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FORM ADV PART 2A BROCHURE

This Brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of VectorGlobal IAG, Inc. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at 305.350.3350. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or by any state securities authority.

Additional information about VectorGlobal IAG, Inc. is also available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov. The searchable IARD/CRD number for VectorGlobal IAG, Inc. is 147129.

VectorGlobal IAG, Inc. is a Registered Investment Adviser. Registration with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or any state securities authority does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

ITEM 2: SUMMARY OF MATERIAL CHANGES

Form ADV Part 2 requires registered investment advisers to amend their brochure when information becomes materially inaccurate. If there are any material changes to an adviser's disclosure brochure, the adviser is required to notify you and provide you with a description of the material changes.

Since our last annual updating amendment we have no material changes to report.

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ITEM 4: ADVISORY BUSINESS

Description of Services and Fees

VectorGlobal, IAG, Inc. is a registered investment adviser based in Miami, Florida. We are organized as a corporation under the laws of the State of Delaware. We have been providing investment advisory services since 2008. Our firm is owned by Vectormex International, Inc., which is owned by Vector Casa De Bolsa, S.A. De C.V. Currently, we offer the following investment advisory services, which are personalized to each individual client:

- **Portfolio Management Services**

The following paragraphs describe our services and fees. Please refer to the description of each investment advisory service listed below for information on how we tailor our advisory services to your individual needs. As used in this brochure, the words "we", "our" and "us" refer to VectorGlobal, IAG, Inc. and the words "you", "your" and "client" refer to you as either a client or prospective client of our firm. Also, you may see the term Associated Person throughout this brochure. As used in this brochure, our Associated Persons are our firm's officers, employees, and all individuals providing investment advice on behalf of our firm.

Portfolio Management Services

We offer discretionary and non-discretionary portfolio management services. Our investment advice is tailored to meet our clients' needs and investment objectives. If you retain our firm for portfolio management services, we will meet with you to determine your investment objectives, risk tolerance, and other relevant information (the "suitability information") at the beginning of our advisory relationship. We will use the suitability information we gather to develop a strategy that enables our firm to give ongoing and focused investment advice and/or to make investments on your behalf. Once we construct an investment portfolio for you, we will monitor your portfolio's performance on an ongoing basis, and will rebalance the portfolio as required by changes in market conditions and in your financial circumstances.

If you participate in our discretionary portfolio management services, we require you to grant our firm discretionary authority to manage your account. Discretionary authorization will allow our firm to determine the specific securities, and the amount of securities, to be purchased or sold for your account without your approval prior to each transaction. Discretionary authority is typically granted by the investment advisory agreement you sign with our firm, a power of attorney, or trading authorization forms. You may limit our discretionary authority (for example, limiting the types of securities that can be purchased for your account) by providing our firm with your restrictions and guidelines in writing. If you enter into non-discretionary arrangements with our firm, we must obtain your approval prior to executing any transactions on behalf of your account.

We require a minimum of **\$500,000** to open and maintain a portfolio management account. Our fee for portfolio management services is based on a percentage of your assets we manage, as follows:

<i>Account Size</i>	<i>Fixed Income</i>	<i>Equities</i>	<i>Average</i>
\$ 500,000 - \$ 750,000	1.75%	2.50%	2.125%
\$ 751,000 - \$ 1,500,000	1.50%	2.25%	1.875%
\$ 1,501,000 - \$ 5,000,000	1.25%	2.00%	1.625%
\$ 5,001,000 +	1.00%	1.75%	1.375%

Our annual portfolio management fee is billed and payable quarterly in advance based on the value of your account on the last day of the previous quarter. If the portfolio management agreement is executed at any time other than the first day of a calendar month, our fees will apply on a pro rata basis, which means that the advisory fee is payable in proportion to the number of days in the month for which you are a client. Our advisory fee is negotiable, depending on individual client circumstances.

We will deduct our fee directly from your account through the qualified custodian holding your funds and securities. We will deduct our advisory fee only when you have given our firm written authorization permitting the fees to be paid directly from your account. Further, the qualified custodian will deliver an account statement to you at least quarterly. These account statements will show all disbursements from your account. You should review all statements for accuracy. We will also receive a duplicate copy of your account statements.

