

Value Trust Capital LLC

Firm Brochure - Form ADV Part 2A

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Value Trust Capital LLC. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at (212) 390-8000 or by email at: th@valuetrustcapital.com. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or by any state securities authority.

Additional information about Value Trust Capital LLC is also available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov. Value Trust Capital LLC's CRD number is: 174070.

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Registration does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

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Item 2: Material Changes

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

Item 3: Table of Contents

Item 1: Cover Page

Item 2: Material Changes.....	i
Item 3: Table of Contents.....	ii
Item 4: Advisory Business	1
A. Description of the Advisory Firm	1
B. Types of Advisory Services	1
C. Client Tailored Services and Client Imposed Restrictions.....	2
D. Wrap Fee Programs.....	2
E. Assets Under Management.....	2
Item 5: Fees and Compensation.....	2
A. Fee Schedule	2
B. Payment of Fees.....	3
C. Client Responsibility For Third Party Fees	4
D. Prepayment of Fees	4
E. Outside Compensation For the Sale of Securities to Clients.....	4
Item 6: Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management	4
Item 7: Types of Clients	5
Item 8: Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies, and Risk of Investment Loss.....	5
A. Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies	5
B. Material Risks Involved	6
C. Risks of Specific Securities Utilized.....	7
Item 9: Disciplinary Information	9
A. Criminal or Civil Actions	9
B. Administrative Proceedings.....	9
C. Self-regulatory Organization (SRO) Proceedings.....	9
Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations.....	9
A. Registration as a Broker/Dealer or Broker/Dealer Representative	9
B. Registration as a Futures Commission Merchant, Commodity Pool Operator, or a Commodity Trading Advisor	9

C. Registration Relationships Material to this Advisory Business and Possible Conflicts of Interests	9
D. Selection of Other Advisers or Managers and How This Adviser is Compensated for Those Selections	9
Item 11: Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading	10
A. Code of Ethics	10
B. Recommendations Involving Material Financial Interests	10
C. Investing Personal Money in the Same Securities as Clients	10
D. Trading Securities At/ Around the Same Time as Clients' Securities	10
Item 12: Brokerage Practices	11
A. Factors Used to Select Custodians and/or Broker/Dealers.....	11
1. Research and Other Soft-Dollar Benefits.....	11
2. Brokerage for Client Referrals	11
3. Clients Directing Which Broker/Dealer/Custodian to Use.....	11
B. Aggregating (Block) Trading for Multiple Client Accounts	12
Item 13: Reviews of Accounts	12
A. Frequency and Nature of Periodic Reviews and Who Makes Those Reviews	12
B. Factors That Will Trigger a Non-Periodic Review of Client Accounts.....	12
C. Content and Frequency of Regular Reports Provided to Clients.....	12
Item 14: Client Referrals and Other Compensation.....	12
A. Economic Benefits Provided by Third Parties for Advice Rendered to Clients (Includes Sales Awards or Other Prizes).....	12
B. Compensation to Non – Advisory Personnel for Client Referrals.....	13
Item 15: Custody	13
Item 16: Investment Discretion	13
Item 17: Voting Client Securities (Proxy Voting)	13
Item 18: Financial Information.....	13
A. Balance Sheet	13
B. Financial Conditions Reasonably Likely to Impair Ability to Meet Contractual Commitments to Clients.....	14
C. Bankruptcy Petitions in Previous Ten Years.....	14

Item 4: Advisory Business

A. Description of the Advisory Firm

Value Trust Capital LLC (hereinafter "VTC") is a Limited Liability Company organized in the State of Delaware.

The firm was formed in January 2013, and the principal owner is Thomas Steven Hexner.

B. Types of Advisory Services

Portfolio Management Services

VTC offers ongoing portfolio management services based on the individual goals, objectives, time horizon, and risk tolerance of each client. VTC creates an Investment Policy Statement for each client, which outlines the client's current situation (income, tax levels, and risk tolerance levels) and then constructs a plan to aid in the selection of a portfolio that matches each client's specific situation. Portfolio management services include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Investment strategy
- Asset allocation
- Risk tolerance
- Personal investment policy
- Asset selection
- Regular portfolio monitoring

VTC evaluates the current investments of each client with respect to their risk tolerance levels and time horizon. VTC will request discretionary authority from clients in order to select securities and execute transactions without permission from the client prior to each transaction. Risk tolerance levels are documented in the Investment Policy Statement, which is given to each client.

