Strategic Global Investments, Inc.

Company Information and

Disclosure Statement

For the Three and Nine Months Ended

September 30, 2013

We previously were a shell company until June 5, 2010, therefore the exemption offered pursuant to Rule 144 was not available. Anyone who purchased securities directly or indirectly from us or any of our affiliates in a transaction or chain of transactions not involving a public offering cannot sell such securities in an open market transaction.

Section Two: Issuer's Continuing Disclosure Obligations:

Item 1: Exact name of the issuer and address of its principal executive offices.

Strategic Global Investments, Inc. 8451 Miralani Dr, Suite D San Diego, CA 92126

Item 2: Shares outstanding

At September 30, 2013, the Company had the following shares outstanding Common stock – 207,091,754

Item 3: Quarter End financial statements

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STRATEGIC GLOBAL INVESTMENTS, INC. F/K/A PUNTA PEDEECTA S A. do C V

PERFECTA S.A. de C.V. CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

	September 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
ASSETS	2013	2012
Current Assets:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$13,159	\$55,841
Accounts Receivable	-0-	9,889
Total Current Assets	13,159	65,730
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, net	275,443	46,093
Other Assets:	,	,
Intangible Assets-Net of Amortization	10,000	16,000
Land	200,000	200,000
Construction In Progress	256,006	256,006
Total Other Assets	466,006	472,006
TOTAL ASSETS	\$754,608	\$583,829
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Accounts Payable	\$26,810	\$73,624
Notes Payable	102,218	55,625
Due to Related Party	250,000	357,044
Total Current Liabilities	379,028	486,293
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES		
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Preferred stock,\$.001 par value;10,000,000 shares authorized;		
2,140,000 and -0- issued and outstanding at September 30, 2013		
and December 31, 2012 (respectively)	2,101	_
Common stock, \$.001 par value; 200,000,000 shares authorized 207,091,754	,	
and 83,197,680 shares issued and outstanding at September 30, 2013		
and December 31, 2012 (respectively)	207,091	83,198
Subscribed Shares Receivable	(140,000)	-
Additional Paid in Capital	2,225,537	1,116,617
Accumulated Deficit Accumulated Deficit	(1,919,159)	(1,102,279)
TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	375,570	97,536
TOTAL LIABILITIES & STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY	\$754,608	\$583,829

STRATEGIC GLOBAL INVESTMENTS, INC. F/K/A PUNTA PERFECTA S.A. de C.V.

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

	Three Mo	onths Ended	Nine Months Ended				
	September 30 2013	September 30, 2012	September 30, 2013	September 30, 2012			
Revenue	\$476	\$18,600	\$8,448	\$25,975			
Cost of Sales	200	6,552	2,695	7,942			
Gross Profit	276	12,048	5,753	18,033			
Selling, General and Administrative Expenses	302,478	144,076	782,729	320,775			
Loss from Operations	(302,202)	(132,028)	(776,976)	(302,742)			
Other Income (Expense)							
Interest Expense	(14,250)	(3,750)	(42,750)	(11,250)			
Interest Income		23	2,846	2,869			
Total Other Income (Expense)	(14,250)	(3,727)	(39,904)	(8,381)			
Loss Before Income Taxes	(316,452)	(135,755)	(816,880)	(311,123)			
Income Tax Benefit		-					
Net Loss	(316,452)	(135,755)	(816,880)	(311,123)			
Loss Per Share-Basic and Diluted	\$(0.00)	\$(0.00)	\$(0.01)	\$(0.00)			
Weighted Average Common Shares Outstanding -							
Basic and Diluted	147,974,592	79,889,000	110,269,471	79,889,000			

STRATEGIC GLOBAL INVESTMENTS, INC. F/K/A PUNTA PERFECTA S.A. de C.V. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

_	Preferred	Stock		Co	mmon Sto	ock	Subscribed Shares	A	Additional Pai	d	Accumulate	d	(Deficiency
_	Shares	Aı	mount	Shares		Amount	Receivable		in Capital		Deficit		Equity
Balance -December 31, 2010 Stock issued for	0	\$	0	68,894,061	\$	68,894		\$	487,833	\$	(77,128)	\$	479,599
services to consultants and employees	0		0	1,300,000		1,300			63,700		-		65,000
Stock issued for acquisitions	0		0	1,079,592		1,079			48,421				49,500
Issuance of common stock for cash proceeds	-		0	7,593,027		7,593			338,257		-		345,850
Net loss									-		(643,567)		(643,567)
Balance -December 31, 2011 Stock issued for services to	0	\$	0	78,866,680	\$	78,866		\$	938,211	\$	(720,695)	\$	296,382
consultants and employees	0		0	300,000		300			14,700		-		15,000
Issuance of common stock for cash proceeds	-		0	4,031,000		4,032			163,706		-		167,738
Net loss									-		(381,584)		(381,584)
Balance-December 31, 2012	0	\$	0	83,197,680	\$	83,198		\$	1,116,617	\$	(1,102,279)	\$	97,536
Stock issued for fixed a acquired Stock issued for services to	assets			5,000,000		5,000			221,000				226,000
consultants and employees Conversion of	0		0	29,441,667		29,441			281,064		-		310,505
related note payable Preferred stock	2,100,00 0		2,10 0						207,900				210,000
Issuance of common stock for cash proceeds	-		0	89,452,407		89,452	(140,000)		465,866		-		415,318
Net loss									_		(816,880)		(816,880)
Balance -September 30, 2013	2,100,00 0	\$	2,10 0	207,091,754	\$	207,091	(140,000)	\$	2,292,447	\$	(1,919,159)	\$	442,479

