

# **Index Management Solutions, LLC**

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**Form ADV Part 2A Firm Brochure  
March 31, 2015**

**This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Index Management Solutions, LLC. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at (215) 575-0440 or mgompers@vlassociates.com. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) or by any state securities authority.**

**Additional information about Index Management Solutions, LLC also is available on the SEC’s web site at [www.adviserinfo.sec.gov](http://www.adviserinfo.sec.gov).**

Index Management Solutions, LLC is a registered investment adviser. Registration does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

## **MATERIAL CHANGES**

The following is a summary of material changes made to Index Management Solutions, LLC's ("IMS's") Form ADV Part 2 Brochure ("Brochure") since the last annual update of the Brochure, dated March 31, 2014.

- Denise Krisko, who served as Chief Investment Officer of IMS, is no longer employed by IMS. Therefore, references to Ms. Krisko were removed. Michael J. Gompers, Justin V. Lowry and Sean P. Reichert assumed Ms. Krisko's responsibilities.
- Descriptions of the new Revenue-Weighted Global Growth Index<sup>TM</sup> and RevenueShares Global Growth Fund have been added to the Brochure.

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## ADVISORY BUSINESS

IMS is an investment advisory firm registered with the SEC under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the “Advisers Act”), and has been in business since 2009. IMS currently provides two categories of investment advisory services: (1) sub-advisory services to VTL Associates LLC’s (“VTL’s”) alternative weight equity index investment program consisting of VTL’s Revenue-Weighted Large-Cap Index<sup>TM</sup> (“RWLCI”), Revenue-Weighted Mid-Cap Index<sup>TM</sup> (“RWMCI”), Revenue-Weighted Small-Cap Index<sup>TM</sup> (“RWSCI”), Revenue-Weighted Financials Sector Index, Revenue-Weighted ADR Index, Revenue-Weighted Navellier Overall A-100 Index, Revenue-Weighted Ultra Dividend Index<sup>TM</sup> and Revenue-Weighted Global Growth Index<sup>TM</sup> (collectively, the “Revenue Weighted Indexes” or “model portfolio(s)”), for which IMS makes the day-to-day investment decisions for the program’s portfolios (collectively, “Revenue Weighted Program” or “Revenue Weighted Portfolio(s)”), and (2) sub-advisory services to eight series of the RevenueShares ETF Trust (the “RevenueShares Funds”), four series of the KraneShares Trust and four series of the ETFS Trust, investment companies registered with the SEC (together with the RevenueShares Funds, the “Funds”). In certain cases, VTL and/or IMS may be hired by another investment adviser to provide sub-advisory services to an account or a portion of an account in accordance with the Revenue Weighted Program. In such capacity, VTL and/or IMS will generally provide the same services to clients in their capacity as sub-advisers as they provide to clients in their capacity as investment adviser/sub-adviser in the Revenue Weighted Program.

IMS is organized as a Pennsylvania limited liability company (LLC). IMS is a wholly owned subsidiary of VTL.

### Revenue Weighted Program

For the Revenue Weighted Program, VTL, on behalf of its clients, has entered into a sub-advisory and fund administration agreement (the “Sub-Advisory Agreement”) with IMS which authorizes IMS, in VTL’s discretion, to execute investment account transactions and to provide administration services, with limited authority and pursuant to the terms and agreements of the Sub-Advisory Agreement. Under this Sub-Advisory Agreement, VTL is responsible for the overall management of each client portfolio within its Revenue Weighted Program. Standard & Poor’s<sup>®</sup> (“S&P”) reconstitutes each Revenue Weighted Index (except the Revenue-Weighted Ultra Dividend Index<sup>TM</sup> and Revenue-Weighted Global Growth Index<sup>TM</sup>) according to changes in the constituent securities underlying each corresponding related benchmark index, and rebalances the weightings of the constituent securities in each Revenue Weighted Index according to the Revenue Weighted Index’s methodology. S&P reconstitutes each of the Revenue-Weighted Ultra Dividend Index<sup>TM</sup> and Revenue-Weighted Global Growth Index<sup>TM</sup> according to changes in the constituent securities underlying the corresponding related benchmark index that are constituents of the Revenue Weighted Index, and rebalances the weightings of the constituent securities in the Revenue Weighted Index according to the Revenue Weighted Index’s methodology. S&P continually provides this information to VTL in a timely manner, which then may provide it to IMS, if applicable. VTL and/or IMS is then responsible for aligning clients’ accounts to reflect the model portfolios. Pursuant to the Sub-Advisory Agreement, VTL may delegate discretion over the selection of brokers to IMS. IMS,

consequently, unless otherwise instructed by VTL or the client, may be responsible for brokerage determinations and the timing and execution of the implementation of securities into and out of client accounts, including reinvesting dividends, withdrawals and additional contributions.

VTL and/or IMS reinvests dividends and distributions that are paid on securities held in a client's account in securities of exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") that invest in securities that generally correspond to the price and yield performance of each client's account. If reasonably practical or economically feasible, VTL and/or IMS may reinvest dividends and distributions on a daily basis, but shall be required to do so no less than on a monthly basis. In addition, VTL and/or IMS may automatically invest cash balances within a client's account in money market mutual funds or ETF securities as otherwise directed by VTL. VTL and/or IMS are not authorized to automatically invest cash balances within a client's account in any of the Funds. The investment of assets in money market mutual funds is not insured and not guaranteed by the U.S. Government.

IMS's investment philosophy is that it is driven to meet the needs and expectations of its clients by providing tailored investment advisory services to each client. Clients may impose restrictions on investing in certain securities or types of securities, most of which will be honored unless it is not feasible for IMS to incorporate a requested restriction into the management of a client's account, in which case the client will be notified of such an issue. IMS consults with each of its clients initially and on an ongoing basis to ascertain and discuss the client's investment objectives and any restrictions that the client may request. Client portfolios are monitored on an ongoing basis to ensure that any restrictions on a client's portfolio are maintained. With respect to the Revenue Weighted Program, VTL has provided and will continually provide its agents, affiliates and IMS, in a timely manner, all data and information needed to ensure consistent and continual adherence with the client's stated investment objectives and VTL's investment strategies and processes in connection with the establishment, ongoing management, and administration of each client account placed under VTL's and IMS's supervision.

