

GRAYSCALE FUNDS TRUST
SUPPLEMENT DATED JULY 30, 2025 TO THE SUMMARY PROSPECTUS AND PROSPECTUS OF
EACH FUND LISTED IN SCHEDULE A

For each of the funds listed in Schedule A:

The following disclosure replaces and supersedes the corresponding disclosure in the third paragraph in the section titled “Principal Investment Strategy” in each fund’s Summary Prospectus and Prospectus:

In implementing its investment strategy, the Fund will invest in exchange-traded options contracts that reference a Bitcoin ETP.

The following disclosure replaces and supersedes the sixth paragraph in the section titled “Principal Investment Strategy” in each fund’s Summary Prospectus and Prospectus:

In implementing its investment strategy, the Fund will invest in exchange-traded options contracts that reference a Bitcoin ETP. The Fund intends to primarily utilize exchange-listed, American style options. An option is said to be “European Style” when it can be exercised only at expiration whereas an “American Style” option can be exercised at any time prior to expiration. While options contracts may trade “over-the-counter” (“OTC”), the Fund intends to utilize traditional exchange-traded options and exchange-traded Flexible Exchange Options (“FLEX Options”). Traditional exchange-traded options have standardized terms, such as the style (call or put), the reference asset, the strike price and expiration date. Exchange-listed options contracts are guaranteed for settlement by the Options Clearing Corporation (“OCC”), a market clearinghouse that guarantees performance by counterparties to certain derivatives contracts. FLEX Options are customized options contracts that trade on an exchange but provide investors with the ability to customize key contract terms like strike price, style and expiration date while achieving price discovery in competitive, transparent auctions markets and avoiding the counterparty exposure of OTC options positions. Like traditional exchange-traded options, FLEX Options are guaranteed for settlement by the OCC.

The following disclosure replaces and supersedes the corresponding disclosure in the section titled “ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND—Additional Information About the Fund’s Strategy” in each fund’s Prospectus:

In implementing its investment strategy, the Fund will invest in exchange-traded options contracts that reference a Bitcoin ETP.

SCHEDULE A

Fund

Date of Summary Prospectus and Prospectus

Grayscale Bitcoin Covered Call ETF

March 31, 2025 (Prospectus)
 April 1, 2025 (Summary Prospectus)

Grayscale Bitcoin Premium Income ETF

March 31, 2025 (Prospectus)
 April 1, 2025 (Summary Prospectus)

GRAYSCALE FUNDS TRUST
SUPPLEMENT DATED JULY 25, 2025 TO THE SUMMARY PROSPECTUS AND PROSPECTUS OF
EACH FUND LISTED IN SCHEDULE A

For each of the funds listed in Schedule A:

The following disclosure replaces and supersedes the corresponding disclosure in each fund’s Summary Prospectus and Prospectus in the section titled “Principal Investment Strategy”:

- The Fund intends to make bi-weekly distribution payments to shareholders.

The following disclosure replaces and supersedes the corresponding disclosure in each fund’s Prospectus in the section titled “Dividends and Distributions”:

- The Fund intends to pay out dividends from net investment income, if any, bi-weekly and distribute any net realized capital gains to its shareholders at least annually.

SCHEDULE A

Fund

Date of Summary Prospectus and Prospectus

Grayscale Bitcoin Covered Call ETF

March 31, 2025 (Prospectus)
April 1, 2025 (Summary Prospectus)

Grayscale Bitcoin Premium Income ETF

March 31, 2025 (Prospectus)
April 1, 2025 (Summary Prospectus)

Grayscale Funds Trust

Grayscale Bitcoin Covered Call ETF
(Ticker: BTCC)

Listed on NYSE Arca, Inc.

GRAYSCALE[®]

PROSPECTUS

March 31, 2025

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) has not approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this Prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

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Grayscale Bitcoin Covered Call ETF Summary

Investment Objectives

The Grayscale Bitcoin Covered Call ETF (the “Fund”) seeks to provide current income. The Fund’s secondary objective is to participate in the returns of Bitcoin through the use of options on Bitcoin exchange-traded products whose investment objectives are to, before fees and expenses, track the price performance of Bitcoin. The Bitcoin exchange-traded products include, but are not limited to, Grayscale Bitcoin Trust ETF (Ticker: GBTC) and Grayscale Bitcoin Mini Trust ETF (Ticker: BTC) (the “Bitcoin ETPs”). There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objectives.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

The following table describes the fees and expenses 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.**

Annual Fund Operating Expenses *(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)*

Management Fees	0.65%
Other Expenses ¹	0.00%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ²	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.66%

1. Estimated for the current fiscal year.

2. “Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses” include fees and expenses incurred indirectly by the Fund as a result of investments in other investment companies, including funds which invest exclusively in money market instruments. Because acquired fund fees and expenses are not borne directly by the Fund, they will not be reflected in the expense information in the Fund’s financial statements and the information presented in the table will differ from that presented in the Fund’s financial highlights included in the Fund’s reports to shareholders.

Expense 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 sell 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 are equal to the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in the first year and the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses for periods thereafter. 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

\$67

3 Years

\$211

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 annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. Because the Fund has not yet commenced investment operations, no portfolio turnover information is available at this time.

Principal Investment Strategy

The Fund will not invest in digital assets directly. The Fund also will not invest in initial coin offerings. The Fund will, however, have indirect exposure to digital assets by virtue of its investments in derivatives on exchange-traded vehicles (such as exchange-

traded products (“ETPs”)) that hold digital assets as investments. Because the Fund will not invest directly in any digital assets, it may not track price movements of any digital assets.

The Fund is an actively-managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that seeks current income through indirect exposure to the returns of Bitcoin by investing in options on Bitcoin ETPs, including, but not limited to, Grayscale Bitcoin Trust ETF (Ticker: GBTC) and Grayscale Bitcoin Mini Trust ETF (Ticker: BTC) (each a “Bitcoin ETP” and together, the “Bitcoin ETPs”). Each Bitcoin ETP is a grantor trust, and GBTC and BTC are each sponsored by an affiliate of Grayscale Advisors, LLC (the “Adviser”), with the sole purpose to hold Bitcoin.

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objectives through a synthetic covered call strategy. In implementing its investment strategy, the Fund will invest in traditional exchange-traded options contracts that reference a Bitcoin ETP. The Fund will purchase and sell a combination of call and put option contracts that utilize a Bitcoin ETP as the reference asset. The Fund will also write (i.e., sell) call options that reference a Bitcoin ETP to generate income. The Fund’s sale of call options that reference a Bitcoin ETP will potentially limit the degree to which the Fund may participate in any gains experienced in upward movements in the share price of the referenced Bitcoin ETPs.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (including investment borrowings) in options contracts that utilize a Bitcoin ETP as the reference asset. For purposes of compliance with this 80% investment policy, derivative contracts will be valued at their notional value.

