Our disclosure statement summarizes or collects information for your simple and fast access. Although you may see them on other agreements either previously or may be later presented, our redundancy is intended with your best interest in mind. Feel free to reach out at any time via email ("info@latinsecurities.us") or through our website contact system. You can always ask your representative to connect you to Compliance or his/her supervisor at your convenience.

Among the disclosures provided to you at account opening, you received the material fees and costs, directly or indirectly charged, the capacity in which your representative is acting, limitations and potential conflicts (as mentioned on our Form CRS | Client Relationship Summary), and all can be reviewed in our website (www.latinsecurities.us) or upon request and discussion with your representative.

PRODUCT SPECIFIC RISK DISCLOSURES

Investment products abound that offer alternatives to conventional stock and bond investments. These products are sometimes referred to as structured products or non-conventional investments. They tend to be both more complex and riskier than traditional investments, and often tempt investors with special features and higher returns than offered by basic investments.

Some examples of complex products include notes with principal protection and high-yield bonds that have lower credit ratings and higher risk of default but offering a more attractive rate of return. Complex products may use futures, leverage and options, as well as complicated trading strategies, to achieve investment objectives.

Although these products may have attractive qualities, it is crucial to understand each investment's distinct features, risks and rewards. Please do not hesitate to ask your representative whenever you have questions or need additional information. Below we have selected a few excerpts for your convenience but note that not all may be applicable to you. The complete document can be obtained through your representative by asking for the Complex Product Disclosure:

High-Yield Bonds
A common method of chasing return is to move from investment grade bonds to high-yield bonds. However, when investors seek more robust returns in high-yield bonds, they are not escaping the fundamental tenet of investing we alluded to earlier—that is, higher returns are associated with higher risk.

High-yield bonds are bonds with lower credit ratings and a higher risk of default. As a result, the bond issuer has to pay a more attractive interest rate to compensate the investor for the additional risk. High-yield bonds can make sense in many portfolios but remember that the higher yield may come with the increased possibility that you could lose money on your investment.

Structured Retail Products

Structured retail products are, generally speaking, unsecured debt with payoffs linked to a variety of underlying assets. These products can be attractive to investors because they can offer higher returns and might even feature a level of principal protection—meaning some or all of your initial investment may be guaranteed by the issuer if the investment is held to maturity or called, subject to the credit worthiness of the issuer. However, these products can have significant drawbacks such as credit risk, market risk, lack of liquidity and high hidden costs. In addition, they may be callable after a fairly short period of time, like one year.

One example of a structured product is a "steepener," which allows investors to bet on the shape of the yield curve. The return on this type of product is linked to the spread between longer- and shorter-term interest rates—that is, the so-called steepness of the curve. For example, the return on one widely available product increases when the yield curve steepens and decreases when the yield curve flattens. Steepeners can be appealing to investors chasing return because some of these products have initial fixed interest rates that are high, and these products are often principal protected, but they do have their drawbacks. The fixed rates often convert to floating rates that typically change in concert with the steepness of the yield curve, as described above, so your return can vary or fall over time. Moreover, they usually have longer maturities, the secondary market for these products may be illiquid and they are often callable.

Another example is a structured note with principal protection. These investments typically offer full or partial principal protection and reflect the combination of a zero-coupon bond with an option or other derivative product whose payoff is linked to an underlying asset, index or benchmark. Structured notes with principal protection have the potential to outperform the total interest payment that would be paid on typical fixed interest rate bonds, so they may be attractive to investors seeking higher yielding investments. However, these notes also might underperform a typical fixed interest rate bond and could earn no return for the entire term of the note, even if you are holding the note to maturity.

Leveraged Products

Another category of investments some investors turn to when looking to boost returns is leveraged products. Whether the investment vehicle is an ETF or a mutual fund, the approach is the same. Leveraged products seek to deliver multiples of a specified benchmark by increasing exposure to the benchmark through the use of derivatives. "Inverse" leveraged products seek to deliver the opposite performance of the index or benchmark they track. For example, a leveraged ETF might seek to return two times the daily return of the S&P 500 while an Inverse ETF would seek to return minus two times the return of the index. So, if the S&P 500 returned 2 percent on a given day, the leveraged ETF would return 4 percent and the Inverse ETF would return -4 percent.

An important and sometimes misunderstood aspect of leveraged products is that they often "reset" daily, meaning that they are designed to achieve their stated objectives on a daily basis. Their performance over longer periods of time—over weeks or months or years—can differ significantly from the performance (or inverse of the performance) of their underlying index or benchmark during the same period of time. That said, there are other versions of these products that have monthly resets or no resets, but they can also be difficult to understand.

