

Shanghai Chuangjianghui Information Technology Co. Ltd. Firm Brochure - Form ADV Part 2A

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Shanghai Chuangjianghui Information Technology Co. Ltd.. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at 13599540987 or by email at:1450351@qq.com. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or by any state securities authority.

Additional information about Shanghai Chuangjianghui Information Technology Co. Ltd. is also available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov. Shanghai Chuangjianghui Information Technology Co. Ltd.'s CRD number is: 282749.

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Registration does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

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Item 2: Material Changes

Shanghai Chuangjianghui Information Technology Co. Ltd. has not yet filed an annual updating amendment using the Form ADV Part 2A. Therefore there are no material changes to report.

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Item 4: Advisory Business

A. Description of the Advisory Firm

Shanghai Chuangjianghui Information Technology Co. Ltd. (hereinafter "SCIT") is a Limited Liability Company . The firm was formed in December 2015, and the principal owners are Hong Zheng and Yongtai Cai.

B. Types of Advisory Services

Portfolio Management Services

SCIT offers ongoing portfolio management services based on the individual goals, objectives, time horizon, and risk tolerance of each client. SCIT 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

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

SCIT seeks to provide that investment decisions are made in accordance with the fiduciary duties owed to its accounts and without consideration of SCIT's economic, investment or other financial interests. To meet its fiduciary obligations, SCIT attempts to avoid, among other things, investment or trading practices that systematically advantage or disadvantage certain client portfolios, and accordingly, SCIT'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 SCIT's policy to allocate investment opportunities and transactions it identifies as being appropriate and prudent, including initial public offerings ("IPOs") and other investment opportunities that might have a limited supply, among its clients on a fair and equitable basis over time.

Subscription Services

SCIT provides a newsletter only to clients using SCIT's other advisory services and for free; it does not entail an additional fee. It will offer recommendations on purchasing and

selling specific securities, sectors, asset classes, or other specific groupings of securities at a stated time.

Services Limited to Specific Types of Investments

SCIT generally limits its investment advice to mutual funds, fixed income securities, real estate funds (including REITs), insurance products including annuities, equities, ETFs, treasury inflation protected/inflation linked bonds, commodities, non-U.S. securities and venture capital funds. SCIT may use other securities as well to help diversify a portfolio when applicable.

C. Client Tailored Services and Client Imposed Restrictions

SCIT 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

SCIT participates in wrap fee programs, which are investment programs where the investor pays one stated fee that includes management fees, transaction costs, fund expenses, and other administrative fees. SCIT manages the investments in the wrap fee program, but does not manage those wrap fee accounts any differently than non-wrap fee accounts. Fees paid under the wrap fee program will be given to SCIT as a management fee. SCIT uses the value of the account as of the last business day of the prior billing period, after taking into account deposits and withdrawals, for purposes of determining the market value of the assets upon which the advisory fee is based.

E. Assets Under Management

SCIT has the following assets under management:

Discretionary Amounts:	Non-discretionary Amounts:	Date Calculated:
\$0	\$0	January 2016

Item 5: Fees and Compensation

A. Fee Schedule

Portfolio Management Fees

Total Assets Under Management	Annual Fees
\$0 - \$500,000	2.00%
\$500,000 - \$1,000,000	1.50%
\$1,000,000 - And Up	1.00%

SCIT uses the value of the account as of the last business day of the prior billing period, after taking into account deposits and withdrawals, for purposes of determining the market value of the assets upon which the advisory fee is based.

These fees are generally negotiable and the final fee schedule is attached as Exhibit II of the Investment Advisory Contract. Clients may terminate the agreement without penalty for a full refund of SCIT's fees within five business days of signing the Investment Advisory Contract. Thereafter, clients may terminate the Investment Advisory Contract generally with 15 days' written notice.

Performance-Based Fees for Portfolio Management

Qualified clients will pay an annual fee of 1.20% 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 quarter, after accounting for the client's deposits or withdrawals for each billing period.

These fees are generally negotiable and the final fee schedule is attached as Exhibit II of the Investment Advisory Contract. This service may be canceled with 15 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.

Subscription Fees

SCIT offers a weekly subscription newsletter, "Global Investment weekly," the price of which is included in the price of other services such as portfolio management. This

newsletter will be provided via postal mail or electronic mail and may be cancelled immediately upon written notice.

B. Payment of Fees

Payment of Portfolio Management Fees

Asset-based portfolio management fees are withdrawn directly from the client's accounts with client's written authorization on a quarterly basis, 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 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 arrears.

C. Client Responsibility For Third Party Fees

SCIT will wrap third party fees (i.e. custodian fees, brokerage fees, mutual fund fees, transaction fees, etc.). SCIT will charge clients one fee, and pay all transaction fees using the fee collected from the client.

D. Prepayment of Fees

SCIT collects certain fees in advance and certain fees in arrears, as indicated above. Refunds for fees paid in advance will be 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 SCIT nor its supervised persons accept any compensation for the sale of securities or other 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

SCIT 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 SCIT and/or its supervised persons have an incentive to favor accounts for which SCIT receives a performance-based fee. SCIT addresses the conflicts by ensuring that clients are not systematically advantaged or disadvantaged due to the presence or absence of performance-based fees. SCIT 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.

