

Cover Page - Item 1



HOLDUN
FAMILY OFFICE

welcome to the family

Holdun Family Office LLC
Form ADV Part 2A Brochure

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February 4, 2022

Holdun Family Office LLC is a registered investment adviser. An "investment adviser" means any person who, for compensation, engages in the business of advising others, either directly or through publications or writings, as to the value of securities or as to the advisability of investing in, purchasing, or selling securities, or who, for compensation and as part of a regular business, issues or promulgates analyses or reports concerning securities. Registration with the SEC or any state securities authority does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Holdun Family Office LLC. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at (561) 373-3309. 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 Holdun Family Office LLC is available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Material Changes - Item 2

The purpose of this page is to inform you of any material changes since the previous version of this disclosure brochure.

On June 21, 2022, the principal office address changed, and our firm moved to 2125 Biscayne Blvd. Suite 324 Miami, Florida 33137.

On February 4, 2022, we submitted our annual updating amendment filing for fiscal year 2021. We updated Item 4 of our Form ADV Part 2A Brochure to disclose that we provide continuous management services for \$52,442,507 in client assets on a discretionary basis and \$64,377,200 in assets on a non-discretionary basis.

If you would like to receive a complete copy of our current brochure free of charge at any time, please contact us at (561) 373-3309.

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Advisory Business - Item 4

Holdun Family Office LLC (hereinafter "Holdun") is a registered investment advisor based in Miami, Florida. We are a limited liability company, organized under the laws of the State of Delaware. We have been providing investment advisory services since 2019. Holdun Family Investments, LLC and Michael A. Blank are the principal owners of Holdun.

You may see the term Associated Person throughout this Brochure. As used in this Brochure, this term refers to anyone from our firm who is an officer, an employee, and all individuals providing investment advice on behalf of our firm. Where required, such persons are properly registered as investment adviser representatives. Currently, we offer Wealth Management Services, personalized for each individual client:

Wealth Management Services

Holdun provides broad-based wealth management services to clients. This service is a combination of financial planning and portfolio management services. Clients purchasing this service receive a financial plan that is used to assist Holdun in organizing a client's financial information and determining the scope of services that are most suitable for the client's financial situation and investment needs. In general, the financial plan covers any one or all of the following:

- Cash Flow Analysis – Assessment of present financial situation by collecting information regarding net worth and cash flow statements, tax returns, insurance policies, investment portfolios, pension plans, employee benefit statements, etc. The firm advises on ways to reduce risk; and, to coordinate and organize records and estate information.
- Retirement Analysis – Identification of long-term financial and personal goals and objectives including advice for accumulating wealth for retirement income or appropriate distribution of assets following retirement. Tax consequences and implications are identified and evaluated.
- Insurance Analysis – Includes risk management associated with advisory recommendations based on a combination of insurance types to meet your needs, e.g., life, health, disability, and long-term care insurance. This will necessitate an analysis of cash needs of the client's family at death, income needs of surviving dependents, and potential disability income needs.
- Portfolio Analysis/Investment Planning – Presentation of investment alternatives, including asset allocation and its effect on the client's portfolio; evaluation of economic and tax characteristics of existing investments as well as their suitability for the client; and, identification and evaluation of tax consequences and their implications.
- Education Savings Analysis – Alternatives and strategies with respect to the complete or partial funding of college or other post-secondary education.
- Estate Analysis – Advising clients with respect to property ownership, distribution strategies, estate tax reduction, and tax payment techniques.
- Information Management and Coordination – We organize key information and the coordinate such information with the client, the client's accountant, attorney, insurance agents, and other key advisors.

The recommendations and solutions are designed to achieve the client's desired goals, subject to periodic evaluation of the financial plan, which may require revisions to meet changing circumstances. Financial plans are based on your financial situation based on the information provided to the firm. We should be notified promptly of any change to your financial situation, goals, objectives, or needs. The financial plan is monitored and revised on an as needed basis.

Once a financial plan is in place, the firm implements investment recommendations as part of its ongoing portfolio management service.

Our firm offers discretionary and non discretionary portfolio management services to our clients. Our investment advice is tailored to meet our clients' needs and investment objectives. Discretionary portfolio management means we will make investment decisions and place buy or sell orders in your account without contacting you. These decisions would be made based upon your stated investment objectives. If you wish, you may limit our discretionary authority by, for example, setting a limit on the type of securities that can be purchased for your account. Simply provide us with your restrictions or guidelines in writing. Non-discretionary portfolio management service means that we must obtain your approval prior to making any transactions in your account.

Holdun does not specialize in specific types of securities. We can advise clients on various types of securities, such as exchange listed equities, over the counter equities, foreign issues, American depository receipts, corporate debt securities, commercial paper, certificates of deposit, municipal securities, investment company securities (including mutual funds and exchange traded funds), US Government securities, options contracts on securities and/or commodities, private equity instruments, and interests in partnership investing in real estate. Additionally, will provide advice on existing investments you may hold at the inception of the advisory relationship or on other types of investments for which you ask advice.

If you engage us for portfolio management services, we will monitor your portfolio's performance on a continuous basis, and rebalance the portfolio whenever necessary, as changes occur in market conditions and/or your financial circumstances.

