

Item 1. Cover Page

Part 2A of Form ADV: Firm Brochure

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This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of 1949 Value Advisors LLC (the “Adviser”). If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at 201-252-8800 and/or investor@1949global.com. This information has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) or by any state or foreign securities authority. Additional information about 1949 Value Advisors LLC also is available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov and our CRD number is 286278.

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

Item 2. Summary of Material Changes

There have been no material changes since the March 16, 2018 Form ADV that was filed on the IARD.

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Item 4. Advisory Business

A. 1949 Value Advisors LLC (“Adviser”) is an investment adviser founded in 2014 with its principal place of business in Mahwah, New Jersey. The Adviser commenced operations as an investment adviser on July 29, 2015. Matthew T. Haynes, CFA is the principal owner of the Adviser. 1949 Value Advisors LLC is a fiduciary and is required to act in a client’s best interest at all times.

B. The Adviser provides investment advisory services on a discretionary basis to its clients, which may include high net worth individuals, families and institutions with separately managed accounts and pooled investment vehicles intended for sophisticated individual and institutional investors. We offer two investment strategies, 1949 Global Value Strategy and 1949 International Value Strategy. To achieve the investment objective for each strategy – capital appreciation – we will invest primarily in equity securities of companies anywhere in the world, across the market capitalization spectrum including small, medium and large capitalization securities, and in any industry.

C. The Adviser does not generally tailor its advisory services to the individual needs of investors. Under certain circumstances, the Adviser may agree to tailor advisory services to clients that may impose restrictions on investing in certain types of securities based upon regulatory or contractual constraints of the client.

D. The Adviser does not currently participate in Wrap Fee Programs.

E. As of December 31, 2018, the Adviser had \$27,742,484 client assets under management. All client assets are managed on a discretionary basis.

Item 5. Fees and Compensation

A. The Adviser is paid an asset-based investment management fee of 1.0% per annum of the net assets of the respective client account.

Investment management fees are generally charged each quarter in arrears based on the total market value of the assets in the client account (including net unrealized appreciation or depreciation of investments and cash, cash equivalents and accrued interest) on the last day of the quarter. If a new client account is established during a quarter or a client makes an addition to its account during a quarter, the investment management fee will be prorated. If a client’s investment management agreement is terminated or a withdrawal is made from a client account during a quarter, the fee payable to the Adviser will be calculated based on the value of the assets on the termination date or withdrawal date and prorated for the number of days during the quarter in which the investment management arrangement was in effect or such amount was in the account.

B. The Adviser generally deducts the investment management fee from client accounts on a quarterly basis by instructing the client’s custodian. In certain instances, the Adviser does not deduct the investment management fee from client accounts. Rather, the Adviser bills clients. The Adviser currently does not charge a performance-based compensation.

C. In addition to paying investment management fees, client accounts will also be subject to other investment expenses such as custodial charges, brokerage fees, commissions and related costs; interest expenses; taxes, duties and other governmental charges; transfer and registration fees or similar expenses; costs associated with foreign exchange transactions; other portfolio expenses; and costs, expenses and fees

(including, investment advisory and other fees charged by investment advisers with, or funds in, which the client's account invests) associated with products or services that may be necessary or incidental to such investments or accounts. Client assets may be invested in pooled investment vehicles. In these cases, clients will bear their pro rata share of the underlying fund's operating and other expenses including, in addition to those listed above: sales expenses, legal expenses; internal and external accounting, audit and tax preparation expenses; and organizational expenses. Client assets may be invested in money market mutual funds, ETFs or other registered investment companies. In these cases, the client will bear its pro rata share of the investment management fee and other fees of the fund, which are in addition to any fees or other compensation paid to the Adviser. In addition, clients will incur brokerage and other transaction costs. Please refer to Item 12 of this Brochure for a discussion of the Adviser's brokerage practices.

The allocation of expenses by the Adviser between it and any client and among clients represents a conflict of interest for the Adviser. The Adviser has adopted an expense allocation policy that is designed to address this conflict. The Adviser allocates expenses to each client in accordance with the client's arrangements with the Adviser (including applicable client disclosures). The Adviser seeks to allocate shared expenses for products and services benefitting the Adviser and the client and not covered in the client's arrangements in a fair and reasonable manner. The Adviser allocates common client expenses among multiple clients pro rata based on gross assets under management as of the beginning of each semi-annual period in which the expenses are paid. The Adviser may deviate from this standard allocation method if it determines that an expense disproportionately benefits a particular client or group of clients.

