

Firm Brochure for:



IDX Advisors, LLC

CRD Number: 299658

Firm Brochure

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This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of IDX Advisors, LLC ("Adviser"). If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us by telephone at: (480) 365-9579.

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. The Adviser's registration as an Investment Adviser does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

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

Item 2: Material Changes

Annual Update

The Firm Brochure will be updated annually or when material changes occur since the last update.

Full Brochure Available

Whenever you would like to receive a complete copy of our Firm Brochure, please contact us at (480) 365-9579.

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Item 4: Advisory Business

Firm Description

IDX Advisors, LLC (“IDX,” or the “Adviser”) is a Florida limited liability company formed on April 16, 2019. The Adviser is an investment adviser registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the “Investment Advisers Act”). The Adviser is a wholly-owned subsidiary of IDX Global, LLC.

Investment Advisory Services

The primary types of investment advisory services offered by the Adviser are sub-advisory services, unified management account programs, signaling services and services limited to certain types of investments.

Sub-advisory Services

IDX offers its investment strategy and portfolio modeling services to other investment advisers on a sub-advisory basis. In such arrangements, IDX enters into a sub-advisory agreement with the investment adviser for IDX’s investment management services and the use of investment models and asset allocation strategies. IDX constructs an asset allocation and selects the underlying investments for each investment model portfolio based on client investment objectives provided by the investment adviser. Client accounts are generally managed via a third-party investment management platform (“Platforms”). Sub-advisory services may be on a discretionary or nondiscretionary basis depending on the sub-advisory agreement. In a discretionary arrangement, IDX creates an investment model portfolio for a particular investment style, and based on that model, IDX exercises investment discretion over the transactions in the client accounts and is responsible for effecting such transactions. In a nondiscretionary arrangement, the investment advisers receive IDX’s investment model portfolio for a particular investment style, and based on that model, the investment adviser exercises investment discretion over the transactions in the client accounts and IDX is responsible for effecting such transactions.

Unified Management Account Programs

IDX offers its investment strategy and portfolio modeling services to Unified Management Account (“UMA”) programs. IDX constructs an asset allocation and selects the underlying investments for each investment model portfolio based on client investment objectives. The UMA program sponsor receives IDX’s investment model portfolio for a particular investment style and is responsible for effecting transactions in client accounts.

Signaling Services

IDX provides investment advisers with a subscription to certain investment selection models. IDX creates and provides signaling services models to the investment advisers based on parameters they set forth.

Services Limited to Specific Types of Investments

IDX generally limits its investment advice to mutual funds, real estate funds (including REITs), equities, ETFs (including ETFs in the gold and precious metal sectors) and non-U.S. securities. IDX may use other securities as well to help diversify a portfolio when applicable.

Wrap Fee Programs

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

Please note: It is always the client's responsibility to promptly notify the Adviser if there is any change in their financial situation or investment objective. This notification of change allows the Adviser an opportunity to review, evaluate, or revise our previous recommendations or services.

Tailored Relationships

IDX offers the same suite of services to all investment advisers that are IDX clients. However, specific investment strategies and their implementation are dependent upon the direction of the investment adviser. IDX creates custom models/sleeves for the primary adviser based on the parameters set forth by the adviser. The primary investment advisers may impose restrictions on investing in certain securities or types of securities. IDX reserves the right to end any sub-advisory relationship in accordance with the terms of its agreement with the primary adviser and may end the relationship for a variety of reasons, including in response to an investment adviser's imposition of additional restrictions.

Managed Assets

This is the initial filing for IDX; the Adviser does not yet manage any assets.

Item 5: Fees and Compensation

Investment Consulting Asset Fees

IDX offers its investment strategy and portfolio modeling services to other investment advisers, including UMA programs. The payment of fees for sub-advisory services will depend on the terms of the IDX agreement with the primary investment adviser. The fees received by IDX will not exceed [REDACTED] annually. These fees are generally negotiable.

Payment of Fees

The primary adviser(s) may request that IDX's advisory fees be withdrawn from the underlying client accounts through the Platform or the investment adviser may be invoiced for such fees. The primary adviser will pay IDX its portion of such advisory fees in accordance with the applicable sub-advisory contract between IDX and the primary investment adviser, on a monthly or quarterly basis based on the terms of the agreement.