VTC seeks to provide that investment decisions are made in accordance with the fiduciary duties owed to its accounts and without consideration of VTC's economic, investment or other financial interests. To meet its fiduciary obligations, VTC attempts to avoid, among other things, investment or trading practices that systematically advantage or disadvantage certain client portfolios, and accordingly, VTC's policy is to seek fair and equitable allocation of investment opportunities/transactions among its clients to avoid favoring one client over another over time. It is VTC's policy to allocate investment opportunities and transactions it identifies as being appropriate and prudent among its clients on a fair and equitable basis over time.

C. Client Tailored Services and Client Imposed Restrictions

VTC will tailor a program for each individual client. This will include an interview session to get to know the client's specific needs and requirements as well as a plan that will be executed by VTC on behalf of the client. VTC may use "model portfolios" together with a specific set of recommendations for each client based on their personal restrictions, needs, and targets. Clients may impose restrictions in investing in certain securities or types of securities in accordance with their values or beliefs. However, if the restrictions prevent VTC from properly servicing the client account, or if the restrictions would require VTC to deviate from its standard suite of services, VTC reserves the right to end the relationship.

D. Wrap Fee Programs

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

E. Assets Under Management

VTC has the following assets under management:

Discretionary Amounts:	Non-discretionary Amounts:	Date Calculated:
\$115,494,176.00	\$0.00	April 2015

Item 5: Fees and Compensation

A. Fee Schedule

Asset-Based Fees for Portfolio Management

Total Assets Under Management	Annual Fee	Annual Performance Based Fee
\$0 - \$10,000,000	1.25%	15%
\$10,000,001 - \$25,000,000	0.90%	15%
\$25,000,001 - \$100,000,000	0.75%	15%
\$100,000,001- And Up	0.60%	15%

Qualified Clients will pay an annual fee based on the amount of the assets under management reflected in the table above, along with a 15% performance fee based on capital appreciation. If the portfolio rises in value, then clients will pay the performance based fee on that increase in value. However, if the portfolio drops in value, you will not incur a new performance fee until the portfolio reaches hits the last highest value, adjusted for withdrawals and deposits, which is generally known as a “high water mark”.

The final fee schedule is attached as Exhibit II of the Investment Advisory Contract. Clients may terminate the agreement without penalty for a full refund of VTC's fees within five business days of signing the Investment Advisory Contract. Thereafter, clients may terminate the Investment Advisory Contract immediately upon written notice.

VTC bills based on the balance on the first day of the billing period.

Performance-Based Fees for Portfolio Management

Qualified clients will pay an annual fee between .60% and 1.25% based on the amount of assets under management along with a 15.00% performance fee based on capital appreciation. If the client's portfolio rises in value, the client will pay 15.00% on that increase in value, but if the portfolio drops in value, the client will not incur a new performance fee until the portfolio reaches the last highest value, adjusted for withdrawals and deposits, which is generally known as a “high water mark.”

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

The final fee schedule is attached as Exhibit II of the Investment Advisory Contract. This service may be canceled immediately upon written notice. Clients must pay the prorated performance-based fees for the billing period in which they terminate the Investment Advisory Contract up to and including the day of termination.

B. Payment of Fees

Payment of Asset-Based Portfolio Management Fees

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

Payment of Performance-Based Portfolio Management Fees

Performance-based portfolio management fees are withdrawn directly from the client's accounts with client's written authorization on a quarterly basis. Fees are paid in arrears.

C. Client Responsibility For Third Party Fees

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

D. Prepayment of Fees

VTC collects certain fees in advance and certain fees in arrears, as indicated above. Refunds for fees paid in advance will be returned within fourteen days to the client via check, or return deposit back into the client's account.

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

E. Outside Compensation For the Sale of Securities to Clients

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

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

VTC manages accounts that are billed on performance-based fees (a share of capital gains on or capital appreciation of the assets of a client) and may as well manage accounts that are not billed on performance-based fees. Managing both kinds of accounts at the same time presents a conflict of interest because VTC and/or its supervised persons have an incentive to favor accounts for which VTC receives a performance-based fee. VTC addresses the conflicts by ensuring that clients are not systematically advantaged or disadvantaged due to the presence or absence of performance-based fees. VTC seeks best execution and upholds its fiduciary duty for all clients. Clients paying a performance-based fee should be aware that investment advisers have an incentive to invest in riskier investments when paid a performance-based fee due to the higher risk/higher reward attributes.

Item 7: Types of Clients

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

- ❖ High-Net-Worth Individuals
- ❖ Charitable Organizations

Minimum Account Size for Portfolio Management

There is an account minimum of \$5,000,000, which may be waived by VTC in its discretion.