If you did not receive the disclosure brochure within 48 hours prior to entering into the portfolio management agreement, you may terminate the agreement within five business days of the date of acceptance without penalty. If you received the disclosure documents 48 hours in advance or if the five-day grace period has expired, you may terminate the portfolio management agreement upon written notice to our firm. You will incur a pro rata charge for services rendered prior to the termination of the portfolio management agreement, which means you will incur advisory fees only in proportion to the number of days in the month for which you are a client. If you have pre-paid advisory fees that we have not yet earned, you will receive a prorated refund of those fees.

Types of Investments

In general, we offer advice on equity securities, warrants, corporate debt securities, commercial paper, certificates of deposit, investment company securities, and U.S. government securities, options contracts on securities, structured products, and interest in partnerships investing in real estate, and oil and gas interests.

You may request that we refrain from investing in particular securities or certain types of securities. You must provide these restrictions to our firm in writing.

Assets under Management

As of 03/03/2017, we manage approximately \$108,761,762 in client assets on a discretionary basis.

ITEM 5: FEES AND COMPENSATION

Please refer to the "Advisory Business" section in this brochure for information on our advisory fees, fee deduction arrangements, and refund policy according to each service we offer.

Additional Fees and Expenses

As part of our investment advisory services to you, we may invest, or recommend that you invest, in mutual funds and exchange traded funds. The fees that you pay to our firm for investment advisory services are separate and distinct from the fees and expenses charged by mutual funds or exchange traded funds (described in each fund's prospectus) to their shareholders. These fees will generally include a management fee and other fund expenses. You will also incur transaction charges when purchasing or selling securities typically imposed by the custodian through whom your account transactions are executed. You may also incur brokerage fees when purchasing or selling securities through a broker dealer not related to our firm. To fully understand the total costs you will incur, you should review all fees charged by mutual funds, exchange traded funds, our firm and our custodians, as well of other firms in which the trade might be executed.

For information on our brokerage practices, please refer to the "Brokerage Practices" section of this brochure.

ITEM 6: PERFORMANCE-BASED FEES AND SIDE-BY-SIDE MANAGEMENT

The fee arrangement may create an incentive for the investment adviser to make investments that are riskier or more speculative than would be the case in the absence of a performance fee; however our investment adviser will only recommend and/or make investments that are commensurate with the investment guidelines. Where relevant, that the firm may receive increased compensation with regards to unrealized appreciation as well as realized gains in the client account.

Compensation is based in part on the unrealized appreciation of securities for which market quotations are not readily available within the meaning of Rule 2a-4(a) (1) under the Investment Company Act of 1940, 17 C.F.R.270.2a-4(a) (1), the securities will be valued as follows: The Firm will contact the issuer in case a price for the security is not available.

Note: Performance fees will be charged to clients who have a net worth greater than \$2,000,000 or the advisor is managing more than \$1,000,000 of the client's assets.

Performance fees are calculated based on the portfolio's value at the end of the month, before deducting Advisory Fees. They are collected within two weeks following the end of the quarter. Performance Fees are generally a percentage between 10% and 20% of the excess between the portfolio's return and the benchmark's return. They are charged only if quarterly return is positive and the portfolio's value is historically high. Even if the portfolio's return exceeds the corresponding benchmark, if it is negative, no performance fee is collected. The benchmarks used are the following:

Barclays Global Aggregate Bond Index: For Fixed Income investments. This index is a flagship measure of global investment grade debt from twenty-four different local currency markets. This multi-currency benchmark includes fixed-rate treasury, government-related, corporate and securitized bonds from both developed and emerging markets issuers. The Global Aggregate Index is largely comprised of three regional aggregate components: The US Aggregate, the Pan-European Aggregate and the Asian-Pacific Aggregate Index. (Source: <https://ecommerce.barcap.com>).

MSCI World Index: For Equity investments. This index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed markets. The MSCI World Index consists of the following 23 developed market country indexes: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and United States. (Source: www.msci.com).