Client Responsibility for Third Party Fees

IDX's client, the primary investment adviser, and the primary adviser's underlying clients will be responsible for the payment of all third-party fees (including, without limitation, any custodian fees, brokerage fees, mutual fund fees, distribution fees, shareholder servicing fees, transaction fees, Platform fees, taxes, fees of other service providers or consultants engaged by the primary investment adviser, etc.). Those fees are separate and distinct from the fees and expenses charged by IDX. Client accounts are generally managed via third-party investment management platforms.

Prepayment of Fees

IDX generally collects fees in advance on a quarterly basis. Certain primary advisers may be billed monthly or quarterly in arrears. Refunds for fees paid in advance will be returned to the primary adviser.

For all asset-based fees paid in advance, the fee refunded will be equal to the balance of the fees collected in advance minus the daily rate* times the number of days elapsed in the billing period up to and including the day of termination. (*The daily rate is calculated by dividing the annual asset-based fee rate by 365.).

Transaction Compensation

Neither the Adviser nor any of its representatives receive any commissions or other transaction-based compensation as a result of securities transactions in accounts managed by IDX. All investment products recommended by IDX are transacted through a broker-dealer that is unaffiliated with IDX.

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

Sharing of Capital Gains

IDX does not accept performance-based fees or other fees based on a share of capital gains or capital appreciation of the assets of a client.

Item 7: Types of Clients

Description

IDX offers its investment strategy, portfolio modeling and signaling services to other investment advisers. IDX does not typically impose a minimum account size requirement or other requirements with respect to the primary investment advisers to which it provides sub-advisory services, but an investment adviser may impose restrictions with respect to its client accounts.

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

Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

This section provides an overview of methods of analysis and investment strategies IDX may utilize in providing services to primary investment adviser clients and certain related material risks that the primary adviser's underlying clients may face in connection with these services. Investing in securities involves a risk of loss that any investor should be prepared to bear. It is not possible to identify all of the risks associated with investing, and this section does not attempt to discuss all risks that may affect IDX's model portfolios. Rather, this section discusses certain material risks of the investment activities of IDX. Different risks will impact different investment strategies to different degrees, and the degree to which a particular risk is applicable will depend on a variety of factors, including which investment strategy(ies) are employed with respect to the primary adviser's client accounts.

We do not guarantee that an investment objective or planning goal will be achieved or that any of the investment strategies will create their intended results. Each client of the primary adviser must be able to bear the risk of loss that is associated with the client's account, which may include the loss of some or all principal invested. No single investment strategy, or combination thereof, is necessarily diversified or intended to provide a complete investment program

Methods of Analysis

IDX's methods of analysis include, but are not limited to, Charting analysis, Fundamental analysis, Quantitative analysis and Technical analysis. We may use one or more of the following methods of analysis or investment strategies, among others, when providing sub-advisory services to other investment advisers:

Charting analysis involves the use of patterns in performance charts. IDX uses this technique to search for patterns used that are intended to help predict favorable conditions for buying and/or selling a security.

Charting analysis strategy involves using and comparing various charts to predict long and short-term performance or market trends. A risk involved in using this method is that only past performance data is considered without using other methods to cross check data. When using charting analysis, IDX may make the assumption that past performance will be indicative of future performance. This may not be the case and may result in losses for a client.

Charting involves identifying patterns that can suggest future activity in price movements. A chart pattern is a distinct formation on a stock chart that creates a trading signal or a sign of future price movements. Chartists use these patterns to identify current trends and trend reversals to trigger buy and sell signals. Some of the chart types IDX utilizes are Line Charts, Bar Charts, Candlestick, Point and Figure, etc. One of the primary risks of charting analysis is that it may not accurately detect anomalies or predict future price movements. Current prices of securities may reflect all information known about the security and day-to-day changes in market prices of securities may follow random patterns and may not be predictable with any reliable degree of accuracy.

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

Fundamental analysis is a method of evaluating a company that has issued a security by attempting to measure the value of its underlying assets. It entails studying overall economic and industry conditions, as well as the financial condition and the quality of the company's management. IDX considers earnings, expenses, assets, and liabilities important in determining the value of a company. We then compare our value of the

company to the current price of the issuing company's security to determine whether to purchase, sell or hold the security.

