

**WEALTHN LLC
DBA UP Fintech Asset Management**



UP Fintech
Asset Management

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Form ADV Part 2A – Firm Brochure

March 30, 2024

This firm brochure (the “Brochure”) provides information about the qualifications and business practices of UP Fintech Asset Management (the “Firm”). If you have any additional questions about the contents of this Brochure, please email compliance@upfintecham.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. The Firm is a registered investment adviser. Registration as an investment adviser does not imply a certain level of skill or training. Additional information about the Firm is available on the SEC’s website at <http://www.adviserinfo.sec.gov>.

Free and simple tools are available to you to review UP Fintech Asset Management and its financial professionals at Investor.gov/CRS, which also provides free educational materials about broker-dealers, investment advisers, and investing.

Item 2. Material Changes

There have been no material changes to this Brochure since it was last updated on March 31, 2023. This Brochure may be requested free of charge by emailing us at compliance@upfintecham.com.

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Item 4. Advisory Business

Wealthn LLC d/b/a UP Fintech Asset Management (the “Firm”) is a Delaware limited liability company formed in 2016 with its principal place of business in Pennsylvania, United States. The Firm is an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Up Fintech Holding Ltd (NASDAQ: TIGR). The Firm was initially registered as an investment adviser with the Pennsylvania Department of Banking and Securities until filing for registration with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission in September 2018. The Firm is also registered as a Commodity Trading Adviser and Commodity Pool Operator with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission and is a member of the National Futures Association.

The Firm primarily provides investment advisory services to U.S. and non-U.S. individuals and institutions (each a “Client”, collectively herein the “Clients”) through its online software-based investment advisory and portfolio management service (commonly referred to as Internet or robo-advisory services). Investment advisory and portfolio management services are provided through the Firm’s website and developed using a series of quantitative-based algorithms in consultation with information provided by the Client pursuant to their specific investment objectives and guidelines. Clients have limited ability to impose restrictions on investing other than as provided in the specific online investment questionnaires. The Firm monitors Client portfolios to ensure consistency with stated objectives, with the Firm having discretion over investment selection and trading.

Client portfolios will generally be invested in exchange-traded funds and mutual funds (“Funds”) to gain broad market exposure to specified sectors, industries, markets, or securities. Investments in Funds include an embedded investment management fee and related expenses paid to the applicable Fund investment adviser, as well as other fees and expenses associated with the operating, purchasing, and selling of the applicable Fund, all of which are borne by the Client. As such, Client portfolios are subject to several layers of advisory fees and expenses on the portion of their account invested in Funds; including fees and expenses charged by the Firm and fees and expenses charged by the Funds’ investment advisers. Clients are responsible for all fees and expenses charged by an applicable Fund, in addition to the management fee charged by the Firm.

As of December 31, 2023, the Firm manages approximately \$3,080,191 in assets on a discretionary basis and \$0 on a non-discretionary basis.

Item 5. Fees and Compensation

The Firm is compensated for investment advisory services based on fees calculated as a percentage of assets under management. The Firm’s fees and compensation are described fully in the investment management agreements governing Client accounts.

The Firm may allocate a portion of a Client’s assets to third-party investment advisers, mutual funds, exchange-traded funds or money market funds pursuant to the quantitative-based algorithm. In addition to the fees and expenses discussed herein, Clients incur similar fees and expenses for assets directed to third-party non-affiliated investment advisers or Funds. Clients are independently responsible for such fees and expenses.

Fees for separately managed account Clients are based on the percentage of assets under management and generally range from 0.25% to 2.00% depending on the complexity and level of service provided, the number of different accounts, and the total assets under management for a Client and its related persons, or other circumstances the Firm deems relevant. Fees are generally deducted from Client accounts subject to terms and conditions that are detailed in each Client’s investment management agreement with the Firm. Alternative frequency of payments and/or methods of calculation may be available at the Firm’s discretion, where appropriate, and upon the Client’s request. In certain circumstances, fees may be subject to negotiation, and fees may be modified or waived for certain Clients. Certain accounts of persons affiliated with the Firm may be managed without fees or at reduced fees. The Firm’s fees do not include other expenses incurred by Clients in connection with investment advisory services such as brokerage and related fees and costs and other fees and expenses of Funds described herein.

Investment management agreements between the Firm and its Clients are generally terminable at any time, subject to any required notice depending upon the specific circumstances and needs of Clients. In the event of termination, advisory fees will be prorated over the period during which investment advisory services were provided. Clients will pay applicable fees and expenses regardless of overall portfolio performance. Fees and expenses generally reduce a Client's overall investment return.