For a multi-asset portfolio, the benchmark used is a weighted average of the above benchmarks according to the portfolio's distribution by asset class (fixed income versus equity).

ITEM 7: TYPES OF CLIENTS

We offer investment advisory services to individuals, banks and thrift institutions, investment companies, pension and profit sharing plans, trusts, estates, charitable organizations, corporations, and other business entities.

In general, we require a minimum of 500,000 to open and maintain an advisory account.

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

Our Method of Analysis and Investment Strategies

We may use one or more of the following methods of analysis or investment strategies when providing investment advice to you:

Fundamental Analysis - involves analyzing individual companies and their industry groups, such as a company's financial statements, details regarding the company's product line, the experience and expertise of the company's management, and the outlook for the company's industry. The resulting data is used to measure the true value of the company's stock compared to the current market value, or its financial solvency in case of fixed income investments.

Long Term Purchases - securities purchased with the expectation that the value of those securities will grow over a relatively long period of time, generally greater than one year.

Short Term Purchases - securities purchased with the expectation that they will be sold within a relatively short period of time, generally less than one year, to take advantage of the securities' short-term price fluctuations.

Short Sales - securities transaction in which an investor sells securities he or she borrowed in anticipation of a price decline. The investor is then required to return an equal number of shares at some point in the future. A short seller will profit if the stock goes down in price.

Margin Transactions - a securities transaction in which an investor borrows money to purchase a security, in which case the security serves as collateral on the loan.

Option Writing - a securities transaction that involves selling an option - An option is the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular security at a specified price before the expiration date of the option. When an investor sells an option, he or she must deliver to the buyer a specified number of shares in case of calls or buy a specified number of shares from seller in case of puts, if the buyer exercises the option. The seller pays the buyer a premium (the market price of the option at a particular time) in exchange for writing the option.

Our investment strategies and advice may vary depending upon each client's specific financial situation. As such, we determine investments and allocations based upon your predefined objectives, risk tolerance, time horizon, financial horizon, financial information, liquidity needs, and other various suitability factors. Your restrictions and guidelines may affect the composition of your portfolio.

The risk of fundamental analysis is that information obtained may be incorrect and the analysis may not provide an accurate estimate of earnings, which may be the basis for a stock's value, or liquidity, basis for evaluating fixed income investments. If securities prices adjust rapidly to new information, utilizing fundamental analysis may not result in favorable performance.

Short term trading generally involves a greater degree of risk than long term trading due to market volatility over a short period of time. Long term purchases may also be affected by unforeseen long term changes in the company in which you are invested or in the overall market.

Short selling is very risky. Unlike a straightforward investment in stocks where you buy shares with the expectation that their price will increase so you can sell at a profit, in a "short sale" you borrow stocks from your brokerage firm and sell them immediately, hoping to buy them later at a lower price. Thus, a short seller hopes that the price of a stock will go down in the near future. A short seller thus uses declines in the market to his advantage. He makes money when the stock prices fall and loses when prices go up.

The SEC has strict regulations in place regarding short selling. There is no ceiling on how much a short seller can lose in a trade. The share price may keep going up and the short seller will have to pay whatever the prevailing stock price is to buy back the shares. However, his gains have a ceiling level because the stock price cannot fall below zero. A short seller has to undertake to pay the earnings on the borrowed securities as long as he chooses to keep his short position open. If the company declares huge dividends or issues bonus shares, the short seller will have to pay that amount to the lender. Any such occurrence can skew the entire short investment and make it unprofitable. The broker can use the funds in the short seller's margin account to buy back his loaned shares or issue a 'call away' to get the short seller to return the borrowed securities. If the broker makes this call when the stock price is much higher than the price at the time of the short sale, then the investor can end up making huge losses.

