

Cover Page - Item 1

OneWelth Inc.

Form ADV Part 2A Brochure

August 30, 2023

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OneWelth Inc. is an investment adviser registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). 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 OneWelth Inc. If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact us at (212) 810-9009. 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 OneWelth Inc. is available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov. The firm's CRD/IARD number is 325277.

Material Changes - Item 2

The purpose of this page is to inform you of any material changes since the previous version of this Brochure. Since our firm's last filing, we have not made any material changes to this Brochure.

If you would like to receive a complete copy of our current brochure free of charge at any time, please contact us at (212) 810-9009.

Table of Contents - Item 3

Contents

Cover Page - Item 1	1
Material Changes - Item 2.....	2
Table of Contents - Item 3	3
Advisory Business - Item 4	4
Fees and Compensation - Item 5	7
Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management - Item 6	10
Types of Clients - Item 7.....	10
Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss - Item 8.....	10
Disciplinary Information - Item 9	18
Other Financial Industry Activities or Affiliations - Item 10.....	18
Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading - Item 11	18
Brokerage Practices - Item 12	19
Review of Accounts - Item 13	20
Client Referrals and Other Compensation - Item 14	21
Custody - Item 15.....	21
Investment Discretion - Item 16	21
Voting Client Securities - Item 17	22
Financial Information - Item 18	22
Requirements of State-Registered Advisers - Item 19.....	22
IRA Rollover Services Disclosure	22
OneWelth Privacy Policy Notice	23

Advisory Business - Item 4

OneWelth Inc. ("OneWelth" and/or "the firm") is a corporation formed in the State of Delaware. Kishore Mirchandani and Gaurav Mirchandani the principal owners of OneWelth. OneWelth has been providing investment advisory services since 2023.

The following paragraphs describe our services and fees. 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, employee, and all individuals providing investment advice on behalf of our firm. Where required, such persons are properly licensed or registered as investment adviser representatives.

Currently, we offer the following investment advisory services, personalized for each individual client:

- **Portfolio Management Services**
- **Selection of Third-Party Investment Advisers**
- **Family Office Services**
- **SPV Consulting Services**

Portfolio Management Services

Our firm offers discretionary, and in limited cases, non-discretionary portfolio management services to our clients. Discretionary portfolio management means we will make investment decisions and place buy or sell orders in your account without contacting you prior to each transaction. 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 portfolio. Simply provide us with your restrictions or guidelines in writing. If you have engaged us for non-discretionary portfolio management services, we will obtain your approval prior to executing any transactions in your account(s).

Our investment advice is tailored to meet our clients' needs and investment objectives. If you decide to hire our firm to assist you with the management of your portfolio, an Associated Person of OneWelth will meet with you and gather information about your financial situation, investment objectives, and any reasonable restrictions you would like to impose on the management of the account. The information we gather will help us implement an asset allocation strategy that will be specific to your needs and goals.

All accounts are managed in accordance with the client's investment needs. We do not specialize in specific types of securities. We can advise clients on all 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, structured products, private placements, 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.

Clients are advised to provide the firm with prompt notice of any changes in their personal financial circumstances, investment objectives, goals, and tolerance for risk. However, OneWelth will contact the client at least annually to determine whether there have been any changes in the client's personal financial circumstances, investment objectives, and tolerance for risk.

Selection of Third-Party Investment Advisers

OneWelth may recommend certain clients to engage certain third-party advisers for investment advisory services. Factors considered in the recommendation of a third-party investment adviser include, but may not be limited to: i) the client's risk tolerance, goals and objectives, as well as investment experience; and, ii) the amount of client assets available for investment. In order to assist clients in the selection of a third-party adviser, an Associated Person of OneWelth will typically gather information from the client about the client's financial situation and investment objectives.

The third-party adviser may customize the client's portfolio by blending traditional investment strategies with an allocation to asset classes. The investment strategy may embrace value, growth, or contrarian investing styles. Generally, securities transactions will be decided upon and executed by the third-party adviser on a discretionary basis. This means that the manager selected will have the ability to buy and sell securities in your account without obtaining your approval. OneWelth and its Associated Persons will not manage, or obtain discretionary authority over the assets in accounts participating in these programs. Generally, clients may not impose restrictions on investing in certain securities or types of securities in accounts managed by a third-party adviser.

Family Office Services

OneWelth provides family office services that are designed to help families coordinate their multiple forms of capital using a holistic and collaborative team approach combining the many elements inherent to a successful life with wealth. Our collective experiences support our belief that a dedicated team of independent and objective professionals working in collaboration with each other in partnership with the family is the best way to serve families of significant wealth. Such a relationship enhances OneWelth's ability to advise families on the opportunities and risks that their wealth presents, allowing families to make better, educated decisions.

