

# Sun Global LLC

## Firm Brochure - Form ADV Part 2A

*This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Sun Global LLC. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at (302) 521-5560 or by email at: [info@sgc.guru](mailto:info@sgc.guru). The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or by any state securities authority.*

*Additional information about Sun Global LLC is also available on the SEC's website at [www.adviserinfo.sec.gov](http://www.adviserinfo.sec.gov). Sun Global LLC's CRD number is: 317484.*

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*Registration as an investment adviser does not imply a certain level of skill or training.*

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## **Item 2: Material Changes**

Sun Global LLC has the following material changes to report.

The firm has disclosed the assets under management. (Item 4)

The firm now offers educational webinars to clients. (Items 4 & 5)

The firm has updated its fee schedule. (Item 5)

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## Item 4: Advisory Business

### A. Description of the Advisory Firm

Sun Global LLC (hereinafter “SGC”) is a Limited Liability Company organized in the State of Delaware. The firm was formed in June 2011 and became registered as an investment adviser in 2021. The principal owner is Yongsheng Xu.

### B. Types of Advisory Services

#### *Portfolio Management Services*

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

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

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

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

#### *Educational Webinars*

SGC provides capital market updates and sometimes insurance product information webinars.

### ***Services Limited to Specific Types of Investments***

SGC generally limits its investment advice to mutual funds, fixed income securities, real estate funds (including REITs), insurance products including annuities, equities, ETFs (including ETFs in the gold and precious metal sectors), treasury inflation protected/inflation linked bonds and private placements, although SGC primarily recommends equities. SGC may use other securities as well to help diversify a portfolio when applicable.

### **C. Client Tailored Services and Client Imposed Restrictions**

SGC offers the same suite of services to all of its clients. However, specific client investment strategies and their implementation are dependent upon the client Investment Policy Statement which outlines each client's current situation (income, tax levels, and risk tolerance levels). Clients may not impose restrictions in investing in certain securities or types of securities in accordance with their values or beliefs.

### **D. Wrap Fee Programs**

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

### **E. Assets Under Management**

SGC has the following assets under management:

Discretionary Amounts:	Non-discretionary Amounts:	Date Calculated:
\$ 2,580,721	\$0	January 2024

## Item 5: Fees and Compensation

### A. Fee Schedule

#### *Portfolio Management Fees*

Total Assets Under Management	Annual Fees
\$0 - \$500,000	2.00%
\$500,001 - \$1,100,000	1.75%
\$1,100,001 - \$2,000,000	1.50%
\$2,000,001 - AND UP	1.25%

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

These fees are generally negotiable, and the final fee schedule will be memorialized in the client's advisory agreement. Clients may terminate the agreement without penalty for a full refund of SGC's fees within five business days of signing the Investment Advisory Contract. Thereafter, clients may terminate the Investment Advisory Contract generally with 30 days' written notice.

#### *Performance-Based Fees for Portfolio Management*

Qualified clients will pay an annual fee of 1.25-1.50% of assets under management along with a 20.00% performance fee based on capital appreciation. If the client's portfolio rises in value, the client will pay 20.00% on that increase in value, but if the portfolio drops in value, the client will not incur a new performance fee until the portfolio reaches the last highest value, adjusted for withdrawals and deposits, which is generally known as a "high water mark."

The high water mark will be the highest value of the client's account on the last day of any previous year, after accounting for the client's deposits or withdrawals for each billing period.

These fees are generally negotiable, and the final fee schedule will be memorialized in the client's advisory agreement. This service may be canceled with 30 days' written notice. Clients must pay the prorated performance-based fees for the billing period in which they terminate the Investment Advisory Contract up to and including the day of termination.

#### *Educational Webinars Fees*

SGC does not charge a fee for educational webinars they offer to clients.

## **B. Payment of Fees**

### ***Payment of Portfolio Management Fees***

Asset-based portfolio management fees are withdrawn directly from the client's accounts with client's written authorization on a quarterly basis or may be invoiced and billed directly to the client on a quarterly basis. Clients may select the method in which they are billed. Fees are paid in advance.