STRATEGIC GLOBAL INVESTMENTS, INC. F/K/A PUNTA PERFECTA S.A. de C.V. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net loss	\$ (816,880)	\$(311.123)	
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:			
Stock issued for services	310,505	15,000	
Depreciation and amortization expense	6,000	6,000	
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Decrease (Increase) in assets:	0.000		
Accounts receivable	9,889		
Intangible asset	-	-	
Increase (Decrease) in liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(46,814)	15,558	
Sales of property net of notes payable		<u> </u>	
Net Cash Used In Operating Activities	(537,300)	(274,565)	
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Investment in subsidiary		(17,000)	
Fixed Assets Purchased	(3,350)	(36,082)	
Net Cash (Used In) Provided by Investing Activities	(3,350)	(53,082)	
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Proceeds from issuance of stock	415,318	167,738	
Proceeds from notes payable	82,650	57,500	
Proceeds from notes payable-related party			
Net Cash Provided by (Used In) Financing Activities	497,968	225,238	
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(42,682)	(102,409)	
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF PERIOD	55,841	219,422	
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF PERIOD	\$ 13,159	117,013	
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOWS INFORMATION: SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF NONCASH ACTIVITIES:			
Interest paid during the period			
Income taxes paid during the period	-	-	

Note 1 - SUMMARY OF COMPANY BUSINESS

Organization

The Company Strategic Global Investments, Inc. is a Delaware chartered corporation, which conducts business from its headquarters in San Diego, CA. It was formed on December 11, 1985 as a Florida chartered corporation. On August 26, 2008, the Company was reincorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware. On May 17, 2010, the Company changed its name from American Consolidated Laboratories, Inc. to Strategic Global Investments, Inc.

On June 1, 2010, the Company entered into an agreement and plan of merger to acquire 99% of the issued and outstanding equity shares of Punta Perfecta S.A. de C.V, a Mexican corporation which owns the Punta Perfecta project in Baja. As part of the reverse acquisition Punta Perfecta was renamed Strategic Global Investments, Inc.

Recapitalization

Immediately following the reverse acquisition, the shareholders of Punta Perfecta owned a majority of the outstanding shares of the Company therefore the Company accounted for a recapitalization of the previous outstanding shares. The assets and liabilities and the historical operations that are reflected in the financial statements are those of Punta Perfecta. The historical consolidated financial statements reflect the impact of the change in capital structure that resulted from the recapitalization from the earliest period presented. The financials presented are for the years ended 2010-2011. As such it reflects minimal activity for Punta Perfecta prior to the reverse acquisition.

Restatement

The Company originally recorded the reverse acquisition between Punta Perfecta and Strategic Global Investments, Inc. as an acquisition whereby Strategic Global acquired Punta Perfecta. The financial statements are being restated to properly account for the reverse acquisition and subsequent recapitalization, whereby for accounting purposes Punta Perfecta acquired Strategic Global and therefore the financial statement set forth above are required to be restarted.

NOTE 2 - GOING CONCERN

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. The Company's financial position and operating results raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, as reflected by the net loss of \$1,919,159 accumulated

through September 30, 2013. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent upon commencing operations, developing sales and obtaining additional capital and financing. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might be necessary if the Company is unable to continue as a going concern. The Company is currently seeking additional capital to allow it to continue to develop and grow its online business operations

NOTE 3 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

The Company prepares its consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Significant accounting policies are as follows:

Use of Estimates

The preparation of condensed financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("GAAP") requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect (i) the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, (ii) the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities known to exist as of the date the condensed financial statements are published, and (iii) the reported amount of net sales and expenses recognized during the periods presented. Adjustments made with respect to the use of estimates often relate to improved information not previously available. Uncertainties with respect to such estimates and assumptions are inherent in the preparation of condensed financial statements; accordingly, actual results could differ from these estimates.

These estimates and assumptions also affect the reported amounts of revenues, costs and expenses during the reporting period. Management evaluates these estimates and assumptions on a regular basis. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of year ended or less to be cash equivalents. Cash equivalents include cash on hand and cash in the bank.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment is recorded at cost and depreciated over the estimated useful lives of the assets using principally the straight-line method. When items are retired or otherwise disposed of, income is charged or credited for the difference between net book value and proceeds realized thereon. Ordinary maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred, and replacements and betterments are capitalized.

The range of estimated useful lives used to calculate depreciation for principal items of property and equipment are as follow:

Asset Category	Depreciation/ Amortization Period
Furniture and Fixture	3 years
Office equipment	3 years
Leasehold improvements	5 years

Property Evaluations

Management of the Company will periodically review the net carrying value of its properties on a property-by-property basis. These reviews will consider the net realizable value of each property to determine whether a permanent impairment in value has occurred and the need for any asset write-down. An impairment loss will be recognized when the estimated future cash flows (undiscounted and without interest) expected to result from the use of an asset are less than the carrying amount of the asset. Measurement of an impairment loss will be based on the estimated fair value of the asset if the asset is expected to be held and used.

Although management will make its best estimate of the factors that affect net realizable value based on current conditions, it is reasonably possible that changes could occur in the near term which could adversely affect management's estimate of net cash flows expected to be generated from its assets, and necessitate asset impairment write-downs.

