

Cornell Capital Group LLC

Firm Brochure - Form ADV Part 2A

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Cornell Capital Group LLC. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at (858) 395-6387 or by email at: info@cornell-capital.com. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or by any state securities authority.

Additional information about Cornell Capital Group LLC is also available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov. Cornell Capital Group LLC's CRD number is: 301002.

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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

There are no material changes to report.

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Item 4: Advisory Business

A. Description of the Advisory Firm

Cornell Capital Group LLC (hereinafter “CCGLLC”) is a Limited Liability Company organized in the State of California. The firm was formed in January 2019, and the principal owners are Shaun Clinton Cornell and Andrew Bradford Cornell.

B. Types of Advisory Services

Portfolio Management Services

CCGLLC offers ongoing portfolio management services based on the individual goals, objectives, time horizon, and risk tolerance of each client. CCGLLC creates an Investment Policy Statement for each client, which outlines the client’s current situation (income, tax levels, and risk tolerance levels). Portfolio management services include, but are not limited to, the following:

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

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

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

Services Limited to Specific Types of Investments

CCGLLC generally limits its investment advice to fixed income securities, equities and ETFs, although CCGLLC primarily recommends equities. CCGLLC may use other securities as well to help diversify a portfolio when applicable.

C. Client Tailored Services and Client Imposed Restrictions

CCGLLC offers the same suite of services to all of its clients. However, specific client investment strategies and their implementation are dependent upon the client Investment Policy Statement which outlines each client's current situation (income, tax levels, and risk tolerance levels). Clients may impose restrictions in investing in certain securities or types of securities in accordance with their values or beliefs. However, if the restrictions prevent CCGLLC from properly servicing the client account, or if the restrictions would require CCGLLC to deviate from its standard suite of services, CCGLLC reserves the right to end the relationship.

D. Wrap Fee Programs

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

E. Assets Under Management

CCGLLC has the following assets under management:

Discretionary Amounts:	Non-discretionary Amounts:	Date Calculated:
\$81,185,596	\$0	12/31/2025

Item 5: Fees and Compensation

A. Fee Schedule

Lower fees for comparable services may be available from other sources.

Portfolio Management Fees

Total Assets Under Management	Annual Fees
All Assets	0.50%

The advisory fee is calculated using the value of the assets in the Account on the last business day of the prior billing period.

These fees are generally negotiable and the final fee schedule will be memorialized in the client's advisory agreement. Clients may terminate the agreement without penalty for a full refund of CCGLLC's fees within five business days of signing the Investment

Advisory Contract. Thereafter, clients may terminate the Investment Advisory Contract generally with 5 days' written notice.

B. Payment of Fees

Payment of Portfolio Management Fees

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

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

D. Prepayment of Fees

CCGLLC collects fees in advance. Refunds for fees paid in advance but not yet earned will be refunded on a prorated basis and returned within fourteen days to the client via check, or return deposit back into the client's account.

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

E. Outside Compensation For the Sale of Securities to Clients

Neither CCGLLC 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

CCGLLC 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

CCGLLC generally provides advisory services to High-Net-Worth Individuals.

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

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

A. Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

Methods of Analysis

CCGLLC's methods of analysis include Fundamental analysis, Modern portfolio theory and Quantitative analysis.

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

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

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.

Investment Strategies

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

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

B. Material Risks Involved

Methods of Analysis

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

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.

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.

Investment Strategies

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

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

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

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

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

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

CCGLLC's use of short sales, margin transactions and options trading generally holds greater risk of capital loss. Clients should be aware that there is a material risk of loss using any investment strategy. The investment types listed below are not guaranteed or insured by the FDIC or any other government agency.

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

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

Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs): An ETF is an investment fund traded on stock exchanges, similar to stocks. Investing in ETFs carries the risk of capital loss (sometimes up to a 100% loss in the case of a stock holding bankruptcy). Areas of concern include the lack of transparency in products and increasing complexity, conflicts of interest and the possibility of inadequate regulatory compliance.

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

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 CCGLLC 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 CCGLLC 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

Shaun Clinton Cornell is a self-employed musician and composer.

All material conflicts of interest under California Code of Regulations Section 260.238(k) are disclosed regarding the investment adviser, its representatives or any of its employees, which could be reasonably expected to impair the rendering of unbiased and objective advice.

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

CCGLLC 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

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

B. Recommendations Involving Material Financial Interests

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

C. Investing Personal Money in the Same Securities as Clients

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

Item 12: Brokerage Practices

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

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

CCGLLC will require clients to use Schwab Institutional, a division of Charles Schwab & Co., Inc..

1. Research and Other Soft-Dollar Benefits

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

2. Brokerage for Client Referrals

CCGLLC 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

CCGLLC will require clients to use a specific broker-dealer to execute transactions. Not all advisers require clients to use a particular broker-dealer.

B. Aggregating (Block) Trading for Multiple Client Accounts

We may combine multiple orders for shares of the same securities purchased for advisory accounts we manage (this practice is commonly referred to as “block trading”). We will then distribute a portion of the shares to participating accounts in a fair and equitable manner. The distribution of the shares purchased is typically proportionate to the size of the account, but it is not based on account performance or the amount or structure of management fees. Subject to our discretion, regarding particular circumstances and market conditions, when we combine orders, each participating account pays an average price per share for all transactions and pays a proportionate share of all transaction costs. Accounts owned by our firm or persons associated with our firm may participate in block trading with your accounts; however, they will not be given preferential treatment.