One of the primary risks 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 IDX's valuation of a security. If securities prices adjust rapidly to new information, utilizing fundamental analysis may not result in favorable performance.

Cyclical analysis is a form of fundamental analysis that involves the process of making investment decisions based on the different stages of an industry at a given point in time. One of the primary risks of cyclical analysis is the lengths of economic cycles may be difficult to predict with accuracy, which leads to difficulty in predicting economic trends and consequently the changing value of securities that would be affected by these changing trends.

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.

Quantitative analysis is a method of determining the value of a security by examining its numerical, measurable characteristics such as revenues, earnings, margins and market share. One of the primary risks of quantitative analysis is that empirical data may not necessarily be the best indicator of the value of a certain investments, and purely mathematical approaches may not reveal significant security specific developments.

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

Technical analysis is a method of evaluating securities by analyzing statistics generated by market activity, such as past prices and volume. Technical analysts do not attempt to measure a security's intrinsic value, but instead use charts and other tools to identify patterns that can suggest future activity. One of the primary risks of market timing based on technical analysis is that our analysis may not accurately detect anomalies or predict future price movements. Current prices of securities may reflect all information known about the security and day-to-day changes in market prices of securities may follow random patterns and may not be predictable with any reliable degree of accuracy.

Investment Strategies

IDX uses either or both long term trading and short term trading with respect to certain sub-advisory services.

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. Using a long-term purchase strategy generally assumes the financial markets will go up in the long-term which may not be the case. There is also the risk that the segment of the market that you are invested in or perhaps just your particular investment will go down over time even if the overall financial markets advance. Purchasing investments long-term may create an opportunity cost - “locking-up” assets that may be better utilized in the short-term in other investments.

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 short-term price fluctuations. Using a short-term purchase strategy generally assumes that we can predict how financial markets will perform in the short-term, which may be very difficult and will incur a disproportionately higher amount of transaction costs compared to long-term trading. There are many factors that can affect financial market performance in the short-term (such as short-term interest rate changes, cyclical earnings announcements, etc.) but may have a smaller impact over longer periods of times.

Short Sales – securities transaction in which securities are sold that were borrowed in anticipation of a price decline. The seller is then required to return an equal number of shares at some point in the future. The primary risk of short selling is that client assets invested through a short sale will profit if the stock goes down in price, but if the price of the shares increase, the potential losses are unlimited. We may use short-term trading (in general, selling securities within 30 days of purchasing the same securities) as an investment strategy when managing your account(s). Short-term trading is not a fundamental part of our overall investment strategy, but we may use this strategy occasionally when we determine that it is suitable given your stated investment objectives and tolerance for risk. This may include buying and selling securities frequently in an effort to capture significant market gains and avoid significant losses. However, there is a risk that frequent trading can negatively affect investment performance, particularly through increased brokerage and other transactional costs and taxes.

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. The primary risk of trading on margin is that if the value of the shares drops sufficiently, the client will be required to either deposit more cash into the account or sell a portion of the stock in order to maintain the margin requirements of the account. This is known as a "margin call." This could result in a client account losing more money than was invested in the margin transaction.

Options Trading - a securities transaction that involves buying or selling (writing) an option. If you write an option, and the buyer exercises the option, you are obligated to purchase or deliver a specified number of shares at a specified price at the expiration

of the option regardless of the market value of the security at expiration of the option. Buying an option gives you the right to purchase or sell a specified number of shares at a specified price until the date of expiration of the option regardless of the market value of the security at expiration of the option. The trading of options may be highly speculative and may entail more risk than those present when investing in other types of securities. Prices of options are generally more volatile than prices of other types of securities. When trading in options, you may run the risk of losing the entire investment in a relatively short period of time. In more risky options strategies, an investor could theoretically have an unlimited risk of loss.

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

Risks of Loss

Risk is inherent in any investment in securities and the Adviser does not guarantee any level of return on a client's investments. There is no assurance that a client's investment objectives will be achieved. A client may be subject to certain risks, including, but not limited to, the risks described below. The risks discussed below vary by investment style or strategy, and may or may not apply to a client. A client should also review the prospectuses or other disclosure documents for the securities purchased for the client's account, as they will contain important information about the risks associated with investing in such securities.