Asset retirement obligations

The Company plans to recognize liabilities for statutory, contractual or legal obligations, including those associated with the reclamation of properties and any plant and equipment, when those obligations result from the acquisition, construction, development or normal operation of the assets. Initially, a liability for an asset retirement obligation will be recognized at its fair value in the period in which it is incurred. Upon initial recognition of the liability, the corresponding asset retirement cost will be added to the carrying amount of the related asset and the cost will be amortized as an expense over the economic life of the asset using either the unit-of-production method or the straight-line method, as appropriate. Following the initial recognition of the asset retirement obligation, the carrying amount of the liability will be increased for the passage of time and adjusted for changes to the amount or timing of the underlying cash flows needed to settle the obligation.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

In accordance with ASC Topic 360, *long-lived assets*, such as property, plant, and equipment, and purchased intangibles, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Goodwill and other intangible assets are tested for impairment. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated future cash flows, an impairment charge is recognized by the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the fair value of the asset.

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

The Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standard ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Topic 350 *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*, effective July 1, 2002. In accordance with ("ASC Topic 350") "*Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*," goodwill, which represents the excess of the purchase price and related costs over the value assigned to net tangible and identifiable intangible assets of businesses acquired and accounted for under the purchase method, acquired in business combinations is assigned to reporting units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination as of the acquisition date. Under this standard, goodwill and intangibles with indefinite useful lives are no longer amortized. The Company assesses goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets for impairment annually during the fourth quarter, or more frequently if events and circumstances indicate impairment may have occurred in accordance with ASC Topic 350.

If the carrying value of a reporting unit's goodwill exceeds its implied fair value, the Company records an impairment loss equal to the difference. ASC Topic 350 also requires that the fair value of indefinite-lived purchased intangible assets be estimated and compared to the carrying value. The Company recognizes an impairment loss when the estimated fair value of the indefinite-lived purchased intangible assets is less than the carrying value.

Income Taxes

Deferred income taxes are provided based on the provisions of ASC Topic 740, "Accounting for Income Taxes", to reflect the tax consequences in future years of differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their financial reporting amounts based on enacted tax laws and statutory tax rates applicable to the periods in which the differences are expected to affect taxable income. Valuation allowances are established when necessary to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized.

The Company adopted the provisions of ASC Topic 740; "Accounting For Uncertainty In Income Taxes-An Interpretation Of ASC Topic 740 ("Topic 740"). Topic 740 contains a two-step approach to recognizing and measuring uncertain tax positions. The first step is to evaluate the tax position for recognition by determining if the weight of available evidence indicates it is more likely than not, that the position will be sustained on audit, including resolution of related appeals or litigation processes, if any. The second step is to measure the tax benefit as the largest amount, which is more than 50% likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement. The Company considers many factors when evaluating and estimating the Company's tax positions and tax benefits, which may require periodic adjustments. At September 30, 2013, the Company did not record any liabilities for uncertain tax positions.

We have adopted "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes". A tax position is recognized as a benefit only if it is "more likely than not" that the tax position would be sustained in a tax examination, with a tax examination being presumed to occur. The amount recognized is the largest amount of tax benefit that is greater than 50% likely of being realized on examination. For tax positions not meeting the "more likely than not" test, no tax benefit is recorded. The adoption of ASC 740-10-25 had no effect on our condensed financial statements.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The Company maintains its operating cash balances in banks in San Diego, California. The Federal Depository Insurance Corporation (FDIC) insures accounts at each institution up to \$250,000.

Share-Based Compensation

The Company applies Topic 718 "Share-Based Payments" ("Topic 718") to share-based compensation, which requires the measurement of the cost of services received in exchange for an award of an equity instrument based on the grant-date fair value of the award. Compensation cost is recognized when the event occurs. The Black-Scholes option-pricing model is used to estimate the fair value of options granted.

Basic and Diluted Net Loss Per Share

Net loss per share was computed by dividing the net loss by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of shares was calculated by taking the number of shares outstanding and weighting them by the amount of time that they were outstanding. Diluted net loss per share for the Company is the same as basic net loss per share, as the inclusion of common stock equivalents would be antidilutive.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company financial instruments consist primarily of cash, affiliate receivable, settlement receivable, accounts payable and accrued expenses and debt. The carrying amounts of such financial instruments approximate their respective estimated fair value due to the short-term maturities and approximate market interest rates of these instruments. The estimated fair value is not necessarily indicative of the amounts the Company would realize in a current market exchange or from future earnings or cash flows.

The Company adopted ASC Topic 820, Fair Value Measurements ("ASC Topic 820"), which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosure about fair value measurements. The standard provides a consistent definition of fair value, which focuses on an exit price that would be received upon sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The standard also prioritizes,

within the measurement of fair value, the use of market-based measurements.