Item 13: Review of Accounts

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

All client accounts for CCGLLC's advisory services provided on an ongoing basis are reviewed at least Quarterly by Shaun Clinton Cornell, Managing Director, with regard to clients' respective investment policies and risk tolerance levels. All accounts at CCGLLC are assigned to this reviewer.

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

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

C. Content and Frequency of Regular Reports Provided to Clients

Each client of CCGLLC's advisory services provided on an ongoing basis will receive a quarterly report detailing the client's account, including assets held, asset value, and calculation of fees. This written 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)

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

With respect to Schwab, CCGLLC receives access to Schwab's institutional trading and custody services, which are typically not available to Schwab retail investors. These services generally are available to independent investment advisers on an unsolicited basis, at no charge to them so long as a total of at least \$10 million of the adviser's clients' assets are maintained in accounts at Schwab Advisor Services. Schwab's services include brokerage services that are related to the execution of securities transactions, custody, research, including that in the form of advice, analyses and reports, and access to mutual funds and other investments that are otherwise generally available only to institutional investors or would require a significantly higher minimum initial investment. For CCGLLC client accounts maintained in its custody, Schwab generally does not charge separately for custody services but is compensated by account holders through commissions or other transaction-related or asset-based fees for securities trades that are executed through Schwab or that settle into Schwab accounts.

Schwab also makes available to CCGLLC other products and services that benefit CCGLLC but may not benefit its clients' accounts. These benefits may include national, regional or CCGLLC specific educational events organized and/or sponsored by Schwab Advisor Services. Other potential benefits may include occasional business entertainment of personnel of CCGLLC by Schwab Advisor Services personnel, including meals, invitations to sporting events, including golf tournaments, and other forms of entertainment, some of which may accompany educational opportunities. Other of these products and services assist CCGLLC in managing and administering clients' accounts. These include software and other technology (and related technological training) that provide access to client account data (such as trade confirmations and account statements), facilitate trade execution (and allocation of aggregated trade orders for multiple client accounts, if applicable), provide research, pricing information and other market data, facilitate payment of CCGLLC's fees from its clients' accounts (if applicable), and assist with back-office training and support functions, recordkeeping and client reporting. Many of these services generally may be used to service all or some substantial number of CCGLLC's accounts. Schwab Advisor Services also makes available to CCGLLC other services intended to help CCGLLC manage and further develop its business enterprise. These services may include professional compliance, legal and business consulting, publications and conferences on practice management, information technology, business succession, regulatory compliance, employee benefits providers, human capital consultants, insurance and marketing. In addition, Schwab may make available, arrange and/or pay vendors for these types of services rendered to CCGLLC by independent third parties. Schwab Advisor Services may discount or waive fees it

would otherwise charge for some of these services or pay all or a part of the fees of a third-party providing these services to CCGLLC. CCGLLC is independently owned and operated and not affiliated with Schwab.

B. Compensation to Non - Advisory Personnel for Client Referrals

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

Item 15: Custody

When advisory fees are deducted directly from client accounts at client's custodian, CCGLLC will be deemed to have limited custody of client's assets. Because client fees will be withdrawn directly from client accounts, in states that require it, CCGLLC will:

- (A) Possess written authorization from the client to deduct advisory fees from an account held by a qualified custodian.
- (B) Send the qualified custodian written notice of the amount of the fee to be deducted from the client's account and verify that the qualified custodian sends invoices to the client.
- (C) Send the client a written invoice itemizing the fee upon or prior to fee deduction, including the formula used to calculate the fee, the time period covered by the fee and the amount of assets under management on which the fee was based.

Clients will receive all account statements and billing invoices that are required in each jurisdiction, and they should carefully review those statements for accuracy. Clients are urged to compare the account statements they received from custodian with those they received from CCGLLC.

Item 16: Investment Discretion

CCGLLC provides discretionary and non-discretionary investment advisory services to clients. The advisory contract established with each client sets forth the discretionary authority for trading. Where investment discretion has been granted, CCGLLC generally manages the client's account and makes investment decisions without consultation with the client as to when the securities are to be bought or sold for the account, the total amount of the securities to be bought/sold, what securities to buy or sell, or the price per share.

Clients with discretionary accounts will execute a limited power of attorney to evidence discretionary authority. Where CCGLLC does not have discretionary authority to place trade orders, CCGLLC will secure client permission prior to effecting securities transactions for the client's account.

Item 17: Voting Client Securities (Proxy Voting)

CCGLLC 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

CCGLLC neither requires nor solicits prepayment of more than \$500 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 CCGLLC nor its management has any financial condition that is likely to reasonably impair CCGLLC's ability to meet contractual commitments to clients.

C. Bankruptcy Petitions in Previous Ten Years

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

Item 19: Requirements For State Registered Advisers

A. Principal Executive Officers and Management Persons; Their Formal Education and Business Background

The education and business backgrounds of CCGLLC's current management persons, Shaun Clinton Cornell and Andrew Bradford Cornell, can be found on the Form ADV Part 2B brochure supplements for those individuals.

B. Other Businesses in Which This Advisory Firm or its Personnel are Engaged and Time Spent on Those (If Any)

Other business activities for each relevant individual can be found on the Form ADV Part 2B brochure supplement for each such individual.

C. Calculation of Performance-Based Fees and Degree of Risk to Clients

CCGLLC 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.

D. Material Disciplinary Disclosures for Management Persons of this Firm

There are no civil, self-regulatory organization, or arbitration proceedings to report under this section.

E. Material Relationships That Management Persons Have With Issuers of Securities (If Any)

Neither CCGLLC, nor its management persons, has any relationship or arrangement with issuers of securities. See Item 10.C and 11.B.