IMS does not provide portfolio management services to wrap fee programs.

As of March 1, 2015, IMS managed approximately \$1,838,600,000 in client assets on a discretionary basis and \$6,100,000 in client assets on a non-discretionary basis.

## **FEES AND COMPENSATION**

Sub-advisory fees for sub-advisory services performed by IMS are negotiable. VTL pays IMS for providing sub-advisory services for the Revenue Weighted Program.

As discussed above, in certain cases, VTL and/or IMS may be hired by another investment adviser to provide sub-advisory services to an account or a portion of an account in accordance with the Revenue Weighted Program. In such cases, the fees that VTL and/or IMS may charge the investment adviser for the management of an account may be different from the advisory fees

listed below for VTL's and IMS's clients. VTL and/or IMS would receive its fees in these circumstances directly from the investment adviser.

IMS does not accept payments for investment sub-advisory services in advance of the services performed. IMS, its supervised persons and its affiliates do not receive compensation for the sale of securities or other investments, including the sale of mutual fund shares, to IMS's clients.

### Revenue Weighted Program

For services provided to clients by IMS, if applicable, as described above, VTL pays IMS, on a quarterly basis, a portion of the fees that VTL receives from its clients. For clients that request fee Options A or B, as described below, after the client pays the applicable fee to VTL, VTL pays IMS half of the fee received from the client after the deduction of any fees payable to S&P. With respect to clients that request fee Option C, as described below, after the client pays the applicable fee to VTL, VTL pays IMS 60% of the fee received from the client after the deduction of any fees payable to S&P. Certain current clients of VTL may, at the sole discretion of VTL, pay certain fees directly to IMS. A copy of the Sub-Advisory Agreement between VTL and IMS will be provided to clients upon request.

The fee structure (the "Adviser Fee") for the Revenue Weighted Program may consist of a combination of a fixed fee based on a percentage of account assets managed under the program and a performance-based fee consisting of a percentage of an account's gain above the related benchmark index. Clients may choose from among several fee structure combinations. The different fee structures are presented below:

Option A			
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		<u>Quarterly Positive Total Return</u>	<u>Quarterly Negative Total Return</u>
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<u>Assets Under Management</u>	<u>Quarterly Maintenance Fee as a Percentage of Assets Under Management</u>	<u>Quarterly Performance Fee as a Percentage of Account's Out- Performance of Benchmark Index<sup>1,2</sup></u>	<u>Quarterly Performance Fee as a Percentage of Account's Out- Performance of Benchmark Index</u>
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\$10,000,000 and Over	0.05% (5 Basis Points)	20%	0%

## Option B

<u>Assets Under Management</u>	<u>Quarterly Maintenance Fee as a Percentage of Assets Under Management</u>	<u>Quarterly Positive Total Return</u>	<u>Quarterly Negative Total Return</u>
		<u>Quarterly Performance Fee as a Percentage of Account's Out-Performance of Benchmark Index<sup>1,2</sup></u>	<u>Quarterly Performance Fee as a Percentage of Account's Out-Performance of Benchmark Index</u>
\$10,000,000 and Over	0.025% (2.5 Basis Points)	35%	0%

## Option C

<u>Assets Under Management</u>	<u>Quarterly Maintenance Fee as a Percentage of Assets Under Management</u>	<u>Quarterly Positive Total Return</u>	<u>Quarterly Negative Total Return</u>
		<u>Quarterly Performance Fee as a Percentage of Account's Out-Performance of Benchmark Index<sup>2</sup></u>	<u>Quarterly Performance Fee as a Percentage of Account's Out-Performance of Benchmark Index<sup>2</sup></u>
\$10,000,000 and Over	0% (Zero Basis Points)	50%	25%

<sup>1</sup> Net of Percentage of Assets under Management Fee.

<sup>2</sup> Calculation of the Quarterly Performance Fee may or may not be net of trading commissions, depending upon whether the client chooses to pay direct trading commissions or to participate in a commission recapture program through the client's broker-dealer or custodian. In the event of direct trading commissions generated in the client's account each quarter, the calculation of the Quarterly Performance Fee will be net of such direct trading commissions for that quarter. In the event the client participates in a commission recapture program, commissions will not be netted out.

VTL calculates the total Adviser Fee for the client account as valued on the last day of each quarter. The Adviser Fee is payable by the client quarterly in arrears. Where applicable, the percentage of assets under management fee (the "Quarterly Maintenance Fee") is payable by the client each quarter regardless of account performance. With regard to the performance fee (the

“Quarterly Account Performance Fee”), depending upon the Adviser Fee option selected by the client, if the total return of the client account exceeds the total return of the corresponding related benchmark index for that quarter, the client shall pay VTL the applicable Quarterly Account Performance Fee for that quarter.

For example, if a client invests \$100 million in an account and chooses fee Option A, as set forth above, and the account has total return at the end of the quarter of 10%, while the related benchmark index has a total return at the end of the quarter of 7%, the client’s account outperformed the related benchmark index by 3%. Therefore, for that quarter, the client will be charged (1) a Quarterly Maintenance Fee of 5 basis point percentage of assets under management fee; and (2) a Quarterly Account Performance Fee of 20% of the 3% of the total return of the client’s account over the related benchmark index. Similarly, if a client invests \$100 million in an account and chooses fee Option B, as set forth above, and the client’s account has total return at the end of the quarter of 10%, while the related benchmark index has a total return at the end of the quarter of 7%, the client’s account outperformed the related benchmark index by 3%. Therefore, for that quarter, the client will be charged (1) a Quarterly Maintenance Fee of 2.5 basis point percentage of assets under management fee; and (2) a Quarterly Account Performance Fee of 35% of the 3% of the client account’s total return over the related benchmark index.

