

BENIN MANAGEMENT CORPORATION

A Registered Investment Adviser

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This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Benin Management Corporation (hereinafter “BMC” or the “Firm”). If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact the Firm at the telephone number listed above. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) or by any state securities authority. Additional information about the Firm is available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov. The Firm is a registered investment adviser. Registration does not imply any particular level of skill or training.

Item 2. Material Changes

Consistent with SEC rules, BMC seeks to ensure that our clients receive a summary of any material changes to this and subsequent Disclosure Brochures within 120 days after the close of our fiscal year. Furthermore, we will provide interim disclosure regarding certain material changes, as necessary.

The following material amendments have been made to this Brochure since our last annual amendment filing on July 26, 2022:

- Current references to TD Ameritrade, Inc. and TD Ameritrade Institutional have been replaced with Charles Schwab & Co., to reflect the merger between TD Ameritrade and Charles Schwab where Schwab will be the remaining entity.
- Item 12 has been amended to remove disclosures related to our Additional Services agreement with TD Ameritrade. The agreement has been terminated.

Please note, only material amendments made to this Disclosure Brochure since our last annual updating amendment are included in this summary.

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Item 4. Advisory Business

BMC has been investing funds for clients for over forty years. BMC distinguishes itself by customizing each account to the individual needs of the client and by offering a personal, professional relationship. BMC endeavors to manage accounts according to client appropriate investment parameters and with careful attention to the Firm's responsibility to act as a fiduciary placing a client's best interests ahead of its own.

BMC offers a variety of advisory services, which include investment management and investment advisory services. Prior to BMC rendering any of the foregoing advisory services, clients are required to enter into one or more written agreements with BMC setting forth the relevant terms and conditions of the advisory relationship (the "Advisory Agreement").

BMC was founded in 1973 as an investment adviser. The Firm is wholly owned by Christopher Benin. As of April 30, 2023, BMC had approximately \$444,752,581 in assets under management, all of which was managed on a discretionary basis.

While this brochure generally describes the business of BMC, certain sections also discuss the activities of its Supervised Persons, which refer to the Firm's officers, partners, directors (or other persons occupying a similar status or performing similar functions), employees or any other person who provides investment advice on BMC's behalf and is subject to the Firm's supervision or control.

Investment Advisory Services

The Firm manages client investment portfolios on a discretionary basis. BMC tailors investment advice to the needs of each individual client. The Firm primarily provides clients with investment management services, but may also provide or advise on areas such as Business Planning, Investment Consulting, Charitable Giving, Retirement Planning, Insurance Planning and Tax Planning.

In performing these services, BMC is not required to verify any information received from the client or from the client's other professionals (e.g., attorneys, accountants, etc.) and is expressly authorized to rely on such information. In providing certain of these services, clients retain discretion over decisions regarding implementation. Clients are advised that it remains their responsibility to promptly notify the Firm of any change in their financial situation or investment objectives for the purpose of reviewing, evaluating or revising BMC's recommendations and/or services.

With regard to our portfolio management services, BMC manages client investment portfolios on a discretionary basis. This discretionary authority allows BMC to determine which securities to buy and sell, or other positions to take for the client's account, in what quantities and to allocate client assets based on the client's investment objectives as communicated to BMC from time to time. The Firm primarily allocates client assets among individual debt and equity securities, options and various mutual funds

and exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”) in accordance with their stated investment objectives. The Firm also offers ongoing management to qualified tuition plans (i.e., 529 plans).

Where appropriate, the Firm may also provide advice about any type of legacy position or other investment held in client portfolios. As some of these legacy positions may include assets held away, clients may engage BMC to advise on certain investment products that are not maintained at their primary custodian, such as variable life insurance and annuity contracts and assets held in employer sponsored retirement plans and qualified tuition plans. In these situations, BMC does not provide ongoing management, but may recommend the allocation of client assets among the various investment options available with the product. These assets are generally maintained at the underwriting insurance company or the custodian designated by the product’s provider.

BMC tailors its advisory services to meet the needs of its individual clients and seeks to ensure, on an ongoing basis, that client portfolios are managed in a manner consistent with those needs and objectives. BMC consults with clients on an initial and ongoing basis to assess their specific risk tolerance, time horizon, liquidity constraints and other related factors relevant to the management of their portfolios. Clients are advised to promptly notify BMC if there are changes in their financial situation or if they wish to place any limitations on the management of their portfolios. Clients may impose reasonable restrictions on the management of their accounts if BMC determines such conditions would not be overly burdensome to the Firm’s management efforts.