The three-level hierarchy for fair value measurements is defined as follows:

- Level 1 inputs to the valuation methodology are quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets;
- Level 2 inputs to the valuation methodology include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, and inputs that are observable of the asset or liability other than quoted prices, either directly or indirectly including inputs in markets that are not considered to be active;
- Level 3 inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

<u>ASU 2011-04 – Amendments to achieve common fair value measurement and disclosure requirements in U.S. GAAP and IFRSs</u>

The amendments in ASU 2011-04 do not modify the requirements for when fair value measurements apply; rather, they generally represent clarifications on how to measure and disclose fair value under ASC 820, Fair Value Measurement, including the following revisions:

- The concepts of highest and best use and valuation premise are relevant only for measuring the fair value of nonfinancial assets and do not apply to financial assets and liabilities.
- An entity should measure the fair value of an equity-classified financial instrument from the perspective of the market participant that holds the instrument as an asset.
- An entity that holds a group of financial assets and financial liabilities whose market risk (that is, interest rate risk, currency risk, or other price risk) and credit risk are managed on the basis of the entity's net risk exposure may apply an exception to the fair value requirements in ASC 820 if certain criteria are met. The exception allows such financial instruments to be measured on the basis of the reporting entity's net, rather than gross, exposure to those risks.

• Premiums or discounts related to the unit of account are appropriate when measuring fair value of an asset or liability if market participants would incorporate them into the measurement (for example, a control premium). However, premiums or discounts related to size as a characteristic of the reporting entity's holding (that is, a "blockage factor") should not be considered in a fair value measurement.

The amendments to ASC 820, Fair Value Measurement, included in ASU 2011-04, Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements in U.S. GAAP and IFRSs, are effective prospectively for public entities for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011 (that is, the quarter ending June 30, 2012 for calendar-year entities). Early adoption is not permitted for public entities

Currently under ASC 860-10-40-24 a transferor must meet four criteria to maintain effective control of securities transferred in a repo and to therefore account for the transfer as a secured borrowing rather than a sale. One of these criteria states that the transferor must be able to either repurchase or redeem the transferred securities on substantially the agreed terms, even if the transferee is in default. This criterion is satisfied only if the transferor has cash or collateral sufficient to fund substantially the entire cost of purchasing replacement securities.

The amendments in ASU 2011-03 remove this criterion and related implementation guidance from the Codification, thereby reducing the criteria that transferors must satisfy to qualify for secured borrowing accounting and, as a result, likely reducing the number of transfers accounted for as sales.

The amendments to ASC 860-10, Transfers and Servicing, included in ASU 2011-03, Reconsideration of Effective Control for Repurchase Agreements, are effective for both public and nonpublic entities prospectively for new transfers and existing transactions modified as of the first interim or annual period beginning on or after December 15, 2011 (that is, the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2012 for calendar-year entities). Early adoption is not permitted.

NOTE 4 - STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY

The Company has 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$0.001 authorized. 2,140,000 and zero are issued and outstanding as of September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012 respectively.

The CEO converted \$107,044 of the debt to preferred stock in March 2013. The shares were converted at a price of \$.05 per share. Total shares issued are the total outstanding of 2,140,000.

The Company has 1,000,000,000 shares of common stock authorized. During 2010 the Company issued 55,100,000 shares of common stock to effect the reverse acquisition of its now 99% owned Mexican

subsidiary corporation, Punta Perfecta S.A. de C.V. During 2010 the Company issued 11,958,093 shares of common stock in exchange for \$101,000 in cash used for working capital and small acquisitions. See above note 1 concerning recapitalization as a result of the reverse acquisition with Punta Perfecta.

During the year ended December 31, 2011, the Company issued 11,640,000 shares of common stock in exchange for \$395,850 in cash. The Company also issued 24.0,000 shares, valued at \$12,000, to acquire Wazzuu, Inc. in January 2011and 750,000 shares, valued at \$37,500, to acquire certain intangible assets in February 2011. Also in February 2011 the Company agreed to issue a total of 3,490,000 shares over an 18 month period for services to be rendered over that time period. As of December 31, 2011, the Company had issued 1,150,000 shares of this total, valued at \$57,500. During the second quarter of 2011, the Company issued 150,000 shares of common stock in exchange for services valued at \$7,500, or \$0.05 per share. During the second quarter the Company issued 9,592 shares to complete the reverse stock split in May 2010. During the third quarter of 2011, the Company repurchased 5,000,000 shares of common stock in exchange for \$50,000, the same price that they had been sold for.

During the year ended December 31, 2012, the Company issued 4,031,000 shares of common stock in exchange for \$163,706 in cash. In addition the Company issued 300,000 shares of common stock in exchange for services valued at \$15,000, or \$0.05 per share.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2013, the Company issued 29,441,667 shares of common stock in exchange for \$325,866 in cash and future notes receivables of \$140,000 for subscribed shares. In addition the Company issued 29,441,667 shares of common stock in exchange for services valued at \$310,505, or \$0.0155 per share.

On March 18, 2013 the Company issued 5,000,000 shares of common stock for the assets of Tuvozonline. The assets included computer equipment, office equipment, advertising material, client lists and Gateways to countries in Europe and Asia.

At September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, the Company had 207,091,754 and 83,197,680 shares issued and outstanding respectively.

NOTE 5 - INCOME TAXES

The Company adopted ASC Topic 740, which requires the recognition of deferred tax liabilities and assets for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the financial statement or tax returns. Under this method, deferred tax liabilities and assets are determined based on the difference between financial statements and tax bases of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in

which the differences are expected to reverse. Temporary differences between taxable income reported for financial reporting purposes and income tax purposes are insignificant.

For income tax reporting purposes, the Company's aggregate unused net operating losses approximate \$1,900,000, which expire in various years through 2030, subject to limitations of Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended. The Company has provided a valuation reserve against the full amount of the net operating loss benefit, because in the opinion of management based upon the earning history of the Company, it is more likely than not that the benefits will not be realized.