Leveraged and Inverse ETFs: Specialized Products with Extra Risks for Buy-and-Hold

Investors Leveraged and inverse ETFs typically are designed to achieve their stated performance objectives on a daily basis. Some investors might invest in these ETFs with the expectation that the ETFs may meet their stated daily performance objectives over the long term as well. Investors should be aware that performance of these ETFs over a period longer than one day can differ significantly from their stated daily performance objectives.

What are Exchange-Traded Funds?

ETFs are typically registered investment companies whose shares represent an interest in a portfolio of securities that track an underlying benchmark or index. (Some ETFs that invest in commodities, currencies or commodity- or currency-based instruments are not registered as investment companies.) Unlike traditional mutual funds, shares of ETFs typically trade throughout the day on a securities exchange at prices established by the market.

ETFs have evolved over the years, becoming more complex. Investors considering ETFs should evaluate each investment closely and not assume all ETFs are alike. In the last few years, a number of leveraged and inverse ETFs have been introduced to the market that are very different from the traditional variety of ETFs.

What are Leveraged and Inverse ETFs?
Leveraged ETFs seek to deliver multiples of the performance of the index or benchmark they track. Inverse ETFs (also called "short" funds) seek to deliver the opposite of the performance of the index or benchmark they track. Like traditional ETFs, some leveraged and inverse ETFs track broad indices, some are sector-specific, and others are linked to commodities, currencies or some other benchmark. Inverse ETFs often are marketed as a way for investors to profit from, or at least hedge their exposure to, downward moving markets.

Leveraged inverse ETFs (also known as "ultra-short" funds) seek to achieve a return that is a multiple of the inverse performance of the underlying index. An inverse ETF that tracks a particular index, for example, seeks to deliver the inverse of the performance of that index, while a 2x (two times) leveraged inverse ETF seeks to deliver double the opposite of that index's performance. To accomplish their objectives, leveraged and inverse ETFs pursue a range of investment strategies through the use of swaps, futures contracts and other derivative instruments.

Most leveraged and inverse ETFs "reset" daily, meaning that they are designed to achieve their stated objectives on a daily basis. Their performance over longer periods of time—over weeks or months or years—can differ significantly from the performance (or inverse of the performance) of their underlying index or benchmark during the same period of time. This effect can be magnified in volatile markets. As the examples below demonstrate, an ETF that is set up to deliver twice the performance of a benchmark from the close of trading on Day 1 to the close of trading on Day 2 will not necessarily achieve that goal over weeks, months or years.

Derivatives (Options)
Options can serve multiple purposes, including income strategies, hedging and speculating. Because options investing is complex, it is generally reserved for experienced investors. Commissions on options can be substantial and the more options you trade, the more we earn. For that reason, we have an incentive to recommend more transactions, and this creates a conflict of interest. We have procedures to mitigate these conflicts. For more detailed information about options, download and review the options disclosure document here: https://www.theocc.com/about/publications/character-risks.jsp

Uncovered Options
There are special risks associated with uncovered option writing that expose the investor to potentially significant loss. Therefore, this type of strategy may not be suitable for all investors approved for options transactions. The potential loss of uncovered call writing is unlimited. The writer of an uncovered call is in an extremely risky position and may incur large losses if the value of the underlying instrument increases above the exercise price.

As with writing uncovered calls, the risk of writing uncovered put options is substantial. The writer of an uncovered put option bears a risk of loss if the value of the underlying instrument declines below the exercise price. Such loss could be substantial if there is a significant decline in the value of the underlying instrument. Uncovered option writing is thus suitable only for the knowledgeable investor who understands the risks, has the financial capacity and willingness to incur potentially substantial losses, and has sufficient liquid assets to meet applicable margin requirements. In this regard, if the value of the underlying instrument moves against an uncovered writer's options position, the investor's broker may request significant additional margin payments. If an investor does not make such margin payments, the broker may liquidate stock or options positions in the investor's account, with little or no prior notice in accordance with the investor's margin agreement.

For combination writing, where the investor writes both a put and a call on the same underlying instrument, the potential risk is unlimited. If a secondary market in options were to become unavailable, investors could not engage in closing transactions, and an option writer would remain obligated until expiration or assignment. The writer of an American-style option is subject to being assigned an exercise at any time after he has written the option until the option expires. By contrast, the writer of a European-style option is subject to exercise assignment only during the exercise period.