Under Options A and B of the fee schedule, however, the Quarterly Account Performance Fee may or may not be incurred by the client depending upon whether the total return for the client’s account for a quarter is a positive or negative total return. Therefore, if a client’s account outperforms the related benchmark index for the quarter, but does not provide a positive total return for the quarter, the client will not pay a Quarterly Account Performance Fee. For example, if the related benchmark index has a total return of -5% for the quarter and the corresponding client’s account has a total return of -3% for the quarter, the client will only pay the applicable Quarterly Maintenance Fee and not a Quarterly Account Performance Fee for the quarter because the client’s account did not have positive total return for the quarter even though it outperformed the related benchmark index. If, however, the client’s account does have a positive total return for the quarter and the related benchmark index has a negative total return for the quarter, the client will be charged the applicable Quarterly Maintenance Fee and the Quarterly Account Performance Fee, which is based on the entire difference between the total return of the client’s account and the related benchmark index’s total return. For example, if the client’s account ended with positive total return of 1% for the quarter and the related benchmark index had a total return of -1% for the quarter, the client will be charged a Quarterly Account Performance Fee based on the 2% total return out-performance of the client’s account over the related benchmark index for the quarter, in addition to the applicable Quarterly Maintenance Fee.

Under Option C of the fee schedule, the client will not be charged a Quarterly Maintenance Fee regardless of account performance. However, the client will be charged a Quarterly Account Performance Fee in the event that the total return of the client’s account outperforms the total return of the related benchmark index, regardless of whether it is a positive or negative total return for the client’s account. For example, if the related benchmark index has a total return of 1% for the quarter and the corresponding client’s account has a total return of 2% for the quarter, the client will pay only a Quarterly Account Performance Fee for the quarter because the client’s



account outperformed the related benchmark index. Therefore, the client will be charged a Quarterly Account Performance Fee 50% of 1% total return out-performance of the client's account over the related benchmark index for the quarter. If, however, the related benchmark index has a total return of -5% for the quarter and the corresponding client's account has a total return of -3% for the quarter, the client will pay only a Quarterly Account Performance Fee for the quarter because the client's account, despite having a negative total return for the quarter, outperformed the related benchmark index. Therefore, the client will be charged a Quarterly Account Performance Fee 25% of 2% total return out-performance of the client's account over the related benchmark index for the quarter.

In certain cases, at VTL's discretion, the fee structure for a client's account in the Revenue Weighted Program may consist of a Quarterly Maintenance Fee as a percentage of assets under management only, without a corresponding Quarterly Performance Fee. In such cases, the Quarterly Maintenance Fee may be different from the Quarterly Maintenance Fees described above, but will be calculated in the same manner as described above. The stand-alone Quarterly Maintenance Fee is currently the most common arrangement.

In addition to the Advisory Fee described above, the client may also incur certain charges imposed by unaffiliated third parties. Such charges include, but are not limited to, custodial fees, brokerage commissions, transaction fees, proxy voting fees and costs, charges imposed directly by a mutual fund, index fund or ETF purchased for the client's account(s), which shall be disclosed in the fund's prospectus (*e.g.*, fund management fees and other fund expenses), certain deferred sales charges, odd-lot differentials, transfer taxes, wire transfer and electronic fund fees, other fees and taxes on brokerage accounts and securities transactions, and distribution fees associated with the investment of cash balances into money market accounts managed by agents unaffiliated with VTL, under the terms of the agreement between the unaffiliated agent and VTL, or third parties. For more information on brokerage costs, see "Brokerage Practices" below.

The minimum investment for clients utilizing VTL's Revenue Weighted Program is \$10 million.

## **PERFORMANCE-BASED FEES AND SIDE-BY-SIDE MANAGEMENT**

As discussed above under "Fees and Compensation," VTL charges performance-based fees as well as asset-based fees. Conflicts of interest can arise when accounts charged performance-based fees are managed at the same time as accounts charged asset-based fees. For example, the use of performance-based fees may give VTL or IMS an incentive to favor those accounts over accounts for which asset-based fees are charged. VTL and IMS believe that these conflicts are substantially mitigated by the fact that it charges performance-based fees only for the Revenue Weighted Program, which are investment advisory services designed to track a proprietary equity indexing program.

## **TYPES OF CLIENTS**

IMS generally provides investment sub-advisory services to pension and profit sharing plans; trusts; estates; charitable organizations; corporations or other business entities; municipal, local and state governments, agencies and authorities; other governmental entities; and other investment advisers. IMS also provides investment sub-advisory services to registered investment companies (mutual funds). The minimum investment for clients utilizing VTL's Revenue Weighted Program is \$10 million.

## **METHODS OF ANALYSIS, INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISK OF LOSS**

With respect to VTL's Revenue Weighted Program, S&P's calculation of the percentage weightings within each Revenue Weighted Index is generally derived from quantitative factors based on each constituent security's annualized revenue. As discussed above in "Advisory Business," S&P serves as the index provider and is responsible for compiling, sponsoring and maintaining each Revenue Weighted Index. S&P provides Revenue Weighted Index information to VTL, which then may provide it to IMS, if applicable, which allows VTL and/or IMS to manage the client accounts so as to track the corresponding Revenue Weighted Index. VTL has retained S&P to calculate daily valuations of the Revenue Weighted Indexes on both a price return and total return basis. At the end of each trading day, S&P electronically transmits valuation data to VTL for each Revenue Weighted Index. S&P re-weights the constituent securities of each corresponding Revenue Weighted Index in order to quarterly rebalance each corresponding client portfolio within VTL's Revenue Weighted Program based on revenues as of the previous quarter. In addition, the Revenue-Weighted ADR Index is rebalanced and reconstituted quarterly based on revenues as of the previous quarter in order to reflect American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") that have been added to or removed from the S&P ADR Index, the Revenue-Weighted Navellier Overall A-100 Index is rebalanced and reconstituted quarterly based on revenues as of the previous quarter to reflect quarterly changes in the Navellier Overall A-100 Index, the Revenue-Weighted Ultra Dividend Index<sup>TM</sup> is reconstituted quarterly based on dividend yields and revenues as of the previous quarter, and the Revenue-Weighted Global Growth Index<sup>TM</sup> is reconstituted quarterly based on the fastest growing countries in the benchmark index and revenues as of the previous quarter. The securities in the Revenue Weighted Portfolios generally are held until S&P rebalances the constituent securities weightings.