The Fund seeks to gain fully synthetic exposure to the Bitcoin ETPs by investing through a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Fund organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands, the Grayscale Bitcoin Covered Call Subsidiary (the “Subsidiary”). The Subsidiary is a limited company operating under Cayman Islands law. It is wholly-owned and controlled by the Fund and is advised by the Adviser and Vident Asset Management (“Vident” or the “Sub-Adviser”). The Fund’s investment in the Subsidiary is expected to provide the Fund with exposure to options on the Bitcoin ETPs within the limits of the federal tax laws, which may limit the ability of investment companies like the Fund to invest directly in such instruments. The Subsidiary will follow the same general investment policies and restrictions except that, unlike the Fund, the Subsidiary may invest without limit in the Bitcoin ETPs. The Fund generally expects to invest approximately 25% of its total assets in this Subsidiary. The Subsidiary’s investments, when viewed on a consolidated basis with the Fund, also will be subject to limits on leverage imposed by the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”). Except as noted, for purposes of this Prospectus, references to the Fund’s investment strategies and risks include those of its Subsidiary. The Fund does not currently intend to create or acquire primary control of any entity which primarily engages in investment activities in securities or other assets, other than entities wholly-owned by the Fund such as the Subsidiary.

In implementing its investment strategy, the Fund will invest in traditional exchange-traded options contracts that reference a Bitcoin ETP. The Fund intends to primarily utilize exchange-listed, American style options. An option is said to be “European Style” when it can be exercised only at expiration whereas an “American Style” option can be exercised at any time prior to expiration. While options contracts may trade “over-the-counter” (“OTC”), the Fund intends to primarily utilize exchange-traded options, but may seek to utilize Flexible Exchange Options (“FLEX Options”), when available. Traditional exchange-traded options have standardized terms, such as the style (call or put), the reference asset, the strike price and expiration date. Exchange-listed options contracts are guaranteed for settlement by the Options Clearing Corporation (“OCC”), a market clearinghouse that guarantees performance by counterparties to certain derivatives contracts. FLEX Options are customized options contracts that trade on an exchange but provide investors with the ability to customize key contract terms like strike price, style and expiration date while achieving price discovery in competitive, transparent auctions markets and avoiding the counterparty exposure of OTC options positions. Like traditional exchange-traded options, FLEX Options are guaranteed for settlement by the OCC.

In a traditional covered call strategy, an investor (such as the Fund) sells a call option on a security it already owns. A synthetic covered call strategy is similar to a traditional covered call strategy in that the investor sells a call option that is based on the value of the underlying security. However, in a synthetic covered call strategy, the Fund does not own the underlying security, but rather seeks to synthetically replicate 100% of the price movements of the underlying security through the use of various investment instruments. The Fund’s synthetic exposure to the Bitcoin ETPs is achieved through the combination of purchasing a call and selling a put generally at the same strike price which synthetically creates the upside and downside participation in the price returns of the Bitcoin ETPs. The Fund will primarily gain exposure to increases in value experienced by the Bitcoin ETPs through the purchase of the call options. As a buyer of these call options, the Fund pays a premium to the seller of the call options. The Fund will primarily gain exposure to decreases in value experienced by the Bitcoin ETPs through the sale of the put options. As the seller of these put options, the Fund receives a premium from the buyer of the put options. The call options purchased by the Fund and the put options sold by the Fund will generally have one-month to one-year terms.

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 (in this case, the Bitcoin ETP) the option at a specified exercise price. For physically settled options, the seller (writer) of an option has the obligation upon exercise of the option to deliver the underlying security or currency upon payment of the exercise price (call) or to pay the exercise price upon delivery of the underlying security or currency (put).

As the primary means by which the Fund intends to generate income, the Fund will sell call options that generally reference the Bitcoin ETPs at strike prices either at-the-money or out-of-the-money, depending upon market conditions. It is important to note that the sale of these call options to generate income will limit the Fund's ability to participate in increases in the value of the referenced Bitcoin ETPs beyond a certain point, generally the strike price at which the call options are sold. This strategy effectively converts a portion of the potential upside price return growth of the Bitcoin ETPs into current income. It is expected that the call options the Fund will sell to generate options premiums will have expirations, generally, of one-month or less and will be held to or close to expiration. The Fund intends to make monthly distribution payments to shareholders.

The Fund does not invest in, or seek direct exposure to, the current "spot" or cash price of Bitcoin. Investors seeking direct exposure to the price of Bitcoin should consider an investment other than the Fund.

In addition to the options contracts, the Fund will also invest in short-term U.S. Treasury securities and money market funds. Cash and cash equivalents, such as U.S. Treasuries, are used as collateral for the Fund's investments in options contracts. They may also generate income. Due to certain tests that must be met in order to qualify as a registered investment company ("RIC"), the Fund may also utilize reverse repurchase agreements to help maintain the desired level of exposure to options that reference the Bitcoin ETPs.

The Fund is "non-diversified" under the 1940 Act and therefore is not required to meet certain diversification requirements under the 1940 Act.

More Information about the Grayscale Bitcoin Trust ETF and the Grayscale Bitcoin Mini Trust ETF

The purpose of each of GBTC and BTC is to hold Bitcoins. Each of GBTC's and BTC's investment objective is for the value of its shares (based on Bitcoin per share) to reflect the value of Bitcoins held by each of GBTC and BTC. Coinbase Custody Trust Company, LLC is the custodian for each of GBTC and BTC.

Each of GBTC and BTC uses the closing value of the CoinDesk Bitcoin Price Index to calculate its net asset value ("NAV") which is the aggregate value, expressed in U.S. dollars, of each of GBTC's and BTC's assets (other than U.S. dollars or other fiat currency), less the U.S. dollar value of each of GBTC's and BTC's expenses and other liabilities. NAV per share is calculated by dividing NAV by the number of shares currently outstanding. NAV and NAV per share are not measures calculated in accordance with GAAP.

Each of GBTC and BTC is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by GBTC and BTC pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located by reference to the Securities and Exchange Commission (GBTC: File No. 001-41906, BTC: File No. 001-42184) through the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding GBTC and BTC may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

Each of GBTC and BTC has its shares listed on NYSE Arca, under the symbol GBTC and BTC, respectively. The shares may be purchased from each of GBTC and BTC, only in one or more blocks of 10,000 shares (a block of 10,000 shares is called a "Basket") by certain authorized participants. Each of GBTC and BTC issues Baskets of Shares to certain authorized participants on an ongoing basis. In addition, each of GBTC and BTC redeems shares in Baskets on an ongoing basis from authorized participants. Each of GBTC and BTC is currently able to accept cash orders, pursuant to which an authorized participant will deposit cash into, or accept cash from, the cash account in connection with the creation and redemption of Baskets, and a third party, known as a liquidity provider that is not an agent of, or otherwise acting on behalf of, such authorized participant will obtain or receive Bitcoin in exchange for cash in connection with such order.

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") maintains an internet website that contains reports, proxies and information statements and other information regarding each of GBTC and BTC that is filed electronically with the SEC at www.sec.gov.