Note: It is expected that you have read the booklet entitled Characteristics and Risks of Standardized Options, also known as the Options Disclosure Document (ODD). In particular, your attention is directed to the chapter entitled Risks of Buying and Writing Options.

This statement is not intended to enumerate all of the risks entailed in writing uncovered options. Options trading is not suitable for all investors.

Low-Priced Equity Securities ("Penny Stocks")
Penny stocks are generally low-priced shares of small companies not traded on an exchange or quoted on NASDAQ. The firm does not make recommendations that its clients purchase, sell or hold penny stocks. The firm does not provide research or information about penny stocks. If you decide to buy and sell penny stocks, you must do it based on your own research and information. This means that no one has recommended that you purchase, hold or sell the security. Penny stocks can be very risky investments. There is often limited information available about penny stock issuers. Prices are not often available. You may be unable to sell a penny stock you purchase. Thus, you may lose your investment.

Margin Accounts
Brokerage accounts come in several forms. Typically, a brokerage account is a cash account meaning that you pay for your securities transactions with cash in the account or you pay for each transaction by settlement date by transferring funds into the account. However, a margin account involves borrowing money from your brokerage firm (typically the clearing agent) to purchase securities. The portion of the purchase price that you must deposit is called margin and is your initial equity or value in the account. The loan from the firm is secured by the securities you purchase. If the securities you're using as collateral go down in price, your firm can issue a margin call, which is a demand that you repay all or part of the loan with cash, a deposit of securities from outside your account, or by selling some of the securities in your account. Margin loans involve interest which you must pay regardless of whether you make or lose money on your investments. Additionally, you must maintain minimum margin, meaning you must meet the margin requirements of your brokerage firm. If the value of an investment declines, you may be required to deposit more money or liquidate your positions. While we attempt to contact you if there is a margin call, we can liquidate your positions without contacting you to satisfy the margin call, and you may not be entitled to choose which securities or assets in your account are sold. Also, with margin, you can lose more money than you deposit in the account. And, margin requirements can change from time to time. If you have a margin account, make sure you understand how the margin account works and you know the margin rules. Also, because we earn more money when you engage in more transactions, and we earn money on margin interest you pay, we have a conflict of interest in recommending a margin account. For more information about margin accounts and the use of margin visit FINRA's investor alert here: https://www.finra.org/investors/alerts/investing-borrowed-funds-no-margin-error
Please read full Margin Disclosure here: 2264. Margin Disclosure Statement | FINRA.org

COMMON PRODUCTS RISK DISCLOSURES

Mutual Funds
A mutual fund is an investment vehicle comprised of a pool of funds from many investors that buys stocks, bonds and other securities. When you purchase a mutual fund, you get exposure to all the investments in that fund. Individual investors own shares of the mutual fund, while the fund (or investment company) owns the underlying investments selected by the fund's investment manager. Each mutual fund is different in its structure and philosophy. There are two main types of mutual funds: open-end funds, which redeem (or buy back) outstanding shares at any time upon the shareholder's request based on the current value of the fund's assets, and closed-end funds, which issue a fixed number of shares, trade similarly to stocks, and are typically listed on an exchange.

As with any investment decision, it is important to consider several factors before making an investment in a mutual fund. Not only should you consider the risks and objectives of the fund and match them to your own goals and risk tolerance, but you should also understand the costs associated with your investment and how your Relationship Manager is compensated on that investment. Some key factors to consider include a mutual fund's investment strategy, risk profile, investment performance, and relationship to your overall asset allocation strategy and investment time horizon. Fees and expenses have an impact on a fund's investment returns and are important factors as well. All mutual funds, including "no load funds", incur transaction costs, expenses, and other fees that are passed through by the mutual fund and ultimately paid by the fund shareholders. Usually, this information is referred to in the fund Prospectus.

Mutual fund shares fluctuate in value, rising and falling in price depending on the performance of the underlying securities in the fund. The Net Asset Value (NAV) of a mutual fund indicates its value or price per share.

Mutual funds are offered by prospectus only. Investors should consider the investment objective, risks, charges, and expenses carefully before investing. The prospectus, which contains this and other important information, should be read carefully before investing. The investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate, so that an investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than original cost.

Diversification and systematic investing do not ensure a profit or protect against loss.