Retirement Plan Consulting Services

BMC provides various consulting services to qualified employee benefit plans and their fiduciaries. This suite of institutional services is designed to assist plan sponsors in structuring, managing and optimizing their corporate retirement plans. Each engagement is individually negotiated and customized.

As disclosed in the Advisory Agreement, certain of the foregoing services are provided by BMC as a fiduciary under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (“ERISA”). In accordance with ERISA Section 408(b)(2), each plan sponsor is provided with a written description of BMC’s fiduciary status, the specific services to be rendered and all direct and indirect compensation the Firm reasonably expects under the engagement.

Sub Advisor Services

BMC offers a platform of management services to other investment advisers through sub-advisory relationships. Pursuant to these arrangements, an unaffiliated investment adviser may engage BMC to provide advisory services to their clients, or they may refer their clients to BMC, as appropriate, to directly engage us to provide services in addition to those provided by their adviser. BMC provides its subadvisory services in accordance with each such client’s financial circumstances and investment goals and objectives.

Adviser clients that engage the Firm directly must promptly notify BMC if there are changes in their clients' financial situation or investment objectives, or if they wish to impose any reasonable restrictions upon the Firm's management services. There is no material difference between the manner in which assets are managed for subadvisor clients and those managed directly.

Item 5. Fees and Compensation

BMC offers services on a fee basis, which may include fixed and/or hourly fees, as well as fees based upon assets under management or advisement.

Investment Advisory Fees

BMC offers investment management services for an annual fee based on the amount of assets under the Firm's management. This management fee generally varies between 50 and 100 basis points (0.50% – 1.00% in accordance with the following fee schedule:

<u>PORTFOLIO VALUE</u>	<u>BASE FEE</u>
First \$2,000,000	1.00%
Above \$2,000,000	0.50%

The annual fee is charged biannually, in advance, based upon the market value of the assets being managed by BMC on the last day of the previous billing period. All fee calculations are rounded to the nearest dollar. Fees are assessed upon the anniversary of the client engagement and six months thereafter. With the consent of the client the anniversary date of their account(s) may be shifted to align with other household accounts or to fall at the end of a month. While fees are assessed by BMC based on account valuations reported as of the day they are calculated, minor discrepancies can occur (typically non-material) due to the varied practices of account custodians when dating or postdating dividends to the client's account, as later reflected on the client's account statement.

If assets are deposited into or withdrawn from an account after the inception of a billing period, the fee payable with respect to such assets is not adjusted to reflect the interim change in portfolio value. In the event the advisory agreement is terminated, the fee for the final billing period is prorated through the effective date of the termination and the outstanding or unearned portion of the fee is charged or refunded to the client, as appropriate.

Additionally, for asset management services the Firm provides with respect to certain client holdings (e.g., held-away assets, accommodation accounts, alternative investments, etc.), BMC may negotiate a fee rate that differs from the range set forth above.

With regard to subadvisory services, clients should note that fees charged to subadvisory clients by BMC

are typically lower than those set forth in the above schedule. However, fees paid to BMC by subadvisory clients will generally be in addition to the fees charged to these clients by third party investment advisers for their services.

Only under limited circumstances are fees negotiable. Fees will be determined upon the scope and complexity of the services and the professional rendering services. In its sole discretion, BMC has negotiated and may negotiate in the future, a fixed fee, rather than a fee based on a percentage of assets under management, for certain clients.

Retirement Plan Consulting Fees

BMC generally charges a fee to qualified employee benefit plans based upon assets under consultation. Each engagement is individually negotiated to accommodate the needs of the individual plan sponsor, as memorialized in the Agreement. These fees vary, based on the scope of the services to be rendered.

Fee Discretion

BMC may, in its sole discretion, negotiate to charge a lesser or no fee based upon certain criteria, such as anticipated future earning capacity, anticipated future additional assets, dollar amount of assets to be managed, related accounts, account composition, pre-existing/legacy client relationship, account retention and pro bono activities.

Additional Fees and Expenses

In addition to the advisory fees paid to BMC, clients will typically also incur certain charges imposed by other third parties, such as broker-dealers, custodians, trust companies, banks and other financial institutions (collectively “Financial Institutions”). These additional charges may include securities brokerage commissions, transaction fees, custodial fees, fees attributable to alternative assets, reporting charges, charges imposed directly by a mutual fund or ETF in a client’s account, as disclosed in the fund’s prospectus (e.g., fund management fees and other fund expenses), deferred sales charges, odd-lot differentials, transfer taxes, wire transfer and electronic fund fees, and other fees and taxes on brokerage accounts and securities transactions. The Firm’s brokerage practices are described at length in Item 12, below.