Item 7: Types of Clients

SCIT generally provides advisory services to the following types of clients:

- ❖ Individuals
- ❖ High-Net-Worth Individuals

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

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

A. Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

Methods of Analysis

SCIT'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. SCIT 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

SCIT uses long term trading, short term trading and short sales.

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 adverse, 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

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

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

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

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

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

C. Risks of Specific Securities Utilized

SCIT's use of short sales 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. Risks of investing in foreign fixed income securities also include the general risk of non-U.S. investing described below.

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

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.

Venture capital funds invest in start-up companies at an early stage of development in the interest of generating a return through an eventual realization event; the risk is high as a result of the uncertainty involved at that stage of development.

Commodities Commodities- are tangible assets used to manufacture and produce goods or services. Commodity prices are affected by different risk factors, such as disease, storage capacity, supply, demand, delivery constraints and weather. Because of those risk factors, even a well-diversified investment in commodities can be uncertain.

Non-U.S. securities- present certain risks such as currency fluctuation, political and economic change, social unrest, changes in government regulation, differences in accounting and the lesser degree of accurate public information available.

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

Item 9: Disciplinary Information

A. Criminal or Civil Actions

There are no criminal or civil actions to report.

B. Administrative Proceedings

There are no administrative proceedings to report.

C. Self-regulatory Organization (SRO) Proceedings

There are no self-regulatory organization proceedings to report.

Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

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

Neither SCIT 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 SCIT 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

Neither SCIT nor its representatives have any material relationships to this advisory business that would present a possible conflict of interest.

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

SCIT does not utilize nor select third-party investment advisers. All assets are managed by SCIT management.

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

A. Code of Ethics

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

B. Recommendations Involving Material Financial Interests

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

C. Investing Personal Money in the Same Securities as Clients

From time to time, representatives of SCIT may buy or sell securities for themselves that they also recommend to clients. This may provide an opportunity for representatives of

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

SCIT does not recommend brokers/custodians.

1. Research and Other Soft-Dollar Benefits

While SCIT has no formal soft dollars program in which soft dollars are used to pay for third party services, SCIT may receive research, products, or other services from custodians and broker-dealers in connection with client securities transactions ("soft dollar benefits"). SCIT 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 SCIT does not seek to allocate benefits to client accounts proportionate to any soft dollar credits generated by the accounts. SCIT benefits by not having to produce or pay for the research, products or services, and SCIT will have an incentive to recommend a broker-dealer based on receiving research or services. Clients should be aware that SCIT's acceptance of soft dollar benefits may result in higher commissions charged to the client.

2. Brokerage for Client Referrals

SCIT 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

SCIT may permit clients to direct it to execute transactions through a specified broker-dealer. If a client directs brokerage, then the client will be required to acknowledge in writing that the client's direction with respect to the use of brokers supersedes any authority granted to SCIT to select brokers; this direction may result in higher commissions, which may result in a disparity between free and directed accounts; the client may be unable to participate in block trades (unless SCIT is able to engage in "step outs"); and trades for the client and other directed accounts may be executed after trades for free accounts, which may result in less favorable prices, particularly for illiquid securities or during volatile market conditions. Not all investment advisers allow their clients to direct brokerage.

B. Aggregating (Block) Trading for Multiple Client Accounts

If SCIT 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, SCIT 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. SCIT 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 SCIT's advisory services provided on an ongoing basis are reviewed at least quarterly by Hong Zheng, CCO, with regard to clients' respective investment policies and risk tolerance levels. All accounts at SCIT are assigned to this reviewer.

There is only one level of review for subscription services, which is SCIT's review prior to rendering the subscription advice.

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 SCIT'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. SCIT will also provide at least quarterly a separate written statement to the client.

SCIT does not provide reports relating to its subscription services.

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)

SCIT may accept compensation for client referrals, but does not have any such arrangements in place at this time. SCIT will fully disclose to clients the details of any referral relationships.

B. Compensation to Non – Advisory Personnel for Client Referrals

SCIT may enter into written arrangements with third parties to act as solicitors for SCIT's investment management services. Solicitor relationships will be fully disclosed to each Client to the extent required by applicable law. SCIT will ensure each solicitor is exempt, notice filed, or properly registered in all appropriate jurisdictions.

Item 15: Custody

When advisory fees are deducted directly from client accounts at client's custodian, SCIT 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 all account statements and billing invoices that are required in each jurisdiction, and they should carefully review those statements for accuracy.

Item 16: Investment Discretion

SCIT provides discretionary and non-discretionary investment advisory services to clients. The Investment Advisory Contract established with each client sets forth the discretionary authority for trading. Where investment discretion has been granted, SCIT 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.

Item 17: Voting Client Securities (Proxy Voting)

SCIT will not ask for, nor accept voting authority for client securities. Clients will receive proxies directly from the issuer of the security or the custodian. Clients should direct all proxy questions to the issuer of the security.

Item 18: Financial Information

A. Balance Sheet

SCIT 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 SCIT nor its management has any financial condition that is likely to reasonably impair SCIT's ability to meet contractual commitments to clients.

C. Bankruptcy Petitions in Previous Ten Years

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