Under the Tax Reform Act of 1986, the benefits from net operating losses carried forward may be impaired or limited on certain circumstances. Events which may cause limitations in the amount of net operating losses that the Company may utilize in any one year include, but are not limited to, cumulative ownership changes of more than 50% over a three-year period. The impact of any limitations that may be imposed for future issuances of equity securities, including issuances with respect to acquisitions have not been determined.

The difference between income tax expense computed by applying the federal statutory corporate tax rate and actual income tax expense is as follows:

-	September 30, 2013	December 31, 2012			
Statutory federal income tax rate	34.00	%	34.00	%	
State income taxes and other	5.50	%	5.50	%	
				%	
Valuation allowance	(39.50)	%	(39.50)		
Effective tax rate	-0-	%	-0-	%	
		l		ı	

Deferred income taxes result from temporary differences in the recognition of income and expenses for the financial reporting purposes and for tax purposes. The tax effect of these temporary differences representing deferred tax asset and liabilities result principally from the following:

NOTE 6 – DEBT

The Company also has two notes outstanding to individuals. The notes are for \$50,000 and \$52,000 and carry an interest rate of 6% and 10% respectively. Total outstanding as of September 30, 2013, including interest, is \$102,188 for the two notes payable.

In addition the CEO of the Company loaned the Company approximately \$357,044 for working capital purposes in 2011. The CEO converted \$107,044 of the debt to preferred stock in March 2013. The outstanding balance as of September 30, 2013 is \$250,000. The loan is payable on demand and currently has no other terms or interest rate.

NOTE 7 – INVESTMENT PROPERTY

The Company purchased a property from foreclosure with a total to-date investment of \$195,066, inclusive of a \$15,000 deposit for needed repairs. This property was sold in the first quarter of 2011 for a net gain of \$100.983

NOTE 8 – REVERSE ACQUISITION

On June 1, 2010, the Company issued 55,000,000 shares of its common stock, par value \$0.001 per share ("Common Stock"), to effect the acquisition of 99% of the issued and outstanding equity shares of Punta Perfecta S.A. de C.V, a Mexican corporation ("Punta") which owns the Punta Perfecta project in Baja, Mexico that had an appraised value of approximately \$5,000,000. The company has valued the asset at \$450,000 based on the value of the property at the time of acquisition. The Company has reviewed the value as of December 31, 2011 and has determined no impairment is necessary. The Company Punta financials consists of only the land acquired and two buildings located on the land. There is no other assets or liabilities associated with this acquisition. The financials for Punta are included in the presented financials statements for the Company.

As part of the Punta acquisition the Company owns approximately 10 acres of land in the Los Cabos area of Baja, Mexico and has a contract to purchase an additional approximately 48 acres of land in La Paz, Mexico. In early 2010, the Company developed a plan to develop this land using its real estate development subsidiary with the idea of building and marketing small luxury resort homes, called Small Luxury Villas ("SLV"), on a fractional (sometimes called time share or time interval) ownership basis. This division, Punta Perfecta S.A. de C.V., is a Mexican corporation, which owns the Los Cabos area land and has the contract to purchase the additional land. When that unit or units are completed, the Company will be obligated to pay the contractor for its cost of construction plus 15%, which amount is currently estimated to total approximately \$520,000 to \$575,000. No liability for the amount due to contractor has been accrued as it is not due until the project is finished.

NOTE 9 – ACQUISITIONS

On January 1, 2011, the Company acquired Wazzuu, Inc., a then newly formed corporation which owned certain intellectual property, including a social media networking website. The cost of the acquisition was 240,000 shares of common stock valued at approximately \$54,101 and cash paid for the Company including acquisition costs. The Company subsequently stopped using the Wazzuu.com web site and started a new web site called WaZillo.com. The entire acquisition price was written off as impairment to goodwill.

On February 21, 2011, the Company purchased certain intangible assets, including several well followed websites in the North Central US, of 3D Live, Inc., a Minnesota corporation, for 750,000 shares of Common

Stock valued at \$37,500. In addition the Company incurred additional \$33,300 of acquisition costs related to the purchase. Costs included legal and professional fees and other miscellaneous related costs. The entire purchase price was written off as impairment to goodwill.

On March 18, 2013 the Company acquired the assets of Tuvozonline. The assets included computer equipment, customer lists, existing contracts, advertising material and Gateways to various international countries in Europe and Asia. The assets were acquired in exchange for 5 million shares valued at \$200,000.

NOTE 10 – GOODWILL IMPAIRMENT AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standard ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Topic 350 Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, effective July 1, 2002. In accordance with ("ASC Topic 350") "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets," goodwill, which represents the excess of the purchase price and related costs over the value assigned to net tangible and identifiable intangible assets of businesses acquired and accounted for under the purchase method, acquired in business combinations is assigned to reporting units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination as of the acquisition date. Under this standard, goodwill and intangibles with indefinite useful lives are no longer amortized. The Company assesses goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets for impairment annually during the fourth quarter, or more frequently if events and circumstances indicate impairment may have occurred in accordance with ASC Topic 350. If the carrying value of a reporting unit's goodwill exceeds its implied fair value, the Company records an impairment loss equal to the difference. ASC Topic 350 also requires that the fair value of indefinite-lived purchased intangible assets be estimated and compared to the carrying value. The Company recognizes an impairment loss when the estimated fair value of the indefinite-lived purchased intangible assets is less than the carrying value.