Direct Fee Debit

Clients generally provide BMC with the authority to directly debit their accounts for payment of the investment advisory fees. The Financial Institutions that act as the qualified custodian for client accounts, from which the Firm retains the authority to directly deduct fees, have agreed to send statements to clients not less than quarterly detailing all account transactions, including any amounts paid to BMC. Alternatively, clients may elect to have BMC send a separate invoice for direct payment.

Account Additions and Withdrawals

Clients may make additions to and withdrawals from their account at any time, subject to BMC's right to terminate an account. Additions may be in cash or securities provided that the Firm reserves the right to liquidate any transferred securities or declines to accept particular securities into a client's account. Clients may withdraw account assets on notice to BMC, subject to the usual and customary securities settlement procedures. However, the Firm generally designs its portfolios as long-term investments, and the withdrawal of assets may impair the achievement of a client's investment objectives. BMC may consult with its clients about the options and implications of transferring securities. Clients are advised that when transferred securities are liquidated, they may be subject to transaction fees, short-term redemption fees, fees assessed at the mutual fund level (e.g., contingent deferred sales charges) and/or tax ramifications.

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

BMC does not provide any services for a performance-based fee (i.e., a fee based on a share of capital gains or capital appreciation of a client's assets).

Item 7. Types of Clients

BMC offers services to individuals, pension and profit sharing plans, trusts, estates, charitable organizations, corporations and business entities.

Minimum Account Requirements

BMC does not impose a stated minimum fee or minimum portfolio value for starting and maintaining an investment management relationship.

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

Methods of Analysis

BMC utilizes a combination of fundamental, technical and cyclical methods of analysis.

Fundamental analysis involves an evaluation of the fundamental financial condition and competitive position of a particular company or fund. For BMC, this process typically involves an analysis of a

company's management team, industry, financial strength, projected growth, and future prospects as well as its relative valuation. Nonetheless, one of the principal risks in relying upon fundamental analysis is that while the overall health and position of a company may be good, evolving market conditions may negatively affect the investment.

Technical analysis involves the examination of past market data rather than specific issuer information in determining the recommendations made to clients. Technical analysis may involve the use of mathematical based indicators and charts, such as moving averages and price correlations, to identify market patterns and trends, which may be based on investor sentiment rather than the fundamentals of the company. A substantial risk in relying upon technical analysis is that spotting historical trends may no help to predict such trends in the future. Even if the trend will eventually reoccur, there is no guarantee that BMC will be able to predict accurately such a reoccurrence.

Cyclical analysis is similar to technical analysis in that it involves the assessment of market conditions at a macro (entire market or economy) or micro (company specific) level, rather than focusing on the overall fundamental analysis of the health of the particular company that BMC is recommending. The risks with cyclical analysis are similar to those of technical analysis.

Investment Strategies

Prior to developing an investment strategy tailored to each client, the Firm gathers and analyzes information about the client, which might include goals, existing investments, insurance coverage, sources of income and other assets and liabilities. The Firm then seeks to define the client's investment objectives and risk profile, which together form the basis for the selection of investments. The Firm's investment advisors monitor its clients' portfolios on an ongoing basis, making changes as needed.

Risk of Loss

Market Risks

Investing involves risk, including the potential loss of principal, and all investors should be guided accordingly. The profitability of a significant portion of BMC's recommendations and/or investment decisions may depend largely upon correctly assessing the future course of price movements of stocks, bonds and other asset classes. There can be no assurance that BMC will be able to predict those price movements accurately or capitalize on any such assumptions.

Mutual Funds and ETFs

An investment in a mutual fund or ETF involves risk, including the loss of principal. Mutual fund and ETF shareholders are necessarily subject to the risks stemming from the individual issuers of the fund's underlying portfolio securities. Such shareholders are also liable for taxes on any fund-level capital gains,

as mutual funds and ETFs are required by law to distribute capital gains in the event they sell securities for a profit that cannot be offset by a corresponding loss.