See "Advisory Business" above for more information.

As with all investments, you can lose money by investing according to any of the strategies described above. Investing in securities involves the risk of loss of some or all of your investment. You should be prepared to bear the loss of your investment before investing.

## MATERIAL RISKS

### Revenue Weighted Program

An investment in the Revenue Weighted Program is subject to the material risks discussed below. Each of these risks has the potential (individually or in any combination) to affect adversely the value of your account and cause you to lose money.

***Investment Approach Risk.*** The alternate weighting approach employed by the Revenue Weighted Index and the account, while designed to enhance potential returns compared to the account's related benchmark index, may not produce the desired results. Using revenues as a weighting measure is no guarantee that the Revenue Weighted Index or the account will outperform the related benchmark index, and may even cause the Revenue Weighted Index or the account to underperform the related benchmark index.

***Stock Market Risk.*** Stock market risk is the risk that broad movements in financial markets will adversely affect the price of the account's investments, regardless of how well the companies in which the account invests perform. There is also a risk that the price of one or more of the securities or other instruments in the account's portfolio will fall.

***Non-Correlation Risk.*** The account's return may not match the return of the Revenue Weighted Index. The account incurs a number of operating expenses that are not reflected in the Revenue Weighted Index, including the cost of buying and selling securities.

***Portfolio Turnover Risk.*** Because the account is rebalanced quarterly (and, with respect to an account that utilizes the Revenue-Weighted ADR Index, Revenue-Weighted Navellier Overall A-100 Index, Revenue-Weighted Ultra Dividend Index<sup>TM</sup> or Revenue-Weighted Global Growth Index<sup>TM</sup>, reconstituted quarterly), the account may experience portfolio turnover in excess of 100%. Portfolio turnover may involve the payment by the account of brokerage and other transaction costs on the sale of securities, as well as on the investment of the proceeds in other securities. The greater the portfolio turnover, the greater the transaction costs to the account, which could have an adverse effect on the account's total rate of return, and the more likely the account is to generate capital gains that must be distributed to shareholders or clients as taxable income.

In addition, an investment in an account that utilizes the RWMCI, RWSCI, Revenue-Weighted ADR Index, Revenue-Weighted Navellier Overall A-100 Index, Revenue-Weighted Ultra Dividend Index<sup>TM</sup> or Revenue-Weighted Global Growth Index<sup>TM</sup> is subject to the following additional risks:

***Small and Medium Capitalization Stock Risk.*** Small and medium capitalization companies (including those trading as ADRs, Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs"), European Depositary Receipts ("EDRs") and global shares) may have an unproven or narrow technological base and limited product lines, distribution channels, markets and financial resources. Small and medium capitalization companies also may be dependent on entrepreneurial management, making the companies more susceptible to certain setbacks and reversals, and may also be more sensitive to changes in the economy, such as changes in the level of interest rates. As a result, the securities

of small and medium capitalization companies may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements than securities of larger companies, may have limited marketability, and may be less liquid than securities of companies with larger capitalizations.

**Increased Volatility Risk.** Increased volatility may result from increased cash flows to the account and other market participants that continuously or systematically buy large holdings of small and medium capitalization companies (including those trading as ADRs, GDRs, EDRs and global shares), which can drive prices up and down more dramatically. Additionally, the announcement that a security has been added to a widely followed index or benchmark may cause the price of that security to increase. Conversely, the announcement that a security has been deleted from a widely followed index or benchmark may cause the price of that security to decrease.

An investment in an account that utilizes the Revenue-Weighted Financials Sector Index, Revenue-Weighted ADR Index, Revenue-Weighted Navellier Overall A-100 Index, Revenue-Weighted Ultra Dividend Index<sup>TM</sup> or Revenue-Weighted Global Growth Index<sup>TM</sup> is subject to the following additional risk:

**Concentration Risk.** The account will concentrate in industries to the same extent as its Revenue Weighted Index. The account may be adversely affected by the performance of the securities in a particular industry or group of industries and may be subject to increased price volatility and may be more susceptible to adverse economic, market, political or regulatory occurrences affecting that market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class than may be the case for a fund or account that was not concentrated in a particular industry or group of industries.

An investment in an account that utilizes the Revenue-Weighted Financials Sector Index, Revenue-Weighted ADR Index, Revenue-Weighted Navellier Overall A-100 Index or Revenue-Weighted Ultra Dividend Index<sup>TM</sup> is subject to the following additional risk:

**Non-Diversification Risk.** The account may have greater volatility than other diversified funds or accounts. Because a non-diversified account may invest a larger percentage of its assets in securities of a single company than diversified funds or accounts, the performance of that company can have a substantial impact on the value of the account.

An investment in an account that utilizes the Revenue-Weighted ADR Index or Revenue-Weighted Global Growth Index<sup>TM</sup> is subject to the following additional risks:

**Foreign Securities Risk.** Investments in the securities of foreign companies may be more volatile because of economic or political developments, public health and safety issues, demographic changes, market inefficiencies, lack of regulatory oversight, or a higher risk that essential investment information may be incomplete, unavailable, or inaccurate. Restrictions on currency trading may be imposed by foreign countries, which may adversely affect the value of the account's portfolio securities. Certain of the risks associated with foreign investments are heightened for investments in emerging market countries.

