

21Shares FTSE Crypto 10 Index ETF (TTOP)
21Shares FTSE Crypto 10 ex-BTC Index ETF (TXBC)

Each, a series of Listed Funds Trust
Listed on NYSE Arca, Inc.

PROSPECTUS

November 11, 2025

These securities have not been approved or disapproved by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) or the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the “CFTC”), nor have the SEC or CFTC passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this Prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

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21SHARES FTSE CRYPTO 10 INDEX ETF - FUND SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The 21Shares FTSE Crypto 10 Index ETF (the “Top 10 Fund” or the “Fund”) seeks to track, before fees and expenses, the price performance of the FTSE Crypto 10 Select Index (the “Index”).

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund (“Shares”). **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and Example below.**

Shareholder Fees (<i>fees paid directly from your investment</i>)	None
Annual Fund Operating Expenses¹ (<i>expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment</i>)	
Management Fee	0.50%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses ^{1,2}	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.50%

^{1.} Estimated for the current fiscal year. “Other Expenses” does not include fees paid to the Fund’s swap contract counterparties, or the management fees, performance fees, and expenses of the reference assets or trading vehicles underlying such swap contracts. These fees and expenses, which are not reflected in this Annual Fund Operating Expenses table, are embedded in the returns of the swap contracts (*i.e.*, the fees and expenses reduce the investment returns of the swap contracts) and represent an indirect cost of investing in the Fund.

^{2.} Teucrium Investment Advisors, LLC (the “Adviser”), the Fund’s investment adviser, also serves as the investment adviser to the Subsidiary (defined below), and provides the Subsidiary with the same type of management, under essentially the same terms, as it provides the Fund. The Adviser has agreed to waive the management fee of 0.50% to be paid by the Subsidiary. This waiver will continue in effect for so long as the Fund invests in the Subsidiary, and at least through November 11, 2026. This waiver may be terminated only with the approval of the Subsidiary’s Board of Directors.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. The Example does not take into account brokerage commissions that you may pay on your purchases and sales of Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year \$51 3 Years \$160

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that employs a “passive management” (or indexing) investment approach designed to track, before fees and expenses, the price performance of the Index. The Fund does not try to outperform the Index and does not seek to invest in temporary defensive positions when markets decline or appear overvalued.

The Index measures the performance of the top ten largest crypto assets globally, ranked by their market capitalization (collectively, the “Underlying Crypto Assets”). All crypto assets that meet the Index eligibility criteria may be included in the Index. The Index is reconstituted and rebalanced quarterly in March, June, September and December. Therefore, the crypto assets represented in the Index are likely to change over time. Each crypto asset’s weighting in the Index is based solely on its market capitalization. A crypto asset’s market capitalization is defined as its “circulating” supply (*i.e.*, the total number of coins or tokens currently available for trading in the market) as of the last day of the month prior to the Index’s quarterly rebalance month multiplied by its price on the Wednesday after the first Friday of the Index’s quarterly rebalance month. The Index Provider (as defined below) determines the circulating supply and the price of each crypto asset included in the Index using publicly available data from multiple well-established and reputable cryptocurrency trading platforms selected by the Index Provider.

As of the date of this Prospectus the Index constituents include the following:

Crypto Asset	Weighting (as of October 31, 2025)
Bitcoin	69.50%
Ethereum	14.91%
Binance Coin	4.82%
XRP	4.81%
Solana	3.24%
Dogecoin	2.89%
Cardano	0.71%
Hyperliquid	0.47%
Chainlink	0.37%
Sui	0.27%

The Index is constructed and maintained by FTSE Russell (the “Index Provider”). The Index Provider is not affiliated with the Fund, the Adviser, or 21Shares US LLC (the “Sub-Adviser”).

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing primarily in securities and financial instruments that derive their value from the performance of the Underlying Crypto Assets. **The Fund does not invest directly in any crypto assets, including the Underlying Crypto Assets.** In seeking to achieve its investment objective, the Fund may invest in (i) exchange traded products (“ETPs”) that provide exposure to one or more Underlying Crypto Assets, including by holding one or more Underlying Crypto Assets directly; (ii) ETFs registered under the 1940 Act that provide exposure to one or more Underlying Crypto Assets; and (iii) financial instruments, including swap agreements, futures contracts, and options contracts that provide direct and indirect economic exposure to one or more Underlying Crypto Assets. The Fund may invest in ETPs, ETFs or other products managed by, sponsored by, or otherwise associated with a Sub-Adviser.

The Fund invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in investments that provide exposure to Underlying Crypto Assets or have economic characteristics that are substantially similar to Underlying Crypto Assets. Additional information about the securities and financial instruments in which the Fund will primarily invest is described below:

- **ETPs.** The Fund may invest directly in ETPs. ETPs in which the Fund may invest are designed to provide exposure to the performance of one or more Underlying Crypto Assets and either hold such crypto assets directly or are fully secured by holdings of such crypto assets (“Spot Crypto ETPs”). The Fund may invest in U.S. ETPs or non-U.S. ETPs. The U.S. ETPs generally issue shares of beneficial interest that derive their value from a basket of one or more crypto assets. Each non-U.S. ETP will generally be structured as an exchange traded note, and issue bonds that are collateralized by the respective amount of units of the particular Underlying Crypto Asset. The non-U.S. ETPs in which the Fund may invest will be listed on a European exchange and domiciled in Europe, including the United Kingdom and Channel Islands. ETPs are not registered under the 1940 Act, and thus do not provide shareholders with the protections afforded by the 1940 Act. The Fund may invest in ETPs managed by, sponsored by, or otherwise associated with the Sub-Adviser.
- **ETFs.** The Fund may invest in ETFs that are registered under the 1940 Act that provide exposure to one or more crypto assets (“Crypto ETFs”). ETFs are a type of open-end fund, shares of which are traded on a national securities exchange. ETFs may not hold any Underlying Crypto Assets directly, but may invest in derivatives instruments that provide exposure to various crypto assets. The Fund may invest in ETFs managed by, sponsored by or otherwise associated with the Sub-Adviser.
- **Swap Agreements.** Swap agreements are derivative contracts entered into primarily with major global financial institutions for a specified period. In a standard swap transaction, two parties agree to exchange or “swap” payments based on the change in value of a reference asset or benchmark, such as an index, or in the case of the Fund, the return earned on an investment in one or more Underlying Crypto Assets (each a “Crypto Swap”). It is expected that the Fund will invest in swaps that use one or more of the following as a reference asset or benchmark: (i) a reference rate or index tied to one or more Underlying Crypto Assets, (ii) Spot Crypto ETPs or Crypto ETFs, or (iii) other benchmarks that the Adviser or Sub-Adviser believes produce returns consistent with one or more Underlying Crypto Assets.
- **Futures Contracts.** In order to obtain exposure to Underlying Crypto Assets, the Fund may enter into, as the “buyer,” futures contracts, that trade on an exchange registered with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”). The futures contracts may be tied directly to an Underlying Crypto Asset or to a Crypto ETF or Spot Crypto ETP (as described below) (“Crypto Futures Contracts”). In order to maintain its exposure to the Underlying Crypto Assets, the Fund may exit its futures contracts as they near expiration and replace them with new futures contracts with a later expiration date. This process is

referred to as “rolling.” The Fund may invest in futures contracts of any expiration date traded on any CFTC-regulated commodity futures exchange, also known as a “designated contract market” (“DCM”).

- **Options.** The Fund may invest in exchange traded options contracts that reference the Underlying Crypto Assets or Crypto ETFs or Spot Crypto ETPs (“Crypto Options” and, together with Crypto ETPs, Crypto ETFs, Crypto Swaps and Crypto Futures Contracts, “crypto-related investments”). The Fund may invest in options traded on an exchange registered with the CFTC, or on foreign exchanges. In general, an option is a contract that gives the purchaser (holder) of the option, in return for a premium, the right to buy from (call) or sell to (put) the seller (writer) of the option the security or currency underlying the option at a specified exercise price. Traditional exchange-traded options contracts have standardized terms, such as the type (call or put), the reference asset, the strike price and expiration date. In the U.S., exchange-traded options contracts are guaranteed for settlement by the Options Clearing Corporation (“OCC”).

In seeking to achieve its investment objective, the Fund may also invest in equity securities of “crypto-related companies.” For these purposes, crypto-related companies are companies that the Adviser or a Sub-Adviser believes provide returns that generally correspond, or are closely related, to the performance of one or more Underlying Crypto Assets. Similar to other types of crypto-related investments, there can be no assurance that the returns of crypto-related companies will correspond, or be closely-related, to the performance of an Underlying Crypto Assets.

The mix of investments used to achieve the Fund’s desired exposure to the Underlying Crypto Assets is at the sole discretion of the Adviser or Sub-Adviser. The Adviser or Sub-Adviser may consider the following factors, among others, when determining the Fund’s investments: liquidity, regulatory requirements, risk mitigation measures, the Fund’s FCMs (as defined below), the financial condition of counterparties and market conditions.

The Fund also expects to engage in reverse repurchase agreements, a form of borrowing.

The Fund expects to invest in certain investments indirectly through a wholly-owned subsidiary organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands (the “Subsidiary”). The Fund’s investment in the Subsidiary is intended to provide the Fund with exposure to one or more of the Underlying Crypto Assets within the limits of current federal income tax laws applicable to investment companies such as the Fund, which limit the ability of investment companies to invest directly in certain investments that do not generate qualifying income for tax purposes. The Subsidiary, which is also managed by the Adviser, may invest in certain investments, such as derivatives instruments (including swaps, futures, and options), to a greater extent than the Fund. Except as otherwise noted, for purposes of this Prospectus, references to the Fund’s investments include the Fund’s indirect investments through the Subsidiary. Because the Fund intends to elect to be treated as a regulated investment company (“RIC”) under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), the size of the Fund’s investment in the Subsidiary generally will be limited to 25% of the Fund’s total assets, tested at the end of each fiscal quarter (the “Asset Diversification Test”).

Although the Fund does not seek leveraged returns, investing in certain financial instruments may have a leveraging effect on the Fund. The Fund will invest in cash, cash-like instruments and/or high-quality securities (collectively, “Collateral”). The Collateral may consist of: (i) U.S. Government securities, such as bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury; (ii) money market funds; and/or (iii) corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade or determined by the Adviser or Sub-Adviser to be of comparable quality. Such Collateral is designed to provide liquidity, serve as margin or otherwise collateralize the Fund’s investments in financial instruments.

In seeking to achieve its investment objective, the Fund may use either a “replication” strategy, meaning the Fund will invest in investments that provide exposure to all of the Index constituents in the approximate proportions as in the Index, or a “representative sampling” strategy, meaning it may invest in investments that provide exposure to a sample of the Index constituents whose risk, return, and other characteristics closely resemble the risk, return, and other characteristics of the Index as a whole. The Fund or the Subsidiary may over-weight or under-weight its exposure to a particular Underlying Crypto Asset, or a subset of Underlying Crypto Assets, such that the Fund has greater or lesser exposure to that Underlying Crypto Asset or subset of Underlying Crypto Assets than is represented by the Index. This may cause the Fund to gain exposure to crypto assets not included in the Index, but which the Adviser believes are appropriate to substitute for certain Underlying Crypto Assets. As a result, the price performance of the Fund’s portfolio may deviate from the returns of the Index.

To the extent the Index concentrates (i.e., holds more than 25% of its net assets) in the securities of a particular industry or group of related industries, the Fund will concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent as the Index. The Fund is deemed to be “non-diversified,” which means that it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a small number of issuers than if it was a diversified fund.

Information About Crypto Assets

Crypto assets are bearer assets whose ownership is secured by cryptographic protocols and incentives that operate on a network of computers utilizing blockchains, as defined below. Digital assets are intended to allow for storage and transfer without the need for a trusted intermediary. Well-known blockchains that have their own native digital assets include Bitcoin and Ethereum.

Digital assets are traded on trading venues around the world, as well as on over-the-counter and peer-to-peer markets. Digital assets can be converted to fiat currencies or into other digital assets at rates determined by supply and demand on these markets. Derivative investment products, including futures, options, and swaps contracts, are also available that allow investors to build sophisticated investment and trading strategies focused around the most prominent digital assets.

The number and diversity of market participants and companies operating in the digital asset space has also increased dramatically over the past several years. Currently, there are a wide range of companies providing services related to digital assets to retail and institutional investors. These include companies that provide trading venues, custody solutions for institutional and retail investors, investment funds, payment services, trading services, lending and collateral management, and prime brokerage.

The ownership of digital assets is recorded in a digital ledger or database (a “blockchain”). Blockchains differ from traditional databases in that they are designed not to be controlled by any single party, but rather, to be maintained by a distributed network of computers, each of which maintains and updates its own copy of the ledger. Each participant in this network is incentivized to process transactions according to a set of predetermined rules and to keep its ledger consistent with the rest of the network over time.

Principal Investment Risks

The Underlying Crypto Assets are relatively new investments. The Underlying Crypto Assets are subject to unique and substantial risks and historically have been subject to significant price volatility. The value of an investment in the Fund could decline significantly and without warning. An investment in the Fund does not represent a complete investment program. An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency, the Adviser, Sub-Adviser or any of their affiliates.

The principal risks of investing in the Fund are summarized below. Each risk summarized below is considered a “principal risk” of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears. As with any investment, there is a risk that you could lose all or a portion of your investment in the Fund. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect the Fund’s NAV, trading price, yield, total return, and/or ability to meet its investment objective. The following risks could affect the value of your investment in the Fund:

- **Crypto Asset Risk.** The Fund’s performance is subject to the risks of the crypto assets industry. The trading prices of many crypto assets, including the Underlying Crypto Assets, have experienced extreme volatility and may do so in the future. Extreme volatility in the future, including declines in the trading prices of the Underlying Crypto Assets, could have a material adverse effect on the value of the Fund’s shares and the shares could lose all or substantially all of their value. The value of the shares is subject to a number of factors relating to the fundamental investment characteristics of the Underlying Crypto Assets as crypto assets, including the fact that crypto assets are bearer instruments and loss, theft, destruction, or compromise of the associated private keys could result in permanent loss of the asset, and the capabilities and development of blockchain technologies. Crypto assets represent a new and rapidly evolving industry, and the value of the Fund’s shares depends on the acceptance of the Underlying Crypto Assets. Changes in the governance of a crypto asset network may not receive sufficient support from users and miners, which may negatively affect that crypto asset network’s ability to grow and respond to challenges. An investor should be prepared to lose the full principal value of their investment suddenly and without warning.

A number of factors affecting the price and market for Underlying Crypto Assets held by the Fund.

- *Supply and Demand.* It is believed that speculators and investors who seek to profit from trading and holding crypto assets currently account for a significant portion of demand for any crypto asset. Such speculation regarding the potential future appreciation in the price of Underlying Crypto Assets may artificially inflate or deflate the price of Underlying Crypto Assets. Market fraud and/or manipulation and other fraudulent trading practices such as the intentional dissemination of false or misleading information (e.g., false rumors) can, among other things, lead to a disruption of the orderly functioning of markets, significant market volatility, and cause the value of crypto asset futures to fluctuate quickly and without warning.
- *Crypto Asset Competition Risk.* As of November 1, 2025, ether was the second largest digital asset by market capitalization as tracked by CoinMarketCap.com, and bitcoin and ether comprised 71.8% of the total market capitalization of the crypto asset ecosystem tracked by CoinMarketCap.com. Alternative crypto assets tracked by CoinMarketCap.com had a total market capitalization of approximately \$1.0 trillion as of November 1, 2025. In addition, many consortiums and financial institutions are also researching and investing resources into private or permissioned smart contracts platforms rather than open platforms like the Ethereum Network. Competition from the emergence or growth of alternative digital assets and smart contracts platforms could have a negative impact on the demand for, and price of, bitcoin and ether and thereby adversely affect price of the Underlying Crypto Assets and the value of the Fund’s shares.

So-called “Layer 2” solutions are protocols built on top of an underlying smart contract platform blockchain, and intended to provide scalability to the underlying blockchain by increasing transaction efficiency. For example, Polygon is a smart contract platform protocol built on top of the Ethereum Blockchain; it is intended to provide scalability to Ethereum by allowing users to transact on a variety of blockchains deployed on the Ethereum Network. Under this model, Ethereum functions as the base layer, or “Layer 1” blockchain. The Polygon protocol offers developers sidechain, roll-ups and other Layer 2 solutions which can be tailored to an individual developer’s intended use case. Such solutions are intended to improve upon the transaction speed, cost and efficiency of transactions on their respective Layer 1. However, Layer 2

solutions have only been recently developed and may not function as intended. For example, smart contracts deployed on one Layer 2 solution may not be interoperable with smart contracts deployed on other Layer 2 solutions. In particular, the advent of Layer 2 solutions presents the possibility of fracturing liquidity of DeFi “decentralized applications” (“dApps”) on a smart contract platform’s mainchain by splitting such liquidity among multiple, non-interoperable Layer 2 solutions, which could limit their use case or reduce efficiency. Layer 2 solutions also rely, to various degrees, on the functionality of the underlying Layer 1 blockchain. To the extent that the Ethereum Network is viewed as an unreliable Layer 1 solution, or that other networks provide better speed, costs, efficiency and features than the Ethereum Network, use of the Ethereum Network as a Layer 1 solution may decline with a corresponding reduction in the demand for, and price of, ether. In addition, DeFi dApps have been the frequent of numerous hacking and manipulation attempts, with some such attempts resulting in irreversible losses to their users. There is also considerable regulatory uncertainty regarding DeFi dApps status and compliance with a variety of legal regimes, including federal securities law, anti-money laundering laws, and federal and state money service business laws. To the extent that DeFi dApps continue to experience hacking events or adverse regulatory events, the Ethereum Networks value as a Layer 1 solution may decline with a corresponding reduction in the demand for, and price of, ether.

- *Adoption and Use of Crypto Assets.* Crypto assets and crypto-related investments are relatively new investments, and the continued adoption of the relevant crypto asset will require growth in its usage as a means of payment or for recordkeeping. Even if growth in crypto asset adoption continues in the near or medium-term, there is no assurance that crypto asset usage will continue to grow over the long-term. A contraction in the use of a crypto asset may result in a lack of liquidity, increased volatility in and a reduction in the price of the crypto asset.

Many digital asset networks face significant scaling challenges and are being upgraded with various features designed to increase the speed of digital asset transactions and the number of transactions that can be processed in a given period (known as “throughput”). These attempts to increase the volume of transactions may not be effective, and such upgrades may fail, resulting in potentially irreparable damage to a crypto asset’s network and the value of the Underlying Crypto Assets.

- *Risk Factors Related to the Regulation of Crypto Assets.* Any final determination by a court that any crypto asset is a “security” may adversely affect the value of the Underlying Crypto Assets and the value of the Fund’s shares, and, if the Underlying Crypto Asset is not, or cannot, be registered as a security, result in a potential exclusion from the Fund.

Depending on its characteristics, a crypto asset may be considered a “security” under the federal securities laws. The test for determining whether a particular crypto asset is a “security” is complex and difficult to apply, and the outcome is difficult to predict. Public, though non-binding, statements by senior officials at the SEC have indicated that the SEC did not consider bitcoin or ether to be securities, and does not currently consider bitcoin to be a security. The SEC staff has also provided informal assurances via no-action letter to a handful of promoters that their digital assets are not securities.

On the other hand, the SEC has brought enforcement actions against the issuers and promoters of several other crypto assets on the basis that the crypto assets in question are securities. More recently, the SEC has also brought enforcement actions against various crypto asset trading platforms for allegedly operating unregistered securities exchanges on the basis that certain of the crypto assets traded on their platforms are securities. For example, in June 2023, the SEC brought a complaint against Coinbase (the “Coinbase Complaint”) alleging violations of a variety of securities laws. In its complaints, the SEC asserted that Solana is a security under the federal securities laws. In February 2025, the SEC dismissed the Coinbase Complaint.

If an appropriate court determines that an Underlying Crypto Asset is a security, the Adviser would not intend to permit the Fund to continue holding its investments in a way that would violate the federal securities laws.

- *Largely Unregulated Marketplace.* Crypto asset trading venues are relatively new and, in most cases, largely unregulated. As a result of this lack of regulation, individuals, or groups may engage in insider trading, fraud or market manipulation with respect to crypto assets. Such manipulation could cause investors in crypto assets to lose money, possibly the entire value of their investments. Additionally, some digital asset trading platforms may not operate in compliance with applicable law, and such non-compliance may cause such platforms to close operations in certain jurisdictions and/or be subject of regulatory investigations.

Crypto asset trading venues are not subject to the same regulations as regulated securities or futures exchanges. Crypto asset trading venues that are regulated typically must comply with minimum net worth, cybersecurity, and anti-money laundering requirements, but are not typically required to protect customers or their markets to the same extent that regulated securities exchanges or futures exchanges are required to do so. As a result, markets for crypto assets may be subject to manipulation or fraud and may be subject to larger and/or more frequent sudden declines than assets traded on more traditional exchanges. Investors in crypto assets may lose money, possibly the entire value of their investments.

Over the past several years, a number of crypto asset trading venues have been closed due to fraud, failure or security breaches. The nature of the assets held at crypto asset trading venues make them appealing targets for hackers and a number of digital asset trading venues have been victims of cybercrimes and other fraudulent activity. These activities have caused

significant, in some cases total, losses for crypto investors. Investors in crypto assets may have little or no recourse should such theft, fraud or manipulation occur. There is no central registry showing which individuals or entities own crypto assets or the quantity of crypto assets that are owned by any particular person or entity. There are no regulations in place that would prevent a large holder or a group of holders from selling their crypto assets, which could depress the price of the applicable crypto asset, or otherwise attempt to manipulate the price of the crypto asset. Events that reduce user confidence in a crypto asset, the applicable blockchain and the fairness of crypto asset trading venues could have a negative impact on the price of a crypto asset and the value of an investment in the Fund.

If the crypto asset trading venues become subject to onerous regulations or are subject to enforcement actions by regulatory authorities (including FinCEN, SEC, CFTC, FINRA, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, the Department of Justice, the Department of Homeland Security, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the IRS, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve, and state financial institution regulators), among other things, trading in the Underlying Crypto Assets may be concentrated in a smaller number of trading venues, which may materially impact the price, volatility, and trading volumes of Underlying Crypto Assets. Additionally, the trading venues may be required to comply with tax, AML, know-your-customer and other regulatory requirements, compliance and reporting obligations that may make it more costly to transact in or trade Underlying Crypto Assets (which may materially impact price, volatility, or trading of Underlying Crypto Assets more generally). Each of these events could have a negative impact on the value of an investment in the Fund.

The trading of crypto assets are fragmented across numerous trading venues. The fragmentation of the volume of crypto asset transactions across multiple trading venues can lead to a higher volatility than would be expected if volume was concentrated in a single trading venue. Market fragmentation and volatility increases the likelihood of price differences across different trading venues.

- *Cybersecurity Risk.* Blockchain technology and network functionality rely on the Internet. A significant disruption or interruption of Internet connectivity affecting large numbers of users or geographic areas could impede the functionality of blockchain technologies and the price of crypto assets. In addition, certain features of blockchain technology, such as decentralization, open source protocol, including the code of smart contracts running on a blockchain, and reliance on peer-to-peer connectivity, may increase the risk of fraud or cyber-attack by potentially reducing the likelihood of a coordinated response. Cybersecurity exploitations or attacks against entities that custody or facilitate the transfers or trading of a crypto asset could result in a significant theft of the crypto asset and a loss of public confidence, which could lead to a decline in the value of the crypto asset and, as a result, adversely impact the Fund's investment in an Underlying Crypto Asset. Additionally, if a malicious actor or botnet (*i.e.*, a volunteer or hacked collection of computers controlled by networked software coordinating the actions of the computers) obtains control of more than 50% of the processing power of a crypto asset's network, such actor or botnet could alter the blockchain and adversely affect the value of the crypto asset, which would adversely affect the Fund's investment in an Underlying Crypto Asset.
- *Forked Asset Risk.* Crypto asset networks operate using open-source protocols, meaning that any user can download the software, modify it and then propose that the users and validators adopt the modification. When a modification is introduced and a substantial majority of users and validators consent to the modification, the change is implemented and the network remains uninterrupted. However, if less than a substantial majority of users and validators consent to the proposed modification, and the modification is not compatible with the software prior to its modification, the consequence would be what is known as a "hard fork" of a crypto asset networks, with one group running the pre-modified software and the other running the modified software. The effect of such a fork would be the existence of two versions of a crypto asset network running in parallel, yet lacking interchangeability. For example, in August 2017, bitcoin "forked" into bitcoin and a new digital asset, Bitcoin Cash, as a result of a several year dispute over how to increase the rate of transactions that the Bitcoin network can process.

Forks may also occur as a network community's response to a significant security breach. For example, in June 2016, an anonymous hacker exploited a smart contract running on the Ethereum Network to siphon approximately \$60 million of ether held by The DAO, a distributed autonomous organization, into a segregated account. In response to the hack, most participants in the Ethereum community elected to adopt a "fork" that effectively reversed the hack. However, a minority of users continued to develop the original blockchain, now referred to as "Ethereum Classic" with the digital asset on that blockchain now referred to as Ether Classic, or ETC. ETC now trades on several digital asset trading platforms. A fork may also occur as a result of an unintentional or unanticipated software flaw in the various versions of otherwise compatible software that users run. Such a fork could lead to users and validators abandoning the digital asset with the flawed software. It is possible, however, that a substantial number of users and validators could adopt an incompatible version of the digital asset while resisting community-led efforts to merge the two chains. This could result in a permanent fork, as in the case of ether and Ether Classic.

In addition, many developers have previously initiated hard forks in the blockchain to launch new digital assets, such as Bitcoin Gold and Bitcoin Diamond. To the extent such digital assets compete with the Underlying Crypto Assets, such

competition could impact demand for the Underlying Crypto Assets and could adversely impact the value of the Fund's shares.

Furthermore, a hard fork can lead to new security concerns. For example, when the Ethereum and Ethereum Classic networks split in July 2016, "replay" attacks, in which transactions from one network were rebroadcast to nefarious effect on the other network, plagued digital asset trading platforms through at least October 2016. A digital asset trading platform announced in July 2016 that it had lost 40,000 Ether Classic, worth about \$100,000 at that time, as a result of replay attacks. Another possible result of a hard fork is an inherent decrease in the level of security due to significant amounts of mining/validating power remaining on one network or migrating instead to the new forked network. After a hard fork, it may become easier for an individual validator or validator pool's power to exceed levels necessary to execute an attack on the network.

A future fork in the crypto asset network for a Underlying Crypto Asset could adversely affect the value of the Fund's shares.

- *"Attack" Risk.* All networked systems are vulnerable to various kinds of attacks. A blockchain may be vulnerable to several types of attacks, including:
 - "33% attack" where, if a validator or group of validators were to gain control of more than 33% of the total staked crypto asset on the applicable blockchain, a malicious actor could temporarily impede or delay block confirmation or even cause a temporary fork in the blockchain.
 - "50% attack" where, if a validator or group of validators acting in concert were to gain control of more than 50% of the total staked crypto asset on the blockchain, a malicious actor would be able to gain full control of the blockchain and the ability to manipulate the blockchain on a forward-looking basis, including censoring transactions following the achievement of threshold, double-spending and fraudulent block propagation, while the attacker maintains the threshold. In theory, the minority non-attackers might reach social consensus to reject blocks proposed by the malicious majority attacker, reducing the attacker's ability to engage in malicious activity, but there can be no assurance this would happen or that non-attackers would be able to coordinate effectively.
 - ">66% attack" where, if a validator or group of validators acting in concert were to gain control of more than 66% of the total staked crypto asset on the blockchain, a malicious actor could permanently and irreversibly manipulate the blockchain, including censorship, double-spending, and fraudulent block propagation, both on a forward- and backward-looking basis. The attacker could unilaterally finalize their preferred chain without the votes of any other stakers and could also reverse past finalized blocks.

Further, smart contracts on the network may create systemic risk for the price of a crypto asset in the event of an exploit. If a significant portion of a crypto asset is held by a small number of holders sometimes referred to as "whales," these holders have the ability to manipulate the price of the crypto asset.

- *Crypto Asset Tax Risk.* Current U.S. Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") guidance indicates that convertible virtual currency, defined as a digital representation of value that functions as a medium of exchange, a unit of account, and/or a store of value that has an equivalent value in real currency, or that acts as a substitute for real currency, should be treated and taxed as property, and that transactions involving the payment of convertible virtual currency for goods and services should be treated as barter transactions. While this treatment allows for the possibility of capital gains treatment, it creates a potential tax reporting requirement in any circumstance where the ownership of convertible virtual currency passes from one person to another, usually by means of convertible virtual currency transactions (including off-blockchain transactions), which could discourage the use of digital assets as a medium of exchange, especially for a holder of digital assets that has appreciated in value.
- **Bitcoin Risk.** Investments linked to bitcoin can be highly volatile compared to investments in traditional securities and the Fund may experience sudden and large losses. The markets for bitcoin may become illiquid. These markets may fluctuate widely based on a variety of factors including changes in overall market movements, political and economic events, wars, acts of terrorism, natural disasters (including disease, epidemics and pandemics) and changes in interest rates or inflation rates.

A number of factors impact the price and market for bitcoin.

- *Adoption and Use of Bitcoin.* The continued adoption of bitcoin will require growth in its usage as a means of payment. Even if growth in bitcoin adoption continues in the near or medium-term, there is no assurance that bitcoin usage will continue to grow over the long-term. The slowness of transaction processing and the variability of transaction fees are significant impediments to the widespread adoption of bitcoin. To address these issues, participants have created secondary networks that layer on top of the blockchain to facilitate small, low-cost transactions (e.g., Lightning Network). These secondary networks may be more vulnerable to fraud and malicious attacks and may experience greater price volatility. In addition, participants have been slow to adopt these secondary networks. If the adoption and use of bitcoin slows or contracts, bitcoin may become less liquid, and the price of bitcoin may experience greater volatility.
- *Competition From Other Blockchains and Digital Assets.* It is possible that other blockchains will emerge that are similarly designed to serve as an alternative payment system, such as those focused on privacy through the use of zero-knowledge

cryptography. These alternative blockchains have in the past and may in the future seek to compete with the Bitcoin Network by offering networks that improve the speed of transaction processing, address issues in the finality and variability of transaction fees in the Bitcoin Networks, and with lesser volatility in the digital asset's price than bitcoin. In addition, it is also possible that other digital assets and trading systems could become more widely accepted and used than bitcoin. The market demand for these alternative blockchains may reduce the market demand for bitcoin which would adversely impact the price of bitcoin.

- *The Regulatory Environment Relating to Bitcoin.* The regulation of bitcoin, digital assets, digital asset trading venues, and related products and services continues to evolve. The inconsistent and sometimes conflicting regulatory landscape may make it more difficult for bitcoin businesses to provide services, which may impede the growth of the bitcoin economy and have an adverse effect on adoption of bitcoin. In addition, certain bitcoin businesses may be operating out of compliance with regulations. Future regulatory changes or enforcement actions by regulatory authorities may alter, perhaps to a material extent, the ability to buy and sell bitcoin. Similarly, future regulatory changes or enforcement actions could impact the ability of a Fund to achieve its investment objective or alter the nature of an investment in the Fund or the ability of the Fund to continue to operate, as planned.
- *Declining Mining Compensation.* Transactions in bitcoin are processed by miners which are compensated in bitcoin based on a declining payment schedule and, in some instances, by voluntary fees paid by participants. If this compensation is not sufficient to incentivize miners to process transactions, the confirmation process for transactions may slow and the bitcoin Network may become more vulnerable to malicious actors. These and similar events may have a significant adverse effect on the price and liquidity of bitcoin and the value of an investment in the Fund.
- *Bitcoin Market Volatility Risk.* The price of bitcoin has historically been highly volatile. The value of the Fund's exposure to bitcoin could decline significantly and without warning, including to zero. If you are not prepared to accept significant and unexpected changes in the value of the Fund you should not invest in the Fund.

Trading prices of bitcoin and other digital assets have experienced significant volatility and may continue to do so. For instance, there were steep increases in the value of certain digital assets, including bitcoin over the course of 2021, and multiple market observers asserted that digital assets were experiencing a "bubble." These increases were followed by steep drawdowns throughout 2022 in digital asset trading prices, including for bitcoin. These episodes of rapid price appreciation followed by steep drawdowns have occurred multiple times throughout bitcoin's history. Such volatility is expected to persist.

- *Environmental Risk.* Bitcoin mining currently requires computing hardware that consumes large amounts of electricity. By way of electrical power generation, many bitcoin miners rely on fossil fuels to power their operations. Public perception of the impact of bitcoin mining on climate change may reduce demand for bitcoin and increase the likelihood of regulation that limits bitcoin mining or restricts energy usage by bitcoin miners. Such events could have a negative impact on the price of bitcoin and the performance of the Fund.
- **Ether Risk.** Investments linked to ether can be highly volatile compared to investments in traditional securities and the Fund may experience sudden and large losses. These markets may fluctuate widely based on a variety of factors including changes in overall market movements, political and economic events, wars, acts of terrorism, natural disasters (including disease, epidemics and pandemics) and changes in interest rates or inflation rates.

The value of the Shares relates closely to the value of ether, and fluctuations in the price of ether could adversely affect the value of the Shares. Due to the nature of private keys, ether transactions are irrevocable, and stolen or incorrectly transferred ether may be irretrievable. As a result, any incorrectly executed ether transaction, to the extent it affects the market price of ether, could adversely affect an investment in the Fund. ether accounts are subject to security threats that could result in losses of assets. The Ethereum Network's decentralized governance structure may negatively affect its ability to grow and respond to challenges.

A number of factors affect the price of and market for ether.

- *Adoption and Use of Ether.* Ether is a relatively new investment, and the continued adoption of ether will require growth in its usage as a means of payment. Even if growth in ether adoption continues in the near or medium-term, there is no assurance that ether usage will continue to grow over the long-term. A contraction in the use of ether may result in a lack of liquidity and increased volatility in and a reduction to the price of ether.
- *Declining Validator Rewards.* Transactions in ether are processed by validators, which are compensated in ether based on a declining payment schedule and, in some instances, by voluntary fees paid by participants. If this compensation is not sufficient to incentivize validators to process transactions, the confirmation process for transactions may slow and the Ethereum Network may become more vulnerable to malicious actors. These and similar events may have a significant adverse effect on the price and liquidity of ether and the value of an investment in the Fund.
- *Forks.* The open-source nature of the Ethereum protocol permits any developer to review the underlying code and suggest changes. If some users and validators adopt a change while others do not and that change is not compatible with the existing

software, a fork occurs. Several forks have already occurred in the Ethereum Network, resulting in the creation of new, separate digital assets. Similar events could adversely affect the price and liquidity of ether and the value of an investment in the Fund. A fork may be intentional, such as the Ethereum “Merge.” The “Merge” represents the Ethereum Network’s shift from a proof-of-work consensus mechanism to a proof-of-stake consensus mechanism. This means that instead of being required to solve complex mathematical problems, validators are required to stake ether. Ethereum staking is the process of locking up an amount of ether for a specified period of time in order to contribute to the security of the blockchain and earn network rewards. Validators are required to stake ether in order to perform validation activities and then, as a reward, earn newly created ether. Validation activities include verifying transactions, storing data, and adding to the Ethereum Blockchain.

A temporary or permanent “fork” of the Ethereum Blockchain could adversely affect the short-, medium-, or long-term value of ether and an investment in the Fund. A “hard fork” of the Ethereum Network, where less than a substantial majority of users or validators (under the current proof-of-stake model) consent to a proposed modification and the modification is not compatible with the software prior to its modification, could result in one group of users running the pre-modified software and the other running the modified software. If validators expend fewer resources on the Ethereum Network, it could increase the likelihood of a malicious actor obtaining control. The Ethereum Network has forked in the past. In 2016, a fork resulted in the creation of Ethereum and Ethereum Classic networks. In connection with the network upgrade on September 15, 2022, a group of miners wishing to continue the proof-of-work model forked the network to create a new blockchain that continues to use proof-of-work consensus. Following a fork, holders of one asset, such as ether, will hold equal amounts of assets resulting from the fork, in this case, assets on the Ethereum proof- of-work blockchain.

- *Pricing Volatility Risk.* The price of ether has experienced periods of extreme volatility. Ethereum price volatility may be influenced by, among other things, trading activity on and the closing of digital asset trading platforms (including those featuring leveraged trading) due to fraud, failure, security breaches or otherwise. Ether price volatility also may be influenced by momentum pricing. Also, speculation by traders and investors regarding the potential future appreciation in the value of ether may inflate the price of ether. Conversely, a decrease in demand or speculation for, or government regulation (including, without limitation, the tax treatment of Ethereum transactions) and the perception of onerous regulatory actions, may cause a drop in the price of ether. Further, developments related to the Ethereum Network’s operations, individual digital asset trading platforms, and the overall Ethereum market also contribute to the volatility in the price of ether. In addition, there is potential for herd behavior (e.g., multiple funds trying to exit positions at the same time) when there is extreme volatility.

Ether is exposed to instability in other speculative parts of the blockchain and crypto asset industry, such that an event that is not necessarily related to the security or utility of the Ethereum Network can nonetheless precipitate a significant decline in the price of ether. Several recent developments in the digital asset economy resulted in a loss of confidence in participants in the digital asset ecosystem, negative publicity surrounding digital assets more broadly, and market-wide declines in digital asset trading prices and liquidity.

Since the fourth quarter of 2021 to date in 2025, digital asset prices have fluctuated widely. This has led to volatility and disruption in the digital asset markets and financial difficulties for several prominent industry participants, including digital asset trading venues, hedge funds and lending platforms. For example, in the first half of 2022, digital asset lenders Celsius Network LLC and Voyager Digital Ltd. and digital asset hedge fund Three Arrows Capital each declared bankruptcy. This resulted in a loss of confidence in participants in the digital asset ecosystem, negative publicity surrounding digital assets more broadly and market-wide declines in digital asset trading prices and liquidity.

In November 2022, FTX, the third largest digital asset trading venue by volume at the time, halted customer withdrawals amid rumors of the company’s liquidity issues and likely insolvency. Shortly thereafter, FTX’s CEO resigned, and FTX and several affiliates of FTX filed for bankruptcy. The U.S. Department of Justice subsequently brought criminal charges, including charges of fraud, violations of federal securities laws, money laundering, and campaign finance offenses, against FTX’s former CEO and others.

Continued disruption and instability in the digital asset markets as these events develop, including further declines in the trading prices and liquidity of the Fund’s holdings, could have a material adverse effect on the value of the Shares, and the Shares could lose all or substantially all of their value.

- *Intellectual Property Rights Claims.* No single entity owns the Ethereum Network. However, with the growing adoption of ether and the significant increase in speculative activity surrounding ether and digital assets, third parties may be increasingly motivated to assert intellectual property rights claims relating to the operation of the Ethereum Network or applications built upon the Ethereum Blockchain. Regardless of the merit of any intellectual property or other legal action, any threatened action that reduces confidence in the Ethereum Network’s or the Ethereum Blockchain’s long-term viability or the ability of end-users to hold and transfer ether may adversely affect the price of ether and adversely affect the ether futures. Additionally, a meritorious intellectual property rights claim could prevent end-users from accessing the Ethereum Network or holding or transferring their ether. As a result, an intellectual property rights claim against Ethereum Network participants could have a material adverse impact on the Fund.

- **Binance Coin Risk.** The price of Binance Coin (“BNB”) as determined by the BNB market has experienced periods of extreme volatility and may be influenced by a wide variety of factors. Speculators and investors who seek to profit from trading and holding BNB generate a significant portion of BNB demand. Such speculation regarding the potential future appreciation in the value of BNB may cause the price of BNB to increase. Conversely, a decrease in demand for or speculative interest regarding BNB may cause the price to decline.