"Buying on margin" means borrowing money from a broker to purchase stock. Margin trading allows you to buy more stock than you'd be able to normally. An initial investment of at least \$2,000 is required for a margin account, though some brokerages require more. This deposit is known as the minimum margin. Once the account is opened and operational, you can borrow up to 50% of the purchase price of a stock. This portion of the purchase price that you deposit is known as the initial margin. Some brokerages require you to deposit more than 50% of the purchase price. Not all stocks qualify to be bought on margin. When you sell the stock in a margin account, the proceeds go to your broker against the repayment of the loan until it is fully paid. There is also a restriction called the maintenance margin, which is the minimum account balance you must maintain before your broker will force you to deposit more funds or sell stock to pay down your loan. When this happens, it's known as a margin call. If for any reason you do not meet a margin call, the brokerage has the right to sell your securities to increase your account equity until you are above the maintenance margin. Additionally, your broker may not be required to consult you before selling. Under most margin agreements, a firm can sell your securities without waiting for you to meet the margin call and you can't control which stock is sold to cover the margin call. You also have to pay the interest on your loan. The interest charges are applied to your account unless you decide to make payments. Over time, your debt level increases as interest charges accrue against you. As debt increases, the interest charges increase, and so on. Therefore, buying on margin is mainly used for short-term investments. The longer you hold an investment, the greater the return that is needed to break even. In volatile markets, prices can fall very quickly. You can lose more money than you have invested.

Options are complex securities that involve risks and are not suitable for everyone. Option trading can be speculative in nature and carry substantial risk of loss. It is generally recommended that you only invest in options with risk capital. An option is a contract that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell an underlying asset at a specific price on or before a certain date (the "expiration date"). The two types of options are calls and puts:

A call gives the holder the right to buy an asset at a certain price within a specific period of time. Calls are similar to having a long position on a stock. Buyers of calls hope that the stock will increase substantially before the option expires.

A put gives the holder the right to sell an asset at a certain price within a specific period of time. Puts are very similar to having a short position on a stock. Buyers of puts hope that the price of the stock will fall before the option expires.

The main option trading risk pertaining to options buyers is the risk of losing your entire investment in a relatively short period of time. The risk of losing your entire investment increases if, as expiration nears, the stock is below the strike price of the call (for a call option) or if the stock is higher than the strike price of the put (for a put option). European style options which do not have secondary markets on which to sell the options prior to expiration can only realize its value upon expiration. Specific exercise provisions of a specific option contract may create additional risks. Regulatory agencies may impose exercise restrictions, which stops you from realizing value.

Selling options is more complicated and can be even riskier. The option trading risks pertaining to options sellers are:

- Options sold may be exercised at any time before expiration.

- Covered Call traders forgo the right to profit when the underlying stock rises above the strike price of the call options sold and continues to risk a loss due to a decline in the underlying stock.
- Writers of Naked Calls risk unlimited losses if the underlying stock rises.
- Writers of Naked Puts risk unlimited losses if the underlying stock drops.
- Writers of naked positions run margin risks if the position goes into significant losses. Such risks may include liquidation by the broker.
- Writers of call options can lose more money than a short seller of that stock on the same rise on that underlying stock. This is an example of how the leverage in options can work against the option trader.
- Writers of Naked Calls are obligated to deliver shares of the underlying stock if those call options are exercised.
- Call options can be exercised outside of market hours such that effective remedy actions cannot be performed by the writer of those options.
- Writers of stock options are obligated under the options that they sold even if a trading market is not available or that they are unable to perform a closing transaction.
- The value of the underlying stock may surge or ditch unexpectedly, leading to automatic exercises.

Other option trading risks are:

- The complexity of some option strategies is a significant risk on its own.
- Option trading exchanges or markets and option contracts themselves are open to changes at all times.
- Options markets have the right to halt the trading of any options, thus preventing investors from realizing value.
- Risk of erroneous reporting of exercise value.
- If an options brokerage firm goes insolvent, investors trading through that firm may be affected.
- Internationally traded options have special risks due to timing across borders.

Risks that are not specific to options trading include: market risk, sector risk and individual stock risk. Option trading risks are closely related to stock risks as stock options are a derivative of stocks.

We may use investment strategies that involve buying and selling securities frequently in an effort to capture significant market gains and avoid significant losses during a volatile market. However, frequent trading can negatively affect investment performance, particularly through increased brokerage and other transactional costs and taxes.

