

WhoTrades Inc.

Firm Brochure - Form ADV Part 2A

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of WhoTrades Inc.. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at (718) 710-2560 or by email at: vp@whotrades.com. 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 WhoTrades Inc. is also available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov. WhoTrades Inc.'s CRD number is: 299280.

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Registration as an investment adviser does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

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Item 2: Material Changes

WhoTrades Inc. has not yet filed an annual updating amendment using the Form ADV Part 2A. Therefore there are no material changes to report.

Item 3: Table of Contents

Item 1: Cover Page	
Item 2: Material Changes.....	ii
Item 3: Table of Contents.....	iii
Item 4: Advisory Business	4
Item 5: Fees and Compensation.....	5
Item 6: Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management	6
Item 7: Types of Clients	7
Item 8: Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies, & Risk of Loss	7
Item 9: Disciplinary Information.....	9
Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations.....	9
Item 11: Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading.....	10
Item 12: Brokerage Practices	11
Item 13: Review of Accounts.....	12
Item 14: Client Referrals and Other Compensation.....	13
Item 15: Custody	13
Item 16: Investment Discretion.....	13
Item 17: Voting Client Securities (Proxy Voting)	14
Item 18: Financial Information.....	14
Item 19: Requirements For State Registered Advisers	Error! Bookmark not defined.

Item 4: Advisory Business

A. Description of the Advisory Firm

WhoTrades Inc. (hereinafter "WHO") is a Corporation organized in the State of Delaware. The firm was formed in August 2018, and the principal owner is Victor Remsha.

B. Types of Advisory Services

Robo-Advisory Portfolio Management Services

WHO provides "robo-advisory" portfolio management services via an online interface. This entails the use of algorithm-based portfolio management advice, rather than in-person investment advice. These automated investment solutions are customized to each client and based on individual characteristics, such as the client's age, risk tolerance, income, and current assets, among others.

Services Limited to Specific Types of Investments

WHO generally limits its investment advice to equities and ETFs. WHO may use other securities as well to help diversify a portfolio when applicable.

C. Client Tailored Services and Client Imposed Restrictions

WHO offers the same suite of services to all of its clients. However, specific client investment strategies and their implementation are dependent upon the client Investment Policy Statement which outlines each client's current situation (income, tax levels, and risk tolerance levels). Clients may not impose restrictions in investing in certain securities or types of securities in accordance with their values or beliefs.

D. Wrap Fee Programs

A wrap fee program is an investment program where the investor pays one stated fee that includes management fees, transaction costs, and certain other administrative fees. WHO does not participate in wrap fee programs.

E. Assets Under Management

WHO has the following assets under management:

Discretionary Amounts:	Non-discretionary Amounts:	Date Calculated:
\$0	\$0	Decembbber 2018

Item 5: Fees and Compensation

A. Fee Schedule

Robo-Advisory Portfolio Management Services Fees

WHO provides robo-advisory portfolio management services via an online interface.

Total Assets Under Management	Annual Fees
All Assets	.40%

The final fee schedule is attached as Exhibit II of the Investment Advisory Contract.

WHO uses the value of the account as of the last business day of the billing period, after taking into account deposits and withdrawals, for purposes of determining the market value of the assets upon which the advisory fee is based.

These fees are generally negotiable and the final fee schedule will be memorialized in the client's advisory agreement. Clients may terminate the agreement without penalty for a full refund of WHO's fees within five business days of signing the Investment Advisory Contract. Thereafter, clients may terminate the Investment Advisory Contract generally with 30 days' written notice.

Performance-Based Robo-Advisory Portfolio Management Services

Accredited clients will pay an annual fee of 2.00% of assets under management along with a 20.00% performance fee based on capital appreciation. If the client's portfolio rises in value, the client will pay 20.00% on that increase in value, but if the portfolio drops in value, the client will not incur a new performance fee until the portfolio reaches the last highest value, adjusted for withdrawals and deposits, which is generally known as a "high water mark."

The high water mark will be the highest value of the client's account on the last day of any previous quarter, after accounting for the client's deposits or withdrawals for each billing period.

These fees are generally negotiable and the final fee schedule will be memorialized in the client's advisory agreement. This service may be canceled with 30 days' notice. Clients must pay the prorated performance-based fees for the billing period in which they terminate the Investment Advisory Contract up to and including the day of termination.

B. Payment of Fees

Payment of Robo-Advisory Portfolio Management Fees

Robo-advisory portfolio management fees are withdrawn directly from the client's accounts with client's written authorization on a monthly basis, or may be invoiced and billed directly to the client on a monthly basis. Clients may select the method in which they are billed. Fees are paid in arrears.