Digital assets such as BNB were only introduced within the past 15 years, and the medium to long term value of the Shares is subject to a number of factors over time relating to the capabilities and development of blockchain technologies, such as the recentness of their development, their dependence on the internet and other technologies, their dependence on the role played by users, developers validators and the potential for malicious activity. BNB itself was launched only in 2017. For example, the realization of one or more of the following risks could materially adversely affect the value of the Shares: digital asset networks, including the BNB peer-to-peer network and associated blockchain ledger (such blockchain, together with the peer-to-peer network, the “BNB Chain” or “Layer 1 BNB Chain”), and the software used to operate them are in the early stages of development. Given the recentness of the development of digital asset networks, digital assets may not function as intended and parties may be unwilling to use digital assets, which would dampen the growth, if any, of digital asset networks. Because BNB is a digital asset, the value of the Shares is subject to a number of factors relating to the fundamental investment characteristics of digital assets, including the fact that digital assets are bearer instruments and loss, theft, compromise, or destruction of the associated private keys could result in permanent loss of the asset.

The BNB Chain, including the cryptographic and algorithmic protocols supporting its operation, has only been in existence since 2019. While the BNB token was initially launched in 2017 on the Ethereum blockchain as an ERC-20 token, it migrated to the BNB Chain following its launch. BNB markets have a limited performance record, making them part of a new and rapidly evolving industry that is subject to a variety of factors that are difficult to evaluate. For example, the following are some of the risks could materially adversely affect the value of the Shares:

- Digital assets, including BNB, are controllable only by the possessor of both the unique public key and private key or keys relating to the BNB Chain address, or “wallet”, at which the digital asset is held. Private keys must be safeguarded and kept private in order to prevent a third party from accessing the digital asset held in such wallet. The loss, theft, compromise or destruction of a private key required to access a digital asset may be irreversible. If a private key is lost, stolen, destroyed or otherwise compromised and no backup of the private key is accessible, the owner would be unable to access the digital asset corresponding to that private key and the private key will not be capable of being restored by the digital asset network resulting in the total loss of the value of the digital asset linked to the private key.
- Digital asset networks are dependent upon the internet. A disruption of the internet or a digital asset network, such as the BNB Chain, would affect the ability to transfer digital assets, including BNB, and, consequently, their value.
- The foregoing notwithstanding, the BNB Chain’s protocol is informally overseen by a collective of core developers who propose amendments to the relevant network’s source code. Core developers’ roles evolve over time, largely based on self-determined participation. If a significant majority of users and validators were to adopt amendments to the BNB Chain based on the proposals of such core developers, the BNB Chain would be subject to new protocols that may adversely affect the value of BNB.
- To the extent that validators on the BNB Chain decline to include transactions in blocks due to insufficient or absent transaction fees, such transactions may not be recorded until a validator accepts the lower fee or includes the transaction regardless of fee size. If a significant number of validators adopt similar fee thresholds, this could result in delays in transaction processing. Any prolonged or widespread delays in transaction inclusion may undermine user confidence in the BNB Chain or in digital asset networks more broadly.
- As the BNB Chain continues to develop and grow, certain technical issues might be uncovered and the trouble shooting and resolution of such issues requires the attention and efforts of BNB Chain’s global development community. Like all software, the BNB Chain is at risk of vulnerabilities and bugs that can potentially be exploited by malicious actors.
- Many digital asset networks, including the BNB Chain, face significant scaling challenges and are being upgraded with various features designed to increase the speed of digital asset transactions and the number of transactions can be processed in a given period (known as “throughput”). These attempts to increase the volume of transactions may not be effective, and such upgrades may fail, resulting in potentially irreparable damage to the BNB Chain and the value of BNB.
- Moreover, in the past, bugs, defects and flaws in the source code for digital assets have been exposed and exploited, including flaws that disrupted normal blockchain network or DApp and smart contract operations or disabled related functionality for users, exposed users’ personal information and/or resulted in the theft of users’ digital assets. The cryptography underlying the BNB Chain or BNB as an asset could prove to be flawed or ineffective, or developments in mathematics and/or technology, including advances in digital computing, algebraic geometry and quantum computing, could result in such cryptography becoming ineffective. In any of these circumstances, a malicious actor may be able to compromise the security of the BNB Chain or take the Trust’s BNB, which would adversely affect the value of the Shares. Moreover, normal

operations and functionality of the BNB Chain may be negatively affected. Such losses of functionality could lead to the BNB Chain losing attractiveness to users, nodes, validators, or other stakeholders, thereby dampening demand for BNB. Even if another digital asset other than BNB were affected by similar circumstances, any reduction in confidence in the source code or cryptography underlying digital assets generally could negatively affect the demand for digital assets and therefore adversely affect the value of the Shares.

- The BNB Chain is still in the process of developing and making significant decisions that will affect policies that govern the supply and issuance of BNB as well as other BNB Chain protocols. The open-source nature of many digital asset network protocols, such as the protocol for the BNB Chain, means that developers and other contributors are generally not directly compensated for their contributions in maintaining and developing such protocols. As a result, the developers and other contributors of a particular digital asset may lack a financial incentive to maintain or develop the network, or may lack the resources to adequately address emerging issues. Alternatively, some developers may be funded by companies whose interests are at odds with other participants in a particular digital asset network. If the BNB Chain does not successfully develop its policies on supply and issuance, and other major design decisions or does so in a manner that is not attractive to network participants it could lead to a decline in adoption of the BNB Chain and price of BNB.
- Software applications running on top of the BNB Chain (often referred to as “decentralized applications” or “DApps”, whether or not decentralized in fact) and smart contract developers depend on being able to obtain BNB to be able to run their programs and operate their businesses. In particular, decentralized applications and smart contracts require BNB in order to pay the transaction fees needed to pay validators to execute transactions and smart contract operations. As such, they represent a significant source of demand for BNB. BNB’s price volatility (particularly where BNB prices increase), or the BNB Chain’s wider inability to meet the demands of decentralized applications and smart contracts in terms of inexpensive, reliable, and prompt transaction execution (including during congested periods), or to solve its scaling challenges or increase its throughput, may discourage such decentralized application and smart contract developers from using the BNB Chain as the foundational infrastructure layer for building their applications and smart contracts. If decentralized application and smart contract developers abandon the BNB Chain for other blockchain or digital asset networks or protocols for whatever reason, the value of BNB could be negatively affected.
- The perception that BNB Chain and BNB are associated with Binance could cause BNB’s value to be affected by developments involving or affecting Binance. For example, in 2023 the SEC filed a lawsuit against Binance, alleging, inter alia, that the offering and sale of BNB by Binance was an unregistered securities offering. The district court’s decision in *SEC v. Binance Holdings Ltd. et al.*, 738 F.Supp.3d 20, 48-58 (D.D.C. Aug. 23, 2024), ruled that, while the SEC’s allegations regarding the manner in which Binance offered and sold BNB as part of the initial distribution of BNB were sufficient at the motion to dismiss stage, the SEC’s complaint did not include sufficient facts to support a plausible inference that any particular secondary sales of BNB satisfy the Howey test for an investment contract. In 2023, the Department of Justice, Office of Foreign Assets Control (“OFAC”), Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (“FinCEN”), and the CFTC reached a series of settlements with Binance for charges involving violations of U.S. laws governing money laundering, sanctions, registration as a money services business, and registration under the Commodity Exchange Act, among others. If Binance were subject to operating restrictions or was no longer able to facilitate trading in BNB, the liquidity and market value of BNB would be negatively affected, causing the Shares to decline in value. If BNB were no longer able to be used for trading fee discounts on Binance, the demand for BNB would be negatively affected, which would likewise negatively impact BNB’s market value and therefore the value of the Shares. Likewise, negative developments, publicity, or sentiment relating to Binance or its principals could affect market demand for, and value of, BNB.

Moreover, because digital assets, including BNB, have been in existence for a short period of time and are continuing to develop, there may be additional risks in the future that are impossible to predict as of the date of this Prospectus.

- **XRP Risk.** The market for XRP may become illiquid. This market may fluctuate widely based on a variety of factors, including changes in overall market movements, political and economic events, wars, acts of terrorism, natural disasters (including disease epidemics and pandemics), and changes in interest rates or inflation rates. A number of factors affect the price and market for XRP.
 - *New Technology.* XRP is a relatively new technological innovation with a limited operating history. XRP has a relatively limited history of existence and operations. There is a limited established performance record for the price of XRP and, in turn, a limited basis for evaluating an investment in XRP.
 - *Supply and Demand of XRP.* Unlike other digital assets, such as bitcoin or ether, XRP is not and was not mined gradually over time. Instead, all 100 billion XRP tokens were created at the time of the launch of a distributed ledger upon which XRP transactions are processed and settled (the “XRP Ledger”) in 2012. This means that every XRP token that exists today, or will ever exist, was generated from the outset of the XRP Ledger. As a result, there is no ability for the supply of XRP to be adjusted in response to economic conditions. For instance, there is no ability for the supply of XRP to be increased to meet rising demand, which could lead to price volatility. In addition, unlike blockchains that utilize “proof-of-work” or “proof-of-

stake,” where miners or stakers are rewarded with newly minted coins or tokens, XRP validators are not incentivized by block rewards since there is no new issuance of XRP.

Additionally, the fixed supply of XRP, combined with the burning of XRP (permanently destroyed) as transaction fees, could create deflationary pressure over time. A small amount of XRP is burned with every transaction to prevent spam on the network. While the amount of XRP burned per transaction is minuscule, over time, the total supply of XRP will slowly decrease. This could lead to a deflationary environment where the decreasing supply drives up the price of XRP, making it less practical as a medium of exchange. Additionally, as the total supply of XRP slowly shrinks due to burning, liquidity could become an issue in the distant future, potentially making it harder for businesses and users to access sufficient XRP for their transactions.

The fixed supply of XRP could also contribute to price volatility, especially if demand fluctuates significantly. Since the supply of XRP is fixed, any significant surge in demand can result in large price spikes. For example, during periods of high market activity or speculation, the price of XRP could rapidly increase due to the inability to expand supply to match demand. This volatility could make XRP less predictable for businesses that rely on it for payments. Digital assets with a flexible supply, such as stablecoins, can adjust to maintain a stable value. XRP, however, could experience price swings that make it less attractive for everyday transactions or long-term financial planning.

The fixed supply of XRP may also not scale well with rapidly expanding use cases. To the extent more businesses, financial institutions, and payment providers adopt XRP for cross-border transactions and other use cases, there is a risk that the fixed supply may not meet such growing demand, leading to supply shortages and further price volatility. In the case of massive adoption, the scarcity of XRP could raise its value too much, making it less appealing for day-to-day transactions or use as a liquidity bridge in cross-border payments, as businesses might prefer a more stable and widely available currency.

Ripple Labs holds a large portion of the XRP supply, which has led to concerns about centralization. Despite escrow mechanisms that gradually release XRP into the market, Ripple Labs still retains control over a significant portion of XRP, which can impact market dynamics if large amounts are sold. The concentration of XRP in the hands of Ripple Labs and early stakeholders could affect the market’s confidence in XRP as a decentralized asset.

- *The Regulatory Environment Relating to XRP.* The regulation of cryptocurrencies, digital assets, and related investments in the U.S. is in its nascent stages, and the nature and extent of the regulatory framework to be implemented is not yet clear. Federal and state, as well as foreign, governments may restrict the use and exchange of a crypto asset, such as XRP. Depending on its characteristics, a digital asset, including XRP, may be considered a “security” under U.S. federal and/or state securities laws. The test for determining whether a particular digital asset is a “security” is complex and difficult to apply, and the outcome is difficult to predict. Any enforcement action by the SEC or a state securities regulator asserting that XRP is a security, or a court decision to that effect, would be expected to have an immediate material adverse impact on the trading price of XRP, as well as the Shares. This is because the business models behind most digital assets are incompatible with regulations applying to transactions in securities. If a digital asset is determined to be a security, it is likely to become difficult or impossible for the digital asset to be traded, cleared, or custodied in the United States through the same channels used by non-security digital assets, which, in addition to materially and adversely affecting the trading value of the digital asset, is likely to significantly impact its liquidity and market participants’ ability to convert the digital asset into U.S. dollars. Any assertion that a digital asset is a security by the SEC or another regulatory authority may have similar effects.

In December 2020, the SEC filed a complaint against Ripple Labs (the “Ripple Complaint”) and two of its executives (the “Ripple Defendants”), in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (the “S.D.N.Y.”) alleging that the Ripple Defendants had conducted unregistered securities offerings by selling XRP in contravention of Section 5 of the Securities Act. Under Section 5 of the Securities Act, it is unlawful for any person, directly or indirectly to offer to sell, offer to buy or purchase or sell a “security” unless a registration statement is in effect or has been filed with the SEC as to the offer and sale of such security to the public. The Ripple Defendants did not dispute that they had offered to sell and sold XRP through interstate commerce and that they had not filed a registration statement with the SEC for any offer or sale of XRP. Accordingly, the question before the S.D.N.Y. was whether the Ripple Defendants offered to sell or sold XRP as a security.

In the years prior to the filing of the Ripple Complaint, XRP’s market capitalization at times reached over \$140 billion. However, in the weeks following the Ripple Complaint, XRP’s market capitalization fell to less than \$10 billion, which was less than half of its market capitalization in the days prior to the complaint.

On July 13, 2023, the S.D.N.Y. issued several key rulings in the case. Most notably, the court did not find that XRP was inherently a security. The court distinguished between the XRP token itself and the manner in which it was sold. This finding was contrary to the SEC’s argument, which was that XRP, by its nature, was a security under the definition provided by the Securities Act, notwithstanding the manner in which it was sold. The court found that the direct sale of XRP by the Ripple Defendants to certain sophisticated individuals and entities pursuant to written contracts did constitute the unregistered offer and sale of securities in violation of Section 5 of the Securities Act. However, the court also found that the programmatic sale of XRP by the Ripple Defendants over digital asset trading platforms in the secondary market did not constitute an unregistered sale of securities. Similarly, the court found that the XRP that Ripple Defendants granted to Ripple Labs

employees as compensation or to third-party companies to incentivize the development of new applications for XRP and the XRP Ledger also did not constitute an unregistered sale of securities.

The S.D.N.Y. entered a final judgment in the case on August 7, 2024. On October 2, 2024, the SEC filed an appeal to the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, and on October 10, 2024, Ripple filed a cross-appeal. On May 8, 2025, both parties agreed to drop appeals as part of the final resolution and the \$50 million settlement agreement, but on June 26, 2025, the S.D.N.Y. rejected the settlement agreement, which leaves the court's 2023 order in place and leaves Ripple with the choice of pursuing its appeal or accepting the court order. Any further SEC or state enforcement action asserting that XRP is a security, or a court ruling to that effect, would likely have an immediate and severe negative impact on XRP's trading price and the value of the Fund's shares.

- **Cybersecurity.** The XRP Ledger has historically maintained high availability but has experienced a few notable disruptions. On February 4, 2025, the XRP Ledger experienced an unexpected halt in block production for approximately 64 minutes, during which no new ledgers were validated, temporarily pausing all transactions. The root cause remains under investigation, but preliminary analysis suggests a validation issue that prevented consensus from being reached. On November 25, 2024, the XRP Ledger faced a 10-minute disruption when several nodes crashed and restarted simultaneously, briefly halting transaction processing. The issue was traced to a caching-layer bug introduced in a prior software update, which was later addressed by the RippleX team through a recommended upgrade to the latest Ripped version. Despite these incidents, the XRP Ledger has generally been reliable, with no asset losses occurring, and built-in safety protocols ensured eventual network recovery.
- **Exposure Risk.** As of October 31, 2025, approximately 94% of the value of the Index is attributable to bitcoin, ethereum, Binance Coin and XRP, with bitcoin alone accounting for over 69% of the value of the Index. As such, the performance of the Index will be heavily impacted by the performance of bitcoin, and to a lesser extent ethereum, Binance Coin and XRP, as well as other Underlying Crypto Assets. As a result, the Fund's performance may be disproportionately and significantly impacted by the poor performance of bitcoin or events materially affecting the bitcoin ecosystem. The Fund's exposure to bitcoin makes it more susceptible to any single occurrence affecting bitcoin, bitcoin ETPs and bitcoin-based financial instruments and may subject the Fund to greater market risk than more diversified funds.

The remaining principal risks are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate finding particular risks and comparing them with those of other funds.

- **Calculation Methodology Risk.** The Index relies directly or indirectly on various sources of information to assess the criteria of constituents included in the Index, including information that may be based on assumptions and estimates. None of the Fund, the Adviser, or the Sub-Adviser can offer assurances that the Index's calculation methodology or sources of information will provide an accurate assessment of included constituents or a correct valuation of securities, nor can they guarantee the availability or timeliness of the production of the Index.
- **Cash Transaction Risk.** The Fund expects to effect all of its creations and redemptions for cash, rather than in-kind securities. The Fund may be required to sell or unwind portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to recognize a capital gain that it might not have recognized if it had made a redemption in kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher annual capital gain distributions than if the in-kind redemption process was used. The use of cash creations and redemptions may also cause the Fund's shares to trade in the market at wider bid-ask spreads or greater premiums or discounts to the Fund's NAV. Further, effecting purchases and redemptions primarily in cash may cause the Fund to incur certain costs, such as portfolio transaction costs. These costs can decrease the Fund's NAV if not offset by an authorized participant transaction fee.
- **Clearing Broker Risk.** The failure or bankruptcy of the Fund's and the Subsidiary's clearing broker could result in a substantial loss of Fund assets. Under current CFTC regulations, a clearing broker maintains customers' assets in a bulk segregated account. If a clearing broker fails to do so or is unable to satisfy a substantial deficit in a customer account, its other customers may be subject to risk of loss of their funds in the event of that clearing broker's bankruptcy. In that event, the clearing broker's customers, such as the Fund and the Subsidiary, are entitled to recover, even in respect of property specifically traceable to them, only a proportional share of all property available for distribution to all of that clearing broker's customers.
- **Collateral Securities Risk.** Collateral may include obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities, including bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury, money market funds and corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper. Some securities issued or guaranteed by federal agencies and U.S. government-sponsored instrumentalities may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, in which case the investor must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the security for ultimate repayment, and may not be able to assert a claim against the United States itself in the event that the agency or instrumentality does not meet its commitment. The U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities do not guarantee the market value of their securities, and consequently, the value of such securities may fluctuate. Although the Fund may hold securities that carry U.S. government guarantees, these guarantees do not extend to shares of the Fund. The Fund's investments in U.S. government securities will change in value in response to interest rate changes and other factors, such as the perception of an issuer's creditworthiness. Money market funds are

subject to management fees and other expenses. Therefore, investments in money market funds will cause the Fund to bear indirectly a proportional share of the fees and costs of the money market funds in which it invests. At the same time, the Fund will continue to pay its own management fees and expenses with respect to all of its assets, including any portion invested in the shares of the money market fund. It is possible to lose money by investing in money market funds. Corporate debt securities such as commercial paper generally are short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses. Corporate debt may be rated investment-grade or below investment-grade and may carry variable or floating rates of interest. Corporate debt securities carry both credit risk and interest rate risk. Credit risk is the risk that the Fund could lose money if the issuer of a corporate debt security is unable to pay interest or repay principal when it is due. Interest rate risk is the risk that interest rates rise and fall over time. For example, the value of fixed-income securities generally decrease when interest rates rise, which may cause the Fund's value to decrease. Also, investments in fixed-income securities with longer maturities fluctuate more in response to interest rate changes. Some corporate debt securities that are rated below investment-grade generally are considered speculative because they present a greater risk of loss, including default, than higher quality debt securities.

- **Commodity Pool Regulatory Risk.** The Fund's investment exposure to commodity futures and swaps will cause it to be deemed to be a commodity pool, thereby subjecting the Fund to regulation under the Commodity Exchange Act ("CEA") and CFTC rules. The Adviser and Sub-Adviser is each registered as a Commodity Trading Advisor ("CTA") and a Commodity Pool Operator ("CPO"), and the Fund will be operated in accordance with applicable CFTC rules, as well as the regulatory scheme applicable to registered investment companies. Registration as a CPO imposes additional compliance obligations on the Adviser and the Fund related to additional laws, regulations, and enforcement policies, which could increase compliance costs and may affect the operations and financial performance of the Fund.
- **Counterparty Risk.** Counterparty risk is the risk that a counterparty to Fund transactions (e.g., swap transactions) will be unable or unwilling to perform its contractual obligation to the Fund. The Fund expects to use futures and options contracts and swap agreements to gain exposure to the Index without purchasing constituents of the Index directly in order to achieve its investment objective. Through these investments and related arrangements, the Fund is exposed to the risk that the counterparty may be unwilling or unable to make timely payments contemplated by such arrangements or otherwise to meet its contractual obligations (i.e., counterparty credit risk). If the counterparty becomes bankrupt or defaults on (or otherwise becomes unable or unwilling to perform) its payment or other obligations to the Fund, the Fund may not receive the full amount it is entitled to receive or may experience delays in recovering the collateral or other assets held by, or on behalf of, the counterparty. If this occurs, the value of your Shares in the Fund will decrease.

In addition, the Fund may enter into swap agreements with a limited number of counterparties, which may increase the Fund's exposure to counterparty credit risk. To the extent the Fund's counterparties are concentrated in the financial services sector, the Fund bears the risk that those counterparties may be adversely affected by legislative or regulatory changes, adverse market conditions, increased competition, and/or wide scale credit losses resulting from financial difficulties or borrowers affecting that economic sector. Further, there is a risk that no suitable counterparties will be willing to enter into, or continue to enter into, transactions with the Fund and, as a result, the Fund may not be able to achieve its investment objective.

- **Crypto-Related Company Risk.** If the Fund is unable to obtain its desired exposure to crypto-related investments, the Fund may obtain exposure by investing in securities of "crypto-related companies." There can be no assurance that the returns of crypto-related companies will correspond, or be closely-related, to the performance of a particular Underlying Crypto Asset or the Underlying Crypto Assets as a whole. Crypto-related companies face rapid changes in technology, intense competition including the development and acceptance of competing platforms or technologies, loss or impairment of intellectual property rights, cyclical economic patterns, shifting consumer preferences, evolving industry standards, adverse effects of changes to a network's or software's protocols, a rapidly changing regulatory environment, and dependency on certain key personnel (including highly skilled financial services professionals and software engineers). Crypto-related companies may be susceptible to operational and information security risks including those associated with hardware or software failures, interruptions, or delays in service by third party vendors, and security breaches. Certain crypto-related companies may be subject to the risks associated with investing directly in Underlying Crypto Assets.
- **Crypto-Related Investments Tax Risk.** As a RIC, the Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income each taxable year from certain qualifying sources of income under the Code. The income of the Fund from certain crypto-related investments may be treated as non-qualifying income for purposes of the Fund's qualification as a RIC, in which case, the Fund might fail to qualify as a RIC and be subject to federal income tax at the Fund level. To the extent the Fund invests directly in crypto-related investments, the Fund will seek to restrict its income from such instruments that do not generate qualifying income to a maximum of 10% of its gross income (when combined with its other investments that produce non-qualifying income) to comply with the qualifying income test necessary for the Fund to qualify as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. However, the Fund may generate more non-qualifying income than anticipated, may not be able to generate qualifying income in a particular taxable year at levels sufficient to meet the qualifying income test, or may not be able to accurately predict the non-qualifying income from these investments.

The extent to which the Fund invests in crypto-related investments may be limited by the qualifying income test and the Asset Diversification Test, which the Fund must continue to satisfy to maintain its status as a RIC. If the Fund does not qualify as a RIC

for any taxable year and certain relief provisions are not available, the Fund's taxable income would be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed. Failure to comply with the requirements for qualification as a RIC could have significant negative tax consequences to Fund shareholders. Under certain circumstances, the Fund may be able to cure a failure to meet the qualifying income requirement, but in order to do so the Fund may incur significant Fund-level taxes, which would effectively reduce (and could eliminate) the Fund's returns. The tax treatment of certain crypto-related investments may be affected by future regulatory or legislative changes that could affect the character, timing and/or amount of the Fund's taxable income or gains and distributions.

- **Cybersecurity Risk.** Cybersecurity incidents may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to Fund assets or proprietary information, or cause the Fund, the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser and/or other service providers (including custodians and financial intermediaries) to suffer data breaches or data corruption. Additionally, cybersecurity failures or breaches of the electronic systems of the Fund, the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser or the Fund's other service providers, market makers, Authorized Participants ("APs"), the Fund's primary listing exchange, or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests have the ability to disrupt and negatively affect the Fund's business operations, including the ability to purchase and sell Shares, potentially resulting in financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders.
- **Derivatives Risk.** The Fund's derivative investments have risks, including the imperfect correlation between the value of such instruments and the underlying assets or index; the loss of principal, including the potential loss of amounts greater than the initial amount invested in the derivative instrument; and illiquidity of the derivative investments. Certain of the Fund's transactions in derivatives could affect the amount, timing, and character of distributions to shareholders, which may result in the Fund realizing more short-term capital gain and ordinary income subject to tax at ordinary income tax rates than it would if it did not engage in such transactions, which may adversely impact the Fund's after-tax returns. To the extent the Fund invests in such derivative instruments, the value of the Fund's portfolio is likely to experience greater volatility over short-term periods.
 - *Futures Contracts Risk.* The successful use of futures contracts draws upon the Adviser's and Sub-Adviser's skill and experience with respect to such instruments and is subject to special risk considerations. The primary risks associated with the use of futures contracts, which may adversely affect the Fund's NAV and total return, are (a) the imperfect correlation between the change in market value of the commodity future and the price of commodity; (b) possible lack of a liquid secondary market for a futures contract and the resulting inability to close a futures contract when desired; (c) losses caused by unanticipated market movements, which are potentially unlimited; (d) the Adviser's and Sub-Adviser's inability to predict correctly the direction of securities prices, interest rates, currency exchange rates and other economic factors; (e) the possibility that the counterparty will default in the performance of its obligations; and (f) if the Fund has insufficient cash, it may have to sell investments from its portfolio to meet daily variation margin requirements, and the Fund may have to sell investments at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so.

If the Fund's ability to obtain exposure to commodities futures consistent with its investment objective is disrupted for any reason, including limited liquidity in the commodities futures market, a disruption to the commodities futures, or as a result of margin requirements or position limits imposed by the Fund's FCMs, the DCM, or the CFTC on the Fund, the Adviser or the Sub-Adviser, the Fund would not be able to achieve its investment objective and may experience significant losses.

- *Cost of Futures Investment Risk.* When a commodities futures contract is nearing expiration, the Fund will generally sell it and use the proceeds to buy a commodities futures contract with a later expiration date. This practice is commonly referred to as "rolling." The costs associated with rolling commodities futures contracts typically are substantially higher than the costs associated with other futures contracts and may have a significant adverse impact on the performance of the Fund. In addition, the presence of contango in certain futures contracts at the time of rolling would be expected to adversely affect the Fund. Similarly, the presence of backwardation in certain futures contracts at the time of rolling such contracts would be expected to positively affect the Fund. The futures contracts markets have experienced, and are likely to experience again in the future, extended periods in which contango or backwardation have affected various types of futures contracts. These extended periods have caused in the past, and may cause in the future, significant losses.
- *Swap Agreements Risk.* Swap agreements are contracts among the Fund and a counterparty to exchange the return of the pre-determined underlying investment (such as the rate of return of the underlying commodity). Swap agreements may be negotiated bilaterally and traded over-the-counter ("OTC") between two parties or, for certain standardized swaps, must be exchange-traded through a futures commission merchant ("FCM") and/or cleared through a clearinghouse that serves as a central counterparty. Swap agreements may be subject to fees and expenses, and by investing in swaps indirectly through the Fund, a shareholder will bear the expenses of such derivatives in addition to expenses of the Fund. Risks associated with the use of swap agreements are different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions, due in part to the fact they could be considered illiquid and many swaps trade on the OTC market. Swaps are particularly subject to counterparty credit, correlation, valuation, liquidity and leveraging risks. While exchange trading and central clearing are intended to reduce counterparty credit risk and increase liquidity, they do not make swap transactions risk-free. Additionally, applicable regulators have adopted rules imposing certain margin requirements, including minimums, on OTC swaps, which may result in the Fund and its counterparties posting higher margin amounts for OTC swaps, which could increase the cost of swap transactions to the Fund and impose added operational complexity.

- *Swaps Capacity Risk.* If the Fund's or the Subsidiary's ability to obtain exposure to swaps consistent with its investment objective is disrupted for any reason including, for example, limited liquidity in the market for a particular Underlying Crypto Asset, a disruption to the market for a particular Underlying Crypto Asset, or as a result of margin requirements or other limitations imposed by the Fund's swaps dealers or the CFTC or other regulators, the Fund may not be able to achieve its investment objective and may experience significant losses.

In such circumstances, the Sub-Adviser intends to take such action as it believes appropriate and in the best interest of the Fund. Any disruption in the Fund's or the Subsidiary's ability to obtain exposure to swaps will cause the Fund's performance to deviate from the performance of the Underlying Crypto Asset. Additionally, the ability of the Fund or the Subsidiary to obtain exposure to swaps is limited by certain tax rules that limit the amount the Fund can invest in the Subsidiary as of the end of each tax quarter. Exceeding this amount may have tax consequences, see "Tax Risk" for more information.

Margin levels for swap contracts based on an Underlying Crypto Asset may be substantially higher than margin requirements for more established swaps and futures contracts. Additionally, margin requirements are subject to change, and may be raised in the future by swaps dealers or regulators. High margin requirements could prevent the Fund, or the Subsidiary, from obtaining sufficient exposure to the Underlying Crypto Asset-based swaps and may adversely affect its ability to achieve its investment objective. Further, swap counterparties utilized by the Fund or Subsidiary may impose limits on the amount of exposure to swaps contracts the Fund or Subsidiary can obtain through such counterparty. If the Fund or Subsidiary cannot obtain sufficient exposure to the Underlying Crypto Asset-based swaps, the Fund may not be able to achieve its investment objective.

- *Options Risk.* The buyer of an option acquires the right, but not the obligation, to buy (a call option) or sell (a put option) a certain quantity of a security (the underlying security) or instrument, including a futures contract or swap, at a certain price up to a specified point in time. The seller or writer of an option is obligated to sell (a call option) or buy (a put option) the underlying instrument. When the Fund sells an option, it gains the amount of the premium it receives, but also incurs a liability representing the value of the option it has sold until the option is either exercised and finishes "in the money," meaning it has value and can be sold, or the option expires worthless, or the expiration of the option is "rolled," or extended forward. The value of the options in which the Fund invests is based partly on the volatility used by market participants to price such options (*i.e.*, implied volatility). Accordingly, increases in the implied volatility of such options will cause the value of such options to increase (even if the prices of the options' underlying assets do not change), which will result in a corresponding increase in the liabilities of the Fund under such options and thus decrease the Fund's NAV.

Options are often used to manage or hedge risk because they enable an investor to buy or sell an asset in the future at an agreed-upon price. Options used by the Fund to reduce volatility may not perform as intended and may not fully protect the Fund against declines in the value of its portfolio investments. Options also are used for other reasons, such as to manage exposure to changes in interest rates and bond prices; as an efficient means of adjusting overall exposure to certain markets; in an effort to enhance income; to protect the value of portfolio securities or other instruments; and to adjust portfolio duration.

Options are subject to correlation risk. The writing and purchasing of options are highly specialized activities as the successful use of options depends on the Sub-Adviser's ability to correctly predict future price fluctuations and the degree of correlation between the markets for options and the underlying instruments. Exchanges can limit the number of positions that can be held or controlled by the Fund or its investment adviser, thus limiting the ability to implement the Fund's strategies. Options also are particularly subject to leverage risk and can be subject to liquidity risk. Because option premiums paid or received by the Fund are small in relation to the market value of the investments underlying the options, the Fund is exposed to the risk that buying and selling put and call options can be more speculative than investing directly in securities.

Purchasing put options may result in the Fund's loss of premiums paid in the event that the put options expire unexercised. To the extent that the Fund reduces its put option holdings relative to the number of call options sold by the Fund, the Fund's ability to mitigate losses in the event of a market decline will be reduced.

- *Foreign Exchange-Traded Options.* Participation in foreign options transactions involves the execution and clearing of trades on, or subject to the rules of, a foreign board of trade. Neither the National Futures Association nor any domestic exchange regulates activities of any foreign boards of trade, including the execution, delivery, and clearing of transactions, or has the power to compel enforcement of the rules of a foreign board of trade or any applicable foreign law. This is true even if the exchange is formally linked to a domestic market so that a position taken on the market may be liquidated by a transaction on another market. Moreover, such laws or regulations will vary depending on the foreign country in which the foreign options transaction occurs. For these reasons, when the Fund trades foreign options contracts, it may not be afforded certain of the protective measures provided by the Commodity Exchange Act, the CFTC's regulations, and the rules of the National Futures Association and any domestic exchange, including the right to use reparations proceedings before the CFTC and arbitration proceedings provided by the National Futures Association or any domestic futures exchange. In particular, proceeds derived from foreign options transactions may not be provided the same protections as proceeds derived from transactions on U.S. exchanges. In addition, the price of any foreign options contract and, therefore, the potential profit and loss thereon, may be

affected by any variance in the foreign exchange rate between the time the Fund's orders are placed and the time they are liquidated, offset, or exercised.

- **Early Close/Trading Halt Risk.** An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific investments, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may result in the Fund being unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments. In such circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments, and/or may incur substantial trading losses.
- **ETF Risks.** The Fund is an ETF and, as a result of its structure, it is exposed to the following risks:
 - *Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as APs. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting if either: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.
 - *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares Risk.* Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
 - *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV Risk.* As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.
 - *Trading Risk.* Although Shares are listed for trading on the NYSE Arca, Inc. (the "Exchange") and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than the Shares.
- **ETP Risk.** The Fund may invest in ETPs or use them as reference assets for derivative instruments such as swaps. ETP shares trade like exchange-traded funds on a securities exchange. The price of an ETP is derived from and based upon the value of its underlying assets or investments. However, shares of ETPs are not traded at net asset value, but may trade at prices above or below the value of their underlying portfolios. The level of risk involved in the purchase or sale of ETP is similar to the risk involved in the purchase or sale of an exchange traded fund, except that the pricing mechanism for ETP is based on a basket of the ETP's investments and cash. Thus, the risks of owning an ETP generally reflects the risks of owning the underlying investment and cash that the ETP holds. Certain ETPs have a limited history of operations. Because certain ETPs are relatively new products, their shares may have a lack of liquidity, which could result in the market price of the ETP shares being more volatile than the underlying portfolio of investments and cash. Disruptions in the markets for Underlying Crypto Assets could result in losses on investment in ETPs. In addition, an actual trading market may not develop for ETP shares and the listing exchange may halt trading of ETP's shares. ETPs may be subject to management fees and other fees that may increase their costs versus the costs of owning the underlying investments directly. The Fund will indirectly bear its proportionate share of management fees and other expenses that are charged by an ETP in addition to the management fees and other expenses paid by the Fund. The Fund will pay brokerage commissions in connection with the purchase and sale of shares of ETPs.

If the process of creation and redemption of baskets for the ETPs encounters any unanticipated difficulties, the possibility for arbitrage transactions by authorized participants intended to keep the price of the shares closely linked to the price of the Underlying Crypto Asset(s) may not exist and, as a result, the price of the shares may fall or otherwise diverge from net asset value. The liquidity of the shares may also be affected by the withdrawal from participation of authorized participants. Security threats to the ETP account at the custodian could result in the halting of the ETP's operations and a loss of the ETP's assets or damage to the reputation of the ETP, each of which could result in a reduction in the value of the Fund's Shares. The price used to calculate the value of the ETP's Underlying Crypto Asset(s) may be volatile, adversely affecting the value of the Shares. If the ETP's custodian agreement is terminated or its custodian fails to provide services as required, the ETP may need to find and appoint a replacement custodian, which could pose a challenge to the safekeeping of the ETP's Underlying Crypto Asset(s), and the ETP's ability to continue to operate may be adversely affected. Loss of a critical banking relationship for, or the failure of a bank used by, the ETP's prime execution agent could adversely impact the ETP's ability to create or redeem baskets, or could cause losses to the ETPs. An ETP may suspend the issuance of shares at any time which will impact the price of shares of an ETP, resulting in significant difference (premium/discount) between the ETP's market price and its net asset value. Additionally, the Fund may be unable to transact in the shares of the ETP at an acceptable price and therefore the Fund may be unable to achieve its investment objective.

- **Staking Risk.** When an ETP in which the Fund invests stakes an Underlying Crypto Asset, the Underlying Crypto Asset is subject to the risks attendant to staking generally, such as illiquidity, reliance on third-party service providers, slashing, missed rewards, and validator problems and errors. Staking requires that the ETP lock up the staked Underlying Crypto Asset, meaning that the ETP cannot sell or transfer the staked Underlying Crypto Asset. The ETP is subject to the market price volatility of the Underlying Crypto Asset, and it may miss opportunities to sell the staked Underlying Crypto Asset during opportune times. Staking an Underlying Crypto Asset may involve the risk of slashing and concentration risk. Slashing is a penalty imposed on network validators for actions that threaten the blockchain's integrity and can potentially lead to a significant loss of staked principal. Concentration risks associated with staking include staking activities occurring through a concentrated group of software providers and cloud infrastructure providers that offer staking services to the ETP. Staked Underlying Crypto Assets are also subject to security breaches, network downtime or attacks, smart contract vulnerabilities, and validator or custodian failure or compromise, which can result in a complete loss of the staked Underlying Crypto Assets or a loss of any rewards. The loss of the staked Underlying Crypto Asset (either in whole or partially) during the staking period will have a material adverse effect on the ETP.
- **Foreign Securities Risk.** The ETPs in which the Fund may invest (or use as a reference asset) may be domiciled in foreign countries and listed on foreign exchanges. ETPs domiciled in Europe may be less liquid than U.S. ETPs and their trading activity may be fractured as a result of listing on multiple exchanges. A European ETP may also trade in multiple currencies. Changes in currency exchange rates affect the value of investments denominated in a foreign currency, and therefore the value of such investments in the Fund's portfolio. The Fund's net asset value could decline if a currency to which the Fund has exposure depreciates against the U.S. dollar or if there are delays or limits on repatriation of such currency. Currency exchange rates can be very volatile and can change quickly and unpredictably. As a result, the value of an investment in the Fund may change quickly and without warning.

Investments in non-U.S. securities involve certain risks that may not be present with investments in U.S. securities. These include risks of adverse changes in foreign economic, political, regulatory and other conditions, or changes in currency exchange rates or exchange control regulations (including limitations on currency movements and exchanges). The securities of some foreign companies may be less liquid and, at times, more volatile than securities of comparable U.S. companies. There may be less information publicly available about a non-U.S. issuer than a U.S. issuer. Non-U.S. issuers may be subject to different accounting, auditing, financial reporting and investor protection standards than U.S. issuers. Investments in non-U.S. securities also may be subject to withholding or other taxes and may be subject to additional trading, settlement, custodial, and operational risks. With respect to certain countries, there is the possibility of government intervention and expropriation or nationalization of assets. Because legal systems differ, there also is the possibility that it will be difficult to obtain or enforce legal judgments in certain countries. Since foreign exchanges may be open on days when the Fund does not price its shares, the value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund's shares. Conversely, Shares may trade on days when foreign exchanges are closed. Each of these factors can make investments in the Fund more volatile and potentially less liquid than other types of investments.