**Focus Risk.** To the extent the account focuses on companies in a specific country or region, the account is subject to greater risks of adverse developments in that country or region and/or the surrounding countries or regions than a fund that is more broadly diversified geographically. Political, social or economic disruptions in the country or region, even in countries in which the account is not invested, may adversely affect the value of securities values held by the account.

**Depository Receipts Risk.** Changes in foreign currency exchange rates affect the value of ADRs, GDRs, EDRs and global shares and, therefore, the value of the account's portfolio. In addition, although the ADRs, GDRs, EDRs and global shares in which the account invests may be listed on major U.S. exchanges, there can be no assurance that a market for these securities will be made or maintained or that any such market will be or remain liquid. There is also no guarantee that a financial institution will continue to sponsor particular ADRs, GDRs or EDRs. As a result, the account may have difficulty selling securities, or selling them quickly and efficiently at the prices at which they have been valued.

**Foreign Market Risk.** With respect to an account that utilizes the Revenue-Weighted ADR Index, because global shares and the underlying securities of ADRs in the account's portfolio trade on foreign exchanges at times when the U.S. markets are not open for trading, the value of the global shares or ADRs representing those underlying securities may change materially at times when the U.S. markets are not open for trading. With respect to an account that utilizes the Revenue-Weighted Global Growth Index<sup>TM</sup>, because foreign securities in the account's portfolio trade on foreign exchanges at times when the U.S. markets are not open for trading, the value of those securities may change materially at times when the U.S. markets are not open for trading.

An investment in an account that utilizes the Revenue-Weighted Financials Sector Index is subject to the following additional risk:

**Financials Sector Risk.** Financial services companies are subject to extensive governmental regulation, which may limit both the amounts and types of loans and other financial commitments they can make, and the interest rates and fees they can charge. Government regulation may also adversely affect the scope of their activities and the amount of capital they must maintain. Profitability is largely dependent on the availability and cost of capital funds, and can fluctuate significantly when interest rates change or due to increased competition. Credit losses resulting from financial difficulties of borrowers and financial losses associated with investment activities can negatively impact the sector. Insurance companies may be subject to severe price competition and/or rate regulation, which may have an adverse impact on their profitability.

Deterioration of credit markets, such as that which occurred in 2008 and 2009, can have an adverse impact on a broad range of financial markets, causing certain financial services companies to incur large losses. In these conditions, financial services companies may experience significant declines in the valuation of their assets, take actions to raise capital and even cease operations. Some financial services companies may also be required to accept or borrow significant amounts of capital from government sources and may face future government imposed restrictions on their businesses or increased government intervention, although there is no guarantee that governments will provide such relief in the future. These actions may cause the securities of many financial services companies to decline in value.

In response to the recent financial crisis, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “Dodd-Frank Act”) was enacted into federal law on July 21, 2010, in large part to provide increased regulation of financial institutions. The Dodd-Frank Act has had and will continue to have for years to come a broad impact on virtually all participants in the financial services industry. Government regulation may change frequently and may have significant adverse consequences for companies in the financials sector, including effects not intended by such regulation. Government regulation also may have adverse effects on certain issuers, such as decreased profits or revenues. The impact of recent or future regulation in various countries on any individual financial company or on the sector as a whole cannot be predicted.

An investment in an account that utilizes the Revenue-Weighted ADR Index is subject to the following additional risk:

***Energy Industry Risk.*** Stock prices for energy companies are affected by supply and demand both for their specific product or service and for energy products in general. The price of oil and gas, exploration and production spending, government regulation, world events and economic conditions will likewise affect the performance of these companies. Energy companies may incur large cleanup and litigation costs relating to environmental damage such as oil spills.

An investment in an account that utilizes the Revenue-Weighted Navellier Overall A-100 Index is subject to the following additional risk:

***Growth Style Investing Risk.*** Growth stock prices reflect projections of future earnings or revenues, and can therefore fall dramatically if the company fails to meet those projections. Growth stocks may be more expensive relative to their current earnings or assets compared to value or other stocks, and if earnings growth expectations moderate, their valuations may return to more typical levels, causing their stock prices to fall. Prices of these companies’ securities may be more volatile than other securities, particularly over the short term.

An investment in an account that utilizes the Revenue-Weighted Ultra Dividend Index™ is subject to the following additional risks:

***Utilities Industry Risk.*** The utilities industry is subject to significant government regulation and oversight. Companies in the utilities industry may be adversely affected due to increases in fuel and operating costs, rising costs of financing capital construction and the cost of complying with regulations, among other factors.

***Dividend-Paying Stock Risk.*** The account’s emphasis on dividend-paying stocks involves the risk that such stocks may fall out of favor with investors and underperform the market. Also, a company may reduce or eliminate its dividend.

An investment in an account that utilizes the Revenue-Weighted Global Growth Index™ is subject to the following additional risks:

***Emerging Markets Risk.*** The account’s investments in emerging markets may be subject to a greater risk of loss than investments in more developed markets. Emerging markets may be more

likely to experience inflation risk, political turmoil and rapid changes in economic conditions than more developed markets. Emerging markets often have less uniformity in accounting and reporting requirements, unreliable securities valuation and greater risk associated with custody of securities.

***Foreign Currency Risk.*** Changes in foreign currency exchange rates affect the value of investments denominated in a foreign currency, and therefore, the value of the account's portfolio. Generally, when the U.S. dollar rises in value against a foreign currency, a security denominated in that currency loses value because the currency is worth fewer U.S. dollars. Conversely, when the U.S. dollar decreases in value against a foreign currency, a security denominated in that currency gains value because the currency is worth more U.S. dollars. Risks related to foreign currencies also include those related to economic or political developments, market inefficiencies or a higher risk that essential investment information may be incomplete, unavailable or inaccurate.