Initially, OneWelth meets with the prospective client to obtain information about their overall situation. This information is used to assist OneWelth in understanding a client's needs and the scope of services that are most appropriate for the client's situation. The family office services OneWelth will provide will be specifically described in the written agreement you enter into with our firm. Additional services beyond the scope of the written agreement may be provided under separate agreement(s) and may include a separate fee as mutually agreed to by OneWelth and the client.

Our family office services vary by family and occasionally within families, but may include the following:

- **Portfolio Management Services** – Includes development of asset allocation, ongoing portfolio management, and review, including selection and evaluation of investment managers. Further, we may provide customized performance reporting at the portfolio level and at the manager or specific investment level. Additional information about our portfolio management services is provided in the portfolio management services section below.
- **Information Management and Coordination** – We organize key information and coordinate such information with the family, the family's accountant, attorney, insurance agents, and other key advisors.
- **Estate, Gift & Trust Planning** – We provide explanations, summaries, and illustrations of existing and proposed estate planning documents and strategies, including recommendations and education on additional strategies, considerations for making updates periodically and further coordination with the family's tax and legal advisor(s) to implement agreed upon strategies or updates.
- **Income Tax Planning** – Includes planning for the minimization of tax liabilities, including asset location, tax loss harvesting and gain minimization planning, charitable asset selection, facilitation of income tax payments and coordination with family's tax advisor(s).
- **Financial Planning** – Includes planning related to cash flow analysis, capital sufficiency modeling, lifestyle goals, credit usage, major asset purchases or liquidations, and significant life events.
- **Philanthropic Planning** – Includes defining philanthropic goals, education on philanthropic vehicles and strategies for maximizing the benefits of philanthropy across the family and the organizations they choose to benefit.

- Education – Includes both individual and group-based learning sessions around various planning, tax, investment and other topics with an intention of growing not only the family’s financial capital, but non-financial capital as well. These topics while commonly focused on younger generations are generally available across all generations.
- Family Meetings – Includes facilitation of family meetings often across multiple generations around shared ownership, philanthropy, decision making or shared goals and objectives.
- Assistance with Trust Administration – Includes advice around trustee selection and ongoing guidance, general understanding of trust purposes and provisions. Often, this involves education for grantors, trustees, and beneficiaries on their respective roles and responsibilities.
- Consolidated Reporting Services – Allows the family to customize how their assets are reported by offering a view across multiple accounts or entities in a single statement and/or to segregate assets within accounts. This service may include assets not generally managed by OneWelth such as closely-held private family assets. This enables the family and their advisors to understand and monitor the total family balance sheet and provide comprehensive and integrated advice from a vantage point inclusive of the family’s entire wealth landscape. This may require an additional fee depending on the nature and complexity of the non-managed assets being reported on. Any additional fees will be mutually agreed to in advance.
- Asset Protection Planning and Review – Includes review and discussion of strategies that may avoid or minimize a portion of a family’s balance sheet at risk. These strategies will be evaluated on the benefits they may provide against the degree and likelihood of loss and the complexity and administration they may require to achieve such protections.
- Risk management – OneWelth can help families manage various types of risks, including investment risk, market risk, and operational risk. They can also help families manage the risks associated with complex financial structures, such as family partnerships and trusts.
- Liability Risk Management Planning and Review – Includes advice on a combination of mitigation strategies including the use of special purpose entities, trusts and/or various insurance tools. We will review the family’s assets and liabilities to determine: location, titling and ownership structure. We will review existing or proposed policies and, after receiving your permission, we may facilitate reviews with unaffiliated third-party professionals.
- Estate Tax Liquidity Planning and Review – Includes determination of estate tax liquidity needs and determination of potential liquidity sources including asset liquidations and life insurance. We will review existing or proposed policies and, after receiving your permission, we may facilitate reviews with unaffiliated third-party professionals.
- Bill Payment Services – This service includes reconciliation of statements, invoices, and receipts, communications with accountants, and coordination with third parties to facilitate the payment of bills.
- SPV Consulting – Assist reporting and compliance services, including preparing financial statements and tax returns, and assistance in efforts to ensure that the SPV is in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. OneWelth does not provide legal services.
 - Assistance with structuring the SPV: OneWelth can help clients determine the appropriate structure for the SPV, taking into account factors such as tax implications, regulatory requirements, and investment objectives. OneWelth does not provide legal services.
 - Fund selection: OneWelth can help clients identify and evaluate potential PE funds and other investment opportunities that may be suitable for the SPV.
 - Due diligence: OneWelth can help clients conduct due diligence on potential PE funds and other investment opportunities, including reviewing investment documents and assessing the investment strategy and track record of the fund manager.
 - Investment management: OneWelth can manage the investment of the SPV’s assets, including monitoring performance, rebalancing the portfolio, and making adjustments as needed.

The advice we propose is designed to achieve the client's desired goals which may require revision to meet changing circumstances. Our recommendations are based on your situation from the information provided to the firm. Families may choose to accept or reject our recommendations. We should be notified promptly of any change to your situation, goals, objectives, or needs.