Investment strategies recommended by the Adviser may also be subject to some or all of the following types of risk:

- **Interest-rate Risk:** Fluctuations in interest rates may cause investment prices to fluctuate. For example, when interest rates rise, yields on existing bonds become less attractive, causing their market values to decline.
- **Market Risk:** The price of a security, bond, or mutual fund may drop in reaction to tangible and intangible events and conditions. This type of risk is caused by external factors independent of a security's particular underlying circumstances. For example, political, economic and social conditions may trigger market events.
- **Inflation Risk:** When any type of inflation is present, a dollar today will not buy as much as a dollar next year, because purchasing power is eroding at the rate of inflation.
- **Currency Risk:** Overseas investments are subject to fluctuations in the value of the dollar against the currency of the investment's originating country. This is also referred to as exchange rate risk.
- **Reinvestment Risk:** This is the risk that future proceeds from investments may have to be reinvested at a potentially lower rate of return (i.e. interest rate). This primarily relates to fixed income securities.

- **Business Risk:** These risks are associated with a particular industry or a particular company within an industry. For example, oil-drilling companies depend on finding oil and then refining it, a lengthy process, before they can generate a profit. They may carry a higher risk of profitability than an electric company, which generates its income from a steady stream of customers who buy electricity no matter what the economic environment is like.
- **Liquidity Risk:** Liquidity is the ability to readily convert an investment into cash. Generally, assets are more liquid if many investors are interested in buying or selling a standardized product. For example, Treasury Bills are highly liquid, while real estate properties are not.
- **Financial Risk:** Excessive borrowing to finance a business' operations increases the risk of profitability, because the company must meet the terms of its obligations in good times and bad. During periods of financial stress, the inability to meet loan obligations may result in bankruptcy and/or a declining market value.

Item 9: Disciplinary Information

Legal and Disciplinary

There are no legal or disciplinary events that are material to the evaluation of our advisory business or the integrity of our management.

Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

Other Financial Industry Activities

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

Code of Ethics

The Adviser maintains an investment policy for personal securities transactions at its business and it is part of the Adviser's general Code of Ethics (the "Code"). The Adviser establishes the standard of business conduct for all employees that are based on the fundamental principles of openness, integrity, honesty and trust. The Adviser also maintains and enforces written policies reasonably designed to prevent the Adviser or any person associated with Adviser from misusing material non-public information to comply with Section 204A of the Investment Advisers Act. Neither the

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Adviser, nor any related person of the Adviser, will recommend, buy, or sell securities within client accounts which the Adviser or a related person of the Adviser may have a material financial interest.

A copy of the Adviser's Code is available to any client or potential client upon request.

Participation or Interest in Client Transactions

The Adviser and/or its representatives may engage in securities transactions for their own accounts, including the same or related securities that are recommended to or owned by clients of the Adviser. These transactions may include trading in securities in a manner that differs from, or is inconsistent with, the advice given to clients of the Adviser, and the transactions may occur at or about the same time that such securities are recommended to or are purchased or sold for client accounts. This creates a potential for a conflict between the interest of the clients and the interests of the Adviser and/or its representatives.

Personal Trading

To address the potential for conflict of interests, the Adviser has adopted a Code that applies to its representatives who have access to non-public information relating to advisory client accounts ("Access Persons"). The Code prohibits Access Persons from using knowledge about advisory client account transactions to profit personally, directly or indirectly, by trading in his/her personal accounts. In addition, an Access Person who has discretionary authority over client accounts must generally pre-clear his/her trades or obtain prior authorization from the Adviser's Chief Compliance Officer before executing a trade. Unless an enumerated exception exists, the Code also prohibits Access Persons who have discretionary authority over client accounts from executing a security transaction for their personal accounts during a blackout period that can extend from one to seven days before or after the date that a client transaction in that same security is executed.

Item 12: Brokerage Practices

Broker-Dealer Selection

IDX does not recommend brokers/custodians. The primary investment adviser that hires IDX to serve as sub-adviser or the primary investment adviser's underlying client selects the brokers/custodians that will be used for the underlying client accounts.