## **DISCIPLINARY INFORMATION**

IMS does not have any legal or disciplinary events to disclosure that are material to a client's or prospective client's evaluation of IMS's advisory business or the integrity of its management.

## **OTHER FINANCIAL INDUSTRY ACTIVITIES AND AFFILIATIONS**

Vincent T. Lowry, President, CEO and majority owner of VTL, is a registered representative of a broker-dealer.

IMS is the sub-adviser to eight series of the RevenueShares ETF Trust, four series of the KraneShares Trust and four series of the ETFs Trust. In connection with these roles, IMS receives sub-advisory fees from VTL, Krane Funds Advisors, LLC, Max Funds, LLC and ETF Securities Advisors LLC, respectively, and, therefore, IMS has a financial incentive to sell shares of the Funds. To mitigate this conflict of interest, clients interested in investing in the Funds are provided with prospectuses which include detailed information about the fees that IMS receives in connection with sub-advising the Funds. Please see "Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading" and "Brokerage Practices" below for additional information regarding how IMS manages some other potential conflicts of interest that arise from its investment sub-advisory relationships with the Funds. IMS's Chief Executive Officer and Compliance Officer ("CCO"), Michael J. Gompers, also serves as the Treasurer of the RevenueShares ETF Trust and a portfolio manager of the RevenueShares Funds. IMS's portfolio managers, Sean P. Reichert and Justin V. Lowry, also serve as portfolio managers of the RevenueShares Funds.

IMS is a wholly owned subsidiary of VTL. IMS provides investment sub-advisory services to the RevenueShares Funds pursuant to a sub-advisory agreement between VTL and IMS. VTL's relationship to IMS does not create a material conflict of interest with clients.

Gompers and Associates in Wheeling, West Virginia acts as the firm accountants for both VTL and IMS. Joseph Gompers, who is a principle at Gompers and Associates, is an investor with VTL. VTL's and IMS's relationship to Gompers and Associates and Joseph Gompers does not create a material conflict of interest with clients.

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

IMS adopted its Code of Ethics and Standards of Professional Conduct (the "Code") pursuant to Rule 204A-1 of the Advisers Act in order to prevent persons who are actively engaged in investment advisory services or portfolio selection for clients from participating in fraudulent, deceptive or manipulative acts, practices or courses of conduct in connection with managing client accounts. The Code establishes certain standards of business conduct to which certain persons of IMS are expected to adhere. In particular, the Code is designed to uphold the following principles: (1) that IMS's duty at all times is to place the interests of IMS's clients first; (2) that all personal securities transactions conducted by an officer, member or employee of IMS shall be conducted consistently with the provisions of the Code and in such a manner as to avoid any actual or potential conflict of interest or any abuse of that individual's position of trust and responsibility; and (3) that IMS's officers, members and employees shall not take inappropriate advantage of their positions with IMS.

The Code outlines prohibited transactions and conduct by certain officers, members and employees of IMS. The Code mandates that particular employees of IMS submit holdings and transactions reports and certifications of compliance with the Code to IMS's CCO on an initial, quarterly and annual basis. The CCO is responsible for imposing appropriate sanctions for violations of the Code. The CCO will also prepare a written report, no less frequently than annually, describing any violations of the Code and any sanctions imposed. This written report will also certify that IMS has adopted procedures reasonably necessary to prevent IMS's employees from violating the Code.

The Code also contains an Insider Trading Policy that is designed to prevent the misuse of material, nonpublic information by IMS and its officers, members and employees. The Insider Trading Policy expressly forbids any officer, member or employee from either trading on material non-public information, or communicating material non-public information to others in violation of federal law. The Insider Trading Policy contains detailed procedures to implement and maintain IMS's prohibitions on insider trading and reporting and certification requirements to ensure that the Insider Trading Policy is properly administered and followed.

IMS will provide a copy of the Code to any client or prospective client upon request.

In regards to the Revenue Weighted Program, as noted above under "Advisory Business," VTL and/or IMS may automatically invest cash balances or dividends and distributions within a client's account in money market mutual funds or ETF securities as otherwise directed by VTL. VTL and/or IMS is not authorized to automatically invest cash balances or dividends and distributions within a client's account in any of the Funds.



Employees of VTL and/or IMS may buy or sell securities that VTL recommends to clients through its Revenue Weighted Program. These purchases and sales are governed by VTL's and IMS's Code as described in more detail above.

See "Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliates" and "Advisory Business" above for more information.

## **BROKERAGE PRACTICES**

With respect to VTL's Revenue Weighted Program, VTL has the authority and discretion to determine, without obtaining client consent, the type and amount of securities to be bought or sold. VTL determines the types and amounts of securities to be bought and sold within each client portfolio within VTL's Revenue Weighted Program based upon the corresponding Revenue Weighted Index being tracked. VTL does not have the authority to change the Revenue Weighted Index without providing advance notice to the client, but may use its discretion to reconstitute the client portfolios within its Revenue Weighted Program based on changes that S&P or Navellier may make to the related benchmark indexes, and may re-weight the constituent securities of Revenue Weighted Indexes at any time to rebalance its client portfolios. See "Advisory Business" above for a more detailed explanation of VTL's Revenue Weighted Program.

VTL also is authorized to select brokers or dealers to execute the transactions for the purchase or sale of portfolio securities for its clients in accordance with its Revenue Weighted Program and to determine the commission rates to be paid for such services. VTL may delegate such discretion to IMS in the Sub-Advisory Agreement. VTL and/or IMS has responsibility to buy and sell securities for client accounts in accordance with VTL's model portfolio provided by VTL. VTL has the authority to rescind its delegation of brokerage discretion to IMS at any time.