SPV (Special Purpose Vehicle) Consulting Services

Our firm offers SPV Consulting Services where we provide various services, including, but not limited to:

- Assistance with structuring the SPV taking into account factors such as tax implications, regulatory requirements, and investment objectives.
- Assistance in preparing financial statements and tax returns.
- Assistance with quarterly reporting.
- Coordination with Auditors for the reoccurring Annual audit associated with SPVs.
- Coordination with CPA for tax returns
- Maintaining Cap Tables and waterfall computations.
- Assist the SPV in efforts to achieve and maintain compliance with all applicable laws and regulations.
- Identify and evaluate potential Private Equity ("PE") funds and other investment opportunities that may be suitable for the SPV.
- Managing subscriptions documents of Limited Partnerships.

Due diligence: OneWelth can help clients conduct due diligence on potential PE funds and other investment opportunities, including reviewing investment documents and assessing the investment strategy and track record of the fund manager.

Investment management: OneWelth can manage the investment of the SPV's assets, including monitoring performance, rebalancing the portfolio, and making adjustments as needed.

OneWelth does not provide legal services however, will coordinate with Legal firms for the deliverables.

Wrap Fee Programs

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

Assets Under Management

As of July 28, 2023, we manage approximately \$46,881,701 in client assets on a discretionary basis.

Fees and Compensation - Item 5

Portfolio Management Services Fees

OneWelth charges an annual fee of up to 2.00% of the market value of the assets under management for portfolio management services. These fees are based on factors such as the amount of assets, range of investments, and complexity of the client's financial circumstances, among others. In some cases, clients may engage us to monitor non-managed accounts and to include them in the client's portfolio summaries and reports. In such cases, we will have no obligation to provide continuous supervisory or management services on these accounts. We charge a fee of up to 0.50% of the market value of the account for monitoring and reporting services. Since fees are agreed upon with each client, the exact fee paid by the client will be clearly stated in the advisory agreement signed by OneWelth and the client.

Investment management fees are payable quarterly, in advance, based on the total value of assets on the last business day of the previous quarter. Fees are adjusted for deposits or withdrawals in excess of \$100,000 during the quarter. Generally, the custodian holding the client's account will deduct OneWelth's fees and any other

custodial fees directly from a designated account to facilitate billing provided the client has given written authorization. The qualified custodian will send an account statement at least quarterly. This statement will detail all account activity. In limited circumstances, at the sole discretion of OneWelth, we may agree to invoice you directly for our advisory fee or we may negotiate other fee payment arrangements.

At the inception of services, the first pay period's fees will be calculated on a pro-rata basis. The agreement between the client and OneWelth will continue in effect until either party terminates the agreement in accordance with the terms of the agreement. OneWelth's annual fee will be pro-rated through the date of termination. All prepaid, unearned fees will be promptly refunded to the client.

Selection of Third-Party Investment Adviser Fees

OneWelth will share in the fee paid to the recommended third-party adviser. The management fee is disclosed in the third-party adviser's disclosure documents. These fees may or may not be negotiable. OneWelth or its Associated Persons may have an incentive to recommend one third-party adviser over another with whom it has less favorable compensation arrangements. In order to address this conflict, OneWelth conducts initial and ongoing due diligence on all recommended third-party advisers. Additionally, the firm has adopted a code of ethics that obliges all associated persons to deal fairly with all clients when taking investment action and to uphold their fiduciary duty and to put the client's interest first. Clients are not required to use the services of any third-party adviser we recommend.

Family Office Services Fees

For family office services, OneWelth charges an agreed upon annual fixed fee that may range up to \$150,000 depending on the complexity of the client's financial situation and needs. Family office service fees are negotiated with each family office and can vary greatly based on the needs of each family. Prior to engaging OneWelth to provide family office services, clients will be required to enter into a written agreement with our firm. This agreement will set forth the terms and conditions of the engagement and will describe the scope of the services to be provided. Fees are payable as invoiced and in accordance with a payment arrangement that is clearly set forth in the agreement signed by the client and the firm. Services beyond the scope of the family office services agreement will be billed at a rate of \$500/hour.

Either party may terminate the agreement by written notice to the other. In the event of termination, all prepaid, unearned fees will be promptly refunded to the client, if applicable.

SPV (Special Purpose Vehicle) Consulting Services

Our firm offers SPV Consulting Services for an annual fee that is typically based on a fixed fee ranging up to \$100,000 payable in installments to be negotiated with the client. Alternatively, we may also negotiate a percentage of asset fee ranging up to 0.35% of the SPV based on the investment amount of the SPV. The annual fee and fee-paying arrangements are negotiable with each client on a case-by-case basis and will be memorialized in a written agreement between our firm and the client.

Either party may terminate the engagement by providing written notice to the other party. Upon termination any earned fees will be due and to the extent fees are negotiated to be paid in advance installments, any unearned fees will be refunded to the client.