Additional Information on Bitcoin

The Bitcoin network allows people to exchange native tokens of value, called Bitcoin, which are recorded on a public transaction ledger known as a blockchain. Bitcoin can be used to pay for goods and services, or it can be converted to fiat currencies, such as the U.S. dollar, at rates determined on digital asset markets that trade Bitcoin or in individual end-user-to-end-user transactions under a barter system. The ownership and operation of Bitcoin is determined by participants in an online, peer-to-peer network referred to as the Bitcoin network. The Bitcoin network connects computers that run publicly accessible, or "open source," software that follows the rules and procedures governing the Bitcoin network. This is commonly referred to as the Bitcoin Protocol. The value of Bitcoin is not backed by any government, corporation, or other identified body. Instead, its value is determined in part by the supply and demand in markets created to facilitate trading of Bitcoin. Ownership and transaction records for Bitcoin are protected through public-key cryptography. The supply of Bitcoin is determined by the Bitcoin Protocol. No single entity owns or operates the Bitcoin network. The Bitcoin network is collectively maintained by (1) a decentralized group of participants who run computer software that results in the recording and validation of transactions (commonly referred to as "miners"), (2) developers who propose improvements to the Bitcoin Protocol and the software that enforces the protocol and (3) users who choose which version of the Bitcoin software to run. From time to time, the developers suggest changes to the Bitcoin software. If a sufficient number of users and miners elect not to adopt the changes, a new

digital asset, operating on the earlier version of the Bitcoin software, may be created. This is often referred to as a “fork.” The price of Bitcoin and the share price of Bitcoin-related ETPs may reflect the impact of these forks.

Principal Investment Risks

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 net asset value per share (“NAV”), trading price, yield, total return and/or ability to meet its objectives. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objectives. For more information about the risks of investing in the Fund, see the section in the Fund’s Prospectus titled “**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND.**”

- **Market and Volatility Risk.** The Fund’s holdings are subject to market fluctuations, and the Fund could lose money due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns. The value of a security may decline due to general market conditions, economic trends or events that are not specifically related to the issuer of the security or due to factors that affect a particular industry or group of industries.

The prices of digital assets, including Bitcoin, have historically been highly volatile. The value of the Fund’s investments in digital asset related investments, including Bitcoin, and therefore the value of an investment in the Fund, 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 and the possibility that you could lose your entire investment in the Fund, you should not invest in the Fund.

- **Bitcoin Investment Risk.** The Fund’s investment in options on Bitcoin ETPs carries significant risks. Bitcoin is a relatively new innovation and the market for Bitcoin is subject to rapid price swings, changes and uncertainty. The further development of the Bitcoin network and the acceptance and use of Bitcoin are subject to a variety of factors that are difficult to evaluate. Bitcoin is not legal tender and generally operates without central authority (such as a bank) and is not backed by any government. Federal, state and/or foreign governments may restrict the use and exchange of Bitcoin, and regulation in the United States is still developing. For example, it may become difficult or illegal to acquire, hold, sell or use Bitcoin in one or more countries, which could adversely impact the price of Bitcoin. The slowing, stopping or reversing of the development of the Bitcoin network or the acceptance of Bitcoin may adversely affect the price of Bitcoin.

Bitcoin is subject to the risk of fraud, theft, manipulation or security failures, operational or other problems that impact Bitcoin trading venues. A significant portion of Bitcoin is held by a small number of holders sometimes referred to as “whales.” These holders have the ability to manipulate the price of Bitcoin. Unlike the exchanges for more traditional assets, such as equity securities and futures contracts, Bitcoin and Bitcoin trading venues are largely unregulated. As a result of the lack of regulation, individuals or groups may engage in fraud or market manipulation (including using social media to promote Bitcoin in a way that artificially increases the price of Bitcoin). If one or a coordinated group of miners were to gain control of 51% of the Bitcoin network, they would have the ability to manipulate transactions, halt payments and fraudulently obtain Bitcoin. Over the past several years, a number of Bitcoin trading venues have been closed due to fraud, failure or security breaches. Investors in Bitcoin may have little or no recourse should such theft, fraud or manipulation occur and could suffer significant losses.

From time to time, the developers suggest changes to the Bitcoin software. If a sufficient number of users and miners elect not to adopt the changes, a new digital asset, operating on the earlier version of the Bitcoin software, may be created. This is often referred to as a “fork.” Hard forks of the Bitcoin blockchain could impact demand for Bitcoin or other digital assets and could adversely impact the Fund.

The market price of Bitcoin has been subject to extreme fluctuations. If Bitcoin markets continue to be subject to sharp fluctuations, the Fund’s shareholders may experience losses. Bitcoin exchanges have in the past, and may in the future, stop operating or permanently shut down due to fraud, cybersecurity issues, manipulation, technical glitches, hackers or malware, which may also affect the price of Bitcoin and thus the Fund’s indirect investment in Bitcoin due to unfavorable investor sentiment in the broader digital asset industry. Bitcoin is only selectively accepted as a means of payment by retail and commercial outlets, and use of Bitcoins by consumers to pay such retail and commercial outlets remains limited. As a result, the prices of Bitcoins are largely determined by speculators and miners, thus contributing to price volatility that makes retailers less likely to accept it as a form of payment in the future. The value of Bitcoin has been and may continue to be substantially dependent on speculation such that trading and investing in Bitcoin generally may not be based on fundamental analysis. There exist certain perceived impediments to the adoption of the Bitcoin network as a payment network, such as the slowness of transaction processing and finality, variability of transaction fees and volatility of Bitcoin’s price.

In an effort to increase the volume of transactions that can be processed on a given crypto asset network, many crypto assets are being upgraded with various features to increase the speed and throughput of crypto asset transactions. Continued upgrades and developments in the technology underlying the Bitcoin network will impact its functionality and use. Failure to further develop the

Bitcoin network or any persistent issues with its functionality could impair the cost of transactions and participation on the Bitcoin network, all of which could negatively impact the value of Bitcoin.

The realization of any of these risks could result in a decline in the acceptance of Bitcoin and consequently a reduction in the value of Bitcoin, Bitcoin related companies and investment vehicles and the Fund.

- **Digital Assets Risk.** Digital assets, such as Bitcoin, are assets designed to act as a medium of exchange, though some arguably have not achieved that purpose. Digital assets are an emerging asset class. There are thousands of digital assets, the most well-known of which is Bitcoin. Digital assets generally operate without a central authority (such as a bank) and are not backed by any government. Digital assets are not legal tender. Federal, state and/or foreign governments may restrict the use and exchange of digital assets, and regulation in the United States is still developing. The market price of Bitcoin and other digital assets has been subject to extreme fluctuations. Similar to fiat currencies (*i.e.*, a currency that is backed by a central bank or a national, supra-national or quasi-national organization), digital assets are susceptible to theft, loss, and destruction. Digital asset trading platforms and other trading venues on which digital assets trade are relatively new and, in most cases, largely unregulated and may therefore be more exposed to fraud and failure than established, regulated exchanges for securities, derivatives and other fiat currencies. Digital asset trading platforms may stop operating or permanently shut down due to fraud, technical glitches, hackers, or malware, which may also affect volatility.
- **Digital Asset Markets Risk.** Recent developments in the digital asset economy have led to extreme volatility and disruption in digital asset markets, a loss of confidence in participants of the digital asset ecosystem, significant negative publicity surrounding digital assets broadly and market-wide declines in liquidity.