Asset-based fees generally result in a potential conflict of interest in that the more assets there are in an advisory account, the more a Client will typically pay in fees, and thus the Firm is inherently incentivized to increase assets in Client accounts. The Firm has a fiduciary obligation to its Clients and has in place compliance policies and procedures designed to prevent violation of federal securities laws and ensure the highest ethical standard in managing Client portfolios and providing investment advisory services to Clients.

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

Neither the Firm nor any of its supervised persons accepts performance-based fees i.e., fees based on a share of capital gains on, or capital appreciation of, the assets of a Client account. Neither the Firm nor any of its supervised persons manage both accounts that are charged a performance-based fee and accounts that are charged another type of fee, such as an hourly or flat fee or an asset-based fee.

Item 7. Types of Clients

The Firm primarily provides online software-based investment advisory and portfolio management services to U.S. and non-U.S. individuals, households, high net worth individuals, and institutional investors. The Firm generally requires a minimum initial investment of \$30,000 to establish a Client account which may be reduced at the Firm's discretion. Separately managed accounts may be opened at smaller asset levels if asset growth is expected within a reasonable timeframe if a relationship exists between the underlying Client and the Firm, or as the Firm deems it appropriate in its sole discretion. The Firm also serves as a sub-adviser or non-discretionary manager to certain affiliated non-U.S. investment vehicles and accounts.

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

Method of Analysis

The Firm leverages academic finance research in developing investment strategies and model portfolios. In general, the Firm seeks to generate superior long-term returns while minimizing risk through strict adherence to a disciplined investment process. The investment process is based on various quantitative investment analyses based on historical performance back-testing including, but not limited to, fundamental valuation, price momentum, financial statements analysis, market sentiment, and so on. The Firm also seeks to minimize tax effects by limiting turnover of long positions when applicable.

Once an investment thesis is identified, typically from academic papers and related research, the Firm begins the process of building a quantitative model to backtest the strategy's viability and robustness. The Firm considers a three-step process in building a quantitative model:

- 1) Model Design – this step emphasizes the importance of carefully understanding the proposed investment thesis.
- 2) Historical Performance Back-Testing – the Firm uses data available from Bloomberg and other data services to generate historical performance of the investment strategy.
- 3) Performance Review – the Firm carefully reviews the back-tested results and compares them to other benchmarks as well as conducts in-depth reviews including, but not limited to, daily/weekly/monthly/annual performance, drawdown analysis, alpha analysis, correlation analysis, cycle analysis, and stress tests.

The Firm also identifies opportunities for investment through evaluation of sub-advisers and third-party advisers' performance and investment strategies. The Firm selects third-party advisers to Clients based on the Client's individual risk tolerances and investment objectives. The Firm may also advise Clients on individual securities, including equities, bonds, ETFs, mutual funds, and other investment options based on quantitative analysis of the market conditions, individual performance of securities monitored, and qualitative evaluations of investment options, market opportunities and industry trends.

Investment Strategies

The Firm provides an online software-based investment advisory and portfolio management service. The Firm provides Clients with investment advice based on its Protective Asset Allocation Program ("PAA"). PAA attempts to maximize a portfolio's expected return for a given amount of portfolio risk, by selecting the proportions of various asset classes and using crash protection. Based on three levels of protective assets, PAA has three risk levels: low, medium, and high.

The Firm uses both qualitative and quantitative methods to rigorously evaluate each of four major asset classes – equities, bonds, real estate, and safe-haven assets – and sixteen sub-asset classes that the PAA model may invest in – US large-cap equities, US small-cap equities, developed markets large-cap equities, global ex-US equities, China large-cap equities, China/US interest equities, US long-term treasuries, US investment-grade bonds, US high-yield bonds, global ex-US treasuries, emerging markets treasuries, commodities, US real-estate, developed markets real estate, gold and Japanese Yen.

The Firm periodically reviews the entire population of more than 2000 ETFs to identify the most appropriate ETFs representative of each sub-asset class. The Firm chooses ETFs based on various factors including expense ratio, operating history, liquidity, assets under management and performance.

The Firm uses a questionnaire that covers risk tolerance and investment horizon to determine a Client's risk level (low, medium, high). This requires sophisticated software applied to more detailed questions than are typically asked by advisers. Based on this risk questionnaire, the Firm matches a Client's risk level to a PAA risk level.