### ***Payment of Performance-Based Portfolio Management Fees***

Performance-based portfolio management fees invoiced and billed directly to the client on an annual basis. Clients may select the method in which they are billed. Fees are paid in arrears.

## **C. Client Responsibility For Third Party Fees**

Clients are responsible for the payment of all third party fees (i.e. custodian fees, brokerage fees, mutual fund fees, transaction fees, etc.). Those fees are separate and distinct from the fees and expenses charged by SGC. Please see Item 12 of this brochure regarding broker-dealer/custodian.

## **D. Prepayment of Fees**

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

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

## **E. Outside Compensation For the Sale of Securities to Clients**

Neither SGC nor its supervised persons accept any compensation for the sale of investment products, including asset-based sales charges or service fees from the sale of mutual funds.

## **Item 6: Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management**

SGC manages accounts that are billed on performance-based fees (a share of capital gains on or capital appreciation of the assets of a client) and may as well manage accounts that are not billed on performance-based fees. Managing both kinds of accounts at the same time presents a conflict of interest because SGC and/or its supervised persons have an incentive to favor accounts for which SGC receives a performance-based fee. SGC addresses the conflicts by ensuring that clients are not systematically advantaged or disadvantaged due to the presence or absence of performance-based fees. SGC seeks best execution and upholds its fiduciary duty for all clients.

Clients paying a performance-based fee should be aware that investment advisers have an incentive to invest in riskier investments when paid a performance-based fee due to the higher risk/higher reward attributes.

SGC will comply with SEC Rule 205-3 (17 Code of Federal Regulations §275.205-3), which prohibits the use of the above fee unless the client is a "qualified client." "Qualified Client" pursuant to SEC Section 205-3 means:

- (i) A natural person who, or a company that, immediately after entering into the contract has at least \$1,100,000 under the management of the investment adviser;
- (ii) A natural person who, or a company that, the investment adviser entering into the contract (and any person acting on his behalf) reasonably believes, immediately prior to entering into the contract, either: (a) has a net worth (together, in the case of a natural person, with assets held jointly with a spouse) of more than \$2,200,000 (excluding the value of the client's primary residence) at the time the contract is entered into; or (b) is a qualified purchaser as defined in section 2(a)(51)(AA) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80a-2(51)(A)) at the time the contract is entered into; or
- (iii) A natural person who immediately prior to entering into the contract is: (a) An executive officer, director, trustee, general partner or person serving in similar capacity, of the investment adviser; or (b) An employee of the investment adviser (other than an employee performing solely clerical, secretarial or administrative functions with regard to the investment adviser) who, in connection with his or her regular functions or duties, participates in the investment activities of such investment adviser, provided that such employee has been performing such functions and duties for or on behalf of the investment adviser, or substantially similar functions or duties for or on behalf of another company for at least 12 months.

## **Item 7: Types of Clients**

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

There is an account minimum of \$200,000, which may be waived by SGC in its discretion.

## Item 8: Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies, and Risk of Loss

### A. Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

#### *Methods of Analysis*

SGC's methods of analysis include Charting analysis, Cyclical analysis, Fundamental analysis, Modern portfolio theory, Quantitative analysis and Technical analysis.

**Charting analysis** involves the use of patterns in performance charts. SGC uses this technique to search for patterns used to help predict favorable conditions for buying and/or selling a security.

**Cyclical analysis** involves the analysis of business cycles to find favorable conditions for buying and/or selling a security.

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

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

**Quantitative analysis** deals with measurable factors as distinguished from qualitative considerations such as the character of management or the state of employee morale, such as the value of assets, the cost of capital, historical projections of sales, and so on.

**Technical analysis** involves the analysis of past market data; primarily price and volume.

#### *Investment Strategies*

SGC uses long term investing, short term trading and options trading (including covered options, uncovered options, or spreading strategies)."