In recent years, 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 platforms, hedge funds and lending platforms, including several bankruptcies. This resulted in a loss of confidence in participants in the digital asset ecosystem and market-wide declines in digital asset trading prices and liquidity. These events have led to a substantial increase in regulatory and enforcement scrutiny of the industry as a whole and of digital asset trading platforms in particular, including from the U.S. Department of Justice, the SEC, the U.S. Commodities and Futures Trading Commission, the President and Congress.

These events have also led to significant negative publicity around digital asset market participants. This publicity could negatively impact the reputation of the Fund and/or the Adviser and have an adverse effect on the trading price and/or the value of the Shares. Moreover, sales of a significant number of Shares of the Fund as a result of these events could have a negative impact on the trading price of the Shares.

Continued disruption and instability in the digital asset markets as these events develop, including further declines in the trading prices and liquidity of digital assets, including Bitcoin, could have a material adverse effect on the value of the Shares and the Shares could lose all or substantially all of their value. These events are continuing to develop at a rapid pace and it is not possible to predict at this time all of the risks that they may pose to the Fund and the Adviser.

- **Blockchain Technology Risk.** Blockchain technology is new and many of its uses may be untested. There is no assurance that widespread adoption of blockchain technology will occur, and the development and acceptance of competing platforms or technologies may cause consumers or investors to use an alternative to blockchain technology. The adoption of blockchain technology may be impaired by laws or regulations. Further, blockchain technology may be subject to future laws or regulations that may be difficult to predict. In addition, because blockchain functionality relies on the internet, a significant disruption of internet connectivity affecting large numbers of users or geographic areas could impede the functionality of blockchain technologies. Certain features of blockchain technology may increase the risk of fraud or cyberattack. An investment in investment vehicles that hold or track digital assets, and the Fund, may be subject to the following risks:
 - *Theft, loss or destruction.* Transacting on a blockchain depends in part specifically on the use of cryptographic keys that are required to access a user's account (or "wallet"). The theft, loss, or destruction of these keys could adversely affect a user's ownership claims over an asset or a company's business or operations if it was dependent on the blockchain.
 - *Competing platforms and technologies.* The development and acceptance of competing platforms or technologies may cause consumers or investors to use an alternative to blockchains.
 - *Cybersecurity incidents.* Cybersecurity incidents may compromise an issuer, its operations, or its business. Cybersecurity incidents may also specifically target a user's transaction history, digital assets, or identity, thereby leading to privacy concerns. In addition, certain features of blockchain technology, such as decentralization, open source protocol, 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.

- o *Lack of liquid markets, and possible manipulation of blockchain-based assets.* Digital assets that are represented on a blockchain and trade on a digital asset exchange may not necessarily benefit from viable trading markets. Stock exchanges have listing requirements and vet issuers, and perhaps users. These conditions may not necessarily be replicated on a digital asset exchange, depending on the platform's controls and other policies. The more lenient a digital asset exchange is about vetting issuers of digital assets or users that transact on the platform, the higher the potential risk for fraud or the manipulation of digital assets. These factors may decrease liquidity or volume, or increase volatility of digital assets or other assets trading on a digital asset exchange.
- o *Lack of regulation.* Digital assets and their associated platforms are largely unregulated, and the regulatory environment is rapidly evolving. Because blockchain technology works by having every transaction build on every other transaction, participants can self-police any corruption, which can mitigate the need to depend on the current level of legal or government safeguards to monitor and control the flow of business transactions. As a result, participants engaged in blockchain activities may be exposed to adverse regulatory action, fraudulent activity, or even failure. There can be no guarantee that future regulation of blockchain technology or digital assets will not have a negative impact on the value of such technologies and of the investment vehicles in the which the Fund has indirect exposure to. To the extent that regulatory changes or actions are made by the U.S. Congress or any U.S. federal or state agencies on crypto assets leading to additional regulatory requirements and oversight, these changes may affect the value of the Shares or restrict the use of Bitcoin, mining activity or the operation of the Bitcoin network or the digital asset trading platforms in a manner that adversely affects the value of the shares held by the Fund. In addition, regulatory changes or other events in foreign jurisdictions may affect the value of the Shares or restrict the use of one or more digital assets, mining activity or the operation of their networks or digital asset trading platforms in a manner that adversely affects the value of the Shares.
- o *Network amendment risk.* Significant contributors to all or any digital asset network could propose amendments to the respective network's protocols and software that, if accepted and authorized by such network, could adversely affect the blockchain network.

For example, with respect to the Bitcoin network, a small group of individuals contribute to the Bitcoin network's source code. Those individuals can propose refinements or improvements to the Bitcoin network's source code through one or more software upgrades that alter the protocols and software that govern the Bitcoin network and the properties of Bitcoin, including the irreversibility of transactions and limitations on the mining of new Bitcoin. To the extent that a significant majority of the users and miners on the Bitcoin network install such software upgrade(s), the Bitcoin network would be subject to new protocols and software that may adversely affect the network.

- o *Third party product defects or vulnerabilities.* Where blockchain systems are built using third party products, those products may contain technical defects or vulnerabilities beyond a company's control. Open-source technologies that are used to build a blockchain application, may also introduce defects and vulnerabilities.
- **Digital Asset Tax Risk.** Many significant aspects of the U.S. federal income tax treatment of investments in digital assets are uncertain and an investment in digital assets, even indirectly, may produce income that is not treated as qualifying income for purposes of the income test applicable to regulated investment companies ("RICs"), such as the Fund. Should the U.S. Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") issue guidance or take a position, or Congress enact legislation, that adversely affects the tax treatment of the Fund's indirect investments in digital asset ETPs (which guidance might be applied to the Fund retroactively), it could, among other consequences, limit the Fund's ability to pursue its investment strategy.
- **Bitcoin ETPs Investment Risk.** The Fund intends to obtain investment exposure to Bitcoin, indirectly via synthetic exposure to Bitcoin ETPs through derivatives. The price of Bitcoin ETPs shares may not directly correspond to the price of any digital currency and are highly volatile. Such investment also exposes the Fund to all of the risks related to digital currencies discussed herein. The shares of Bitcoin ETPs are not registered under the 1940 Act, or any state securities laws, and therefore such an investment will not benefit from the protections and restrictions of such laws.

Of the Bitcoin ETPs, GBTC and BTC are sponsored by an affiliate of the Fund's Adviser that receives a fee in exchange for assuming certain administrative and marketing expenses of GBTC and BTC. While the Fund does not invest directly in GBTC and BTC, the Fund's strategy may result in additional purchases of shares of GBTC and BTC by options holders, which will benefit the Adviser and its affiliate in terms of fees being received on these products.

- **Derivative Instruments.** The Fund will invest in options, a type of derivative instrument. Derivatives can be more sensitive to changes in interest rates or to sudden fluctuations in market prices than conventional securities, which can result in greater losses for the Fund. In addition, the prices of the derivative instruments and the prices of underlying securities, interest rates or currencies they are designed to reflect may not move together as expected. Derivatives are usually traded on margin, which may subject the Fund to margin calls. Margin calls may force the Fund to liquidate assets.