Wrap Fee Programs

We do not sponsor, manage, or participate in any wrap fee programs.

Assets Under Management

As of December 31, 2021, we had discretionary assets under management of \$52,442,507 and \$64,377,200 in non-discretionary assets under management.

Important Note: Information related to tax and legal matters that is provided as part of a financial plan is for informative purposes only. Clients are instructed to contact their tax or legal advisers for personalized advice.

Fees and Compensation - Item 5

Wealth Management Services Fees

On an annualized basis, Holdun charges a wealth management fee based upon a percentage of the market value of the assets being managed. We charge the following annualized asset management fees:

Account Value	Fee Percentage
Up to \$500,000	1.75%
\$500,000 to \$1,000,000	1.50%
\$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000	1.00%
\$5,000,000 to \$20,000,000	.75%
\$20,000,000 to \$50,000,000	.60%
Over \$50,000,000	.50%

All accounts are subject to a minimum quarterly fee of \$500. However, the annual fee paid by the client will not exceed 3% of the total account value. Wealth management fees are negotiable depending on factors such as the amount of assets under management, range of investments, and complexity of the client's financial circumstances, among others. The exact fee to be paid by the client will be clearly stated in the wealth management agreement signed by the client and the firm. We may also enter into flat fee arrangements from time to time, typically for

administrative services provided to clients or client accounts.

Wealth management fees are billed quarterly, in arrears, meaning that Holdun will invoice such fees "After" the quarterly billing period has "Ended". By signing Holdun's Advisory Services Agreement, clients provide written authorization to have Holdun deduct its advisory fee directly from the clients' custody account(s) that it manages or advises.

Advisory fees are due and payable on a quarterly basis in arrears. At the end of every calendar quarter, Holdun will either invoice the client directly for the payment or fees or fees will be deducted from the advisory account held at the qualified custodian by implementing the following process:

- Assets Under Management. The month-end account value(s) for the three months in the quarter will be obtained from the client's custody account(s), and the average of these values shall be calculated.
- Method of Fee Calculation. The advisory fee is calculated by multiplying one quarter of your annual fee with the averaged month-end account value.

Please note that your custodian does not check account values or calculations. We urge our clients to carefully review account statements for accuracy. Advisory fees for accounts opened or closed during a calendar quarter will be prorated based on the number of days in the quarter that services were provided.

Furthermore, with respect to all clients, fees are calculated after deduction of brokerage commissions, transaction fees, and other related costs and expenses (commonly referred to as "Other Fees and Expenses") which shall be incurred by the client.

Our annual fee is exclusive of, and in addition to, brokerage commissions, transaction fees, and other related costs and expenses. You are responsible for brokerage costs incurred. However, Holdun will not receive any portion of the commissions, fees, and costs. Please see Item 12 – Brokerage Practices for further information on brokerage and transaction costs.

Holdun reserves the right to stop work on any account that is more than 30 days overdue. In addition, Holdun reserves the right to terminate any engagement where a client has willfully concealed or has refused to provide pertinent information about financial or anti-money laundering situations when necessary and appropriate. Refunds are not applicable because fees are payable in arrears.

Fees are negotiable based on the amount of assets under management, complexity of client goals and objectives, and level of services rendered. As described above, the fees are charged as described and are not based on a share of capital gains of the funds of any advisory client.

We do not represent, warrant, or imply that the services or methods of analysis employed by us can or will predict future results, successfully identify market tops or bottoms, or insulate you from losses due to market corrections or declines.

Mutual Fund Fees

Fees paid to the firm for investment advisory services are separate and distinct from the fees and expenses charged by mutual funds to their shareholders, including, but not limited to, management fees and other fund expenses, possible distribution fees, and initial or deferred sales charges (collectively referred to hereinafter as "mutual fund fees").

Mutual funds generally offer multiple share classes based upon certain eligibility and/or purchase requirements. For instance, in addition to retail share classes (typically referred to as class A, class B and class C shares), mutual funds may also offer institutional share classes or other share classes that are specifically designed for purchase by investors who meet certain specified eligibility criteria, including, for example, whether an account meets certain minimum dollar amount thresholds or is enrolled in an eligible fee-based investment advisory program.

Institutional share classes usually have a lower expense ratio than other share classes.

For clients investing in mutual funds, Holdun requires that the Associated Person purchase the share class most beneficial to the client, generally the institutional or advisory share class. In some cases these share classes are not made available by the sponsor fund. Here, Holdun will direct the Associated Person to seek a comparable, similar mutual fund that provides an advisory share class, and offer the fund and share class to the client. If no comparable fund with an advisory share class is available, the client may pay higher fees that include 12b-1 fees.

Class A shares that transfer into client accounts are periodically converted to the advisory or institutional share class. The firm requires advisory or institutional share classes in accounts, and does not permit purchases of Class A, B or C shares in advisory accounts unless there is no advisory share class available, and no similar mutual fund with an advisory share class.