Payment of Performance-Based Robo-Advisory Portfolio Management Fees

Performance-based portfolio management fees are withdrawn directly from the client's accounts with client's written authorization on a monthly basis, or may be invoiced and billed directly to the client on a monthly basis. Clients may select the method in which they are billed. Fees are paid in arrears.

C. Client Responsibility For Third Party Fees

Clients are responsible for the payment of all third party fees (i.e. custodian fees, brokerage fees, mutual fund fees, transaction fees, etc.). Those fees are separate and distinct from the fees and expenses charged by WHO. Please see Item 12 of this brochure regarding broker-dealer/custodian.

D. Prepayment of Fees

WHO collects its fees in arrears. It does not collect fees in advance.

E. Outside Compensation For the Sale of Securities to Clients

Neither WHO nor its supervised persons accept any compensation for the sale of investment products, including asset-based sales charges or service fees from the sale of mutual funds.

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

WHO manages accounts that are billed on performance-based fees (a share of capital gains on or capital appreciation of the assets of a client) and may as well manage accounts that are not billed on performance-based fees. Managing both kinds of accounts at the same time presents a conflict of interest because WHO and/or its supervised persons have an incentive to favor accounts for which WHO receives a performance-based fee. WHO addresses the conflicts by ensuring that clients are not systematically advantaged or disadvantaged due to the presence or absence of performance-based fees. WHO seeks best execution and upholds its fiduciary duty for all clients.

Clients paying a performance-based fee should be aware that investment advisers have an incentive to invest in riskier investments when paid a performance-based fee due to the higher risk/higher reward attributes.

Item 7: Types of Clients

WHO generally provides advisory services to the following types of clients:

- ❖ Individuals
- ❖ High-Net-Worth Individuals
- ❖ Other Investment Advisers

There is no account minimum for any of WHO's services.

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

A. Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

Methods of Analysis

The business model will be similar to <https://info.folioinstitutional.com> and motif. The system and or person will create several portfolios for customers to be able to mirror in their account for either a monthly fee or AUM fee or we can custom build a portfolio for each customer based on their risk tolerance.

WHO's methods of analysis include Fundamental analysis, Quantitative analysis and Technical analysis.

Fundamental analysis involves the analysis of financial statements, the general financial health of companies, and/or the analysis of management or competitive advantages.

Quantitative analysis deals with measurable factors as distinguished from qualitative considerations such as the character of management or the state of employee morale, such as the value of assets, the cost of capital, historical projections of sales, and so on.

Technical analysis involves the analysis of past market data; primarily price and volume.

Investment Strategies

WHO uses long term trading and short term trading.

Investing in securities involves a risk of loss that you, as a client, should be prepared to bear.

B. Material Risks Involved

Methods of Analysis

Fundamental analysis concentrates on factors that determine a company's value and expected future earnings. This strategy would normally encourage equity purchases in stocks that are undervalued or priced below their perceived value. The risk assumed is that the market will fail to reach expectations of perceived value.

Quantitative analysis Investment strategies using quantitative models may perform differently than expected as a result of, among other things, the factors used in the models, the weight placed on each factor, changes from the factors' historical trends, and technical issues in the construction and implementation of the models.

Technical analysis attempts to predict a future stock price or direction based on market trends. The assumption is that the market follows discernible patterns and if these patterns can be identified then a prediction can be made. The risk is that markets do not always follow patterns and relying solely on this method may not take into account new patterns that emerge over time.

Investment Strategies

Long term trading is designed to capture market rates of both return and risk. Due to its nature, the long-term investment strategy can expose clients to various types of risk that will typically surface at various intervals during the time the client owns the investments. These risks include but are not limited to inflation (purchasing power) risk, interest rate risk, economic risk, market risk, and political/regulatory risk.

Short term trading risks include liquidity, economic stability, and inflation, in addition to the long term trading risks listed above. Frequent trading can affect investment performance, particularly through increased brokerage and other transaction costs and taxes.

Investing in securities involves a risk of loss that you, as a client, should be prepared to bear.

C. Risks of Specific Securities Utilized

Clients should be aware that there is a material risk of loss using any investment strategy. The investment types listed below are not guaranteed or insured by the FDIC or any other government agency.

Equity investment generally refers to buying shares of stocks in return for receiving a future payment of dividends and/or capital gains if the value of the stock increases. The value of equity securities may fluctuate in response to specific situations for each company, industry conditions and the general economic environments.

Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs): An ETF is an investment fund traded on stock exchanges, similar to stocks. Investing in ETFs carries the risk of capital loss (sometimes up to a 100% loss in the case of a stock holding bankruptcy). Areas of concern include the lack of transparency in products and increasing complexity, conflicts of interest and the possibility of inadequate regulatory compliance.

Past performance is not indicative of future results. Investing in securities involves a risk of loss that you, as a client, should be prepared to bear.

Item 9: Disciplinary Information

A. Criminal or Civil Actions

There are no criminal or civil actions to report.

B. Administrative Proceedings

There are no administrative proceedings to report.

C. Self-regulatory Organization (SRO) Proceedings

There are no self-regulatory organization proceedings to report.

Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

A. Registration as a Broker/Dealer or Broker/Dealer Representative

Neither WHO nor its representatives are registered as, or have pending applications to become, a broker/dealer or a representative of a broker/dealer.

B. Registration as a Futures Commission Merchant, Commodity Pool Operator, or a Commodity Trading Advisor

Neither WHO nor its representatives are registered as or have pending applications to become either a Futures Commission Merchant, Commodity Pool Operator, or Commodity Trading Advisor or an associated person of the foregoing entities.

C. Registration Relationships Material to this Advisory Business and Possible Conflicts of Interests

Victor Remsha acts as a sponsor, general partner, or managing member of venture capital firm called Finsight Ventures and from time to time, may offer clients advice or products from those activities and clients should be aware that these services may involve a conflict of interest. WHO always acts in the best interest of the client and clients are in no way required to utilize the services of any representative of WHO in connection with such individual's activities outside of WHO.

D. Selection of Other Advisers or Managers and How This Adviser is Compensated for Those Selections

WHO does not utilize nor select third-party investment advisers.

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

A. Code of Ethics

WHO has a written Code of Ethics that covers the following areas: Prohibited Purchases and Sales, Insider Trading, Personal Securities Transactions, Exempted Transactions, Prohibited Activities, Conflicts of Interest, Gifts and Entertainment, Confidentiality, Service on a Board of Directors, Compliance Procedures, Compliance with Laws and Regulations, Procedures and Reporting, Certification of Compliance, Reporting Violations, Compliance Officer Duties, Training and Education, Recordkeeping, Annual Review, and Sanctions. WHO's Code of Ethics is available free upon request to any client or prospective client.

B. Recommendations Involving Material Financial Interests

Client approval will be sought for client investment in such recommendations and, if granted, such approval will be binding. If a principal transaction arises, WHO will only execute such transaction with the consent of the applicable client. Principal transactions are generally defined as transactions where an adviser, acting as principal for its own account or the account of a related person, buys from or sells any security to any advisory client.

If an agency cross transaction arises, WHO will only execute such transaction with the consent of the applicable client. An agency cross transaction is generally defined as a transaction where a person acts as investment adviser in relation to a transaction in which the investment adviser, or any person controlled by or under common control with the

investment adviser, acts as broker for both the advisory client and for another person on the other side of the transaction.

C. Investing Personal Money in the Same Securities as Clients

From time to time, representatives of WHO may buy or sell securities for themselves that they also recommend to clients. This may provide an opportunity for representatives of WHO to buy or sell the same securities before or after recommending the same securities to clients resulting in representatives profiting off the recommendations they provide to clients. Such transactions may create a conflict of interest. WHO will always document any transactions that could be construed as conflicts of interest and will never engage in trading that operates to the client's disadvantage when similar securities are being bought or sold.

D. Trading Securities At/Around the Same Time as Clients' Securities

From time to time, representatives of WHO may buy or sell securities for themselves at or around the same time as clients. This may provide an opportunity for representatives of WHO to buy or sell securities before or after recommending securities to clients resulting in representatives profiting off the recommendations they provide to clients. Such transactions may create a conflict of interest; however, WHO will never engage in trading that operates to the client's disadvantage if representatives of WHO buy or sell securities at or around the same time as clients.

Item 12: Brokerage Practices

A. Factors Used to Select Custodians and/or Broker/Dealers

Custodians/broker-dealers will be recommended based on WHO's duty to seek "best execution," which is the obligation to seek execution of securities transactions for a client on the most favorable terms for the client under the circumstances. Clients will not necessarily pay the lowest commission or commission equivalent, and WHO may also consider the market expertise and research access provided by the broker-dealer/custodian, including but not limited to access to written research, oral communication with analysts, admittance to research conferences and other resources provided by the brokers that may aid in WHO's research efforts. WHO will never charge a premium or commission on transactions, beyond the actual cost imposed by the broker-dealer/custodian.

