a Client's investments will depend, in part, on the ability of the Client to restructure and effect improvements in the operations of a portfolio company. The activity of identifying and implementing restructuring programs and operating improvements at portfolio companies entails a high degree of uncertainty. There can be no assurance that the Fund will be able to successfully identify and implement such restructuring programs and improvements.
- *Leveraged Portfolio Companies.* Certain of a Client's investments may include businesses with high levels of debt or may be investments in leveraged buyouts. Leveraged investments are inherently more sensitive to declines in revenues and to increases in expenses and recessions, operating problems and other general business and economic risks may have a more pronounced effect on the profitability and survival of such investments. Leveraging the capital structure of a portfolio company will mean that third parties, such as banks, may be entitled to the cash flow generated by such investments prior to the Client receiving a return. In addition, there can be no guarantee that debt facilities will be available at commercially attractive rates throughout the term of the Client or when due for refinancing such that the Client or the applicable portfolio company will be exposed to less favorable terms or rates upon a refinancing, or that any facilities negotiated will be fully utilized. If a portfolio company cannot generate adequate cash flow to meet its debt obligations, the Client may suffer a total loss of capital invested in such company.
- *Control Positions.* To the extent that the Coatue Management or one of its Clients owns a controlling stake in, has representatives on a board of directors or is deemed an affiliate of a particular company, it may be subject to certain securities laws restrictions which could affect both the liquidity of the Fund's interest and the Fund's ability to liquidate its interest without adversely impacting the investment's price, including insider trading restrictions, the affiliate sale restrictions of Rule 144 of the Securities Act, and the disclosure requirements of Sections 13 and 16 of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act").

- **Litigation Risk.** Some of the tactics that Coatue Management may use involve litigation. The Funds could be a party to lawsuits either initiated by it, or by a company in which the Funds invest or the company's shareholders, or state, federal and foreign governmental bodies. The Funds' investment activities subject them to the risk of becoming involved in litigation by third parties, especially in instances where the Funds exercise control of, or significant influence over, a portfolio company's operations. There can be no assurance that any such litigation, once begun, would be resolved in favor of the Funds.
- **Cybersecurity Risk.** As part of its business, Coatue Management processes, stores and transmits large amounts of electronic information, including information relating to the transactions of its Clients and personally identifiable information of underlying investors in the Clients. Similarly, service providers of Coatue Management and its Clients, including the Clients' administrator, may process, store and transmit such information. Coatue Management has procedures and systems in place to seek to protect such information and prevent data loss and security breaches. However, such measures cannot provide absolute security. The techniques used to obtain unauthorized access to data, disable or degrade service, or sabotage systems change frequently and may be difficult to detect for long periods of time. Hardware or software acquired from third parties may contain defects in design or manufacture or other problems that could unexpectedly compromise information security. Network connected services provided by third parties to Coatue Management may be susceptible to compromise, leading to a breach of Coatue Management's network. Coatue Management's systems or facilities may be susceptible to employee error or malfeasance, government surveillance, or other security threats. Breach of Coatue Management's information systems may cause information relating to the transactions of Clients and personally identifiable information of the underlying investors to be lost or improperly accessed, used or disclosed. Although Coatue Management has a business continuity plan in the event of an emergency or significant business disruption, there can be no assurance that such plan will operate as planned nor can there be any assurance that the business continuity plans of the Clients' administrator, counterparties, clearing brokers, and other parties will operate as planned in the event of an actual disruption. The loss or improper access, use or disclosure of Coatue Management's or its Clients' proprietary information may cause Coatue Management or its Clients to suffer, among other things, financial loss, the disruption of its business, liability to third parties, regulatory intervention or reputational damage. Any of the foregoing events could have a material adverse effect on the Clients and any underlying investors.

In addition to reviewing Item 8, current and prospective investors in the Funds should carefully review each relevant Fund's offering memorandum for additional information and a more detailed discussion of the relevant risks.

ITEM 9
DISCIPLINARY INFORMATION

There are no legal or disciplinary events that are material to Coatue Management's investment advisory business or the integrity of Coatue Management's management.

ITEM 10

OTHER FINANCIAL INDUSTRY ACTIVITIES AND AFFILIATIONS

Neither Coatue Management nor any of its affiliates is registered, or has an application pending to register, as a broker-dealer or a registered representative of a broker-dealer.