- **Bitcoin ETP Options Risk.** The market for options on Bitcoin ETPs may be less developed, and potentially less liquid and more volatile, than more established options markets. While the Bitcoin ETP options market has grown since the commencement of trading, there can be no assurance that this growth will continue. The price of options contracts on Bitcoin ETPs is based on a number of factors, including the supply of and the demand of options contracts on Bitcoin ETPs.

Market conditions and expectations, regulatory limitations or limitations imposed by the listing exchanges (e.g., margin requirements, position limits, and accountability levels), collateral requirements, availability of counterparties, and other factors each can impact the supply of and demand for option contracts on Bitcoin ETPs.

Market conditions and expectations, margin requirements, position limits, accountability levels, collateral requirements, availability of counterparties, and other factors may also limit the Fund's ability to achieve its desired exposure to options contracts on Bitcoin ETPs. If the Fund is unable to achieve such exposure it may not be able to meet its investment objectives and the Fund's returns may be different or lower than expected. Additionally, collateral requirements may require the Fund to liquidate its positions, potentially incurring losses and expenses, when it otherwise would not do so. Investing in derivatives like options on Bitcoin ETPs may be considered aggressive and may expose the Fund to significant risks. These risks include counterparty risk and liquidity risk.

Price differences between Bitcoin and options on Bitcoin ETPs will expose the Fund to risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in Bitcoin, including larger losses or smaller gains. Although performance of options contracts on Bitcoin ETPs, in general, has historically been highly correlated to the performance of Bitcoin, there can be no guarantee this will continue. Transaction costs (including the costs associated with the purchase and sale of options contracts), position limits, the availability of counterparties and other factors may impact the cost of options contracts on Bitcoin ETPs and decrease the correlation between the performance of options contracts on Bitcoin ETPs and Bitcoin, over short or even long-term periods. In the event that there are persistent disconnects between Bitcoin and options on Bitcoin ETPs, the Fund may not be able to obtain the desired exposure and may not be able to achieve its investment objectives.

- **Options Risk.** The use of options involves investment strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions and depends on the ability of the Fund's portfolio managers to forecast market movements correctly. The prices of options are volatile and are influenced by, among other things, actual and anticipated changes in the value of the underlying instrument, or in interest or currency exchange rates, including the anticipated volatility, which in turn are affected by fiscal and monetary policies and by national and international political and economic events. The effective use of options also depends on the Fund's ability to terminate option positions at times deemed desirable to do so. There is no assurance that the Fund will be able to effect closing transactions at any particular time or at an acceptable price. In addition, there may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in values of options and their underlying securities and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain options. Additionally, positions in options and other contracts may have to be liquidated at disadvantageous times or prices to prevent the Fund from exceeding any applicable position limits. Such actions may subject the Fund to substantial losses.
- **FLEX Options Risk.** Trading FLEX Options involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities. FLEX Options are issued and guaranteed for settlement by the OCC. In the event that the Fund were to utilize FLEX Options, the Fund bears the risk that the OCC will be unable or unwilling to perform its obligations under the FLEX Options contracts. In the unlikely event that the OCC becomes insolvent or is otherwise unable to meet its settlement obligations, the Fund could suffer significant losses. Additionally, FLEX Options may be less liquid than certain other securities, such as standardized options. In less liquid markets for the FLEX Options, the Fund may have difficulty closing out certain FLEX Options positions at desired times and prices. The Fund may experience losses from specific FLEX Option positions and certain FLEX Option positions may expire worthless. The FLEX Options are listed on an exchange; however, no one can guarantee that a liquid secondary trading market will exist for the FLEX Options. In the event that trading in the FLEX Options is limited or absent, the value of the Fund's FLEX Options may decrease. In a less liquid market for the FLEX Options, liquidating the FLEX Options may require the payment of a premium (for written FLEX Options) or acceptance of a discounted price (for purchased FLEX Options) and may take longer to complete. A less liquid trading market may adversely impact the value of the FLEX Options and, therefore, the value of your investment in the Fund. Trading in FLEX Options may be less deep and liquid than the market for certain other exchange-traded options, non-customized options or other securities. Less liquidity in the trading of the Fund's FLEX Options could have an impact on the prices paid or received by the Fund for the FLEX Options in connection with creations and redemptions of the Fund's shares. Depending on the nature of this impact to pricing, the Fund may be forced to pay more for redemptions (or receive less for creations) than the price at which it currently values the FLEX Options. Such overpayment or under collection could reduce the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objectives.
- **Assignment Risk.** The OCC may randomly assign an exercise notice to a clearing member, who must then assign, randomly or on a first-in-first-out basis, the obligation to a customer who has written that option contract. If the Fund is assigned an exercise notice, the Fund pays the buyer the difference between the option price on the exercise date and the option price when written by the Fund. As a result, the Fund may be forced to settle a written option position at an inopportune time and at a cost to the Fund, both of which could adversely affect the Fund's performance and ability to track the performance of the referenced Bitcoin ETPs.

- **Covered Call Option Writing Risk.** By writing covered call options in return for the receipt of premiums, the Fund will give up the opportunity to benefit from potential increases in the value of the underlying instrument above the exercise prices of such options, but will continue to bear the risk of declines in the value of the underlying instrument. The premiums received from the options may not be sufficient to offset any losses sustained from the volatility of the underlying reference asset of the options over time. As a result, the risks associated with writing covered call options may be similar to the risks associated with writing put options. Exchanges may suspend the trading of options in volatile markets. If trading is suspended, the Fund may be unable to write options at times that may be desirable or advantageous to do so.
- **Subsidiary Investment Risk.** By investing in the Subsidiary, the Fund is indirectly exposed to the risks associated with the Subsidiary's investments. The Subsidiary is not registered under the 1940 Act; therefore, the Fund will not receive all of the protections offered to investors in registered investment companies. 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 operate as intended, which may negatively affect the Fund and its shareholders.
- **Asset Class Risk.** Securities and other assets in the Fund's portfolio may underperform in comparison to the general financial markets, a particular financial market or other asset classes.
- **Exchange-Traded Fund ("ETF") Risks.** The Fund is an ETF, and, as a result of an ETF's structure, it is exposed to the following risks, which the Fund would also be exposed to with its investments in other ETFs and ETPs:
 - *Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants ("APs"). In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable or unwilling 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.* 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.* As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is anticipated that the market price of Shares will generally 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.* Although Shares are listed for trading on NYSE Arca, Inc. (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 Shares, and this could lead to differences between the market price of the Shares and the underlying value of those Shares.
- **Exchange-Traded Products ("ETPs") Risk.** The Fund is subject to the risks as those associated with the direct ownership of the investments held or represented by the ETPs in which it has exposure to. In addition, the shares of certain ETPs may trade at a premium or discount to their intrinsic value (i.e., the market value may differ from the net asset value of an ETP's shares) for a number of reasons. For example, supply and demand for shares of an ETP or market disruptions may cause the market price of the ETP to deviate from the value of the ETP's investments, which may be exacerbated in less liquid markets.
- **Cash Transactions Risk.** The Fund may effect a significant portion of its creations and redemptions for cash, rather than in-kind securities. Paying redemption proceeds in cash rather than through in-kind delivery of portfolio securities may require the Fund to dispose of or sell portfolio securities or other assets at an inopportune time to obtain the cash needed to meet redemption orders. This may cause the Fund to sell a security and recognize a capital gain or loss that might not have been incurred if it had made a redemption in-kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher or lower annual capital gains distributions than ETFs that redeem in-kind. The use of cash creations and redemptions may also cause the Fund's Shares to trade in the market at greater bid-ask spreads or greater premiums or discounts to the Fund's NAV. Furthermore, the Fund may not be able to execute cash transactions for creation and redemption purposes at the same price used to determine the Fund's NAV. To the extent that the maximum additional

charge for creation or redemption transactions is insufficient to cover the execution shortfall, the Fund's performance could be negatively impacted.