Please contact the firm for more information about share class eligibility. Further information regarding fees and charges assessed by a mutual fund is available in each mutual fund's prospectus. Although Holdun uses its best efforts to purchase lower cost mutual fund shares when available, some mutual fund companies do not offer institutional classes or funds that do not pay 12b-1 distribution fees.

Negotiability of Fees: We allow Associated Persons servicing the account to negotiate the exact investment management fees within the range disclosed in our Form ADV Part 2A Brochure. As a result, the Associated Person servicing your account may charge more or less for the same service than another Associated Person of our firm. Further, our annual investment management fee may be higher than that charged by other investment advisors offering similar services/programs.

Billing on Cash Positions: The firm treats cash and cash equivalents as an asset class. Accordingly, unless otherwise agreed in writing, all cash and cash equivalent positions (e.g., money market funds, etc.) are included as part of assets under management for purposes of calculating the firm's advisory fee. At any specific point in time, depending upon perceived or anticipated market conditions/events (there being no guarantee that such anticipated market conditions/events will occur), the firm may maintain cash and/or cash equivalent positions for defensive, liquidity, or other purposes. While assets are maintained in cash or cash equivalents, such amounts could miss market advances and, depending upon current yields, at any point in time, the firm's advisory fee could exceed the interest paid by the client's cash or cash equivalent positions.

Billing on Margin: Unless otherwise agreed in writing, the gross amount of assets in the client's account, including margin balances, are included as part of assets under management for purposes of calculating the firm's advisory fee. Clients should note that this practice will increase total assets under management used to calculate advisory fees which will in turn increase the amount of fees collected by our firm. This practice creates a conflict of interest in that our firm has an incentive to use margin in order to increase the amount of billable assets. At all times, the firm and its Associated Persons strive to uphold their fiduciary duty of fair dealing with clients. Clients are free to restrict the use of margin by our firm. However, clients should note that any restriction on the use of margin may negatively impact an account's performance in a rising market.

Periods of Portfolio Inactivity: The firm has a fiduciary duty to provide services consistent with the client's best interest. As part of its investment advisory services, the firm will review client portfolios on an ongoing basis to determine if any changes are necessary based upon various factors, including but not limited to investment performance, fund manager tenure, style drift, account additions/withdrawals, the client's financial circumstances, and changes in the client's investment objectives. Based upon these and other factors, there may be extended periods of time when the firm determines that changes to a client's portfolio are neither necessary nor prudent. Notwithstanding, unless otherwise agreed in writing, the firm's annual investment advisory fee will continue to apply during these periods, and there can be no assurance that investment decisions made by the firm will be profitable or equal any specific performance level(s).

Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management - Item 6

Performance-based fees are based on a share of capital gains on or capital appreciation of the client's assets. Side-by-side management refers to the practice of managing accounts that are charged performance-based fees while at the same time managing accounts that are not charged performance-based fees. We do not accept performance-based fees or participate in side-by-side management. Our fees are calculated as described in the *Fees and Compensation* section above, and are not charged on the basis of a share of capital gains upon, or capital appreciation of, the funds in your advisory account(s).

Types of Clients - Item 7

We generally offer investment advisory services to individuals, pension and profit sharing plans and participants, trusts, estates, charitable organizations, corporations, and other business entities.

Holdun generally requires a minimum of \$1,000,000 in investible assets to establish an advisory relationship. However, from time-to-time, in its sole discretion, Holdun may accept smaller accounts based on various criteria, such as anticipated future assets, related accounts, and other factors.

Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss - Item 8

We may use one or more of the following methods of analysis and/or investment strategies when providing investment advice to you:

- *Fundamental Analysis* – involves analyzing individual companies and their industry groups, such as a company's financial statements, details regarding the company's product line, the experience and expertise of the company's management, and the outlook for the company's industry. The resulting data is used to measure the true value of the company's stock compared to the current market value. The primary risk of fundamental analysis is that information obtained may be incorrect and the analysis may not provide an accurate estimate of earnings, which may be the basis for a stock's value. If securities prices adjust rapidly to new information, utilizing fundamental analysis may not result in favorable performance.
- *Technical Analysis* – technical analysis is a technique that relies on the assumption that current market data (such as charts of price, volume, and open interest) can help predict future market trends, at least in the short term. It assumes that market psychology influences trading and can predict when stocks will rise or fall. Technical trading models are mathematically driven based upon historical data and trends of domestic and foreign market trading activity, including various industry and sector trading statistics within such markets. Technical trading models, through mathematical algorithms, attempt to identify when markets are likely to increase or decrease and identify appropriate entry and exit points. The primary risk of technical trading models is that historical trends and past performance cannot predict future trends, and there is no assurance that the mathematical algorithms employed are designed properly, updated with new data, and can accurately predict future market, industry, and sector performance.
- *Cyclical Analysis* – Cyclical analysis is similar to technical analysis in that it involves the analysis of market conditions at a macro (entire market/economy) or micro (company specific) level, rather than the overall fundamental analysis of the health of the particular company. The primary risks with cyclical analysis are

similar to those of technical analysis.