Shares of mutual funds are generally distributed and redeemed on an ongoing basis by the fund itself or a broker acting on its behalf. The trading price at which a share is transacted is equal to a fund's stated daily per share net asset value ("NAV"), plus any shareholders fees (e.g., sales loads, purchase fees, redemption fees). The per-share NAV of a mutual fund is calculated at the end of each business day, although the actual NAV fluctuates with intraday changes to the market value of the fund's holdings. The trading prices of a mutual fund's shares may differ significantly from the NAV during periods of market volatility, which may, among other factors, lead to the mutual fund's shares trading at a premium or discount to actual NAV.

Shares of ETFs are listed on securities exchanges and transacted at negotiated prices in the secondary market. Generally, ETF shares trade at or near their most recent NAV, which is generally calculated at least once daily for indexed based ETFs and potentially more frequently for actively managed ETFs. However, certain inefficiencies may cause the shares to trade at a premium or discount to their pro rata NAV. There is also no guarantee that an active secondary market for such shares will develop or continue to exist. Generally, an ETF only redeems shares when aggregated as creation units (usually 20,000 shares or more). Therefore, if a liquid secondary market ceases to exist for shares of a particular ETF, a shareholder may have no way to dispose of such shares.

Options

Options allow investors to buy or sell a security at a contracted "strike" price at or within a specific period of time. Clients may pay or collect a premium for buying or selling an option. Selling a covered option involves giving the buyer of the option the right to buy at a specified price on or before the expiration date. The option is sold for a premium that is paid to the client. This premium acts as a partial hedge and a potential source of cash flow for an account. Investors transact in options to either hedge (i.e., limit) losses in an attempt to reduce risk or to speculate on the performance of the underlying securities. Options transactions contain a number of inherent risks, including the partial or total loss of principal in the event that the value of the underlying security or index does not increase/decrease to the level of the respective strike price. Holders of options contracts are also subject to default by the option writer, which may be unwilling or unable to perform its contractual obligations. In addition, any time a covered option is exercised by the buyer, the sale of the stock results in brokerage fees to the client, as well as the brokerage fees associated with the sale of the covered option.

Use of Margin

While the use of margin borrowing can substantially improve returns, it may also increase overall portfolio risk. Margin transactions are generally effected using capital borrowed from a Financial Institution, which is secured by a client's holdings. Under certain circumstances, a lending Financial Institution may demand an increase in the underlying collateral. If the client is unable to provide the additional collateral,

the Financial Institution may liquidate account assets to satisfy the client's outstanding obligations, which could have extremely adverse consequences. In addition, fluctuations in the amount of a client's borrowings and the corresponding interest rates may have a significant effect on the profitability and stability of a client's portfolio.

Short Sales

A short sale allows an investor to sell a security before owning it. Short sales contain inherent risks, including that the investor may not be able to obtain the security that is sold short at a lower price than the price at which it was sold, so that the short sale does not result in a profit for the investor and could result in a loss. There is unlimited risk on short sales.

Item 9. Disciplinary Information

BMC has not been involved in any legal or disciplinary events that are material to a client's evaluation of its advisory business or the integrity of its management.

Item 10. Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

BMC does not have any financial industry activities or affiliations to disclose pursuant to this Item.

Item 11. Code of Ethics

BMC has adopted a code of ethics in compliance with applicable securities laws ("Code of Ethics") that sets forth the standards of conduct expected of its Supervised Persons. BMC's Code of Ethics stresses that no person employed by BMC shall prefer his/her own interests to those of advisory clients and contains written policies reasonably designed to prevent certain unlawful practices such as the use of material non-public information by the Firm or any of its Supervised Persons and trading in the same of securities ahead of clients in order to take advantage of pending orders.

The Code of Ethics also requires BMC's personnel to report their personal securities holdings and transactions and obtain pre-approval of certain investments (e.g., initial public offerings, limited offerings). However, the Firm's Supervised Persons are permitted to buy or sell securities that it also recommends to clients if done in a fair and equitable manner that is consistent with the Firm's policies and procedures. The Code of Ethics has been established recognizing that some securities trade in sufficiently broad markets to permit transactions by certain personnel to be completed without any appreciable impact on the markets of such securities.

Clients and prospective clients may contact BMC to request a copy of its Code of Ethics.

Item 12. Brokerage Practices

Recommendation of Broker/Dealers for Client Transactions

BMC generally recommends that clients utilize the custody, brokerage and clearing services of Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. (“Schwab”) for investment management accounts. BMC participates in the institutional customer program offered by Schwab. Schwab is a registered broker-dealer and member SIPC. Schwab offers to independent investment advisers services that include custody of securities, trade execution, clearance, and settlement of transactions. BMC receives some benefits from Schwab through its participation in the program.