VTL and IMS have full authority and discretion to engage any broker or dealer to execute investment decisions and transactions for the client that, in VTL's or IMS's opinion, is capable of providing best execution on a per-trade basis. In selecting broker-dealers to effect client transactions, VTL or IMS considers a number of factors, including price of securities, commissions, ability to provide prompt execution of orders, abilities and financial wherewithal of the broker-dealer, and in connection with particularly difficult transactions, the broker-dealer's expertise with respect to such transactions. VTL does not consider client referrals from a broker-dealer or other party as a factor in the selection of broker-dealers to execute a client's portfolio transactions.

VTL and/or IMS may authorize the payment of excess brokerage commissions for the purpose of receiving research services (*i.e.*, "soft dollars") or other related products and/or services from any broker or dealer. Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "1934 Act"), which was enacted by Congress in connection with the elimination of fixed commission rates on May 1, 1975, provides that, except as agreements such as investment advisory agreements otherwise provide, money managers will not be deemed to have acted unlawfully or to have breached a fiduciary duty if, subject to certain conditions, a broker/dealer is paid in

return for brokerage and research services an amount of commission for effecting transactions for accounts, in excess of the amount of commission another broker/dealer would charge for effecting the transaction. Brokerage and research services, as provided in Section 28(e) of the 1934 Act, include advice as to the value of securities; the advisability of investing in, purchasing or selling securities; the availability of securities or purchasers or sellers of securities; furnishing analyses and reports concerning issuers, industries, securities, economic factors and trends, portfolio strategy and performance of accounts; and effecting securities transactions and performing functions incidental thereto (such as clearance and settlement). Research obtained in this manner may be used by VTL and/or IMS in servicing any or all of its clients. Clients may benefit from research obtained through the commissions paid by VTL's and/or IMS's other client accounts. VTL and/or IMS do not attempt to allocate the relative costs or benefits of research among client accounts because they believe that, in the aggregate, the research they receive assists them in fulfilling their overall duty to their clients.

VTL and/or IMS may cause clients to pay higher brokerage commissions for securities transaction than another broker/dealer would charge for effecting the same transactions due to the execution and research services provided by the selected broker/dealer. In using client brokerage commissions to obtain research or other products or services, VTL and/or IMS receives a benefit because it does not have to produce or pay for such research, products or services. Consequently, VTL and/or IMS may have an incentive to select or recommend a broker/dealer based on its interest in receiving such research, products or other services, rather than on VTL's and/or IMS's clients' interest in receiving the most favorable execution. However, in causing clients to pay such greater brokerage commissions, VTL and/or IMS will determine in good faith that the greater commission is reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research services provided by the broker/dealer, viewed in terms of either a particular transaction or its overall responsibilities to its clients. In addition, although research, market and statistical information from broker/dealers can be useful to VTL and/or IMS, such information is only supplemental to VTL's and/or IMS's own research effort since the information must still be analyzed, weighed and reviewed by its staff.

VTL and/or IMS will not authorize payment by a client's account of, or accept, 12b-1 fees from account investments in mutual funds, including money market funds.

Transactions for client accounts generally are effected independently unless VTL or IMS decides to purchase or sell the same securities for several clients at approximately the same time. VTL or IMS may (but are not obligated to) combine or "batch" such orders to obtain best execution, to negotiate more favorable commission rates, or to allocate equitably among the client account and VTL's or IMS's other clients' accounts. This may result in differences in prices and commissions or other transaction costs from those that might have been obtained had such orders been placed independently. If purchases or sales of portfolio securities by client accounts are considered at or about the same time, transactions in such securities may be allocated among the clients in a manner deemed equitable to all by VTL and IMS.

A client may direct VTL or IMS to use a particular broker or dealer to execute transactions for the client's account. In this circumstance, the client's direction will be in written form authorizing VTL or IMS to execute all or certain transactions with the particular broker or dealer

and the client will provide VTL or IMS with a written acknowledgment that the client understands that (A) in directing VTL or IMS to use a particular broker or dealer, VTL or IMS may not be in a position where it can freely negotiate commission rates or spreads, or select brokers or dealers on the basis of best price and execution; (B) such directed brokerage transactions may not be commingled or “batched” for purposes of execution with orders for the same securities for other accounts managed by VTL or IMS; and (C) accordingly, the client’s direction of a particular broker or dealer to execute transactions for the account may result in higher commissions, greater spreads, or less favorable net prices than might be the case if VTL or IMS were empowered to freely negotiate commission rates or spreads, or to select brokers or dealers on the basis of best execution.

IMS currently receives soft dollar credits for trades executed with Goldman Sachs, Bloomberg Tradebook, SIDCO, BNY ConvergeEx, BTIG, Bank of America Merrill Lynch, Cantor Fitzgerald, Wells Fargo, WallachBeth Capital and Deutsche Securities. These firms provide execution at competitive commission rates. Trades are structured and executed to facilitate liquidity and minimize market impact. The research or brokerage services that may be obtained by IMS using soft dollar credits include, to the extent permitted by applicable law, qualifying order management systems; portfolio attribution and monitoring services; quotation services, data, information and other services; analytical computer software and services; computer access charges that are directly related to investment research; economic and financial data; market data related software and services; and registration fees for conferences that provide substantive content relating to eligible research.

In certain circumstances, IMS may suggest to clients that they consider utilizing a commission recapture program offered through various custodians or broker/dealers. IMS is an independent investment adviser and is not affiliated with, nor compensated by, any custodian or broker/dealer. If the client decides to avail itself of a commission recapture program, the client would enter into an agreement with the custodian or broker/dealer administering the commission recapture program, wherein the client and the custodian or broker/dealer would negotiate commission and commission recapture percentage rates. Generally, commission recapture programs may afford a client an opportunity to recapture a higher percentage of its commission costs than it would be able to achieve individually as a result of the aggregate trading volume that a group of clients directs to a custodian’s or broker/dealer’s commission recapture program.

A client may have the opportunity to direct IMS to utilize a broker/dealer chosen by the client for some or all trading transactions. However, in certain circumstances, the client should recognize that by utilizing a broker/dealer they have selected, IMS may not be able to negotiate commissions, achieve best execution or obtain volume discounts, and that a disparity in commission charges may exist among clients of IMS.