- **Issuer Risk.** The performance of the Fund depends on the performance of individual securities to which the Fund has exposure. Changes in the financial condition of an issuer of those securities may cause the value of the securities to decline.
- **Liquidity Risk.** Liquidity risk is the risk that a particular investment cannot be sold at an advantageous time or price. For example, the market for certain securities may become illiquid under adverse market or economic conditions. Also, investments in derivatives, non-U.S. investments, restricted securities, securities having micro or small market capitalizations, and securities having substantial market and/or credit and counterparty risk tend to involve greater liquidity risk. In stressed market conditions, the market for Shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for the Fund's portfolio holdings, which may cause a variance in the market price of Shares and their underlying NAV. In addition, an exchange or market may issue trading halts on specific securities or financial instruments. As a result, the ability to trade certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may disrupt the Fund's creation/redemption process, potentially affect the price at which Shares trade in the secondary market, and/or result in the Fund being unable to trade certain securities or financial instruments at all. In these 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.
- **Non-Diversification Risk.** The Fund is considered to be non-diversified, which means that it may invest more of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it were 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 smaller number of issuers than a fund that invests more widely. This may increase the Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively smaller number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance. However, the Fund intends to satisfy the diversification requirements for qualifying as a regulated investment company (a "RIC") under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code").
- **Active Management Risk.** The Fund is actively managed and its performance reflects the investment decisions that the Adviser makes for the Fund. The Adviser's judgments about the Fund's investments may prove to be incorrect. If the investments selected and strategies employed by the Fund fail to produce the intended results, the Fund could underperform other funds with similar investment objectives and/or strategies.
- **Active Investor Risk.** The Fund permits short-term trading of its securities. A significant portion of assets invested in the Fund may come from professional money managers and investors who use the Fund as part of active trading or tactical asset allocation strategies. These strategies often call for frequent trading to take advantage of anticipated changes in market conditions, which could increase portfolio turnover and may result in additional costs for the Fund. In addition, large movements of assets into and out of the Fund may have a negative impact on the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objectives.
- **Debt Securities Risk.** Investments in debt securities subject the holder to the credit risk of the issuer. Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer or other obligor of a security will not be able or willing to make payments of interest and principal when due. Generally, the value of debt securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. To the extent that interest rates rise, certain underlying obligations may be paid off substantially slower than originally anticipated and the value of those securities may fall sharply. During periods of falling interest rates, the income received by the Fund may decline. If the principal on a debt security is prepaid before expected, the prepayments of principal may have to be reinvested in obligations paying interest at lower rates. Debt securities generally do not trade on a securities exchange making them generally less liquid and more difficult to value than common stock.
- **Inflation Risk.** Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the present value of the Fund's assets and distributions may decline. This risk is more prevalent with respect to fixed income securities held by the Fund.
- **Interest Rate Risk.** Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of the debt securities in the Fund's portfolio will decline because of rising market interest rates. Interest rate risk is generally lower for shorter term debt securities and higher for longer-term debt securities. Duration is a reasonably accurate measure of a debt security's price sensitivity to changes in interest rates and a common measure of interest rate risk. Duration measures a debt security's expected life on a present value basis, taking into account the debt security's yield, interest payments and final maturity. In general, duration represents the expected percentage change in the value of a security for an immediate 1% change in interest rates. For example, the price of a debt security with a three-year duration would be expected to drop by approximately 3% in response to a 1% increase in interest rates. Therefore, prices of debt securities with shorter durations tend to be less sensitive to interest rate changes than debt securities with longer durations. As the value of a debt security changes over time, so will its duration.

- **Money Market Fund Risk.** The value of money market instruments may be affected by changing interest rates and by changes in the credit ratings of the investments. If a significant amount of the Fund's assets are invested in money market instruments, it will be more difficult for the Fund to achieve its investment objectives. An investment in a money market fund is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency. It is possible to lose money by investing in a money market fund.
- **Reverse Repurchase Agreements Risk.** Reverse repurchase agreements involve both counterparty risk and the risk that the value of securities that the Fund is obligated to repurchase under the agreement may decline below the repurchase price. Reverse repurchase agreements involve leverage risk; the Fund may lose money as a result of declines in the values both of the security subject to the reverse repurchase agreement and the instruments in which the Fund invested the proceeds of the reverse repurchase agreement.
- **U.S. Government Securities Risk.** U.S. government securities are subject to interest rate risk but generally do not involve the credit risks associated with investments in other types of debt securities. As a result, the yields available from U.S. government securities are generally lower than the yields available from other debt securities. U.S. government securities are guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and the payment of principal when held to maturity.
- **Tax Risk.** To qualify for the favorable tax treatment generally available to a RIC, the Fund must satisfy, among other requirements described in the SAI, certain diversification requirements. If the Fund were to fail to satisfy the diversification requirements, it could be eligible for relief provisions if the failure is due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect and if a penalty tax is paid with respect to each failure to satisfy the applicable requirements. Additionally, relief is provided for certain de minimis failures of the diversification requirements where the Fund corrects the failure within a specified period. If the Fund were to fail to qualify as a RIC for a tax year, and the relief provisions are not available, it would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation, and distributions to its shareholders would not be deductible by the Fund in computing its taxable income. In such case, its shareholders would be taxed as if they received ordinary dividends, although corporate shareholders could be eligible for the dividends received deduction (subject to certain limitations) and individuals may be able to benefit from the lower tax rates available to qualified dividend income. In addition, the Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest, and make substantial distributions before requalifying as a RIC.
- **Options Premium Tax Risk.** The Fund's investment strategy may limit its ability to distribute dividends eligible for treatment as qualified dividend income, which for non-corporate shareholders are subject to federal income tax at rates of up to 20%. The Fund's investment strategy may also limit its ability to distribute dividends eligible for the dividends-received deduction for corporate shareholders. For these reasons, a significant portion of distributions received by Fund shareholders may be subject to tax at effective tax rates that are higher than the rates that would apply if the Fund were to engage in a different investment strategy. You should consult your tax advisor as to the tax consequences of acquiring, owning and disposing of Shares in the Fund.
- **Operational Risk.** The Fund is exposed to operational risks arising from a number of factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund's service providers, counterparties or other third parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or systems failures. The Fund and the Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures. However, these measures do not address every possible risk and may be inadequate to address significant operational risks.
- **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.
- **Large Shareholder Risk.** Certain shareholders, including an authorized participant, the Adviser or an affiliate of the Adviser, may own a substantial amount of Shares. Additionally, from time to time an authorized participant, a third-party investor, the Adviser, or an affiliate of the Adviser may invest in the Fund and hold its investment for a specific period of time in order to facilitate commencement of the Fund's operations or to allow the Fund to achieve size or scale. Redemptions by large shareholders could have a significant negative impact on the Fund. If a large shareholder were to redeem all, or a large portion, of its Shares, there is no guarantee that the Fund will be able to maintain sufficient assets to continue operations in which case the Fund may be liquidated. In addition, transactions by large shareholders may account for a large percentage of the trading volume on the Exchange and may, therefore, have a material upward or downward effect on the market price of the Shares. In addition, the Fund may be a constituent of one or more adviser asset allocation models. Being a component of such a model may greatly affect the trading activity of the Fund, the size of the Fund, and the market volatility of the Fund's shares. Inclusion in a model could increase demand for the Fund and removal from a model could result in outsized selling activity in a relatively short period of time. As a result, the Fund's net asset value could be negatively impacted, and the Fund's market price may be below the Fund's net asset value during certain periods. In addition, model rebalances may potentially result in increased trading activity. To the extent buying or selling activity increases, the Fund can be exposed to increased brokerage costs and adverse tax consequences and the market price of the Fund can be negatively affected.