Factors that BMC considers in recommending Schwab or any other broker-dealer to clients include their respective financial strength, reputation, execution, pricing, research, and service. Schwab may enable BMC to obtain many mutual funds without transaction charges and other securities at nominal transaction charges. The commissions and/or transaction fees charged by Schwab may be higher or lower than those charged by other Financial Institutions may be.

Clients may pay commissions that are higher than another qualified Financial Institution might charge to effect the same transaction where BMC determines that the commissions are reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research services received. In seeking best execution, the determinative factor is not the lowest possible cost, but whether the transaction represents the best qualitative execution, taking into consideration the full range of a Financial Institution’s services, including among others, the value of research provided, execution capability, commission rates and responsiveness. In seeking best execution on behalf of its clients, BMC seeks competitive rates but may not necessarily obtain the lowest possible commission rates for client transactions.

Consistent with obtaining best execution, brokerage transactions may be directed to certain broker/dealers in return for investment research products and/or services, which assist BMC in its investment decision-making process. Such research generally will be used to service all of the Firm’s clients, but brokerage commissions paid by one client may be used to pay for research that is not used in managing that client’s portfolio. The receipt of investment research products and/or services as well as the allocation of the benefit of such investment research products and/or services poses a conflict of interest because BMC does not have to produce or pay for the products or services.

Clients should note, The Charles Schwab Corporation (“Schwab”) acquired TD Ameritrade Holding Corporation, parent company of TD Ameritrade, in late 2020. The integration of Schwab's and TD Ameritrade's operations is expected to be completed at the beginning of September 2023.

BMC periodically and systematically reviews its policies and procedures regarding its recommendation of Financial Institutions in light of its duty to obtain best execution.

Software and Support Provided by Financial Institutions

BMC may receive without cost from Schwab computer software and related systems support, which allow BMC to better monitor client accounts maintained at Schwab. BMC may receive the software and related support without cost because the Firm renders investment management services to clients that maintain assets at Schwab. The software and support is not provided in connection with securities transactions of clients (i.e., not “soft dollars”). The software and related systems support may benefit BMC, but not its clients directly. In fulfilling its duties to its clients, BMC endeavors at all times to put the interests of its clients first. Clients should be aware, however, that BMC’s receipt of economic benefits from a broker/dealer creates a conflict of interest since these benefits may influence the Firm’s choice of broker/dealer over another that does not furnish similar software, systems support or services.

Specifically, BMC may receive the following benefits from Schwab:

- Receipt of duplicate client confirmations and bundled duplicate statements;
- Access to a trading desk that exclusively services its institutional traders;
- Access to block trading which provides the ability to aggregate securities transactions and then allocate the appropriate shares to client accounts; and
- Access to an electronic communication network for client order entry and account information.

There is no direct link between BMC’s participation in Schwab’s institutional customer program and the investment advice it gives to its clients, although BMC receives economic benefits through its participation in the program that are typically not available to Schwab retail investors. Additionally, BMC may receive the following benefits from Schwab through its registered investment adviser division: receipt of duplicate client confirmations and bundled duplicate statements; access to a trading desk that exclusively services its Registered Investment Adviser participants; access to block trading which provides the ability to aggregate securities transactions and then allocate the appropriate shares to client accounts; and access to an electronic communication network for client order entry and account information. The Firm also has the ability deduct advisory fees directly from client accounts; access to mutual funds with no transaction fees and to certain institutional money managers; and discounts on compliance, marketing, research, technology, and practice management products or services provided to the Firm by third party vendors. Schwab may fund business consulting and professional services received by BMC’s related persons.

Some of the products and services made available by Schwab through the program may benefit BMC but not

its client. These products or services may assist BMC in managing and administering client accounts, including accounts not maintained at Schwab. Other services made available by Schwab are intended to help BMC manage and further develop its business enterprise. The benefits received by BMC's participation in the program do not depend on the amount of brokerage transactions directed to Schwab.

Brokerage for Client Referrals

See Item 14 below for disclosure regarding BMC's past participation in TD Ameritrade's AdvisorDirect client referral program and its continued obligation to pay referral fees to Schwab with respect to past successful client referrals made to BMC through that program.