Our strategies and investments may have unique and significant tax implications. However, unless we specifically agree otherwise, and in writing, tax efficiency is not our primary consideration in the management of your assets. Regardless of your account size or any other factors, we strongly recommend that you continuously consult with a tax professional prior to and throughout the investing of your assets.

Moreover, as a result of revised IRS regulations, custodians and broker-dealers will begin reporting the cost basis of equities acquired in client accounts on or after January 1, 2011. Your custodian will default to the FIFO (First-In First-Out) accounting method for calculating the cost basis of your investments. You are responsible for contacting your tax advisor to determine if this accounting method is the right choice for you. If your tax advisor believes another accounting method is more advantageous, please provide written notice to our firm immediately and we will alert your account custodian of your individually selected accounting method. Please note that decisions about cost basis accounting methods will need to be made before trades settle, as the cost basis method cannot be changed after settlement.

Risk of Loss

Investing in securities involves risk of loss that you should be prepared to bear. We do not represent or guarantee that our services or methods of analysis can or will predict future results, successfully identify market tops or bottoms, or insulate clients from losses due to market corrections or declines. We cannot offer any guarantees or promises that your financial goals and objectives will be met. Past performance is in no way an indication of future performance.

Recommendation of Particular Types of Securities

As disclosed under the "Advisory Business" section in this Brochure, we recommend several types of securities and we do not necessarily recommend one particular type of security over another since each client has different needs and different tolerance for risk. Each type of security has its own unique set of risks associated with it and it would not be possible to list here all of the specific risks of every type of investment. Even within the same type of investment, risks can vary widely. However, in very general terms, the higher the anticipated return of an investment, the higher the risk of loss associated with it.

ITEM 9: DISCIPLINARY INFORMATION

Neither our firm nor any of our Associated Persons has any reportable disciplinary information.

ITEM 10: OTHER FINANCIAL INDUSTRY ACTIVITIES AND AFFILIATIONS**Registrations with Broker-Dealer**

Persons providing investment advice on behalf of our firm are registered representatives with VectorGlobal WMG, Inc. a securities broker/dealer with which we are affiliated through common control and ownership. You are under no obligation, contractually or otherwise, to purchase securities through any affiliated firm.

Arrangements with Affiliated Entities

We are affiliated with VectorGlobal WMG, Inc. a securities broker/dealer, and a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, through common control and ownership. Persons providing investment advice on behalf of our firm are also registered representatives with VectorGlobal WMG, Inc. This practice could present a conflict of interest if representatives providing investment advice to you had an incentive to execute securities transactions for the purpose of generating commissions rather than solely based on your needs. In order to mitigate this risk, we have implemented a wrap fee system for our investment advisory accounts. In this system, the investment advisor charges an annual advisory fee for managing the client account. However, you will incur transaction costs and might be subject to other fees per transaction. Your advisory account will be handled separately from any other accounts held with our affiliated broker-dealer.

Please see Fees and Compensation section in this brochure for more information.

ITEM 11: CODE OF ETHICS, PARTICIPATION OR INTEREST IN CLIENT TRANSACTIONS AND PERSONAL TRADING**Description of Our Code of Ethics**

We strive to comply with applicable laws and regulations governing our practices. Therefore, our Code of Ethics includes guidelines for professional standards of conduct for our Associated Persons. Our goal is to protect your

interests at all times and to demonstrate our commitment to our fiduciary duties of honesty, good faith, and fair dealing with you. All of our Associated Persons are expected to adhere strictly to these guidelines. Persons associated with our firm are also required to report any violations of our Code of Ethics. Additionally, we maintain and enforce written policies reasonably designed to prevent the misuse or dissemination of material, non-public information about you or your account holdings by persons associated with our firm. Clients or prospective clients may obtain a copy of our Code of Ethics by contacting us at the telephone number on the cover page of this brochure.

Participation or Interest in Client Transactions

Neither our firm nor any of our Associated Persons has any material financial interest in client transactions beyond the provision of investment advisory services as disclosed in this brochure.