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

### B. Material Risks Involved

#### *Methods of Analysis*

**Charting analysis** strategy involves using and comparing various charts to predict long and short term performance or market trends. The risk involved in using this method is that only past performance data is considered without using other methods to crosscheck data. Using charting analysis without other methods of analysis would be making the assumption that past performance will be indicative of future performance. This may not

be the case.

**Cyclical analysis** assumes that the markets react in cyclical patterns which, once identified, can be leveraged to provide performance. The risks with this strategy are two-fold: 1) the markets do not always repeat cyclical patterns; and 2) if too many investors begin to implement this strategy, then it changes the very cycles these investors are trying to exploit.

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

**Modern portfolio theory** assumes that investors are risk averse, meaning that given two portfolios that offer the same expected return, investors will prefer the less risky one. Thus, an investor will take on increased risk only if compensated by higher expected returns. Conversely, an investor who wants higher expected returns must accept more risk. The exact trade-off will be the same for all investors, but different investors will evaluate the trade-off differently based on individual risk aversion characteristics. The implication is that a rational investor will not invest in a portfolio if a second portfolio exists with a more favorable risk-expected return profile – i.e., if for that level of risk an alternative portfolio exists which has better expected returns.

**Quantitative analysis** Investment strategies using quantitative models may perform differently than expected as a result of, among other things, the factors used in the models, the weight placed on each factor, changes from the factors' historical trends, and technical issues in the construction and implementation of the models.

**Technical analysis** attempts to predict a future stock price or direction based on market trends. The assumption is that the market follows discernible patterns and if these patterns can be identified then a prediction can be made. The risk is that markets do not always follow patterns and relying solely on this method may not take into account new patterns that emerge over time.

### ***Investment Strategies***

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

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

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

**Short term trading** risks include liquidity, economic stability, and inflation, in addition to the long term trading risks listed above. Frequent trading can affect investment performance, particularly through increased brokerage and other transaction costs and taxes.

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

### **C. Risks of Specific Securities Utilized**

SGC's use of options trading generally holds greater risk of capital loss. Clients should be aware that there is a material risk of loss using any investment strategy. The investment types listed below (leaving aside Treasury Inflation Protected/Inflation Linked Bonds) are not guaranteed or insured by the FDIC or any other government agency.

**Mutual Funds:** Investing in mutual funds carries the risk of capital loss and thus you may lose money investing in mutual funds. All mutual funds have costs that lower investment returns. The funds can be of bond "fixed income" nature (lower risk) or stock "equity" nature.

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

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

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

possibility of inadequate regulatory compliance. Risks in investing in ETFs include trading risks, liquidity and shutdown risks, risks associated with a change in authorized participants and non-participation of authorized participants, risks that trading price differs from indicative net asset value (iNAV), or price fluctuation and disassociation from the index being tracked. With regard to trading risks, regular trading adds cost to your portfolio thus counteracting the low fees that one of the typical benefits of ETFs. Additionally, regular trading to beneficially “time the market” is difficult to achieve. Even paid fund managers struggle to do this every year, with the majority failing to beat the relevant indexes. With regard to liquidity and shutdown risks, not all ETFs have the same level of liquidity. Since ETFs are at least as liquid as their underlying assets, trading conditions are more accurately reflected in implied liquidity rather than the average daily volume of the ETF itself. Implied liquidity is a measure of what can potentially be traded in ETFs based on its underlying assets. ETFs are subject to market volatility and the risks of their underlying securities, which may include the risks associated with investing in smaller companies, foreign securities, commodities, and fixed income investments (as applicable). Foreign securities in particular are subject to interest rate, currency exchange rate, economic, and political risks, all of which are magnified in emerging markets. ETFs that target a small universe of securities, such as a specific region or market sector, are generally subject to greater market volatility, as well as to the specific risks associated with that sector, region, or other focus. ETFs that use derivatives, leverage, or complex investment strategies are subject to additional risks. Precious Metal ETFs (e.g., Gold, Silver, or Palladium Bullion backed “electronic shares” not physical metal) specifically may be negatively impacted by several unique factors, among them (1) large sales by the official sector which own a significant portion of aggregate world holdings in gold and other precious metals, (2) a significant increase in hedging activities by producers of gold or other precious metals, (3) a significant change in the attitude of speculators and investors. The return of an index ETF is usually different from that of the index it tracks because of fees, expenses, and tracking error. An ETF may trade at a premium or discount to its net asset value (NAV) (or indicative value in the case of exchange-traded notes). The degree of liquidity can vary significantly from one ETF to another and losses may be magnified if no liquid market exists for the ETF’s shares when attempting to sell them. Each ETF has a unique risk profile, detailed in its prospectus, offering circular, or similar material, which should be considered carefully when making investment decisions.