Item 6. *Performance-Based Fees and Side-by-Side Management*

The Adviser does not charge performance-based fees.

Item 7. *Types of Clients*

The Adviser's clients may consist of high net worth individuals, families, endowments, foundations, private funds, pension and profit sharing plans, charitable organizations, corporations and other business entities.

The Adviser requires a minimum investment of \$1,000,000 for separate accounts; however, may agree to waive such minimum requirements on a case-by-case basis. The minimum investment amount is set forth in the offering documentation of the private fund for which the Adviser serves as investment manager.

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

A. The Adviser employs two investment strategies – the 1949 Global Value Strategy and the 1949 International Value Strategy. In both strategies, we seek to achieve long-term capital appreciation, consistent with preservation of capital. We strive to achieve this objective by investing in global and international equity securities trading at a significant discount to appraised value (a “margin of safety”). Our risk-averse investment strategy is designed to avoid a permanent capital loss, and to realize long-term capital appreciation.

B. The following summary identifies the material risks related to the Adviser's investment strategies and should be carefully evaluated before making an investment with the Adviser; however, the following does not intend to identify all possible risks of an investment with the Adviser or provide a full description of the identified risks.

Commodity-related investments. Commodity investments are affected by business, financial market or legal uncertainties. There can be no assurance that the Adviser will correctly evaluate the nature and

magnitude of the various factors that could affect the value of and return on its commodity related investments. Prices of commodity investments may be volatile, and a variety of factors that are inherently difficult to predict, such as domestic or international economic and political developments, may significantly affect the results of the Adviser's portfolio and the value of its investments. In addition, the value of the Adviser's portfolio may fluctuate as the general level of interest rates fluctuates.

Special Situations. The Adviser may invest in companies involved in (or the target of) acquisition attempts or tender offers or in companies involved in or undergoing work-outs, liquidations, spin-offs, reorganizations, bankruptcies or other catalytic changes or similar transactions. In any investment opportunity involving any such type of special situation, there exists the risk that the contemplated transaction either will be unsuccessful, will take considerable time or will result in a distribution of cash or a new security the value of which will be less than the purchase price to the Adviser of the security or other financial instrument in respect of which such distribution is received. Similarly, if an anticipated transaction does not in fact occur, the Adviser may be required to sell its investment at a loss. Because there is substantial uncertainty concerning the outcome of transactions involving financially troubled companies in which the Adviser may invest on behalf of its clients, there is a potential risk of loss by the Adviser of its entire investment in such companies.

Small-to-Medium Capitalization Companies. The Adviser may invest a significant portion of its client's assets in the stocks of companies with small-to medium-sized market capitalizations. The Adviser believes these companies can present investment opportunity due to market inefficiencies in the small and mid-cap area, a limited universe of potential investors given liquidity, and limited coverage of these companies from sell-side firms. While the Adviser believes these investments often provide significant potential for appreciation, those stocks, particularly smaller-capitalization stocks, involve higher risks in some respects than do investments in stocks of larger companies. For example, prices of such stocks are often more volatile than prices of large-capitalization stocks. In addition, due to thin trading in some such stocks, an investment in these stocks may be more illiquid than that of larger capitalization stocks.

Risk of Reliance on Portfolio Company Management. Although the Adviser monitors the performance of its client's holdings on a continuous basis, there can be no assurance that the management of a portfolio company will operate successfully. Further, as the Adviser's clients typically will hold a minority position in a given portfolio company, its ability to exercise influence over such company may be extremely limited.

Distressed Situation Risk. Investment in distressed situations exposes the client to significant risks, including: the difficulty in obtaining information as to the issuer's true condition; regulatory risk, including laws relating to fraudulent conveyances, voidable preferences and bankruptcy; litigation risk and liquidity risk.

Hedging. There can be no assurances that a particular hedge is appropriate, or that certain risk is measured properly. Further, while the Adviser may enter into hedging transactions to seek to reduce risk, such transactions may result in poorer overall performance and increased (rather than reduced) risk for the Adviser's investment portfolios than if the Adviser did not engage in any such hedging transactions.