WHO will require clients to use Just2Trade Inc. Just2Trade Inc is related and affiliated to WHO. Just2Trade Inc operates in the same office alongside WHO.

1. Research and Other Soft-Dollar Benefits

While WHO has no formal soft dollars program in which soft dollars are used to pay for third party services, WHO may receive research, products, or other services from custodians and broker-dealers in connection with client securities transactions ("soft dollar benefits"). WHO may enter into soft-dollar arrangements consistent with (and not outside of) the safe harbor contained in Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. There can be no assurance that any particular client will benefit from soft dollar research, whether or not the client's transactions paid for it, and WHO does not seek to allocate benefits to client accounts proportionate to any soft dollar credits generated by the accounts. WHO benefits by not having to produce or pay for the research, products or services, and WHO will have an incentive to recommend a broker-dealer based on receiving research or services. Clients should be aware that WHO's acceptance of soft dollar benefits may result in higher commissions charged to the client.

2. Brokerage for Client Referrals

WHO receives no referrals from a broker-dealer or third party in exchange for using that broker-dealer or third party.

3. Clients Directing Which Broker/Dealer/Custodian to Use

WHO will require clients to use a specific broker-dealer to execute transactions. Not all advisers require clients to use a particular broker-dealer.

B. Aggregating (Block) Trading for Multiple Client Accounts

If WHO buys or sells the same securities on behalf of more than one client, then it may (but would be under no obligation to) aggregate or bunch such securities in a single transaction for multiple clients in order to seek more favorable prices, lower brokerage commissions, or more efficient execution. In such case, WHO would place an aggregate order with the broker on behalf of all such clients in order to ensure fairness for all clients; provided, however, that trades would be reviewed periodically to ensure that accounts are not systematically disadvantaged by this policy. WHO would determine the appropriate number of shares and select the appropriate brokers consistent with its duty to seek best execution, except for those accounts with specific brokerage direction (if any).

Item 13: Review of Accounts

A. Frequency and Nature of Periodic Reviews and Who Makes Those Reviews

Robo-advisory portfolio management accounts are not reviewed by WHO, save for automated allocation revisions. Clients are encouraged to update WHO of any change in their objectives, risk tolerance, or other pertinent information.

B. Factors That Will Trigger a Non-Periodic Review of Client Accounts

Robo-advisory portfolio management accounts do not undergo non-periodic review by WHO, allocations will change in accordance with the portfolio management software utilized by WHO and changes to the client's profile.

C. Content and Frequency of Regular Reports Provided to Clients

Robo-advisory portfolio management clients will receive at least quarterly a written report that details the client's account including assets held and asset value, which report will come from the custodian and at least quarterly a written report from WHO.

Item 14: Client Referrals and Other Compensation

A. Economic Benefits Provided by Third Parties for Advice Rendered to Clients (Includes Sales Awards or Other Prizes)

WHO receives compensation via its arrangement with its underlying subadvisers, but otherwise does not receive any economic benefit from any other third party for advice rendered to WHO's clients.

B. Compensation to Non - Advisory Personnel for Client Referrals

WHO does not directly or indirectly compensate any person who is not advisory personnel for client referrals.

Item 15: Custody

When advisory fees are deducted directly from client accounts at client's custodian, WHO will be deemed to have limited custody of client's assets and must have written authorization from the client to do so. Clients will receive all account statements and billing invoices that are required in each jurisdiction, and they should carefully review those statements for accuracy.

Item 16: Investment Discretion

WHO provides discretionary services to clients. The advisory contract established with each client sets forth the discretionary authority for trading. Where investment discretion has been granted, WHO generally manages the client's account and makes investment decisions without consultation with the client as to when the securities are to be bought or sold for the account, the total amount of the securities to be bought/sold, what securities to buy or sell, or the price per share.

Item 17: Voting Client Securities (Proxy Voting)

WHO will not ask for, nor accept voting authority for client securities. Clients will receive proxies directly from the issuer of the security or the custodian. Clients should direct all proxy questions to the issuer of the security.

Item 18: Financial Information

A. Balance Sheet

WHO neither requires nor solicits prepayment of more than \$1,200 in fees per client, six months or more in advance, and therefore is not required to include a balance sheet with this brochure.

B. Financial Conditions Reasonably Likely to Impair Ability to Meet Contractual Commitments to Clients

Neither WHO nor its management has any financial condition that is likely to reasonably impair WHO's ability to meet contractual commitments to clients.

C. Bankruptcy Petitions in Previous Ten Years

WHO has not been the subject of a bankruptcy petition in the last ten years.