Important Notes Regarding Billing

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).

Negotiability of Fees: 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 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.

Additional Fees and Expenses

Our 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, OneWelth will not receive any portion of the commissions, fees, and costs. Please see Item 12 – Brokerage Practices for further information on brokerage arrangements and transaction costs.

All fees paid to OneWelth for investment advisory services are separate and distinct from the fees and expenses charged to shareholders by mutual funds or exchange traded funds. These fees and expenses are described in each fund's prospectus. These fees generally include a management fee, other fund expenses, and a possible distribution fee. If the fund also imposes sales charges, you may pay an initial or deferred sales charge.

A client could invest in a mutual fund directly, without the services of OneWelth. In this case, the client would not receive the services provided by OneWelth, which are designed, among other things, to assist the client in determining which mutual fund or funds are most appropriate to their financial condition and objectives. Accordingly, clients should review the fees charged by the funds and the fees charged by OneWelth to fully understand the total amount of fees charged and to evaluate the cost of advisory services being provided.

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.

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 managing accounts that pay performance-based fees alongside those that do not pay performance-based fees. Our firm and Associated Persons do not accept performance-based fees.

Types of Clients - Item 7

We generally offer investment advisory services to individuals, corporations, and other business entities.

OneWelth generally requires a minimum of \$1,100,000 to establish an advisory relationship. For accounts with an account size of less than \$1,100,000, OneWelth will typically recommend a third-party investment adviser to manage the client's assets, if appropriate for the client. From time-to-time, and in its sole discretion, OneWelth 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

Our investment strategies and advice may vary depending on your specific financial situation. As such, we determine investments and allocations based on your predefined objectives, risk tolerance, time horizon, financial horizon, financial information, liquidity needs, and other various suitability factors. Your restrictions and guidelines may affect the composition of your portfolio.

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

- **Fundamental Analysis** – Fundamental analysis is a method of evaluating a company or security by attempting to measure its intrinsic value. In other words, trying to determine a company's or a security's true value by looking at all aspects of the business, including both tangible factors (e.g., machinery buildings, land, etc.) and intangible factors (e.g., patents, trademarks, "brand" names, etc.). Fundamental analysis also involves examining related economic factors (e.g., overall economy and industry conditions, etc.), financial factors (e.g., company debt, interest rates, management salaries, and bonuses, etc.), qualitative factors (e.g., management expertise, industry cycles, labor relations, etc.), and quantitative factors (e.g., debt-to-equity and price-to-equity ratios). The end goal of performing fundamental analysis is to produce a value that an investor can compare with the security's current price in hopes of determining what sort of position to take with that security (underpriced = buy, overpriced = sell or short). This method of security analysis is considered the opposite of technical analysis. Fundamental analysis is about using real data to evaluate a security's value. Although most analysts use fundamental analysis to value stocks, this method of valuation can be used for just about any type of security. The risk associated with 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 on 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.
- *Charting Analysis* – Charting analysis involves the gathering and processing of price and volume pattern information for a particular security, sector, broad index, or commodity. This price and volume pattern information is analyzed. The resulting pattern and correlation data is used to detect departures from expected performance and diversification and predict future price movements and trends. The primary risk of charting analysis is that it may not accurately detect anomalies or predict future price movements. Current prices of securities may reflect all information known about the security and day-to-day changes in market prices of securities may follow random patterns and may not be predictable with any reliable degree of accuracy.

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. Many factors 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 time.
- *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 generally use covered options. Covered options involve options trading when you own the underlying instrument on which the option is based. 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 can compound gains or losses.

- **Trading** – securities are sold within 30 days. The principal type of risk associated with trading is market risk. 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. Other factors, such as changes in exchange control regulation, tax laws, withholding taxes, international, political and economic developments, and government, economic, or monetary policies, may affect investments as well. Additionally, trading is speculative. Market movements are difficult to predict and are influenced by, among other things, government trade, fiscal, monetary, and exchange control programs and policies; changing supply and demand relationships; national and international political and economic events; changes in interest rates; and the inherent volatility of the marketplace. In addition, governments from time to time intervene, directly and by regulation, in certain markets, often with the intent to influence prices directly. The effects of government intervention may be particularly significant at certain times in the financial instrument markets and such intervention (as well as other factors) may cause these markets to move rapidly.
- **Margin Transactions** – margin strategies allow an investor to purchase securities on credit and to borrow on securities already in their custodial account. Interest is charged on any borrowed funds for the period that the loan is outstanding. When you purchase securities, you may pay for the securities in full or you may borrow part of the purchase price from your broker-dealer. If you intend to borrow funds in connection with your account, you will be required to open a margin account, which will be carried by the broker-dealer of your account. The securities purchased in such an account are the broker-dealer's collateral for its loan to you. If the securities in a margin account decline in value, the value of the collateral supporting this loan also declines, and, as a result, a brokerage firm is required to take action, such as issue a margin call and/or sell securities or other assets in your accounts, in order to maintain necessary level of equity in the account. It is important that you fully understand the risks involved in trading securities on margin, which are applicable to any margin account that you may maintain, including any margin Account that may be established as a part of our advisory services and held by your broker-dealer. These risks include the following:
 1. You can lose more funds than you deposit in your margin account.
 2. The broker-dealer can force the sale of securities or other assets in your account.
 3. The broker-dealer can sell your securities or other assets without contacting you.
 4. You may not be able to choose which securities or other assets in your margin account are liquidated or sold to meet a margin call.
 5. The broker-dealer may move securities held in your cash account to your margin account and pledge the transferred securities.
 6. You may not be entitled to an extension of time on a margin call.