Mutual Fund Shares Classes
When purchasing mutual funds, choosing a share class is an important investment decision. The information below may help you decide which mutual fund share class is appropriate for you based upon your individual financial situation and investment time horizon. Generally, mutual funds are purchased in A, B, and C share classes, although other classes may also be appropriate.
Class A Shares - Class A shares are typically characterized by a "front-end" sales load. The sales load is a charge paid by the investor. This amount is expressed as a percentage of a fund's public offering price. Sales charges are typically 4.50% for fixed income funds and 5.75% for equity funds. For larger investments, discounts known as "breakpoints" (see below) may reduce the sales charge. Once the sales charge has been deducted, the remaining amount is invested in the fund. In addition to front-end sales loads, investors in mutual fund Class A shares will pay ongoing expenses levied by the funds, including 12b-1 fees.

Class B Shares - Class B shares carry higher internal expenses than Class A shares. These expenses will reduce your returns by the amount they exceed the internal expenses of A shares. Class B share expenses range 0.50% to 0.75% per annum higher than those of Class A shares. Class B shares are also characterized by "back-end" sales loads. Class B shares are not assessed an initial sales charge, allowing the entire purchase to be invested in the fund. However, if you redeem your investment within a prescribed time period, you will be assessed a charge called a "Contingent Deferred Sales Charge" or CDSC. CDSC periods usually expire in 4 to 7 years. The maximum amount of the CDSC is usually between 3.50% and 5.00% and declines the longer you hold your shares. Often when the CDSC period expires, your shares "convert" from Class B to Class A. This conversion allows you to pay lower ongoing internal expenses. We have an incentive to recommend Class B shares because we can earn more selling these shares than we can on Class A shares. This creates a conflict of interest, but we have procedures in place to mitigate the conflict.

Class C Shares - Class C shares charge higher internal expenses than Class A shares. Class C shares usually are not assessed a front-end sales charge. Class C shares assess a CDSC if you redeem your investment within a short time period, typically the first 12 to 18 months of ownership. CDSCs for Class C shares are usually 1.00%. Class C shares do not "convert" to Class A shares, which means that the higher internal expenses continue throughout your ownership of Class C shares. Among Class A, B, and C shares, Class C shares typically have the highest internal expenses, which will reduce your returns. We have an incentive to recommend Class C shares because we can earn more over time when selling these shares versus other share classes. This creates a conflict of interest, but we have procedures in place to mitigate the conflict.

For domestic (and registered mutual funds), the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA) maintains a Mutual Fund Expense Analyzer tool on its website at https://tools.finra.org/fund_analyzer/ that may help you in making a decision about which share class is best for you. Please note Offshore Mutual Funds will not be disclosed on this tool. In additional, domestic characteristic such as Breakpoints or Rights of Accumulations are rarely available to Offshore Mutual Funds.

SELECTED RISK DISCLOSURES FROM FORM ADV (for clients that have opted to add the Investment Advisory side)

The Form ADV can be review in its entirety at the firm’s website or requested to your representative.

General Risk
Investing in securities involves risk of loss that clients should be prepared to bear. Different types of investments involve varying degrees of risk and there can be no assurance that any specific investment or investment strategy will either be suitable or profitable for a client's investment portfolio. Past performance is not indicative of future results. A client should not assume that the future performance of any specific investment, investment strategy, or product will be profitable or equal to past or current performance levels. We cannot assure that the investment objectives of any client will be realized.

Special Risks

While investing in any security involves risk, investing in some types of securities carries special risks. A summary of the special risks associated with some types of securities we may recommend is provided below. Please note that the following summaries are general in nature and do not include an explanation of all risks associated with a given security type.

a. Bonds. Bonds are subject to credit risk, which is the risk of default associated with the issuer. Bonds are also subject to interest rate risk or the risk that changes in interest rates during the term of the bond might affect the market value of the bond prior to the call or maturity date. Investors should also consider inflation risk, which is the risk that the rate of the yield to call or maturity will not provide a positive return over the rate of inflation for the period of the investment.

b. Foreign-Issued Securities. Debt and equity investments associated with foreign countries may involve increased volatility and risk due to, without limitation:

Political Risk. Many foreign countries are undergoing, or have undergone in recent years, significant political change that has affected government policy, including changes in the regulation of industry, trade, financial markets, and foreign and domestic investment. The relative instability of these political systems leaves these countries more vulnerable to economic hardship, public unrest or popular dissatisfaction with reform, political or diplomatic changes, social instability, or changes in government policies. For investors, the results may include confiscatory taxation, exchange controls, compulsory reacquisition, nationalization or expropriation of foreign-owned assets without adequate compensation, or the restructuring of certain industry sectors in a way that could adversely affect investments in those sectors.

