Strategic Global Investments, Inc.

Company Information and

Disclosure Statement

For the Three and Nine Months Ended

September 30, 2015

We previously were a shell company until September 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: Company's Continuing Disclosure Obligations:

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

Note New Address:

Strategic Global Investments, Inc.
701 Palomar Airport Road, Suite 300
Carlsbad, CA 92009

Item 2: Shares outstanding

At September 30, 2015, the Company had the following shares outstanding
Common stock – 29,481,516

Item 3: Quarter End financial statements

INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STRATEGIC GLOBAL INVESTMENTS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

	September 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
ASSETS		
Current Assets:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 595,713	$ 109,490
Total Current Assets	595,713	109,490
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, net	506,406	308,406
Other Assets:		
Notes Receivable	540,554	1,418,100
Investments-Stock Holdings	9,618	9,618
Inventory	85,000	-
Intangible Assets-Net of Amortization	7,500	8,000
Escrow Payments	135,000	-
Land	200,000	200,000
Construction In Progress	256,006	256,006
Total Other Assets	1,233,678	1,891,724
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 2,335,797	$ 2,309,620
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Accounts Payable	$6,733	$17,529
Due to Related Party	404,409	249,405
Total Current Liabilities	411,142	266,934
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES		
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Preferred stock, $.001 par value;10,000,000 shares authorized, 2,140,000 and 2,140,000 treasury shares at September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014	2,101	2,101
Common stock, $.001 par value; 100,000,000,000 shares authorized 29,581,516 shares issued and outstanding at September 30, 2015 and 3,980,038 at December 31, 2014	29,481	3,980
Additional Paid in Capital	6,177,525	5,469,379
Accumulated Deficit	(4,284,452)	(3,432,774)
TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	1,924,655	2,042,686
TOTAL LIABILITIES & STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY	$ 2,335,797	$ 2,309,620

See accompanying notes to the unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

STRATEGIC GLOBAL INVESTMENTS, INC.
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Revenue	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 12,000
Cost of Sales	-	-	19,000	2,590
Gross Profit	-	5,565	(19,000)	9,410
Selling, General and Administrative Expenses	393,810	538,184	804,997	904,684
Loss from Operations	(393,810)	(538,184)	(823,997)	(895,274)
Other Income (Expense)				
Discontinued Operations		(85,100)		(85,100)
Interest Expense	(10,110)	-	(27,705)	-
Interest Income	3	-	24	-
Total Other Income (Expense)	(10,107)	(623,284)	(851,678)	(85,100)
Loss Before Income Taxes	(403,917)	(623,284)	(851,678)	(980,374)
Income Tax Benefit	-	-	-	-
Net Loss	(403,917)	(623,284)	(851,678)	(980,374)
Loss Per Share-Basic and Diluted	$(0.01)	$(0.00)	$(0.07)	$(0.01)
Weighted Average Common Shares				
Outstanding -Basic and Diluted	29,481,513	26,600,341	12,664,755	102,161,494

See accompanying notes to the unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

STRATEGIC GLOBAL INVESTMENTS, INC
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

			Common Stock				Total Stockholders'
					Additional Paid	Accumulated	(Deficiency)
	Amount		Shares	Amount	in Capital	Deficit	Equity
Balance -December 31, 2013	2,100,000	$ 2,101	20,038	$ 20	$ 2,385,001	$ (2,142,044)	$ 245,078
Stock issued for services to consultants and employees			135,000	135	134865		135,000
Conversion of related note payable to common stock			750,000	750	(750)		-
Issuance of common stock for cash proceeds-net of costs	-	0	3,075,000	3,075	2,950,263	-	2,953,338
Net Loss						(1,290,730)	(1,290,730)
Balance -December 31, 2014	2,100,000	$ 2,101	3,980,038	$ 3,980	$ 5,469,379	$ (3,432,774)	$ 2,042,686
Shares issued for payment of notes payable			20,000,000	20,000	580,000		600,000
Shares issued in exchange for note			300,000	300	(300)		-
Issuance of common stock for cash proceeds-net of costs			2,450,000	2,450	71,050		73,500
Shares issued in exchange for assets			2,751,478	2,751	57,396		60,147
Net Loss						(851,678)	(851,678)
Balance-September 30, 2015	2,100,000	$ 2,101	29,481,516	$ 29,481	$ 6,177,525	$ (4,284,452)	$ 1,924,655