- **High Portfolio Turnover Risk.** The Fund may frequently buy and sell investments. Higher portfolio turnover may result in the Fund paying higher levels of transaction costs and generating greater tax liabilities for shareholders. Portfolio turnover risk may cause the Fund's performance to be less than you expect.
- **Index Provider Risk.** There is no assurance that the Index Provider, or any agents that act on its behalf, will compile the Index accurately, or that the Index will be determined, maintained, constructed, reconstituted, rebalanced, composed, calculated or disseminated accurately. The Index Provider and its agents do not provide any representation or warranty in relation to the quality, accuracy or completeness of data in the Index, and do not guarantee that the Index will be calculated in accordance with its stated methodology. The Adviser and Sub-Adviser rely upon the Index provider and its agents to accurately compile, maintain, construct, reconstitute, rebalance, compose, calculate and disseminate the Index accurately. Losses or costs associated with any Index Provider or agent errors generally will be borne by the Fund and its shareholders. To correct any such error, the Index Provider or its agents may carry out an unscheduled rebalance of the Index or other modification of Index constituents or weightings. Unscheduled rebalances also expose the Fund to additional tracking error risk.
- **Liquidity Risk.** Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. This can reduce the Fund's returns because the Fund may be unable to transact at advantageous times or prices.
- **Market Risk.** The trading prices of securities and other instruments fluctuate in response to a variety of factors. These factors include events impacting the entire market or specific market segments, such as political, market and economic developments, as well as events that impact specific issuers. The Fund's NAV and market price, like security and commodity prices generally, may fluctuate significantly in response to these and other factors. As a result, an investor could lose money over short or long periods of time. U.S. and international markets have experienced significant periods of volatility in recent years due to a number of these factors, including the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and related public health issues, growth concerns in the U.S. and overseas, uncertainties regarding interest rates, trade tensions and the threat of and/or actual imposition of tariffs by the U.S. and other countries. In addition, local, regional or global events such as war, including Russia's invasion of Ukraine, acts of terrorism, recessions, rising inflation, or other events could have a significant negative impact on the Fund and its investments. These

developments as well as other events could result in further market volatility and negatively affect financial asset prices, the liquidity of certain securities and the normal operations of securities exchanges and other markets.

- **New Fund Risk.** The Fund is a recently organized investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors have no track record or history on which to base their investment decision.
- **Non-Diversification Risk.** Because the Fund is “non-diversified,” it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a lesser number of issuers than if it was a diversified fund. As a result, the Fund may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer or a lesser number of issuers than a fund that invests more widely. This may increase the Fund’s volatility and cause the performance of a relatively small number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund’s performance.
- **Passive Investment Risk.** The Fund is not actively managed, and the Adviser or Sub-Adviser would not sell investments due to current or projected underperformance of an Underlying Crypto Asset, unless that Underlying Crypto Asset is removed from the Index or the selling of investments providing exposure to the Underlying Crypto Asset is otherwise required upon a rebalancing or reconstitution of the Index in accordance with the Index methodology. Unlike with an actively managed fund, the Sub-Adviser does not use techniques or defensive strategies designed to lessen the effects of market volatility or to reduce the impact of periods of market decline. This means that, based on market and economic conditions, the Fund’s performance could be lower, or more volatile than other types of funds that may actively shift their portfolio assets to take advantage of market opportunities or to lessen the impact of a market decline.
- **Reverse Repurchase Agreements Risk.** A reverse repurchase agreement is the sale by the Fund of a debt obligation to a party for a specified price, with the simultaneous agreement by the Fund to repurchase that debt obligation from that party on a future date at an agreed upon price. Similar to borrowing, reverse repurchase agreements provide the Fund with cash for investment purposes, which creates leverage and subjects the Fund to the risks of leverage. Reverse repurchase agreements also involve the risk that the other party may fail to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. The Fund could lose money if it is unable to recover the securities and the value of collateral held by the Fund, including the value of the investments made with cash collateral, is less than the value of securities.
- **Subsidiary Investment Risk.** By investing in the Subsidiary, the Fund is indirectly exposed to the risks associated with the Subsidiary’s investments. The derivatives and other investments held by the Subsidiary are generally similar to those that are permitted to be held by the Fund and are subject to the same risks that apply to similar investments if held directly by the Fund. The Subsidiary is not registered under the 1940 Act, and, unless otherwise noted in this Prospectus, is not subject to all the investor protections of the 1940 Act. Changes in the laws of the United States and/or the Cayman Islands could result in the inability of the Fund and/or the Subsidiary to continue to operate as it does currently and could adversely affect the Fund. For example, the Cayman Islands does not currently impose any income, corporate or capital gains tax or withholding tax on the Subsidiary. If Cayman Islands law changes such that the Subsidiary must pay Cayman Islands taxes, Fund shareholders would likely suffer decreased investment returns.
- **Tax Risk.** The Fund may gain most of its exposure to the Underlying Crypto Assets through its investment in the Subsidiary, which may invest directly in derivative instruments, including swaps, futures contracts and options. In order for the Fund to qualify as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code, the Fund must, among other requirements, derive at least 90% of its gross income for each taxable year from sources generating “qualifying income” for purposes of the “qualifying income test,” which is described in more detail in the section titled “Federal Income Taxes” in the SAI. The Fund’s investment in the Subsidiary is expected to provide the Fund with exposure to certain derivatives instruments within the limitations of the federal tax requirements of Subchapter M of the Code for qualification as a RIC. The “Subpart F” income (defined in Section 951 of the Code to include passive income) of the Fund attributable to its investment in the Subsidiary is “qualifying income” to the Fund to the extent that such income is derived with respect to the Fund’s business of investing in stock, securities or currencies. The Fund expects its “Subpart F” income attributable to its investment in the Subsidiary to be derived with respect to the Fund’s business of investing in stock, securities or currencies and accordingly expects its “Subpart F” income attributable to its investment in the Subsidiary to be treated as “qualifying income.” The Fund generally will be required to include in its own taxable income the “Subpart F” income of the Subsidiary for a tax year, regardless of whether the Fund receives a distribution of the Subsidiary’s income in that tax year, and this income would nevertheless be subject to the distribution requirement for qualification as a RIC and would be taken into account for purposes of the 4% excise tax. The Adviser will carefully monitor the Fund’s investments in the Subsidiary to ensure that no more than 25% of the Fund’s assets are invested in the Subsidiary to comply with the Asset Diversification Test as described in more detail in the SAI.

If the Fund did not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions were not available, the Fund’s taxable income would be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed. In such event, in order to re-qualify for taxation as a RIC, the Fund might be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest and make certain distributions. This would cause investors to incur higher tax liabilities than they otherwise would have incurred and would have a negative impact on Fund returns. In such event, the Board may determine to reorganize or

close the Fund or materially change the Fund's investment objective and strategies. In the event that the Fund fails to qualify as a RIC, the Fund will promptly notify shareholders of the implications of that failure.

- **Tracking Error Risk.** As with all index funds, the performance of the Fund and its Index may differ from each other for a variety of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses and portfolio transaction costs not incurred by the Index. In addition, the Fund may not be fully invested in the securities of the Index at all times or may hold securities not included in the Index.
- **Valuation Risk.** The Fund or the Subsidiary may hold securities or other assets that may be valued on the basis of factors other than readily available market quotations. This may occur because the asset or security does not trade on a centralized exchange, or in times of market turmoil or reduced liquidity. There are multiple methods that can be used to value a portfolio holding when market quotations are not readily available. The value established for any portfolio holding at a point in time might differ from what would be produced using a different methodology or if it had been priced using market quotations. Portfolio holdings that are valued using techniques other than market quotations, including "fair valued" assets or securities, may be subject to greater fluctuation in their valuations from one day to the next than if market quotations were used. In addition, there is no assurance that the Fund could sell or close out a portfolio position for the value established for it at any time, and it is possible that the Fund or the Subsidiary would incur a loss because a portfolio position is sold or closed out at a discount to the valuation established by the Fund or the Subsidiary at that time. The ability to value investments may be impacted by technological issues or errors by pricing services or other third-party service providers.
- **Volatility Risk.** The value of certain of the Fund's investments, including derivatives and crypto-related investments, is subject to market risk. Market risk is the risk that the value of the investments to which the Fund is exposed will fall, which could occur due to general market or economic conditions or other factors.
- **Whipsaw Markets Risk.** The Fund may be subject to the forces of "whipsaw" markets (as opposed to choppy or stable markets), in which significant price movements develop but then repeatedly reverse. "Whipsaw" describes a situation where a security's price is moving in one direction but then quickly pivots to move in the opposite direction. Such market conditions could cause substantial losses to the Fund.

Performance

The Fund is new and therefore does not have a performance history for a full calendar year. In the future, performance information for the Fund will be presented in this section. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.21shares.com.

Management

<i>Investment Adviser:</i>	Teucrium Investment Advisors, LLC
<i>Investment Sub-Adviser:</i>	21Shares US LLC
<i>Portfolio Managers:</i>	Springer Harris, Spencer Kristiansen, Joran Haugens and Christopher Small, each Portfolio Managers of the Adviser, have been portfolio managers of the Fund since its inception in November 2025. Andres Valencia, Executive Vice President of Investment Management at the Sub-Adviser, and Jad Haj Ali, Director Portfolio Manager at the Sub-Adviser, are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. Mr. Valencia and Mr. Ali have each served as a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since its inception in November 2025.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only in large blocks known as "Creation Units," which only APs (typically, broker-dealers) may purchase or redeem. The Fund generally issues and redeems Creation Units in exchange for a portfolio of securities and/or a designated amount of U.S. cash.

Shares are listed on the Exchange, and individual Shares may only be bought and sold in the secondary market through a broker or dealer at market prices, rather than NAV. Because Shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount).

An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares (the "bid" price) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares (the "ask" price) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market. The difference in the bid and ask prices is referred to as the "bid-ask spread."

Recent information regarding the Fund's NAV, market price, how often Shares traded on the Exchange at a premium or discount, and bid-ask spreads can be found on the Fund's website at www.21shares.com.

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions are generally taxable as ordinary income, qualified dividend income, or capital gains (or a combination), unless your investment is held in an individual retirement account ("IRA") or other tax-advantaged account. Distributions on investments made through tax-deferred arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of assets from those accounts.

Financial Intermediary Compensation

If you purchase Shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) (an “Intermediary”), the Adviser or its affiliates may pay Intermediaries for certain activities related to the Fund, including participation in activities that are designed to make Intermediaries more knowledgeable about exchange-traded products, including the Fund, or for other activities, such as marketing, educational training or other initiatives related to the sale or promotion of Shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Any such arrangements do not result in increased Fund expenses. Ask your salesperson or visit the Intermediary’s website for more information.

21SHARES FTSE CRYPTO 10 ex-BTC INDEX ETF - FUND SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The 21Shares FTSE Crypto 10 ex-BTC Index ETF (the “ex-BTC Fund” or the “Fund”) seeks to track, before fees and expenses, the price performance of the FTSE Crypto 10 ex Bitcoin Select Index (the “Index”).

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund (“Shares”). **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and Example below.**

Shareholder Fees <i>(fees paid directly from your investment)</i>	None
Annual Fund Operating Expenses¹ <i>(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</i>	
Management Fee	0.65%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses ^{1,2}	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.65%

¹ Estimated for the current fiscal year. “Other Expenses” does not include fees paid to the Fund’s swap contract counterparties, or the management fees, performance fees, and expenses of the reference assets or trading vehicles underlying such swap contracts. These fees and expenses, which are not reflected in this Annual Fund Operating Expenses table, are embedded in the returns of the swap contracts (*i.e.*, the fees and expenses reduce the investment returns of the swap contracts) and represent an indirect cost of investing in the Fund.

² Teucrium Investment Advisors, LLC (the “Adviser”), the Fund’s investment adviser, also serves as the investment adviser to the Subsidiary (defined below), and provides the Subsidiary with the same type of management, under essentially the same terms, as it provides the Fund. The Adviser has agreed to waive the management fee of 0.65% to be paid by the Subsidiary. This waiver will continue in effect for so long as the Fund invests in the Subsidiary, and at least through November 11, 2026. This waiver may be terminated only with the approval of the Subsidiary’s Board of Directors.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. The Example does not take into account brokerage commissions that you may pay on your purchases and sales of Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year \$66 3 Years \$208

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that employs a “passive management” (or indexing) investment approach designed to track, before fees and expenses, the price performance of the Index. The Fund does not try to outperform the Index and does not seek to invest in temporary defensive positions when markets decline or appear overvalued.

The Index measures the performance of the top ten largest crypto assets globally, excluding bitcoin, ranked by their market capitalization (collectively, the “Underlying Crypto Assets”). All crypto assets that meet the Index eligibility criteria may be included in the Index. The Index is reconstituted and rebalanced quarterly in March, June, September and December. Therefore, the crypto assets represented in the Index are likely to change over time. Each crypto asset’s weighting in the Index is based solely on its market capitalization. A crypto asset’s market capitalization is defined as its “circulating” supply (*i.e.*, the total number of coins or tokens currently available for trading in the market) as of the last day of the month prior to the Index’s quarterly rebalance month multiplied by its price on the Wednesday after the first Friday of the Index’s quarterly rebalance month. The Index Provider (as defined below) determines the circulating supply and the price of each crypto asset included in the Index using publicly available data from multiple well-established and reputable cryptocurrency trading platforms selected by the Index Provider.

As of the date of this Prospectus the Index constituents include the following:

Crypto Asset	Weighting (as of October 31, 2025)
Ethereum	48.51%
Binance Coin	15.70%
XRP	15.65%
Solana	10.54%
Dogecoin	2.91%
Cardano	2.31%
Hyperliquid	1.52%
Chainlink	1.21%
Sui	0.87%
Avalanche	0.79%

The Index is constructed and maintained by FTSE Russell (the “Index Provider”). The Index Provider is not affiliated with the Fund, the Adviser, or 21Shares US LLC (the “Sub-Adviser”).

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing primarily in securities and financial instruments that derive their value from the performance of the Underlying Crypto Assets. **The Fund does not invest directly in any crypto assets, including the Underlying Crypto Assets.** In seeking to achieve its investment objective, the Fund may invest in (i) exchange traded products (“ETPs”) that provide exposure to one or more Underlying Crypto Assets, including by holding one or more Underlying Crypto Assets directly; (ii) ETFs registered under the 1940 Act that provide exposure to one or more Underlying Crypto Assets; and (iii) financial instruments, including swap agreements, futures contracts, and options contracts that provide direct and indirect economic exposure to one or more Underlying Crypto Assets. The Fund may invest in ETPs, ETFs or other products managed by, sponsored by, or otherwise associated with a Sub-Adviser.

The Fund invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in investments that provide exposure to Underlying Crypto Assets or have economic characteristics that are substantially similar to Underlying Crypto Assets. Additional information about the securities and financial instruments in which the Fund will primarily invest is described below:

- **ETPs.** The Fund may invest directly in ETPs. ETPs in which the Fund may invest are designed to provide exposure to the performance of one or more Underlying Crypto Assets and either hold such crypto assets directly or are fully secured by holdings of such crypto assets (“Spot Crypto ETPs”). The Fund may invest in U.S. ETPs or non-U.S. ETPs. The U.S. ETPs generally issue shares of beneficial interest that derive their value from a basket of one or more crypto assets. Each non-U.S. ETP will generally be structured as an exchange traded note, and issue bonds that are collateralized by the respective amount of units of the particular Underlying Crypto Asset. The non-U.S. ETPs in which the Fund may invest will be listed on a European exchange and domiciled in Europe, including the United Kingdom and Channel Islands. ETPs are not registered under the 1940 Act, and thus do not provide shareholders with the protections afforded by the 1940 Act. The Fund may invest in ETPs managed by, sponsored by, or otherwise associated with the Sub-Adviser.
- **ETFs.** The Fund may invest in ETFs that are registered under the 1940 Act that provide exposure to one or more crypto assets (“Crypto ETFs”). ETFs are a type of open-end fund, shares of which are traded on a national securities exchange. ETFs may not hold any Underlying Crypto Assets directly, but may invest in derivatives instruments that provide exposure to various crypto assets. The Fund may invest in ETFs managed by, sponsored by or otherwise associated with the Sub-Adviser.
- **Swap Agreements.** Swap agreements are derivative contracts entered into primarily with major global financial institutions for a specified period. In a standard swap transaction, two parties agree to exchange or “swap” payments based on the change in value of a reference asset or benchmark, such as an index, or in the case of the Fund, the return earned on an investment in one or more Underlying Crypto Assets (each a “Crypto Swap”). It is expected that the Fund will invest in swaps that use one or more of the following as a reference asset or benchmark: (i) a reference rate or index tied to one or more Underlying Crypto Assets, (ii) Spot Crypto ETPs or Crypto ETFs, or (iii) other benchmarks that the Adviser or Sub-Adviser believes produce returns consistent with one or more Underlying Crypto Assets.
- **Futures Contracts.** In order to obtain exposure to Underlying Crypto Assets, the Fund may enter into, as the “buyer,” futures contracts, that trade on an exchange registered with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”). The futures contracts may be tied directly to an Underlying Crypto Asset or to a Crypto ETF or Spot Crypto ETP (as described below) (“Crypto Futures Contracts”). In order to maintain its exposure to the Underlying Crypto Assets, the Fund may exit its futures contracts as they near expiration and replace them with new futures contracts with a later expiration date. This process is referred to as “rolling.” The Fund may invest in futures contracts of any expiration date traded on any CFTC-regulated commodity futures exchange, also known as a “designated contract market” (“DCM”).

- **Options.** The Fund may invest in exchange traded options contracts that reference the Underlying Crypto Assets or Crypto ETFs or Spot Crypto ETPs (“Crypto Options” and, together with Crypto ETPs, Crypto ETFs, Crypto Swaps and Crypto Futures Contracts, “crypto-related investments”). The Fund may invest in options traded on an exchange registered with the CFTC, or on foreign exchanges. In general, an option is a contract that gives the purchaser (holder) of the option, in return for a premium, the right to buy from (call) or sell to (put) the seller (writer) of the option the security or currency underlying the option at a specified exercise price. Traditional exchange-traded options contracts have standardized terms, such as the type (call or put), the reference asset, the strike price and expiration date. In the U.S., exchange-traded options contracts are guaranteed for settlement by the Options Clearing Corporation (“OCC”).

In seeking to achieve its investment objective, the Fund may also invest in equity securities of “crypto-related companies.” For these purposes, crypto-related companies are companies that the Adviser or a Sub-Adviser believes provide returns that generally correspond, or are closely related, to the performance of one or more Underlying Crypto Assets. Similar to other types of crypto-related investments, there can be no assurance that the returns of crypto-related companies will correspond, or be closely-related, to the performance of an Underlying Crypto Assets.

The mix of investments used to achieve the Fund’s desired exposure to the Underlying Crypto Assets is at the sole discretion of the Adviser or Sub-Adviser. The Adviser or Sub-Adviser may consider the following factors, among others, when determining the Fund’s investments: liquidity, regulatory requirements, risk mitigation measures, the Fund’s FCMs (as defined below), the financial condition of counterparties and market conditions.

The Fund also expects to engage in reverse repurchase agreements, a form of borrowing.

The Fund expects to invest in certain investments indirectly through a wholly-owned subsidiary organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands (the “Subsidiary”). The Fund’s investment in the Subsidiary is intended to provide the Fund with exposure to one or more of the Underlying Crypto Assets within the limits of current federal income tax laws applicable to investment companies such as the Fund, which limit the ability of investment companies to invest directly in certain investments that do not generate qualifying income for tax purposes. The Subsidiary, which is also managed by the Adviser, may invest in certain investments, such as derivatives instruments (including swaps, futures, and options), to a greater extent than the Fund. Except as otherwise noted, for purposes of this Prospectus, references to the Fund’s investments include the Fund’s indirect investments through the Subsidiary. Because the Fund intends to elect to be treated as a regulated investment company (“RIC”) under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), the size of the Fund’s investment in the Subsidiary generally will be limited to 25% of the Fund’s total assets, tested at the end of each fiscal quarter (the “Asset Diversification Test”).

Although the Fund does not seek leveraged returns, investing in certain financial instruments may have a leveraging effect on the Fund. The Fund will invest in cash, cash-like instruments and/or high-quality securities (collectively, “Collateral”). The Collateral may consist of: (i) U.S. Government securities, such as bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury; (ii) money market funds; and/or (iii) corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade or determined by the Adviser or Sub-Adviser to be of comparable quality. Such Collateral is designed to provide liquidity, serve as margin or otherwise collateralize the Fund’s investments in financial instruments.

In seeking to achieve its investment objective, the Fund may use either a “replication” strategy, meaning the Fund will invest in investments that provide exposure to all of the Index constituents in the approximate proportions as in the Index, or a “representative sampling” strategy, meaning it may invest in investments that provide exposure to a sample of the Index constituents whose risk, return, and other characteristics closely resemble the risk, return, and other characteristics of the Index as a whole. The Fund or the Subsidiary may over-weight or under-weight its exposure to a particular Underlying Crypto Asset, or a subset of Underlying Crypto Assets, such that the Fund has greater or lesser exposure to that Underlying Crypto Asset or subset of Underlying Crypto Assets than is represented by the Index. This may cause the Fund to gain exposure to crypto assets not included in the Index, but which the Adviser believes are appropriate to substitute for certain Underlying Crypto Assets. As a result, the price performance of the Fund’s portfolio may deviate from the returns of the Index.

To the extent the Index concentrates (i.e., holds more than 25% of its net assets) in the securities of a particular industry or group of related industries, the Fund will concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent as the Index. The Fund is deemed to be “non-diversified,” which means that it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a small number of issuers than if it was a diversified fund.

Information About Crypto Assets

Crypto assets are bearer assets whose ownership is secured by cryptographic protocols and incentives that operate on a network of computers utilizing blockchains, as defined below. Digital assets are intended to allow for storage and transfer without the need for a trusted intermediary. Well-known blockchains that have their own native digital assets include Bitcoin and Ethereum.

Digital assets are traded on trading venues around the world, as well as on over-the-counter and peer-to-peer markets. Digital assets can be converted to fiat currencies or into other digital assets at rates determined by supply and demand on these markets. Derivative investment products, including futures, options, and swaps contracts, are also available that allow investors to build sophisticated investment and trading strategies focused around the most prominent digital assets.

The number and diversity of market participants and companies operating in the digital asset space has also increased dramatically over the past several years. Currently, there are a wide range of companies providing services related to digital assets to retail and institutional investors. These include companies that provide trading venues, custody solutions for institutional and retail investors, investment funds, payment services, trading services, lending and collateral management, and prime brokerage.

The ownership of digital assets is recorded in a digital ledger or database (a “blockchain”). Blockchains differ from traditional databases in that they are designed not to be controlled by any single party, but rather, to be maintained by a distributed network of computers, each of which maintains and updates its own copy of the ledger. Each participant in this network is incentivized to process transactions according to a set of predetermined rules and to keep its ledger consistent with the rest of the network over time.

Principal Investment Risks

The Underlying Crypto Assets are relatively new investments. The Underlying Crypto Assets are subject to unique and substantial risks and historically have been subject to significant price volatility. The value of an investment in the Fund could decline significantly and without warning. An investment in the Fund does not represent a complete investment program. An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency, the Adviser, Sub-Adviser or any of their affiliates.

The principal risks of investing in the Fund are summarized below. Each risk summarized below is considered a “principal risk” of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears. As with any investment, there is a risk that you could lose all or a portion of your investment in the Fund. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect the Fund’s NAV, trading price, yield, total return, and/or ability to meet its investment objective. The following risks could affect the value of your investment in the Fund:

- **Crypto Asset Risk.** The Fund’s performance is subject to the risks of the crypto assets industry. The trading prices of many crypto assets, including the Underlying Crypto Assets, have experienced extreme volatility and may do so in the future. Extreme volatility in the future, including declines in the trading prices of the Underlying Crypto Assets, could have a material adverse effect on the value of the Fund’s shares and the shares could lose all or substantially all of their value. The value of the shares is subject to a number of factors relating to the fundamental investment characteristics of the Underlying Crypto Assets as crypto assets, including the fact that crypto assets are bearer instruments and loss, theft, destruction, or compromise of the associated private keys could result in permanent loss of the asset, and the capabilities and development of blockchain technologies. Crypto assets represent a new and rapidly evolving industry, and the value of the Fund’s shares depends on the acceptance of the Underlying Crypto Assets. Changes in the governance of a crypto asset network may not receive sufficient support from users and miners, which may negatively affect that crypto asset network’s ability to grow and respond to challenges. An investor should be prepared to lose the full principal value of their investment suddenly and without warning.

A number of factors affecting the price and market for Underlying Crypto Assets held by the Fund.

- *Supply and Demand.* It is believed that speculators and investors who seek to profit from trading and holding crypto assets currently account for a significant portion of demand for any crypto asset. Such speculation regarding the potential future appreciation in the price of Underlying Crypto Assets may artificially inflate or deflate the price of Underlying Crypto Assets. Market fraud and/or manipulation and other fraudulent trading practices such as the intentional dissemination of false or misleading information (e.g., false rumors) can, among other things, lead to a disruption of the orderly functioning of markets, significant market volatility, and cause the value of crypto asset futures to fluctuate quickly and without warning.
- *Crypto Asset Competition Risk.* As of November 1, 2025, ether was the second largest digital asset by market capitalization as tracked by CoinMarketCap.com, and bitcoin and ether comprised 71.8% of the total market capitalization of the crypto asset ecosystem tracked by CoinMarketCap.com. Alternative crypto assets tracked by CoinMarketCap.com had a total market capitalization of approximately \$1.0 trillion as of November 1, 2025. In addition, many consortiums and financial institutions are also researching and investing resources into private or permissioned smart contracts platforms rather than open platforms like the Ethereum Network. Competition from the emergence or growth of alternative digital assets and smart contracts platforms could have a negative impact on the demand for, and price of, bitcoin and ether and thereby adversely affect price of the Underlying Crypto Assets and the value of the Fund’s shares. Because the Fund does not invest in bitcoin, a further rise in bitcoin’s usage or popularity could negatively impact the Fund.

So-called “Layer 2” solutions are protocols built on top of an underlying smart contract platform blockchain, and intended to provide scalability to the underlying blockchain by increasing transaction efficiency. For example, Polygon is a smart contract platform protocol built on top of the Ethereum Blockchain; it is intended to provide scalability to Ethereum by allowing users to transact on a variety of blockchains deployed on the Ethereum Network. Under this model, Ethereum functions as the base layer, or “Layer 1” blockchain. The Polygon protocol offers developers sidechain, roll-ups and other Layer 2 solutions which can be tailored to an individual developer’s intended use case. Such solutions are intended to improve upon the transaction speed, cost and efficiency of transactions on their respective Layer 1. However, Layer 2 solutions have only been recently developed and may not function as intended. For example, smart contracts deployed on one Layer 2 solution may not be interoperable with smart contracts deployed on other Layer 2 solutions. In particular, the advent of Layer 2 solutions presents the possibility of fracturing liquidity of DeFi “decentralized applications” (“dApps”) on a smart

contract platform's mainchain by splitting such liquidity among multiple, non-interoperable Layer 2 solutions, which could limit their use case or reduce efficiency. Layer 2 solutions also rely, to various degrees, on the functionality of the underlying Layer 1 blockchain. To the extent that the Ethereum Network is viewed as an unreliable Layer 1 solution, or that other networks provide better speed, costs, efficiency and features than the Ethereum Network, use of the Ethereum Network as a Layer 1 solution may decline with a corresponding reduction in the demand for, and price of, ether. In addition, DeFi dApps have been the frequent of numerous hacking and manipulation attempts, with some such attempts resulting in irreversible losses to their users. There is also considerable regulatory uncertainty regarding DeFi dApps status and compliance with a variety of legal regimes, including federal securities law, anti-money laundering laws, and federal and state money service business laws. To the extent that DeFi dApps continue to experience hacking events or adverse regulatory events, the Ethereum Networks value as a Layer 1 solution may decline with a corresponding reduction in the demand for, and price of, ether.

- *Adoption and Use of Crypto Assets.* Crypto assets and crypto-related investments are relatively new investments, and the continued adoption of the relevant crypto asset will require growth in its usage as a means of payment or for recordkeeping. Even if growth in crypto asset adoption continues in the near or medium-term, there is no assurance that crypto asset usage will continue to grow over the long-term. A contraction in the use of a crypto asset may result in a lack of liquidity, increased volatility in and a reduction in the price of the crypto asset.

Many digital asset networks face significant scaling challenges and are being upgraded with various features designed to increase the speed of digital asset transactions and the number of transactions that can be processed in a given period (known as "throughput"). These attempts to increase the volume of transactions may not be effective, and such upgrades may fail, resulting in potentially irreparable damage to a crypto asset's network and the value of the Underlying Crypto Assets.

- *Risk Factors Related to the Regulation of Crypto Assets.* Any final determination by a court that any crypto asset is a "security" may adversely affect the value of the Underlying Crypto Assets and the value of the Fund's shares, and, if the Underlying Crypto Asset is not, or cannot, be registered as a security, result in a potential exclusion from the Fund.

Depending on its characteristics, a crypto asset may be considered a "security" under the federal securities laws. The test for determining whether a particular crypto asset is a "security" is complex and difficult to apply, and the outcome is difficult to predict. Public, though non-binding, statements by senior officials at the SEC have indicated that the SEC did not consider Ethereum to be a security. The SEC staff has also provided informal assurances via no-action letter to a handful of promoters that their digital assets are not securities.

On the other hand, the SEC has brought enforcement actions against the issuers and promoters of several other crypto assets on the basis that the crypto assets in question are securities. More recently, the SEC has also brought enforcement actions against various crypto asset trading platforms for allegedly operating unregistered securities exchanges on the basis that certain of the crypto assets traded on their platforms are securities. For example, in June 2023, the SEC brought a complaint against Coinbase (the "Coinbase Complaint") alleging violations of a variety of securities laws. In its complaints, the SEC asserted that Solana is a security under the federal securities laws. In February 2025, the SEC dismissed the Coinbase Complaint.

If an appropriate court determines that an Underlying Crypto Asset is a security, the Adviser would not intend to permit the Fund to continue holding its investments in a way that would violate the federal securities laws.

- *Largely Unregulated Marketplace.* Crypto asset trading venues are relatively new and, in most cases, largely unregulated. As a result of this lack of regulation, individuals, or groups may engage in insider trading, fraud or market manipulation with respect to crypto assets. Such manipulation could cause investors in crypto assets to lose money, possibly the entire value of their investments. Additionally, some digital asset trading platforms may not operate in compliance with applicable law, and such non-compliance may cause such platforms to close operations in certain jurisdictions and/or be subject of regulatory investigations.

Crypto asset trading venues are not subject to the same regulations as regulated securities or futures exchanges. Crypto asset trading venues that are regulated typically must comply with minimum net worth, cybersecurity, and anti-money laundering requirements, but are not typically required to protect customers or their markets to the same extent that regulated securities exchanges or futures exchanges are required to do so. As a result, markets for crypto assets may be subject to manipulation or fraud and may be subject to larger and/or more frequent sudden declines than assets traded on more traditional exchanges. Investors in crypto assets may lose money, possibly the entire value of their investments.

Over the past several years, a number of crypto asset trading venues have been closed due to fraud, failure or security breaches. The nature of the assets held at crypto asset trading venues make them appealing targets for hackers and a number of digital asset trading venues have been victims of cybercrimes and other fraudulent activity. These activities have caused significant, in some cases total, losses for crypto investors. Investors in crypto assets may have little or no recourse should such theft, fraud or manipulation occur. There is no central registry showing which individuals or entities own crypto assets or the quantity of crypto assets that are owned by any particular person or entity. There are no regulations in place that would

prevent a large holder or a group of holders from selling their crypto assets, which could depress the price of the applicable crypto asset, or otherwise attempt to manipulate the price of the crypto asset. Events that reduce user confidence in a crypto asset, the applicable blockchain and the fairness of crypto asset trading venues could have a negative impact on the price of a crypto asset and the value of an investment in the Fund.

If the crypto asset trading venues become subject to onerous regulations or are subject to enforcement actions by regulatory authorities (including FinCEN, SEC, CFTC, FINRA, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, the Department of Justice, the Department of Homeland Security, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the IRS, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve, and state financial institution regulators), among other things, trading in the Underlying Crypto Assets may be concentrated in a smaller number of trading venues, which may materially impact the price, volatility, and trading volumes of Underlying Crypto Assets. Additionally, the trading venues may be required to comply with tax, AML, know-your-customer and other regulatory requirements, compliance and reporting obligations that may make it more costly to transact in or trade Underlying Crypto Assets (which may materially impact price, volatility, or trading of Underlying Crypto Assets more generally). Each of these events could have a negative impact on the value of an investment in the Fund.

The trading of crypto assets are fragmented across numerous trading venues. The fragmentation of the volume of crypto asset transactions across multiple trading venues can lead to a higher volatility than would be expected if volume was concentrated in a single trading venue. Market fragmentation and volatility increases the likelihood of price differences across different trading venues.

- *Cybersecurity Risk.* Blockchain technology and network functionality rely on the Internet. A significant disruption or interruption of Internet connectivity affecting large numbers of users or geographic areas could impede the functionality of blockchain technologies and the price of crypto assets. In addition, certain features of blockchain technology, such as decentralization, open source protocol, including the code of smart contracts running on a blockchain, and reliance on peer-to-peer connectivity, may increase the risk of fraud or cyber-attack by potentially reducing the likelihood of a coordinated response. Cybersecurity exploitations or attacks against entities that custody or facilitate the transfers or trading of a crypto asset could result in a significant theft of the crypto asset and a loss of public confidence, which could lead to a decline in the value of the crypto asset and, as a result, adversely impact the Fund's investment in an Underlying Crypto Asset. Additionally, if a malicious actor or botnet (*i.e.*, a volunteer or hacked collection of computers controlled by networked software coordinating the actions of the computers) obtains control of more than 50% of the processing power of a crypto asset's network, such actor or botnet could alter the blockchain and adversely affect the value of the crypto asset, which would adversely affect the Fund's investment in an Underlying Crypto Asset.
- *Forked Asset Risk.* Crypto asset networks operate using open-source protocols, meaning that any user can download the software, modify it and then propose that the users and validators adopt the modification. When a modification is introduced and a substantial majority of users and validators consent to the modification, the change is implemented and the network remains uninterrupted. However, if less than a substantial majority of users and validators consent to the proposed modification, and the modification is not compatible with the software prior to its modification, the consequence would be what is known as a "hard fork" of a crypto asset networks, with one group running the pre-modified software and the other running the modified software. The effect of such a fork would be the existence of two versions of a crypto asset network running in parallel, yet lacking interchangeability.

Forks may also occur as a network community's response to a significant security breach. For example, in June 2016, an anonymous hacker exploited a smart contract running on the Ethereum Network to siphon approximately \$60 million of ether held by The DAO, a distributed autonomous organization, into a segregated account. In response to the hack, most participants in the Ethereum community elected to adopt a "fork" that effectively reversed the hack. However, a minority of users continued to develop the original blockchain, now referred to as "Ethereum Classic" with the digital asset on that blockchain now referred to as Ether Classic, or ETC. ETC now trades on several digital asset trading platforms. A fork may also occur as a result of an unintentional or unanticipated software flaw in the various versions of otherwise compatible software that users run. Such a fork could lead to users and validators abandoning the digital asset with the flawed software. It is possible, however, that a substantial number of users and validators could adopt an incompatible version of the digital asset while resisting community-led efforts to merge the two chains. This could result in a permanent fork, as in the case of ether and Ether Classic.

In addition, many developers have previously initiated hard forks in the blockchain to launch new digital assets. To the extent such digital assets compete with the Underlying Crypto Assets, such competition could impact demand for the Underlying Crypto Assets and could adversely impact the value of the Fund's shares.

Furthermore, a hard fork can lead to new security concerns. For example, when the Ethereum and Ethereum Classic networks split in July 2016, "replay" attacks, in which transactions from one network were rebroadcast to nefarious effect on the other network, plagued digital asset trading platforms through at least October 2016. A digital asset trading platform announced in July 2016 that it had lost 40,000 Ether Classic, worth about \$100,000 at that time, as a result of replay attacks. Another

possible result of a hard fork is an inherent decrease in the level of security due to significant amounts of mining/validating power remaining on one network or migrating instead to the new forked network. After a hard fork, it may become easier for an individual validator or validator pool's power to exceed levels necessary to execute an attack on the network.

A future fork in the crypto asset network for a Underlying Crypto Asset could adversely affect the value of the Fund's shares.

- *“Attack” Risk.* All networked systems are vulnerable to various kinds of attacks. A blockchain may be vulnerable to several types of attacks, including:
 - “33% attack” where, if a validator or group of validators were to gain control of more than 33% of the total staked crypto asset on the applicable blockchain, a malicious actor could temporarily impede or delay block confirmation or even cause a temporary fork in the blockchain.
 - “50% attack” where, if a validator or group of validators acting in concert were to gain control of more than 50% of the total staked crypto asset on the blockchain, a malicious actor would be able to gain full control of the blockchain and the ability to manipulate the blockchain on a forward-looking basis, including censoring transactions following the achievement of threshold, double-spending and fraudulent block propagation, while the attacker maintains the threshold. In theory, the minority non-attackers might reach social consensus to reject blocks proposed by the malicious majority attacker, reducing the attacker's ability to engage in malicious activity, but there can be no assurance this would happen or that non-attackers would be able to coordinate effectively.
 - “>66% attack” where, if a validator or group of validators acting in concert were to gain control of more than 66% of the total staked crypto asset on the blockchain, a malicious actor could permanently and irreversibly manipulate the blockchain, including censorship, double-spending, and fraudulent block propagation, both on a forward- and backward-looking basis. The attacker could unilaterally finalize their preferred chain without the votes of any other stakers and could also reverse past finalized blocks.

Further, smart contracts on the network may create systemic risk for the price of a crypto asset in the event of an exploit. If a significant portion of a crypto asset is held by a small number of holders sometimes referred to as “whales,” these holders have the ability to manipulate the price of the crypto asset.

- *Crypto Asset Tax Risk.* Current U.S. Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) guidance indicates that convertible virtual currency, defined as a digital representation of value that functions as a medium of exchange, a unit of account, and/or a store of value that has an equivalent value in real currency, or that acts as a substitute for real currency, should be treated and taxed as property, and that transactions involving the payment of convertible virtual currency for goods and services should be treated as barter transactions. While this treatment allows for the possibility of capital gains treatment, it creates a potential tax reporting requirement in any circumstance where the ownership of convertible virtual currency passes from one person to another, usually by means of convertible virtual currency transactions (including off-blockchain transactions), which could discourage the use of digital assets as a medium of exchange, especially for a holder of digital assets that has appreciated in value.
- **Ether Risk.** Investments linked to ether can be highly volatile compared to investments in traditional securities and the Fund may experience sudden and large losses. These markets may fluctuate widely based on a variety of factors including changes in overall market movements, political and economic events, wars, acts of terrorism, natural disasters (including disease, epidemics and pandemics) and changes in interest rates or inflation rates.

The value of the Shares relates closely to the value of ether, and fluctuations in the price of ether could adversely affect the value of the Shares. Due to the nature of private keys, ether transactions are irrevocable, and stolen or incorrectly transferred ether may be irretrievable. As a result, any incorrectly executed ether transaction, to the extent it affects the market price of ether, could adversely affect an investment in the Fund. ether accounts are subject to security threats that could result in losses of assets. The Ethereum Network's decentralized governance structure may negatively affect its ability to grow and respond to challenges.

A number of factors affect the price of and market for ether.