**Real estate** funds (including REITs) face several kinds of risk that are inherent in the real estate sector, which historically has experienced significant fluctuations and cycles in performance. Revenues and cash flows may be adversely affected by: changes in local real estate market conditions due to changes in national or local economic conditions or changes in local property market characteristics; competition from other properties offering the same or similar services; changes in interest rates and in the state of the debt and equity credit markets; the ongoing need for capital improvements; changes in real estate tax rates and other operating expenses; adverse changes in governmental rules and fiscal policies; adverse changes in zoning laws; the impact of present or future environmental legislation and compliance with environmental laws.

**Annuities** are a retirement product for those who may have the ability to pay a premium now and want to guarantee they receive certain monthly payments or a return on investment later in the future. Annuities are contracts issued by a life insurance company

designed to meet requirement or other long-term goals. An annuity is not a life insurance policy. Variable annuities are designed to be long-term investments, to meet retirement and other long-range goals. Variable annuities are not suitable for meeting short-term goals because substantial taxes and insurance company charges may apply if you withdraw your money early. Variable annuities also involve investment risks, just as mutual funds do.

**Private placements** carry a substantial risk as they are subject to less regulation than are publicly offered securities, the market to resell these assets under applicable securities laws may be illiquid, due to restrictions, and the liquidation may be taken at a substantial discount to the underlying value or result in the entire loss of the value of such assets.

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

**Cryptocurrency** investing refers to trading in digital/virtual currencies, such as Bitcoin, that are not back by real assets or tangible securities and are more volatile than traditional currencies and financial assets. Digital currency is a digital representation of value that functions as a medium of exchange, a unit of account, or a store of value, but it does not have legal tender status. Digital currency is not backed or supported by any government or central bank. Digital currency’s price is completely derived by market forces of supply and demand, traded between consenting parties with no broker and tracked on digital ledgers commonly known as blockchains. Investing in digital currency comes with significant risk of loss that a client should be prepared to bear and, due to the nature of cryptocurrencies, clients are exposed to the risks normally associated with investing but also unique risks not typical of investing in traditional securities. These, include, but are not limited to, volatile market price swings or flash crashes, market manipulation, economic, regulatory, technical, and cybersecurity risks. Please also see below for additional description/properties:

- Unregulated – Digital currency markets and exchanges are not regulated with the same controls or customer protections available in fixed income, equity, option, futures, or foreign exchange investing.
- Increased Price Volatility – The price of cryptocurrency is constantly fluctuating. Trade or balance can surge or drop suddenly. Price can drop to zero.
- Susceptible to Error/Hacking – Technical glitches, human error and hacking can occur, which typically do not affect traditional securities to the same extent.
- Forks – This implies a splitting of the chain on which the cryptocurrency runs, which makes it go in a different direction, with different rules than the existing blockchain.

- Soft Fork – only a protocol change; the cryptocurrency still continues to work on the original blockchain rules.
- Hard Fork – a permanent divergence in the blockchain.

**Structured notes** are debt securities issued by financial institutions with performance linked to an underlying index or indices. Specifically, the return is typically based on a single equity, a basket of equities, equity indices, interest rates, commodities, or foreign currencies. The performance of a structured note is linked to the performance of the underlying investment, so risk factors applicable to that investment will also apply to the structure note. Investing in structured notes also carries liquidity risk, credit risk, and market risk. There is also the risk of capital loss and additional complexity beyond more direct investment in the underlying asset.

