

VG Platform Inc.

Firm Brochure - Form ADV Part 2A

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of VG Platform Inc.. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at 224-420-6224 or by email at: support@metal.finance. 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 VG Platform Inc. is also available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov. VG Platform Inc.'s CRD number is: 319427.

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

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Item 2: Material Changes

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

Item 3: Table of Contents

Item 1: Cover Page	
Item 2: Material Changes.....	ii
Item 3: Table of Contents.....	iii
Item 4: Advisory Business	2
Item 5: Fees and Compensation.....	3
Item 6: Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management	4
Item 7: Types of Clients	4
Item 8: Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies, & Risk of Loss	5
Item 9: Disciplinary Information.....	8
Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations.....	8
Item 11: Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading.....	9
Item 12: Brokerage Practices	10
Item 13: Review of Accounts.....	10
Item 14: Client Referrals and Other Compensation.....	11
Item 15: Custody	11
Item 16: Investment Discretion.....	11
Item 17: Voting Client Securities (Proxy Voting)	11
Item 18: Financial Information.....	12

Item 4: Advisory Business

A. Description of the Advisory Firm

VG Platform Inc. (hereinafter “VPI”) is a Corporation organized in the State of Texas. The firm was formed in August 2021, and the principal owner is Olubunmi Akinyemiju.

B. Types of Advisory Services

Robo-Advisory Subscription Services

VPI provides “robo-advisory” subscription services through an online interface. This entails the use of algorithm-based portfolio management advice, rather than in-person investment advice. These automated investment solutions are customized to each client and based on individual characteristics, such as the client’s age, risk tolerance, income, and current assets, among others. VPI’s investment advisory personnel oversee the algorithm but may not monitor each client’s account. Clients are encouraged to update their account/questionnaire with any change in their objectives, risk tolerance, or other pertinent information, as that information factors into the portfolio’s composition.

Services Limited to Specific Types of Investments

VPI generally limits its investment advice to mutual funds, non-U.S. securities, venture capital funds and private placements. VPI may use other securities as well to help diversify a portfolio when applicable.

Written Acknowledgement of Fiduciary Status

When we provide investment advice to you regarding your retirement plan account or individual retirement account, we are fiduciaries within the meaning of Title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act and/or the Internal Revenue Code, as applicable, which are laws governing retirement accounts. The way we make money creates some conflicts with your interests, so we operate under a special rule that requires us to act in your best interest and not put our interest ahead of yours. Under this special rule’s provisions, we must:

- Meet a professional standard of care when making investment recommendations (give prudent advice);
- Never put our financial interests ahead of yours when making recommendations (give loyal advice);
- Avoid misleading statements about conflicts of interest, fees, and investments;
- Follow policies and procedures designed to ensure that we give advice that is in your best interest;
- Charge no more than is reasonable for our services; and

- Give you basic information about conflicts of interest.

C. Client Tailored Services and Client Imposed Restrictions

VPI provides online “robo-advisory” subscription services. Client accounts are generally invested into a target allocation depending on the client’s individual profile. This automated approach factors in client financial situation and risk tolerance, although the algorithms used to provide advisory services are designed to be utilized by VPI across multiple clients. Clients may not impose restrictions in investing in certain securities or types of securities in accordance with their values or beliefs.

D. Wrap Fee Programs

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

E. Assets Under Management

VPI has the following assets under management:

Discretionary Amounts:	Non-discretionary Amounts:	Date Calculated:
\$0	\$0	December 2022

Item 5: Fees and Compensation

A. Fee Schedule

Robo-Advisory Subscription Fees

The negotiated fixed rate for robo-advisory subscription fees is \$100 per year for individual investors and \$1,000 per year for institutional investors.

Clients may terminate the agreement without penalty, for full refund of VPI’s fees, within five business days of signing the Agreement. Thereafter, clients may terminate the Agreement generally upon written notice.

B. Payment of Fees

Payment of Robo-Advisory Subscription Fees

Robo-advisory subscription fees are invoiced and billed directly to the client. Fees are paid 100% in advance for individual investors and quarterly in advance for institutional investors.

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 VPI. Please see Item 12 of this brochure regarding broker-dealer/custodian.

D. Prepayment of Fees

VPI collects fees in advance. 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.

Fixed fees that are collected in advance will be refunded based on the prorated amount of work completed at the point of termination.