The Firm continuously monitors Clients' portfolios and rebalances Clients' portfolios monthly in an effort to optimize returns for the intended level of risk. The Firm may consider tax implications and the volatility associated with each of the chosen asset classes when deciding when and how to rebalance, however, the Firm assumes no responsibility to its Clients for any tax consequences of any transaction, including any capital gains that may result from the rebalancing of Client accounts.

Clients with assets satisfying the account minimum for separately managed account services are managed consistently with the Firm's Robo-Advisory accounts.

When managing private funds, the Firm employs a variety of investment strategies with the goal of achieving superior risk-adjusted returns as compared with an appropriate benchmark. The Firm may coordinate with third-party investment advisers and sub-advisers to accomplish each fund's investment objectives. The Firm's investment strategies are developed to maximize returns through the construction of portfolios allocated across global stocks, ETFs, options, bonds and/or futures. The Firm seeks to implement its investment strategies through quantitative analysis, and qualitative, research-based processes. A comprehensive description of the investment objectives and strategies are set forth in the relevant fund offering documents.

Risk of Loss

For detailed information on the risks associated with the investment strategies, methods of analysis and types of securities invested in or recommended, please refer to the specific Client or fund offering documents. The Firm manages investment portfolios to maximize returns and reduce the risk of loss based on experience, research and risk management methods. The value of investment portfolios depends on the performance of the underlying securities in which they are invested. ***There can be no assurance that***

investment portfolios will meet their investment objectives or that Clients will not lose money. Investing in securities involves risks of loss that Clients should be prepared to bear.

Principal risks of investing include the following (*alphabetized for each of reference*):

Concentration Risk

To the extent that the investments are concentrated in a particular industry or group of industries, losses may be experienced due to adverse occurrences that may affect that industry, group of industries or sector. Focusing on an industry or group of industries could increase volatility over the short term.

Currency Risk and Exchange Risk

Securities in which the Firm or a sub-adviser may invest, or to which it obtains exposure, may be denominated or quoted in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. Changes in foreign currency exchange rates will affect the value of these securities. Generally, when the U.S. dollar rises in value against a foreign currency, an investment in a security denominated in that currency loses value because the currency is worth fewer U.S. dollars. Foreign currencies also involve the risk that they will be devalued or replaced, adversely affecting the value of investments.

Complex Strategies Risk

The Firm may pursue investment strategies that involve a certain amount of investment complexity. Such complexity presents potential risks including that such investments may be more difficult, expensive and time-consuming to execute. Such transactions may involve complex quantitative implementation techniques that are difficult to establish and maintain. Consequently, the Firm may not achieve the desired benefit from such strategies.

Cybersecurity Risk

Information and technology systems used may be vulnerable to potential damage or interruption from computer viruses, network failures, computer and telecommunication failures, infiltration by unauthorized persons and security breaches, usage errors, power outages, and catastrophic events such as fires and floods, and other natural disasters and related business disruptions. The Firm may be the subject of cyber-attacks and hacking by other computer users which may cause losses to the Firm or its Clients by interfering with the processing of transactions or impeding or sabotaging trading. The Firm may incur substantial costs as the result of a cybersecurity breach, including costs associated with forensic analysis of the origin and scope of the breach, increased and upgraded cybersecurity, identity theft, unauthorized use of proprietary information, litigation, and the dissemination of confidential and proprietary information.

Debt Securities Risk

The Firm invests in various types of debt instruments the value of which may be inversely impacted due to changes in interest rates and obligor conditions. Obligor may not be willing to pay interest or repay the principal when due in accordance with the associated agreements. Commercial lenders and other creditors may contest payments to holders of debt in the event of default under commercial bank loan agreements.

Dependence on Key Personnel Risk

The Firm's investment activities depend upon the experience and expertise of its principal portfolio managers as described in the relevant fund governing documents and the Firm's regulatory filings. Loss of services of any of these principals may have a material adverse effect on investment activities.

Depository Receipts Risk

The risks of investments in depository receipts include those foreign investment and currency risks described herein. In addition, depository receipts may not track the price of the underlying foreign securities, and their value may change materially at times when the U.S. markets are not open for trading.