Neither Coatue Management nor any of its affiliates is registered, nor does either have an application pending to register as a futures commission merchant, commodity pool operator, a commodity trading advisor, or an associated person of the foregoing entities.

Certain affiliates of Coatue Management are special purpose vehicles that serve as the general partners (the "General Partners") of Clients organized as limited partnerships. Principals, officers, authorized persons and employees of the General Partners are considered by Coatue Management as "persons associated with" it (as that term is defined in section 202(a)(17) of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the "Advisers Act")). Personnel of the General Partners are subject to Coatue Management's overall supervision and policies and procedures (including those relating to personal trading). The relevant books and records of the General Partners are the books and records of Coatue Management for purposes of Section 204 of the Advisers Act.

Coatue Management and its affiliates have entered into, and may in the future enter into, additional agreements (sometimes referred to as "side letters") with certain prospective or existing investors in the Funds whereby such investors may be subject to terms and conditions that are more advantageous than those set forth in the offering memorandum of a Fund. For example, such terms and conditions may provide for special rights to make future investments in a Fund or in another Client, special liquidity and transfer rights, reductions in asset-based and performance-based fees, rights to receive additional reports or notices of certain events, the right to be a member of a limited partner advisory committee and such other rights as may be negotiated by Coatue Management and such investor. The terms may also address regulatory, tax or other matters that are specific to certain types of investors. Such terms are agreed to at the discretion of Coatue Management (or its affiliates) and may, among other things, be based on the type of investor, the size of the investor's investment in the Fund, another Client or affiliated investment entity, an agreement by an investor to maintain such investment in a Fund for a significant period of time, or other similar commitment by an investor.

ITEM 11

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

Code of Ethics

Coatue Management has adopted a Code of Ethics pursuant to Rule 204A-1 of the Advisers Act (the “Code”) that establishes certain standards of conduct and rules for its employees and/or access persons (as applicable). A summary of the Code is provided below. However, Clients may review on-site a copy of the full Code and existing and prospective investors may review the full Code on-site after contacting the Legal and Compliance Department via email at compliance@coatue.com or by telephone at (212) 715-5100. All access persons of Coatue Management must acknowledge annually that they understand and agree to the terms of the Code.

The Code incorporates the following general principles that all employees are expected to uphold at all times:

- Employees must place the interests of Clients first;
- Employees must conduct all personal securities transactions in a manner consistent with the Code and seek to avoid both actual conflicts of interest and the appearance thereof; and
- Employees may not take inappropriate advantage of their positions with Coatue Management for their own personal benefit.

Personal Trading

The Code provides that access persons are generally not permitted to purchase or sell publicly-traded securities for their own accounts or accounts that the access person controls or in which the access person may be deemed to have beneficial ownership (such as an account of a spouse or minor child). Coatue Management believes that this prohibition mitigates the most likely conflicts of interest that may arise from personal trading activity by generally prohibiting trading in securities that largely comprise the investable universe of its Clients.

Access persons are permitted to buy and sell private securities (such as investments in hedge funds and private equity funds) and certain municipal securities with prior approval. Access persons are also permitted to invest in mutual funds and U.S. and non-U.S. government issued obligations without prior approval. In addition, Coatue Management may permit access persons to maintain accounts that are managed on a discretionary basis by a third party if the access person has no direct or indirect influence or control over the investments for the account.

Exceptions to the personal trading policy are handled on a case-by-case basis. For example, an exception may be granted for legacy positions that were held by an access person (or a covered

family member) prior to that access person joining Coatue Management. In such a case, the access person would be required to obtain prior approval to sell such positions.

Gifts and Entertainment, Political Activities and Outside Activities

The Code provides that gifts and entertainment must be reasonable in light of industry practices and should never be given or received if the purpose is to influence the recipient. Coatue Management requires access persons to report or receive approval for the receipt or giving of gifts and entertainment under certain circumstances.

The Code also generally requires access persons to obtain approval before the access person, a spouse or certain other immediate family members makes a political contribution or engages in certain campaign-related fundraising activities. The policy is intended to prevent scenarios whereby an access person may make a contribution or engage in an activity for the purpose of improperly persuading a person who has influence over the selection of Coatue Management as an investment adviser for a governmental entity.

Finally, the Code provides that, without prior approval, access persons are generally not permitted to engage in certain types of outside activities. This policy is intended to prevent material conflicts of interest that could arise from an access person's personal activities.

Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading

Proprietary Trading

Coatue Management generally does not engage in trading for its own account in the normal course. However, Coatue Management may, from time to time, establish an investment account that is comprised primarily of internal capital (including investment professionals and other employees) in order to evaluate a possible investment strategy. The strategy employed for such an account may be similar and/or dissimilar to the investment strategies that Coatue Management employs for its Clients. As a result, the transactions and portfolio strategy employed for such an account could affect the prices and availability of the securities and other financial instruments in which Clients invest. In addition, such activities may give rise to conflicts of interest, including the potential incentive for Coatue Management and its investment personnel to favor such proprietary accounts over Client accounts, including without limitation, with respect to allocation of investments, time and attention. Coatue Management seeks to apply the same allocation and other procedures as Client accounts, including as described in Item 6 and below in this Item 11 in connection with such activities. If, and when, Coatue Management has an established investment account made of internal capital to evaluate a possible investment strategy, the allocations and procedures applied may differ from those used in Client accounts in order to fully evaluate the possible investment strategy including, but not limited to portfolio and risk management, time horizon, concentration and investable universe. Additionally, as described above, certain co-investment vehicles may be comprised solely of investments by members of the Coatue Group.

Personal Trading

Coatue Management seeks to mitigate potential conflicts from personal investment activities of its access persons by imposing significant restrictions on their ability to engage in such activities, as described above. However, it is possible that at times access persons could have an interest in the same securities (or related securities, such as options or warrants) that are bought and sold for Clients (such as in the case of legacy positions described above) and may therefore benefit from market activity of Clients. It is also possible that the access persons could have an interest contrary to those taken by Clients.

Coatue Management does not apply the Code of Ethics policies to the proprietary accounts comprised of internal capital described above. Further, certain employees of Coatue Management may invest in the Funds. As a result, such employees have a financial interest in the investments made by the Funds. The foregoing could lead to certain conflicts of interest that are described in Item 6, including the fact that the employee could have an interest contrary to those taken by Clients.

Conflicts of Interest Created by Contemporaneous Trading

See Item 6 for a discussion of the conflicts associated with side-by-side management of multiple accounts and how Coatue Management manages such conflicts.

Where more than one account participates in a transaction, Coatue Management will generally aggregate Client orders to achieve more efficient execution. See Item 12 below for a discussion of Coatue Management's practices when it aggregates Client orders.

Balancing Trades

If applicable, at the beginning of each month, Coatue Management may perform "balancing" trades to ensure portfolio compositions of similarly managed accounts remain substantially similar, after taking into account expected capital inflows and outflows. Coatue Management uses a broker to execute these trades in the market. Coatue Management is not paid any additional fee or other compensation in connection with these trades. Balancing trades are generally performed on the last business day of each month at the close of day price or, in some cases, opening day price (of the following business day).

ITEM 12
BROKERAGE PRACTICES

Factors Considered in Selecting Broker-Dealers

Coatue Management is authorized to determine the broker to be used for each securities transaction for Clients. In selecting brokers, Coatue Management will take into account a variety of factors including the rate of commissions and other execution-related costs, execution capability, financial stability and reputation of the brokerage firm, the value of research, brokerage or other services provided by the broker as well as other factors that Coatue Management deems relevant.

As noted above, brokerage commissions may be directed to brokers in recognition of the research services and products (more specifically described below) provided by the broker to Coatue Management in addition to execution services. In these cases, because Coatue Management does not negotiate “execution only” commission rates, Clients may be deemed to be paying for such research services and products provided by the broker, which are included in the commission rate. These arrangements are referred to in this Brochure as “full service arrangements”.

Full service arrangements allow Coatue Management to supplement its own research and analysis with the research and information provided by the broker. As a result, such arrangements could give rise to a conflict of interest because Coatue Management may be influenced by the prospect of receiving the research and other services from a broker when directing Client transactions. In addition, when Coatue Management acquires research and brokerage services and products through full service arrangements, Coatue Management receives a benefit because it does not need to produce or pay for the products or services (or charge such expenses to Clients). However, Coatue Management believes that the acquisition of such research and brokerage services may provide Clients with benefits by supplementing the research and brokerage services otherwise available to Coatue Management.