Issuer-Specific Changes. Changes in the financial condition of an issuer or counterparty, changes in specific economic or political conditions that affect a particular type of security or issuer, and changes in general economic or political conditions can increase the risk of default by an issuer or counterparty, which can affect a security's or instrument's value. The value of securities of smaller, less well-known issuers can be more volatile than that of larger issuers. Smaller issuers can have more limited product lines, markets, or financial resources.

Lack of Diversification. Client accounts will not be diversified among a wide range of types of securities, countries or industry sectors. Accordingly, client portfolios are subject to more rapid change in value than would be the case if the Adviser were required to maintain a wider diversification among types of securities and other instruments, geographic areas or sectors.

C. Derivatives. Swaps, and certain options and other custom derivative or synthetic instruments are subject to the risk of nonperformance by the counterparty to such instrument, including risks relating to the financial soundness and creditworthiness of the counterparty. In addition, investments in derivative instruments require a high degree of leverage, meaning the overall contract value (and, accordingly, the potential for profits or losses in that value) is much greater than the modest deposit used to buy the position in the derivative contract. Derivative securities can also be highly volatile. The prices of derivative instruments and the investments underlying the derivative instruments may fluctuate rapidly and over wide ranges and may reflect unforeseeable events or changes in conditions, none of which can be controlled by the client or the Adviser. Further, transactions in derivative instruments may not be undertaken on recognized exchanges, and will expose the client's account to greater risks than regulated exchange transactions that provide greater liquidity and more accurate valuation of securities.

Emerging Markets. There are greater risks associated with investments in securities of issuers located in less developed countries than investments in securities of issuers located in the U.S. and other developed markets. Political risk for many developing countries is a significant factor. During certain social and political circumstances, governments may be involved in policies of expropriation, confiscatory taxation, nationalization, intervention in the securities market and trade settlement, and imposition of foreign investment restrictions and exchange controls. In comparison to more developed markets, trading volumes in emerging markets may be lower, which can result in a lack of liquidity and greater price volatility.

Equity Securities. The value of equity securities fluctuates in response to issuer, political, market, and economic developments. Fluctuations can be dramatic over the short term as well as long term, and different parts of the market and different types of equity securities can react differently to these developments. For example, large cap stocks can react differently from small cap stocks, and "growth" stocks can react differently from "value" stocks. Issuer, political, or economic developments can affect a single issuer, issuers within an industry or economic sector or geographic region, or the market as a whole. Changes in the financial condition of a single issuer can impact the market as a whole. Terrorism and related geopolitical risks have led, and may in the future lead, to increased short-term market volatility and may have adverse long-term effects on world economies and markets generally.

Fixed-Income and Debt Securities. Investment in fixed-income and debt securities such as asset-backed securities, investment grade corporate bonds, non-investment grade corporate bonds, loans, sovereign bonds and U.S. government debt securities and financial instruments that reference the price or interest rate associated with these fixed income securities subject a client's portfolios to the risk that the value of these securities overall will decline because of rising interest rates. Similarly, portfolios that hold such securities are subject to the risk that the portfolio's income will decline because of falling interest rates. Investments in these types of securities will also be subject to the credit risk created when a debt issuer fails to pay interest and principal in a timely manner, or that negative perceptions of the issuer's ability to make such payments will cause the price of that debt to decline. The Adviser may also invest in debt securities which are not protected by financial covenants or limitations on additional indebtedness. Most fixed income instruments trade in over-the-counter transactions and lack the benefit of transparent exchange pricing. Bid and asks for these instruments are generally wider than equity securities, and trading is less frequent. These factors may cause distortions and/or volatility in the prices of fixed income-related instruments. Lastly, investments in debt securities will also subject the investments to the risk that the securities may fluctuate more in price, and are less liquid than higher-rated securities because issuers of such lower-rated debt

securities are not as strong financially, and are more likely to encounter financial difficulties and be more vulnerable to adverse changes in the economy.

Hard Assets. The production and marketing of hard assets may be affected by actions and changes in governments. In addition, hard assets and hard asset securities may be cyclical in nature. During periods of economic or financial instability, hard asset securities may be subject to broad price fluctuations, reflecting volatility of energy and basic materials prices and possible instability of supply of various hard assets. In addition, hard asset companies may also be subject to the risks associated with extraction of natural resources as well as the risks of the hazards associated with natural resources, such as fire, drought, and increased regulatory and environmental costs. Hard asset securities may also experience greater price fluctuations than the relevant hard asset.