Derivatives Risk

Derivatives, including swap agreements, options, and futures contracts, may involve risks different from, or greater than, those associated with more traditional investments. In addition to risks relating to the underlying assets, the use of derivatives may include other, possibly greater, risks, including counterparty, leverage, and liquidity risks. As a result of investing in derivatives, the Firm could lose more than the amount it invests. Derivatives may be highly illiquid, and the Firm may not be able to close out or sell a derivative position at a particular time or at an anticipated price. Derivatives also may be subject to counterparty risk, which includes the risk that the Firm may sustain a loss as a result of the insolvency or bankruptcy of, or other non-compliance by, the other party to the transaction.

Emerging Markets Risk

Investments in countries that are in the early stages of their industrial development involve exposure to economic structures that generally are less economically diverse and mature than those in the United States and to political systems that may be less stable. Investments in emerging markets may be subject to the risk of abrupt and severe price declines and their financial markets often lack liquidity. In addition, emerging market countries may be more likely than developed countries to experience rapid and significant adverse developments in their political or economic structures. Emerging market economies also may be overly reliant on industries, and more vulnerable to shifts in international trade, trade barriers, and other protectionist or retaliatory measures. Governments in many emerging market countries participate to a significant degree in their economies and securities markets. Some emerging market countries restrict foreign investments, impose high withholding or other taxes on foreign investments, impose restrictive exchange control regulations, or may nationalize or expropriate the assets of private companies. Emerging market countries also may be subject to high inflation and rapid currency devaluations and currency-hedging techniques may be unavailable in certain emerging market countries.

Equity Investing Risk

Investing in equity securities involves risk, such as market fluctuations, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in stock prices. The values of equity securities could decline generally or could underperform other investments. In addition, securities may decline in value due to factors affecting a specific issuer, market or securities markets generally. In the event of liquidation, equity securities are generally subordinate in rank to debt and other securities of the same issuer.

Foreign Investment Risk

Returns on investments in foreign securities could be more volatile than, or trail the returns on, investments in U.S. securities. Exposures to foreign securities entail special risks, including: differences in information available about foreign issuers; differences in investor protection standards in other jurisdictions; capital controls risks, including the risk of a foreign jurisdiction imposing restrictions on the ability to repatriate or transfer currency or other assets; political, diplomatic and economic risks; regulatory risks; and foreign market and trading risks, including the costs of trading and risks of settlement in foreign jurisdictions.

Geographic Risk

The Firm invests a significant portion of its assets in a few countries or geographic regions. Thus, there is a greater risk that economic, political, regulatory, diplomatic, social and environmental conditions in that country or geographic region may have a significant impact on performance and performance will be more volatile than the performance of more geographically diversified portfolios. A natural or other disaster could occur in a geographic region in which the Firm invests, which could affect the economy or business operations of companies in the specific geographic region, causing an adverse impact on investments.

Geopolitical Risk

Geopolitical risk factors refer to the political and economic risks associated with investing in a particular country or region. These risks can include political instability, social unrest, war, terrorism, economic sanctions, changes in government policies, and natural disasters. Geopolitical risks can impact investment decisions by affecting the stability of a country's currency, trade relationships, and the safety of investments. Investors need to carefully consider geopolitical risks when making investment decisions to minimize potential losses and maximize potential returns. Furthermore, investing with a U.S.-based Firm that has a China-based parent company carries some unique risks; one of the main risks being the potential for political tensions between the U.S. and China to affect the Firm's operations. For example, changes in government policies could impact the Firm's ability to provide its robo-advisory services in the U.S. Additionally, differences in legal and regulatory frameworks between the U.S. and China could create compliance issues for the Firm. Investors should carefully consider these risks and stay informed about any geopolitical developments that could impact their investments with the Firm.

Interactive Brokers LLC

Relying solely on Interactive Brokers LLC for brokerage and custodial services carries the risk of concentration and counterparty risk. If Interactive Brokers LLC experiences financial difficulties, such as bankruptcy or insolvency, investors may face challenges accessing their accounts or retrieving their assets. Additionally, if Interactive Brokers LLC experiences a security breach, it could result in the loss of investor funds or sensitive financial information. Investors need to consider diversifying their custodial relationships and implementing security measures, such as two-factor authentication and strong passwords, to mitigate these risks.

Interest Rate Risk

Investments may be exposed to interest rate risk. Changes in prevailing market interest rates may negatively affect the value of investments. Market interest rates may be affected by inflation, domestic and global economic conditions, government monetary and fiscal policies, and domestic and global financial markets. The value of mortgage-backed securities can fall if owners of the underlying mortgages pay off their mortgages sooner than expected, which could happen when interest rates fall, or later than expected, which could happen when interest rates rise. If the underlying mortgages are paid off sooner than expected, the Firm's strategies may require reinvesting at lower yields.