Determining Reasonableness of Commissions

Coatue Management may, consistent with its obligation to seek best execution, effect securities transactions with a broker which causes Clients to pay the broker commissions in excess of the commissions another broker would have charged. Coatue Management does not necessarily solicit competitive bids or seek the lowest available commission cost. Although Coatue Management will make a good faith determination that the amount of commissions paid is reasonable in light of the products or services provided by a broker, commission rates are generally negotiable and thus, selecting brokers on the basis of considerations that are not limited to the commission rates may result in higher transaction costs than would otherwise be obtainable.

Coatue Management seeks to monitor the reasonableness of commissions by periodically assessing the overall performance of the brokers and allocation of commissions across brokers.

Soft Dollar Practices

As noted above, Coatue may receive research and brokerage services in connection with executing Client transactions. Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, is a “safe harbor” that permits an investment manager to use commissions to obtain research and brokerage services that provide lawful and appropriate assistance in the investment decision-making process. Coatue Management currently seeks to limit the use of “soft dollar” benefits to obtain research and brokerage services to services which constitute research and brokerage within the meaning of Section 28(e).

The bullets below list the types of research and brokerage services that Coatue Management has received during the last fiscal year.

Research Services and Products

- Research reports (including market research);
- Software providing analysis of securities portfolios;
- Attendance at certain seminars and conferences;
- Discussions with research analysts;
- Meetings with corporate executives;
- Data services (including services providing market data, company financial data and economic data); and
- Advice from brokers on order execution.

Brokerage

- Services related to the execution, clearing and settlement of securities transactions and functions incidental thereto (i.e., connectivity services between Coatue Management and a broker-dealer and other relevant parties such as custodians);
- Trading software operated by a broker-dealer to route orders;
- Software used to transmit orders;
- Clearance and settlement in connection with a trade;
- Electronic communication of allocation instructions;
- Routing settlement instructions; and
- Post trade matching of trade information.

Soft Dollar Benefits used Across All Clients

The research and brokerage services may be used by Coatue Management in its other investment activities for all accounts it manages and Coatue Management does not seek to allocate soft dollar benefits among Clients proportionally to the amount of soft dollar credits generated. Accordingly, a particular account may not necessarily, in any particular instance, be the direct or indirect beneficiary of the research or brokerage services provided, notwithstanding the fact that such account incurred costs in respect of such services.

Brokerage for Client Referrals

Coatue Management may place transactions with a broker that (i) provides it with the opportunity to participate in capital introduction events sponsored by the broker, (ii) refers investors to funds or other products managed by Coatue Management or (iii) invests or whose affiliate invests in a Fund. Coatue Management may have an incentive to direct trades to a broker based on its interest in receiving these benefits rather than the Client's interest in receiving the most favorable execution. Coatue Management believes this potential conflict of interest is mitigated by the fact that capital introduction services and referrals from brokers are not a significant source of capital for the Funds. In addition, it is generally not Coatue Management's practice to direct commissions to such brokers to compensate them for the opportunity to participate in such capital introduction events, the referral of investors or any direct investment in a Fund by a broker (or an affiliate).

Directed Brokerage

Coatue Management does not routinely recommend, request or require that Clients direct it to execute transactions through a specified broker-dealer or permit Clients to direct brokerage.

Aggregation of Client Trades

Where more than one account participates in a transaction, Coatue Management will generally aggregate Client orders to achieve more efficient execution. Clients participating in an aggregated trade will be allocated securities based on the average price achieved for such trades. Generally, with respect to partially filled orders, the participating Clients will receive the average share price for the transactions executed in the relevant security and share transaction costs pro rata based on the account's order size. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a Client's order will not be bunched with a proprietary account's order, if such aggregation is reasonably believed not to be in the best interest of the Client account. In such circumstances, the proprietary account will trade after the Client account, if appropriate under the circumstance and given the strategy for the proprietary account. As a result, certain trades in the same financial instrument for one account (including an account in which Coatue Management (or a member of the Coatue Group) and its personnel may have a direct or indirect interest) may receive more or less favorable prices or terms than another Client, and orders placed later may not be filled entirely or at all, based upon the prevailing market prices at the time of the order or trade.

ITEM 13
REVIEW OF ACCOUNTS

Frequency and Nature of Review

Coatue Management regularly reviews Client portfolios in the course of managing the portfolios. The size of each position is generally based on its liquidity, conviction, potential reward and risk. Detailed financial models and price targets are used to measure and monitor positions in the portfolio. Information is analyzed and tracked on an ongoing basis by the analysts and the portfolio manager and used to adjust or eliminate positions.