Directed Brokerage

The client may direct BMC in writing to use a particular Financial Institution to execute some or all transactions for the client. In that case, the client will negotiate terms and arrangements for the account with that Financial Institution and the Firm will not seek better execution services or prices from other Financial Institutions or be able to "batch" client transactions for execution through other Financial Institutions with orders for other accounts managed by BMC (as described above). As a result, the client may pay higher commissions or other transaction costs, greater spreads or may receive less favorable net prices, on transactions for the account than would otherwise be the case. Subject to its duty of best execution, BMC may decline a client's request to direct brokerage if, in the Firm's sole discretion, such directed brokerage arrangements would result in additional operational difficulties.

Trade Aggregation

Transactions for each client generally will be effected independently, unless BMC decides to purchase or sell the same securities for several clients at approximately the same time. Clients should note that placing trades on an independent rather than aggregated basis increases the possibility that trades may be entered for certain clients but not others for whom the same or similar trades may also be appropriate or that the same or similar trades may be placed for other clients at a later time and at a different price depending on the type of and market for such securities, among other factors.

BMC may (but is not obligated to) combine or "batch" such orders to obtain best execution, to negotiate more favorable commission rates or to allocate equitably among the Firm's clients differences in prices and commissions or other transaction costs that might not have been obtained had such orders been placed independently. Under this procedure, transactions will generally be averaged as to price and allocated among those clients identified in the pre-allocation. To the extent that the Firm determines to aggregate client orders for the purchase or sale of securities, the Firm generally does so in accordance with applicable rules promulgated under the Advisers Act and no-action guidance provided by the staff of the

U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. BMC does not receive any additional compensation or remuneration as a result of the aggregation.

In the event that an aggregated order is not completely filled, the allocation will be made based upon other relevant factors, which may include: (i) when only a small percentage of the order is executed, shares may be allocated to the account with the smallest order or the smallest position or to an account that is out of line with respect to security or sector weightings relative to other portfolios, with similar mandates; (ii) allocations may be given to one account when one account has limitations in its investment guidelines which prohibit it from purchasing other securities which are expected to produce similar investment results and can be purchased by other accounts; (iii) if an account reaches an investment guideline limit and cannot participate in an allocation, shares may be reallocated to other accounts (this may be due to unforeseen changes in an account's assets after an order is placed); (iv) with respect to sale allocations, allocations may be given to accounts low in cash; (v) when an allocation of a potential execution would result in a de minimis allocation in one or more accounts, the Firm may exclude the account(s) from the allocation; the transactions may be executed on a pro rata basis among the remaining accounts; (vi) in cases where a small proportion of an order is executed in all accounts, shares may be allocated to one or more accounts on a random basis; or (vii) allocations may be given to accounts that would have more beneficial tax consequences.

Advisory clients that direct the use of a different broker dealers or whose accounts are custodied with different qualified custodians are advised that trades in their accounts may not be blocked together. Consequently, these clients typically will not participate in certain blocked trades (or may participate in separate, smaller blocked trades) and there likely will be a difference in the price paid per share of a given security and the commission rates paid by these clients as compared to other clients depending, in part, on the type of security traded.

Item 13. Review of Accounts

Account Reviews

BMC monitors client portfolios on an ongoing basis while regular account reviews are conducted on a biannual basis. Such reviews are conducted by the Firm's investment adviser representatives. All investment advisory clients are encouraged to discuss their needs, goals, and objectives with BMC and to keep the Firm informed of any changes thereto. The Firm sends notice to ongoing investment advisory clients at least annually to ascertain whether there have been any changes in the client's financial situation and/or investment objectives.

Account Statements and Reports

Clients are provided with transaction confirmation notices and regular summary account statements directly from the Financial Institutions where their assets are custodied. Twice annually and from time-to-time upon request, clients will also receive written or electronic reports from BMC and/or an outside service provider, which contain certain account and/or market-related information, such as an inventory of account holdings. Clients should compare the account statements they receive from their custodian with any documents or reports they receive from BMC or an outside service provider.