Leverage and Financing Risk

Leverage will magnify the volatility of the strategy and involve substantial risks. The use of leverage will increase investment returns if the leveraged portfolio investment earns a greater return than that paid for the use of borrowed funds. The use of leverage will also amplify any losses experienced if the cost of investments, including the cost of the leverage, ultimately exceeds the realizable value of the investments. The extent to which leverage is used may have important consequences for investors, including, but not limited to greater fluctuations in net assets, and in certain circumstances,

investments may have to be sold prematurely or in negative market conditions to service debt obligations. The exposure to losses may be increased due to the illiquidity of investments generally.

Liquidity Risk

Certain securities and investments do not have readily available markets or third-party pricing. This may have an adverse impact on market price or the Firm's ability to sell certain securities when necessary to meet liquidity needs or to respond to certain economic events, such as the creditworthiness deterioration of an issuer. Reduced liquidity in the secondary market for certain securities may make it difficult to obtain market quotations based on actual trades for the purpose of valuing portfolios.

Market and Economic Conditions Risk

The success of the Firm's investment activities may be affected by general market and economic conditions, such as interest rates, inflation rates, commodity prices, employment rates, credit availability, market liquidity and volatility, war and acts of terrorism, and regulatory and political changes. Such factors may impact the level and volatility of security prices and liquidity. Turbulence in the financial markets and reduced liquidity in the equity markets may negatively affect issuers, which could have adverse effects. In addition, there is a risk that policy changes by the U.S. Government and/or Federal Reserve, such as increasing interest rates, could cause increased volatility in financial markets.

Investment Company Risks

As described herein, the Firm invests primarily in open and closed-end registered investment companies. The market price for ETF and closed-end fund shares may be higher or lower than, respectively, the ETF's and closed-end fund's NAV. Investing in another investment company exposes a fund or Client account to all the risks of that investment company and, in general, subjects it to a pro-rata portion of the other investment company's fees and expenses. As a result, an investment by the Firm in an ETF or investment company could cause overall operating expenses to be higher and, in turn, performance to be lower than if the Firm were to invest directly in the securities underlying the ETF or investment company.

Robo-Advisory Risk

Investing with a robo-advisory firm like the Firm carries the risk of relying too heavily on automated algorithms and not receiving personalized advice. While robo-advisors can provide low-cost investment options and rebalancing services, they may not take into account individual circumstances such as risk tolerance, tax implications, or specific financial goals. As a result, investors may not receive tailored advice that meets their unique needs, which could impact their investment returns. It is important for investors to understand the limitations of robo-advisors such as the Firm and to seek professional advice when necessary to ensure their investment strategy aligns with their financial objectives.

Software Risk

The Firm delivers its investment advisory services predominantly using software and related tools as a robo-advisory firm. The Firm tests its software and related tools before utilizing them with Client accounts and periodically monitors and tests such software and related tools after their deployment or implementation. Despite such testing and ongoing monitoring of such software and related tools, it is possible that such software may not always perform exactly as intended or as disclosed on the Firm's website or in relevant disclosures.

Systems and Operational Risk

The Firm relies on certain financial, accounting, data processing and other operational systems and services of third-party service providers, including third party administrators, counterparties, and brokers. These systems may be subject to certain defects, failures or interruptions. Errors may be made in the confirmation or settlement of transactions. Such errors or disruptions may lead to financial losses and disruption of Client trading activities.

Tracking Error Risk

Tracking error is the divergence of a fund or Client account performance from that of the underlying index that the fund or Client account seeks to track. Performance may diverge from that of the underlying index due to numerous reasons, including the use of representative sampling, transaction costs, the holding of cash, differences in accrual of dividends, changes to the underlying index, tax considerations, rebalancing, or the need to meet new or existing regulatory requirements.

Valuation Risk

The sale price the Firm could receive for a security may differ from the Firm's valuation of the security and may differ from the value used by an underlying index in which the Firm tracks for certain Clients, particularly for securities that trade in low volume or volatile markets or that are valued using a fair value methodology. Pricing and valuation information may not be accurate due to errors by any third-party pricing sources, technological issues, or otherwise.

Natural Disasters, Epidemics, Pandemics and Terrorist Attacks.