- **Quantitative Analysis** - Quantitative analysis is used to analyze investment opportunities through a mathematical screening process. We use screening criteria to perform quantitative analysis related to key financial ratios and data such as earnings growth, Return on equity, price-earnings ratio (P/E) or revenue growth in our investment decision-making process. Quantitative analysis ranges from the examination of simple statistical data (e.g., revenue) to complex calculations. Securities are identified for their investment potential and opportunity through the analysis. The key benefit of quantitative analysis is its ability to reduce complex figures to a single piece of data that is easy to grasp, discuss, and support decision-making and investment recommendations. However, using quantitative analysis alone with no further evaluation is often too narrow and sometimes misleading since focus is on financial data while neglecting other details such as management experience, employee attitudes, and brand recognition.

Holdun has arrangements with third party service providers through which the firm receives general macroeconomic analyses of economies, currencies, markets and market sectors. Such third parties may also provide due diligence on other investment advisers which the firm may recommend to its clients, research reports on specific securities, sample asset allocations and administrative services. Holdun uses such information and services as a tool to perform its own research and due diligence on advisers and investment opportunities.

Holdun makes investment allocation decisions based on each client's investment objectives and risk tolerance, among other factors. Holdun identifies, structures, monitors, invests and liquidates investments in discretionary accounts. The design and day-to-day management of client portfolios is determined by the firm through the assigned portfolio manager. Such third party service providers do not have access to or knowledge of information concerning the specific investment decisions and recommendations made to the firm's clients.

Through Adviser's global strategy Adviser seeks asset preservation and capital appreciation of clients' portfolios by customizing asset allocations and selecting investment vehicles that it believes will align clients' risk / return expectations with long term and short term investment needs and goals. The asset class allocations forecasts and expectations are analyzed and investments made in various financial instruments, which typically include equity, fixed income, commodities, real estate investment trusts ("REITs") and master limited partnerships ("MLPs") (publicly traded partnerships), structured products and alternative investments. Holdun will select and monitor the investment vehicles for each asset class in the portfolios based on their history and prospective risk and return characteristics, and determine suitability for each client's needs, as well as, estimated fees and expense.

Other sources of information that Holdun Family Office LLC may use include research papers prepared by Holdun Family Investments LLC and other financial institutions.

We may use one or more of the following investment strategies when advising you on investments:

- **Long Term Purchases** – securities purchased with the expectation that the value of those securities will grow over a relatively long period of time, generally greater than one year. Using a long-term purchase strategy generally assumes the financial markets will go up in the long-term which may not be the case. There is also the risk that the segment of the market that you are invested in or perhaps just your particular investment will go down over time even if the overall financial markets advance. Purchasing investments long-term may create an opportunity cost - "locking-up" assets that may be better utilized in the short-term in other investments.
- **Short Term Purchases** – securities purchased with the expectation that they will be sold within a relatively short period of time, generally less than one year, to take advantage of the securities' short-term price fluctuations. Using a short-term purchase strategy generally assumes that we can predict how financial markets will perform in the short-term which may be very difficult and will incur a disproportionately higher amount of transaction costs compared to long-term trading. There are many factors that can affect

financial market performance in the short-term (such as short-term interest rate changes, cyclical earnings announcements, etc.) but may have a smaller impact over longer periods of times.

- *Option Writing* – an option is the right either to buy or sell a specified amount or value of a particular underlying investment instrument at a fixed price (i.e. the “exercise price”) by exercising the option before its specified expiration date. Options giving you the right to buy are called “call” options. Options giving you the right to sell are called “put” options. When trading options on behalf of a client, we may use covered or uncovered options. We may also use various options spread strategies. Covered options involve options trading when you own the underlying instrument on which the option is based. Uncovered options involve options trading when you do not own the underlying instrument on which the option is based. We primarily used uncovered options as a hedge or as part of an options spread strategy. Investments in options contracts have the risk of losing value in a relatively short period of time. Option contracts are leveraged instruments that allow the holder of a single contract to control many shares of an underlying stock. This leverage compounds gains or losses.

Investing in securities involves risk of loss that clients should be prepared to bear.

The investment advice provided along with the strategies suggested by Holdun will vary depending on each client’s specific financial situation and goals. This brief statement does not disclose all of the risks and other significant aspects of investing in financial markets. In light of the risks, you should fully understand the nature of the contractual relationship(s) into which you are entering and the extent of your exposure to risk. Certain investing strategies may not be suitable for many members of the public. You should carefully consider whether the strategies employed would be appropriate for you in light of your experience, objectives, financial resources and other relevant circumstances.

Recommendation of Particular Types of Securities: As disclosed under the “Advisory Business” section in this Brochure, we provide advice on various types of securities and we do not necessarily recommend one particular type of security over another since each client has different needs and different tolerance for risk. Each type of security has its own unique set of risks associated with it and it would not be possible to list here all of the specific risks of every type of investment. Even within the same type of investment, risks can vary widely. However, in very general terms, the higher the anticipated return of an investment, the higher the risk of loss associated with it.

General Investment Risk: All investments come with the risk of losing money. Investing involves substantial risks, including complete possible loss of principal plus other losses and may not be suitable for many members of the public. Investments, unlike savings and checking accounts at a bank, are not insured by the government to protect against market losses. Different market instruments carry different types and degrees of risk and you should familiarize yourself with the risks involved in the particular market instruments in which you intend to invest.