See accompanying notes to the unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

STRATEGIC GLOBAL INVESTMENTS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
NINE MONTHS ENDED

	Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2015	September 30, 2014
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net loss	$ (851,678)	$(980,374)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Stock issued for assets	60,147	135000
Depreciation	35,000	44,000
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Increase (Decrease) in liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(10,796)	(18,105)
Sales of property net of notes payable	-	18,840
Net Cash Used In Operating Activities	(767,327)	(800,639)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Fixed Assets Purchased	(137,853)	(76,761)
Net Cash(Used In) Provided by Investing Activities	(137,853)	(76,761)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Proceeds from issuance of stock		2,953,338
Due to related party	155,004	-
Conversion of Notes Proceeds		(468,000)
Escrow payments	(125,000)	
Notes receivable paid	761,399	(1,228,600)
Proceeds from notes receivable paid	600,000	157,500
Net Cash Provided by(Used In) Financing Activities	1,391,403	1,414,238
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	486,223	536,838
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF PERIOD	109,490	8,694
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF PERIOD	$ 595,713	$ 545,532
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOWS INFORMATION:		
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF NONCASH ACTIVITIES:		
Interest paid during the period	$ 10,110	$ -
Income taxes paid during the period	$ -	$ -

See accompanying notes to the unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

STRATEGIC GLOBAL INVESTMENTS, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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 Carlsbad, 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 September 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.

On January 1, 2011, the Company purchased all of the issued and outstanding shares of Wazuu, Inc., a Florida corporation, in exchange for 800,000 shares of its common stock.

On February 21, 2011, the Company purchased certain assets of 3D Live, Inc., a Minnesota corporation, for 750,000 shares of its common stock.

On March 18, 2013, 5,000,000 shares were sold to Tuvozonline for substantially all of its assets, including computer equipment, office equipment, advertising material, client lists and Gateways to countries in Europe and Asia.

In February 2014, the Company purchased Bearpot, Inc., a Colorado corporation, which proposed to grow and sell marijuana in the state of Colorado for $50,000 in cash. The Company decided in 2014 to not further pursue this business.

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 $4,284,452 accumulated through September 30, 2015. 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, 2015, 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

We have reviewed the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") accounting pronouncements and interpretations thereof that have effectiveness dates during the periods reported and in future periods. The Company has carefully considered the new pronouncements that alter previous generally accepted accounting principles and does not believe that any new or modified principles will have a material impact on the corporation's reported financial position or operations in the near term. The applicability of any standard is subject to the formal review of our financial management and certain standards are under consideration.

NOTE 4 - STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY

The Company has 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value $0.0001 authorized, with 2,140,000 treasury shares as of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 respectively.

The Company carried out a reverse stock split of 1 for 10,000 shares of the shares of common stock outstanding as of ________, 2015, and a reduction of the number of authorized shares of common stock to 100 million.

At September 30, 2015 the Company had 4,531,516 shares outstanding and as of December 31, 2014, the Company had 29,481,516 shares issued and outstanding, post stock split.

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 $3,800,000, 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, 2015		December 31, 2014	
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-	%

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

In addition the CEO of the Company loaned the Company approximately $357,044 for working capital purposes in 2011. The CEO converted $357,044 of the debt to preferred stock in March 2013 and January 2014. For years 2013-2015 the Company accrued salary and expenses due to the CEO. These costs were recorded as Due to related party during the year. Total expenses accrued during this time was $660,000. The CEO converted $600,000 of the debt to common stock during the current quarter. The outstanding balance as of September 30, 2015 is $369,405 and accrued salary of $35,000. The Company will continue to accrue salary of $20,000 per month as per market.