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

A. Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

Methods of Analysis

VTC's methods of analysis include fundamental analysis, technical analysis, quantitative analysis and modern portfolio theory.

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

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

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

Modern portfolio theory is a theory of investment that attempts to maximize portfolio expected return for a given amount of portfolio risk, or equivalently minimize risk for a given level of expected return, each by carefully choosing the proportions of various asset.

Investment Strategies

VTC uses long term trading, short term trading, short sales, margin transactions and options trading (including covered options, uncovered options, or spreading strategies).

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

B. Material Risks Involved

Methods of Analysis

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

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

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

Modern Portfolio Theory assumes that investors are risk adverse, meaning that given two portfolios that offer the same expected return, investors will prefer the less risky one. Thus, an investor will take on increased risk only if compensated by higher expected returns. Conversely, an investor who wants higher expected returns must accept more risk. The exact trade-off will be the same for all investors, but different investors will evaluate the trade-off differently based on individual risk aversion characteristics. The implication is that a rational investor will not invest in a portfolio if a second portfolio exists with a more favorable risk-expected return profile – i.e., if for that level of risk an alternative portfolio exists which has better expected returns.

Investment Strategies

VTC's use of short sales, margin transactions and options trading generally holds greater risk, and clients should be aware that there is a material risk of loss using any of those strategies.

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

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

Short sales entail the possibility of infinite loss. An increase in the applicable securities' prices will result in a loss and, over time, the market has historically trended upward.

Margin transactions use leverage that is borrowed from a brokerage firm as collateral. When losses occur, the value of the margin account may fall below the brokerage firm's threshold thereby triggering a margin call. This may force the account holder to either allocate more funds to the account or sell assets on a shorter time frame than desired.

Options transactions involve a contract to purchase a security at a given price, not necessarily at market value, depending on the market. This strategy includes the risk that an option may expire out of the money resulting in minimal or no value, as well as the possibility of leveraged loss of trading capital due to the leveraged nature of stock options.

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

C. Risks of Specific Securities Utilized

VTC's use of short sales, margin transactions and options trading generally holds greater risk of capital loss. Clients should be aware that there is a material risk of loss using any investment strategy. The investment types listed below (leaving aside Treasury Inflation Protected/Inflation Linked Bonds) are not guaranteed or insured by the FDIC or any other government agency.

Mutual Funds: Investing in mutual funds carries the risk of capital loss and thus you may lose money investing in mutual funds. All mutual funds have costs that lower investment returns. The funds can be of bond "fixed income" nature (lower risk) or stock "equity" nature.

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

Fixed income investments generally pay a return on a fixed schedule, though the amount of the payments can vary. This type of investment can include corporate and government debt securities, leveraged loans, high yield, and investment grade debt and structured products, such as mortgage and other asset-backed securities, although individual bonds may be the best known type of fixed income security. In general, the fixed income market is volatile and fixed income securities carry interest rate risk. (As interest rates rise, bond prices usually fall, and vice versa. This effect is usually more pronounced for longer-term securities.) Fixed income securities also carry inflation risk, liquidity risk, call risk, and credit and default risks for both issuers and counterparties. The risk of default on treasury inflation protected/inflation linked bonds is dependent upon the U.S. Treasury defaulting (extremely unlikely); however, they carry a potential risk of losing share price value, albeit

rather minimal. Risks of investing in foreign fixed income securities also include the general risk of non-U.S. investing described below.

Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs): An ETF is an investment fund traded on stock exchanges, similar to stocks. Investing in ETFs carries the risk of capital loss (sometimes up to a 100% loss in the case of a stock holding bankruptcy). Areas of concern include the lack of transparency in products and increasing complexity, conflicts of interest and the possibility of inadequate regulatory compliance. Precious Metal ETFs (e.g., Gold, Silver, or Palladium Bullion backed “electronic shares” not physical metal) specifically may be negatively impacted by several unique factors, among them (1) large sales by the official sector which own a significant portion of aggregate world holdings in gold and other precious metals, (2) a significant increase in hedging activities by producers of gold or other precious metals, (3) a significant change in the attitude of speculators and investors.

Real Estate funds (including REITs) face several kinds of risk that are inherent in the real estate sector, which historically has experienced significant fluctuations and cycles in performance. Revenues and cash flows may be adversely affected by: changes in local real estate market conditions due to changes in national or local economic conditions or changes in local property market characteristics; competition from other properties offering the same or similar services; changes in interest rates and in the state of the debt and equity credit markets; the ongoing need for capital improvements; changes in real estate tax rates and other operating expenses; adverse changes in governmental rules and fiscal policies; adverse changes in zoning laws; the impact of present or future environmental legislation and compliance with environmental laws.