Non-U.S. Securities. Foreign securities, foreign currencies, and securities issued by U.S. entities with substantial foreign operations can involve additional risks relating to political, economic, or regulatory conditions in foreign countries. These risks include fluctuations in foreign currencies; withholding or other taxes; trading, settlement, custodial, and other operational risks; and the less stringent investor protection and disclosure standards of some foreign markets. All of these factors can make foreign investments, especially those in emerging markets, more volatile and potentially less liquid than U.S. investments. In addition, foreign markets can perform differently from the U.S. market.

Risk Arbitrage Securities. A merger, other restructuring, tender, or exchange offer proposed at the time the Adviser invests in risk arbitrage securities may not be completed on the terms or within the time frame contemplated, resulting in losses.

Security Futures and Options. In connection with the use of futures contracts and options, there may be an imperfect correlation between the change in market value of a security and the prices of the futures contracts and options in the client's account. In addition, the Adviser's investments in security futures and options may encounter a lack of a liquid secondary market for a futures contract and the resulting inability to close a futures position prior to its maturity date.

Additional Risks Relating to the Adviser

Cybersecurity Risk. The information and technology systems of the Adviser and of key service providers to the Adviser and its clients 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 by their respective professionals, power outages and catastrophic events such as fires, tornadoes, floods, hurricanes and earthquakes. Although the Adviser has implemented various measures designed to manage risks relating to these types of events, if these systems are compromised, become inoperable for extended periods of time or cease to function properly, it may be necessary for the Adviser to make a significant investment to fix or replace them and to seek to remedy the effect of these issues. The failure of these systems and/or of disaster recovery plans for any reason could cause significant interruptions in the operations of the Adviser or its client accounts and result in a failure to maintain the security, confidentiality or privacy of sensitive data, including personal information.

Risk Management Failures. Although the Adviser attempts to identify, monitor and manage significant risks, these efforts do not take all risks into account and there can be no assurance that these efforts will be effective. Moreover, many risk management techniques, including those employed by the Adviser, are based on historical market behavior, but future market behavior may be entirely different and, accordingly, the risk management techniques employed on behalf of clients may be incomplete or altogether ineffective. Similarly, the Adviser may be ineffective in implementing or applying risk management techniques. Any inadequacy or failure in risk management efforts could result in material losses to clients.

Systems and Operational Risk. The Adviser relies on certain financial, accounting, data processing and other operational systems and services that are employed by the Adviser and/or by third party service providers, including prime brokers, the third party administrator, market counterparties and others. Many of these systems and services require manual input and are susceptible to error. These programs or systems may be subject to certain defects, failures or interruptions. For example, the Adviser and its clients could be exposed to errors made in the confirmation or settlement of transactions, from transactions not being properly booked, evaluated or accounted for or related to other similar disruptions in the clients' operations. In addition, despite certain measures established by the Adviser and third party service providers to safeguard information in these systems, the Adviser, clients and their third party service providers are subject to risks associated with a breach in cybersecurity which may result in damage and disruption to hardware and software systems, loss or corruption of data and/or misappropriation of confidential information. Any such errors and/or disruptions may lead to financial losses, the disruption of the client trading activities, liability under applicable law, regulatory intervention or reputational damage.

Valuation of Portfolio Holdings. There are various conflicts of interest in connection with the valuation of client assets, in particular, higher valuations of client assets may result in increased asset-based fees, and in some cases, increased compensation for personnel. In addition, inflated valuations may result in better performance which may assist in marketing for the Adviser. Conflicts of interest may be heightened in the case of assets that do not have readily ascertainable market values.

Item 9. Disciplinary Information

Legal and Disciplinary. The Adviser and its employees have not been involved in legal or disciplinary events related to past or present investment clients.

Item 10. Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

Financial Industry Activities & Affiliations. No Adviser employee has a pending application to register as a registered representative, an associated person of a futures commission merchant, a commodity pool operator, or a commodity trading adviser. The Adviser does not have a pending application to register as a broker-dealer, a futures commission merchant, a commodity pool operator, or a commodity trading adviser. The Adviser does not receive any compensation to recommend or select other investment advisers for clients. See Item 12 Brokerage Practices for a discussion of best execution.