Regular Reports

Investors in certain Funds regularly receive periodic reports from those Funds, including (i) unaudited weekly performance reports, (ii) monthly and/or quarterly statistical abstracts including gross and net exposures, an explanation of profit and loss attribution and certain other information, (iii) quarterly letters and (iv) audited annual financial statements as of the end of the applicable fiscal year. Please check each Fund's offering memorandum and/or other governing documents for reporting specific to each Fund. Clients other than the Funds will receive such reports as specified in their governing documents.

ITEM 14
CLIENT REFERRALS AND OTHER COMPENSATION

Coatue Management may agree to pay, third-party placement agents that refer investors to a Fund. The compensation typically paid to these placement agents includes a portion of the fixed fee and/or incentive allocation earned by Coatue Management in respect of investors referred by such placement agents or where applicable, a fixed fee based on the aggregate capital commitments to a Fund. Investors generally are not subject to any incremental fees in connection with the referral unless incremental fees are payable by the investor directly to the placement agent under the terms of a separate arrangement between the investor and the placement agent (to which Coatue Management is not a party).

The referral arrangements described above involve potential conflicts of interest because the placement agent may have an incentive to favor sales of interests in a Fund over sales of other investment products for which the agent will receive lower or no fees. Prospective and existing investors should consider this potential conflict of interest when evaluating any recommendation or referral by an agent regarding an investment in a Fund.

Coatue Management may also receive investor referrals from brokers that provide execution and other services to Clients. See the description in Item 12 - Brokerage for Client Referrals above.

ITEM 15
CUSTODY

Coatue Management (or its affiliates) may have custody of Client assets due to serving as the general partner to a limited partnership or serving in a similar capacity. Coatue Management intends to comply with Rule 206(4)-2 of the Advisers Act (the "Custody Rule") by meeting the conditions of the pooled vehicle annual audit provision.

ITEM 16
INVESTMENT DISCRETION

Coatue Management provides investment advisory services on a discretionary basis to Clients. This means that Coatue Management has the authority to determine (i) the securities to be purchased and sold for the Client (subject to restrictions on its activities set forth in the applicable investment management agreement and any written investment guidelines) and (ii) the amount of securities to be purchased or sold for the Client, in each case without notice to, consulting with or seeking the consent of the Client prior to engaging in such transactions.

Coatue Management has been granted discretionary authority to manage the assets of the Clients pursuant to investment management or similar agreements. There are generally no limitations placed on such authority. Any limitations to Coatue Management's discretionary authority are described in the Client's governing documents.

ITEM 17
VOTING CLIENT SECURITIES

Coatue Management has the authority to vote corporate proxies on behalf of Clients. Coatue Management will generally vote proxies relating to routine matters consistent with the recommendation of the company's management unless it determines that it is in the best interest of the relevant Clients to do otherwise. Routine matters include, without limitation, routine election of directors (where no corporate governance issues are implicated), selection of auditors and increases in or reclassification of common stock. For all non-routine matters, Coatue Management will consider the proxy proposal on a case-by-case basis taking into account various factors, including without limitation, the analysis, research and recommendation provided by a third party proxy service, whether the proposal was recommended by management and other factors it deems relevant in light of the proposal(s).

Coatue Management may abstain from voting if, based on factors such as expense or difficulty of exercise, it determines that a Client's interests are better served by not voting. For example, voting the proxies of foreign companies may involve a number of logistical problems that may prevent or interfere with Coatue Management's ability to vote such proxies.

In the event that a conflict of interest is identified in connection with voting a particular proxy, a special committee will be assembled and determine the appropriate actions with respect to voting the proxy.

Clients may view a copy of Coatue Management's proxy voting policies and procedures and information about how Coatue Management voted a Client's proxies on-site by making a written request by email at compliance@coatue.com or by regular mail, address to Coatue Management, L.L.C., Attn: Legal and Compliance Department, 9 West 57th Street, 25th Floor, New York, New York 10019.

ITEM 18
FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Coatue Management is not required to include a balance sheet for its most recent fiscal year, is not aware of any financial condition reasonably likely to impair its ability to meet contractual commitments to Clients, and has not been the subject of a bankruptcy petition at any time during the past ten years.

ITEM 19
REQUIREMENTS FOR STATE-REGISTERED ADVISERS

Not Applicable.