Areas in which the Firm has offices or where it otherwise does business are susceptible to natural disasters (e.g., fire, flood, earthquake, storm and hurricane) and epidemics, pandemics or other outbreaks of serious contagious diseases (e.g., MERS, COVID-19, etc.). The occurrence of a natural disaster, epidemic or pandemic could adversely affect and severely disrupt the business operations, economies, and financial markets of many countries (even beyond the site of the natural disaster or epidemic) and could adversely affect the Firm's investment program and its ability to do business. In addition, terrorist attacks, or the fear of or the precautions taken in anticipation of such attacks, could, directly or indirectly, materially and adversely affect certain industries in which the Firm invests or could affect the areas in which UP Fintech Asset Management has offices or where it otherwise does business. Other acts of war (e.g., war, invasion, acts of foreign enemies, hostilities, and insurrection, regardless of whether war is declared) could also have a material adverse impact on the financial condition of industries or countries in which the Firm invests.

Use of Algorithms

The Firm relies on computer models in formulating investment advisory services. Such models or algorithms are developed with various data inputs and assumptions and rely on back-tested information. Such algorithms may not always operate as expected or intended when certain market and non-market-related events having few or no historical antecedents occur generating unavoidable losses.

Item 9. Disciplinary Information

The Firm has no disciplinary events to disclose.

Item 10. Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

Neither the Firm nor any of its management persons are registered or have an application pending to register as a broker-dealer or a registered representative of a broker-dealer. The Firm is registered as a

Commodity Trading Adviser and Commodity Pool Operator with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission and is a member of the National Futures Association.

Direct Ownership

UP Fintech Asset Management is a wholly owned subsidiary of Tiger Fintech Holdings Inc., a U.S. holding company and itself an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of UP Fintech Holding Limited, a Cayman exempted company listed on NASDAQ as TIGR. Tiger Fintech Holdings Inc. and its subsidiaries provide fiduciary, custody, investment management and/or consulting services, as well as technology platforms and analytical services to their non-U.S. Clients. They may also provide technology platforms and/or analytical research services to U.S. Clients and affiliates, including UP Fintech Asset Management.

Affiliated Financial Industry Organization

Shenzhen Hui Chuang Tian Rong Asset Management Co., LTD. ("Hui Chuang") is a wholly owned subsidiary of UP Fintech Holding Limited. Hui Chuang conducts financial markets research, technology development and investor education. Hui Chuang does not manage Client assets. Hui Chuang may provide financial analytical support to UP Fintech Asset Management or its affiliates subject to a written agreement. In the course of providing these services, certain employees of Hui Chuang may be considered supervised persons of UP Fintech Asset Management.

Affiliated Broker-Dealers

The Firm is under common control with TradeUP Securities, Inc. (f/k/a Marsco Investment Corporation), a FINRA-registered broker-dealer ("TradeUP"). TradeUP provides brokerage services to both retail and institutional Clients. TradeUP is not co-located with the Firm and maintains a separate supervisory structure. The Firm does not have any business dealings with TradeUP in connection with the investment advisory services it provides to Clients. The Firm does not have shared operations with TradeUP. The Firm does not refer clients or business to TradeUP and TradeUP does not refer prospective clients or business to the Firm. The Firm and TradeUP do not share supervised persons or premises.

The Firm is under common control with U.S. Tiger Securities, Inc., a FINRA-registered broker-dealer ("USTS"). USTS is a FINRA-registered broker/dealer. USTS is not co-located with the Firm and maintains a separate supervisory structure. The Firm does not have any business dealings with USTS in connection with the investment advisory services it provides to Clients. The Firm does not have shared operations with USTS. The Firm does not refer clients or business to USTS and USTS does not refer prospective clients or business to the Firm. The Firm and USTS do not share supervised persons or premises.

The Firm is under common control with Tiger Brokers (Singapore) Pte Ltd, a Singaporean-based broker-dealer ("TBSG"). TBSG is registered with the Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS) and provides brokerage services to both retail and institutional clients. TBSG is not co-located with the Firm and maintains a separate supervisory structure.

The Firm is under common control with Tiger Brokers (HK) Global Limited ("TBHK"), a Hong Kong-based firm that provides asset management services, including discretionary accounts service to both retail clients and professional investors and asset management service to collective investment schemes offered to professional investors. TBHK is registered with the Hong Kong Securities and Futures Commission (SFC) and operates under a Type 9 license. TBHK is not co-located with the Firm and maintains a separate supervisory structure.