Sovereign Risk. Strikes, the imposition of exchange controls, or declarations of war may prevent or impede repayment of funds due from a particular country.

Economic Risk. The economies of these countries may be more vulnerable to rising interest rates and inflation. Investments may be negatively affected by rates of economic growth, corporate profits, domestic and international flows of funds, external and sovereign debt, dependence on international trade, and sensitivity to world commodity prices. Additionally, a change in tax regime may result in the sudden imposition of arbitrary or additional taxes.

Currency Risk. The weakening of a country's currency relative to the U.S. dollar or to other benchmark currencies will negatively affect the dollar value of an instrument denominated in that currency.

Credit Risk. Issuers and obligors of sovereign and corporate debt may be unable to make timely coupon or principal payments, thereby causing the underlying debt or loan to enter into default.

Liquidity Risk. Natural disasters as well as economic, social, and political developments in a country may cause a decrease in the liquidity of investments related to that country, making it difficult to sell quickly, and/or subjecting the seller to substantial price discounts.

The nature and extent of these risks vary from country to country, among investment instruments, and over time.

c. Emerging Market Securities. Investments and transactions in products linked to issuers and obligors incorporated, based, or principally engaged in business in emerging markets countries carry increased risk and volatility. In addition to the political, sovereign, economic, currency, credit, and liquidity risks described above, emerging market securities can be subject to the following risks:

Market Risk. The financial markets can lack transparency, liquidity, efficiency.

Regulatory Risk. There may be less government supervision and regulation of business. The supervision that may be in place may be subject to manipulation or control. Disclosure and reporting requirements may be minimal or non-existent.

Legal Risk. The process of legal reform may not proceed at the same pace as market developments, which could result in uncertainty. Legislation to safeguard the rights of private ownership may not yet be in place.

Settlement and Clearing Risk. The registration, recordkeeping and transfer of instruments may be carried out manually, which may cause delays.

d. Cash Equivalents. Cash equivalents are the most liquid investment assets with low risk and low returns. Cash equivalents are short-term fixed income assets with maturity of three (3) months or less. However, these assets are subject to interest rate risk. Interest rates may fluctuate due to certain events taking place in the world including but not limited to economic events, geopolitical or social instability (global, regional or local), currency, interest rate and commodity price changes, and government or governmental agency responses to economic or political conditions.

e. Mutual Funds. Most mutual funds fall into one of three main categories — money market funds, bond funds (also called "fixed income" funds), and stock funds (also called "equity" funds). Generally, the higher the potential return, the higher the risk of loss. A fund's investment objective and its holdings are influential factors in determining risk. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance. Reading the prospectus will help you to understand the risk associated with that particular fund.

Different mutual fund categories have inherently different risk characteristics. For example, a bond fund faces credit risk, interest rate risk, and prepayment risk. Bond values are inversely related to interest rates. If interests rise, bond values will go down and vice versa. Overall "market risk" poses the greatest potential danger for investors in stocks funds. Stock prices can fluctuate for a broad range of reasons — such as the overall strength of the economy or demand for particular products or services. A sector stock fund (which invests in a single industry, such as telecommunications) is at risk that its price will decline due to developments in its industry. A stock fund that invests across many industries is more sheltered from this risk. For most funds, investors must pay sales charges, annual fees, and other expenses regardless of how the fund performs. And, depending on the timing of their investment, investors may also have to pay taxes on any capital gains distribution they receive.

f. Principal-protected Notes. The principal guarantee is subject to the credit-worthiness of the guarantor. In addition, principal protection levels can vary. While some products guarantee 100 percent return of principal, others guarantee as little as 10 percent. In most cases, the principal guarantee only applies to notes that are held to maturity. Issuers may (but are not obligated to) provide a secondary market for certain notes but, depending on demand, the notes may trade at significant discounts to their purchase price and might not return all of the guaranteed amount. Some principal-protected notes have complicated payout structures that can make it hard for an adviser to accurately assess their risk and potential for growth.

g. Exchange-traded Funds. Investing in an exchange traded fund (“ETF”) often involves the same risks as investing in the underlying securities the ETF is tracking. ETF prices may vary significantly from the Net Asset Value due to market conditions. Certain exchange traded funds, such as inverse funds, may not track underlying benchmarks as expected.