- *Adoption and Use of Ether.* Ether is a relatively new investment, and the continued adoption of ether will require growth in its usage as a means of payment. Even if growth in ether adoption continues in the near or medium-term, there is no assurance that ether usage will continue to grow over the long-term. A contraction in the use of ether may result in a lack of liquidity and increased volatility in and a reduction to the price of ether.
- *Declining Validator Rewards.* Transactions in ether are processed by validators, which are compensated in ether based on a declining payment schedule and, in some instances, by voluntary fees paid by participants. If this compensation is not sufficient to incentivize validators to process transactions, the confirmation process for transactions may slow and the Ethereum Network may become more vulnerable to malicious actors. These and similar events may have a significant adverse effect on the price and liquidity of ether and the value of an investment in the Fund.

- *Forks.* The open-source nature of the Ethereum protocol permits any developer to review the underlying code and suggest changes. If some users and validators adopt a change while others do not and that change is not compatible with the existing software, a fork occurs. Several forks have already occurred in the Ethereum Network, resulting in the creation of new, separate digital assets. Similar events could adversely affect the price and liquidity of ether and the value of an investment in the Fund. A fork may be intentional, such as the Ethereum “Merge.” The “Merge” represents the Ethereum Network’s shift from a proof-of-work consensus mechanism to a proof-of-stake consensus mechanism. This means that instead of being required to solve complex mathematical problems, validators are required to stake ether. Ethereum staking is the process of locking up an amount of ether for a specified period of time in order to contribute to the security of the blockchain and earn network rewards. Validators are required to stake ether in order to perform validation activities and then, as a reward, earn newly created ether. Validation activities include verifying transactions, storing data, and adding to the Ethereum Blockchain.

A temporary or permanent “fork” of the Ethereum Blockchain could adversely affect the short-, medium-, or long-term value of ether and an investment in the Fund. A “hard fork” of the Ethereum Network, where less than a substantial majority of users or validators (under the current proof-of-stake model) consent to a proposed modification and the modification is not compatible with the software prior to its modification, could result in one group of users running the pre-modified software and the other running the modified software. If validators expend fewer resources on the Ethereum Network, it could increase the likelihood of a malicious actor obtaining control. The Ethereum Network has forked in the past. In 2016, a fork resulted in the creation of Ethereum and Ethereum Classic networks. In connection with the network upgrade on September 15, 2022, a group of miners wishing to continue the proof-of-work model forked the network to create a new blockchain that continues to use proof-of-work consensus. Following a fork, holders of one asset, such as ether, will hold equal amounts of assets resulting from the fork, in this case, assets on the Ethereum proof- of-work blockchain.

- *Pricing Volatility Risk.* The price of ether has experienced periods of extreme volatility. Ethereum price volatility may be influenced by, among other things, trading activity on and the closing of digital asset trading platforms (including those featuring leveraged trading) due to fraud, failure, security breaches or otherwise. Ether price volatility also may be influenced by momentum pricing. Also, speculation by traders and investors regarding the potential future appreciation in the value of ether may inflate the price of ether. Conversely, a decrease in demand or speculation for, or government regulation (including, without limitation, the tax treatment of Ethereum transactions) and the perception of onerous regulatory actions, may cause a drop in the price of ether. Further, developments related to the Ethereum Network’s operations, individual digital asset trading platforms, and the overall Ethereum market also contribute to the volatility in the price of ether. In addition, there is potential for herd behavior (e.g., multiple funds trying to exit positions at the same time) when there is extreme volatility.

Ether is exposed to instability in other speculative parts of the blockchain and crypto asset industry, such that an event that is not necessarily related to the security or utility of the Ethereum Network can nonetheless precipitate a significant decline in the price of ether. Several recent developments in the digital asset economy resulted in a loss of confidence in participants in the digital asset ecosystem, negative publicity surrounding digital assets more broadly, and market-wide declines in digital asset trading prices and liquidity.

Since the fourth quarter of 2021 to date in 2025, digital asset prices have fluctuated widely. This has led to volatility and disruption in the digital asset markets and financial difficulties for several prominent industry participants, including digital asset trading venues, hedge funds and lending platforms. For example, in the first half of 2022, digital asset lenders Celsius Network LLC and Voyager Digital Ltd. and digital asset hedge fund Three Arrows Capital each declared bankruptcy. This resulted in a loss of confidence in participants in the digital asset ecosystem, negative publicity surrounding digital assets more broadly and market-wide declines in digital asset trading prices and liquidity.

In November 2022, FTX, the third largest digital asset trading venue by volume at the time, halted customer withdrawals amid rumors of the company’s liquidity issues and likely insolvency. Shortly thereafter, FTX’s CEO resigned, and FTX and several affiliates of FTX filed for bankruptcy. The U.S. Department of Justice subsequently brought criminal charges, including charges of fraud, violations of federal securities laws, money laundering, and campaign finance offenses, against FTX’s former CEO and others.

Continued disruption and instability in the digital asset markets as these events develop, including further declines in the trading prices and liquidity of the Fund’s holdings, could have a material adverse effect on the value of the Shares, and the Shares could lose all or substantially all of their value.

- *Intellectual Property Rights Claims.* No single entity owns the Ethereum Network. However, with the growing adoption of ether and the significant increase in speculative activity surrounding ether and digital assets, third parties may be increasingly motivated to assert intellectual property rights claims relating to the operation of the Ethereum Network or applications built upon the Ethereum Blockchain. Regardless of the merit of any intellectual property or other legal action, any threatened action that reduces confidence in the Ethereum Network’s or the Ethereum Blockchain’s long-term viability or the ability of end-users to hold and transfer ether may adversely affect the price of ether and adversely affect the ether futures. Additionally, a meritorious intellectual property rights claim could prevent end-users from accessing the Ethereum Network

or holding or transferring their ether. As a result, an intellectual property rights claim against Ethereum Network participants could have a material adverse impact on the Fund.

- **Binance Coin Risk.** The price of Binance Coin (“BNB”) as determined by the BNB market has experienced periods of extreme volatility and may be influenced by a wide variety of factors. Speculators and investors who seek to profit from trading and holding BNB generate a significant portion of BNB demand. Such speculation regarding the potential future appreciation in the value of BNB may cause the price of BNB to increase. Conversely, a decrease in demand for or speculative interest regarding BNB may cause the price to decline.

Digital assets such as BNB were only introduced within the past 15 years, and the medium to long term value of the Shares is subject to a number of factors over time relating to the capabilities and development of blockchain technologies, such as the recentness of their development, their dependence on the internet and other technologies, their dependence on the role played by users, developers validators and the potential for malicious activity. BNB itself was launched only in 2017. For example, the realization of one or more of the following risks could materially adversely affect the value of the Shares: digital asset networks, including the BNB peer-to-peer network and associated blockchain ledger (such blockchain, together with the peer-to-peer network, the “BNB Chain” or “Layer 1 BNB Chain”), and the software used to operate them are in the early stages of development. Given the recentness of the development of digital asset networks, digital assets may not function as intended and parties may be unwilling to use digital assets, which would dampen the growth, if any, of digital asset networks. Because BNB is a digital asset, the value of the Shares is subject to a number of factors relating to the fundamental investment characteristics of digital assets, including the fact that digital assets are bearer instruments and loss, theft, compromise, or destruction of the associated private keys could result in permanent loss of the asset.

The BNB Chain, including the cryptographic and algorithmic protocols supporting its operation, has only been in existence since 2019. While the BNB token was initially launched in 2017 on the Ethereum blockchain as an ERC-20 token, it migrated to the BNB Chain following its launch. BNB markets have a limited performance record, making them part of a new and rapidly evolving industry that is subject to a variety of factors that are difficult to evaluate. For example, the following are some of the risks could materially adversely affect the value of the Shares:

- Digital assets, including BNB, are controllable only by the possessor of both the unique public key and private key or keys relating to the BNB Chain address, or “wallet”, at which the digital asset is held. Private keys must be safeguarded and kept private in order to prevent a third party from accessing the digital asset held in such wallet. The loss, theft, compromise or destruction of a private key required to access a digital asset may be irreversible. If a private key is lost, stolen, destroyed or otherwise compromised and no backup of the private key is accessible, the owner would be unable to access the digital asset corresponding to that private key and the private key will not be capable of being restored by the digital asset network resulting in the total loss of the value of the digital asset linked to the private key.
- Digital asset networks are dependent upon the internet. A disruption of the internet or a digital asset network, such as the BNB Chain, would affect the ability to transfer digital assets, including BNB, and, consequently, their value.
- The foregoing notwithstanding, the BNB Chain’s protocol is informally overseen by a collective of core developers who propose amendments to the relevant network’s source code. Core developers’ roles evolve over time, largely based on self-determined participation. If a significant majority of users and validators were to adopt amendments to the BNB Chain based on the proposals of such core developers, the BNB Chain would be subject to new protocols that may adversely affect the value of BNB.
- To the extent that validators on the BNB Chain decline to include transactions in blocks due to insufficient or absent transaction fees, such transactions may not be recorded until a validator accepts the lower fee or includes the transaction regardless of fee size. If a significant number of validators adopt similar fee thresholds, this could result in delays in transaction processing. Any prolonged or widespread delays in transaction inclusion may undermine user confidence in the BNB Chain or in digital asset networks more broadly.
- As the BNB Chain continues to develop and grow, certain technical issues might be uncovered and the trouble shooting and resolution of such issues requires the attention and efforts of BNB Chain’s global development community. Like all software, the BNB Chain is at risk of vulnerabilities and bugs that can potentially be exploited by malicious actors.
- Many digital asset networks, including the BNB Chain, face significant scaling challenges and are being upgraded with various features designed to increase the speed of digital asset transactions and the number of transactions can be processed in a given period (known as “throughput”). These attempts to increase the volume of transactions may not be effective, and such upgrades may fail, resulting in potentially irreparable damage to the BNB Chain and the value of BNB.
- Moreover, in the past, bugs, defects and flaws in the source code for digital assets have been exposed and exploited, including flaws that disrupted normal blockchain network or DApp and smart contract operations or disabled related functionality for users, exposed users’ personal information and/or resulted in the theft of users’ digital assets. The cryptography underlying the BNB Chain or BNB as an asset could prove to be flawed or ineffective, or developments in mathematics and/or technology, including advances in digital computing, algebraic geometry and quantum computing, could result in such

cryptography becoming ineffective. In any of these circumstances, a malicious actor may be able to compromise the security of the BNB Chain or take the Trust's BNB, which would adversely affect the value of the Shares. Moreover, normal operations and functionality of the BNB Chain may be negatively affected. Such losses of functionality could lead to the BNB Chain losing attractiveness to users, nodes, validators, or other stakeholders, thereby dampening demand for BNB. Even if another digital asset other than BNB were affected by similar circumstances, any reduction in confidence in the source code or cryptography underlying digital assets generally could negatively affect the demand for digital assets and therefore adversely affect the value of the Shares.

- The BNB Chain is still in the process of developing and making significant decisions that will affect policies that govern the supply and issuance of BNB as well as other BNB Chain protocols. The open-source nature of many digital asset network protocols, such as the protocol for the BNB Chain, means that developers and other contributors are generally not directly compensated for their contributions in maintaining and developing such protocols. As a result, the developers and other contributors of a particular digital asset may lack a financial incentive to maintain or develop the network, or may lack the resources to adequately address emerging issues. Alternatively, some developers may be funded by companies whose interests are at odds with other participants in a particular digital asset network. If the BNB Chain does not successfully develop its policies on supply and issuance, and other major design decisions or does so in a manner that is not attractive to network participants it could lead to a decline in adoption of the BNB Chain and price of BNB.
- Software applications running on top of the BNB Chain (often referred to as “decentralized applications” or “DApps”, whether or not decentralized in fact) and smart contract developers depend on being able to obtain BNB to be able to run their programs and operate their businesses. In particular, decentralized applications and smart contracts require BNB in order to pay the transaction fees needed to pay validators to execute transactions and smart contract operations. As such, they represent a significant source of demand for BNB. BNB's price volatility (particularly where BNB prices increase), or the BNB Chain's wider inability to meet the demands of decentralized applications and smart contracts in terms of inexpensive, reliable, and prompt transaction execution (including during congested periods), or to solve its scaling challenges or increase its throughput, may discourage such decentralized application and smart contract developers from using the BNB Chain as the foundational infrastructure layer for building their applications and smart contracts. If decentralized application and smart contract developers abandon the BNB Chain for other blockchain or digital asset networks or protocols for whatever reason, the value of BNB could be negatively affected.
- The perception that BNB Chain and BNB are associated with Binance could cause BNB's value to be affected by developments involving or affecting Binance. For example, in 2023 the SEC filed a lawsuit against Binance, alleging, inter alia, that the offering and sale of BNB by Binance was an unregistered securities offering. The district court's decision in *SEC v. Binance Holdings Ltd. et al.*, 738 F.Supp.3d 20, 48-58 (D.D.C. Aug. 23, 2024), ruled that, while the SEC's allegations regarding the manner in which Binance offered and sold BNB as part of the initial distribution of BNB were sufficient at the motion to dismiss stage, the SEC's complaint did not include sufficient facts to support a plausible inference that any particular secondary sales of BNB satisfy the Howey test for an investment contract. In 2023, the Department of Justice, Office of Foreign Assets Control (“OFAC”), Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (“FinCEN”), and the CFTC reached a series of settlements with Binance for charges involving violations of U.S. laws governing money laundering, sanctions, registration as a money services business, and registration under the Commodity Exchange Act, among others. If Binance were subject to operating restrictions or was no longer able to facilitate trading in BNB, the liquidity and market value of BNB would be negatively affected, causing the Shares to decline in value. If BNB were no longer able to be used for trading fee discounts on Binance, the demand for BNB would be negatively affected, which would likewise negatively impact BNB's market value and therefore the value of the Shares. Likewise, negative developments, publicity, or sentiment relating to Binance or its principals could affect market demand for, and value of, BNB.

Moreover, because digital assets, including BNB, have been in existence for a short period of time and are continuing to develop, there may be additional risks in the future that are impossible to predict as of the date of this Prospectus.

- **XRP Risk.** The market for XRP may become illiquid. This market may fluctuate widely based on a variety of factors, including changes in overall market movements, political and economic events, wars, acts of terrorism, natural disasters (including disease epidemics and pandemics), and changes in interest rates or inflation rates. A number of factors affect the price and market for XRP.
 - *New Technology.* XRP is a relatively new technological innovation with a limited operating history. XRP has a relatively limited history of existence and operations. There is a limited established performance record for the price of XRP and, in turn, a limited basis for evaluating an investment in XRP.
 - *Supply and Demand of XRP.* Unlike other digital assets, such as bitcoin or ether, XRP is not and was not mined gradually over time. Instead, all 100 billion XRP tokens were created at the time of the launch of a distributed ledger upon which XRP transactions are processed and settled (the “XRP Ledger”) in 2012. This means that every XRP token that exists today, or will ever exist, was generated from the outset of the XRP Ledger. As a result, there is no ability for the supply of XRP to be adjusted in response to economic conditions. For instance, there is no ability for the supply of XRP to be increased to meet

rising demand, which could lead to price volatility. In addition, unlike blockchains that utilize “proof-of-work” or “proof-of-stake,” where miners or stakers are rewarded with newly minted coins or tokens, XRP validators are not incentivized by block rewards since there is no new issuance of XRP.

Additionally, the fixed supply of XRP, combined with the burning of XRP (permanently destroyed) as transaction fees, could create deflationary pressure over time. A small amount of XRP is burned with every transaction to prevent spam on the network. While the amount of XRP burned per transaction is minuscule, over time, the total supply of XRP will slowly decrease. This could lead to a deflationary environment where the decreasing supply drives up the price of XRP, making it less practical as a medium of exchange. Additionally, as the total supply of XRP slowly shrinks due to burning, liquidity could become an issue in the distant future, potentially making it harder for businesses and users to access sufficient XRP for their transactions.

The fixed supply of XRP could also contribute to price volatility, especially if demand fluctuates significantly. Since the supply of XRP is fixed, any significant surge in demand can result in large price spikes. For example, during periods of high market activity or speculation, the price of XRP could rapidly increase due to the inability to expand supply to match demand. This volatility could make XRP less predictable for businesses that rely on it for payments. Digital assets with a flexible supply, such as stablecoins, can adjust to maintain a stable value. XRP, however, could experience price swings that make it less attractive for everyday transactions or long-term financial planning.

The fixed supply of XRP may also not scale well with rapidly expanding use cases. To the extent more businesses, financial institutions, and payment providers adopt XRP for cross-border transactions and other use cases, there is a risk that the fixed supply may not meet such growing demand, leading to supply shortages and further price volatility. In the case of massive adoption, the scarcity of XRP could raise its value too much, making it less appealing for day-to-day transactions or use as a liquidity bridge in cross-border payments, as businesses might prefer a more stable and widely available currency.

Ripple Labs holds a large portion of the XRP supply, which has led to concerns about centralization. Despite escrow mechanisms that gradually release XRP into the market, Ripple Labs still retains control over a significant portion of XRP, which can impact market dynamics if large amounts are sold. The concentration of XRP in the hands of Ripple Labs and early stakeholders could affect the market’s confidence in XRP as a decentralized asset.

- *The Regulatory Environment Relating to XRP.* The regulation of cryptocurrencies, digital assets, and related investments in the U.S. is in its nascent stages, and the nature and extent of the regulatory framework to be implemented is not yet clear. Federal and state, as well as foreign, governments may restrict the use and exchange of a crypto asset, such as XRP. Depending on its characteristics, a digital asset, including XRP, may be considered a “security” under U.S. federal and/or state securities laws. The test for determining whether a particular digital asset is a “security” is complex and difficult to apply, and the outcome is difficult to predict. Any enforcement action by the SEC or a state securities regulator asserting that XRP is a security, or a court decision to that effect, would be expected to have an immediate material adverse impact on the trading price of XRP, as well as the Shares. This is because the business models behind most digital assets are incompatible with regulations applying to transactions in securities. If a digital asset is determined to be a security, it is likely to become difficult or impossible for the digital asset to be traded, cleared, or custodied in the United States through the same channels used by non-security digital assets, which, in addition to materially and adversely affecting the trading value of the digital asset, is likely to significantly impact its liquidity and market participants’ ability to convert the digital asset into U.S. dollars. Any assertion that a digital asset is a security by the SEC or another regulatory authority may have similar effects.

In December 2020, the SEC filed a complaint against Ripple Labs (the “Ripple Complaint”) and two of its executives (the “Ripple Defendants”), in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (the “S.D.N.Y.”) alleging that the Ripple Defendants had conducted unregistered securities offerings by selling XRP in contravention of Section 5 of the Securities Act. Under Section 5 of the Securities Act, it is unlawful for any person, directly or indirectly to offer to sell, offer to buy or purchase or sell a “security” unless a registration statement is in effect or has been filed with the SEC as to the offer and sale of such security to the public. The Ripple Defendants did not dispute that they had offered to sell and sold XRP through interstate commerce and that they had not filed a registration statement with the SEC for any offer or sale of XRP. Accordingly, the question before the S.D.N.Y. was whether the Ripple Defendants offered to sell or sold XRP as a security.

In the years prior to the filing of the Ripple Complaint, XRP’s market capitalization at times reached over \$140 billion. However, in the weeks following the Ripple Complaint, XRP’s market capitalization fell to less than \$10 billion, which was less than half of its market capitalization in the days prior to the complaint.

On July 13, 2023, the S.D.N.Y. issued several key rulings in the case. Most notably, the court did not find that XRP was inherently a security. The court distinguished between the XRP token itself and the manner in which it was sold. This finding was contrary to the SEC’s argument, which was that XRP, by its nature, was a security under the definition provided by the Securities Act, notwithstanding the manner in which it was sold. The court found that the direct sale of XRP by the Ripple Defendants to certain sophisticated individuals and entities pursuant to written contracts did constitute the unregistered offer and sale of securities in violation of Section 5 of the Securities Act. However, the court also found that the programmatic sale of XRP by the Ripple Defendants over digital asset trading platforms in the secondary market did not constitute an

unregistered sale of securities. Similarly, the court found that the XRP that Ripple Defendants granted to Ripple Labs employees as compensation or to third-party companies to incentivize the development of new applications for XRP and the XRP Ledger also did not constitute an unregistered sale of securities.

The S.D.N.Y. entered a final judgment in the case on August 7, 2024. On October 2, 2024, the SEC filed an appeal to the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, and on October 10, 2024, Ripple filed a cross-appeal. On May 8, 2025, both parties agreed to drop appeals as part of the final resolution and the \$50 million settlement agreement, but on June 26, 2025, the S.D.N.Y. rejected the settlement agreement, which leaves the court's 2023 order in place and leaves Ripple with the choice of pursuing its appeal or accepting the court order. Any further SEC or state enforcement action asserting that XRP is a security, or a court ruling to that effect, would likely have an immediate and severe negative impact on XRP's trading price and the value of the Fund's shares.

- **Cybersecurity.** The XRP Ledger has historically maintained high availability but has experienced a few notable disruptions. On February 4, 2025, the XRP Ledger experienced an unexpected halt in block production for approximately 64 minutes, during which no new ledgers were validated, temporarily pausing all transactions. The root cause remains under investigation, but preliminary analysis suggests a validation issue that prevented consensus from being reached. On November 25, 2024, the XRP Ledger faced a 10-minute disruption when several nodes crashed and restarted simultaneously, briefly halting transaction processing. The issue was traced to a caching-layer bug introduced in a prior software update, which was later addressed by the RippleX team through a recommended upgrade to the latest Ripped version. Despite these incidents, the XRP Ledger has generally been reliable, with no asset losses occurring, and built-in safety protocols ensured eventual network recovery.
- **Solana Risk.** Solana has a relatively limited history of existence and operations. There is a limited established performance record for the price of Solana and, in turn, a limited basis for evaluating an investment in Solana. Although past performance is not necessarily indicative of future results, if Solana had a more established history, such history might (or might not) provide investors with more information on which to evaluate an investment in the Fund.

Digital assets, such as Solana, were only introduced within the past 15 years, and the medium- to long-term value of Solana, and therefore the Fund, is subject to a number of factors over time relating to the capabilities and development of blockchain technologies, such as the recentness of their development; their dependence on the Internet and other technologies; their dependence on the role played by users, developers, and validators; and the potential for malicious activity. Solana was conceived in 2017, with private token sales beginning in 2018, and a public sale taking place in 2020. For example, the realization of one or more of the following risks could materially adversely affect the value of the Shares: digital asset networks, including the Solana peer-to-peer network and associated blockchain ledger (such blockchain, the "Solana blockchain" and together with the peer-to-peer network, the "Solana Network" or "Layer 1 Solana Network"), and the software used to operate them are in the early stages of development. Given the recentness of the development of digital asset networks, digital assets may not function as intended, and parties may be unwilling to use digital assets, which would dampen the growth, if any, of digital asset networks. Because Solana is a digital asset, the value of the Shares is subject to a number of factors relating to the fundamental investment characteristics of digital assets, including the fact that digital assets are bearer instruments and loss, theft, compromise, or destruction of the associated private keys could result in permanent loss of the asset.

The Solana Network, including the cryptographic and algorithmic protocols associated with the operation of the Solana blockchain, has only been in existence since 2020, with initial development beginning in 2017. Solana markets have a limited performance record, making them part of a new and rapidly evolving industry that is subject to a variety of factors that are difficult to evaluate. For example, the following are some of the risks that could materially adversely affect the value of the Shares:

- Digital assets, including Solana, are controllable only by the possessor of both the unique public key and private key or keys relating to the Solana Network address, or "wallet," at which the digital asset is held. Private keys must be safeguarded and kept private in order to prevent a third party from accessing the digital asset held in such wallet. The loss, theft, compromise, or destruction of a private key required to access a digital asset may be irreversible. If a private key is lost, stolen, destroyed, or otherwise compromised and no backup of the private key is accessible, the owner would be unable to access the digital asset corresponding to that private key, and the private key would not be capable of being restored by the digital asset network, resulting in the total loss of the value of the digital asset linked to the private key.
- Digital asset networks are dependent upon the Internet. A disruption of the Internet or a digital asset network, such as the Solana Network, would affect the ability to transfer digital assets, including Solana, and, consequently, their value.
- Governance of the Solana Network is by voluntary consensus and open competition. As a result, there may be a lack of consensus or clarity on the governance of the Solana Network, which may stymie the Solana Network's utility and ability to grow and face challenges. In particular, it may be difficult to find solutions or marshal sufficient effort to overcome any future problems on the Solana Network, especially long-term problems.

- The foregoing notwithstanding, the Solana Network's protocol is informally overseen by a collective of core developers who propose amendments to the relevant network's source code. Core developers' roles evolve over time, largely based on self-determined participation. If a significant majority of users and validators were to adopt amendments to the Solana Network based on the proposals of such core developers, the Solana Network would be subject to new protocols that may adversely affect the value of Solana.
- To the extent that any validators cease to record transactions that do not include the payment of a transaction fee in solved blocks or do not record a transaction because the transaction fee is too low, such transactions will not be recorded on the Solana blockchain until a block is validated by a validator who does not require the payment of transaction fees or is willing to accept a lower fee. Any widespread delays in recording transactions could result in a loss of confidence in a digital asset network.
- As the Solana Network continues to develop and grow, certain technical issues might be uncovered, and the troubleshooting and resolution of such issues requires the attention and efforts of Solana's global development community. Like all software, the Solana Network is at risk of vulnerabilities and bugs that can potentially be exploited by malicious actors.
- Moreover, in the past, bugs, defects, and flaws in the source code for digital assets have been exposed and exploited, including flaws that disrupted normal Solana Network, Solana Client, or DApp and smart contract operations or disabled related functionality for users, exposed users' personal information, and/or resulted in the theft of users' digital assets. The cryptography underlying the Solana Network or Solana as an asset could prove to be flawed or ineffective, or developments in mathematics and/or technology, including advances in digital computing, algebraic geometry, and quantum computing, could result in such cryptography becoming ineffective. In any of these circumstances, a malicious actor may be able to compromise the security of the Solana Network or take the Fund's Solana, which would adversely affect the value of the Shares. Moreover, normal operations and functionality of the Solana Network may be negatively affected. Such losses of functionality could lead to the Solana Network losing attractiveness to users, nodes, validators, or other stakeholders, thereby dampening demand for Solana. Even if another digital asset other than Solana were affected by similar circumstances, any reduction in confidence in the source code or cryptography underlying digital assets generally could negatively affect the demand for digital assets and therefore adversely affect the value of the Shares.
- The Solana Network is still in the process of developing and making significant decisions that will affect policies that govern the supply and issuance of Solana as well as other Solana Network protocols. The open-source nature of many digital asset network protocols, such as the protocol for the Solana Network, means that developers and other contributors are generally not directly compensated for their contributions in maintaining and developing such protocols. As a result, the developers and other contributors of a particular digital asset may lack a financial incentive to maintain or develop the network or may lack the resources to adequately address emerging issues. Alternatively, some developers may be funded by companies whose interests are at odds with other participants in a particular digital asset network. If the Solana Network does not successfully develop its policies on supply and issuance and other major design decisions, or does so in a manner that is not attractive to network participants, it could lead to a decline in adoption of the Solana Network and price of Solana.
- Solana is subject to the risk of fraud, theft, manipulation or security failures, operational or other problems that impact Solana trading venues. Additionally, if a single validator or a coordinated group of validators were to gain control of more than 33% of the staked Solana, they could impede block finalization or censor transactions on the Solana Network. If such control were to exceed 66%, they could, in theory, finalize malicious transactions and exert significant influence over the network, including the potential to manipulate transaction ordering or attempt double-spending. If such a validator or group of validators were to gain control of one-third of staked Solana, they could halt payments. A significant portion of Solana is held by a small number of holders sometimes referred to as "whales". Transactions by these holders may influence the price of Solana and these holders may have the ability to manipulate the price of Solana.

Moreover, because digital assets, including Solana, have been in existence for a short period of time and are continuing to develop, there may be additional risks in the future that are impossible to predict as of the date of this Prospectus.

- **Exposure Risk.** As of October 31, 2025, approximately 85% of the value of the Index is attributable to ethereum, Binance Coin, XRP and Solana. As a result, the Fund's performance may be disproportionately and significantly impacted by the poor performance of such Underlying Crypto Asset(s) or events materially affecting the ecosystem of such Underlying Crypto Asset(s). The Fund's significant exposure to one or more Underlying Crypto Assets makes it more susceptible to any single occurrence affecting such Underlying Crypto Asset(s) and related ETPs and crypto-related investments, and may subject the Fund to greater market risk than more diversified funds.

The remaining principal risks are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate finding particular risks and comparing them with those of other funds.

- **Calculation Methodology Risk.** The Index relies directly or indirectly on various sources of information to assess the criteria of constituents included in the Index, including information that may be based on assumptions and estimates. None of the Fund, the Adviser, or the Sub-Adviser can offer assurances that the Index's calculation methodology or sources of information will provide

an accurate assessment of included constituents or a correct valuation of securities, nor can they guarantee the availability or timeliness of the production of the Index.

- **Cash Transaction Risk.** The Fund expects to effect all of its creations and redemptions for cash, rather than in-kind securities. The Fund may be required to sell or unwind portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to recognize a capital gain that it might not have recognized if it had made a redemption in kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher annual capital gain distributions than if the in-kind redemption process was used. The use of cash creations and redemptions may also cause the Fund's shares to trade in the market at wider bid-ask spreads or greater premiums or discounts to the Fund's NAV. Further, effecting purchases and redemptions primarily in cash may cause the Fund to incur certain costs, such as portfolio transaction costs. These costs can decrease the Fund's NAV if not offset by an authorized participant transaction fee.
- **Clearing Broker Risk.** The failure or bankruptcy of the Fund's and the Subsidiary's clearing broker could result in a substantial loss of Fund assets. Under current CFTC regulations, a clearing broker maintains customers' assets in a bulk segregated account. If a clearing broker fails to do so or is unable to satisfy a substantial deficit in a customer account, its other customers may be subject to risk of loss of their funds in the event of that clearing broker's bankruptcy. In that event, the clearing broker's customers, such as the Fund and the Subsidiary, are entitled to recover, even in respect of property specifically traceable to them, only a proportional share of all property available for distribution to all of that clearing broker's customers.
- **Collateral Securities Risk.** Collateral may include obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities, including bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury, money market funds and corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper. Some securities issued or guaranteed by federal agencies and U.S. government-sponsored instrumentalities may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, in which case the investor must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the security for ultimate repayment, and may not be able to assert a claim against the United States itself in the event that the agency or instrumentality does not meet its commitment. The U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities do not guarantee the market value of their securities, and consequently, the value of such securities may fluctuate. Although the Fund may hold securities that carry U.S. government guarantees, these guarantees do not extend to shares of the Fund. The Fund's investments in U.S. government securities will change in value in response to interest rate changes and other factors, such as the perception of an issuer's creditworthiness. Money market funds are subject to management fees and other expenses. Therefore, investments in money market funds will cause the Fund to bear indirectly a proportional share of the fees and costs of the money market funds in which it invests. At the same time, the Fund will continue to pay its own management fees and expenses with respect to all of its assets, including any portion invested in the shares of the money market fund. It is possible to lose money by investing in money market funds. Corporate debt securities such as commercial paper generally are short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses. Corporate debt may be rated investment-grade or below investment-grade and may carry variable or floating rates of interest. Corporate debt securities carry both credit risk and interest rate risk. Credit risk is the risk that the Fund could lose money if the issuer of a corporate debt security is unable to pay interest or repay principal when it is due. Interest rate risk is the risk that interest rates rise and fall over time. For example, the value of fixed-income securities generally decrease when interest rates rise, which may cause the Fund's value to decrease. Also, investments in fixed-income securities with longer maturities fluctuate more in response to interest rate changes. Some corporate debt securities that are rated below investment-grade generally are considered speculative because they present a greater risk of loss, including default, than higher quality debt securities.
- **Commodity Pool Regulatory Risk.** The Fund's investment exposure to commodity futures and swaps will cause it to be deemed to be a commodity pool, thereby subjecting the Fund to regulation under the Commodity Exchange Act ("CEA") and CFTC rules. The Adviser and Sub-Adviser is each registered as a Commodity Trading Advisor ("CTA") and a Commodity Pool Operator ("CPO"), and the Fund will be operated in accordance with applicable CFTC rules, as well as the regulatory scheme applicable to registered investment companies. Registration as a CPO imposes additional compliance obligations on the Adviser and the Fund related to additional laws, regulations, and enforcement policies, which could increase compliance costs and may affect the operations and financial performance of the Fund.
- **Counterparty Risk.** Counterparty risk is the risk that a counterparty to Fund transactions (e.g., swap transactions) will be unable or unwilling to perform its contractual obligation to the Fund. The Fund expects to use futures and options contracts and swap agreements to gain exposure to the Index without purchasing constituents of the Index directly in order to achieve its investment objective. Through these investments and related arrangements, the Fund is exposed to the risk that the counterparty may be unwilling or unable to make timely payments contemplated by such arrangements or otherwise to meet its contractual obligations (i.e., counterparty credit risk). If the counterparty becomes bankrupt or defaults on (or otherwise becomes unable or unwilling to perform) its payment or other obligations to the Fund, the Fund may not receive the full amount it is entitled to receive or may experience delays in recovering the collateral or other assets held by, or on behalf of, the counterparty. If this occurs, the value of your Shares in the Fund will decrease.

In addition, the Fund may enter into swap agreements with a limited number of counterparties, which may increase the Fund's exposure to counterparty credit risk. To the extent the Fund's counterparties are concentrated in the financial services sector, the Fund bears the risk that those counterparties may be adversely affected by legislative or regulatory changes, adverse market

conditions, increased competition, and/or wide scale credit losses resulting from financial difficulties or borrowers affecting that economic sector. Further, there is a risk that no suitable counterparties will be willing to enter into, or continue to enter into, transactions with the Fund and, as a result, the Fund may not be able to achieve its investment objective.

- **Crypto-Related Company Risk.** If the Fund is unable to obtain its desired exposure to crypto-related investments, the Fund may obtain exposure by investing in securities of “crypto-related companies.” There can be no assurance that the returns of crypto-related companies will correspond, or be closely-related, to the performance of a particular Underlying Crypto Asset or the Underlying Crypto Assets as a whole. Crypto-related companies face rapid changes in technology, intense competition including the development and acceptance of competing platforms or technologies, loss or impairment of intellectual property rights, cyclical economic patterns, shifting consumer preferences, evolving industry standards, adverse effects of changes to a network’s or software’s protocols, a rapidly changing regulatory environment, and dependency on certain key personnel (including highly skilled financial services professionals and software engineers). Crypto-related companies may be susceptible to operational and information security risks including those associated with hardware or software failures, interruptions, or delays in service by third party vendors, and security breaches. Certain crypto-related companies may be subject to the risks associated with investing directly in Underlying Crypto Assets.
- **Crypto-Related Investments Tax Risk.** As a RIC, the Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income each taxable year from certain qualifying sources of income under the Code. The income of the Fund from certain crypto-related investments may be treated as non-qualifying income for purposes of the Fund’s qualification as a RIC, in which case, the Fund might fail to qualify as a RIC and be subject to federal income tax at the Fund level. To the extent the Fund invests directly in crypto-related investments, the Fund will seek to restrict its income from such instruments that do not generate qualifying income to a maximum of 10% of its gross income (when combined with its other investments that produce non-qualifying income) to comply with the qualifying income test necessary for the Fund to qualify as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. However, the Fund may generate more non-qualifying income than anticipated, may not be able to generate qualifying income in a particular taxable year at levels sufficient to meet the qualifying income test, or may not be able to accurately predict the non-qualifying income from these investments.

The extent to which the Fund invests in crypto-related investments may be limited by the qualifying income test and the Asset Diversification Test, which the Fund must continue to satisfy to maintain its status as a RIC. If the Fund does not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions are not available, the Fund’s taxable income would be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed. Failure to comply with the requirements for qualification as a RIC could have significant negative tax consequences to Fund shareholders. Under certain circumstances, the Fund may be able to cure a failure to meet the qualifying income requirement, but in order to do so the Fund may incur significant Fund-level taxes, which would effectively reduce (and could eliminate) the Fund’s returns. The tax treatment of certain crypto-related investments may be affected by future regulatory or legislative changes that could affect the character, timing and/or amount of the Fund’s taxable income or gains and distributions.

- **Cybersecurity Risk.** Cybersecurity incidents may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to Fund assets or proprietary information, or cause the Fund, the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser and/or other service providers (including custodians and financial intermediaries) to suffer data breaches or data corruption. Additionally, cybersecurity failures or breaches of the electronic systems of the Fund, the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser or the Fund’s other service providers, market makers, Authorized Participants (“APs”), the Fund’s primary listing exchange, or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests have the ability to disrupt and negatively affect the Fund’s business operations, including the ability to purchase and sell Shares, potentially resulting in financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders.
- **Derivatives Risk.** The Fund’s derivative investments have risks, including the imperfect correlation between the value of such instruments and the underlying assets or index; the loss of principal, including the potential loss of amounts greater than the initial amount invested in the derivative instrument; and illiquidity of the derivative investments. Certain of the Fund’s transactions in derivatives could affect the amount, timing, and character of distributions to shareholders, which may result in the Fund realizing more short-term capital gain and ordinary income subject to tax at ordinary income tax rates than it would if it did not engage in such transactions, which may adversely impact the Fund’s after-tax returns. To the extent the Fund invests in such derivative instruments, the value of the Fund’s portfolio is likely to experience greater volatility over short-term periods.
 - *Futures Contracts Risk.* The successful use of futures contracts draws upon the Adviser’s and Sub-Adviser’s skill and experience with respect to such instruments and is subject to special risk considerations. The primary risks associated with the use of futures contracts, which may adversely affect the Fund’s NAV and total return, are (a) the imperfect correlation between the change in market value of the commodity future and the price of commodity; (b) possible lack of a liquid secondary market for a futures contract and the resulting inability to close a futures contract when desired; (c) losses caused by unanticipated market movements, which are potentially unlimited; (d) the Adviser’s and Sub-Adviser’s inability to predict correctly the direction of securities prices, interest rates, currency exchange rates and other economic factors; (e) the possibility that the counterparty will default in the performance of its obligations; and (f) if the Fund has insufficient cash, it may have to sell investments from its portfolio to meet daily variation margin requirements, and the Fund may have to sell investments at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so.

If the Fund's ability to obtain exposure to commodities futures consistent with its investment objective is disrupted for any reason, including limited liquidity in the commodities futures market, a disruption to the commodities futures, or as a result of margin requirements or position limits imposed by the Fund's FCMs, the DCM, or the CFTC on the Fund, the Adviser or the Sub-Adviser, the Fund would not be able to achieve its investment objective and may experience significant losses.

- *Cost of Futures Investment Risk.* When a commodities futures contract is nearing expiration, the Fund will generally sell it and use the proceeds to buy a commodities futures contract with a later expiration date. This practice is commonly referred to as "rolling." The costs associated with rolling commodities futures contracts typically are substantially higher than the costs associated with other futures contracts and may have a significant adverse impact on the performance of the Fund. In addition, the presence of contango in certain futures contracts at the time of rolling would be expected to adversely affect the Fund. Similarly, the presence of backwardation in certain futures contracts at the time of rolling such contracts would be expected to positively affect the Fund. The futures contracts markets have experienced, and are likely to experience again in the future, extended periods in which contango or backwardation have affected various types of futures contracts. These extended periods have caused in the past, and may cause in the future, significant losses.
- *Swap Agreements Risk.* Swap agreements are contracts among the Fund and a counterparty to exchange the return of the pre-determined underlying investment (such as the rate of return of the underlying commodity). Swap agreements may be negotiated bilaterally and traded over-the-counter ("OTC") between two parties or, for certain standardized swaps, must be exchange-traded through a futures commission merchant ("FCM") and/or cleared through a clearinghouse that serves as a central counterparty. Swap agreements may be subject to fees and expenses, and by investing in swaps indirectly through the Fund, a shareholder will bear the expenses of such derivatives in addition to expenses of the Fund. Risks associated with the use of swap agreements are different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions, due in part to the fact they could be considered illiquid and many swaps trade on the OTC market. Swaps are particularly subject to counterparty credit, correlation, valuation, liquidity and leveraging risks. While exchange trading and central clearing are intended to reduce counterparty credit risk and increase liquidity, they do not make swap transactions risk-free. Additionally, applicable regulators have adopted rules imposing certain margin requirements, including minimums, on OTC swaps, which may result in the Fund and its counterparties posting higher margin amounts for OTC swaps, which could increase the cost of swap transactions to the Fund and impose added operational complexity.
- *Swaps Capacity Risk.* If the Fund's or the Subsidiary's ability to obtain exposure to swaps consistent with its investment objective is disrupted for any reason including, for example, limited liquidity in the market for a particular Underlying Crypto Asset, a disruption to the market for a particular Underlying Crypto Asset, or as a result of margin requirements or other limitations imposed by the Fund's swaps dealers or the CFTC or other regulators, the Fund may not be able to achieve its investment objective and may experience significant losses.