The company impaired its goodwill from its acquisitions in 2011 and recorded an impairment of approximately \$124,901 during the year ended December 31, 2011.

Item 4: Managements discussion and analysis or plan of operation

A. Plan of operation

We are a development stage company engaged in providing our customers with various opportunities to use the internet to provide on demand information or advertising to targeted audiences. We do this in three ways: we produce informational content videos for customers, we permit customers use our studios to produce their own informational content videos and we provide a website where our subscribers can make available live, streaming video for their potential customers or others they wish to reach. We produce internet content, largely taped video shows, in our studios in San Diego, California and store it on our continuous management system ("CMS"). This content is then made available to the target audience directly through our internet website **WaZilloMedia.**com (the "Media Site") or through a link on our customer's website.

We also have the ability, through our **Wazillo**.com website (the "Streaming Site"), to show potential customers of our subscribers an online network of streaming video from webcams located at restaurants, bars, nightclubs and similar venues, which shows these potential customer what is happening in those venues on a real time basis.

Our Business

We believe that it is all but a common place to say that the internet has significantly changed the way in which people get information of various kinds, and thus it has increasingly replaced conventional media such as newspapers, magazines, radio, and tv as the most cost effective way to make information available to target audiences. Further, as people have become more and more used to using the internet to get various kinds of information, whether on timely topics that interests them or about goods and services, they have also become used to getting to that information on demand whenever it is convenient for them. This is particularly true of people under 30 years old, who have grown up using the internet extensively. Also, the availability of the internet through smartphones, tablets and similar small easily portable devices and the increasing number of public wi-fi connections only encourages people to expect to be able to access information about topics that interest them or about goods and services on the internet no matter whenever they want and wherever they are.

Our Media Site

We are making use of these trends by offering our customers and subscribers the opportunity to get information to their target audiences at the time that those audiences want to see or hear it. With conventional media, information providers or advertisers can only make information available to their target audiences when the media itself is available to those audiences, that is, when the newspaper or magazine is read or the radio is listened to or tv watched. This may or may not be a time when the audience is really interested in getting the information. With these media, the informational or advertising content will only randomly reach the target audience at the time the audience is interested in learning the information or thinking of buying any specific kind of good or service. The advantage of our services is that they make

information or advertisements immediately available to anyone in the target audience who is interested enough in learning the information to go look for it. This is a much more efficient way to provide this information for both the information provider and the potential consumer of that information.

In developing our business, we have built what we believe to be a state-of-the-art studio in our offices in San Diego, California where we can produce information videos and live shows. This studio can be run by one person because of our use of robotics in the studio. In addition, we have developed proprietary software which we use to produce information videos, store them on our CMS and play them on the internet. We have also built and maintain our Media Site and our Streaming Site. Using a network of independent contractors, we are able to assist our customers in planning and writing the customer's information content, making the video itself at the studio in our officers or in a studio chosen by the customer, storing the video in our CMS and playing the video on demand through direct access to our Media Site or through a link from the customer's site. Access to the video may be limited to those with proper logins and passwords, if the customer desires. Depending on the requirements of the customer, it may use all or only some of our production services.

The Media Site works in this way. The Site streams live (or pre-recorded) video content originating from our studios in San Diego, or any other location worldwide, to people who access the Site, while simultaneously recording (archiving) the video on the website server. As an alternative to viewing the live broadcasts, the archived videos (the videos you see on the website) can be viewed on-demand by website visitors. Pre-recorded videos can also be uploaded (versus live streaming) to our Site server for play-on-demand viewing. Although currently no customer is making use of this feature, access to live or pre-recorded video on the Site can be login and password protected, so it can only be viewed by persons authorized to do so by the customer.

The video content on the Site is grouped into channels. The videos in each channel pertain to a specific subject. For examples, all the videos in the Business Channel cover a variety of subjects pertaining to business.

The Site is automated in the sense that it will only accept live video streams from customers when specific recurring shows are scheduled to air. Those shows appear on the show schedule page. The video broadcast server in our San Diego studio is time-synced with our Media Site hosting server, thereby allowing scheduled shows to air seamlessly. The Site server can air multiple live shows concurrently.

Currently, we are having most success in producing information videos for customers who are trying to deliver information to a specific audience. We can offer businesses of all sizes and in any industry an affordable way to produce and distribute information such as training, promotional and sales presentations. We believe that these presentations can be produced by us on a much more economical basis than in traditional video studios because it can be run by one person and because we don't have the cost of full-time production people. Further, because the video presentation is archived on our CMS, the target audience can view it whenever it is convenient to the individual members of that audience.

For example, we have made training videos for a customer, which we store on our CMS. These training videos are available to the customer's employees 24/7, so they can be watched when it is convenient to the employee, which may or may not be during normal work hours. For the customer, this is much more efficient than bring all of the employees together to watch the video or even to schedule them in groups to watch it. This approach would be particularly useful to an employer which has multiple small offices which are spread out over a large geographic area.

Similarly, we have made information videos for a customer which wanted to provide information about job availability to people who might be interested. The customer needed to make the information available to the interested persons when those people were in a position to look at the video, which may or may not be during normal working hours. It would clearly be impractical to get all of the potentially interested people together all in one room at one time.