**Past performance is not indicative of future results. Investing in securities involves a risk of loss that you, as a client, should be prepared to bear.**

## Item 9: Disciplinary Information

### A. Criminal or Civil Actions

There are no criminal or civil actions to report.

### B. Administrative Proceedings

There are no administrative proceedings to report.

### C. Self-regulatory Organization (SRO) Proceedings

In April 2009, a regulatory action was initiated against Yongsheng XU for violation of NASD Rules 2110, 3030 as Yongsheng XU engaged in outside employment with a bank and received compensation as a risk analyst/risk consultant while associated with a FINRA member firm. Yongsheng XU was suspended from association with any FINRA member firm in any capacity for thirty business days and was fined \$5,000. The fine was paid in full on October 10, 2020.

## Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

### A. Registration as a Broker/Dealer or Broker/Dealer Representative

Neither SGC nor its representatives are registered as, or have pending applications to become, a broker/dealer or a representative of a broker/dealer.

## **B. Registration as a Futures Commission Merchant, Commodity Pool Operator, or a Commodity Trading Advisor**

Neither SGC nor its representatives are registered as or have pending applications to become either a Futures Commission Merchant, Commodity Pool Operator, or Commodity Trading Advisor or an associated person of the foregoing entities.

## **C. Registration Relationships Material to this Advisory Business and Possible Conflicts of Interests**

Yongsheng Xu is a licensed insurance agent with Transpacific Financial Inc., and from time to time, will offer clients advice or products from those activities. Clients should be aware that these services pay a commission or other compensation and involve a conflict of interest, as commissionable products conflict with the fiduciary duties of a registered investment adviser. SGC always acts in the best interest of the client; including the sale of commissionable products to advisory clients. Clients are in no way required to utilize the services of any representative of SGC in connection with such individual's activities outside of SGC.

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

SGC does not utilize nor select third-party investment advisers.

# **Item 11: Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading**

## **A. Code of Ethics**

SGC has a written Code of Ethics that covers the following areas: Prohibited Purchases and Sales, Insider Trading, Personal Securities Transactions, Exempted Transactions, Prohibited Activities, Conflicts of Interest, Gifts and Entertainment, Confidentiality, Service on a Board of Directors, Compliance Procedures, Compliance with Laws and Regulations, Procedures and Reporting, Certification of Compliance, Reporting Violations, Compliance Officer Duties, Training and Education, Recordkeeping, Annual Review, and Sanctions. SGC's Code of Ethics is available free upon request to any client or prospective client.

## **B. Recommendations Involving Material Financial Interests**

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

### **C. Investing Personal Money in the Same Securities as Clients**

From time to time, representatives of SGC may buy or sell securities for themselves that they also recommend to clients. This may provide an opportunity for representatives of SGC to buy or sell the same securities before or after recommending the same securities to clients resulting in representatives profiting off the recommendations they provide to clients. Such transactions may create a conflict of interest. SGC will always document any transactions that could be construed as conflicts of interest and will never engage in trading that operates to the client's disadvantage when similar securities are being bought or sold.

### **D. Trading Securities At/Around the Same Time as Clients' Securities**

From time to time, representatives of SGC may buy or sell securities for themselves at or around the same time as clients. This may provide an opportunity for representatives of SGC to buy or sell securities before or after recommending securities to clients resulting in representatives profiting off the recommendations they provide to clients. Such transactions may create a conflict of interest; however, SGC will never engage in trading that operates to the client's disadvantage if representatives of SGC buy or sell securities at or around the same time as clients.

## **Item 12: Brokerage Practices**

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

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

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

#### ***1. Research and Other Soft-Dollar Benefits***

While SGC has no formal soft dollars program in which soft dollars are used to pay for third party services, SGC may receive research, products, or other services from custodians and broker-dealers in connection with client securities transactions ("soft

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

## **2. *Brokerage for Client Referrals***

SGC receives no referrals from a broker-dealer or third party in exchange for using that broker-dealer or third party.