In such circumstances, the Sub-Adviser intends to take such action as it believes appropriate and in the best interest of the Fund. Any disruption in the Fund's or the Subsidiary's ability to obtain exposure to swaps will cause the Fund's performance to deviate from the performance of the Underlying Crypto Asset. Additionally, the ability of the Fund or the Subsidiary to obtain exposure to swaps is limited by certain tax rules that limit the amount the Fund can invest in the Subsidiary as of the end of each tax quarter. Exceeding this amount may have tax consequences, see "Tax Risk" for more information.

Margin levels for swap contracts based on an Underlying Crypto Asset may be substantially higher than margin requirements for more established swaps and futures contracts. Additionally, margin requirements are subject to change, and may be raised in the future by swaps dealers or regulators. High margin requirements could prevent the Fund, or the Subsidiary, from obtaining sufficient exposure to the Underlying Crypto Asset-based swaps and may adversely affect its ability to achieve its investment objective. Further, swap counterparties utilized by the Fund or Subsidiary may impose limits on the amount of exposure to swaps contracts the Fund or Subsidiary can obtain through such counterparty. If the Fund or Subsidiary cannot obtain sufficient exposure to the Underlying Crypto Asset-based swaps, the Fund may not be able to achieve its investment objective.

- *Options Risk.* The buyer of an option acquires the right, but not the obligation, to buy (a call option) or sell (a put option) a certain quantity of a security (the underlying security) or instrument, including a futures contract or swap, at a certain price up to a specified point in time. The seller or writer of an option is obligated to sell (a call option) or buy (a put option) the underlying instrument. When the Fund sells an option, it gains the amount of the premium it receives, but also incurs a liability representing the value of the option it has sold until the option is either exercised and finishes "in the money," meaning it has value and can be sold, or the option expires worthless, or the expiration of the option is "rolled," or extended forward. The value of the options in which the Fund invests is based partly on the volatility used by market participants to price such options (*i.e.*, implied volatility). Accordingly, increases in the implied volatility of such options will cause the value of such options to increase (even if the prices of the options' underlying assets do not change), which will result in a corresponding increase in the liabilities of the Fund under such options and thus decrease the Fund's NAV.

Options are often used to manage or hedge risk because they enable an investor to buy or sell an asset in the future at an agreed-upon price. Options used by the Fund to reduce volatility may not perform as intended and may not fully protect the

Fund against declines in the value of its portfolio investments. Options also are used for other reasons, such as to manage exposure to changes in interest rates and bond prices; as an efficient means of adjusting overall exposure to certain markets; in an effort to enhance income; to protect the value of portfolio securities or other instruments; and to adjust portfolio duration.

Options are subject to correlation risk. The writing and purchasing of options are highly specialized activities as the successful use of options depends on the Sub-Adviser's ability to correctly predict future price fluctuations and the degree of correlation between the markets for options and the underlying instruments. Exchanges can limit the number of positions that can be held or controlled by the Fund or its investment adviser, thus limiting the ability to implement the Fund's strategies. Options also are particularly subject to leverage risk and can be subject to liquidity risk. Because option premiums paid or received by the Fund are small in relation to the market value of the investments underlying the options, the Fund is exposed to the risk that buying and selling put and call options can be more speculative than investing directly in securities.

Purchasing put options may result in the Fund's loss of premiums paid in the event that the put options expire unexercised. To the extent that the Fund reduces its put option holdings relative to the number of call options sold by the Fund, the Fund's ability to mitigate losses in the event of a market decline will be reduced.

- *Foreign Exchange-Traded Options.* Participation in foreign options transactions involves the execution and clearing of trades on, or subject to the rules of, a foreign board of trade. Neither the National Futures Association nor any domestic exchange regulates activities of any foreign boards of trade, including the execution, delivery, and clearing of transactions, or has the power to compel enforcement of the rules of a foreign board of trade or any applicable foreign law. This is true even if the exchange is formally linked to a domestic market so that a position taken on the market may be liquidated by a transaction on another market. Moreover, such laws or regulations will vary depending on the foreign country in which the foreign options transaction occurs. For these reasons, when the Fund trades foreign options contracts, it may not be afforded certain of the protective measures provided by the Commodity Exchange Act, the CFTC's regulations, and the rules of the National Futures Association and any domestic exchange, including the right to use reparations proceedings before the CFTC and arbitration proceedings provided by the National Futures Association or any domestic futures exchange. In particular, proceeds derived from foreign options transactions may not be provided the same protections as proceeds derived from transactions on U.S. exchanges. In addition, the price of any foreign options contract and, therefore, the potential profit and loss thereon, may be affected by any variance in the foreign exchange rate between the time the Fund's orders are placed and the time they are liquidated, offset, or exercised.
- **Early Close/Trading Halt Risk.** An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific investments, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may result in the Fund being unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments. In such circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments, and/or may incur substantial trading losses.
- **ETF Risks.** The Fund is an ETF and, as a result of its structure, it is exposed to the following risks:
 - *Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as APs. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting if either: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.
 - *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares Risk.* Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
 - *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV Risk.* As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.
 - *Trading Risk.* Although Shares are listed for trading on the NYSE Arca, Inc. (the "Exchange") and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than the Shares.
- **ETP Risk.** The Fund may invest in ETPs or use them as reference assets for derivative instruments such as swaps. ETP shares trade like exchange-traded funds on a securities exchange. The price of an ETP is derived from and based upon the value of its underlying assets or investments. However, shares of ETPs are not traded at net asset value, but may trade at prices above or

below the value of their underlying portfolios. The level of risk involved in the purchase or sale of ETP is similar to the risk involved in the purchase or sale of an exchange traded fund, except that the pricing mechanism for ETP is based on a basket of the ETP's investments and cash. Thus, the risks of owning an ETP generally reflects the risks of owning the underlying investment and cash that the ETP holds. Certain ETPs have a limited history of operations. Because certain ETPs are relatively new products, their shares may have a lack of liquidity, which could result in the market price of the ETP shares being more volatile than the underlying portfolio of investments and cash. Disruptions in the markets for Underlying Crypto Assets could result in losses on investment in ETPs. In addition, an actual trading market may not develop for ETP shares and the listing exchange may halt trading of ETP's shares. ETPs may be subject to management fees and other fees that may increase their costs versus the costs of owning the underlying investments directly. The Fund will indirectly bear its proportionate share of management fees and other expenses that are charged by an ETP in addition to the management fees and other expenses paid by the Fund. The Fund will pay brokerage commissions in connection with the purchase and sale of shares of ETPs.

If the process of creation and redemption of baskets for the ETPs encounters any unanticipated difficulties, the possibility for arbitrage transactions by authorized participants intended to keep the price of the shares closely linked to the price of the Underlying Crypto Asset(s) may not exist and, as a result, the price of the shares may fall or otherwise diverge from net asset value. The liquidity of the shares may also be affected by the withdrawal from participation of authorized participants. Security threats to the ETP account at the custodian could result in the halting of the ETP's operations and a loss of the ETP's assets or damage to the reputation of the ETP, each of which could result in a reduction in the value of the Fund's Shares. The price used to calculate the value of the ETP's Underlying Crypto Asset(s) may be volatile, adversely affecting the value of the Shares. If the ETP's custodian agreement is terminated or its custodian fails to provide services as required, the ETP may need to find and appoint a replacement custodian, which could pose a challenge to the safekeeping of the ETP's Underlying Crypto Asset(s), and the ETP's ability to continue to operate may be adversely affected. Loss of a critical banking relationship for, or the failure of a bank used by, the ETP's prime execution agent could adversely impact the ETP's ability to create or redeem baskets, or could cause losses to the ETPs. An ETP may suspend the issuance of shares at any time which will impact the price of shares of an ETP, resulting in significant difference (premium/discount) between the ETP's market price and its net asset value. Additionally, the Fund may be unable to transact in the shares of the ETP at an acceptable price and therefore the Fund may be unable to achieve its investment objective.

- **Staking Risk.** When an ETP in which the Fund invests stakes an Underlying Crypto Asset, the Underlying Crypto Asset is subject to the risks attendant to staking generally, such as illiquidity, reliance on third-party service providers, slashing, missed rewards, and validator problems and errors. Staking requires that the ETP lock up the staked Underlying Crypto Asset, meaning that the ETP cannot sell or transfer the staked Underlying Crypto Asset. The ETP is subject to the market price volatility of the Underlying Crypto Asset, and it may miss opportunities to sell the staked Underlying Crypto Asset during opportune times. Staking an Underlying Crypto Asset may involve the risk of slashing and concentration risk. Slashing is a penalty imposed on network validators for actions that threaten the blockchain's integrity and can potentially lead to a significant loss of staked principal. Concentration risks associated with staking include staking activities occurring through a concentrated group of software providers and cloud infrastructure providers that offer staking services to the ETP. Staked Underlying Crypto Assets are also subject to security breaches, network downtime or attacks, smart contract vulnerabilities, and validator or custodian failure or compromise, which can result in a complete loss of the staked Underlying Crypto Assets or a loss of any rewards. The loss of the staked Underlying Crypto Asset (either in whole or partially) during the staking period will have a material adverse effect on the ETP.
- **Foreign Securities Risk.** The ETPs in which the Fund may invest (or use as a reference asset) may be domiciled in foreign countries and listed on foreign exchanges. ETPs domiciled in Europe may be less liquid than U.S. ETPs and their trading activity may be fractured as a result of listing on multiple exchanges. A European ETP may also trade in multiple currencies. Changes in currency exchange rates affect the value of investments denominated in a foreign currency, and therefore the value of such investments in the Fund's portfolio. The Fund's net asset value could decline if a currency to which the Fund has exposure depreciates against the U.S. dollar or if there are delays or limits on repatriation of such currency. Currency exchange rates can be very volatile and can change quickly and unpredictably. As a result, the value of an investment in the Fund may change quickly and without warning.

Investments in non-U.S. securities involve certain risks that may not be present with investments in U.S. securities. These include risks of adverse changes in foreign economic, political, regulatory and other conditions, or changes in currency exchange rates or exchange control regulations (including limitations on currency movements and exchanges). The securities of some foreign companies may be less liquid and, at times, more volatile than securities of comparable U.S. companies. There may be less information publicly available about a non-U.S. issuer than a U.S. issuer. Non-U.S. issuers may be subject to different accounting, auditing, financial reporting and investor protection standards than U.S. issuers. Investments in non-U.S. securities also may be subject to withholding or other taxes and may be subject to additional trading, settlement, custodial, and operational risks. With respect to certain countries, there is the possibility of government intervention and expropriation or nationalization of assets. Because legal systems differ, there also is the possibility that it will be difficult to obtain or enforce legal judgments in certain countries. Since foreign exchanges may be open on days when the Fund does not price its shares, the value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund's shares. Conversely, Shares

may trade on days when foreign exchanges are closed. Each of these factors can make investments in the Fund more volatile and potentially less liquid than other types of investments.

- **High Portfolio Turnover Risk.** The Fund may frequently buy and sell investments. Higher portfolio turnover may result in the Fund paying higher levels of transaction costs and generating greater tax liabilities for shareholders. Portfolio turnover risk may cause the Fund's performance to be less than you expect.
- **Index Provider Risk.** There is no assurance that the Index Provider, or any agents that act on its behalf, will compile the Index accurately, or that the Index will be determined, maintained, constructed, reconstituted, rebalanced, composed, calculated or disseminated accurately. The Index Provider and its agents do not provide any representation or warranty in relation to the quality, accuracy or completeness of data in the Index, and do not guarantee that the Index will be calculated in accordance with its stated methodology. The Adviser and Sub-Adviser rely upon the Index provider and its agents to accurately compile, maintain, construct, reconstitute, rebalance, compose, calculate and disseminate the Index accurately. Losses or costs associated with any Index Provider or agent errors generally will be borne by the Fund and its shareholders. To correct any such error, the Index Provider or its agents may carry out an unscheduled rebalance of the Index or other modification of Index constituents or weightings. Unscheduled rebalances also expose the Fund to additional tracking error risk.
- **Liquidity Risk.** Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. This can reduce the Fund's returns because the Fund may be unable to transact at advantageous times or prices.
- **Market Risk.** The trading prices of securities and other instruments fluctuate in response to a variety of factors. These factors include events impacting the entire market or specific market segments, such as political, market and economic developments, as well as events that impact specific issuers. The Fund's NAV and market price, like security and commodity prices generally, may fluctuate significantly in response to these and other factors. As a result, an investor could lose money over short or long periods of time. U.S. and international markets have experienced significant periods of volatility in recent years due to a number of these factors, including the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and related public health issues, growth concerns in the U.S. and overseas, uncertainties regarding interest rates, trade tensions and the threat of and/or actual imposition of tariffs by the U.S. and other countries. In addition, local, regional or global events such as war, including Russia's invasion of Ukraine, acts of terrorism, recessions, rising inflation, or other events could have a significant negative impact on the Fund and its investments. These developments as well as other events could result in further market volatility and negatively affect financial asset prices, the liquidity of certain securities and the normal operations of securities exchanges and other markets.
- **New Fund Risk.** The Fund is a recently organized investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors have no track record or history on which to base their investment decision.
- **Non-Diversification Risk.** Because the Fund is "non-diversified," it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a lesser number of issuers than if it was a diversified fund. As a result, the Fund may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer or a lesser number of issuers than a fund that invests more widely. This may increase the Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively small number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.
- **Passive Investment Risk.** The Fund is not actively managed, and the Adviser or Sub-Adviser would not sell investments due to current or projected underperformance of an Underlying Crypto Asset, unless that Underlying Crypto Asset is removed from the Index or the selling of investments providing exposure to the Underlying Crypto Asset is otherwise required upon a rebalancing or reconstitution of the Index in accordance with the Index methodology. Unlike with an actively managed fund, the Sub-Adviser does not use techniques or defensive strategies designed to lessen the effects of market volatility or to reduce the impact of periods of market decline. This means that, based on market and economic conditions, the Fund's performance could be lower, or more volatile than other types of funds that may actively shift their portfolio assets to take advantage of market opportunities or to lessen the impact of a market decline.
- **Reverse Repurchase Agreements Risk.** A reverse repurchase agreement is the sale by the Fund of a debt obligation to a party for a specified price, with the simultaneous agreement by the Fund to repurchase that debt obligation from that party on a future date at an agreed upon price. Similar to borrowing, reverse repurchase agreements provide the Fund with cash for investment purposes, which creates leverage and subjects the Fund to the risks of leverage. Reverse repurchase agreements also involve the risk that the other party may fail to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. The Fund could lose money if it is unable to recover the securities and the value of collateral held by the Fund, including the value of the investments made with cash collateral, is less than the value of securities.
- **Subsidiary Investment Risk.** By investing in the Subsidiary, the Fund is indirectly exposed to the risks associated with the Subsidiary's investments. The derivatives and other investments held by the Subsidiary are generally similar to those that are permitted to be held by the Fund and are subject to the same risks that apply to similar investments if held directly by the Fund. The Subsidiary is not registered under the 1940 Act, and, unless otherwise noted in this Prospectus, is not subject to all the investor protections of the 1940 Act. Changes in the laws of the United States and/or the Cayman Islands could result in the inability of the Fund and/or the Subsidiary to continue to operate as it does currently and could adversely affect the Fund. For

example, the Cayman Islands does not currently impose any income, corporate or capital gains tax or withholding tax on the Subsidiary. If Cayman Islands law changes such that the Subsidiary must pay Cayman Islands taxes, Fund shareholders would likely suffer decreased investment returns.

- **Tax Risk.** The Fund may gain most of its exposure to the Underlying Crypto Assets through its investment in the Subsidiary, which may invest directly in derivative instruments, including swaps, futures contracts and options. In order for the Fund to qualify as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code, the Fund must, among other requirements, derive at least 90% of its gross income for each taxable year from sources generating “qualifying income” for purposes of the “qualifying income test,” which is described in more detail in the section titled “Federal Income Taxes” in the SAI. The Fund’s investment in the Subsidiary is expected to provide the Fund with exposure to certain derivatives instruments within the limitations of the federal tax requirements of Subchapter M of the Code for qualification as a RIC. The “Subpart F” income (defined in Section 951 of the Code to include passive income) of the Fund attributable to its investment in the Subsidiary is “qualifying income” to the Fund to the extent that such income is derived with respect to the Fund’s business of investing in stock, securities or currencies. The Fund expects its “Subpart F” income attributable to its investment in the Subsidiary to be derived with respect to the Fund’s business of investing in stock, securities or currencies and accordingly expects its “Subpart F” income attributable to its investment in the Subsidiary to be treated as “qualifying income.” The Fund generally will be required to include in its own taxable income the “Subpart F” income of the Subsidiary for a tax year, regardless of whether the Fund receives a distribution of the Subsidiary’s income in that tax year, and this income would nevertheless be subject to the distribution requirement for qualification as a RIC and would be taken into account for purposes of the 4% excise tax. The Adviser will carefully monitor the Fund’s investments in the Subsidiary to ensure that no more than 25% of the Fund’s assets are invested in the Subsidiary to comply with the Asset Diversification Test as described in more detail in the SAI.

If the Fund did not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions were not available, the Fund’s taxable income would be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed. In such event, in order to re-qualify for taxation as a RIC, the Fund might be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest and make certain distributions. This would cause investors to incur higher tax liabilities than they otherwise would have incurred and would have a negative impact on Fund returns. In such event, the Board may determine to reorganize or close the Fund or materially change the Fund’s investment objective and strategies. In the event that the Fund fails to qualify as a RIC, the Fund will promptly notify shareholders of the implications of that failure.

- **Tracking Error Risk.** As with all index funds, the performance of the Fund and its Index may differ from each other for a variety of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses and portfolio transaction costs not incurred by the Index. In addition, the Fund may not be fully invested in the securities of the Index at all times or may hold securities not included in the Index.
- **Valuation Risk.** The Fund or the Subsidiary may hold securities or other assets that may be valued on the basis of factors other than readily available market quotations. This may occur because the asset or security does not trade on a centralized exchange, or in times of market turmoil or reduced liquidity. There are multiple methods that can be used to value a portfolio holding when market quotations are not readily available. The value established for any portfolio holding at a point in time might differ from what would be produced using a different methodology or if it had been priced using market quotations. Portfolio holdings that are valued using techniques other than market quotations, including “fair valued” assets or securities, may be subject to greater fluctuation in their valuations from one day to the next than if market quotations were used. In addition, there is no assurance that the Fund could sell or close out a portfolio position for the value established for it at any time, and it is possible that the Fund or the Subsidiary would incur a loss because a portfolio position is sold or closed out at a discount to the valuation established by the Fund or the Subsidiary at that time. The ability to value investments may be impacted by technological issues or errors by pricing services or other third-party service providers.
- **Volatility Risk.** The value of certain of the Fund’s investments, including derivatives and crypto-related investments, is subject to market risk. Market risk is the risk that the value of the investments to which the Fund is exposed will fall, which could occur due to general market or economic conditions or other factors.
- **Whipsaw Markets Risk.** The Fund may be subject to the forces of “whipsaw” markets (as opposed to choppy or stable markets), in which significant price movements develop but then repeatedly reverse. “Whipsaw” describes a situation where a security’s price is moving in one direction but then quickly pivots to move in the opposite direction. Such market conditions could cause substantial losses to the Fund.

Performance

The Fund is new and therefore does not have a performance history for a full calendar year. In the future, performance information for the Fund will be presented in this section. Updated performance information is available on the Fund’s website at www.21shares.com.

Management

Investment Adviser: Teucrium Investment Advisors, LLC

Investment Sub-Adviser: 21Shares US LLC

Portfolio Managers: Springer Harris, Spencer Kristiansen, Joran Haugens and Christopher Small, each Portfolio Managers of the Adviser, have been portfolio managers of the Fund since its inception in November 2025. Andres Valencia, Executive Vice President of Investment Management at the Sub-Adviser, and Jad Haj Ali, Director Portfolio Manager at the Sub-Adviser, are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. Mr. Valencia and Mr. Ali have each served as a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since its inception in November 2025.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only in large blocks known as “Creation Units,” which only APs (typically, broker-dealers) may purchase or redeem. The Fund generally issues and redeems Creation Units in exchange for a portfolio of securities and/or a designated amount of U.S. cash.

Shares are listed on the Exchange, and individual Shares may only be bought and sold in the secondary market through a broker or dealer at market prices, rather than NAV. Because Shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount).

An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares (the “bid” price) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares (the “ask” price) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market. The difference in the bid and ask prices is referred to as the “bid-ask spread.”

Recent information regarding the Fund’s NAV, market price, how often Shares traded on the Exchange at a premium or discount, and bid-ask spreads can be found on the Fund’s website at www.21shares.com.

Tax Information

The Fund’s distributions are generally taxable as ordinary income, qualified dividend income, or capital gains (or a combination), unless your investment is held in an individual retirement account (“IRA”) or other tax-advantaged account. Distributions on investments made through tax-deferred arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of assets from those accounts.

Financial Intermediary Compensation

If you purchase Shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) (an “Intermediary”), the Adviser or its affiliates may pay Intermediaries for certain activities related to the Fund, including participation in activities that are designed to make Intermediaries more knowledgeable about exchange-traded products, including the Fund, or for other activities, such as marketing, educational training or other initiatives related to the sale or promotion of Shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Any such arrangements do not result in increased Fund expenses. Ask your salesperson or visit the Intermediary’s website for more information.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS

Investment Objectives

Each Fund's investment objective may be changed by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of Listed Funds Trust (the "Trust") without shareholder approval upon written notice to shareholders.

The Funds are designed to seek daily investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to their respective Index.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Adviser and Sub-Adviser(s) anticipate that, generally, each Fund will gain exposure to the constituents that comprise its Index in proportion to their weightings in such Index. Under various circumstances, it may not be possible or practicable to gain exposure to all of the index constituents in the weightings corresponding to the weightings in the Index. In these circumstances, a Fund or Subsidiary may purchase a sample of securities and/or instruments that provide exposure to the Index. There also may be instances in which the Adviser or Sub-Adviser may choose to underweight or overweight a constituent in a Fund's Index, purchase securities or instruments that do not provide exposure to the Fund's Index that the Adviser or Sub-Adviser believes are appropriate to substitute for certain securities or utilize various combinations of other available investment techniques in seeking to replicate as closely as possible, before fees and expenses, the price and yield performance of the Fund's Index. As a result, the price performance of a Fund's portfolio may deviate from the returns of its Index. Each Fund or Subsidiary may sell securities that provide exposure to its Index in anticipation of their removal from its Index or purchase securities that provide exposure to constituents not represented in its Index in anticipation of their addition to such Index. Each Fund may also, in order to comply with the tax diversification requirements of the Code, temporarily invest in securities not included in its Index that are expected to be highly correlated with the securities included in its Index.

Additional Information About Crypto Assets

Crypto assets are bearer assets whose ownership is secured by cryptographic protocols and incentives that operate on a network of computers utilizing blockchains, as defined below. Digital assets are intended to allow for storage and transfer without the need for a trusted intermediary. Well-known blockchains that have their own native digital assets include Bitcoin and Ethereum.

Digital assets are traded on trading venues around the world, as well as on over-the-counter and peer-to-peer markets. Digital assets can be converted to fiat currencies or into other digital assets at rates determined by supply and demand on these markets. Derivative investment products, including futures, options, and swaps contracts, are also available that allow investors to build sophisticated investment and trading strategies focused around the most prominent digital assets.

The number and diversity of market participants and companies operating in the digital asset space has also increased dramatically over the past several years. Currently, there are a wide range of companies providing services related to digital assets to retail and institutional investors. These include companies that provide trading venues, custody solutions for institutional and retail investors, investment funds, payment services, trading services, lending and collateral management, and prime brokerage.

The ownership of digital assets is recorded in a digital ledger or database (a "blockchain"). Blockchains differ from traditional databases in that they are designed not to be controlled by any single party, but rather, to be maintained by a distributed network of computers, each of which maintains and updates its own copy of the ledger. Each participant in this network is incentivized to process transactions according to a set of predetermined rules and to keep its ledger consistent with the rest of the network over time.

The exact method with which each blockchain network processes and records transactions can, and usually does, vary from blockchain to blockchain. There are myriad architectural decisions participants either implicitly or explicitly agree to when they join a certain network, which includes the level of decentralization, privacy, throughput, and other features a network can provide. These decisions usually involve trade-offs, and therefore, each blockchain network is typically optimized for specific capabilities, limitations, and target use cases. As a nascent and fast-changing area, the digital asset market carries significant risks and uncertainty.

Designing a blockchain network is similar to designing a digital economy, and the design of incentive systems that govern the relationship between different groups of stakeholders is sometimes referred to as crypto economics or token economics.

The following section provides an overview of the different groups of market participants which are present in most blockchain networks and constitute much of the crypto economic system.

1. **Stakeholders:** *Stakeholders help process transactions and ensure that the distributed ledgers that make up a blockchain network stay consistent with one another. They fall under two categories: miners, for proof of work ("PoW") blockchains, and validators, for proof of stake ("PoS") blockchains.*

Stakeholders are typically compensated for providing this service in large part by algorithmic grants of the digital asset associated with the blockchain network they are helping to secure, although they may be compensated with transaction fees or by other means as well.

There are multiple schemes under which stakeholders can operate to provide this service and receive this payment, but the two most important are PoW and PoS.

- **PoW** is the first and most established scheme and involves computers solving cryptographic puzzles that require a substantial amount of energy as a way of securing the network and processing transactions. The more computing power a miner dedicates to solving this puzzle, the more likely it will be the first to solve the problem and collect the rewards of newly minted digital assets and transaction fees. By piling up computing power over time, transactions become increasingly hard to reverse and eventually can be considered “settled.” PoW is the scheme used by bitcoin, as well as many other assets. One criticism of PoW systems is the high amount of energy they consume, which may have negative downstream environmental consequences, among other issues.
- **PoS** is a newer scheme that tries to avoid the heavy energy consumption that PoW systems typically require. PoS systems require validators to lock up and put at risk (aka, “stake”) a certain amount of the digital asset associated with a given blockchain in order to process transactions. These staked assets are lost if a validator processes a transaction in a way that is fraudulent or violates the rules of the underlying blockchain. PoS is utilized by blockchains such as Ethereum, Avalanche, Cardano and Solana. Concerns with PoS systems include the risk of lower security assurances and the potential for centralization of the network.

2. **Users:** *Users are the stakeholders that hold or transfer digital assets, either by participating directly in the network or by delegating this work to third-party service providers. Users will typically buy and sell digital assets for fiat currencies through dedicated trading venues. In recent years, a robust ecosystem of trading systems has emerged that cater to these investors.*

Once in possession of a digital asset, the interaction between users and the rest of the network can fall between two ends of a spectrum:

- On one end, users can opt to be completely sovereign over their asset holdings and transactions. Such a user would typically host a local copy of the entire ledger of transactions and validate every single transaction that takes place in the network by running the protocol software in their own machines. They would also own the private keys that guarantee ownership of their digital assets and embrace the responsibility of keeping them safe. This group tends to be technically savvy and/or attribute high value to holding digital assets independently.
- On the other end, users can opt to delegate their participation in the network to third-party companies that provide specialized services. Examples of such users include individuals or institutions that delegate the responsibility of keeping their private keys safe to custodians or merchants that use payment processing companies to allow clients to make payments in digital assets. This group tends to use third-party services either due to prioritization of convenience or due to external requirements (regulations, for example).

3. **Developers:** *Developers are network contributors that build the protocols and software that both users and stakeholders (i.e. miners and validators) need to run to participate in the network. Developers are also generally split between two categories depending on the type of software they work in.*

- Protocol developers are involved directly in building the core software that defines how a network works. Most projects adopt the free and open-source software (“FOSS”) paradigm, which means that the software is free and openly shared so people can voluntarily contribute to its maintenance and improvement. Protocol developers can exert power over the network as they ultimately define which rules it will abide by. That is why having a high number of developers (i.e. decentralization) is important. Additionally, as the software is open-source, users can opt to run any version of the software they see fit. This keeps the developers’ power over the network in check. Protocol developers are usually highly specialized experts with deep knowledge not only of software development but also in cryptography, computer networking, or other subfields of computer science.
- Application developers use the software built by protocol developers to build applications that will ultimately reach end-users. Such projects might or might not be open-source software. Examples of such projects would include digital wallets, which are designed to allow users to hold digital assets without the complexity of interacting with the underlying protocol.

Additional Information about ETPs

The Fund may invest directly in ETPs or invest in swaps or options that reference an ETP. The ETPs in which the Fund may invest (or which may be used as a reference asset) are exchange-traded products that provide exposure to, replicate the performance of, or have trading and/or price performance characteristics similar to one or more Underlying Crypto Assets. The ETPs in which the Fund may invest include ETPs listed on a European exchange, or U.S. ETPs.

U.S. ETPs are funds registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended and listed on a U.S. national securities exchange, but not registered under the 1940 Act. They derive their value from a basket of spot crypto assets, and trade intra-day on a national securities exchange. Each non-U.S. ETPs issues debt instruments that are collateralized by the respective amount of units of one or more crypto assets. The issuer of the non-U.S. ETP shall at any given time procure in relation to issued debt instruments that it holds such amount of the applicable crypto assets equal to or exceeding the aggregate claims of the bondholders, expressed as a number of units of the crypto asset. The value and performance of the debt instruments materially depends on the value and performance of issuer’s holdings

of the crypto assets. Based on the non-U.S. ETPs' payment and delivery obligations to bondholders, the debt instruments are expected (subject to the deduction of any fees and costs) to closely track the performance of an ETP's crypto assets.

An investor cannot purchase the securities (shares or debt instruments, as the case may be) issued by ETPs directly from the issuer in the primary market. Initially, in the primary market, the securities may only be subscribed for or purchased by authorized participants. Once the securities issued by ETPs have been subscribed for or purchased in the primary market, investors may purchase the securities in the secondary market from any person on an anonymous basis (i) via the relevant stock exchange (in case of debt instruments admitted to trading on a stock exchange) or (ii) over the counter.

Each Fund may invest in ETPs, ETFs or other products managed by, sponsored by, or otherwise associated with a Sub-Adviser. Other ETPs or ETFs in which a Fund may invest can be expected to incur fees and expenses for operations, such as management and administration fees, which would be in addition to those incurred by the Fund, and which, with respect to ETPs or ETFs managed or sponsored by the Sub-Adviser, will be received in full or in part by the Sub-Adviser. Therefore, when choosing among potential ETPs or ETFs, the Sub-Adviser faces a conflict of interest because it will receive additional fees when a Fund invests in ETPs or ETFs that the Sub-Adviser manages or sponsors.

Additional Information About Swaps

Most swaps entered into by the Fund provide for the calculation and settlement of the obligations of the parties to the agreement on a "net basis" with a single payment. Consequently, the Fund's current obligations (or rights) under a swap will generally be equal only to the net amount to be paid or received under the agreement based on the relative values of the positions held by each party to the agreement (the "net amount"). Other swaps may require initial premium (discount) payments as well as periodic payments (receipts) related to the interest leg of the swap or to the return on the reference entity. The Fund's current obligations under the types of swaps that the Fund expects to enter into (e.g., total return swaps) will be accrued daily (offset against any amounts owed to the Fund by the counterparty to the swap) and any accrued but unpaid net amounts owed to a swap counterparty will be collateralized by the Fund posting collateral to a tri-party account between the Fund's custodian, the Fund, and the counterparty. However, typically no payments will be made until the settlement date.

Swap agreements do not involve the delivery of securities or other underlying assets. Accordingly, if a swap is entered into on a net basis and if the counterparty to a swap agreement defaults, the Fund's risk of loss consists of the net amount of payments that the Fund is contractually entitled to receive, if any.

Additional Information About Futures Contracts

Futures contracts are agreements between two parties that are executed on a DCM, i.e., a commodity futures exchange, and that are cleared and margined through a derivatives clearing organization ("DCO"), i.e., a clearing house. One party agrees to buy a commodity from the other party at a later date at a price and quantity agreed upon when the contract is made. Such contracts may also be referred to as "non-spot" futures contracts to differentiate from spot contracts, in which the purchase of the commodity occurs immediately. In market terminology, a party who purchases a futures contract is long in the market and a party who sells a futures contract is short in the market. The contractual obligations of a buyer or seller may generally be satisfied by taking or making physical delivery of the underlying commodity or by making an offsetting sale or purchase of an identical futures contract on the same or linked exchange before the designated date of delivery. The difference between the price at which the futures contract is purchased or sold and the price paid for the offsetting sale or purchase, after allowance for brokerage commissions, constitutes the profit or loss to the trader.

Futures contracts with a longer term to expiration may be priced higher than futures contracts with a shorter term to expiration, a relationship called "contango". When rolling futures contracts that are in contango the Fund will close its long position by selling the shorter term contract at a relatively lower price and buying a longer-dated contract at a relatively higher price. The presence of contango will adversely affect the performance of the Fund, and could result in a negative yield for the Fund. Conversely, futures contracts with a longer term to expiration may be priced lower than futures contracts with a shorter term to expiration, a relationship called "backwardation". When rolling long futures contracts that are in backwardation, the Fund will close its long position by selling the shorter term contract at a relatively higher price and buying a longer-dated contract at a relatively lower price. The presence of backwardation may positively affect the performance of the Fund.

Additional Information About Options

An option is a contract that gives the purchaser of the option, in return for the premium paid, the right to buy an underlying reference instrument, such as a specified security, currency, index, or other instrument, from the writer of the option (in the case of a call option), or to sell a specified reference instrument to the writer of the option (in the case of a put option) at a designated price during the term of the option. The premium paid by the buyer of an option will reflect, among other things, the relationship of the exercise price to the market price and the volatility of the underlying reference instrument, the remaining term of the option, supply, demand, interest rates and/or currency exchange rates. An American style put or call option may be exercised at any time during the option period while a European style put or call option may be exercised only upon expiration or during a fixed period prior thereto.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements

Each Fund may invest in reverse repurchase agreements, which are a form of borrowing in which a Fund sells portfolio securities to financial institutions and agrees to repurchase them at a mutually agreed-upon date and price that is higher than the original sale price, and uses the proceeds for investment purchases.

When a Fund seeks to reduce its total assets exposure to the financial instruments held by its Subsidiary, it may use short-term Treasury bills it owns (or purchase additional Treasury bills as needed) to transact in reverse repurchase agreement transactions, which are ostensibly loans to the Fund. Those loans will increase the gross assets of a Fund, which the Adviser expects will allow the Fund to meet the Asset Diversification Test. When a Fund enters into a reverse repurchase agreement, it will either (i) be consistent with Section 18 of the 1940 Act and maintain asset coverage of at least 300% of the value of the reverse repurchase agreement; or (ii) treat the reverse repurchase agreement transactions as derivative transactions for purposes of Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act (“Rule 18f-4”), including as applicable, the value-at-risk based limit on leverage risk.

Principal Investment Risks

The Underlying Crypto Assets are relatively new investments. The Underlying Crypto Assets are subject to unique and substantial risks and historically have been subject to significant price volatility. The value of an investment in a Fund could decline significantly and without warning. An investment in a Fund does not represent a complete investment program. An investment in a Fund is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency, the Adviser, Sub-Adviser or any of their affiliates.

An investment in a Fund entails risks. A Fund could lose money, or its performance could trail that of other investment alternatives. The following provides additional information about each Fund’s principal risks. It is important that investors closely review and understand these risks before making an investment in a Fund. Each risk applies to each Fund unless otherwise specified. Each risk summarized below is considered a “principal risk” of investing in the applicable Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears.

- **Crypto Asset Risk.** Each Fund’s performance is subject to the risks of the crypto assets industry. The trading prices of many crypto assets, including the Underlying Crypto Assets, have experienced extreme volatility and may do so in the future. Extreme volatility in the future, including declines in the trading prices of the Underlying Crypto Assets, could have a material adverse effect on the value of a Fund’s shares and the shares could lose all or substantially all of their value. The value of the shares is subject to a number of factors relating to the fundamental investment characteristics of the Underlying Crypto Assets as crypto assets, including the fact that crypto assets are bearer instruments and loss, theft, destruction, or compromise of the associated private keys could result in permanent loss of the asset, and the capabilities and development of blockchain technologies. Crypto assets represent a new and rapidly evolving industry, and the value of a Fund’s shares depends on the acceptance of the Underlying Crypto Assets. Changes in the governance of a crypto asset network may not receive sufficient support from users and miners, which may negatively affect that crypto asset network’s ability to grow and respond to challenges. An investor should be prepared to lose the full principal value of their investment suddenly and without warning.

A number of factors affecting the price and market for Underlying Crypto Assets held by the Funds.

- *Supply and Demand.* It is believed that speculators and investors who seek to profit from trading and holding crypto assets currently account for a significant portion of demand for any crypto asset. Such speculation regarding the potential future appreciation in the price of Underlying Crypto Assets may artificially inflate or deflate the price of Underlying Crypto Assets. Market fraud and/or manipulation and other fraudulent trading practices such as the intentional dissemination of false or misleading information (e.g., false rumors) can, among other things, lead to a disruption of the orderly functioning of markets, significant market volatility, and cause the value of crypto asset futures to fluctuate quickly and without warning.
- *Crypto Asset Competition Risk.* As of November 1, 2025, ether was the second largest digital asset by market capitalization as tracked by CoinMarketCap.com, and bitcoin and ether comprised 71.8% of the total market capitalization of the crypto asset ecosystem tracked by CoinMarketCap.com. Alternative crypto assets tracked by CoinMarketCap.com had a total market capitalization of approximately \$1.0 trillion as of November 1, 2025. In addition, many consortiums and financial institutions are also researching and investing resources into private or permissioned smart contracts platforms rather than open platforms like the Ethereum Network. Competition from the emergence or growth of alternative digital assets and smart contracts platforms could have a negative impact on the demand for, and price of, bitcoin and ether and thereby adversely affect price of the Underlying Crypto Assets and the value of a Fund’s shares. In particular, bitcoin has been criticized for its slowness of transaction processing and finality, variability of transaction fees, and price volatility. Furthermore, bitcoin has not yet developed robust Layer 2 solutions to facilitate the use of smart contracts or significantly improve scalability.