Commodities are tangible assets used to manufacture and produce goods or services. Commodity prices are affected by different risk factors, such as disease, storage capacity, supply, demand, delivery constraints and weather. Because of those risk factors, even a well-diversified investment in commodities can be uncertain.

Options are contracts to purchase a security at a given price, risking that an option may expire out of the money resulting in minimal or no value. An uncovered option is a type of options contract that is not backed by an offsetting position that would help mitigate risk. The risk for a “naked” or uncovered put is not unlimited, whereas the potential loss for an uncovered call option is limitless. Spread option positions entail buying and selling multiple options on the same underlying security, but with different strike prices or expiration dates, which helps limit the risk of other option trading strategies. Option transactions also involve risks including but not limited to economic risk, market risk, sector risk, idiosyncratic risk, political/regulatory risk, inflation (purchasing power) risk and interest rate risk.

Non-U.S. securities present certain risks such as currency fluctuation, political and economic change, social unrest, changes in government regulation, differences in accounting and the lesser degree of accurate public information available.

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

Item 9: Disciplinary Information

A. Criminal or Civil Actions

There are no criminal or civil actions to report.

B. Administrative Proceedings

There are no administrative proceedings to report.

C. Self-regulatory Organization (SRO) Proceedings

There are no self-regulatory organization proceedings to report.

Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

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

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

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

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

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

Neither VTC nor its representatives have any material relationships to this advisory business that would present a possible conflict of interest.

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

VTC does not utilize nor select third-party investment advisers. All assets are managed by VTC management.

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

A. Code of Ethics

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

B. Recommendations Involving Material Financial Interests

VTC does not recommend that clients buy or sell any security in which a related person to VTC or VTC has a material financial interest.

C. Investing Personal Money in the Same Securities as Clients

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

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

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

Item 12: Brokerage Practices

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

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

VTC recommends Schwab Institutional, a division of Charles Schwab & Co., Inc..

1. Research and Other Soft-Dollar Benefits

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

2. Brokerage for Client Referrals

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

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

VTC may permit clients to direct it to execute transactions through a specified broker-dealer. If a client directs brokerage, then the client will be required to acknowledge in writing that the client's direction with respect to the use of brokers supersedes any authority granted to VTC to select brokers; this direction may result in higher commissions, which may result in a disparity between free and directed accounts; and

trades for the client and other directed accounts may be executed after trades for free accounts, which may result in less favorable prices, particularly for illiquid securities or during volatile market conditions. Not all investment advisers allow their clients to direct brokerage.

B. Aggregating (Block) Trading for Multiple Client Accounts

VTC does not aggregate or bunch the securities to be purchased or sold for multiple clients. This may result in less favorable prices, particularly for illiquid securities or during volatile market conditions.

Item 13: Reviews of Accounts

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

All client accounts for VTC's advisory services provided on an ongoing basis are reviewed at least monthly by Thomas S Hexner, CEO with regard to clients' respective investment policies and risk tolerance levels. All accounts at VTC are assigned to this reviewer.

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

Reviews may be triggered by material market, economic or political events, or by changes in client's financial situations (such as retirement, termination of employment, physical move, or inheritance).

C. Content and Frequency of Regular Reports Provided to Clients

Each client of VTC's advisory services provided on an ongoing basis will receive a monthly report detailing the client's account, including assets held, asset value, and calculation of fees. This written report will come from the custodian. VTC will also provide at least quarterly a separate written statement to the client.

Item 14: Client Referrals and Other Compensation

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

VTC does not receive any economic benefit, directly or indirectly from any third party for advice rendered to VTC's clients.

B. Compensation to Non – Advisory Personnel for Client Referrals

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

Item 15: Custody

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

Item 16: Investment Discretion

VTC provides discretionary investment advisory services to clients. The Investment Advisory Contract established with each client sets forth the discretionary authority for trading. Where investment discretion has been granted, VTC generally manages the client's account and makes investment decisions without consultation with the client as to when the securities are to be bought or sold for the account, the total amount of the securities to be bought/sold, what securities to buy or sell, or the price per share. In some instances, VTC's discretionary authority in making these determinations may be limited by conditions imposed by a client (in investment guidelines or objectives, or client instructions otherwise provided to VTC).

Item 17: Voting Client Securities (Proxy Voting)

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

Item 18: Financial Information

A. Balance Sheet

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

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

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

C. Bankruptcy Petitions in Previous Ten Years

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