Loss of Value: There can be no assurance that a specific investment will achieve its investment objectives and past performance should not be seen as a guide to future returns. The value of investments and the income derived may fall as well as rise and investors may not recoup the original amount invested. Investments may also be affected by any changes in exchange control regulation, tax laws, withholding taxes, international, political and economic developments, and governmental economic or monetary policies.

Interest Rate Risk: Fixed income securities and funds that invest in bonds and other fixed income securities may fall in value if interest rates change. Generally, the prices of debt securities rise when interest rates fall, and their prices fall when interest rates rise. Longer-term debt securities are usually more sensitive to interest rate changes.

Credit Risk: Investments in bonds and other fixed income securities are subject to the risk that the issuer(s) may not make required interest payments. An issuer suffering an adverse change in its financial condition could lower the credit quality of a security, leading to greater price volatility of the security. A lowering of the credit rating of a

security may also offset the security's liquidity, making it more difficult to sell. Funds investing in lower quality debt securities are more susceptible to these problems and their value may be more volatile.

Foreign Exchange Risk: Foreign investments may be affected favorably or unfavorably by exchange control regulations or changes in the exchange rates. Changes in currency exchange rates may influence the share value, the dividends or interest earned and the gains and losses realized. Exchange rates between currencies are determined by supply and demand in the currency exchange markets, the international balance of payments, governmental intervention, speculation, and other economic and political conditions. If the currency in which a security is denominated appreciates against the US Dollar, the value of the security will increase. Conversely, a decline in the exchange rate of the currency would adversely affect the value of the security.

Risks Associated with Investing in Equities: Investments in equities generally refers to buying shares of stocks by an individual or firms in return for receiving a future payment of dividends and capital gains if the value of the stock increases. There is an innate risk involved when purchasing a stock that it may decrease in value and the investment may incur a loss.

Risks Associated with Investing in Mutual Funds: Mutual funds are professionally managed collective investment systems that pool money from many investors and invest in stocks, bonds, short-term money market instruments, other mutual funds, other securities, or any combination thereof. The fund will have a manager that trades the fund's investments in accordance with the fund's investment objective. While mutual funds generally provide diversification, risks can be significantly increased if the fund is concentrated in a particular sector of the market, primarily invests in small cap or speculative companies, uses leverage (i.e., borrows money) to a significant degree, or concentrates in a particular type of security (i.e., equities) rather than balancing the fund with different types of securities. The returns on mutual funds can be reduced by the costs to manage the funds. In addition, while some mutual funds are "no load" and charge no fee to buy into, or sell out of, other types of mutual funds do charge such fees which can also reduce returns.

Risks Associated with Investing in Exchange Traded Funds (ETF): Investing in stocks & ETF's carries the risk of capital loss (sometimes up to a 100% loss in the case of a stock holding bankruptcy). Investments in these securities are not guaranteed or insured by the FDIC or any other government agency.

Risks Associated with Investing in Private Funds: Private investment funds are not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission and may not be registered with any other regulatory authority. Accordingly, they are not subject to certain regulatory restrictions and oversight to which other issuers are subject. There may be little public information available about their investments and performance. Moreover, as sales of shares of private investment companies are generally restricted to certain qualified purchasers, it could be difficult for a client to sell its shares of a private investment company at an advantageous price and time. Since shares of private investment companies are not publicly traded, from time to time it may be difficult to establish a fair value for the client's investment in these companies.

Risks Associated with Investing in Options: Transactions in options carry a high degree of risk. A relatively small market movement will have a proportionately larger impact, which may work for or against the investor. The placing of certain orders, which are intended to limit losses to certain amounts, may not be effective because market conditions may make it impossible to execute such orders. Selling ("writing" or "granting") an option generally entails considerably greater risk than purchasing options. Although the premium received by the seller is fixed, the seller may sustain a loss well in excess of that amount. The seller will also be exposed to the risk of the purchaser exercising the option and the seller will be obliged either to settle the option in cash or to acquire or deliver the underlying investment. If the option is "covered" by the seller holding a corresponding position in the underlying investment or a future on another option, the risk may be reduced.

Concentrated Position Risk: Certain Associated Persons may recommend that clients concentrate account assets in an industry or economic sector. In addition to the potential concentration of accounts in one or more sectors,

certain accounts may, or may be advised to, hold concentrated positions in specific securities. Therefore, at times, an account may, or may be advised to, hold a relatively small number of securities positions, each representing a relatively large portion of assets in the account. As a result, the account will be subject to greater volatility than a more sector diversified portfolio. Investments in issuers within an industry or economic sector that experiences adverse economic, business, political conditions or other concerns will impact the value of such a portfolio more than if the portfolio's investments were not so concentrated. A change in the value of a single investment within the portfolio will affect the overall value of the portfolio and will cause greater losses than it would in a portfolio that holds more diversified investments.