Investing in securities involves the risk of loss that clients should be prepared to bear. Clients should fully understand the nature of the contractual relationship(s) into which they are entering and the extent of their risk exposure. Certain investment 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 refer to buying shares of stocks by an individual or firm 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 Fixed Income: When investing in bonds, there is the risk that the issuer will default on the bond and be unable to make payments. Further, individuals who depend on set amounts of periodically paid income face the risk that inflation will erode their spending power. Fixed-income investors receive set, regular payments that face the same inflation risk.

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 on 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 ETFs 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. Detailed information about the risks associated with each ETF is provided in the relevant ETF's prospectus.

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.

Risks Associated with Investing in Alternative Investments: We may recommend to qualified clients the use of alternative investments such as investments in real estate, private equity, or hedge funds. We may also recommend a direct investment into a private company. Investments in such "alternative assets" are generally illiquid, which will impair the ability of the client to exit such investments in times of adversity. Alternative investments may utilize highly speculative investment techniques, including leverage, highly concentrated portfolios, senior and/or subordinated securities positions, control positions and illiquid investments. In addition, they may utilize derivative instruments to attempt to hedge the risks associated with certain of their investments. Transactions in such derivative instruments may expose the assets of investment funds to the risks of material financial loss, which may in turn adversely affect the financial results of the client.

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 issue's after-tax profits, while bond interest is paid before taxes.

Risks Associated with Investing in Inverse and Leveraged Funds: Leveraged mutual funds and ETFs generally seek to deliver multiples of the daily performance of the index or benchmark that they track. Inverse mutual funds and ETFs generally seek to deliver the opposite of the daily performance of the index or benchmark that they track. Inverse funds often are marketed as a way for investors to profit from, or at least hedge their exposure to, downward-moving markets. Some Inverse funds are both inverse and leveraged, meaning that they seek a return that is a multiple of the inverse performance of the underlying index. To accomplish their objectives, leveraged and inverse funds use a range of investment strategies, including swaps, futures contracts, and other derivative instruments. Leveraged, inverse, and leveraged inverse funds are more volatile and riskier than traditional funds due to their exposure to leverage and derivatives, particularly total return swaps and futures. At times, we will recommend leveraged and/or inversed funds, which may amplify gains and losses.

Most leveraged funds are typically designed to achieve their desired exposure on a daily (in a few cases, monthly) basis, and reset their leverage daily. A "single day" is measured from the time the leveraged fund calculates its net asset value ("NAV") to the time of the leveraged fund's next NAV calculation. The return of the leveraged fund for periods longer than a single day will be the result of each day's returns compounded over the period. Due to the effect of this mathematical compounding, their performance over longer periods of time can differ significantly from the performance (or inverse performance) of their underlying index or benchmark during the same period of time. For periods longer than a single day, the leveraged fund will lose money when the level of the Index is flat, and the leveraged fund may lose money even if the level of the Index rises. Longer holding periods, higher index volatility, and greater leverage all exacerbate the impact of compounding on an investor's returns. During periods of higher Index volatility, the volatility of the Index may affect the leveraged fund's return as much as or more than the return of the Index itself. Therefore, holding leveraged, inverse, and leveraged inverse funds for longer periods of time increases their risk due to the effects of compounding and the inherent difficulty in market timing. Leveraged funds are riskier than similarly benchmarked funds that do not use leverage. Non-traditional funds are highly volatile and not suitable for all investors. They provide the potential for significant losses.

Risks Associated with Investing in Buffer ETFs: Buffer ETFs are also known as defined-outcome ETFs since the ETF is designed to offer downside protection for a specified period of time. These ETFs are modeled after options-based structured notes, but are generally cheaper, and offer more liquidity. Buffer ETFs are designed to safeguard against market downturns by employing complex options strategies. Buffer ETFs typically charge higher management fees that are considerably more than the index funds whose performance they attempt to track. Additionally, because buffer funds own options, they do not receive dividends from their equity holdings. Both factors result in the underperformance of the Buffer ETF compared to the index they attempt to track. Clients should carefully read the prospectus for a buffer ETF to fully understand the cost structures, risks, and features of these complex products.