Item 14. Client Referrals and Other Compensation

TD Ameritrade AdvisorDirect

As a result of past participation in TD Ameritrade's AdvisorDirect program (the "Referral Program"), BMC received client referrals from TD Ameritrade. TD Ameritrade established the Referral Program as a means of referring its brokerage customers and other investors seeking fee-based personal investment management services or financial planning services to independent investment advisers. Schwab does not supervise BMC and has no responsibility for BMC's management of client portfolios or BMC's other advice or services. BMC is no longer participating in the Referral Program for purposes of receiving client referrals but is obligated to pay Schwab an on-going fee for each successful client relationship established as a result of past referrals. This fee is usually a percentage (not to exceed 25%) of the advisory fee that the client pays to BMC ("Solicitation Fee"). BMC will also pay Schwab the Solicitation Fee on any advisory fees received by BMC from any of a referred client's family members who hire BMC on the recommendations of such referred client. BMC will not charge clients referred to it through the Referral Program any fees or costs higher than its standard fee schedule offered to its other clients.

Item 15. Custody

While BCM never maintains physical custody of client cash or securities, the Firm is deemed to have custody under current SEC rules and guidance due to the authority to deduct advisory fees directly from client accounts and standing letters of authorization established by certain clients. The Financial Institutions that act as the qualified custodian for client accounts have agreed to send statements to clients not less than quarterly detailing all account transactions, including any amounts paid to BMC.

In addition, as discussed in Item 13, BMC may also send periodic supplemental reports to clients. In order to ensure that all account transactions, holdings, and values are correct and current, clients should carefully review the statements sent directly by the Financial Institutions and, as applicable, compare them to those received from BMC.

Item 16. Investment Discretion

BMC may be given the authority to exercise discretion on behalf of clients. BMC is considered to exercise investment discretion over a client's account if it can effect and/or direct transactions in client accounts without first seeking their consent. BMC is given this authority through a power-of-attorney included in the agreement between BMC and the client. Clients may request a limitation on this authority (such as certain securities not to be bought or sold). BMC takes discretion over the following activities:

- The securities to be purchased or sold;
- The amount of securities to be purchased or sold; and
- When transactions are made

Item 17. Voting Client Securities

Declination of Proxy Voting Authority

BMC does not accept the authority to vote a client's securities (i.e., proxies) on their behalf. Clients receive proxies directly from the Financial Institutions where their assets are custodied and may contact the Firm at the contact information on the cover of this brochure with questions about any such issuer solicitations.

Other Legal Actions

BMC does not advise or act for Clients in any legal proceedings, including bankruptcies or class actions, involving securities held or previously held by them.

Item 18. Financial Information

As BMC may receive advisory fees of more than \$1,200 six months or more in advance of services rendered, we have attached our audited financials.

BMC does not have a financial condition that is reasonably likely to impair its ability to meet contractual commitments to clients nor has the Firm been the subject of a bankruptcy petition at any time during the past ten years.

The Firm's audited financials are set forth below.

Benin Management Corp.

Financial Statement

April 30, 2023

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

**The Board of Directors
Benin Management Corp.**

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying balance sheet of Benin Management Corp. (the "Company") as of April 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statement.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statement present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of April 30, 2023, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Company and to meet our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statement

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of this financial statement in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statement that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statement, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date that the financial statement is available to be issued.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statement

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statement.

In performing an audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statement, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statement.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statement.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control related matters that we identified during the audit.

PKF O'Connor Davies, LLP

Stamford, Connecticut
June 30, 2023

Benin Management Corp.

Balance Sheet
April 30, 2023

ASSETS

Current Assets

Cash	\$ 110,270
Accounts receivable, net	62,379
Prepaid expenses	<u>6,980</u>
Total Current Assets	179,629

Property and equipment, net	<u>32,066</u>
	<u><u>\$ 211,695</u></u>

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDER'S DEFICIT

Current Liabilities

Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 32,659
Loan payable, current portion	
Deferred revenue	<u>684,484</u>
Total Current Liabilities	717,143

Total Liabilities	<u>717,143</u>
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Stockholder's Deficit

Capital stock, \$0.01 par value, 10,000 shares authorized, 1,000 shares issued and outstanding	10
Paid-in capital	9,990
Accumulated deficit	<u>(515,448)</u>
Total Stockholder's Deficit	<u>(505,448)</u>

\$ 211,695

See notes to financial statement

Benin Management Corp.

Notes to Financial Statement
April 30, 2023

1. Nature of Business

Benin Management Corp. (the "Company") is an investment advisor registered with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission. The Company is engaged in the business of advising others as to investing in, purchasing, or selling securities for a fee based on a percentage of assets under advisement. By agreement with each client and under limited power of attorney, the Company has discretionary authority to execute trades through a client's brokerage house account. The Company does not have custody of client funds except as defined by their ability to bill fees directly to client accounts. Clients consist of institutions and individuals located throughout the United States.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Accounting and Use of Estimates

The accompanying financial statement has been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP"), which requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statement. Accordingly actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash

For the purpose of reporting cash flows, cash includes amounts on hand and amounts on deposit at financial institutions.