The Firm is under common control with Tiger Fund Management Pte Ltd, a Singaporean-based fund management company ("TFM"). TFM provides fund management services to both retail and institutional clients and is registered with the Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS) pursuant to a capital market services, fund management license. TFM is an affiliate of Tiger Brokers (Singapore). TFM is not co-located with the Firm and maintains a separate supervisory structure.

Please see Item 12. Brokerage Practices, for additional information regarding affiliated brokerage and the potential conflicts of interest.

Other Affiliations

UP Fintech Asset Management, through Tiger Fintech Holdings Inc., has affiliations with numerous entities around the world that operate and serve clients outside the U.S. in various capacities and are registered with appropriate regulators in the respective countries of operation. Such affiliations have the potential to introduce conflicts of interest, or the appearance of a conflict of interest, between UP Fintech Asset Management should UP Fintech Asset Management develop business arrangements with these affiliates. Many U.S. and non-U.S. laws aim to limit these conflicts of interest. UP Fintech Asset Management policies and procedures are designed to comply with these laws, including explicit disclosure of such relationships and the conflicts they introduce.

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

Code of Ethics

The Firm has adopted a Code of Ethics pursuant to Advisers Act Rule 204A1. The Code of Ethics describes the Firm's standard of business conduct and fiduciary duty to its Clients. The Code of Ethics is designed to ensure that the personal securities transactions, activities and interests of the employees will not interfere with making decisions in the best interest of Clients and implementing such decisions while allowing employees to invest for their own accounts. All employees must acknowledge the terms of the Code of Ethics annually and as amended. The Code of Ethics covers many areas, including the Firm's expectations regarding appropriate business conduct, confidentiality of Client information, prohibition on insider trading, procedures to follow regarding gifts and business entertainment, personal securities trading procedures, and procedures for charitable and political contributions.

A copy of the Code of Ethics is available to Clients and prospective Clients upon request by contacting us at 480-631-4700 or compliance@upfintecham.com.

Participation or Interest in Client Transactions

The Firm has restrictions on employee personal trading. Personal securities transactions may result in potential conflicts of interest with Clients. The Firm's Code of Ethics is designed to mitigate conflicts of interest and the potential appearance of impropriety in an employee's personal actions. Firm employees are required to submit duplicate copies of all statements generated by any broker-dealer for that employee's account. The Firm restricts the purchase and sale of certain securities, described below, by employees for their own accounts.

Personal Trading

Employee trading is monitored under the Code of Ethics to reasonably prevent conflicts of interest between Client portfolios and employees. The Firm's Chief Compliance Officer may restrict trading in appropriate circumstances. To avert potential conflicts of interest, supervised persons are prohibited from purchasing restricted securities, i.e., certain securities held in Client accounts, restricted categories of securities and all securities in restricted industries. Employees are required to pre-clear certain personal trades and must disclose their holdings in all brokerage accounts quarterly. Additionally, specific limitations apply to trading in the securities of UP Fintech Holding Limited (NASDAQ: TIGR). These include pre-approval requirements for certain employees, trading windows and blackout periods, and prohibitions on shorting and trading in derivatives referencing UP Fintech securities. Compliance with these limitations is administered separately by UP Fintech Holding Limited under their securities trading policy.

Outside Business Activities

Mr. Xu serves as the Legal Representative for Shenzhen Hui Chuang Tian Rong Asset Management Co., LTD. ("Hui Chuang"), a wholly owned subsidiary of UP Fintech Holding Limited. Mr. Xu does not oversee Hui Chuang's daily operations. Hui Chuang conducts financial markets research, technology development, and investor education. Hui Chuang does not manage Client assets. Hui Chuang may provide technological or analytical support to UP Fintech Asset Management or its affiliates subject to a written agreement. In the course of providing these services, certain employees of Hui Chuang may be considered supervised persons of UP Fintech Asset Management.

Mr. Xu is also the CEO of TradingFront, Inc. ("TradingFront"), a Delaware corporation. TradingFront operates a proprietary website, www.tradingfront.com, which provides a customizable, cloud-based, automated investing platform, as well as performance reporting and other software services, to affiliates, non-U.S. clients and UP Fintech Asset Management. Mr. Xu divides his time among these firms, as well as any other endeavors, at his discretion. Mr. Xu may devote time or otherwise contribute to developments at Hui Chuang or TradingFront that are not, or are not solely, for the benefit of UP Fintech Asset Management or its Clients.

Mr. Xu is also a Partner of UP Fintech Holding Limited, a Cayman Island company and a publicly listed company on NASDAQ. This company is the ultimate parent company of UP Fintech Asset Management, Tradingfront and Hui Chuang. Mr. Xu reports to the CEO and CFO of UP Fintech Holding Limited.