So-called “Layer 2” solutions are protocols built on top of an underlying smart contract platform blockchain, and intended to provide scalability to the underlying blockchain by increasing transaction efficiency. For example, Polygon is a smart contract platform protocol built on top of the Ethereum Blockchain; it is intended to provide scalability to Ethereum by allowing users to transact on a variety of blockchains deployed on the Ethereum network. Under this model, Ethereum functions as the base layer, or “Layer 1” blockchain. The Polygon protocol offers developers sidechain, roll-ups and other Layer 2 solutions which can be tailored to an individual developer’s intended use case. Such solutions are intended to

improve upon the transaction speed, cost and efficiency of transactions on their respective Layer 1. However, Layer 2 solutions have only been recently developed and may not function as intended. For example, smart contracts deployed on one Layer 2 solution may not be interoperable with smart contracts deployed on other Layer 2 solutions. In particular, the advent of Layer 2 solutions presents the possibility of fracturing liquidity of DeFi dApps on a smart contract platform's mainchain by splitting such liquidity among multiple, non-interoperable Layer 2 solutions, which could limit their use case or reduce efficiency. Layer 2 solutions also rely, to various degrees, on the functionality of the underlying Layer 1 blockchain. To the extent that the Ethereum Network is viewed as an unreliable Layer 1 solution, or that other networks provide better speed, costs, efficiency and features than the Ethereum Network, use of the Ethereum Network as a Layer 1 solution may decline with a corresponding reduction in the demand for, and price of, ether. In addition, DeFi dApps have been the frequent of numerous hacking and manipulation attempts, with some such attempts resulting in irreversible losses to their users. There is also considerable regulatory uncertainty regarding DeFi dApps status and compliance with a variety of legal regimes, including federal securities law, anti-money laundering laws, and federal and state money service business laws. To the extent that DeFi dApps continue to experience hacking events or adverse regulatory events, the Ethereum Networks value as a Layer 1 solution may decline with a corresponding reduction in the demand for, and price of, ether.

- *Adoption and Use of Crypto Assets.* Crypto assets and crypto-related investments are relatively new investments, and the continued adoption of the relevant crypto asset will require growth in its usage as a means of payment or for recordkeeping. Even if growth in crypto asset adoption continues in the near or medium-term, there is no assurance that crypto asset usage will continue to grow over the long-term. A contraction in the use of a crypto asset may result in a lack of liquidity, increased volatility in and a reduction in the price of the crypto asset.

Many digital asset networks face significant scaling challenges and are being upgraded with various features designed to increase the speed of digital asset transactions and the number of transactions that can be processed in a given period (known as “throughput”). These attempts to increase the volume of transactions may not be effective, and such upgrades may fail, resulting in potentially irreparable damage to a crypto asset's network and the value of the relevant crypto asset.

- *Risk Factors Related to the Regulation of Crypto Assets.* Any final determination by a court that any crypto asset is a “security” may adversely affect the value of the crypto asset and the value of a Fund's shares, and, if the crypto asset is not, or cannot, be registered as a security, result in a potential exclusion from the Fund.

Depending on its characteristics, a crypto asset may be considered a “security” under the federal securities laws. The test for determining whether a particular crypto asset is a “security” is complex and difficult to apply, and the outcome is difficult to predict. Public, though non-binding, statements by senior officials at the SEC have indicated that the SEC did not consider bitcoin or ether to be securities, and does not currently consider bitcoin to be a security. The SEC staff has also provided informal assurances via no-action letter to a handful of promoters that their digital assets are not securities.

On the other hand, the SEC has brought enforcement actions against the issuers and promoters of several other crypto assets on the basis that the crypto assets in question are securities. More recently, the SEC has also brought enforcement actions against various crypto asset trading platforms for allegedly operating unregistered securities exchanges on the basis that certain of the crypto assets traded on their platforms are securities. For example, in June 2023, the SEC brought a complaint against Coinbase (the “Coinbase Complaint”) alleging violations of a variety of securities laws. In its complaints, the SEC asserted that Solana is a security under the federal securities laws. In February 2025, the SEC dismissed the Coinbase Complaint.

Whether a crypto asset is a security under the federal securities laws depends on whether it is included in the lists of instruments making up the definition of “security” in the Securities Act of 1933, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the 1940 Act. Crypto assets as such do not appear in any of these lists, although each list includes the terms “investment contract” and “note,” and the SEC has typically analyzed whether a particular digital asset is a security by reference to whether it meets the tests developed by the federal courts interpreting these terms, known as the “Howey” and “Reves” tests, respectively. For many crypto assets, whether or not the Howey or Reves tests are met is difficult to resolve definitively, and substantial legal arguments can often be made both in favor of and against a particular crypto asset qualifying as a security under one or both tests. Adding to the complexity, the SEC staff has indicated that the security status of a particular crypto asset can change over time as the relevant facts evolve.

As part of determining whether an Underlying Crypto Asset is a security for purposes of the federal securities laws, Listed Funds Trust (the “Trust”) takes into account a number of factors, including the various definitions of “security” under the federal securities laws and federal court decisions interpreting elements of these definitions, such as the U.S. Supreme Court's decisions in the Howey and Reves cases, as well as reports, orders, press releases, public statements and speeches by the SEC, its commissioners and its staff providing guidance on when a digital asset may be a security for purposes of the federal securities laws.

If an appropriate court determines that an Underlying Crypto Asset is a security, the Adviser would not intend to permit a Fund to continue holding its investments in a way that would violate the federal securities laws.

- *Largely Unregulated Marketplace.* Crypto asset trading venues are relatively new and, in most cases, largely unregulated. As a result of this lack of regulation, individuals, or groups may engage in insider trading, fraud or market manipulation with respect to crypto assets. Such manipulation could cause investors in crypto assets to lose money, possibly the entire value of their investments. Additionally, some digital asset trading platforms may not operate in compliance with applicable law, and such non-compliance may cause such platforms to close operations in certain jurisdictions and/or be subject of regulatory investigations.

Crypto asset trading venues are not subject to the same regulations as regulated securities or futures exchanges. Crypto asset trading venues that are regulated typically must comply with minimum net worth, cybersecurity, and anti-money laundering requirements, but are not typically required to protect customers or their markets to the same extent that regulated securities exchanges or futures exchanges are required to do so. As a result, markets for crypto assets may be subject to manipulation or fraud and may be subject to larger and/or more frequent sudden declines than assets traded on more traditional exchanges. Investors in crypto assets may lose money, possibly the entire value of their investments.

Over the past several years, a number of crypto asset trading venues have been closed due to fraud, failure or security breaches. The nature of the assets held at crypto asset trading venues make them appealing targets for hackers and a number of digital asset trading venues have been victims of cybercrimes and other fraudulent activity. These activities have caused significant, in some cases total, losses for crypto investors. Investors in crypto assets may have little or no recourse should such theft, fraud or manipulation occur. There is no central registry showing which individuals or entities own crypto assets or the quantity of crypto assets that are owned by any particular person or entity. There are no regulations in place that would prevent a large holder or a group of holders from selling their crypto assets, which could depress the price of the applicable crypto asset, or otherwise attempt to manipulate the price of the crypto asset. Events that reduce user confidence in a crypto asset, the applicable blockchain and the fairness of crypto asset trading venues could have a negative impact on the price of a crypto asset and the value of an investment in a Fund.

If the crypto asset trading venues become subject to onerous regulations or are subject to enforcement actions by regulatory authorities (including FinCEN, SEC, CFTC, FINRA, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, the Department of Justice, the Department of Homeland Security, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the IRS, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve, and state financial institution regulators), among other things, trading in the Underlying Crypto Assets may be concentrated in a smaller number of trading venues, which may materially impact the price, volatility, and trading volumes of the Underlying Crypto Assets. Additionally, the trading venues may be required to comply with tax, AML, know-your-customer and other regulatory requirements, compliance and reporting obligations that may make it more costly to transact in or trade the Underlying Crypto Assets (which may materially impact price, volatility, or trading of the Underlying Crypto Assets more generally). Each of these events could have a negative impact on the value of an investment in a Fund.

The trading of crypto assets are fragmented across numerous trading venues. The fragmentation of the volume of crypto asset transactions across multiple trading venues can lead to a higher volatility than would be expected if volume was concentrated in a single trading venue. Market fragmentation and volatility increases the likelihood of price differences across different trading venues.

- *Cybersecurity Risk.* Blockchain technology and network functionality rely on the Internet. A significant disruption or interruption of Internet connectivity affecting large numbers of users or geographic areas could impede the functionality of blockchain technologies and the price of crypto assets. In addition, certain features of blockchain technology, such as decentralization, open source protocol, including the code of smart contracts running on a blockchain, and reliance on peer-to-peer connectivity, may increase the risk of fraud or cyber-attack by potentially reducing the likelihood of a coordinated response. Cybersecurity exploitations or attacks against entities that custody or facilitate the transfers or trading of a crypto asset could result in a significant theft of the crypto asset and a loss of public confidence, which could lead to a decline in the value of the crypto asset and, as a result, adversely impact a Fund's investment in an Underlying Crypto Asset. Additionally, if a malicious actor or botnet (*i.e.*, a volunteer or hacked collection of computers controlled by networked software coordinating the actions of the computers) obtains control of more than 50% of the processing power of a crypto asset's network, such actor or botnet could alter the blockchain and adversely affect the value of the crypto asset, which would adversely affect a Fund's investment in an Underlying Crypto Asset.
- *Forked Asset Risk.* Crypto asset networks operate using open-source protocols, meaning that any user can download the software, modify it and then propose that the users and validators adopt the modification. When a modification is introduced and a substantial majority of users and validators consent to the modification, the change is implemented and the network remains uninterrupted. However, if less than a substantial majority of users and validators consent to the proposed modification, and the modification is not compatible with the software prior to its modification, the consequence would be what is known as a "hard fork" of a crypto asset networks, with one group running the pre-modified software and the other running the modified software. The effect of such a fork would be the existence of two versions of a crypto asset network running in parallel, yet lacking interchangeability. For example, in August 2017, bitcoin "forked" into bitcoin and a new

digital asset, Bitcoin Cash, as a result of a several year dispute over how to increase the rate of transactions that the Bitcoin network can process.

Forks may also occur as a network community's response to a significant security breach. For example, in June 2016, an anonymous hacker exploited a smart contract running on the Ethereum Network to siphon approximately \$60 million of ether held by The DAO, a distributed autonomous organization, into a segregated account. In response to the hack, most participants in the Ethereum community elected to adopt a "fork" that effectively reversed the hack. However, a minority of users continued to develop the original blockchain, now referred to as "Ethereum Classic" with the digital asset on that blockchain now referred to as Ether Classic, or ETC. ETC now trades on several digital asset trading platforms. A fork may also occur as a result of an unintentional or unanticipated software flaw in the various versions of otherwise compatible software that users run. Such a fork could lead to users and validators abandoning the digital asset with the flawed software. It is possible, however, that a substantial number of users and validators could adopt an incompatible version of the digital asset while resisting community-led efforts to merge the two chains. This could result in a permanent fork, as in the case of ether and Ether Classic.

In addition, many developers have previously initiated hard forks in the blockchain to launch new digital assets, such as Bitcoin Gold and Bitcoin Diamond. To the extent such digital assets compete with the Underlying Crypto Assets, such competition could impact demand for the Underlying Crypto Assets and could adversely impact the value of a Fund's shares.

Furthermore, a hard fork can lead to new security concerns. For example, when the Ethereum and Ethereum Classic networks split in July 2016, "replay" attacks, in which transactions from one network were rebroadcast to nefarious effect on the other network, plagued digital asset trading platforms through at least October 2016. A digital asset trading platform announced in July 2016 that it had lost 40,000 Ether Classic, worth about \$100,000 at that time, as a result of replay attacks. Another possible result of a hard fork is an inherent decrease in the level of security due to significant amounts of mining/validating power remaining on one network or migrating instead to the new forked network. After a hard fork, it may become easier for an individual validator or validator pool's power to exceed levels necessary to execute an attack on the network.

A future fork in the crypto asset network for a Underlying Crypto Asset could adversely affect the value of a Fund's shares.

- *"Attack" Risk.* All networked systems are vulnerable to various kinds of attacks. A blockchain may be vulnerable to several types of attacks, including:
 - "33% attack" where, if a validator or group of validators were to gain control of more than 33% of the total staked crypto asset on the applicable blockchain, a malicious actor could temporarily impede or delay block confirmation or even cause a temporary fork in the blockchain.
 - "50% attack" where, if a validator or group of validators acting in concert were to gain control of more than 50% of the total staked crypto asset on the blockchain, a malicious actor would be able to gain full control of the blockchain and the ability to manipulate the blockchain on a forward-looking basis, including censoring transactions following the achievement of threshold, double-spending and fraudulent block propagation, while the attacker maintains the threshold. In theory, the minority non-attackers might reach social consensus to reject blocks proposed by the malicious majority attacker, reducing the attacker's ability to engage in malicious activity, but there can be no assurance this would happen or that non-attackers would be able to coordinate effectively.
 - ">66% attack" where, if a validator or group of validators acting in concert were to gain control of more than 66% of the total staked crypto asset on the blockchain, a malicious actor could permanently and irreversibly manipulate the blockchain, including censorship, double-spending, and fraudulent block propagation, both on a forward- and backward-looking basis. The attacker could unilaterally finalize their preferred chain without the votes of any other stakers and could also reverse past finalized blocks.

Further, smart contracts on the network may create systemic risk for the price of a crypto asset in the event of an exploit. If a significant portion of a crypto asset is held by a small number of holders sometimes referred to as "whales," these holders have the ability to manipulate the price of the crypto asset.

- *Crypto Asset Tax Risk.* Current IRS guidance indicates that convertible virtual currency, defined as a digital representation of value that functions as a medium of exchange, a unit of account, and/or a store of value that has an equivalent value in real currency, or that acts as a substitute for real currency, should be treated and taxed as property, and that transactions involving the payment of convertible virtual currency for goods and services should be treated as barter transactions. While this treatment allows for the possibility of capital gains treatment, it creates a potential tax reporting requirement in any circumstance where the ownership of convertible virtual currency passes from one person to another, usually by means of convertible virtual currency transactions (including off-blockchain transactions), which could discourage the use of digital assets as a medium of exchange, especially for a holder of digital assets that has appreciated in value.
- **Bitcoin Risk (Top 10 Fund Only).** Investments linked to bitcoin can be highly volatile compared to investments in traditional securities and the Fund may experience sudden and large losses. The markets for bitcoin may become illiquid. These markets may

fluctuate widely based on a variety of factors including changes in overall market movements, political and economic events, wars, acts of terrorism, natural disasters (including disease, epidemics and pandemics) and changes in interest rates or inflation rates.

A number of factors impact the price and market for bitcoin.

- *Adoption and Use of Bitcoin.* The continued adoption of bitcoin will require growth in its usage as a means of payment. Even if growth in bitcoin adoption continues in the near or medium-term, there is no assurance that bitcoin usage will continue to grow over the long-term. The slowness of transaction processing and the variability of transaction fees are significant impediments to the widespread adoption of bitcoin. To address these issues, participants have created secondary networks that layer on top of the blockchain to facilitate small, low-cost transactions (e.g., Lightning Network). These secondary networks may be more vulnerable to fraud and malicious attacks and may experience greater price volatility. In addition, participants have been slow to adopt these secondary networks. If the adoption and use of bitcoin slows or contracts, bitcoin may become less liquid, and the price of bitcoin may experience greater volatility.
- *Competition From Other Blockchains and Digital Assets.* It is possible that other blockchains will emerge that are similarly designed to serve as an alternative payment system, such as those focused on privacy through the use of zero-knowledge cryptography. These alternative blockchains have in the past and may in the future seek to compete with the Bitcoin Network by offering networks that improve the speed of transaction processing, address issues in the finality and variability of transaction fees in the Bitcoin Networks, and with lesser volatility in the digital asset's price than bitcoin. In addition, it is also possible that other digital assets and trading systems could become more widely accepted and used than bitcoin. The market demand for these alternative blockchains may reduce the market demand for bitcoin which would adversely impact the price of bitcoin.
- *The Regulatory Environment Relating to Bitcoin.* The regulation of bitcoin, digital assets, digital asset trading venues, and related products and services continues to evolve. The inconsistent and sometimes conflicting regulatory landscape may make it more difficult for bitcoin businesses to provide services, which may impede the growth of the bitcoin economy and have an adverse effect on adoption of bitcoin. In addition, certain bitcoin businesses may be operating out of compliance with regulations. Future regulatory changes or enforcement actions by regulatory authorities may alter, perhaps to a material extent, the ability to buy and sell bitcoin. Similarly, future regulatory changes or enforcement actions could impact the ability of a Fund to achieve its investment objective or alter the nature of an investment in the Fund or the ability of the Fund to continue to operate, as planned.
- *Declining Mining Compensation.* Transactions in bitcoin are processed by miners which are compensated in bitcoin based on a declining payment schedule and, in some instances, by voluntary fees paid by participants. If this compensation is not sufficient to incentivize miners to process transactions, the confirmation process for transactions may slow and the bitcoin Network may become more vulnerable to malicious actors. These and similar events may have a significant adverse effect on the price and liquidity of bitcoin and the value of an investment in the Fund.
- *Bitcoin Market Volatility Risk.* The price of bitcoin has historically been highly volatile. The value of the Fund's exposure to bitcoin could decline significantly and without warning, including to zero. If you are not prepared to accept significant and unexpected changes in the value of the Fund you should not invest in the Fund.

Trading prices of bitcoin and other digital assets have experienced significant volatility and may continue to do so. For instance, there were steep increases in the value of certain digital assets, including bitcoin over the course of 2021, and multiple market observers asserted that digital assets were experiencing a "bubble." These increases were followed by steep drawdowns throughout 2022 in digital asset trading prices, including for bitcoin. These episodes of rapid price appreciation followed by steep drawdowns have occurred multiple times throughout bitcoin's history. Such volatility is expected to persist.

- *Environmental Risk.* Bitcoin mining currently requires computing hardware that consumes large amounts of electricity. By way of electrical power generation, many bitcoin miners rely on fossil fuels to power their operations. Public perception of the impact of bitcoin mining on climate change may reduce demand for bitcoin and increase the likelihood of regulation that limits bitcoin mining or restricts energy usage by bitcoin miners. Such events could have a negative impact on the price of bitcoin and the performance of the Fund.
- **Ether Risk.** Investments linked to ether can be highly volatile compared to investments in traditional securities and a Fund may experience sudden and large losses. These markets may fluctuate widely based on a variety of factors including changes in overall market movements, political and economic events, wars, acts of terrorism, natural disasters (including disease, epidemics and pandemics) and changes in interest rates or inflation rates.

The value of the Shares relates closely to the value of ether, and fluctuations in the price of ether could adversely affect the value of the Shares. Due to the nature of private keys, ether transactions are irrevocable, and stolen or incorrectly transferred ether may be irretrievable. As a result, any incorrectly executed ether transaction, to the extent it affects the market price of ether, could

adversely affect an investment in a Fund. Ether accounts are subject to security threats that could result in losses of assets. The Ethereum Network's decentralized governance structure may negatively affect its ability to grow and respond to challenges.

A number of factors affect the price of and market for ether.

- *Adoption and Use of Ether.* Ether is a relatively new investment, and the continued adoption of ether will require growth in its usage as a means of payment. Even if growth in ether adoption continues in the near or medium-term, there is no assurance that ether usage will continue to grow over the long-term. A contraction in the use of ether may result in a lack of liquidity and increased volatility in and a reduction to the price of ether.
- *Declining Mining Compensation.* Transactions in ether are processed by validators, which are primarily compensated in ether based on a declining payment schedule and, in some instances, by voluntary fees paid by participants. If this compensation is not sufficient to incentivize validators to process transactions, the confirmation process for transactions may slow and the Ethereum Network may become more vulnerable to malicious actors. These and similar events may have a significant adverse effect on the price and liquidity of ether and the value of an investment in a Fund.
- *Forks.* The open-source nature of the Ethereum protocol permits any developer to review the underlying code and suggest changes. If some users and validators adopt a change while others do not and that change is not compatible with the existing software, a fork occurs. Several forks have already occurred in the Ethereum Network, resulting in the creation of new, separate digital assets. Similar events could adversely affect the price and liquidity of ether and the value of an investment in the Fund. A fork may be intentional, such as the Ethereum "Merge." The "Merge" represents the Ethereum Network's shift from a proof-of-work consensus mechanism to a proof-of-stake consensus mechanism. This means that instead of being required to solve complex mathematical problems, validators are required to stake ether. Ethereum staking is the process of locking up an amount of ether for a specified period of time in order to contribute to the security of the blockchain and earn network rewards. Validators are required to stake ether in order to perform validation activities and then, as a reward, earn newly created ether. Validation activities include verifying transactions, storing data, and adding to the Ethereum Blockchain.

A temporary or permanent "fork" of the Ethereum Blockchain could adversely affect the short-, medium-, or long-term value of ether and an investment in a Fund. A "hard fork" of the Ethereum Network, where less than a substantial majority of users or validators (under the current proof-of-stake model) consent to a proposed modification and the modification is not compatible with the software prior to its modification, could result in one group of users running the pre-modified software and the other running the modified software. If validators expend fewer resources on the Ethereum Network, it could increase the likelihood of a malicious actor obtaining control. The Ethereum Network has forked in the past. In 2016, a fork resulted in the creation of Ethereum and Ethereum Classic networks. In connection with the network upgrade on September 15, 2022, a group of miners wishing to continue the proof-of-work model forked the network to create a new blockchain that continues to use proof-of-work consensus. Following a fork, holders of one asset, such as ether, will hold equal amounts of assets resulting from the fork, in this case, assets on the Ethereum proof- of-work blockchain.

In July 2016, the Ethereum Network experienced what is referred to as a permanent hard fork that resulted in two different versions of its blockchain: Ethereum and Ethereum Classic.

In April 2016, a blockchain solutions company known as Slock.it announced the launch of a decentralized autonomous organization, known as "The DAO," on the Ethereum Network. The DAO was designed as a decentralized crowdfunding model, in which anyone could contribute ether tokens to The DAO in order to become a voting member and equity stakeholder in the organization. Members of The DAO could then make proposals about different projects to pursue and put them to a vote. By committing to profitable projects, members would be rewarded based on the terms of a smart contract and their proportional interest in The DAO. As of May 27, 2016, \$150 million, or approximately 14% of all ether outstanding, was contributed to, and invested in, The DAO.

On June 17, 2016, an anonymous hacker exploited The DAO smart contract code to siphon approximately \$60 million, or 3.6 million ether, into a segregated account. Upon the news of the breach, the price of ether was quickly cut in half as investors liquidated their holdings and members of the Ethereum community worked to determine a solution.

In the days that followed, several attempts were made to retrieve the stolen funds and secure the Ethereum Network. However, it soon became apparent that direct interference with the protocol (*i.e.*, a hard fork) would be necessary. The argument for the hard fork was that it would create an entirely new version of the Ethereum Blockchain, erasing any record of the theft, and restoring the stolen funds to their original owners. The counterargument was that it would be antithetical to the core principle of immutability of the Ethereum Blockchain.

The decision over whether or not to hard fork the Ethereum Blockchain was put to a vote of Ethereum community members. A majority of votes were cast in favor of a hard fork. On July 15, 2016, a hard fork specification was implemented by the Ethereum Foundation. On July 20, 2016, the Ethereum Network completed the hard fork, and a new version of the blockchain, without recognition of the theft, was born.

Many believed that after the hard fork the original version of the Ethereum Blockchain would dissipate entirely. However, a group of miners continued to mine the original Ethereum Blockchain for philosophical and economic reasons. On July 20, 2016, the original Ethereum protocol was rebranded as Ethereum Classic, and its native token as ether classic (“ETC”), preserving the untampered transaction history (including The DAO theft). Following the hard fork of Ethereum, each holder of ether automatically received an equivalent number of ETC tokens.

- *Pricing Volatility Risk.* The price of ether has experienced periods of extreme volatility. Ethereum price volatility may be influenced by, among other things, trading activity on and the closing of digital asset trading platforms (including those featuring leveraged trading) due to fraud, failure, security breaches or otherwise. Ether price volatility also may be influenced by momentum pricing. Also, speculation by traders and investors regarding the potential future appreciation in the value of ether may inflate the price of ether. Conversely, a decrease in demand or speculation for, or government regulation (including, without limitation, the tax treatment of Ethereum transactions) and the perception of onerous regulatory actions, may cause a drop in the price of ether. Further, developments related to the Ethereum Network’s operations, individual digital asset trading platforms, and the overall Ethereum market also contribute to the volatility in the price of ether. In addition, there is potential for herd behavior (e.g., multiple funds trying to exit positions at the same time) when there is extreme volatility.

Ether is exposed to instability in other speculative parts of the blockchain and crypto asset industry, such that an event that is not necessarily related to the security or utility of the Ethereum Network can nonetheless precipitate a significant decline in the price of ether. Several recent developments in the digital asset economy resulted in a loss of confidence in participants in the digital asset ecosystem, negative publicity surrounding digital assets more broadly, and market-wide declines in digital asset trading prices and liquidity.

Since the fourth quarter of 2021 to date in 2025, digital asset prices have fluctuated widely. This has led to volatility and disruption in the digital asset markets and financial difficulties for several prominent industry participants, including digital asset trading venues, hedge funds and lending platforms. For example, in the first half of 2022, digital asset lenders Celsius Network LLC and Voyager Digital Ltd. and digital asset hedge fund Three Arrows Capital each declared bankruptcy. This resulted in a loss of confidence in participants in the digital asset ecosystem, negative publicity surrounding digital assets more broadly and market-wide declines in digital asset trading prices and liquidity.

In November 2022, FTX, the third largest digital asset trading venue by volume at the time, halted customer withdrawals amid rumors of the company’s liquidity issues and likely insolvency. Shortly thereafter, FTX’s CEO resigned, and FTX and several affiliates of FTX filed for bankruptcy. The U.S. Department of Justice subsequently brought criminal charges, including charges of fraud, violations of federal securities laws, money laundering, and campaign finance offenses, against FTX’s former CEO and others.

Continued disruption and instability in the digital asset markets, including further declines in the trading prices and liquidity of a Fund’s holdings, could have a material adverse effect on the value of the Shares, and the Shares could lose all or substantially all of their value.

- **XRP Risk.** The market for XRP may become illiquid. This market may fluctuate widely based on a variety of factors, including changes in overall market movements, political and economic events, wars, acts of terrorism, natural disasters (including disease epidemics and pandemics), and changes in interest rates or inflation rates. A number of factors affect the price and market for XRP.
 - *New Technology.* XRP is a relatively new technological innovation with a limited operating history. XRP has a relatively limited history of existence and operations. There is a limited established performance record for the price of XRP and, in turn, a limited basis for evaluating an investment in XRP.
 - *Supply and Demand of XRP.* Unlike other digital assets, such as bitcoin or ether, XRP is not and was not mined gradually over time. Instead, all 100 billion XRP tokens were created at the time of the launch of a distributed ledger upon which XRP transactions are processed and settled (the “XRP Ledger”) in 2012. This means that every XRP token that exists today, or will ever exist, was generated from the outset of the XRP Ledger. As a result, there is no ability for the supply of XRP to be adjusted in response to economic conditions. For instance, there is no ability for the supply of XRP to be increased to meet rising demand, which could lead to price volatility. In addition, unlike blockchains that utilize “proof-of-work” or “proof-of-stake,” where miners or stakers are rewarded with newly minted coins or tokens, XRP validators are not incentivized by block rewards since there is no new issuance of XRP.

Additionally, the fixed supply of XRP, combined with the burning of XRP (permanently destroyed) as transaction fees, could create deflationary pressure over time. A small amount of XRP is burned with every transaction to prevent spam on the network. While the amount of XRP burned per transaction is minuscule, over time, the total supply of XRP will slowly decrease. This could lead to a deflationary environment where the decreasing supply drives up the price of XRP, making it less practical as a medium of exchange. Additionally, as the total supply of XRP slowly shrinks due to burning, liquidity

could become an issue in the distant future, potentially making it harder for businesses and users to access sufficient XRP for their transactions.

The fixed supply of XRP could also contribute to price volatility, especially if demand fluctuates significantly. Since the supply of XRP is fixed, any significant surge in demand can result in large price spikes. For example, during periods of high market activity or speculation, the price of XRP could rapidly increase due to the inability to expand supply to match demand. This volatility could make XRP less predictable for businesses that rely on it for payments. Digital assets with a flexible supply, such as stablecoins, can adjust to maintain a stable value. XRP, however, could experience price swings that make it less attractive for everyday transactions or long-term financial planning.

The fixed supply of XRP may also not scale well with rapidly expanding use cases. To the extent more businesses, financial institutions, and payment providers adopt XRP for cross-border transactions and other use cases, there is a risk that the fixed supply may not meet such growing demand, leading to supply shortages and further price volatility. In the case of massive adoption, the scarcity of XRP could raise its value too much, making it less appealing for day-to-day transactions or use as a liquidity bridge in cross-border payments, as businesses might prefer a more stable and widely available currency.

Ripple Labs holds a large portion of the XRP supply, which has led to concerns about centralization. Despite escrow mechanisms that gradually release XRP into the market, Ripple Labs still retains control over a significant portion of XRP, which can impact market dynamics if large amounts are sold. The concentration of XRP in the hands of Ripple Labs and early stakeholders could affect the market's confidence in XRP as a decentralized asset.

- *The Regulatory Environment Relating to XRP.* The regulation of cryptocurrencies, digital assets, and related investments in the U.S. is in its nascent stages, and the nature and extent of the regulatory framework to be implemented is not yet clear. Federal and state, as well as foreign, governments may restrict the use and exchange of a crypto asset, such as XRP. Depending on its characteristics, a digital asset, including XRP, may be considered a “security” under U.S. federal and/or state securities laws. The test for determining whether a particular digital asset is a “security” is complex and difficult to apply, and the outcome is difficult to predict. Any enforcement action by the SEC or a state securities regulator asserting that XRP is a security, or a court decision to that effect, would be expected to have an immediate material adverse impact on the trading price of XRP, as well as the Shares. This is because the business models behind most digital assets are incompatible with regulations applying to transactions in securities. If a digital asset is determined to be a security, it is likely to become difficult or impossible for the digital asset to be traded, cleared, or custodied in the United States through the same channels used by non-security digital assets, which, in addition to materially and adversely affecting the trading value of the digital asset, is likely to significantly impact its liquidity and market participants’ ability to convert the digital asset into U.S. dollars. Any assertion that a digital asset is a security by the SEC or another regulatory authority may have similar effects.

In December 2020, the SEC filed a complaint against Ripple Labs (the “Ripple Complaint”) and two of its executives (the “Ripple Defendants”), in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (the “S.D.N.Y.”) alleging that the Ripple Defendants had conducted unregistered securities offerings by selling XRP in contravention of Section 5 of the Securities Act. Under Section 5 of the Securities Act, it is unlawful for any person, directly or indirectly to offer to sell, offer to buy or purchase or sell a “security” unless a registration statement is in effect or has been filed with the SEC as to the offer and sale of such security to the public. The Ripple Defendants did not dispute that they had offered to sell and sold XRP through interstate commerce and that they had not filed a registration statement with the SEC for any offer or sale of XRP. Accordingly, the question before the S.D.N.Y. was whether the Ripple Defendants offered to sell or sold XRP as a security.

In the years prior to the filing of the Ripple Complaint, XRP’s market capitalization at times reached over \$140 billion. However, in the weeks following the Ripple Complaint, XRP’s market capitalization fell to less than \$10 billion, which was less than half of its market capitalization in the days prior to the complaint.

On July 13, 2023, the S.D.N.Y. issued several key rulings in the case. Most notably, the court did not find that XRP was inherently a security. The court distinguished between the XRP token itself and the manner in which it was sold. This finding was contrary to the SEC’s argument, which was that XRP, by its nature, was a security under the definition provided by the Securities Act, notwithstanding the manner in which it was sold. The court found that the direct sale of XRP by the Ripple Defendants to certain sophisticated individuals and entities pursuant to written contracts did constitute the unregistered offer and sale of securities in violation of Section 5 of the Securities Act. However, the court also found that the programmatic sale of XRP by the Ripple Defendants over digital asset trading platforms in the secondary market did not constitute an unregistered sale of securities. Similarly, the court found that the XRP that Ripple Defendants granted to Ripple Labs employees as compensation or to third-party companies to incentivize the development of new applications for XRP and the XRP Ledger also did not constitute an unregistered sale of securities.

The S.D.N.Y. entered a final judgment in the case on August 7, 2024. On October 2, 2024, the SEC filed an appeal to the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, and on October 10, 2024, Ripple filed a cross-appeal. On May 8, 2025, both parties agreed to drop appeals as part of the final resolution and the \$50 million settlement agreement, but on June 26, 2025, the S.D.N.Y. rejected the settlement agreement, which leaves the court’s 2023 order in place and leaves Ripple with the choice of pursuing its appeal or accepting the court order. Any further SEC or state enforcement action asserting that XRP

is a security, or a court ruling to that effect, would likely have an immediate and severe negative impact on XRP's trading price and the value of the Fund's shares.

- *Cybersecurity.* The XRP Ledger has historically maintained high availability but has experienced a few notable disruptions. On February 4, 2025, the XRP Ledger experienced an unexpected halt in block production for approximately 64 minutes, during which no new ledgers were validated, temporarily pausing all transactions. The root cause remains under investigation, but preliminary analysis suggests a validation issue that prevented consensus from being reached. On November 25, 2024, the XRP Ledger faced a 10-minute disruption when several nodes crashed and restarted simultaneously, briefly halting transaction processing. The issue was traced to a caching-layer bug introduced in a prior software update, which was later addressed by the RippleX team through a recommended upgrade to the latest Ripped version. Despite these incidents, the XRP Ledger has generally been reliable, with no asset losses occurring, and built-in safety protocols ensured eventual network recovery.
- **Solana Risk.** Solana has a relatively limited history of existence and operations. There is a limited established performance record for the price of Solana and, in turn, a limited basis for evaluating an investment in Solana. Although past performance is not necessarily indicative of future results, if Solana had a more established history, such history might (or might not) provide investors with more information on which to evaluate an investment in a Fund.

Digital assets, such as Solana, were only introduced within the past 15 years, and the medium- to long-term value of Solana, and therefore the Fund, is subject to a number of factors over time relating to the capabilities and development of blockchain technologies, such as the recentness of their development; their dependence on the Internet and other technologies; their dependence on the role played by users, developers, and validators; and the potential for malicious activity. Solana was conceived in 2017, with private token sales beginning in 2018, and a public sale taking place in 2020. For example, the realization of one or more of the following risks could materially adversely affect the value of the Shares: digital asset networks, including the Solana peer-to-peer network and associated blockchain ledger (such blockchain, the "Solana blockchain" and together with the peer-to-peer network, the "Solana Network" or "Layer 1 Solana Network"), and the software used to operate them are in the early stages of development. Given the recentness of the development of digital asset networks, digital assets may not function as intended, and parties may be unwilling to use digital assets, which would dampen the growth, if any, of digital asset networks. Because Solana is a digital asset, the value of the Shares is subject to a number of factors relating to the fundamental investment characteristics of digital assets, including the fact that digital assets are bearer instruments and loss, theft, compromise, or destruction of the associated private keys could result in permanent loss of the asset.

The Solana Network, including the cryptographic and algorithmic protocols associated with the operation of the Solana blockchain, has only been in existence since 2020, with initial development beginning in 2017. Solana markets have a limited performance record, making them part of a new and rapidly evolving industry that is subject to a variety of factors that are difficult to evaluate. For example, the following are some of the risks that could materially adversely affect the value of the Shares:

- Digital assets, including Solana, are controllable only by the possessor of both the unique public key and private key or keys relating to the Solana Network address, or "wallet," at which the digital asset is held. Private keys must be safeguarded and kept private in order to prevent a third party from accessing the digital asset held in such wallet. The loss, theft, compromise, or destruction of a private key required to access a digital asset may be irreversible. If a private key is lost, stolen, destroyed, or otherwise compromised and no backup of the private key is accessible, the owner would be unable to access the digital asset corresponding to that private key, and the private key would not be capable of being restored by the digital asset network, resulting in the total loss of the value of the digital asset linked to the private key.
- Digital asset networks are dependent upon the Internet. A disruption of the Internet or a digital asset network, such as the Solana Network, would affect the ability to transfer digital assets, including Solana, and, consequently, their value.
- Governance of the Solana Network is by voluntary consensus and open competition. As a result, there may be a lack of consensus or clarity on the governance of the Solana Network, which may stymie the Solana Network's utility and ability to grow and face challenges. In particular, it may be difficult to find solutions or marshal sufficient effort to overcome any future problems on the Solana Network, especially long-term problems.
- The foregoing notwithstanding, the Solana Network's protocol is informally overseen by a collective of core developers who propose amendments to the relevant network's source code. Core developers' roles evolve over time, largely based on self-determined participation. If a significant majority of users and validators were to adopt amendments to the Solana Network based on the proposals of such core developers, the Solana Network would be subject to new protocols that may adversely affect the value of Solana.
- To the extent that any validators cease to record transactions that do not include the payment of a transaction fee in solved blocks or do not record a transaction because the transaction fee is too low, such transactions will not be recorded on the Solana blockchain until a block is validated by a validator who does not require the payment of transaction fees or is willing

to accept a lower fee. Any widespread delays in recording transactions could result in a loss of confidence in a digital asset network.

- As the Solana Network continues to develop and grow, certain technical issues might be uncovered, and the troubleshooting and resolution of such issues requires the attention and efforts of Solana’s global development community. Like all software, the Solana Network is at risk of vulnerabilities and bugs that can potentially be exploited by malicious actors.
- Moreover, in the past, bugs, defects, and flaws in the source code for digital assets have been exposed and exploited, including flaws that disrupted normal Solana Network, Solana Client, or DApp and smart contract operations or disabled related functionality for users, exposed users’ personal information, and/or resulted in the theft of users’ digital assets. The cryptography underlying the Solana Network or Solana as an asset could prove to be flawed or ineffective, or developments in mathematics and/or technology, including advances in digital computing, algebraic geometry, and quantum computing, could result in such cryptography becoming ineffective. In any of these circumstances, a malicious actor may be able to compromise the security of the Solana Network or take the Fund’s Solana, which would adversely affect the value of the Shares. Moreover, normal operations and functionality of the Solana Network may be negatively affected. Such losses of functionality could lead to the Solana Network losing attractiveness to users, nodes, validators, or other stakeholders, thereby dampening demand for Solana. Even if another digital asset other than Solana were affected by similar circumstances, any reduction in confidence in the source code or cryptography underlying digital assets generally could negatively affect the demand for digital assets and therefore adversely affect the value of the Shares.
- The Solana Network is still in the process of developing and making significant decisions that will affect policies that govern the supply and issuance of Solana as well as other Solana Network protocols. The open-source nature of many digital asset network protocols, such as the protocol for the Solana Network, means that developers and other contributors are generally not directly compensated for their contributions in maintaining and developing such protocols. As a result, the developers and other contributors of a particular digital asset may lack a financial incentive to maintain or develop the network or may lack the resources to adequately address emerging issues. Alternatively, some developers may be funded by companies whose interests are at odds with other participants in a particular digital asset network. If the Solana Network does not successfully develop its policies on supply and issuance and other major design decisions, or does so in a manner that is not attractive to network participants, it could lead to a decline in adoption of the Solana Network and price of Solana.
- Solana is subject to the risk of fraud, theft, manipulation or security failures, operational or other problems that impact Solana trading venues. Additionally, if a single validator or a coordinated group of validators were to gain control of more than 33% of the staked Solana, they could impede block finalization or censor transactions on the Solana Network. If such control were to exceed 66%, they could, in theory, finalize malicious transactions and exert significant influence over the network, including the potential to manipulate transaction ordering or attempt double-spending. If such a validator or group of validators were to gain control of one-third of staked Solana, they could halt payments. A significant portion of Solana is held by a small number of holders sometimes referred to as “whales”. Transactions by these holders may influence the price of Solana and these holders may have the ability to manipulate the price of Solana.
- The Solana blockchain’s protocol, including the code of smart contracts running on the Solana blockchain (referred to as “programs”), may contain flaws that can be exploited by attackers similar to the exploitation of The DAO’s smart contract on the Ethereum network in June 2016 that resulted in a permanent hard fork.