Preferred Securities Risk: Preferred Securities have similar characteristics to bonds in that preferred securities are designed to make fixed payments based on a percentage of their par value and are senior to common stock. Like bonds, the market value of preferred securities is sensitive to changes in interest rates as well as changes in issuer credit quality. Preferred securities, however, are junior to bonds with regard to the distribution of corporate earnings and liquidation in the event of bankruptcy. Preferred securities that are in the form of preferred stock also differ from bonds in that dividends on preferred stock must be declared by the issuer's board of directors, whereas interest payments on bonds generally do not require action by the issuer's board of directors, and bondholders generally have protections that preferred stockholders do not have, such as indentures that are designed to guarantee payments – subject to the credit quality of the issuer – with terms and conditions for the benefit of bondholders. In contrast preferred stocks generally pay dividends, not interest payments, which can be deferred or stopped in the event of credit stress without triggering bankruptcy or default. Another difference is that preferred dividends are paid from the issuer's after-tax profits, while bond interest is paid before taxes.

Inverse Funds: Inverse mutual funds and ETFs, which are sometimes referred to as "short" funds, seek to provide the opposite of the single-day performance of the index or benchmark they track. Inverse funds are often marketed as a way to profit from, or hedge exposure to, downward moving markets. Some inverse funds also use leverage, such that they seek to achieve a return that is a multiple of the opposite performance of the underlying index or benchmark (i.e., -200%, -300%). In addition to leverage, these funds may also use derivative instruments to accomplish their objectives. As such, inverse funds are highly volatile and provide the potential for significant losses.

Cybersecurity Risks: Our firm and our service providers are subject to risks associated with a breach in cybersecurity. Cybersecurity is a generic term used to describe the technology, processes, and practices designed to protect networks, systems, computers, programs, and data from cyber-attacks and hacking by other computer users, and to avoid the resulting damage and disruption of hardware and software systems, loss or corruption of data, and/or misappropriation of confidential information. In general, cyber-attacks are deliberate; however, unintentional events may have similar effects. Cyber-attacks may cause losses to clients by interfering with the processing of transactions, affecting the ability to calculate net asset value or impeding or sabotaging trading. Clients may also incur substantial costs as the result of a cybersecurity breach, including those associated with forensic analysis of the origin and scope of the breach, increased and upgraded cybersecurity, identity theft, unauthorized use of proprietary information, litigation, and the dissemination of confidential and proprietary information. Any such breach could expose our firm to civil liability as well as regulatory inquiry and/or action. In addition, clients could be exposed to additional losses as a result of unauthorized use of their personal information. While our firm has established a business continuity plan and systems designed to prevent cyber-attacks, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems, including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified. Similar types of cyber security risks are also present for issuers of securities, investment companies and other investment advisers in which we invest, which could result in material adverse consequences for such entities and may cause a client's investment in such entities to lose value.

Pandemic Risk: Large-scale outbreaks of infectious disease can greatly increase morbidity and mortality over a wide geographic area, crossing international boundaries, and causing significant economic, social, and political disruption. It is difficult to predict the long-term impact of such events because they are dependent on a variety of factors including the global response of regulators and governments to address and mitigate the worldwide effects

of such events. Workforce reductions, travel restrictions, governmental responses and policies and macroeconomic factors will negatively impact investment returns.

Recommendation of Other Advisers: In the event we recommend a third-party investment adviser to manage all or a portion of your assets, we will advise you on how to allocate your assets among various classes of securities or third-party investment managers, programs, or managed model portfolios. As such, we will primarily rely on investment model portfolios and strategies developed by the third-party investment advisers and their portfolio managers. If there is a significant deviation in characteristics or performance from the stated strategy and/or benchmark, we may recommend changing models or replacing a third-party investment adviser. The primary risks associated with investing with a third party is that while a particular third party may have demonstrated a certain level of success in the past; it may not be able to replicate that success in future markets. In addition, as we do not control the underlying investments in third party model portfolios, there is also a risk that a third party may deviate from the stated investment mandate or strategy of the portfolio, making it a less suitable investment for our clients. To mitigate this risk, we seek third parties with proven track records that have demonstrated a consistent level of performance and success over time. A third party's past performance is not a guarantee of future results and certain market and economic risks exist that may adversely affect an account's performance that could result in capital losses in your account. Please refer to the third-party investment adviser's advisory agreements, Form ADV Brochure, and associated disclosure documents for details on their specific investment strategies, methods of analysis, and associated risks.

Cryptocurrency Risk: Cryptocurrency (e.g., bitcoin and ether), often referred to as "virtual currency", "digital currency," or "digital assets," is designed to act as a medium of exchange. Cryptocurrency is an emerging asset class. There are thousands of cryptocurrencies, the most well-known of which is bitcoin. Certain of the firm's clients may have exposure to bitcoin or another cryptocurrency, directly or indirectly through an investment such as an ETF or other investment vehicles. Cryptocurrency operates without central authority or banks and is not backed by any government. Cryptocurrencies may experience very high volatility and related investment vehicles may be affected by such volatility. As a result of holding cryptocurrency, certain of the firm's clients may also trade at a significant premium or discount to NAV. Cryptocurrency is also not legal tender. Federal, state or foreign governments may restrict the use and exchange of cryptocurrency, and regulation in the U.S. is still developing. The market price of many cryptocurrencies, including bitcoin, has been subject to extreme fluctuations. If cryptocurrency markets continue to be subject to sharp fluctuations, investors may experience losses if the value of the client's investments decline. Similar to fiat currencies (i.e., a currency that is backed by a central bank or a national, supra-national or quasi-national organization), cryptocurrencies are susceptible to theft, loss and destruction. Cryptocurrency exchanges and other trading venues on which cryptocurrencies trade are relatively new and, in most cases, largely unregulated and may therefore be more exposed to fraud and failure than established, regulated exchanges for securities, derivatives and other currencies. The SEC has issued a public report stating U.S. federal securities laws require treating some digital assets as securities.