Performance

As of the date of this Prospectus, the Fund has not commenced operations and therefore does not have a performance history. Once available, the Fund's performance information will be accessible on the Fund's website at <http://etfs.grayscale.com/btcc> and will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund.

Portfolio Management

<i>Adviser</i>	Grayscale Advisors, LLC (the "Adviser")
<i>Sub-Adviser</i>	Vident Asset Management ("Vident" or the "Sub-Adviser")
<i>Portfolio Managers</i>	Yin Bhuyan, Portfolio Manager of Vident, Austin Wen, CFA, Manager of Vident, and Rafael Zayas, CFA, SVP, Head of Portfolio Management and Trading of Vident, have each been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in March 2025.

To the extent that a reference in this prospectus refers to the Adviser, such reference should also be read to refer to the Sub-Adviser, where the context requires.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

Shares are listed on the Exchange, and individual Shares may only be bought and sold in the secondary market through brokers 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).

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 anticipates issuing and redeeming fully or partially in exchange for cash (which may include cash in lieu of certain securities, assets or other positions) or in exchange for securities, assets or other positions.

Investors may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares (ask) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). Recent information about the Fund, including its NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads is available on the Fund's website at <http://etfs.grayscale.com/btcc>.

Tax Information

Fund distributions are generally taxable as ordinary income, qualified dividend income, or capital gains (or a combination), unless your investment is 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 FUND

Investment Objectives. The Fund seeks to provide current income. The Fund's secondary objective is to participate in the returns of Bitcoin through the use of options on Bitcoin exchange-traded products whose investment objectives are to, before fees and expenses, track the price performance of Bitcoin. The Bitcoin exchange-traded products include, but are not limited to, the Bitcoin ETPs. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objectives. The Fund's investment objectives have been adopted as non-fundamental investment policies and may be changed without shareholder approval upon written notice to shareholders.

Additional Information About the Fund's Strategy. The Fund is an actively-managed ETF that seeks current income through indirect exposure to the returns of Bitcoin by investing in options on Bitcoin ETPs, including, but not limited to, the Bitcoin ETPs. Each Bitcoin ETP is a grantor trust, and GBTC and BTC are each sponsored by an affiliate of the Adviser, with the sole purpose to hold Bitcoin. The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objectives through a synthetic covered call strategy. In implementing its investment strategy, the Fund will invest in traditional exchange-traded options contracts that reference a Bitcoin ETP.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (including investment borrowings) in options contracts that utilize a Bitcoin ETP as the reference asset. For purposes of compliance with this 80% investment policy, derivative contracts will be valued at their notional value. Shareholders will be given at least 60 days' advance notice of any change to the Fund's 80% investment policy.

Additional Information About the Fund's Principal Risks. This section provides additional information regarding the principal risks described in the Fund Summary. The principal risks below are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate finding particular risks and comparing them with other funds. Each risk described below is considered a "principal risk" of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears. Each of the factors below could have a negative impact on the Fund's performance and trading prices.

- **Active Management Risk.** The Fund is actively managed and its performance reflects the investment decisions that the Adviser makes for the Fund. The Adviser's judgments about the Fund's investments may prove to be incorrect. If the investments selected and strategies employed by the Fund fail to produce the intended results, the Fund could underperform other funds with similar investment objectives and/or strategies.
- **Active Investor Risk.** The Fund permits short-term trading of its securities. A significant portion of assets invested in the Fund may come from professional money managers and investors who use the Fund as part of active trading or tactical asset allocation strategies. These strategies often call for frequent trading to take advantage of anticipated changes in market conditions, which could increase portfolio turnover and may result in additional costs for the Fund. In addition, large movements of assets into and out of the Fund may have a negative impact on the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objectives.
- **Asset Class Risk.** The securities and other assets in the Fund's portfolio may underperform in comparison to other securities. Various types of securities, currencies and indexes may experience cycles of outperformance and underperformance in comparison to the general financial markets depending upon a number of factors including, among other things, inflation, interest rates, productivity, global demand for local products or resources, and regulation and governmental controls. This may cause the Fund to underperform other investment vehicles that invest in different asset classes.
- **Assignment Risk.** The OCC may randomly assign an exercise notice to a clearing member, who must then assign, randomly or on a first-in-first-out basis, the obligation to a customer who has written that option contract. If the Fund is assigned an exercise notice, the Fund pays the buyer the difference between the option price on the exercise date and the option price when written by the Fund. As a result, the Fund may be forced to settle a written option position at an inopportune time and at a cost to the Fund, both of which could adversely affect the Fund's performance and ability to track the performance of the referenced Bitcoin ETPs.
- **Bitcoin Investment Risk.** The Fund's investment in options on Bitcoin ETPs carries significant risks. Bitcoin is a relatively new innovation and the market for Bitcoin is subject to rapid price swings, changes and uncertainty. The further development of the Bitcoin network and the acceptance and use of Bitcoin are subject to a variety of factors that are difficult to evaluate. Bitcoin is not legal tender and generally operates without central authority (such as a bank) and is not backed by any government. Federal, state and/or foreign governments may restrict the use and exchange of Bitcoin, and regulation in the United States is still developing. For example, it may become difficult or illegal to acquire, hold, sell or use Bitcoin in one or more countries, which could adversely impact the price of Bitcoin. The slowing, stopping or reversing of the development of the Bitcoin network or the acceptance of Bitcoin may adversely affect the price of Bitcoin.