Item 12. Brokerage Practices

The Firm directs all Client trades to Interactive Brokers LLC for execution and clearing. In certain instances where the Firm provides investment advisory services to clients of Tiger Brokers (Singapore) Pte. Ltd., the Firm will direct such trades to Tiger Brokers (Singapore) Pte Ltd. It is the Firm's policy to ensure that Clients receive best execution of trades and to avoid potential conflicts of interest, and that any use of an affiliated broker is properly authorized.

The Firm may aggregate Client trades where applicable and when trading in the same security. Aggregation, or "bunching," describes a procedure whereby the Firm combines the orders of two or more Clients into a single order to obtain better prices and lower execution costs. Aggregation opportunities generally arise when more than one Client can purchase or sell a security based on investment objectives, available cash and other factors. Client orders may be aggregated and when doing so may result in a better overall price for Client trades. Aggregate orders for the same security will generally occur unless aggregation is not consistent with the duty to seek best execution and the terms of the investment guidelines and restrictions of each Client for which trades are being aggregated. Each Client that participates in an aggregated order will participate at the average price for all transactions in that security on a given business day, with transaction costs shared pro rata based on each Client's participation in the transaction. Brokerage commission rates are not reduced by such aggregation.

The Firm does not enter into soft dollar arrangements with brokers to obtain research or other products/services for itself. The Firm may be provided with access to research reports such as standard investment research and credit reports. These services are generally made available to all institutional investors doing business with Interactive Brokers.

Item 13. Review of Accounts

The Firm conducts reviews of Clients' separately managed accounts at the time the Client first seeks investment advisory services from the Firm and on an annual or periodic basis thereafter for as long as a Client has an account managed by the Firm. Informal update discussions may take place on a quarterly or semi-annual basis. Clients may request interim reviews at any time to discuss their investment account. The Firm provides the owners of the separately managed accounts it manages with unaudited reports through access to the Client's online customer accounts. Custodians of such accounts also send account statements to Clients no less frequently than quarterly.

Item 14. Client Referrals and Other Compensation

The Firm does not receive any economic benefit, directly or indirectly, from any third party for advice rendered to Clients. The Firm does not pay for solicitor or referral services. The Firm may recommend third-party investment advisors and investment companies to implement the Client's investment objectives. The Firm will remain responsible for managing and monitoring Clients' accounts assigned to such independent managers.

Item 15. Custody

The Firm exercises limited to no custody of the Client funds and securities or for the sole purpose of deducting the advisory fees directly from the account, where applicable. Other than the Client authorized direct deductions of fees from accounts maintained by a qualified custodian, the Firm does not have custody of any Client account, funds or securities. Firm Clients maintain accounts with Qualified Custodians. The custodian sends periodic reports to each Client and the Firm urges each Client to carefully review those statements. The Firm's statements may vary from custodial statements based on accounting procedures or reporting dates.

Item 16. Investment Discretion

In most instances, Client accounts are managed on a discretionary basis. Discretionary management means that the Firm is authorized to determine whether and in what amount securities are to be purchased for and sold from the Client account without prior instruction or authorization from the Client. On a case-by-case basis, owners of the separately managed accounts the Firm manages may negotiate certain risk and/or operating guidelines that the Firm will adhere to when exercising our discretionary authority over such accounts. Such risk and/or operating guidelines are described in each Client's investment management agreement. In certain instances, the Firm may have non-discretionary or sub-advisory oversight of certain affiliated offshore vehicles.

Item 17. Voting Client Securities

The Firm does not receive proxies for securities held in Client accounts. To the extent the Firm is required to vote proxies received, it would generally vote in favor of management in line with its fiduciary duty, putting the Clients' interest before the Firm and its affiliates. Therefore, if there are ever any conflicts of interest between the Firm and Clients with respect to voting securities, the Firm votes solely in accordance with the Client's best interest. Clients may obtain information about how the Firm voted and a copy of the Firm's proxy voting policies and procedures upon request.

Item 18. Financial Information

The Firm currently has no financial commitment that impairs its ability to meet contractual and fiduciary commitments to Clients and has not been the subject of a bankruptcy proceeding. If you have any questions about our current financial condition, please contact us at 480-631-4700 or via email at compliance@upfintecham.com. The Firm is not required to provide a balance sheet in this Brochure as it does not require prepayment of fees six months or more in advance.