## **3. *Clients Directing Which Broker/Dealer/Custodian to Use***

SGC will require clients to use a specific broker-dealer to execute transactions. There is no conflict of interest, as the broker-dealer is not an affiliate or related person of SGC. By directing brokerage, SGC may be unable to achieve most favorable execution of client transactions which could cost clients money in trade execution. Not all advisers require or allow their clients to direct brokerage.

### **B. Aggregating (Block) Trading for Multiple Client Accounts**

If SGC buys or sells the same securities on behalf of more than one client, then it may (but would be under no obligation to) aggregate or bunch such securities in a single transaction for multiple clients in order to seek more favorable prices, lower brokerage commissions, or more efficient execution. In such case, SGC would place an aggregate order with the broker on behalf of all such clients in order to ensure fairness for all clients; provided, however, that trades would be reviewed periodically to ensure that accounts are not systematically disadvantaged by this policy. SGC would determine the appropriate number of shares and select the appropriate brokers consistent with its duty to seek best execution, except for those accounts with specific brokerage direction (if any).

## **Item 13: Review of Accounts**

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

All client accounts for SGC's advisory services provided on an ongoing basis are reviewed at least quarterly by Yongsheng Xu, Managing Partner and Chief Compliance Officer, with regard to clients' respective investment policies and risk tolerance levels. All

accounts at SGC are assigned to this reviewer.

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

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

### **C. Content and Frequency of Regular Reports Provided to Clients**

Each client of SGC's advisory services provided on an ongoing basis will receive a quarterly report detailing the client's account, including assets held, asset value, and calculation of fees. This written report will come from the custodian. SGC will also provide at least quarterly a separate written statement to the client.

## **Item 14: Client Referrals and Other Compensation**

### **A. Economic Benefits Provided by Third Parties for Advice Rendered to Clients (Includes Sales Awards or Other Prizes)**

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

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

Schwab also makes available to SGC other products and services that benefit SGC but may not benefit its clients' accounts. These benefits may include national, regional or SGC specific educational events organized and/or sponsored by Schwab Advisor Services. Other potential benefits may include occasional business entertainment of personnel of SGC by Schwab Advisor Services personnel, including meals, invitations to sporting events, including golf tournaments, and other forms of entertainment, some of which may accompany educational opportunities. Other of these products and services assist SGC in

managing and administering clients' accounts. These include software and other technology (and related technological training) that provide access to client account data (such as trade confirmations and account statements), facilitate trade execution (and allocation of aggregated trade orders for multiple client accounts, if applicable), provide research, pricing information and other market data, facilitate payment of SGC's fees from its clients' accounts (if applicable), and assist with back-office training and support functions, recordkeeping and client reporting. Many of these services generally may be used to service all or some substantial number of SGC's accounts. Schwab Advisor Services also makes available to SGC other services intended to help SGC manage and further develop its business enterprise. These services may include professional compliance, legal and business consulting, publications and conferences on practice management, information technology, business succession, regulatory compliance, employee benefits providers, human capital consultants, insurance and marketing. In addition, Schwab may make available, arrange and/or pay vendors for these types of services rendered to SGC by independent third parties. Schwab Advisor Services may discount or waive fees it would otherwise charge for some of these services or pay all or a part of the fees of a third-party providing these services to SGC. SGC is independently owned and operated and not affiliated with Schwab.

#### **B. Compensation to Non – Advisory Personnel for Client Referrals**

SGC does consider compensating non-advisory personnel (solicitors) for client referrals if it is in compliance with state and SEC regulations.

### **Item 15: Custody**

When advisory fees are deducted directly from client accounts at client's custodian, SGC will be deemed to have limited custody of client's assets and must have written authorization from the client to do so. Clients will receive quarterly account statements from the custodian and, in jurisdictions that require it, quarterly billing invoices from SGC. Clients are urged to compare the account statements they received from custodian with any statements they received from SGC.