Risks Associated with Investing in Structured Products: Certain structured products enable the investor to acquire interests in a pool of securities without the brokerage and other expenses associated with individually holding the same securities, investors in structured products generally pay their share of the structured product's administrative and other expenses. Although it is difficult to predict whether the prices of assets underlying structured products will rise or fall, these prices (and, therefore, the prices of structured products) will be influenced by the same types of political and economic events that affect issuers of securities and capital markets generally. If the issuer of a structured product uses shorter-term financing to purchase longer-term securities, the issuer may be forced to sell its securities at below-market prices if it experiences difficulty in obtaining short-term financing, which may adversely affect the value of the structured products. Certain structured products may be thinly traded or have a limited trading market.

Structured Notes: Below are some specific risks related to the structured notes recommended by our firm:

- *Complexity:* Structured notes are complex financial instruments. Clients should understand the reference asset(s) or index(es) and determine how the note's payoff structure incorporates such reference asset(s) or index(es) in calculating the note's performance. This payoff calculation may include leverage multiplied by the performance of the reference asset or index, protection from losses should the reference asset or index produce negative returns, and/or fees. Structured notes may have complicated payoff structures that can make it difficult for clients to accurately assess their value, risk and potential for growth through the term of the structured note. Determining the performance of each note can be complex and this calculation can vary significantly from note to note depending on the structure. Notes can be structured in a wide variety of ways. Payoff structures can be leveraged, inverse, or inverse-leveraged, which may result in larger returns or losses. Clients should carefully read the prospectus for a structured note to fully understand how the payoff on a note will be calculated and discuss these issues with our firm.
- *Market risk.* Some structured notes provide for the repayment of principal at maturity, which is often referred to as "principal protection." This principal protection is subject to the credit risk of the issuing financial institution. Many structured notes do not offer this feature. For structured notes that do not offer principal protection, the performance of the linked asset or index may cause clients to lose some, or all, of their principal. Depending on the nature of the linked asset or index, the market risk of the structured note may include changes in equity or commodity prices, changes in interest rates or foreign exchange rates, and/or market volatility.
- *Issuance price and note value:* The price of a structured note at issuance will likely be higher than the fair value of the structured note on the date of issuance. Issuers now generally disclose an estimated value of the structured note on the cover page of the offering prospectus, allowing investors to gauge the difference between the issuer's estimated value of the note and the issuance price. The estimated value of the notes is likely lower than the issuance price of the note to investors because issuers include the costs for selling, structuring, and/or hedging the exposure on the note in the initial price of their notes. After issuance, structured notes may not be re-sold on a daily basis and thus may be difficult to value given their complexity.
- *Liquidity:* The ability to trade or sell structured notes in a secondary market is often very limited, as structured notes (other than exchange-traded notes known as ETNs) are not listed for trading on securities exchanges. As a result, the only potential buyer for a structured note may be the issuing financial institution's broker-dealer affiliate or the broker-dealer distributor of the structured note. In addition, issuers often specifically disclaim their intention to repurchase or make markets in the notes they issue. Clients should, therefore, be prepared to hold a structured note to its maturity date or risk selling the note at a discount to its value at the time of sale.
- *Credit risk:* Structured notes are unsecured debt obligations of the issuer, meaning that the issuer is obligated to make payments on the notes as promised. These promises, including any principal protection, are only as good as the financial health of the structured note issuer. If the structured note issuer defaults on these obligations, investors may lose some, or all, of the principal amount they invested in the structured notes as well as any other payments that may be due on the structured notes.

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 the unauthorized use of their personal information. While our firm has established business continuity plans, incident response plans, 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 also are present for issuers of securities in which we invest, which could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers and may cause a client's investment in such securities 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.

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.

*OneWelth does not recommend or invest in cryptocurrencies. This disclosure is provided to assist clients with understanding some of the risks associated with these types of investments should clients make such investments on their own accord.

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 the integrity of our management. There is no history of reportable material legal or disciplinary events by our firm or our management persons.

Other Financial Industry Activities or Affiliations - Item 10

Neither OneWelth nor any of its management persons is registered as a futures commission merchant, a commodity trading adviser, or a commodity pool operator, nor do either parties have an application pending or otherwise in process for the purpose of seeking registration as any of these types of firms. Further, none of our management persons are registered as or currently seeking registration as associated persons of any of these types of firms.

Broker-Dealer Registration

OneWelth is not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) as a broker-dealer. OneWelth's management or associated persons are not registered or associated with any broker-dealers.