Cryptocurrency exchanges may stop operating or permanently shut down due to fraud, technical glitches, hackers or malware. Due to relatively recent launches, most cryptocurrencies have a limited trading history, making it difficult for investors to evaluate investments. Generally, cryptocurrency transactions are irreversible such that an improper transfer can only be undone by the receiver of the cryptocurrency agreeing to return the cryptocurrency to the original sender. Digital assets are highly dependent on their developers and there is no guarantee that development will continue or that developers will not abandon a project with little or no notice. Third parties may assert intellectual property claims relating to the holding and transfer of digital assets, including cryptocurrencies, and their source code. Any threatened action that reduces confidence in a network's long-term ability to hold and transfer cryptocurrency may affect investments in cryptocurrencies.

Many significant aspects of the U.S. federal income tax treatment of investments in cryptocurrency are uncertain and an investment in cryptocurrency may produce income that is not treated as qualifying income for purposes of the income test applicable to regulated investment companies. Certain cryptocurrency investments may be treated as a grantor trust for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and an investment by the firm's clients in such a

vehicle will generally be treated as a direct investment in cryptocurrency for tax purposes and “flow-through” to the underlying investors.

Disciplinary Information - Item 9

Registered investment advisers are required to disclose all material facts regarding any legal or disciplinary events that would be material to your evaluation of us or of the integrity of our management. Neither we nor our management persons have a history of material legal or disciplinary events.

Other Financial Industry Activities or Affiliations - Item 10

Neither Holdun nor any of our Management Persons are registered as, or have pending applications to register as, a broker/dealer, Futures Commission Merchant, Commodity Pool Operator, or Commodity Trading Advisor or are currently an associated person of any the foregoing types of entities.

Holdun is related to Holdun Family Office (Bahamas) Limited through common control. Holdun Family Office (Bahamas) Limited is registered with the Securities Commission of the Bahamas. However, at this time, Holdun and Holdun Family Office (Bahamas) Limited do not have joint client relationships and do not refer clients to one another.

Marian Stupka, the Chief Compliance Officer of Holdun, is also the Chief Compliance Officer and a portfolio manager of Alveo Wealth Management, LLC, an SEC registered investment adviser based in Florida. Holdun does not expect this arrangement to create a conflict of interest because the firm and Alveo Wealth Management, LLC do not have joint client relationships and do not refer clients to one another.

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

Description of Our Code of Ethics

Holdun has adopted a Code of Ethics (the “Code”) to address investment advisory conduct. The Code focuses primarily on fiduciary duty, personal securities transactions, insider trading, gifts, and conflicts of interest. The Code includes Holdun’s policies and procedures developed to protect client’s interests in relation to the following topics:

- The duty at all times to place the interests of clients first;
- The requirement that all personal securities transactions be conducted in such a manner as to be consistent with the Code;
- The responsibility to avoid any actual or potential conflict of interest or misuse of an employee’s position of trust and responsibility;
- The fiduciary principle that information concerning the identity of security holdings and financial circumstances of clients is confidential; and
- The principle that independence in the investment decision-making process is paramount.

A copy of Holdun’s Code of Ethics is available upon request to our firm at (561) 373-3309.

Personal Trading Practices

At times, Holdun and/or its related persons may take positions in the same securities as clients, which may pose a conflict of interest with clients. In an effort to uphold our fiduciary duties to clients, Holdun and its related persons

will generally be “last in” and “last out” for the trading day when trading occurs in close proximity to client trades. Front running (trading shortly ahead of clients) is prohibited. Should a conflict occur because of materiality (e.g., a thinly traded stock), disclosure will be made to the client(s) at the time of trading. Incidental trading not deemed to be a conflict (e.g., a purchase or sale which is minimal in relation to the total outstanding value, and as such would have negligible effect on the market price) would not be deemed a material conflict requiring disclosure at the time of trading.

Brokerage Practices - Item 12

Holdun does not recommend a specific broker dealer for brokerage or custodial services. Client assets are usually custodied at various US or international financial institutions that have been chosen by the client. These firms provide Holdun with trade execution capabilities. As such, the firm does not have the ability to negotiate execution fees. It is up to the client to negotiate the custodial fees and/or commission rates. The client may not be able to negotiate the most competitive rate.

Brokerage for Client Referrals

We do not receive client referrals from broker-dealers and custodians with which we have an institutional advisory arrangement. Also, we do not receive other benefits from a broker-dealer in exchange for client referrals.