Moreover, because digital assets, including Solana, have been in existence for a short period of time and are continuing to develop, there may be additional risks in the future that are impossible to predict as of the date of this Prospectus.

- **Binance Coin Risk.** The price of Binance Coin (“BNB”) as determined by the BNB market has experienced periods of extreme volatility and may be influenced by a wide variety of factors. Speculators and investors who seek to profit from trading and holding BNB generate a significant portion of BNB demand. Such speculation regarding the potential future appreciation in the value of BNB may cause the price of BNB to increase. Conversely, a decrease in demand for or speculative interest regarding BNB may cause the price to decline.

Digital assets such as BNB were only introduced within the past 15 years, and the medium to long term value of the Shares is subject to a number of factors over time relating to the capabilities and development of blockchain technologies, such as the recentness of their development, their dependence on the internet and other technologies, their dependence on the role played by users, developers validators and the potential for malicious activity. BNB itself was launched only in 2017. For example, the realization of one or more of the following risks could materially adversely affect the value of the Shares: digital asset networks, including the BNB peer-to-peer network and associated blockchain ledger (such blockchain, together with the peer-to-peer network, the “BNB Chain” or “Layer 1 BNB Chain”), and the software used to operate them are in the early stages of development. Given the recentness of the development of digital asset networks, digital assets may not function as intended and parties may be unwilling to use digital assets, which would dampen the growth, if any, of digital asset networks. Because BNB is a digital asset, the value of the Shares is subject to a number of factors relating to the fundamental investment characteristics of digital assets, including the fact that digital assets are bearer instruments and loss, theft, compromise, or destruction of the associated private keys could result in permanent loss of the asset.

The BNB Chain, including the cryptographic and algorithmic protocols supporting its operation, has only been in existence since 2019. While the BNB token was initially launched in 2017 on the Ethereum blockchain as an ERC-20 token, it migrated to the BNB Chain following its launch. BNB markets have a limited performance record, making them part of a new and rapidly evolving industry that is subject to a variety of factors that are difficult to evaluate. For example, the following are some of the risks could materially adversely affect the value of the Shares:

- Digital assets, including BNB, are controllable only by the possessor of both the unique public key and private key or keys relating to the BNB Chain address, or “wallet”, at which the digital asset is held. Private keys must be safeguarded and kept private in order to prevent a third party from accessing the digital asset held in such wallet. The loss, theft, compromise or destruction of a private key required to access a digital asset may be irreversible. If a private key is lost, stolen, destroyed or otherwise compromised and no backup of the private key is accessible, the owner would be unable to access the digital asset corresponding to that private key and the private key will not be capable of being restored by the digital asset network resulting in the total loss of the value of the digital asset linked to the private key.
- Digital asset networks are dependent upon the internet. A disruption of the internet or a digital asset network, such as the BNB Chain, would affect the ability to transfer digital assets, including BNB, and, consequently, their value.
- The foregoing notwithstanding, the BNB Chain’s protocol is informally overseen by a collective of core developers who propose amendments to the relevant network’s source code. Core developers’ roles evolve over time, largely based on self-determined participation. If a significant majority of users and validators were to adopt amendments to the BNB Chain based on the proposals of such core developers, the BNB Chain would be subject to new protocols that may adversely affect the value of BNB.
- To the extent that validators on the BNB Chain decline to include transactions in blocks due to insufficient or absent transaction fees, such transactions may not be recorded until a validator accepts the lower fee or includes the transaction regardless of fee size. If a significant number of validators adopt similar fee thresholds, this could result in delays in transaction processing. Any prolonged or widespread delays in transaction inclusion may undermine user confidence in the BNB Chain or in digital asset networks more broadly.
- As the BNB Chain continues to develop and grow, certain technical issues might be uncovered and the trouble shooting and resolution of such issues requires the attention and efforts of BNB Chain’s global development community. Like all software, the BNB Chain is at risk of vulnerabilities and bugs that can potentially be exploited by malicious actors.
- Many digital asset networks, including the BNB Chain, face significant scaling challenges and are being upgraded with various features designed to increase the speed of digital asset transactions and the number of transactions can be processed in a given period (known as “throughput”). These attempts to increase the volume of transactions may not be effective, and such upgrades may fail, resulting in potentially irreparable damage to the BNB Chain and the value of BNB.
- Moreover, in the past, bugs, defects and flaws in the source code for digital assets have been exposed and exploited, including flaws that disrupted normal blockchain network or DApp and smart contract operations or disabled related functionality for users, exposed users’ personal information and/or resulted in the theft of users’ digital assets. The cryptography underlying the BNB Chain or BNB as an asset could prove to be flawed or ineffective, or developments in mathematics and/or technology, including advances in digital computing, algebraic geometry and quantum computing, could result in such cryptography becoming ineffective. In any of these circumstances, a malicious actor may be able to compromise the security of the BNB Chain or take the Trust’s BNB, which would adversely affect the value of the Shares. Moreover, normal operations and functionality of the BNB Chain may be negatively affected. Such losses of functionality could lead to the BNB Chain losing attractiveness to users, nodes, validators, or other stakeholders, thereby dampening demand for BNB. Even if another digital asset other than BNB were affected by similar circumstances, any reduction in confidence in the source code or cryptography underlying digital assets generally could negatively affect the demand for digital assets and therefore adversely affect the value of the Shares.
- The BNB Chain is still in the process of developing and making significant decisions that will affect policies that govern the supply and issuance of BNB as well as other BNB Chain protocols. The open-source nature of many digital asset network protocols, such as the protocol for the BNB Chain, means that developers and other contributors are generally not directly compensated for their contributions in maintaining and developing such protocols. As a result, the developers and other contributors of a particular digital asset may lack a financial incentive to maintain or develop the network, or may lack the resources to adequately address emerging issues. Alternatively, some developers may be funded by companies whose interests are at odds with other participants in a particular digital asset network. If the BNB Chain does not successfully develop its policies on supply and issuance, and other major design decisions or does so in a manner that is not attractive to network participants it could lead to a decline in adoption of the BNB Chain and price of BNB.
- Software applications running on top of the BNB Chain (often referred to as “decentralized applications” or “DApps”, whether or not decentralized in fact) and smart contract developers depend on being able to obtain BNB to be able to run their programs and operate their businesses. In particular, decentralized applications and smart contracts require BNB in order to

pay the transaction fees needed to pay validators to execute transactions and smart contract operations. As such, they represent a significant source of demand for BNB. BNB's price volatility (particularly where BNB prices increase), or the BNB Chain's wider inability to meet the demands of decentralized applications and smart contracts in terms of inexpensive, reliable, and prompt transaction execution (including during congested periods), or to solve its scaling challenges or increase its throughput, may discourage such decentralized application and smart contract developers from using the BNB Chain as the foundational infrastructure layer for building their applications and smart contracts. If decentralized application and smart contract developers abandon the BNB Chain for other blockchain or digital asset networks or protocols for whatever reason, the value of BNB could be negatively affected.

- The perception that BNB Chain and BNB are associated with Binance could cause BNB's value to be affected by developments involving or affecting Binance. For example, in 2023 the SEC filed a lawsuit against Binance, alleging, inter alia, that the offering and sale of BNB by Binance was an unregistered securities offering. The district court's decision in *SEC v. Binance Holdings Ltd. et al.*, 738 F.Supp.3d 20, 48-58 (D.D.C. Aug. 23, 2024), ruled that, while the SEC's allegations regarding the manner in which Binance offered and sold BNB as part of the initial distribution of BNB were sufficient at the motion to dismiss stage, the SEC's complaint did not include sufficient facts to support a plausible inference that any particular secondary sales of BNB satisfy the Howey test for an investment contract. In 2023, the Department of Justice, Office of Foreign Assets Control ("OFAC"), Financial Crimes Enforcement Network ("FinCEN"), and the CFTC reached a series of settlements with Binance for charges involving violations of U.S. laws governing money laundering, sanctions, registration as a money services business, and registration under the Commodity Exchange Act, among others. If Binance were subject to operating restrictions or was no longer able to facilitate trading in BNB, the liquidity and market value of BNB would be negatively affected, causing the Shares to decline in value. If BNB were no longer able to be used for trading fee discounts on Binance, the demand for BNB would be negatively affected, which would likewise negatively impact BNB's market value and therefore the value of the Shares. Likewise, negative developments, publicity, or sentiment relating to Binance or its principals could affect market demand for, and value of, BNB.

Moreover, because digital assets, including BNB, have been in existence for a short period of time and are continuing to develop, there may be additional risks in the future that are impossible to predict as of the date of this Prospectus.

- **Exposure Risk.** Each Fund expects to have significant exposure to one or more Underlying Crypto Assets. As a result, a Fund's performance may be disproportionately and significantly impacted by the poor performance of such Underlying Crypto Asset(s) or events materially affecting the ecosystem of such Underlying Crypto Asset(s). A Fund's significant exposure to one or more Underlying Crypto Assets makes it more susceptible to any single occurrence affecting such Underlying Crypto Asset(s) and related ETPs and crypto-related investments, and may subject a Fund to greater market risk than more diversified funds.

The remaining principal risks are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate finding particular risks and comparing them with those of other funds.

- **Calculation Methodology Risk.** Each Fund's Index relies directly or indirectly on various sources of information to assess the criteria of constituents included in the Index, including information that may be based on assumptions and estimates. None of the Fund, the Adviser, or Sub-Adviser can offer assurances that the Index's calculation methodology or sources of information will provide an accurate assessment of included constituents or a correct valuation of securities, nor can they guarantee the availability or timeliness of the production of the Index.
- **Cash Transaction Risk.** Each Fund expects to effect all of its creations and redemptions for cash, rather than in-kind securities. A Fund may be required to sell or unwind portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause a Fund to recognize a capital gain that it might not have recognized if it had made a redemption in-kind. As a result, a Fund may pay out higher annual capital gain distributions than if the in-kind redemption process was used. The use of cash creations and redemptions may also cause a Fund's shares to trade in the market at wider bid-ask spreads or greater premiums or discounts to such Fund's NAV. As a practical matter, only institutions and large investors, such as market makers or other large broker dealers, create or redeem shares directly through a Fund. Most investors will buy and sell shares of a Fund on an exchange through a broker-dealer. Furthermore, a Fund may not be able to execute cash transactions for creation and redemption purposes at the same price used to determine such Fund's NAV. To the extent that the maximum additional charge for creation or redemption transactions is insufficient to cover the execution shortfall, a Fund's performance could be negatively impacted.
- **Clearing Broker Risk.** The failure or bankruptcy of a Fund's and its respective Subsidiary's clearing broker could result in a substantial loss of Fund assets. Under current CFTC regulations, a clearing broker maintains customers' assets in a bulk segregated account. If a clearing broker fails to do so, or is unable to satisfy a substantial deficit in a customer account, its other customers may be subject to risk of loss of their funds in the event of that clearing broker's bankruptcy. In that event, the clearing broker's customers, such as a Fund and its respective Subsidiary, are entitled to recover, even in respect of property specifically traceable to them, only a proportional share of all property available for distribution to all of that clearing broker's customers.
- **Collateral Securities Risk.** Collateral may include obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities, including bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury, as well as money market funds and corporate debt securities. U.S. government securities include securities that are issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury, by various agencies of

the U.S. government, or by various instrumentalities which have been established or sponsored by the U.S. government. U.S. Treasury securities are backed by the “full faith and credit” of the United States. Securities issued or guaranteed by federal agencies and U.S. government-sponsored instrumentalities may or may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, in which. In the case of those U.S. government securities not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, the investor must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the security for ultimate repayment, and may not be able to assert a claim against the United States itself in the event that the agency or instrumentality does not meet its commitment. The U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities do not guarantee the market value of their securities, and consequently, the value of such securities may fluctuate. A Fund’s investments in U.S. government securities will change in value in response to interest rate changes and other factors, such as the perception of an issuer’s creditworthiness.

Money market funds are subject to management fees and other expenses, and a Fund’s investments in money market funds will cause it to bear proportionately the costs incurred by the money market funds’ operations while simultaneously paying its own management fees and expenses. An investment in a money market fund is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. Money market funds may not have the value of their investments remain at \$1.00 per share; it is possible to lose money by investing in a money market fund.

Corporate debt securities such as commercial paper generally are short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses. Corporate debt securities carry both credit risk and interest rate risk. Credit risk is the risk that the issuer of a corporate debt security is unable to pay interest or repay principal when it is due and the holder of the corporate debt security could lose money. Interest rate risk is the risk that interest rates rise and fall over time. For example, the value of fixed-income securities generally decrease when interest rates rise, which may cause a Fund’s value to decrease. Also, investments in fixed-income securities with longer maturities fluctuate more in response to interest rate changes. Some corporate debt securities that are rated below investment-grade generally are considered speculative because they present a greater risk of loss, including default, than higher quality debt securities.

- **Commodity Pool Regulatory Risk.** A Fund’s investment exposure to commodities futures will cause it to be deemed to be a commodity pool, thereby subjecting such Fund to regulation under the CEA and CFTC rules. The Adviser is registered as a CPO, and each Fund will be operated in accordance with applicable CFTC rules, as well as the regulatory scheme applicable to registered investment companies. Registration as a CPO imposes additional compliance obligations on the Adviser and a Fund related to additional laws, regulations, and enforcement policies, which could increase compliance costs and may affect the operations and financial performance of such Fund. However, a Fund’s status as a commodity pool and the Adviser’s registration as a CPO are not expected to materially adversely affect a Fund’s ability to achieve its investment objective. The CFTC has not passed on the adequacy of this Prospectus.
- **Counterparty Risk.** Counterparty risk is the risk that a counterparty to Fund transactions (e.g., swap transactions) will be unable or unwilling to perform its contractual obligation to the Fund. A Fund generally enters into derivatives transactions, such as futures contracts and swap agreements, with counterparties such that either party can terminate the contract without penalty prior to the termination date. A Fund may be negatively impacted if a counterparty becomes bankrupt or otherwise fails to perform its obligations under such a contract, if any collateral posted by the counterparty for the benefit of the Fund is insufficient, or if there are delays in the Fund’s ability to access such collateral. If the counterparty becomes bankrupt or defaults on its payment obligations to a Fund, the Fund may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery, may obtain only a limited recovery, or may obtain no recovery, and the value of an investment held by the Fund may decline. A Fund also may not be able to exercise remedies, such as the termination of transactions, netting of obligations, and realization on collateral, if such remedies are stayed or eliminated under special resolutions adopted in the United States, the European Union, and various other jurisdictions. European Union rules and regulations intervene when a financial institution is experiencing financial difficulties and could reduce, eliminate, or convert a counterparty’s obligations to a Fund to equity (sometimes referred to as a “bail-in”).

A Fund typically enters into transactions with counterparties that present minimal risks based on the Sub-Adviser’s assessment of the counterparty’s creditworthiness, or its capacity to meet its financial obligations during the term of the derivative agreement or contract. The Sub-Adviser considers factors such as counterparty credit rating among other factors when determining whether a counterparty is creditworthy. The Sub-Adviser regularly monitors the creditworthiness of each counterparty with which a Fund transacts. A Fund generally enters into swap agreements or other financial instruments with major financial intermediaries and seeks to mitigate risks by generally requiring that the counterparties for the Fund post collateral, marked to market daily, in an amount approximately equal to what the counterparty owes the Fund, subject to certain minimum thresholds. To the extent any such collateral is insufficient or there are delays in accessing the collateral, a Fund will be exposed to the risks described above. If a counterparty’s credit rating declines, a Fund may be subject to a bail-in, as described above.

In addition, a Fund may enter into swap agreements with a limited number of counterparties, which may increase the Fund’s exposure to counterparty credit risk. To the extent a Fund’s counterparties are concentrated in the financial services sector, such Fund bears the risk that those counterparties may be adversely affected by legislative or regulatory changes, adverse market conditions, increased competition, and/or wide scale credit losses resulting from financial difficulties or borrowers affecting the sector. There is a risk that no suitable counterparties are willing to enter into, or continue to enter into, transactions with a Fund and, as a result, the Fund may not be able to achieve its investment objective. Additionally, although a counterparty to a centrally

cleared swap agreement is often backed by a FCM or a clearing organization that is further backed by a group of financial institutions, there may be instances in which a FCM or a clearing organization would fail to perform its obligations, causing significant losses to a Fund. The markets for certain derivatives, including those located in certain foreign countries, are relatively new and still developing, which may expose the Fund to increased counterparty credit and liquidity risks.

- **Crypto-Related Company Risk.** If a Fund is unable to obtain its desired exposure to crypto-related investments, the Fund may obtain exposure by investing in securities of “crypto-related companies.” There can be no assurance that the returns of crypto-related companies will correspond, or be closely-related, to the performance of a particular Underlying Crypto Asset or the Underlying Crypto Assets as a whole. Crypto-related companies face rapid changes in technology, intense competition including the development and acceptance of competing platforms or technologies, loss or impairment of intellectual property rights, cyclical economic patterns, shifting consumer preferences, evolving industry standards, adverse effects of changes to a network’s or software’s protocols, a rapidly changing regulatory environment, and dependency on certain key personnel (including highly skilled financial services professionals and software engineers). Crypto-related companies may be susceptible to operational and information security risks including those associated with hardware or software failures, interruptions, or delays in service by third party vendors, and security breaches. Certain crypto-related companies may be subject to the risks associated with investing directly in Underlying Crypto Assets.
- **Crypto-Related Investments Tax Risk.** As a RIC, each Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income each taxable year from certain qualifying sources of income under the Code. The income of a Fund from certain crypto-related investments may be treated as non-qualifying income for purposes of the Fund’s qualification as a RIC, in which case, the Fund might fail to qualify as a RIC and be subject to federal income tax at the Fund level. To the extent a Fund invests directly in crypto-related investments, the Fund will seek to restrict its income from such instruments that do not generate qualifying income to a maximum of 10% of its gross income (when combined with its other investments that produce non-qualifying income) to comply with the qualifying income test necessary for the Fund to qualify as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. However, a Fund may generate more non-qualifying income than anticipated, may not be able to generate qualifying income in a particular taxable year at levels sufficient to meet the qualifying income test, or may not be able to accurately predict the non-qualifying income from these investments.

The extent to which a Fund invests in crypto-related investments may be limited by the qualifying income test and the Asset Diversification Test, which the Fund must continue to satisfy to maintain its status as a RIC. If a Fund does not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions are not available, the Fund’s taxable income would be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed. Failure to comply with the requirements for qualification as a RIC could have significant negative tax consequences to Fund shareholders. Under certain circumstances, a Fund may be able to cure a failure to meet the qualifying income requirement, but in order to do so the Fund may incur significant Fund-level taxes, which would effectively reduce (and could eliminate) the Fund’s returns. The tax treatment of certain crypto-related investments may be affected by future regulatory or legislative changes that could affect the character, timing and/or amount of a Fund’s taxable income or gains and distributions.

- **Cybersecurity Risk.** With the increased use of technologies such as the Internet and the dependence on computer systems to perform business and operational functions, funds (such as a Fund) and their service providers may be prone to operational and information security risks resulting from cyber-attacks and/or technological malfunctions. In general, cyber-attacks are deliberate, but unintentional events may have similar effects. Cyber-attacks include, among others, stealing or corrupting data maintained online or digitally, preventing legitimate users from accessing information or services on a website, releasing confidential information without authorization, and causing operational disruption. Cybersecurity incidents may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to Fund assets or proprietary information, or cause a Fund, the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser and/or other service providers (including custodians and financial intermediaries) to suffer data breaches or data corruption. Additionally, cybersecurity failures or breaches of the electronic systems of a Fund, the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser or the Fund’s other service providers, market makers, APs, a Fund’s primary listing exchange or the issuers of securities in which a Fund invests have the ability to disrupt and negatively affect the Fund’s business operations, including the ability to purchase and sell Shares, potentially resulting in financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders. For instance, cyber-attacks or technical malfunctions may interfere with the processing of shareholder or other transactions, affect a Fund’s ability to calculate its NAV, cause the release of private shareholder information or confidential Fund information, impede trading, cause reputational damage, and subject the Fund to regulatory fines, penalties or financial losses, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and additional compliance costs. Cyber-attacks or technical malfunctions may render records of Fund assets and transactions, shareholder ownership of Shares, and other data integral to the functioning of a Fund inaccessible or inaccurate or incomplete. A Fund also may incur substantial costs for cybersecurity risk management to prevent cyber incidents in the future. A Fund and its respective shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result.
- **Derivatives Risk.** A Fund’s derivative investments have risks, including the imperfect correlation between the value of such instruments and the underlying assets; the loss of principal, including the potential loss of amounts greater than the initial amount invested in the derivative instrument; and illiquidity of the derivative investments. The derivatives used by a Fund may give rise to a form of leverage. Leverage magnifies the potential for gain and may result in greater losses, which in some cases may cause a

Fund to liquidate other portfolio investments at inopportune times (e.g., at a loss to comply with limits on leverage and asset segregation requirements imposed by the 1940 Act or when the Sub-Adviser otherwise would have preferred to hold the investment) or to meet redemption requests. Certain of a Fund's transactions in derivatives could also affect the amount, timing, and character of distributions to shareholders, which may result in such Fund realizing more short-term capital gain and ordinary income subject to tax at ordinary income tax rates than it would if it did not engage in such transactions, which may adversely impact such Fund's after-tax returns. To the extent a Fund invests in such derivative instruments, the value of such Fund's portfolio is likely to experience greater volatility over short-term periods.

- *Futures Contracts Risk.* The successful use of futures contracts draws upon the Adviser's and Sub-Adviser's skill and experience with respect to such instruments and is subject to special risk considerations. The primary risks associated with the use of futures contracts, which may adversely affect a Fund's NAV and total return, are: (a) the imperfect correlation between the change in market value of the futures contract and the price of underlying asset; (b) possible lack of a liquid market for a futures contract and the resulting inability to close a forward or futures contract when desired; (c) losses caused by unanticipated market movements, which are potentially unlimited; (d) Adviser's and the Sub-Adviser's inability to predict correctly the direction of securities prices, interest rates, currency exchange rates and other economic factors; (e) the possibility that the counterparty will default in the performance of its obligations; and (f) if a Fund has insufficient cash, it may have to sell investments from its portfolio to meet daily variation margin requirements, and such Fund may have to sell investments at a time when it maybe disadvantageous to do so. If a Fund's ability to obtain exposure to commodities futures consistent with its investment objective is disrupted for any reason, including limited liquidity in the commodities futures market, a disruption to the commodities futures, or as a result of margin requirements or position limits imposed by the Fund's FCMs, the DCM, or the CFTC on the Fund, the Adviser or the Sub-Adviser, the Fund would not be able to achieve its investment objective and may experience significant losses.

Investment in exchange-traded futures contracts may expose a Fund to the risks of a clearing broker (or a FCM). Under current regulations, a clearing broker or FCM maintains customers' assets in a bulk segregated account. There is a risk that Fund assets deposited with the clearing broker to serve as margin may be used to satisfy the broker's own obligations or the losses of the broker's other clients. In the event of default, a Fund could experience lengthy delays in recovering some or all of its assets and may not see any recovery at all. Because futures contracts project price levels in the future, market circumstances may cause a discrepancy between the price of a futures contract and the movement in the underlying asset. In the event of adverse price movements, a Fund may be required to post additional "variation margin" to satisfy the necessary collateral requirements of the FCM. The Subsidiary intends to invest in futures contracts, which requires that the Subsidiary and/or its parent Fund maintain liquid assets sufficient to satisfy any margin or similar trading account maintenance requirements.

- *Cost of Futures Investment Risk.* When a commodities futures contract is nearing expiration, a Fund will generally sell it and use the proceeds to buy a commodities futures contract with a later expiration date. This is commonly referred to as "rolling." The price of commodities futures contracts further from expiration may be higher (a condition known as "contango") or lower (a condition known as "backwardation"), which can affect a Fund's performance. The futures contracts markets have experienced, and are likely to experience again in the future, extended periods in which contango or backwardation have affected various types of futures contracts. These extended periods have caused in the past, and may cause in the future, significant losses. In addition, the costs associated with rolling commodities futures contracts typically are substantially higher than the costs associated with other futures contracts and may have a significant adverse impact on the performance of a Fund. Because of the frequency with which a Fund expects to roll commodities futures contracts, the effects of such contango or backwardation may be greater than would be the case if such Fund experienced lower portfolio turnover.
- *Swap Agreements Risk.* Swap agreements are contracts for periods ranging from one day to more than one year and may be negotiated bilaterally and traded OTC between two parties or, for certain standardized swaps, must be exchange-traded through a FCM or swap execution facility and/or cleared through a clearinghouse that serves as a central counterparty. In a standard swap transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on particular predetermined investments or instruments. A Fund may enter into swap agreements, including, but not limited to total return swaps, index swaps, interest rate swaps, municipal market data rate locks, and credit default swaps. A Fund may utilize swap agreements in an attempt to gain exposure to certain securities without purchasing those securities to speculate on the movement of such securities or to hedge a position. Swap agreements may be subject to fees and expenses, and by investing in swaps indirectly through the Fund, a shareholder will bear the expenses of such derivatives in addition to expenses of the Funds. Risks associated with the use of swap agreements are different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions, largely due to the fact they could be considered illiquid and many swaps currently trade on the OTC market. Swaps are particularly subject to counterparty credit, correlation, valuation, liquidity and leveraging risks and could result in substantial losses to a Fund.

As noted above, certain standardized swaps are subject to mandatory exchange trading and central clearing. While exchange trading and central clearing are intended to reduce counterparty credit risk and increase liquidity, they do not make swap transactions risk-free. Additionally, the CFTC and other applicable regulators have adopted rules imposing certain margin

requirements, including minimums, on OTC swaps, which may result in a Fund and its counterparties posting higher margin amounts for OTC swaps, which could increase the cost of swap transactions to a Fund and impose added operational complexity. The Dodd-Frank Act and related regulatory developments require the clearing and exchange-trading of many OTC derivative instruments that the CFTC and the SEC have defined as “swaps.” Mandatory exchange-trading and clearing are occurring on a phased-in basis based on the type of market participant and CFTC approval of contracts for central clearing. The Sub-Adviser will continue to monitor developments in this area, particularly to the extent regulatory changes affect a Fund’s ability to enter into swap agreements.

- *Swaps Capacity Risk.* If a Fund’s or a Subsidiary’s ability to obtain exposure to swaps consistent with its investment objective is disrupted for any reason including, for example, limited liquidity in the market for a particular Underlying Crypto Asset, a disruption to the market for a particular Underlying Crypto Asset, or as a result of margin requirements or other limitations imposed by a Fund’s swaps dealers or the CFTC or other regulators, the Fund may not be able to achieve its investment objective and may experience significant losses.

In such circumstances, the Adviser or Sub-Adviser intends to take such action as it believes appropriate and in the best interest of a Fund. Any disruption in a Fund’s or a Subsidiary’s ability to obtain exposure to swaps will cause the Fund’s performance to deviate from the performance of the Underlying Crypto Asset. Additionally, the ability of a Fund or a Subsidiary to obtain exposure to swaps is limited by certain tax rules that limit the amount a Fund can invest in the Subsidiary as of the end of each tax quarter. Exceeding this amount may have tax consequences, see “Tax Risk” for more information.

Margin levels for swap contracts based on an Underlying Crypto Asset may be substantially higher than margin requirements for more established swaps and futures contracts. Additionally, margin requirements are subject to change, and may be raised in the future by swaps dealers or regulators. High margin requirements could prevent a Fund, or a Subsidiary, from obtaining sufficient exposure to the Underlying Crypto Asset-based swaps and may adversely affect its ability to achieve its investment objective. Further, swaps counterparties utilized by a Fund or Subsidiary may impose limits on the amount of exposure to swaps contracts the Fund or Subsidiary can obtain through such counterparty. If a Fund or Subsidiary cannot obtain sufficient exposure to the Underlying Crypto Asset-based swaps, the Fund may not be able to achieve its investment objective.

- *Options Risk.* The buyer of an option acquires the right, but not the obligation, to buy (a call option) or sell (a put option) a certain quantity of a security (the underlying security) or instrument, including a futures contract or swap, at a certain price up to a specified point in time. The seller or writer of an option is obligated to sell (a call option) or buy (a put option) the underlying instrument. When a Fund sells an option, it gains the amount of the premium it receives, but also incurs a liability representing the value of the option it has sold until the option is either exercised and finishes “in the money,” meaning it has value and can be sold, or the option expires worthless, or the expiration of the option is “rolled,” or extended forward. The value of the options in which the Fund invests is based partly on the volatility used by market participants to price such options (*i.e.*, implied volatility). Accordingly, increases in the implied volatility of such options will cause the value of such options to increase (even if the prices of the options’ underlying assets do not change), which will result in a corresponding increase in the liabilities of the Fund under such options and thus decrease the Fund’s NAV.

Options are often used to manage or hedge risk because they enable an investor to buy or sell an asset in the future at an agreed-upon price. Options used by a Fund to reduce volatility may not perform as intended and may not fully protect the Fund against declines in the value of its portfolio investments. Options also are used for other reasons, such as to manage exposure to changes in interest rates and bond prices; as an efficient means of adjusting overall exposure to certain markets; in an effort to enhance income; to protect the value of portfolio securities or other instruments; and to adjust portfolio duration.

Options are subject to correlation risk. The writing and purchasing of options are highly specialized activities as the successful use of options depends on the Sub-Adviser’s ability to correctly predict future price fluctuations and the degree of correlation between the markets for options and the underlying instruments. Exchanges can limit the number of positions that can be held or controlled by a Fund or its Sub-Adviser, thus limiting the ability to implement the Fund’s strategies. Options also are particularly subject to leverage risk and can be subject to liquidity risk. Because option premiums paid or received by a Fund are small in relation to the market value of the investments underlying the options, the Fund is exposed to the risk that buying and selling put and call options can be more speculative than investing directly in securities.

Purchasing put options may result in a Fund’s loss of premiums paid in the event that the put options expire unexercised. To the extent that a Fund reduces its put option holdings relative to the number of call options sold by the Fund, the Fund’s ability to mitigate losses in the event of a market decline will be reduced.

- *Foreign Exchange Traded Options.* Participation in foreign options transactions involves the execution and clearing of trades on, or subject to the rules of, a foreign board of trade. Neither the National Futures Association nor any domestic exchange regulates activities of any foreign boards of trade, including the execution, delivery, and clearing of transactions, or has the power to compel enforcement of the rules of a foreign board of trade or any applicable foreign law. This is true even if the exchange is formally linked to a domestic market so that a position taken on the market may be liquidated by a transaction on another market. Moreover, such laws or regulations will vary depending on the foreign country in which the foreign options

transaction occurs. For these reasons, when the funds trade foreign options contracts, they may not be afforded certain of the protective measures provided by the Commodity Exchange Act, the CFTC's regulations, and the rules of the National Futures Association and any domestic exchange, including the right to use reparations proceedings before the CFTC and arbitration proceedings provided by the National Futures Association or any domestic futures exchange. In particular, proceeds derived from foreign options transactions may not be provided the same protections as proceeds derived from transactions on U.S. exchanges. In addition, the price of any foreign options contract and, therefore, the potential profit and loss thereon, may be affected by any variance in the foreign exchange rate between the time the funds' orders are placed and the time they are liquidated, offset, or exercised.

- **Early Close/Trading Halt Risk.** An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may result in a Fund being unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments. In such circumstances, a Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments, and/or may incur substantial trading losses.
- **ETF Risks.** Each Fund is an ETF and, as a result of its structure, is exposed to the following risks:
 - *Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* A Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as APs. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting if either: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.
 - *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares Risk.* Investors buying or selling Shares in the secondary market will pay brokerage commissions or other charges imposed by brokers, as determined by that broker. Brokerage commissions are often a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of Shares. In addition, secondary market investors also will incur the cost of the difference between the price at which an investor is willing to buy Shares (the "bid" price) and the price at which an investor is willing to sell Shares (the "ask" price). This difference in bid and ask prices is often referred to as the "spread" or "bid/ask spread." The bid/ask spread varies over time for Shares based on trading volume and market liquidity and is generally lower if Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Further, a relatively small investor base in a Fund, asset swings in a Fund and/or increased market volatility may cause increased bid/ask spreads. Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
 - *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV Risk.* As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate a Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility or periods of steep market declines and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant. The market price of Shares during the trading day, like the price of any exchange-traded security, includes a "bid/ask" spread charged by the exchange specialist, market makers or other participants that trade Shares. In times of severe market disruption, the bid/ask spread can increase significantly. At those times, Shares are most likely to be traded at a discount to NAV, and the discount is likely to be greatest when the price of Shares is falling fastest, which may be the time that you most want to sell your Shares. The Sub-Adviser believes that, under normal market conditions, large market price discounts or premiums to NAV will not be sustained because of arbitrage opportunities. Because a Fund may hold securities that trade on foreign exchanges that are closed when such Fund's primary listing exchange is open, such Fund is likely to experience premiums or discounts greater than those of ETFs that invest in and hold only securities and other investments that are listed and trade in the U.S.
 - *Trading Risk.* Although Shares are listed for trading on the Exchange and may be listed or traded on U.S. and non-U.S. stock exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for such Shares will develop or be maintained. Trading in Shares may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to Exchange "circuit breaker" rules, which temporarily halt trading on the Exchange when a decline in the S&P 500® Index during a single day reaches certain thresholds (e.g., 7%, 13%, and 20%). Additional rules applicable to the Exchange may halt trading in Shares when extraordinary volatility causes sudden, significant swings in the market price of Shares. There can be no assurance that Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of a Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares.
- **ETP Risk.** Each Fund may invest in ETPs or use them as reference assets for derivative instruments such as swaps. ETP shares trade like exchange-traded funds on a securities exchange. The price of an ETP is derived from and based upon the value of its

underlying assets or investments. However, shares of ETPs are not traded at net asset value, but may trade at prices above or below the value of their underlying portfolios. The level of risk involved in the purchase or sale of ETP is similar to the risk involved in the purchase or sale of an exchange traded fund, except that the pricing mechanism for ETP is based on a basket of the ETP's investments and cash. Thus, the risks of owning an ETP generally reflects the risks of owning the underlying investment and cash that the ETP holds. Certain ETPs have a limited history of operations. Because certain ETPs are relatively new products, their shares may have a lack of liquidity, which could result in the market price of the ETP shares being more volatile than the underlying portfolio of investments and cash. In addition, an actual trading market may not develop for ETP shares and the listing exchange may halt trading of ETP's shares. ETPs may be subject to management fees and other fees that may increase their costs versus the costs of owning the underlying investments directly. A Fund will indirectly bear its proportionate share of management fees and other expenses that are charged by an ETP in addition to the management fees and other expenses paid by the Fund. The Fund will pay brokerage commissions in connection with the purchase and sale of shares of ETPs.

If the process of creation and redemption of baskets for the ETPs encounters any unanticipated difficulties, the possibility for arbitrage transactions by authorized participants intended to keep the price of the shares closely linked to the price of the Underlying Crypto Asset(s) may not exist and, as a result, the price of the shares may fall or otherwise diverge from net asset value. The liquidity of the shares may also be affected by the withdrawal from participation of authorized participants. Security threats to the ETP account at the custodian could result in the halting of the ETP's operations and a loss of the ETP's assets or damage to the reputation of the ETP, each of which could result in a reduction in the value of a Fund's Shares. The price used to calculate the value of the ETP's Underlying Crypto Asset(s) may be volatile, adversely affecting the value of the Shares. If the ETP's custodian agreement is terminated or its custodian fails to provide services as required, the ETP may need to find and appoint a replacement custodian, which could pose a challenge to the safekeeping of the ETP's Underlying Crypto Asset(s), and the ETP's ability to continue to operate may be adversely affected. Loss of a critical banking relationship for, or the failure of a bank used by, the ETP's prime execution agent could adversely impact the ETP's ability to create or redeem baskets, or could cause losses to the ETPs. An ETP may suspend the issuance of shares at any time which will impact the price of shares of an ETP, resulting in significant difference (premium/discount) between the ETP's market price and its net asset value. Additionally, the Funds may be unable to transact in the shares of the ETP at an acceptable price and therefore a Fund may be unable to achieve its investment objective.

- **Staking Risk.** When an ETP in which the Funds invest stakes an Underlying Crypto Asset, the Underlying Crypto Asset is subject to the risks attendant to staking generally, such as illiquidity, reliance on third-party service providers, slashing, missed rewards, and validator problems and errors. Staking requires that the ETP lock up the staked Underlying Crypto Asset, meaning that the ETP cannot sell or transfer the staked Underlying Crypto Asset. The ETP is subject to the market price volatility of the Underlying Crypto Asset, and it may miss opportunities to sell the staked Underlying Crypto Asset during opportune times. Staking an Underlying Crypto Asset may involve the risk of slashing and concentration risk. Slashing is a penalty imposed on network validators for actions that threaten the blockchain's integrity and can potentially lead to a significant loss of staked principal. Concentration risks associated with staking include staking activities occurring through a concentrated group of software providers and cloud infrastructure providers that offer staking services to the ETP. Staked Underlying Crypto Assets are also subject to security breaches, network downtime or attacks, smart contract vulnerabilities, and validator or custodian failure or compromise, which can result in a complete loss of the staked Underlying Crypto Assets or a loss of any rewards. The loss of the staked Underlying Crypto Asset (either in whole or partially) during the staking period will have a material adverse effect on the ETP.
- **Foreign Securities Risk.** The ETPs in which a Fund may invest (or use as a reference asset) may be domiciled in foreign countries and listed on foreign exchanges. ETPs domiciled in Europe may be less liquid than U.S. ETPs and their trading activity may be fractured as a result of listing on multiple exchanges. A European ETP may also trade in multiple currencies. Changes in currency exchange rates affect the value of investments denominated in a foreign currency, and therefore the value of such investments in a Fund's portfolio. A Fund's net asset value could decline if a currency to which the Fund has exposure depreciates against the U.S. dollar or if there are delays or limits on repatriation of such currency. Currency exchange rates can be very volatile and can change quickly and unpredictably. As a result, the value of an investment in a Fund may change quickly and without warning.

Investments in non-U.S. securities involve certain risks that may not be present with investments in U.S. securities. These include risks of adverse changes in foreign economic, political, regulatory and other conditions, or changes in currency exchange rates or exchange control regulations (including limitations on currency movements and exchanges). The securities of some foreign companies may be less liquid and, at times, more volatile than securities of comparable U.S. companies. There may be less information publicly available about a non-U.S. issuer than a U.S. issuer. Non-U.S. issuers may be subject to different accounting, auditing, financial reporting and investor protection standards than U.S. issuers. Investments in non-U.S. securities also may be subject to withholding or other taxes and may be subject to additional trading, settlement, custodial, and operational risks. With respect to certain countries, there is the possibility of government intervention and expropriation or nationalization of assets. Because legal systems differ, there also is the possibility that it will be difficult to obtain or enforce legal judgments in certain countries. Since foreign exchanges may be open on days when a Fund does not price its shares, the value of the securities in a Fund's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund's shares. Conversely, Shares

may trade on days when foreign exchanges are closed. Each of these factors can make investments in a Fund more volatile and potentially less liquid than other types of investments.