Commodity Pool Operator, Commodity Trading Adviser, Futures Commission Merchant Registration

OneWelth nor its management or associated persons are registered or associated with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") as a futures commission merchant ("FCM"), a commodity pool operator ("CPO") or a commodity trading advisor ("CTA") or an associated person of the foregoing entities

OneWelth nor its management or associated persons are registered or associated with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") as a futures commission merchant ("FCM"), a commodity pool operator ("CPO") or a commodity trading advisor ("CTA") or an associated person of the foregoing entities

Affiliated Ventures

Kishore Mirchandani and Gaurav Mirchandani, our firm's management personnel, have investments through the Mirchandani Ventures LLC, Family Office, which provides consulting and/or management services to various business, including technology, agriculture, private equity, among other investment areas. OneWelth does not anticipate any conflicts of interest associated with these outside investments.

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

Description of Our Code of Ethics

OneWelth 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 OneWelth's policies and procedures developed to protect clients' 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 of ethics;
- 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 OneWelth's Code of Ethics is available upon request to our firm at (212) 810-9009.

Personal Trading Practices

At times, OneWelth and/or its Advisory Representatives may take positions in the same securities as clients. This is considered a conflict of interest with clients. OneWelth and its Advisory Representatives will generally be "last in" and "last out" for the trading day when trading occurs in close proximity to client trades, however, we will uphold our fiduciary responsibilities to our clients. 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. Mutual fund purchases are not subject to these policies because the transactions are executed at NAV at the end of the trading day.

Brokerage Practices - Item 12

Brokerage and Custodial Services

OneWelth requires that you establish brokerage accounts with an independent qualified custodian, with whom we maintain a relationship with, to maintain custody of assets and to effect trades. Factors which OneWelth considers in recommending a qualified custodian to Clients include their respective financial strength, reputation, execution, pricing, research and service.

The qualified custodian may provide us with access to its institutional trading and custody services, which are typically not available to retail investors. Additional services include brokerage, custody, research, 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.

The qualified custodian also provides OneWelth assistance in managing and administering Clients' accounts. These services generally include access to Client account data, facilitate trade execution, provide research, and facilitate payment of OneWelth management fees from its Clients' accounts, recordkeeping, and Client reporting. The commissions and/or transaction fees charged by the qualified custodian may be higher or lower than those charged by other Financial Institutions.

The qualified custodian may also make available to OneWelth other services intended to help OneWelth manage and further develop its business enterprise. These services may include consulting, publications and conferences on practice management, information technology, business succession, regulatory compliance, and marketing.

OneWelth does not receive additional brokerage products and services that are considered to have been paid for with "soft dollars." However, we may receive research, products, or other services from the qualified custodian as noted above. OneWelth may have an incentive to recommend a broker-dealer and/or custodian that provides these additional products and/or services based on its interests rather than the clients' interests. The first

consideration when recommending broker-dealers and/or custodians to clients is best execution. OneWelth always acts in the best interest of the client.

In choosing a broker-dealer or negotiating commission rates, we are not obligated to seek competitive bids or the lowest commission cost to you; but we determine that the commission rate charged is reasonable based on the quality of custodial services available to our clients. As a fiduciary, OneWelth endeavors to act in your best interest.

The commissions paid by OneWelth's Clients comply with OneWelth's duty to obtain "best execution." Clients may pay commissions that are higher than another qualified Financial Institution might charge to effect the same transaction where OneWelth determines that the commissions are reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research services received. In seeking best execution, the determinative factor is not the lowest possible cost, but whether the transaction represents the best qualitative execution, taking into consideration the full range of a Financial Institution's services, including among others, the value of research provided, execution capability, commission rates, and responsiveness. OneWelth seeks competitive rates but may not necessarily obtain the lowest possible commission rates for Client transactions.

Brokerage for Client Referrals

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

Directed Brokerage

We routinely require that you direct our firm to execute transactions through a qualified custodian approved by our firm. As such, we may be unable to achieve the most favorable execution of your transactions and you may pay higher brokerage commissions than you might otherwise pay through another broker-dealer that offers the same types of services. Not all advisers require their clients to direct brokerage.

Trade Aggregation

While individual Client advice is provided to each account, Client trades can be executed as a block trade. The executing broker will be informed that the trades are for the account of OneWelth's Clients and not for OneWelth itself. No advisory account within the block trade will be favored over any other advisory account, and thus, each account will participate in an aggregated order at the average share price and receive the same commission rate. The aggregation should, on average, reduce slightly the costs of execution. We will not aggregate a Client's order if in a particular instance we believe that aggregation would cause the Client's cost of execution to be increased. The broker dealer will be notified of the amount of each trade for each account. OneWelth and/or its Associated Persons may participate in block trades with Clients, and may also participate on a pro rata basis for partial fills, but only after the determination has been made that Clients will receive fair and equitable treatment.

Trade Errors

In the event a trading error occurs in your account, our policy is to restore your account to the position it should have been in had the trading error not occurred. Depending on the circumstances, corrective actions may include canceling the trade, adjusting an allocation, and/or reimbursing the account.

Review of Accounts - Item 13

Portfolio Management Account Reviews

OneWelth 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, over the phone, or via internet-based video conference call services.