Research and Other Soft Dollar Benefits

IDX receives no research, product, or services other than execution from a broker-dealer or third-party in connection with client securities transactions ("soft dollar

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benefits”). IDX receives no referrals from a broker-dealer or third party in exchange for using that broker-dealer or third party

Order Aggregation, Allocation and Rotation Practices

IDX maintains a trade aggregation and allocation policy, which policy is intended to ensure that clients participating in aggregated trading are treated fairly and equitably over time. IDX engages in aggregating trading for all investment model portfolios. If IDX buys or sells the same securities on behalf of more than one client, it might, but would be under no obligation to, aggregate or bunch, to the extent permitted by applicable law and regulations, the securities to be purchased or sold for multiple clients in order to seek more favorable prices, lower brokerage commissions or more efficient execution. In such case, IDX 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. IDX would determine the appropriate number of shares to place with brokers and will select the appropriate brokers consistent with IDX’s duty to seek best execution, except for those accounts with specific brokerage direction (if any).

Directed Brokerage

The primary investment adviser that hires IDX to serve as sub-adviser or the primary adviser’s underlying client selects the brokers/custodians that will be used for that client’s accounts. Not all advisers require their clients to direct brokerage. Directing brokerage may cost clients more money as IDX may be unable to achieve most favorable execution of client transactions. Primary investment advisers that are IDX clients must refer to their sub-advisory agreements for a complete understanding of how they may be permitted to direct brokerage.

Item 13: Review of Accounts

Periodic Reviews

IDX reviews with investment advisers the Investment Policy Statement of the portfolios identified by the investment adviser on a mutually agreed upon periodic basis, at least annually.

Review Triggers

In addition to regular review, reviews may be triggered by various factors, including material market, economic or political events, or by changes in the primary adviser's underlying client's financial situations (such as retirement, termination of employment, physical move, or inheritance).

Regular Reports and Electronic Delivery

IDX provides investment advisers that are IDX clients with an annual written portfolio evaluation and review for all portfolios identified by the investment adviser. The evaluation is based on the overall objectives set forth in the portfolio's Investment Policy Statement and performance. IDX evaluates potential adjustments to the portfolios, Investment Policy Statement and/or asset allocations. As part of the review, IDX reviews each portfolio for alignment with such portfolio's Investment Policy Statement and selected asset allocation.

Item 14: Client Referrals and Other Compensation

Other Compensation

IDX does not receive any economic benefits from persons other than clients for providing investment advice or other advisory services.

Client Referrals

Currently, IDX does not maintain any third-party referral arrangements with individuals or entities that may be compensated, directly or indirectly for client referrals. If we were to enter into an arrangement with a third-party, it would do so in accordance with Rule 206(4)-3 of the Advisers Act.

Item 15: Custody

Custody

IDX does not recommend custodians. The primary investment adviser that hires IDX to serve as sub-adviser or such investment adviser's client selects the custodians that will be used for client accounts.

Clients will receive account statements from the independent, qualified custodian(s) holding the funds and securities at least quarterly. The account statements from the custodian(s) will indicate the amount of IDX's advisory fees deducted from client

account(s) each billing period. Clients should carefully review account statements for accuracy. If a client has a question regarding their account statement or if a client did not receive a statement from their custodian, please contact IDX at (480) 365-9579.

Item 16: Investment Discretion

Investment Discretion

IDX provides its sub-advisory services on a discretionary and non-discretionary basis. With respect to its non-discretionary sub-advisory relationships, IDX cannot execute transactions with respect to an account without prior authorization from the primary investment adviser.

IDX may accept discretionary authority to implement the initial investment into a model portfolio for the underlying client of a primary adviser, and to make subsequent executions that track the rebalancing of a model portfolio. IDX observes investment limitations and restrictions that are outlined in the Investment Policy Statement that describes overall investment policies, objectives and guidelines, including, without limitation, asset allocation guidelines and investment restrictions and preferences. IDX assumes discretion over accounts upon the execution of a discretionary sub-advisory agreement with the investment adviser and upon notification from the Platform that the account is ready to trade.

Item 17: Voting Client Securities

Proxy Votes

IDX 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

Financial Information

IDX has no financial commitments that impair our ability to meet contractual commitments and fiduciary commitments to clients. IDX has never been the subject of a bankruptcy proceeding.