Accounts Receivable and Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts

Accounts receivable is recognized when a customer is billed in accordance with the terms of the contract. An allowance for uncollectible receivables is estimated based on a combination of write-off history, aging analysis and any specific known troubled accounts. The allowance for doubtful accounts at April 30, 2023 was \$0. Balances that remain outstanding after management has used reasonable collection efforts are written off through a charge to the allowance for doubtful accounts and a reduction to accounts receivable.

Benin Management Corp.

Notes to Financial Statement
April 30, 2023

2. Significant Accounting Policies (*continued*)

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets which range from 5 to 27.5 years.

Impairment of Long-lived Assets

U.S. GAAP guidance on Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-lived Assets requires long-lived assets be reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of long-lived assets is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of the assets to future undiscounted net cash flows expected to be generated by the assets. If such assets are considered to be impaired, impairment would then be measured as the difference between the fair value of the asset and the carrying value to determine the amount of the impairment. No impairment losses have been recorded to date.

Contract Assets and Liabilities

Contract assets consist of revenue earned in excess of amounts billed and any expenses incurred on behalf of a customer that have not yet been reimbursed. The Company had no contract assets as of April 30, 2023, 2022, and 2021.

Contract liabilities consist of the sum of accounts receivable and cash advances in excess of the sum of revenue earned and expenses incurred on behalf of customers. The Company's contract liabilities are included in deferred revenue in its balance sheets.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with the "Liability Method," pursuant to U.S. GAAP. Under this method, income taxes consist of taxes currently due plus those deferred due to temporary differences between the financial reporting basis and tax basis of the Company's assets and liabilities measured by enacted tax rates for the years in which the taxes are expected to be paid or recovered. The Company recognizes the benefit from income tax positions taken in its income tax returns only when management believes those positions are more likely than not to be sustained upon review by the tax authorities. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance when in the opinion of management, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of a deferred tax asset will not be realized. Management has determined that the Company had no uncertain tax positions that would require financial statement recognition and/or disclosure. The Company is no longer subject to Federal, state, or local income tax examinations for periods prior to 2020.

Benin Management Corp.

Notes to Financial Statement
April 30, 2023

2. Significant Accounting Policies (*continued*)

Subsequent Events Evaluation by Management

Management has evaluated subsequent events for disclosure and/or recognition in the financial statement through the date that the financial statement was available to be issued, which date is June 30, 2023.

3. Concentration of Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to significant concentrations of credit risk consist principally of cash. At times cash balances held at financial institutions may be in excess of federally insured limits. The Company is aware of multiple banks being transferred into government receivership and the appointment of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation as receiver. The Company neither holds any cash or cash equivalents nor does it have any banking relationship with the affected banks. The Company holds balances below the federally insured limits for the years ended April 30, 2023 and 2022.

4. Balances from Contracts with Customers

The contract balances were as follows as of April 30:

	2023	2022
Accounts receivable, net	\$ 62,379	\$ 11,643
Deferred revenue	684,484	621,142

5. Property and Equipment

Property and equipment consists of the following at April 30, 2023:

	Estimated useful lives	2023
Property improvements	10 - 39 years	\$ 164,167
Furniture and equipment	5 - 10 years	102,413
		266,580
Accumulated depreciation		(234,514)
		<u>\$ 32,066</u>

6. Deferred Tax Assets (Liabilities)

The Company files its tax returns on the cash basis of accounting. Income tax expense primarily consists of minimum federal, state, and local income taxes. Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes.

Benin Management Corp.

Notes to Financial Statement
April 30, 2023

6. Deferred Tax Assets (Liabilities) (*continued*)

Deferred tax assets (liabilities) are comprised of the following at April 30, 2023:

Deferred revenue	\$ 195,078
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	9,308
Accounts receivable and prepaid expenses	<u>(19,767)</u>
	184,619
Valuation allowance	<u>(184,619)</u>
	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>

The Company has provided a full valuation allowance for deferred taxes as it is the opinion of management that it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

7. Related Party Transactions

The Company occupies office space owned by an employee. No rent is paid for use of its premises. Management does not believe the value of the free rent to be material to the financial statement. The Company pays its share of utilities and maintenance of the property. The Company also pays for improvements to the office.

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