VTL requires IMS to allocate trades to broker-dealers strictly on the basis of best execution. VTL does not, and does not authorize IMS to, direct trades to broker-dealers in return for providing liquidity to the RevenueShares Funds. On the other hand, subject to the requirements of best execution, VTL does not prohibit IMS from allocating trades to broker-dealers merely because they may also trade in shares of the RevenueShares Funds.

During the last fiscal year, IMS did not direct brokerage transactions to a broker/dealer because of soft dollar benefits received.

## **REVIEW OF ACCOUNTS**

With respect to VTL's Revenue Weighted Program, the model portfolios are reviewed for performance and compared against the related benchmark indexes on a daily basis. Client accounts are reviewed for adherence to the model portfolios on a daily basis. These reports provide an overview of the account's performance against the performance of the applicable benchmark. These reviews are conducted by VTL.

Clients receive a monthly written report with respect to their account(s) which will generally include performance information and any other data required by the client. Clients also receive a quarterly written report, which provides a more in-depth analysis of the client's account including, but not limited to, performance information, the related benchmark index's performance, if applicable, and portfolio holdings.

## **CLIENT REFERRALS AND OTHER COMPENSATION**

IMS does not receive any economic benefit for providing investment advisory services to its clients other than the investment advisory fees received from its clients pursuant to investment advisory agreements.

IMS may compensate its employees for client referrals. Appropriate disclosures shall be made to the client and all written instruments will be maintained by IMS. IMS currently does not directly or indirectly compensate any other person for client referrals.

## **CUSTODY**

IMS does not maintain custody of the securities or funds in your account. From time to time a client may authorize VTL and IMS to directly debit fees from their account held at the custodian for credit to VTL and IMS subject to applicable regulations. Under this circumstance, VTL and IMS are deemed to have custody of your assets. See "Fees and Compensation" above for more information. You should receive at least quarterly statements from the broker-dealer, bank or other qualified custodian that holds and maintains your investment assets. IMS urges you to carefully review such statements and to compare such official custodial records to the account statements VTL and IMS may provide to you. VTL's and IMS's statements may vary from custodial statements based on accounting procedures, reporting dates, or valuation methodologies of certain securities.

## **INVESTMENT DISCRETION**

VTL usually receives discretionary authority from a client at the outset of an advisory relationship to select the identity and amount of securities to be bought or sold. The grant of discretionary authority is provided for in the investment advisory contract that VTL asks each client to sign in order to establish the investment adviser relationship. VTL, in turn, enters into sub-advisory agreements with IMS to provide sub-advisory services to the client. IMS intends to exercise this discretion in a manner that is consistent with the investment objectives for your account.

When selecting securities and determining amounts, IMS observes the client's investment policies, limitations and restrictions.

Investment guidelines and restrictions must be provided to IMS in writing.

## **VOTING CLIENT SECURITIES**

The SEC adopted rule 206(4)-6 under the Advisers Act, which requires IMS, as a registered investment adviser that exercises voting authority over client securities to implement proxy voting policies. In compliance with such Rules, IMS has adopted Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures (the "Proxy Voting Policies"). The Proxy Voting Policies address how IMS will vote proxies with regard to specific matters, such as voting rights, mergers or acquisitions, the election of board members and other issues. The Proxy Voting Policies also direct IMS to consider certain factors in respect of specific matters subject to a proxy vote to assist in voting securities properly. Unless a client specifically reserves the right, in writing, to vote its own proxies, IMS will vote all proxies and act on all other corporate actions in a timely manner in accordance with the Proxy Voting Policies. IMS will notify clients in writing if it declines the responsibility of voting proxies and will make provisions for its clients to receive proxy information. In such cases, clients may call IMS at the number on the cover page of this Brochure to discuss any questions relating to any such solicitations.

IMS's basic policies and procedures are as follows:

IMS has adopted the Proxy Voting Policies to make every effort to ensure the manner in which shares are voted is in the best interest of clients and the value of the investment. Under the Proxy Voting Policies, IMS may delegate to a non-affiliated third party service provider the responsibility to review proxy proposals and make voting recommendations on behalf of IMS. Additionally, IMS may vote a proxy contrary to the Proxy Voting Policies if IMS determines that such action is in the best interest of the applicable clients.

The Proxy Voting Policies contain guidelines for reviewing all proxy proposals in a way that is consistent and facilitates voting solely in the interests of clients and beneficiaries. IMS's Proxy Voting Policies and voting history are available upon request by contacting Michael J. Gompers, Chief Executive Officer.

IMS follows and adheres to any policies, procedures and directions of clients regarding the voting of proxies. Such directions must be in writing, duly authorized by the client and delivered to IMS sufficiently in advance to vote the proxies as directed.

If a potential conflict of interest exists between a client and the interest of IMS in voting proxies, any of the following procedures may be followed to resolve the conflict:

- 1) IMS may address its potential conflict of interest by voting in accordance with the pre-determined guidelines set forth by the Proxy Voting Policies.
- 2) IMS may address its potential conflict by disclosing the conflict to the relevant clients and obtaining their consent to the proposed vote prior to voting the proxy. The disclosure to the client will include sufficient detail regarding the matter to be voted on and the nature of IMS's conflict so that the client is able to make an informed decision regarding the vote. If a client does not respond to such a conflict disclosure request or denies the request, IMS will abstain from voting the securities held by that client's account.

### **FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

A balance sheet is not required to be provided because IMS does not require or solicit prepayment of more than \$1,200 in fees per client, six months or more in advance.

As of March 31, 2015, IMS has no financial commitment that impairs its ability to meet contractual commitments to clients, and IMS has not been the subject of a bankruptcy proceeding.

### **REQUIREMENTS FOR STATE-REGISTERED ADVISERS**

Not applicable.