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

The Adviser has adopted a Code of Ethics, the full text of which is available to clients upon request. We have several goals in adopting this Code. First, we to comply with all applicable laws and regulations governing its practice, and our management has determined to set forth guidelines for professional standards, under which all of our associated persons are to conduct themselves. We have set high standards, the intention of which is to protect client interests at all times and to demonstrate its commitment to its fiduciary duties of honesty, good faith and fair dealing with Clients. All associated persons are expected to adhere strictly to these guidelines, as well as the procedures for approval and reporting established in the Code of Ethics primarily related to personal securities transactions, and violations of the Code. In addition, we maintain and enforce written policies reasonably designed to prevent the misuse of material non-public information by the Adviser or any person associated with us. Clients or prospective clients may obtain a copy of the Code by contacting John Glasheen (Chief Compliance Officer) by email at jack.glasheen@1949global.com, or by telephone at 201-252-8641.

Item 12. Brokerage Practices

A. The Adviser considers a number of factors in selecting a broker-dealer to execute transactions (or series of transactions) and determining the reasonableness of the broker-dealer's compensation. Such factors include, but are not limited to, reputation, financial strength and stability, creditworthiness, efficiency of execution and error resolution, the actual executed price and the commission, research (including economic forecasts, fundamental and technical advice on securities, valuation advice on market analysis); custodial and other services provided for the enhancement of the Adviser's portfolio management capabilities; the size and type of the transaction; the difficulty of execution and the ability to handle difficult trades; and the operational facilities of the brokers and/or dealers involved (including back office efficiency). In selecting a broker-dealer to execute transactions (or a series of transactions) and determining the reasonableness of the broker-dealer's compensation, the Adviser need not solicit competitive bids and does not have an obligation to seek the lowest available commission cost. It is not the Adviser's practice to negotiate "execution only" commission rates, thus a client may be deemed to be paying for research, brokerage or other services provided by a broker-dealer which are included in the commission rate.

1. The Adviser may receive research or other products or services other than execution from a broker-dealer in connection with client securities transactions. This is known as a "soft dollar" relationship. The Adviser will limit the use of "soft dollars" to obtain research and brokerage services to services that constitute research and brokerage within the meaning of Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended ("Section 28(e)"). Research services within Section 28(e) may include, but are not limited to, research reports (including market research); certain financial newsletters and trade journals; software providing analysis of securities portfolios; corporate governance research and rating services; attendance at certain seminars and conferences; discussions with research analysts; meetings with corporate executives; consultants' advice on portfolio strategy; data services (including services providing market data, company financial data and economic data); advice from broker-dealers on order execution; and certain proxy services. Brokerage services within Section 28(e) may include, but are not limited to, services related to the execution, clearing and settlement of securities transactions and functions incidental thereto (i.e., connectivity services between an adviser and a broker-dealer and other relevant parties such as custodians); trading software operated by a broker-dealer to route orders; software that provides trade analytics and trading strategies; software used to transmit orders; clearance and settlement in connection with a trade; electronic communication of allocation instructions; routing settlement instructions; post trade matching of trade information; and services required by the SEC or a self-regulatory organization such as comparison services, electronic confirms or trade affirmations.

To the extent that the Adviser uses client commissions to obtain Section 28(e) eligible research and brokerage products and services, the Adviser's Chief Compliance Officer, traders and portfolio managers/etc. will meet periodically to review and evaluate its soft dollar practices and to determine in good faith whether, with respect to any research or other products or services received from a broker-dealer, the commissions used to obtain those products and services were reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage, research or other products or services provided by the broker-dealer. This determination will be viewed in terms of either the specific transaction or the Adviser's overall responsibilities to the accounts or portfolios over which the Adviser exercises investment discretion.

The use of client commissions (or markups or markdowns) to obtain research and brokerage products and services raises conflicts of interest. For example, the Adviser will not have to pay for the products and services itself. This creates an incentive for the Adviser to select or recommend a broker-dealer based on its interest in receiving those products and services.

The Adviser may cause clients to pay commissions (or markups or markdowns) higher than those charged by other broker-dealers in return for soft dollar benefits (known as paying-up), resulting in higher transaction costs for clients.

Research and brokerage services obtained by the use of commissions arising from a client's portfolio transactions may be used by the Adviser in its other investment activities, including, for the benefit of other client accounts. The Adviser will not seek to allocate soft dollar benefits to client accounts proportionately to the soft dollar credits the accounts generate.