Our Media Site has also been used by customers to make video presentations in a format which we call "Talk-TV". This approach permits the customer to make an informational video which can be accessed through our Media Site 24/7, thus allowing interested persons to view the video at their convenience and not just when it is available in a print or over-the-air media format.

Although our Media Site currently has only approximately two "Talk-TV" contributors to its presentations, we believe that the Site has demonstrated that there is a market for presenters and advertisers who wish to produce and broadcast presentations about their products, services, and ideas in this format. We believe that when we have sufficient funding to allow us to market this service more widely, there will be increased interest in the concept and the site from advertisers who wish to make presentations for targeted audiences and from viewers who wish to see the information presented in the shows.

On this Site, we earn revenue by producing video content for customers and by licensing its use to our customers and by charging customers to stream and store content prepared by them. Our media website provides the video streaming and archiving technology that supports those endeavors.

Our Streaming Site

Our Streaming Site provides venue operators with the ability to present their venue, such as restaurants, nightclubs, bars and similar places to potential customers at precisely the time when they are deciding where they will go to spend their time and money. By providing live video of multiple venues, our Streaming Site helps people in their decision-making process of where to go on a night out. People seek restaurants, nightclubs and bars with a specific atmosphere and crowd. They understand that because the atmosphere in venues is constantly changing on any given night, the information provided on the Streaming Site will, hopefully, help them avoid spending time and money in going to a venue where, they will realize upon arrival, they don't want to be. Thus, our Streaming Site helps the venue operators to attract the kinds of customers that they are targeting.

Also, our Streaming Site provides venue operators with a creative way to advertise specials of goods or services for, or events occurring on, that or future evenings. In addition, the venues will be able to directly

email, tweet or text customers in their data base about specials, coupons, gift cards and events that customers can take advantage of by using the Streaming Site. This capability provides venue operators with an opportunity to narrowly target advertisements to people who are in the process of deciding where to spend their money that evening and to target specials to any needs or desires of the venue operator. Venues and their suppliers realize that traditional forms of advertising, such as print, mail and radio, are becoming increasingly expensive and obsolete because they do not provide real-time information. As a result, they are filtered out by the 21-40 year olds who have come to expect real-time information delivered digitally. Live streaming video provides venue owners with real-time visibility and advertising capabilities that are unavailable from any other advertising medium.

In order to encourage visitors to the Streaming Site to return often, thereby increasing traffic to the Site and its desirability as an advertising site, we seek to provide visitors to the Site with constantly changing information in an interactive, informative and engaging manner.

Finally, we believe that the Streaming Site website will provide opportunities to obtain advertising, sponsorships and promotions from third parties who are attracted to the demographics of the visitors to the Site. These third party advertisers are selling products and services that are likely to be attractive to the visitors to the Site, including offering coupons which can be used at venues of the kind which the Site displays.

At one point, our Streaming Site had five user venues in one city, as well as a similar number in a total of five other cites, all of which we are used to demonstrate the viability of this business model. We believe that we have demonstrated that our technology works and that venues found the concept attractive. Thus, we believe that once we obtain sufficient additional financing to permit us to increase our sales force and install our equipment in more venues, we will be able to significantly increase the number of venues that are users of our Streaming Site.

This Site will generate revenue from advertising by liquor, beer and wine companies, and their distribution and marketing partners (collectively "Suppliers") who will sponsor venue cameras in exchange for a variety of brand awareness and discount coupon programs (promoting the Suppliers' brands) that users can download to their smartphones or obtain on Supplier designated websites. As noted above, the key to obtaining these advertisers is to significantly increase the number of venues using our Streaming Site.

In addition, the Company has developed a digital advertising platform that will permit users to project holographic-like displays that will replace printed signs, banner, and similar paper advertisements at the users' establishments. Once the equipment is installed, the user can change the advertising as often as desired without incurring the costs of creating new printed advertising media. Thus, the user will have considerable flexibility in changing the advertising message at its establishment and refreshing the content thereof, at a minimal cost. Also, using the Streaming Site's internet administrative system, users will be able to change advertising content simultaneously at multiple user locations as often as desired.

While the Company has demonstrated this technology to potential customers, it lacks funds to implement this service at this time.

Real Estate

The Company owns approximately 10 acres of land in the Los Cabos area of Baja, Mexico and has a contract to purchase an additional approximately 48 acres of land in La Paz, Mexico. Although we had intended to develop this land as luxury vacation homes, we are not currently pursuing that business. In the future we may sell the land or pursue a development project, but there can be no assurance when, if ever, either of these possibilities will be implemented.

Our Plan

We have experienced significant losses in each of the past two years. We believe these losses in the past two years in large part due to two things: investment in the development of our proprietary technologies and operating systems and investment in our infrastructure so as to use our technology.

Our investment in the development of our proprietary technologies and operating systems involved the following:

- a. Developing our Venue Site's live video streaming technology that gives us the capability to install a camera in a venue and have it automatically make connection with our Venue Site server and push the video stream to our Site without having to log into the venues router or make any changes to the venue's own intranet system.
- b. Development of our Media Site that can simultaneously stream multiple live or prerecorded high definition video shows and archive those shows for view on-demand.
- c. Development of our multi-camera robotically controlled high definition video studio technologies.

Our infrastructure expenses were related to construction of our studio in our San Diego offices and the purchase of equipment for outfitting our studio.

In addition, we incurred operating expenses associated with the operation of our video studios and significant legal, accounting/audit and reporting expenses.