Personal Trading Practices

Our firm or persons associated with our firm may buy or sell the same securities that we recommend to you or securities in which you are already invested. A conflict of interest exists in such cases because we have the ability to trade ahead of you and potentially receive more favorable prices than you will receive. To eliminate this conflict of interest, it is our policy that neither our Associated Persons nor we shall have priority over your account in the purchase or sale of securities.

ITEM 12: BROKERAGE PRACTICES

We recommend the brokerage of VectorGlobal WMG, Inc., among others. We believe that VectorGlobal WMG, Inc. provides quality execution services for you, including the value of a research team, the firm's reputation, execution capabilities, and responsiveness to our clients. You are under no obligation to purchase securities through this affiliated firm. However, you may incur in additional costs if you decide to use other broker-dealer.

Please see Fees and Compensation section in this brochure for more information.

ITEM 13: REVIEW OF ACCOUNTS

The Investment Adviser Director or her designee will monitor your portfolio management accounts on an on-going basis. Triggering factors that may stimulate additional reviews of your account include, but are not limited to, the following: changes in economic conditions, changes in your financial situation or investment objectives, and/or your request for an additional review of the account.

We will provide you with additional or regular written reports in conjunction with account reviews. Also, you will receive trade confirmations and monthly or quarterly statements from your account custodian(s).

ITEM 14: CLIENT REFERRALS AND OTHER COMPENSATION

We do not receive any compensation from any third party in connection with providing investment advice to you but we compensate are affiliated through common control and ownership for client referrals.

Persons providing investment advice on behalf of our firm are registered representatives with VectorGlobal WMG, Inc. a securities broker/dealer with which we are affiliated through common control and ownership. Please refer Other Financial Industry Activities section for information on how we mitigate potential conflicts of interest.

ITEM 15: CUSTODY

As paying agent for our firm, your independent custodian will directly debit your account(s) for the payment of our advisory fees and performance fees, if applicable. This ability to deduct our advisory fees from your accounts causes our firm to exercise limited custody over your funds or securities. We do not have physical custody of any of your funds and/or securities. Your funds and securities will be held with a bank, broker-dealer, or other independent, qualified custodian. You will receive account statements from the independent, qualified custodian(s) holding your funds and securities at least quarterly. The account statements from your custodian(s) will indicate the amount of our advisory fees deducted from your account(s) each billing period. You should carefully review account statements for accuracy.

You should compare our statements with the statements from your account custodian(s) to reconcile the information reflected on each statement. If you have a question regarding your account statement or if you did not receive a statement from your custodian, please contact us directly at the telephone number on the cover page of this brochure.

ITEM 16: INVESTMENT DISCRETION

Before we can buy or sell securities on your behalf, you must first sign our discretionary management agreement, a power of attorney, and/or trading authorization forms.

You may grant our firm discretion over the selection and amount of securities to be purchased or sold for your account(s) without obtaining your consent or approval prior to each transaction. You may specify investment objectives, guidelines, and/or impose certain conditions or investment parameters for your account(s). For example, you may specify that the investment in any particular stock or industry should not exceed specified percentages of the value of the portfolio and/or restrictions or prohibitions of transactions in the securities of a specific industry or security. Please refer to the "Advisory Business" section in this brochure for more information on our discretionary management services.

If you enter into non-discretionary arrangements with our firm, we will obtain your approval prior to the execution of any transactions for your account(s). You have an unrestricted right to decline to implement any advice provided by our firm on a non-discretionary basis.

ITEM 17: VOTING CLIENT SECURITIES

At your request, we may offer you advice regarding corporate actions and the exercise of your proxy voting rights. If you own shares of common stock or mutual funds, then we are responsible for exercising your right to vote as a shareholder.

ITEM 18: FINANCIAL INFORMATION

We are not required to provide financial information to our clients because we do not:

- Require the prepayment of more than \$1200 in fees and six or more months in advance, or
- Take custody of client funds or securities, or
- Have a financial condition that is reasonably likely to impair our ability to meet our commitment to you.

ITEM 19: REQUIREMENTS FOR STATE REGISTERED ADVISERS

We are a federally registered investment adviser; therefore, we are not required to respond to this item.