In determining whether to direct client brokerage transactions to particular broker-dealers, the Adviser's Chief Compliance Officer and Chief Investment Officer will meet periodically to review and evaluate the soft dollar practices of the Adviser and to determine in good faith whether, with respect to any research or other products or services received from a broker-dealer, the commissions used to obtain those products and services were reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage, research or other products or services provided by the broker-dealer.

The Adviser may participate in "client commission arrangements" pursuant to which the Adviser may execute transactions through a broker-dealer and request that the broker-dealer allocate a portion of the commissions or commission credits to another firm that provides research and other products to the Adviser. The Adviser excludes from use under these arrangements those products and services that are not eligible under Section 28(e) and applicable regulatory interpretations.

2. From time to time, the Adviser may participate in capital introduction programs arranged by broker-dealers, including firms that serve as prime brokers to a private fund managed by the Adviser or recommend investments in these private funds as investments to the clients of the broker-dealer. The Adviser may place client portfolio transactions with firms who have made such recommendations or provided capital introduction opportunities, if the Adviser determines that it is otherwise consistent with seeking best execution. In no event will the Adviser select a broker-dealer as a means of remuneration for recommending the Adviser or any other product managed by the Adviser (or an affiliate) or affording the Adviser with the opportunity to participate in capital introduction programs.

3. Under certain circumstances, the Adviser may permit clients to direct the Adviser to execute the client's trades with a specified broker-dealer. When a client directs the Adviser to use a specified broker-dealer to execute all or a portion of the client's securities transactions, the Adviser treats the client direction as a decision by the client to retain, to the extent of the direction, the discretion the Adviser would otherwise have in selecting broker-dealers to effect transactions and in negotiating commissions for the client's account. Although the Adviser attempts to effect such transactions in a manner consistent with its policy of seeking best execution, there may be occasions where it is unable to do so, in which case the Adviser will continue to comply with the client's instructions. Transactions in the same security for accounts that have directed the use of the same broker will be aggregated. When the directed broker-dealer is unable to execute a trade, the Adviser will select broker-dealers other than the directed broker-dealer to effect client securities transactions. A client who directs the Adviser to use a particular broker-dealer to effect transactions should consider whether such direction may result in certain costs or disadvantages to the client. Such costs may include higher brokerage commissions (because the Adviser may not be able to aggregate orders to reduce transaction costs), less favorable execution of transactions, and the potential of exclusion from the client's portfolio of certain foreign ordinary shares and/or small capitalization or illiquid securities due to the inability of the particular broker-dealer in question to provide adequate price and execution of all types of securities transactions. By permitting a client to direct the Adviser to execute the client's trades through a specified broker-dealer, the Adviser will make no attempt to negotiate commissions on behalf of the client and, as a result, in some transactions such clients may pay materially disparate commissions depending on their commission arrangement with the specified broker-dealer and upon other

factors such as number of shares, round and odd lots and the market for the security. The commissions charged to clients that direct the Adviser to execute the client's trades through a specified broker-dealer may in some transactions be materially different than those of clients who do not direct the execution of their trades. Clients that direct the Adviser to execute the client's trades through a specified broker-dealer may also lose the ability to negotiate volume commission discounts on batched transactions that may otherwise be available to other clients of the Adviser.

B. The Adviser often purchases or sells the same security for many clients contemporaneously/at or near the same time and using the same executing broker. It is the Adviser's practice, where appropriate, to aggregate client orders for the purchase or sale of the same security submitted contemporaneously/at or near the same time for execution using the same executing broker. The Adviser will also aggregate in the same transaction, the same securities for accounts where the Adviser has brokerage discretion. Such aggregation may enable the Adviser to obtain for clients a more favorable price or a better commission rate based upon the volume of a particular transaction. However, in cases where the client has negotiated the commission rate directly with the broker, the Adviser will not be able to obtain more favorable commission rates based on an aggregated trade. In such cases, the client will be precluded from receiving the benefit of any possible commission discounts that might otherwise be available as a result of the aggregated trade. In cases where trading or investment restrictions are placed on a client's account, the Adviser may be precluded from aggregating that client's transaction with others. In such a case, the client may pay a higher commission rate and/or receive less favorable prices than clients who are able to participate in an aggregated order. When an aggregated order is completely filled, the Adviser allocates the securities purchased or proceeds of sale pro rata among the participating accounts, based on the purchase or sale order. Adjustments or changes may be made under certain circumstances, such as to avoid odd lots or excessively small allocations. If the order at a particular broker is filled at several different prices, through multiple trades, generally all such participating accounts will receive the average price and pay the average commission, subject to odd lots, rounding, and market practice. To the extent an order is price-averaged, a client account participating in the trade may pay a higher price than if the Adviser did not aggregate the order. If an aggregated order is only partially filled, the Adviser's procedures provide that the securities or proceeds are to be allocated in a manner deemed fair to clients. Depending on the investment strategy pursued and the type of security, this may result in a pro rata allocation to all participating clients.