Directed Brokerage

Client direct brokerage to the broker-dealer or banking institution of their choice. The firm does not have the ability to negotiate commissions and may not be able to obtain volume discounts or best execution. Under these circumstances, a disparity in commission charges will exist between the commissions charged to various clients.

Trade Aggregation/Block Trading

Holdun does not aggregate transactions in securities for its clients.

Review of Accounts - Item 13

Portfolio Management Account Reviews

Holdun monitors client account holdings on a continuous basis and conducts formal account reviews at least annually. Accounts are reviewed by the Associated Person assigned to the account. Reviews may be conducted in person or over the phone.

Additional reviews may be offered in certain circumstances. Triggering factors that may stimulate additional reviews include, but are not limited to, changes in economic conditions, changes in the client’s financial situation or investment objectives, or upon client request.

Clients will receive statements directly from their account custodian(s) at least quarterly. Holdun may also provide performance reports on an as needed basis.

Client Referrals and Other Compensation - Item 14

We do not receive economic benefits from third parties in exchange for providing investment advice or other advisory services to our clients.

Non-employee (outside) consultants, individuals, and/or entities, who are directly responsible for bringing a client to Holdun may receive compensation from the firm. Such arrangements will comply with the requirements set forth in Rule 206(4)-3 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, including the requirement that the relationship between the solicitor and the investment adviser be disclosed to the client at the time of the solicitation or referral. In addition, all applicable state laws will be observed. Under these arrangements, the client does not pay higher fees than Holdun's normal/typical advisory fees.

Custody - Item 15

Where we directly debit your account(s) for the payment of our advisory fees, Holdun is deemed to exercise custody over your funds or securities. We do not have physical custody of any of your funds and/or securities. Your funds and securities will be held with a bank, broker-dealer, or other independent, qualified custodian. You will receive account statements from the independent, qualified custodian(s) holding your funds and securities at least quarterly. The account statements from your custodian(s) will indicate the amount of our advisory fees deducted from your account(s) each billing period. The custodian holding client assets will not verify the calculation of the advisory fees. You should carefully review account statements for accuracy. If you have questions regarding your account or if you did not receive a statement from your custodian, please contact our firm at (561) 373-3309.

Investment Discretion - Item 16

Holdun offers Portfolio Management Services on a discretionary basis. Clients must grant discretionary authority in the management agreement. Discretionary authority extends to the types and amounts of securities to be bought and sold in client accounts. Apart from the ability to withdraw management fees, Holdun does not have the ability to withdraw funds or securities from the client's account. The client provides Holdun discretionary authority via a limited power of attorney in the management agreement and in the contract between the client and the custodian.

If you wish, you may limit our discretionary authority, for example, by setting a limit on the type of securities that can be purchased for your account. Simply provide us with your restrictions or guidelines in writing. Please refer to the "Advisory Business" section in this Brochure for more information on our discretionary management services.

If you have engaged us for non-discretionary portfolio management services, we will obtain your approval prior to executing all transactions in your account(s).

Voting Client Securities - Item 17

Holdun does not vote proxies. It is the client's responsibility to vote proxies. Clients will receive proxy materials directly from the custodian. Questions about proxies may be made via the contact information on the cover page.

Financial Information - Item 18

We are required in this Item to provide you with certain financial information or disclosures about Holdun's, financial condition. Holdun does not require the prepayment of over \$1,200, six or more months in advance. Additionally, Holdun has no financial commitment that impairs its ability to meet contractual and fiduciary

commitments to clients, and it has not been the subject of a bankruptcy proceeding.

Requirements of State-Registered Advisers - Item 19

This section is not applicable, because our firm is SEC registered.

Holdun Family Office LLC Privacy Notice

This notice is being provided to you in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Commission's rule regarding the privacy of consumer financial information ("Regulation S-P"). Please take the time to read and understand the privacy policies and procedures that we have implemented to safeguard your nonpublic personal information.

INFORMATION WE COLLECT

Holdun Family Office LLC (Holdun) must collect certain personally identifiable financial information about its customers to provide financial services and products. The personally identifiable financial information that we gather during the normal course of doing business with you may include:

- information we receive from you on applications or other forms;
- information about your transactions with us, our affiliates, or others;
- information we receive from a consumer reporting agency.

INFORMATION WE DISCLOSE

We do not disclose any nonpublic personal information about our customers or former customers to anyone, except as permitted or required by law, or as necessary to provide services to you. In accordance with Section 248.13 of Regulation S-P, we may disclose all of the information we collect, as described above, to certain nonaffiliated third parties such as our attorneys, accountants, auditors and persons or entities that are assessing our compliance with industry standards. We enter into contractual agreements with all nonaffiliated third parties that prohibit such third parties from disclosing or using the information other than to carry out the purposes for which we disclose the information.

CONFIDENTIALITY AND SECURITY

We restrict access to nonpublic personal information about you to those Employees who need to know that information to provide financial products or services to you. We maintain physical, electronic, and procedural safeguards that comply with federal standards to guard your nonpublic personal information.

ACCURACY

Holdun strives to maintain accurate personal information in our client files at all times. However, as personal situations, facts and data change over time; we encourage our clients to provide feedback and updated information to help us meet our goals.