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 September 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 countries in Europe and Asia. The assets were acquired in exchange for 5 million shares valued at $200,000.

In February 2014, the Company purchased Bearpot, Inc., a Colorado corporation, which proposed to grow and sell marijuana in the state of Colorado for $50,000 in cash. In the 4th quarter of 2014, the Company discontinued these operations.

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.

NOTE 11- NOTES RECEIVABLE

The Company current has notes receivable outstanding totaling $540,554 as of September 30, 2015. The first note dated October 2014 was for an initial amount of $180,000 and is secured with land and building on a golf course. Note is due July 2015. The note carries an interest rate of 8% and has a balance of $150,000 as of the filing date.

The second note was for an initial amount of $1,150,000 and additional $50,000 loaned later for a total initial advance of $1,200,000. As of September 30, 2015 $875,000 of the note has been paid. Current balance is $275,000. Note is payable on demand with 10 days notice and carries an interest rate of national prime rate plus 1%. In addition there are two other loans initiated in the first quarter of 2015 for $400,000 at the same terms. Total notes receivable outstanding, as of September 30, 2015 is $540,554.

Item 4: Managements discussion and analysis or plan of operation

A. Plan of operation

We are a development stage company engaged in building up to 19 small luxury villas in the Punta Perfecta Beach area of Mexico and selling timeshare units in those villas. As we are successful in this and we have sufficient capital, we plan to purchase additional land in the Punta Perfecta Beach/East Cape area of Mexico on which to build additional small luxury villas and sell them as timeshare units.

Business Strategy

Our business plan focuses on using the Land, which we already own, to build small luxury villas, of which we have two partially completed houses already on the Land. We have our own in-house general contractor and plan to hire local laborers and skilled workers as needed. The rate at which we will be able to build houses will depend upon the amount of capital we have on hand and how quickly we can raise additional capital. We plan to market our timeshare units to people vacationing in the Punta Perfecta Beach/East Cape area of Mexico and to people living in the west coast area of the United States and Canada.

Outlook

We believe that the timeshare market in the Punta Perfecta Beach/East Cape area of Mexico is reviving after the real estate rescission of recent years, thus making this a good time to begin building timeshare housing and selling it. We expect that our costs of construction will be competitive with those of other developers in the area, thus allowing us to price our timeshare units competitively.

Our financial results for 2015 are dependent upon our ability to access funds for working capital, infrastructure on the Land and on going operating expenses. We expect to need additional capital after this offering is completed, depending on how quickly we can sell our timeshare units and the following external and internal factors:

- **Continued Revival of the Timeshare Market.** Our ability to sell timeshare units is dependent upon the continued revival of the timeshare market in the Punta Perfecta Beach/East Cape area of Mexico. We have no control over this matter.

- **Attracting Timeshare Buyers.** Not only must we attract sufficient interest from potential buyers of timeshare units, but we must compete with timeshare units offered by other developers in our area of Mexico. Among other things, this means that our houses must be attractive to and meet the perceived desires of potential timeshare purchasers. We believe that our designs for our houses will do that, but there can be no assurance that that is the case or that they will be good enough to attract sufficient buyers to makes us profitable.

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

None

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

Company:

5. Triggering events that accelerate or increase a direct financial obligation or an obligation under an off-balance sheet arrangement
None

6. Costs associated with exit or disposal activities
None

7. Material impairments
None

8. Sales of equity securities

The Company had one stock sale during the current quarter. Sales was for 2,450,000 shares and resulted in cash proceeds of $71,050

The Company has 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value $0.001 authorized, with 2,140,000 treasury shares as of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 respectively.

9. Material modifications to rights of security holders
None

10. Changes in Company's 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 Company

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

14. Amendments to the Articles of Incorporation or Bylaws; change in fiscal year

Previously disclosed in the March 2010, interim report filed September 23, 2010 and in subsequent reports.

15. Amendments to the Company'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 Company as of, and for, the periods presented in this disclosure statement.

November 11, 2015

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