Item 13. Review of Accounts

A. Each client account is reviewed by the Adviser's Chief Investment Officer on an ongoing basis to determine whether securities positions should be maintained in light of current market conditions. Matters reviewed include specific securities held, adherence to investment guidelines and the performance of each client account.

B. Significant market events affecting the prices of one or more securities in client accounts, changes in the investment objectives or guidelines of a particular client or specific arrangements with particular clients may trigger reviews of client accounts on other than a periodic basis.

C. Each client that is a separate account will receive a quarterly letter from the Adviser, briefly discussing portfolio performance and the contributing factors. Such reports may be delivered electronically to the client in accordance with the client's agreement with the Adviser.

Item 14. Client Referrals and Other Compensation**Incoming Referrals**

The Adviser has been fortunate to receive many client referrals over the years. The referrals came from current clients, estate planning attorneys, accountants, employees, personal friends of employees and other similar sources. The Adviser does not compensate referring parties for these referrals.

Referrals Out

The Adviser does not accept referral fees or any form of remuneration from other professionals when a prospect or client is referred to them. The Adviser's principal is not currently insurance licensed.

Other Compensation

See Item 12 Brokerage Practices for a discussion of economic benefits received from the Custodian.

Item 15. Custody**Account Statements**

All assets are held at qualified custodians, which means the custodians provide account statements directly to clients at their address of record at least quarterly.

Performance Reports

Clients are urged to compare the account statements received directly from their custodians to the performance report statements provided by the Adviser.

Net Worth Statements

Net worth statements contain approximations of bank account balances provided by the client, as well as the value of land and hard-to-price real estate. The net worth statements are used for long-term financial planning where the exact values of assets are not material to the financial planning tasks.

Advisory Fees

See the Fees and Compensation section for a discussion of the process of direct deducting fees from the client account. The Adviser does not bill more than \$1,200, six or more months in advance.

Standing Letters of Authorization

The Adviser's clients may have standing letters of authorization on their accounts. The Adviser has reviewed those relationships and determined that they meet the IAA no action letter seven conditions and do not trigger the surprise custody audit.

Item 16. Investment Discretion

The Adviser provides investment advisory services on a discretionary basis to clients. Please see Item 4 for a description of any limitations clients may place on the Adviser's discretionary authority.

Prior to assuming full discretion in managing a client's assets, the Adviser enters into an investment management agreement or other agreement that sets forth the scope of the Adviser's discretion.

Unless otherwise instructed or directed by a discretionary client, the Adviser has the authority to determine (i) the securities to be purchased and sold for the client account (subject to restrictions on its activities set forth in the applicable investment management agreement and any written investment guidelines), and (ii) the amount of securities to be purchased or sold for the client account. Because of the differences in client

investment objectives and strategies, risk tolerances, tax status and other criteria, there may be differences among clients in invested positions and securities held. The Adviser may consider the following factors, among others, in allocating securities among clients: (i) a client's investment objectives and strategies; (ii) risk profiles; (iii) tax status and restrictions placed on a client's portfolio by the client or by applicable law; (iv) size of the client account; (v) nature and liquidity of the security to be allocated; (vi) size of available position; (vii) current market conditions; and (viii) account liquidity, account requirements for liquidity and timing of cash flows. Although it is the Adviser's policy to allocate investment opportunities to eligible client accounts on a pro rata basis (based on the value of the assets of each participating account relative to value of the assets of all participating accounts), these factors may lead the Adviser to allocate securities to client accounts in varying amounts. Even client accounts that are typically managed on a *pari passu* basis may from time to time receive differing allocations of securities based on total assets of each account eligible to invest in the particular investment type (e.g., equities) divided by the total assets of all accounts eligible to invest in the particular investment.