h. Hedge Funds. Hedge funds often engage in leveraging and other speculative investment practices that may increase the risk of investment loss. A hedge fund's performance can be volatile. An investor could lose all or a substantial portion of his or her investment. There may be no secondary market for the investor's interest in the fund. The hedge fund can be highly illiquid and there may be restrictions on transferring interests in the fund. Hedge funds are not required to provide periodic pricing or valuation information to investors. Hedge funds may have complex tax structures. There may be delays in distributing important tax information. Hedge funds are not subject to the same regulatory requirements as mutual funds. Hedge funds often charge high fees. The fund's high fees and expenses may offset the fund's trading profits.

i. Municipal Securities – As bonds, they have similar discussed risks (e.g. Liquidity, Interest Rate Risk, Default Risk, Credit Rating Risk, Call Risk) and one additional risk particular to Municipals, Legislative Risk: the risk that a change in the tax code could affect the value of taxable or tax-exempt interest income. Unanticipated changes in taxation may adversely impact the value of a bond to its investors and consequently will affect its immediate market value. Legislative risk is the term used to describe this risk, such as the risk that a change in the tax code could affect the value of a taxable or tax-exempt interest income. Without the value of tax exemption, an investor in a tax-exempt bond will receive a significantly lower yield on the securities than initially expected.

j. Private Placements - The most common risk for Private Placements is the limited information about the issuer and management, and limited financial reporting. The offering document, sometimes called a private placement memorandum or term sheet, likely will contain limited information on the company's business (and may not be provided at all, if the offering is sold only to accredited investors). And since many private placement securities are issued by companies that are not required to file financial reports, you may have difficulties finding out how the company is doing and gauging how your private placement is likely to perform over time. You generally must be an "accredited investor" to invest in a private placement. This means, broadly speaking, that you must have a net worth (excluding your primary residence) of over $1 million—either alone or with a spouse. Or you must have income exceeding $200,000 over each of the last two years ($300,000 with a spouse), along with a reasonable expectation that you will earn the same amount during the current year. Also keep in mind that private placement securities are considered "restricted" securities and cannot be resold without registration or an exemption from registration – features that make them difficult to sell (illiquid) and may negatively impact the price at which you are able to sell them. In addition, the issuer typically does not have an obligation to provide liquidity to investors by buying the securities back when the investor wants to sell.

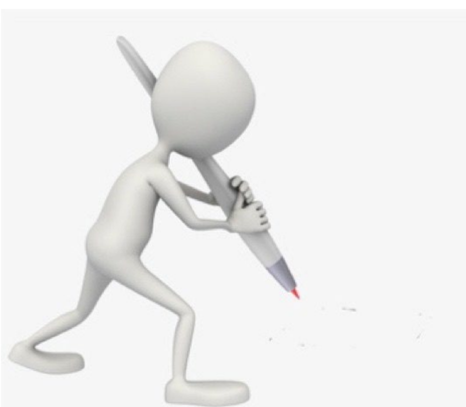
Prior to entering into an investment advisory agreement with us, a client should carefully consider: (i) committing to management only those assets that the client believes will not be needed for current purposes and that can be invested on a long-term basis; (ii) that volatility from investing in the market can occur; and (iii) that, over time, the value of the client's portfolio may fluctuate and may, at any time, be worth more or less than the amount originally invested.

CONTRACTUAL RISK TO YOU

You have entered or are about to enter into a contractual relationship with the firm. We suggest you thoroughly review and seek legal counsel if necessary, to understand any and all clauses contained in our agreements or contracts. Any and all accounts sign these agreements to establish a relationship with the firm. Your signature(s) is/are the binding understanding of the conditions contained.

Standard of Conduct
Our representatives are required to act in your best interest, they cannot place themselves or the firm ahead of you when making recommendations. Any questions you may have, please do not hesitate to contact their supervisor or Compliance.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES



You may find additional general information regarding Investment Products and corresponding risks, information about your representatives, fees, financial tools, and several educational resources at: www.investor.gov

General fillings of ETF and Mutual Funds (those registered in the US) can be found here: https://www.sec.gov/edgar/searchedgar/mutualsearch.html

A guide for Investors (Mutual Funds and ETFs) here:
https://www.investor.gov/sites/investorgov/files/2019-02/mutual-funds-ETFs.pdf

A guide for investors (Mutual Funds and ETFs – **Spanish version**) here: https://www.sec.gov/pdf/espanol/fondosmutuos.pdf

If you require additional information, please do not hesitate to contact us. The firm will attempt to objectively assess any concern you may have to the best of our abilities, with your best interest in mind.

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