E. Outside Compensation For the Sale of Securities to Clients

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

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

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

Item 7: Types of Clients

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

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

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

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

A. Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

Methods of Analysis

VPI's methods of analysis include charting analysis, fundamental analysis, technical analysis, cyclical analysis, quantitative analysis and modern portfolio theory.

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

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.

Cyclical analysis involves the analysis of business cycles to find favorable conditions for buying and/or selling a security.

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 an investment approach 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, by carefully choosing the proportions of various assets.

Investment Strategies

VPI recommends long term trading and short term trading.

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

B. Material Risks Involved

Methods of Analysis

Charting analysis strategy involves using and comparing various charts to predict long and short term performance or market trends. The risk involved in using this method is that only past performance data is considered without using other methods to crosscheck data. Using charting analysis without other methods of analysis would be making the assumption that past performance will be indicative of future performance. This may not be the case.

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 work long term.

Cyclical analysis assumes that the markets react in cyclical patterns which, once identified, can be leveraged to provide performance. The risks with this strategy are two-fold: 1) the markets do not always repeat cyclical patterns and 2) if too many investors begin to implement this strategy, it changes the very cycles these investors are trying to exploit.

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

Modern Portfolio Theory assumes that investors are risk averse, 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

Robo-advisory services use algorithms as the basis of the management process. Risks of this approach include, but are not limited to, that the algorithm might rebalance client accounts without regard to market conditions, that the accounts may be automatically rebalances on a more frequent basis or a less frequent basis than the client might expect, and that the algorithm may not address prolonged changes in market conditions. Additionally, clients should be aware that responses to the adviser's suitability questionnaire are typically the sole basis for the portfolio's allocation.

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

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

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

C. Risks of Specific Securities Utilized

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

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.

Private placements carry a substantial risk as they are subject to less regulation than are publicly offered securities, the market to resell these assets under applicable securities laws may be illiquid, due to restrictions, and the liquidation may be taken at a substantial discount to the underlying value or result in the entire loss of the value of such assets.

Venture capital funds invest in start-up companies at an early stage of development in the interest of generating a return through an eventual realization event; the risk is high as a result of the uncertainty involved at that stage of development.

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 VPI 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 VPI 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 VPI 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

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

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

A. Code of Ethics

VPI 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. VPI's Code of Ethics is available free upon request to any client or prospective client.

B. Recommendations Involving Material Financial Interests

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

C. Investing Personal Money in the Same Securities as Clients

From time to time, representatives of VPI may buy or sell securities for themselves that they also recommend to clients. This may provide an opportunity for representatives of VPI 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. VPI 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 VPI may buy or sell securities for themselves at or around the same time as clients. This may provide an opportunity for representatives of VPI 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, VPI will never engage in trading that operates to the client's disadvantage if representatives of VPI 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

VPI does not recommend brokers/custodians.

1. *Research and Other Soft-Dollar Benefits*

VPI does not trade client's accounts and therefore receives no research, product, or services from a broker-dealer ("soft dollar benefits").

2. *Brokerage for Client Referrals*

VPI 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*

VPI does not trade client's accounts.

B. Aggregating (Block) Trading for Multiple Client Accounts

VPI does not trade clients' accounts and therefore does not have the ability to block trade purchases across accounts.

Item 13: Review of Accounts

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

Robo-advisory subscription accounts are not reviewed by VPI, save for automated allocation revisions. Clients are encouraged to update their account with any change in their objectives, risk tolerance, or other pertinent information, as that information factors into the portfolio's composition.

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

Robo-advisory subscription accounts do not undergo non-periodic review by VPI, although allocations may change based on material market, economic, or political events

and/or changes to the client's profile in accordance with VPI's automated portfolio management.

C. Content and Frequency of Regular Reports Provided to Clients

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

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)

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

B. Compensation to Non - Advisory Personnel for Client Referrals

VPI does not compensate non-advisory personnel (solicitors) for client referrals.

Item 15: Custody

VPI does not take custody of client accounts at any time. Custody of client's accounts is held primarily at the client's custodian. Clients will receive account statements from the custodian and should carefully review those statements for accuracy.

Item 16: Investment Discretion

VPI does not have discretion over client accounts at any time.

Item 17: Voting Client Securities (Proxy Voting)

VPI 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

VPI 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 VPI nor its management has any financial condition that is likely to reasonably impair VPI's ability to meet contractual commitments to clients.

C. Bankruptcy Petitions in Previous Ten Years

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