Item 17. Voting Client Securities

A. To the extent the Adviser has been delegated proxy voting authority on behalf of its clients, the Adviser complies with its proxy voting policies and procedures that are designed to ensure that in cases where the Adviser votes proxies with respect to client securities, such proxies are voted in the best interests of its clients. The Adviser generally will vote against proposals that make it more difficult to replace members of a board of directors. For all other proposals, the Adviser will determine whether a proposal is in the best interests of the client and may take into account the following factors, among others: (i) whether the proposal was recommended by management and the Adviser's opinion of management; (ii) whether the proposal acts to entrench existing management; and (iii) whether the proposal fairly compensates management for past and future performance.

Clients may obtain a copy of the Adviser's proxy voting policies and procedures and information about how the Adviser voted a client's proxies by contacting John Glasheen (Chief Compliance Officer) by email at jack.glasheen@1949global.com, or by telephone at 201-252-8641.

B. In cases where the Adviser does not have authority to vote client securities, clients will receive their proxies or other solicitations directly from their custodian or their transfer agent. With respect to any questions about a particular solicitation, clients can contact John Glasheen (Chief Compliance Officer) by email at jack.glasheen@1949global.com, or by telephone at 201-252-8641.

Item 18. Financial Information

Financial Condition

The Adviser does not require or solicit prepayment of more than \$1,200 in fees per client, six months or more in advance. The Adviser does not have any adverse financial information to disclose.

Confidentiality

Protecting client privacy is very important to the Adviser. The Adviser views protecting its clients' private information as a top priority. Pursuant to the requirements of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act, the Adviser has instituted policies and procedures to ensure that customer information is kept private and secure. The Adviser does not disclose any non-public personal information about its clients or former clients to any nonaffiliated third parties, except as permitted by law. In the course of servicing a client account, the Adviser may share some information with its service providers, such as, but not limited to, transfer agents, custodians, broker/dealers, accountants, and lawyers.

The Adviser restricts internal access to non-public personal information about its clients to those employees

who need to know that information in order to provide products or services to the client. The Adviser maintains physical and procedural safeguards that comply with federal standards to guard a client's non-public personal information and ensure its integrity and confidentiality. As emphasized above, it has always been and will always be the Adviser's policy never to sell information about current or former customers or their accounts to anyone. It is also the Adviser's policy not to share information unless required to process a transaction, at the request of the Adviser's customer, or as required by law.

A copy of the Adviser's privacy policy notice will be provided to each client prior to, or contemporaneously with, the execution of the advisory agreement. Thereafter, the Adviser will deliver a copy of the current privacy policy notice to its clients prior to changing its sharing practices.

FORM ADV PART 2B

Item 1. Cover Page

Brochure Supplement

Matthew T. Haynes, CFA

March 15, 2019

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CRD Number: 1918075

This brochure supplement provides information about Matthew T. Haynes, Chief Investment Officer that supplements the 1949 Value Advisors LLC brochure. You should have received a copy of that brochure. Please contact John Glasheen, Chief Compliance Officer if you did not receive the 1949 Value Advisors LLC brochure or if you have any questions about the contents of this supplement.

Additional information about Matthew T. Haynes is available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Item 2. Educational Background and Business Experience

Matthew T. Haynes (1965) is Chief Investment Officer and Portfolio Manager with 1949 Value Advisors LLC. Prior to establishing 1949 Value Advisors in 2014, Mr. Haynes was a Director and Portfolio Manager/Analyst with Lazard Asset Management (2005 – 2014). Prior to joining Lazard, Mr. Haynes was a Vice President and Portfolio Manager/Analyst with Franklin Mutual Advisers, LLC (2001 – 2004). Previously, Mr. Haynes was a Portfolio Manager/Analyst of international equities at Morgan Stanley Dean Witter Advisors (1993 – 2001). Mr. Haynes has a B.A. in Business Administration-Finance from William Paterson University (1988) and is a Chartered Financial Analyst charter holder as of 09/1997.

Item 3. Disciplinary Information

None.

Item 4. Other Business Activities

None.

Item 5. Additional Compensation

None.

Item 6. Supervision

Matthew T. Haynes, CFA is the Chief Investment Officer of the Adviser and his investment decisions are not subject to supervision. However, the activities of all supervised persons of the Adviser, including Matthew T. Haynes, are subject to the Adviser's compliance policies and procedures, which are administered by John Glasheen, the Chief Compliance Officer of the Adviser, whose telephone number is (201) 252-8641.