- **High Portfolio Turnover Risk.** A Fund, through its respective Subsidiary, may frequently buy and sell investments. Higher portfolio turnover may result in a Fund paying higher levels of transaction costs and generating greater tax liabilities for shareholders. Portfolio turnover risk may cause a Fund's performance to be less than you expect.
- **Index Provider Risk.** There is no assurance that the Index Provider, or any agents that act on its behalf, will compile the Index accurately, or that the Index will be determined, maintained, constructed, reconstituted, rebalanced, composed, calculated or disseminated accurately. The Index Provider and its agents do not provide any representation or warranty in relation to the quality, accuracy or completeness of data in the Index, and do not guarantee that the Index will be calculated in accordance with its stated methodology. The Adviser and Sub-Adviser(s) rely upon the Index provider and its agents to accurately compile, maintain, construct, reconstitute, rebalance, compose, calculate and disseminate the Index accurately. Losses or costs associated with any Index Provider or agent errors generally will be borne by a Fund and its shareholders. To correct any such error, the Index Provider or its agents may carry out an unscheduled rebalance of the Index or other modification of Index constituents or weightings. Unscheduled rebalances also expose the Funds to additional tracking error risk.
- **Liquidity Risk.** To the extent a Fund invests in illiquid investments or investments that become less liquid, such investments may have a negative effect on the returns of such Fund because the Fund may be unable to sell the illiquid investments at an advantageous time or price. To the extent that a Fund's principal investment strategies involve investing in securities with substantial market and/or credit risk, such Fund will tend to have the greatest exposure to liquidity risk. Liquid investments may become illiquid after purchase by a Fund, particularly during periods of market turmoil. Illiquid investments may be harder to value, especially in changing markets, and if such Fund is forced to sell these investments to meet redemption requests or for other cash needs, the applicable Fund may suffer a loss. There can be no assurance that an investment that is deemed to be liquid when purchased will continue to be liquid for as long as it is held by a Fund.
- **Market Risk.** Market risks, including political, regulatory, market, and economic or other developments, and developments that impact specific economic sectors, industries or segments of the market, can affect the value of a Fund's Shares. Each Fund is subject to the risk that the prices of, and the income generated by, securities held by the Fund may decline significantly and/or rapidly in response to adverse conditions or other developments, such as trade tensions and the threat of and/or actual imposition of tariffs by the U.S. and other countries, interest rate fluctuations, and events directly involving specific issuers that may cause broad changes in market value, public perceptions concerning these developments, and adverse investor sentiment. Such events may cause the value of securities owned by a Fund to go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. There also is a risk that policy and legislative changes by the U.S. Government and/or Federal Reserve, or certain foreign governments and central banks, could cause increased volatility in financial markets and higher levels of Fund redemptions, which could have a negative impact on a Fund. These events may lead to periods of volatility and increased redemptions, which could cause a Fund to experience a loss when selling securities to meet redemption requests by shareholders. The risk of loss increases if the redemption requests are unusually large or frequent. Markets also tend to move in cycles, with periods of rising and falling prices. If there is a general decline in the securities and other markets, your investment in a Fund may lose value, regardless of the individual results of the securities and other instruments in which a Fund invests.

Local, regional, or global events, such as war, acts of terrorism, natural disasters, public health issues, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the market generally and on specific securities. The COVID-19 pandemic, Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the Israel-Hamas conflict, and higher inflation have resulted in extreme volatility in the financial markets, economic downturns around the world, and severe losses, particularly to some sectors of the economy and individual issuers, and reduced liquidity of certain instruments. These events have caused significant disruptions to business operations, strained healthcare systems, disruptions to supply chains, large expansion of government deficits and debt as a result of government actions to mitigate the effects of such events, and widespread uncertainty regarding the long-term effects of such events. These or similar events could be prolonged and could adversely affect the value and liquidity of a Fund's investments, impair a Fund's ability to satisfy redemption requests, and negatively impact a Fund's performance. Furthermore, economies and financial markets throughout the world are becoming increasingly interconnected. As a result, whether or not a Fund invests in securities of issuers located in or with significant exposure to countries experiencing economic and financial difficulties, the value and liquidity of the Fund's investments may be negatively affected.

- **New Fund Risk.** Each Fund is a recently organized investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors have no track record or history on which to base their investment decision. Moreover, investors will not be able to evaluate a Fund against one or more comparable funds on the basis of relative performance until such Fund has established a track record.
- **Non-Diversification Risk.** Each Fund is considered to be non-diversified, which means that it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a lesser number of issuers than if it was a diversified fund. As a result, a Fund may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer or a lesser number of issuers than a

fund that invests more widely. This may increase a Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively small number of issuers to have a greater impact on such Fund's performance.

- **Passive Investment Risk.** Each Fund is not actively managed, and the Sub-Adviser would not sell investments due to current or projected underperformance of an Underlying Crypto Asset, unless that Underlying Crypto Asset is removed from the Index or the selling of investments providing exposure to the Underlying Crypto Asset is otherwise required upon a rebalancing or reconstitution of the Index in accordance with the Index methodology. Unlike with an actively managed fund, the Sub-Adviser does not use techniques or defensive strategies designed to lessen the effects of market volatility or to reduce the impact of periods of market decline. This means that, based on market and economic conditions, the Fund's performance could be lower, or more volatile than other types of funds that may actively shift their portfolio assets to take advantage of market opportunities or to lessen the impact of a market decline.
- **Reverse Repurchase Agreement Risk.** A reverse repurchase agreement is the sale by a Fund of a debt obligation to a party for a specified price, with the simultaneous agreement by the Fund to repurchase that debt obligation from that party on a future date at an agreed upon price. Similar to borrowing, reverse repurchase agreements provide a Fund with cash for investment purposes, which creates leverage and subjects the Fund to the risks of leverage. Reverse repurchase agreements also involve the risk that the other party may fail to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. A Fund could lose money if it is unable to recover the securities and the value of collateral held by the Fund, including the value of the investments made with cash collateral, is less than the value of securities. Reverse repurchase agreements also create Fund expenses and require that a Fund have sufficient cash available to purchase the debt obligations when required. Reverse repurchase agreements also involve the risk that the market value of the debt obligation that is the subject of the reverse repurchase agreement could decline significantly below the price at which the applicable Fund is obligated to repurchase the security.
- **Subsidiary Investment Risk.** By investing in a Subsidiary, the respective Fund is indirectly exposed to the risks associated with such Subsidiary's investments. The derivatives and other investments held by a Subsidiary are generally similar to those that are permitted to be held by the respective Fund and are subject to the same risks that apply to similar investments if held directly by such Fund. A Subsidiary is not registered under the 1940 Act, and, unless otherwise noted in this Prospectus, is not subject to all the investor protections of the 1940 Act. Changes in the laws of the United States and/or the Cayman Islands could result in the inability of a Fund and/or its respective Subsidiary to continue to operate as it does currently and could adversely affect such Fund. For example, the Cayman Islands does not currently impose any income, corporate or capital gains tax or withholding tax on a Subsidiary. If Cayman Islands law changes such that a Subsidiary must pay Cayman Islands taxes, the applicable Fund shareholders would likely suffer decreased investment returns.
- **Tax Risk.** A Fund may gain most of its exposure to the Underlying Crypto Assets through its investment in its respective Subsidiary, which invests directly in derivatives instruments, including swaps, futures contracts and options. In order for a Fund to qualify as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code, such Fund must, among other requirements, derive at least 90% of its gross income for each taxable year from sources generating "qualifying income" for purposes of the "qualifying income test," which is described in more detail in the section titled "Federal Income Taxes" in the SAI. A Fund's investment in its respective Subsidiary is expected to provide such Fund with exposure to derivatives instruments within the limitations of the federal tax requirements of Subchapter M of the Code for qualification as a RIC. The "Subpart F" income (defined in Section 951 of the Code to include passive income) of a Fund attributable to its investment in its respective Subsidiary is "qualifying income" to such Fund to the extent that such income is derived with respect to the applicable Fund's business of investing in stock, securities or currencies. A Fund expects its "Subpart F" income attributable to its investment in its respective Subsidiary to be derived with respect to the Fund's business of investing in stock, securities or currencies and accordingly expects its "Subpart F" income attributable to its investment in its respective Subsidiary to be treated as "qualifying income." A Fund generally will be required to include in its own taxable income and the "Subpart F" income of its respective Subsidiary for a tax year, regardless of whether such Fund receives a distribution of its respective Subsidiary's income in that tax year, and this income would nevertheless be subject to the distribution requirement for qualification as a regulated investment company and would be taken into account for purposes of the 4% excise tax. The Adviser will carefully monitor a Fund's investments in its respective Subsidiary to ensure that no more than 25% of such Fund's assets are invested in its respective Subsidiary to comply with the Asset Diversification Test as described in more detail in the SAI.

To the extent a Fund invests in derivatives instruments directly such Fund will seek to restrict its income from such instruments that do not generate qualifying income to a maximum of 10% of their gross income (when combined with its other investments that produce non-qualifying income) to comply with the qualifying income test necessary for such Fund to qualify as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. However, a Fund may generate more non-qualifying income than anticipated, may not be able to generate qualifying income in a particular taxable year at levels sufficient to meet the qualifying income test, or may not be able to accurately predict the non-qualifying income from these investments.

The extent to which a Fund directly or indirectly invests in derivatives instruments may be limited by the qualifying income and Asset Diversification Tests, which such Fund must continue to satisfy to maintain its status as a RIC.

If a Fund did not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions are not available, such Fund’s taxable income would be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed. In such event, in order to re-qualify for taxation as a RIC, a Fund might be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest and make certain distributions. This would cause investors to incur higher tax liabilities than they otherwise would have incurred and would have a negative impact on Fund returns. In such event, the Board may determine to reorganize or close a Fund or materially change such Fund’s investment objective and strategies. In the event that a Fund fails to qualify as a RIC, such Fund will promptly notify shareholders of the implications of that failure.

- **Tracking Error Risk.** As with all index funds, the performance of a Fund and its Index may differ from each other for a variety of reasons. For example, a Fund incurs operating expenses and portfolio transaction costs not incurred by its Index. In addition, a Fund may not be fully invested in the securities of the Index at all times or may hold securities not included in the Index.
- **Valuation Risk.** A Fund or its respective Subsidiary may hold securities or other assets that may be valued on the basis of factors other than readily available market quotations. This may occur because the asset or security does not trade on a centralized exchange, or in times of market turmoil or reduced liquidity. There are multiple methods that can be used to value a portfolio holding when market quotations are not readily available. The value established for any portfolio holding at a point in time might differ from what would be produced using a different methodology or if it had been priced using market quotations. Portfolio holdings that are valued using techniques other than market quotations, including “fair valued” assets or securities, may be subject to greater fluctuation in their valuations from one day to the next than if market quotations were used.

In addition, there is no assurance that a Fund or its respective Subsidiary could sell or close out a portfolio position for the value established for it at any time, and it is possible that a Fund or its respective Subsidiary would incur a loss because a portfolio position is sold or closed out at a discount to the valuation established by such Fund or Subsidiary at that time. The Adviser’s ability to value investments may be impacted by technological issues or errors by pricing services or other third-party service providers.

- **Volatility Risk.** The value of certain of a Fund’s investments, including derivatives and crypto-related investments, is subject to market risk. Market risk is the risk that the value of the investments to which a Fund is exposed will fall, which could occur due to general market or economic conditions or other factors.
- **Whipsaw Markets Risk.** A Fund may be subject to the forces of “whipsaw” markets (as opposed to choppy or stable markets), in which significant price movements develop but then repeatedly reverse. “Whipsaw” describes a situation where a security’s price is moving in one direction but then quickly pivots to move in the opposite direction. There are two types of whipsaw patterns. The first involves an upward movement in a price, which is then followed by a drastic downward move causing the price to fall relative to its original position. The second type occurs when a share price drops in value for a short time and then suddenly surges upward to a positive gain relative to the original position. Such market conditions could cause substantial losses to a Fund.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

Information about each Fund’s daily portfolio holdings is available at www.21shares.com. A complete description of the Funds’ policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Funds’ portfolio holdings is available in the Funds’ Statement of Additional Information (the “SAI”).

MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser

Teucrum Investment Advisors, LLC, located at Three Main Street, Suite 215, Burlington, Vermont 05401, serves as the investment adviser for the Funds. The Adviser, subject to the general supervision and oversight of the Board, provides an investment management program for the Funds and manages the day-to-day investment of the Funds’ assets. The Adviser also arranges for transfer agency, custody, fund administration, distribution and all other services necessary for the Funds to operate. The Adviser is an SEC-registered investment adviser wholly owned by Teucrum Trading, LLC.

The Adviser continuously reviews, supervises, and administers each Fund’s investment program. The Board supervises the Adviser and establishes policies that the Adviser must follow in its day-to-day management activities. For the services it provides to the Funds, the Adviser is entitled to a unified management fee, which is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate based on each Fund’s average daily net assets as set forth in the table below.

Fund	Management Fee
21Shares FTSE Crypto 10 Index ETF	0.50%
21Shares FTSE Crypto 10 ex-BTC Index ETF	0.65%

Pursuant to an investment advisory agreement between the Trust, on behalf of the Funds, and the Adviser (the “Advisory Agreement”), the Adviser has agreed to pay all expenses of the Funds except the fee payable to the Adviser under the Advisory Agreement, interest charges on any borrowings, dividends and other expenses on securities sold short, taxes, brokerage commissions

and other expenses incurred in placing orders for the purchase and sale of securities and other investment instruments, acquired fund fees and expenses, accrued deferred tax liability, extraordinary expenses, and distribution fees and expenses paid by the Trust under any distribution plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act (collectively, “Excluded Expenses”).

A discussion of the basis for the Board’s approval of the Funds’ Investment Advisory Agreement will be available in the Funds’ first Form N-CSR filing with the SEC.

Investment Sub-Adviser

21Shares US LLC (the “Sub-Adviser”), a Delaware limited liability company located at 158 West 27th Street, 4th Floor, New York, New York, 10001, is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Funds subject to the oversight of the Adviser. The Sub-Adviser was founded in June 2021 and registered with the SEC in 2023.

On October 22, 2025, FalconX Holdings Limited (“FalconX”) announced it has agreed to acquire the Sub-Adviser’s parent company, 21co Holdings Limited, in a transaction that is currently expected to close prior to the end of 2025 (the “Transaction”). FalconX is a leading digital asset prime brokerage providing institutions with access to global digital asset liquidity and trading services. Upon the consummation of the Transaction, the Sub-Adviser will be an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of FalconX. As such, the Transaction may be deemed to constitute a change of control of the Sub-Adviser, which, pursuant to the 1940 Act, will automatically terminate the existing Sub-Advisory Agreement (defined below). In anticipation of the Transaction, the Board, as well as the initial shareholder of the Fund, have approved a new investment sub-advisory agreement between the Trust, on behalf of the Fund, the Adviser, and the Sub-Adviser, as a subsidiary of FalconX, that will be effective upon the consummation of the Transaction without the need for further action from the Fund or its shareholders. The Transaction is not expected to affect the management and operation of the Sub-Adviser, its key personnel, or its day-to-day management of the Fund, and will not result in a change to the sub-advisory fee paid by the Adviser to the Sub-Adviser.

Pursuant to an investment sub-advisory agreement between the Trust, on behalf of each Fund, the Adviser, and the Sub-Adviser (the “Sub-Advisory Agreement”), the Sub-Adviser provides advice to the Adviser regarding the implementation of each Fund’s investment strategy, such as in connection with any rebalancing or reconstitution of their respective Index, subject to the oversight of the Adviser and the Board. The Adviser may, in its sole discretion, consider the advice provided by the Sub-Adviser when making investment decisions for the Fund. For its services, the Sub-Adviser is entitled to a fee paid by the Adviser from its management fee, which fee is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate based on the accumulative average daily net assets of each fund advised (or sponsored) by the Adviser and sub-advised by the Sub-Adviser, and subject to a minimum annual fee as follows:

Fund	Sub-Advisory Fee
21Shares FTSE Crypto 10 Index ETF	0.15%
21Shares FTSE Crypto 10 ex-BTC Index ETF	0.20%

A discussion of the basis for the Board’s approval of the Funds’ Investment Sub-Advisory Agreement will be available in the Funds’ first Form N-CSR filing with the SEC.

Fund Sponsor

The Adviser has entered into a fund sponsorship agreement with the Sub-Adviser pursuant to which the Sub-Adviser is also the sponsor of each Fund (“Fund Sponsor”). Under this arrangement, the Fund Sponsor has agreed to provide financial support to each Fund (as described below) and, in turn, the Adviser has agreed to share with the Fund Sponsor a portion of profits, if any, generated by each Fund’s Advisory Fee (also as described below). Every month, the Advisory Fee, which is a unitary management fee, is calculated and paid to the Adviser.

If the amount of the unitary management fee exceeds the Fund’s operating expenses and the Adviser-retained amount, the Adviser pays the net total to the Fund Sponsor. The amount paid to the Fund Sponsor represents both the sub-advisory fee and any remaining profits from each Fund’s Advisory Fee. During months where there are no profits or the funds are not sufficient to cover the entire sub-advisory fee, the sub-advisory fee is automatically waived.

If the amount of the unitary management fee is less than a Fund’s operating expenses and the Adviser-retained amount, Fund Sponsor is obligated to reimburse the Adviser for the shortfall.

The Adviser-retained amount represents an agreed upon fee arrangement between the Adviser and Fund Sponsor. This arrangement calls for the Fund Sponsor to pay the Adviser a fee and reimburse the Adviser for certain Fund operating expenses it paid pursuant to the Advisory Agreement.

Management of the Subsidiary

The Adviser also serves as the investment adviser and has overall responsibility for the general management and administration of each Fund’s Subsidiary, pursuant to an investment advisory agreement between the Adviser and the Subsidiary. Under each agreement, the Adviser provides the Subsidiary with the same type of management, under essentially the same terms, as it provides the

Funds, including that the Adviser has agreed to pay all expenses of the Subsidiary except for the management fee paid to the Adviser pursuant to its investment management agreement with the Subsidiary, interest charges on any borrowings, taxes, brokerage commissions and other expenses incurred in placing orders for the purchase and sale of securities and other investment instruments, acquired fund fees and expenses, accrued deferred tax liability, and extraordinary expenses. The Adviser has contractually agreed to waive the management fees of 0.50% to be paid to the Adviser by the Subsidiary for the Top 10 Fund and of 0.65% to be paid to the Adviser by the Subsidiary for the ex-BTC Fund. Each waiver agreement will continue in effect for so long as the Fund invests in the Subsidiary, and at least through November 11, 2026, and may be terminated only by a Subsidiary's Board of Directors at the conclusion of any one-year term, or when the Adviser ceases to serve as the investment adviser to the Subsidiary. The Subsidiaries have also entered into separate contracts for the provision of custody, transfer agency, and accounting services with the same service providers that provide those services to the Funds.

Portfolio Managers

The individuals identified below are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of each Fund's portfolio.

Springer Harris joined Teucrium Trading, LLC, the parent company of the Adviser, in April 2011. He has primary responsibilities for the Trade Operations for the Teucrium Funds. Prior to joining the firm, Mr. Harris was an Account Executive with Emergent Social Media Team at Weber Shandwick, a global public relations firm. He graduated cum laude with a B.A. in Business Management.

Spencer Kristiansen joined Teucrium Trading, LLC in July of 2022. He has responsibilities for Trade Operations and analysis for the Teucrium Funds. Prior to joining the firm, Mr. Kristiansen was an Investment Counselor for Fisher Investments from December 2021 until July 2022 and a Portfolio Advisor for Bank of America Merrill Lynch from January 2019 until September 2021. He graduated summa cum laude from Champlain College with a B.S. in Finance in 2018.

Joran Haugens joined Teucrium Trading, LLC in December of 2022. He has responsibilities for trade operations and execution for the Teucrium Funds. Prior to joining the firm, he worked as an account executive at ED&F Man Capital with a focus on agricultural commodities providing support, information, research, account management and execution for a wide range of customers. Mr. Haugens has more than 20 years of experience in execution and is Series 3 certified.

Christopher Small joined Teucrium Trading, LLC in April of 2025. He is responsible for the execution and implementation of Teucrium's growing suite of ETF's and contributes to the development of new products in Teucrium's multi-asset white-label platform. Prior to joining the firm, he worked as the Director of Trading at Boston-based asset manager Windham Capital from March 2015 until December 2024. Mr. Small graduated from Middlebury College in Vermont and studied economics, premedical coursework, and political science.

Andres Valencia is the Executive Vice President of Investment Management at the Sub-Adviser and a member of the Executive Committee. Before Mr. Valencia joined the Sub-Adviser in June 2021, he was a VP of Operations at JPMorgan as part of the Beta Strategies Group and helped launch and build the company's ETF business. Mr. Valencia has over ten years of experience managing ETFs. Mr. Valencia started his career in Asset Servicing at Bank of New York Mellon covering commodity and currency ETFs.

Jad Haj Ali is a Director Portfolio Manager at the Sub-Adviser. A Series 3 holder, Mr. Ali has been a part of the 21Shares' portfolio management team since January 2023. Prior to joining the Sub-Adviser, Mr. Ali gained cryptocurrency trading experience at Token Metrics Ventures where he worked as a quantitative trader beginning in June 2020. Prior to his role at Token Metrics Ventures, Mr. Ali completed his education. Mr. Ali earned a BS in Industrial Engineering from Virginia Tech in 2019 and a MS in Operations Research and Financial Engineering from Columbia University in 2020.

The SAI provides additional information about the Portfolio Managers' compensation structure, other accounts managed by the Portfolio Managers and the Portfolio Managers' ownership of Shares.

Other Service Providers

PINE Distributors LLC, (the "Distributor"), located at 501 South Cherry Street, Suite 610, Denver, Colorado 80246, serves as distributor and principal underwriter to the Funds. The Distributor will not distribute Shares in less than whole Creation Units, and it does not maintain a secondary market in the Shares. The Distributor is a broker-dealer registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. ("FINRA"). The Distributor has no role in determining the policies of the Funds or the securities that are purchased or sold by a Fund and is not affiliated with the Adviser, Sub-Adviser, or any of their respective affiliates.

U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, doing business as U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, located at 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, serves as the administrator, transfer agent and index receipt agent (as applicable) for the Funds.

U.S. Bank National Association, located at 1555 North Rivercenter Drive, Suite 302, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212, serves as the custodian for the Funds.

Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP, located at 1111 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20004, serves as legal counsel to the Trust.

Cohen & Company, Ltd., located at 1835 Market Street, Suite 310, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103, serves as the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm. The independent registered public accounting firm is responsible for auditing the annual financial statements of the Funds.

HOW TO BUY AND SELL SHARES

Each Fund issues and redeems Shares only in Creation Units at the NAV per share next determined after receipt of an order from an AP. Only APs may acquire Shares directly from a Fund, and only APs may tender their Shares for redemption directly to a Fund, at NAV. APs must be a member or participant of a clearing agency registered with the SEC and must execute a Participant Agreement that has been agreed to by the Distributor, and that has been accepted by the Funds' transfer agent, with respect to purchases and redemptions of Creation Units. Once created, Shares trade in the secondary market in quantities less than a Creation Unit.

Most investors buy and sell Shares in secondary market transactions through brokers. Individual Shares are listed for trading on the secondary market on the Exchange and can be bought and sold throughout the trading day like other publicly traded securities.

When buying or selling Shares through a broker, you will incur customary brokerage commissions and charges, and you may pay some or all of the spread between the bid and the offer price in the secondary market on each leg of a round trip (purchase and sale) transaction. In addition, because secondary market transactions occur at market prices, you may pay more than NAV when you buy Shares and receive less than NAV when you sell those Shares.

Book Entry

Shares are held in book-entry form, which means that no stock certificates are issued. The Depository Trust Company (the "DTC") or its nominee is the record owner of all outstanding Shares.

Investors owning Shares are beneficial owners as shown on the records of DTC or its participants. DTC serves as the securities depository for all Shares. DTC's participants include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and other institutions that directly or indirectly maintain a custodial relationship with DTC. As a beneficial owner of Shares, you are not entitled to receive physical delivery of stock certificates or to have Shares registered in your name, and you are not considered a registered owner of Shares. Therefore, to exercise any right as an owner of Shares, you must rely upon the procedures of DTC and its participants. These procedures are the same as those that apply to any other securities that you hold in book entry or "street name" through your brokerage account.

Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Shares

The Funds impose no restrictions on the frequency of purchases and redemptions of Shares. In determining not to approve a written, established policy, the Board evaluated the risks of market timing activities by Fund shareholders. Purchases and redemptions by APs, who are the only parties that may purchase or redeem Shares directly from the Funds, are an essential part of the ETF process and help keep Share trading prices in line with NAV. As such, the Funds accommodate frequent purchases and redemptions by APs. However, frequent purchases and redemptions for cash may increase tracking error and portfolio transaction costs and lead to the realization of capital gains. The Funds' fair valuation of their holdings consistent with the 1940 Act and Rule 2a-5 thereunder and their ability to impose transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of Creation Units to cover the custodial and other costs incurred by the Funds in effecting trades help to minimize the potential adverse consequences of frequent purchases and redemptions.

Determination of Net Asset Value

Each Fund's NAV is calculated as of the scheduled close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE"), generally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time, each day the NYSE is open for business. The NAV for a Fund is calculated by dividing the applicable Fund's net assets by its Shares outstanding.

In calculating its NAV, each Fund generally values its assets on the basis of market quotations, last sale prices, or estimates of value furnished by a pricing service or brokers who make markets in such instruments. In particular, each Fund generally values equity securities traded on any recognized U.S. or non-U.S. exchange at the last sale price or official closing price on the exchange or system on which they are principally traded. Similarly, each Fund generally values its swap agreement investments based on the reference assets' (e.g., a Spot XRP ETP) closing price on its primary listing exchange. If such information is not available for an investment held by a Fund or is determined to be unreliable, the investment will be valued by the Adviser at fair value pursuant to procedures established by the Adviser and approved by the Board (as described below).

Fair Value Pricing

The Adviser has been designated by the Board as the valuation designee for the Funds pursuant to Rule 2a-5 under the 1940 Act. In its capacity as valuation designee, the Adviser has adopted procedures and methodologies to fair value Fund investments whose market prices are not "readily available" or are deemed to be unreliable. For example, such circumstances may arise when: (i) an investment has been de-listed or has had its trading halted or suspended; (ii) an investment's primary pricing source is unable or unwilling to provide a price; (iii) an investment's primary trading market is closed during regular market hours; or (iv) an investment's value is materially affected by events occurring after the close of the investment's primary trading market. Generally, when fair valuing an investment held by a Fund, the Adviser will take into account all reasonably available information that may be relevant to a particular

valuation including, but not limited to, fundamental analytical data regarding the issuer, information relating to the issuer's business, recent trades or offers of the investment, general and/or specific market conditions and the specific facts giving rise to the need to fair value the investment. Fair value determinations are made in good faith and in accordance with the fair value methodologies established by the Adviser. Due to the subjective and variable nature of determining the fair value of a security or other investment, there can be no assurance that the Adviser's determined fair value will match or closely correlate to any market quotation that subsequently becomes available or the price quoted or published by other sources. In addition, a Fund may not be able to obtain the fair value assigned to an investment if the Fund were to sell such investment at or near the time its fair value is determined.

Investments by Registered Investment Companies

Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act and the rules thereunder limit investments by registered investment companies in the securities of other investment companies. Registered investment companies are permitted to invest in a Fund beyond the limits set forth in section 12(d)(1), subject to certain terms and conditions, including that such investment companies enter into an agreement with such Fund.

Delivery of Shareholder Documents – Householding

Householding is an option available to certain investors of the Funds. Householding is a method of delivery, based on the preference of the individual investor, in which a single copy of certain shareholder documents can be delivered to investors who share the same address, even if their accounts are registered under different names. Householding for the Funds is available through certain broker-dealers. If you are interested in enrolling in householding and receiving a single copy of prospectuses and other shareholder documents, please contact your broker-dealer. If you are currently enrolled in householding and wish to change your householding status, please contact your broker-dealer.

DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS, AND TAXES

Dividends and Distributions

Each Fund expects to pay out dividends, if any, in cash, and distribute any net realized capital gains to its shareholders at least annually. Each Fund will declare and pay capital gain distributions, if any, in cash. Distributions in cash may be reinvested automatically in additional whole Shares only if the broker through whom you purchased Shares makes such option available. Your broker is responsible for distributing the income and capital gain distributions to you.

Taxes

The following discussion is a summary of certain important U.S. federal income tax considerations generally applicable to investments in the Funds. Your investment in a Fund may have other tax implications. Please consult your tax advisor about the tax consequences of an investment in Shares, including the possible application of foreign, state, and local tax laws. This summary does not apply to Shares held in an IRA or other tax-qualified plans, which are generally not subject to current tax. Transactions relating to Shares held in such accounts may, however, be taxable at some time in the future. This summary is based on current tax laws, which may change.

Each Fund intends to qualify each year for treatment as a RIC within the meaning of Subchapter M of the Code. If it meets certain minimum distribution requirements, a RIC is not subject to tax at the fund level on income and gains from investments that are timely distributed to shareholders. However, a Fund's failure to qualify as a RIC or to meet minimum distribution requirements would result (if certain relief provisions were not available) in fund-level taxation and, consequently, a reduction in income available for distribution to shareholders.

Unless your investment in Shares is made through a tax-exempt entity or tax-advantaged account, such as an IRA, you need to be aware of the possible tax consequences when a Fund makes distributions, when you sell your Shares listed on the Exchange, and when you purchase or redeem Creation Units (APs only).

Taxes on Distributions

Each Fund intends to distribute, at least annually, substantially all of its net investment income and net capital gains. For federal income tax purposes, distributions of investment income are generally taxable as ordinary income or qualified dividend income. Taxes on distributions of capital gains (if any) are determined by how long a Fund owned the investments that generated them, rather than how long a shareholder has owned his or her Shares. Sales of assets held by a Fund for more than one year generally result in long-term capital gains and losses, and sales of assets held by a Fund for one year or less generally result in short-term capital gains and losses. Distributions of a Fund's net capital gain (the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses) that are reported by such Fund as capital gain dividends ("Capital Gain Dividends") will be taxable as long-term capital gains, which for non-corporate shareholders are subject to tax at reduced rates of up to 20% (lower rates apply to individuals in lower tax brackets). Distributions of short-term capital gain will generally be taxable as ordinary income. Dividends and distributions are generally taxable to you whether you receive them in cash or reinvest them in additional Shares.

Distributions reported by a Fund as "qualified dividend income" are generally taxed to non-corporate shareholders at rates applicable to long-term capital gains, provided holding period and other requirements are met. "Qualified dividend income" generally is income derived from dividends paid by U.S. corporations or certain foreign corporations that are either incorporated in a U.S. possession or eligible for tax benefits under certain U.S. income tax treaties. In addition, dividends that a Fund receives in respect of stock of certain

foreign corporations may be qualified dividend income if that stock is readily tradable on an established U.S. securities market. Corporate shareholders may be entitled to a dividends received deduction for the portion of dividends they receive from a Fund that are attributable to dividends received by the Fund from U.S. corporations, subject to certain limitations. For such dividends to be taxed as qualified dividend income to a non-corporate shareholder, a Fund must satisfy certain holding period requirements with respect to the underlying stock and the non-corporate shareholder must satisfy holding period requirements with respect to his or her ownership of such Fund's Shares. Holding periods may be suspended for these purposes for stock that is hedged. A Fund's investment strategy may significantly limit its ability to distribute dividends eligible to be treated as qualified dividend income or entitled to the dividends received deduction.

Shortly after the close of each calendar year, you will be informed of the amount and character of any distributions received from a Fund.

In general, your distributions are subject to federal income tax for the year in which they are paid. Certain distributions paid in January, however, may be treated as paid on December 31 of the prior year. Distributions are generally taxable even if they are paid from income or gains earned by a Fund before your investment (and thus were included in the Shares' NAV when you purchased your Shares).

You should note that if you purchase shares just before a distribution, the purchase price would reflect the amount of the upcoming distribution. In this case, you would be taxed on the entire amount of the distribution received, even though, as an economic matter, the distribution simply constitutes a return of your investment. This is known as "buying a dividend" and should generally be avoided by taxable investors.

If you are neither a resident nor a citizen of the United States or if you are a foreign entity, distributions (other than Capital Gain Dividends) paid to you by a Fund will generally be subject to a U.S. withholding tax at the rate of 30%, unless a lower treaty rate applies. Gains from the sale or other disposition of your Shares from non-U.S. shareholders generally are not subject to U.S. taxation, unless you are a nonresident alien individual who is physically present in the U.S. for 183 days or more per year. A Fund may, under certain circumstances, report all or a portion of a dividend as an "interest-related dividend" or a "short-term capital gain dividend," which would generally be exempt from this 30% U.S. withholding tax, provided certain other requirements are met. Different tax consequences may result if you are a foreign shareholder engaged in a trade or business within the United States or if a tax treaty applies.

A Fund (or a financial intermediary, such as a broker, through which a shareholder owns Shares) generally is required to withhold and remit to the U.S. Treasury a percentage of the taxable distributions and sale proceeds paid to any shareholder who fails to properly furnish a correct taxpayer identification number, who has underreported dividend or interest income, or who fails to certify that the shareholder is not subject to such withholding.

Taxes When Shares are Sold on the Exchange

Provided that a shareholder holds Shares as capital assets, any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale or exchange of Shares generally is treated as a long-term capital gain or loss if Shares have been held for more than one year and as a short-term capital gain or loss if Shares have been held for one year or less. However, any capital loss on a sale of Shares held for six months or less is treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of Capital Gain Dividends paid with respect to such Shares. Any loss realized on a sale will be disallowed to the extent Shares are acquired, including through reinvestment of dividends, within a 61-day period beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the disposition of Shares. The ability to deduct capital losses may be limited.

The cost basis of Shares acquired by purchase will generally be based on the amount paid for the Shares and then may be subsequently adjusted for other applicable transactions as required by the Code. The difference between the selling price and the cost basis of Shares generally determines the amount of the capital gain or loss realized on the sale or exchange of Shares. Contact the broker through whom you purchased your Shares to obtain information with respect to the available cost basis reporting methods and elections for your account.

Taxes on Purchases and Redemptions of Creation Units

An AP having the U.S. dollar as its functional currency for U.S. federal income tax purposes who exchanges securities for Creation Units generally recognizes a gain or a loss. The gain or loss will be equal to the difference between the value of the Creation Units at the time of the exchange and the exchanging AP's aggregate basis in the securities delivered plus the amount of any cash paid for the Creation Units. An AP who exchanges Creation Units for securities will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the exchanging AP's basis in the Creation Units and the aggregate U.S. dollar market value of the securities received, plus any cash received for such Creation Units. The IRS may assert, however, that a loss that is realized upon an exchange of securities for Creation Units may not be currently deducted under the rules governing "wash sales" (for an AP who does not mark-to-market their holdings) or on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position. APs exchanging securities should consult their own tax advisor with respect to whether wash sale rules apply and when a loss might be deductible.

A Fund may include a payment of cash in addition to, or in place of, the delivery of a basket of securities upon the redemption of Creation Units. A Fund may sell portfolio securities to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause a

Fund to recognize investment income and/or capital gains or losses that it might not have recognized if it had completely satisfied the redemption in-kind. As a result, a Fund may be less tax efficient if it includes such a cash payment in the proceeds paid upon the redemption of Creation Units.

Net Investment Income Tax

U.S. individuals with income exceeding specified thresholds are subject to a 3.8% tax on all or a portion of their “net investment income,” which includes interest, dividends, and certain capital gains (generally including capital gains distributions and capital gains realized on the sale of Shares). This 3.8% tax also applies to all or a portion of the undistributed net investment income of certain shareholders that are estates and trusts.

Foreign Investments by the Fund

The Funds invest in foreign securities. Interest and other income received by a Fund with respect to foreign securities may give rise to withholding and other taxes imposed by foreign countries. Tax conventions between certain countries and the United States may reduce or eliminate such taxes. If as of the close of a taxable year more than 50% of the value of a Fund’s assets consists of certain foreign stock or securities, each such Fund will be eligible to elect to “pass through” to investors the amount of foreign income and similar taxes (including withholding taxes) paid by such Fund during that taxable year. This means that investors would be considered to have received as additional income their respective shares of such foreign taxes but may be entitled to either a corresponding tax deduction in calculating taxable income, or, subject to certain limitations, a credit in calculating federal income tax. If a Fund does not so elect, each such Fund will be entitled to claim a deduction for certain foreign taxes incurred by such Fund. A Fund (or a financial intermediary, such as a broker, through which a shareholder owns Shares) will notify you if it makes such an election and provide you with the information necessary to reflect foreign taxes paid on your income tax return.

The foregoing discussion summarizes some of the possible consequences under current federal tax law of an investment in each Fund. It is not a substitute for personal tax advice. You also may be subject to state and local tax on Fund distributions and sales of Shares. Consult your personal tax advisor about the potential tax consequences of an investment in Shares under all applicable tax laws. For more information, please see the section entitled “Federal Income Taxes” in the SAI.

DISTRIBUTION PLAN

The Board has adopted a Distribution and Service Plan (the “Plan”) pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act. In accordance with the Plan, each Fund is authorized to pay an amount up to 0.25% of its average daily net assets each year for certain distribution-related activities and shareholder services.

No Rule 12b-1 fees are currently paid by the Funds, and there are no plans to impose these fees. However, in the event Rule 12b-1 fees are charged in the future, because the fees are paid out of Fund assets, over time these fees will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than certain other types of sales charges.

PREMIUM/DISCOUNT INFORMATION

Information regarding how often each Fund’s Shares traded on the Exchange at a price above (*i.e.*, at a premium) or below (*i.e.*, at a discount) its NAV is available on the Funds’ website at www.21shares.com.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES

The Shares are not sponsored, endorsed, or promoted by the Exchange. The Exchange is not responsible for, nor has it participated in the determination of, the timing, prices, or quantities of Shares to be issued, nor in the determination or calculation of the equation by which Shares are redeemable. The Exchange has no obligation or liability to owners of Shares in connection with the administration, marketing, or trading of Shares.

Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall the Exchange have any liability for any lost profits or indirect, punitive, special, or consequential damages even if notified of the possibility thereof.

The Adviser, the Sub-Adviser, and the Fund make no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of Shares or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the Fund particularly.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Financial information is not available because the Funds had not commenced operations prior to the date of this Prospectus.

21Shares FTSE Crypto 10 Index ETF
21Shares FTSE Crypto 10 ex-BTC Index ETF

Adviser	Teucrium Investment Advisors, LLC Three Main Street, Suite 215 Burlington, Vermont 05401	Distributor	PINE Distributors LLC 501 South Cherry Street, Suite 610 Denver, Colorado 80246
Sub-Adviser	21Shares US LLC 158 West 27th Street, 4th Floor New York, New York, 10001	Custodian	U.S. Bank, N.A. 1555 North Rivercenter Drive, Suite 302 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212
Transfer Agent, Index Receipt Agent, and Administrator	U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC d/b/a U.S. Bank Global Fund Services 615 East Michigan Street Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202	Legal Counsel	Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP 1111 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20004-2541
Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	Cohen & Company, Ltd. 1835 Market Street, Suite 310 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103		

Investors may find more information about a Fund in the following documents:

Statement of Additional Information: The Funds' SAI provides additional details about the investments of each Fund and certain other additional information. The SAI is on file with the SEC and is incorporated herein by reference into this Prospectus. It is legally considered a part of this Prospectus.

Annual/Semi-Annual Reports and Form N-CSR: Additional information about each Fund's investments will be available in the Funds' Annual and Semi-Annual Reports to shareholders and in Form N-CSR. In the Annual Report, when available, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected a Fund's performance during its last fiscal year. In Form N-CSR, you will find the Fund's annual and semi-annual financial statements.

You can obtain free copies of these documents, request other information or make general inquiries about the Funds by calling 1-800-617-0004.

Shareholder reports and other information about the Funds also are available:

- Free of charge from the SEC's EDGAR database on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>;
- Free of charge from the Funds' web site at www.21shares.com; or
- For a fee, by e-mail request to publicinfo@sec.gov.

(SEC Investment Company Act File No. 811-23226)