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. OneWelth may also provide performance reports on an as needed basis.

Client Referrals and Other Compensation - Item 14

OneWelth has brokerage and clearing arrangements with certain broker-dealers / qualified custodians and the firm will receive additional benefits from them in the form of electronic delivery of client information, electronic trading platforms, institutional trading support, proprietary and/or third-party research, continuing education, practice management advice, and other services provided by custodians for the benefit of investment advisory clients.

OneWelth does not have any arrangements where it compensates another person for client referrals to OneWelth.

Recommendation of Other Advisors

We may recommend that you use a third-party investment adviser. OneWelth will share in the compensation received by the third-party adviser for managing your account. This compensation arrangement presents a conflict of interest due to a financial incentive to recommend the services of the third-party adviser; however, you will not pay a higher fee as a result of our referral. You are not required to use the services of any third-party investment adviser that we might recommend.

Custody - Item 15

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. 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 us at (212) 810-9009.

Investment Discretion - Item 16

OneWelth's 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, and the authorization to hire and/or fire third-party sub-advisers. Apart from the ability to withdraw management fees, OneWelth does not have the ability to withdraw funds or securities from the client's account. The client provides OneWelth 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.

Voting Client Securities - Item 17

OneWelth 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 OneWelth’s, financial condition. OneWelth does not require the prepayment of over \$1,200, six or more months in advance. Additionally, OneWelth has no financial commitment that impairs its ability to meet contractual and fiduciary commitments to clients, and OneWelth 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.

IRA Rollover Services Disclosure

In conjunction with the advisory services offered, we may provide recommendations related to the rollover of funds from an employer sponsored retirement plan. A plan participant leaving employment has several options with respect to their employer sponsored retirement plans. Each choice offers advantages and disadvantages, depending on desired investment options and services, fees and expenses, withdrawal options, required minimum distributions, tax treatment, and the investor's unique financial needs and different retirement plans. The complexity of these choices may lead an investor to seek assistance from us.

When our firm or our Associated Person(s) recommends an investor roll over plan assets into an Individual Retirement Account (“IRA”), we and our Associated Person(s) may earn an asset-based fee as a result. In most cases, we do not receive an asset-based fee if assets are retained in the plan. Often, account fees and expenses will increase because fees will apply to assets rolled over to an IRA and ongoing services will be extended to these assets. Thus, while there is arguably an economic incentive to encourage an investor to roll over plan assets into an IRA, we cannot and do not place our interests ahead of yours.

A rollover may also result in the assessment of other levels of fees and expenses, including, but not limited to, investment-related expenses imposed by other service providers and mutual fund managers not affiliated with us, as well as other fees and expenses charged by the custodian, third-party administrator, and/or record-keeper. We make no representations or warranties relating to any costs or expenses associated with the services provided by any third parties, and you understand that these fees are in addition to the fee paid to us for the rollover advice.

In cases where we provide you with rollover advice as defined by the Department of Labor, which may also include setting up and/or completing the rollover transaction, we do not serve as a custodian, and we do not provide legal or tax advice to you. In addition, we do not have any responsibilities or potential liabilities in connection with assets not related to the rollover and investments that are not managed by us.

When we provide investment advice to you regarding your retirement plan account or individual retirement account, we are fiduciaries within the meaning of Title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act and/or the Internal Revenue Code, as applicable, which are laws governing retirement accounts. The way we make money creates some conflicts with your interests. In accordance with various rules and regulations, we must act in your best interest and we must not put our interests ahead of your interests. Additionally, we must: meet a professional standard of care when making investment recommendations (give prudent advice); never put our financial interests ahead of yours when making recommendations (give loyal advice); avoid misleading statements about conflicts of interest, fees, and investments; follow policies, and procedures designed to ensure that we give advice that is in your best interest; charge no more than is reasonable for our services; and give you basic information about any conflicts of interest.

We rely on all information you provide to us, whether financial or otherwise, without independent verification. We request that you promptly notify us in writing of any material change in the financial and other information provided to us, and to promptly provide any such additional information as may be reasonably requested by us.

Due to the volatile and unpredictable nature of financial markets, we do not guarantee any future performance, any specific level of performance, or the success of any recommendations or strategies that we may take or recommend for you, or the success of our overall recommendations. Investment recommendations are subject to various market, currency, economic, political, and business risks, and that investment decisions will not always be profitable.

OneWelth Privacy Policy 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

OneWelth Inc. (OneWelth) 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, as necessary to provide services to you or if you have given us permission in writing. 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.

REGULATION S-ID: Regulation S-ID requires our firm to have an Identity Theft Protection Program (ITPP) that controls reasonably foreseeable risks to customers or to the safety and soundness of our firm from identity theft. We have developed an ITPP to adequately identify and detect potential red-flags to prevent and mitigate identity theft.

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

OneWelth 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.