We believe that in order to grow our company and make it profitable, we need to hire a staff of full-time sales people and to place our webcams in a significantly number of new venues. We plan to use the proceeds of this offering primarily to accomplish those goals.

Our experience with finding customers for our Media Site shows that potential customers often find the concept of our Media Site services interesting. However, because we lack a staff of sales people to sell those services, we have not been able to reach many potential customers. We have tried using commission sales people, but it is clear that commission sales will not work for our business in our current situation. We believe that if we had a dedicated sales force of our own, we would be able to educate potential customers about the cost effectiveness of our services. Our hope is to have a full time sales force of at least 5 sales people by December 31, 2013. This sales force would sell the services of both our Media Site and our

Streaming Site. Because of the number of variables in realizing revenue from customers of this Site, we cannot estimate how many customers we need for the Site to become profitable. However, it is clear that we need significantly more customers than we currently have.

In addition, we believe that for our Streaming Site to become viable, it needs to have at least 500 venues using our Site. We believe that with approximately 500 venues using the Site, we will be able to begin charging the venues for using the Site. In order to get the needed Site users, we need not only more sales people to contact venues, but we need the funds necessary to install our equipment at the venue, maintain it and maintain our Site itself. The cost of installations of our equipment is between \$500 and \$800 per venue.

Further, we have revised our business strategy, as described immediately below, to focus on sales to potential customers who are likely to need more of our services and thus will generate larger revenues than some of the potential customers we have focused on previously.

As of September 30, 2013, the Company can, through either the sale of common stock or loans from its principals, continue its efforts as described above, for at least the next 12 months. However, how expansive those efforts become is entirely dependent upon the amount of money raised.

B. Off-Balance Sheet arrangements

i. As discussed in section above, the Company has an off-balance sheet arrangement contract to have its model home constructed. The agreement is for the Company to reimburse the contractor for costs plus 15% upon completion of the model home, which the date has not been determined at this time. Currently no work is being done on the model home. When completed the Company will be obligated to pay this contractor approximately \$520,000 to \$575,000.

ii. This arrangement allows the Company time to raise sufficient capital to pay the contractor, while not delaying the actual construction of the model.

iii. There are no known events, demands, commitments, trends or uncertainties that will result in nor are likely to result in the termination of nor material reduction in availability of this agreement to provide the expected material benefits to the Company. Should the contractor fail to complete the construction of the model home, the Company would expect to complete such itself.

Item 5: Legal proceedings

None

Item 6: Defaults upon senior securities

None

Item 7: Other information

1. Entry into a material definitive agreement None

2. Termination of a material definitive agreement None

3. Completion of acquisition or disposition of assets, including, but not limited to mergers

On March 18, 2013 the Company acquired the assets of Tuvozonline. The assets included computer equipment, customer lists, existing contracts, advertising material and Gateways to various international countries in Europe and Asia. The assets were acquired in exchange for 5 million shares valued at \$200,000.

4. Creation of a direct financial obligation or an obligation under an off-balance sheet arrangement of an issuer:

The Company also has two notes outstanding to individuals. The notes are for \$50,000 and \$52,000 and carry an interest rate of 6% and 10% respectively. Total outstanding as of June 30, 2013, including interest, is \$102,188 for the two notes payable.

In addition the CEO of the Company loaned the Company approximately \$357,044 for working capital purposes in 2011. The CEO converted \$107,044 of the debt to preferred stock in March 2013. The outstanding balance as of June 30, 2013 is \$250,000. The loan is payable on demand and currently has no other terms or interest rate.

5. Triggering events that accelerate or increase a direct financial obligation or an obligation under an offbalance sheet arrangement

None

6. Costs associated with exit or disposal activities

None

7. Material impairments

None

8. Sales of equity securities

During the nine months ended September 30, 2013, the Company issued 89,452,407 shares of common stock in exchange for \$325,866 in cash and future notes receivables of \$140,000 for subscribed shares.

In addition the Company issued 29,441,667 shares of common stock in exchange for services valued at \$310,505, or \$0.0155 per share.

On March 18, 2013 the Company issued 5,000,000 shares of common stock for the assets of Tuvozonline. The assets included computer equipment, office equipment, advertising material, client lists and Gateways to countries in Europe and Asia.

9. Material modifications to rights of security holders

None

10. Changes in issuers certifying accountant

None

11. Non-reliance on previously issued financial statements or a related audit report or completed interim review

None

12. Change in control of the issuer

Previously disclosed in the March 2010, interim report filed June 23, 2010.

13. Departure of directors or principal officers; election of directors; appointment of principal officers. Previously disclosed in the March 2010, interim report filed June 23, 2010.

14. Amendments to the Articles of Incorporation or Bylaws; change in fiscal year Previously disclosed in the March 2010, interim report filed June 23, 2010.

15. Amendments to the issuer's Code of Ethics, or waiver of a provision of the Code of Ethics None

Item 8: Exhibits

None

Item 9: Certifications

I, Andrew Fellner, certify that:

- 1. I have reviewed this quarterly disclosure statement of Strategic Global Investments, Inc.;
- 2. Based on my knowledge, this disclosure statement does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this disclosure statement; and
- 3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements and other financial information included or incorporated by reference in this disclosure statement, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the issuer as of, and for, the periods presented in this disclosure statement.

November 14, 2013

/s/ Andrew Fellner Andrew Fellner Chief Executive Officer Chief Financial Officer