SGC is authorized to withdraw fees directly from client accounts. Because client fees will be withdrawn directly from client accounts, SGC will:

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

## **Item 16: Investment Discretion**

SGC provides discretionary investment advisory services to clients. The advisory contract established with each client sets forth the discretionary authority for trading. Where investment discretion has been granted, SGC generally manages the client's account and makes investment decisions without consultation with the client as to when the securities are to be bought or sold for the account, the total amount of the securities to be bought/sold, what securities to buy or sell, or the price per share. Clients cannot impose restrictions in investing in certain securities or types of securities in accordance with their values or beliefs.

Clients are urged to compare the account statements they received from custodian with any statements they received from SGC.

## **Item 17: Voting Client Securities (Proxy Voting)**

SGC acknowledges its fiduciary obligation to vote proxies on behalf of those clients that have delegated to it, or for which it is deemed to have, proxy voting authority. SGC will vote proxies on behalf of a client solely in the best interest of the relevant client. SGC has established general guidelines for voting proxies. SGC may also abstain from voting if, based on factors such as expense or difficulty of exercise, it determines that a client's interests are better served by abstaining. Further, because proxy proposals and individual company facts and circumstances may vary, SGC may vote in a manner that is contrary to the general guidelines if it believes that it would be in a client's best interest to do so. If a proxy proposal presents a conflict of interest between SGC and a client, then SGC will disclose the conflict of interest to the client prior to the proxy vote and, if participating in the vote, will vote in accordance with the client's wishes.

Clients may obtain a complete copy of the proxy voting policies and procedures by contacting SGC in writing and requesting such information. Each client may also request, by contacting SGC in writing, information concerning the manner in which proxy votes have been cast with respect to portfolio securities held by the relevant client during the prior annual period. Clients can send written requests to the Chief Compliance Officer at [mark.y.xu@sgc.guru](mailto:mark.y.xu@sgc.guru).

## **Item 18: Financial Information**

### **A. Balance Sheet**

SGC neither requires nor solicits prepayment of more than \$500 in fees per client, six months or more in advance, and therefore is not required to include a balance sheet with this brochure.

### **B. Financial Conditions Reasonably Likely to Impair Ability to Meet Contractual Commitments to Clients**

Neither SGC nor its management has any financial condition that is likely to reasonably impair SGC's ability to meet contractual commitments to clients.

### **C. Bankruptcy Petitions in Previous Ten Years**

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

## **Item 19: Requirements For State Registered Advisers**

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

The education and business background of SGC's current management person, Yongsheng Xu, can be found on the Form ADV Part 2B brochure supplement for such individuals.

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

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

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

SGC accepts performance-based fees, fees based on a share of capital gains on or capital appreciation of the assets of a client.

#### ***Performance-Based Fees for Portfolio Management***

Qualified clients will pay an annual fee of 1.25-1.50% of assets under management along with a 20.00% performance fee based on capital appreciation. If the client's portfolio rises in value, the client will pay 20.00% on that increase in value, but if the portfolio drops in value, the client will not incur a new performance fee until the portfolio reaches the last highest value, adjusted for withdrawals and deposits, which is generally known as a "high water mark."

The high water mark will be the highest value of the client's account on the last day of any previous year, after accounting for the client's deposits or withdrawals for each billing

period.

These fees are generally negotiable, and the final fee schedule will be memorialized in the client's advisory agreement. This service may be canceled with 30 days' notice. Clients must pay the prorated performance-based fees for the billing period in which they terminate the Investment Advisory Contract up to and including the day of termination.

Clients paying a performance-based fee should be aware that investment advisers have an incentive to invest in riskier investments when paid a performance-based fee due to the higher risk/higher reward attributes.

#### **D. Material Disciplinary Disclosures for Management Persons of this Firm**

In April 2009, a regulatory action was initiated against Yongsheng XU for violation of NASD Rules 2110, 3030 as Yongsheng XU engaged in outside employment with a bank and received compensation as a risk analyst/risk consultant while associated with a FINRA member firm. Yongsheng XU was suspended from association with any FINRA member firm in any capacity for thirty business days and was fined \$5,000. The fine was paid in full on October 10, 2020.

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

See Item 10.C and 11.B.