Bitcoin is subject to the risk of fraud, theft, manipulation or security failures, operational or other problems that impact Bitcoin trading venues. A significant portion of Bitcoin is held by a small number of holders sometimes referred to as "whales." These holders have the ability to manipulate the price of Bitcoin. Unlike the exchanges for more traditional assets, such as equity securities and futures contracts, Bitcoin and Bitcoin trading venues are largely unregulated. As a result of the lack of regulation, individuals or groups may engage in fraud or market manipulation (including using social media to promote Bitcoin in a way that artificially increases the price of Bitcoin). If one or a coordinated group of miners were to gain control of 51% of the Bitcoin network, they would have the ability to manipulate transactions, halt payments and fraudulently obtain Bitcoin. Over the past several years, a number of Bitcoin trading venues have been closed due to fraud, failure or security breaches. Investors in Bitcoin may have little or no recourse should such theft, fraud or manipulation occur and could suffer significant losses.

From time to time, the developers suggest changes to the Bitcoin software. If a sufficient number of users and miners elect not to adopt the changes, a new digital asset, operating on the earlier version of the Bitcoin software, may be created. This is often referred to as a "fork." Hard forks of the Bitcoin blockchain could impact demand for Bitcoin or other digital assets and could adversely impact the Fund.

The market price of Bitcoin has been subject to extreme fluctuations. If Bitcoin markets continue to be subject to sharp fluctuations, the Fund's shareholders may experience losses. Bitcoin exchanges have in the past, and may in the future, stop operating or permanently shut down due to fraud, cybersecurity issues, manipulation, technical glitches, hackers or malware, which may also

affect the price of Bitcoin and thus the Fund's indirect investment in Bitcoin due to unfavorable investor sentiment in the broader digital asset industry.

The realization of any of these risks could result in a decline in the acceptance of Bitcoin and consequently a reduction in the value of Bitcoin, Bitcoin related companies and investment vehicles and the Fund.

- **Bitcoin ETPs Investment Risk.** The Fund intends to obtain investment exposure to Bitcoin, indirectly via synthetic exposure to Bitcoin ETPs through derivatives. The price of Bitcoin ETPs shares may not directly correspond to the price of any digital currency and are highly volatile. Such investment also exposes the Fund to all of the risks related to digital currencies discussed herein. The shares of Bitcoin ETPs are not registered under the 1940 Act, or any state securities laws, and therefore such an investment will not benefit from the protections and restrictions of such laws.

Of the Bitcoin ETPs, GBTC and BTC are sponsored by an affiliate of the Adviser that receives a fee in exchange for assuming certain administrative and marketing expenses of GBTC and BTC.

- **Bitcoin ETP Options Risk.** The market for options on Bitcoin ETPs may be less developed, and potentially less liquid and more volatile, than more established options markets. While the Bitcoin ETP options market has grown since the commencement of trading, there can be no assurance that this growth will continue. The price of options contracts on Bitcoin ETPs is based on a number of factors, including the supply of and the demand of options contracts on Bitcoin ETPs.

Market conditions and expectations, regulatory limitations or limitations imposed by the listing exchanges (e.g., margin requirements, position limits, and accountability levels), collateral requirements, availability of counterparties, and other factors each can impact the supply of and demand for option contracts on Bitcoin ETPs.

Market conditions and expectations, margin requirements, position limits, accountability levels, collateral requirements, availability of counterparties, and other factors may also limit the Fund's ability to achieve its desired exposure to options contracts on Bitcoin ETPs. If the Fund is unable to achieve such exposure it may not be able to meet its investment objectives and the Fund's returns may be different or lower than expected. Additionally, collateral requirements may require the Fund to liquidate its positions, potentially incurring losses and expenses, when it otherwise would not do so. Investing in derivatives like options on Bitcoin ETPs may be considered aggressive and may expose the Fund to significant risks. These risks include counterparty risk and liquidity risk.

Price differences between Bitcoin and options on Bitcoin ETPs will expose the Fund to risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in Bitcoin, including larger losses or smaller gains. Although performance of options contracts on Bitcoin ETPs, in general, has historically been highly correlated to the performance of Bitcoin, there can be no guarantee this will continue. Transaction costs (including the costs associated with the purchase and sale of options contracts), position limits, the availability of counterparties and other factors may impact the cost of options contracts on Bitcoin ETPs and decrease the correlation between the performance of options contracts on Bitcoin ETPs and Bitcoin, over short or even long-term periods. In the event that there are persistent disconnects between Bitcoin and options on Bitcoin ETPs, the Fund may not be able to obtain the desired exposure and may not be able to achieve its investment objectives.

- **Blockchain Technology Risk.** Blockchain technology is new and many of its uses may be untested. There is no assurance that widespread adoption of blockchain technology will occur, and the development and acceptance of competing platforms or technologies may cause consumers or investors to use an alternative to blockchain technology. The adoption of blockchain technology may be impaired by laws or regulations. Further, blockchain technology may be subject to future laws or regulations that may be difficult to predict. In addition, because blockchain functionality relies on the internet, a significant disruption of internet connectivity affecting large numbers of users or geographic areas could impede the functionality of blockchain technologies. Certain features of blockchain technology may increase the risk of fraud or cyberattack. An investment in investment vehicles that hold or track digital assets, and the Fund, may be subject to the following risks:
 - *Theft, loss or destruction.* Transacting on a blockchain depends in part specifically on the use of cryptographic keys that are required to access a user's account (or "wallet"). The theft, loss, or destruction of these keys could adversely affect a user's ownership claims over an asset or a company's business or operations if it was dependent on the blockchain.
 - *Competing platforms and technologies.* The development and acceptance of competing platforms or technologies may cause consumers or investors to use an alternative to blockchains.
 - *Cybersecurity incidents.* Cybersecurity incidents may compromise an issuer, its operations, or its business. Cybersecurity incidents may also specifically target a user's transaction history, digital assets, or identity, thereby leading to privacy concerns. In addition, certain features of blockchain technology, such as decentralization, open source protocol, 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.

- o *Lack of liquid markets, and possible manipulation of blockchain-based assets.* Digital assets that are represented on a blockchain and trade on a digital asset exchange may not necessarily benefit from viable trading markets. Stock exchanges have listing requirements and vet issuers, and perhaps users. These conditions may not necessarily be replicated on a digital asset exchange, depending on the platform's controls and other policies. The more lenient a digital asset exchange is about vetting issuers of digital assets or users that transact on the platform, the higher the potential risk for fraud or the manipulation of digital assets. These factors may decrease liquidity or volume, or increase volatility of digital assets or other assets trading on a digital asset exchange.
- o *Lack of regulation.* Digital assets and their associated platforms are largely unregulated, and the regulatory environment is rapidly evolving. Because blockchain technology works by having every transaction build on every other transaction, participants can self-police any corruption, which can mitigate the need to depend on the current level of legal or government safeguards to monitor and control the flow of business transactions. As a result, participants engaged in blockchain activities may be exposed to adverse regulatory action, fraudulent activity, or even failure. There can be no guarantee that future regulation of blockchain technology or digital assets will not have a negative impact on the value of such technologies and of the investment vehicles in the which the Fund has indirect exposure to. To the extent that regulatory changes or actions are made by the U.S. Congress or any U.S. federal or state agencies on crypto assets leading to additional regulatory requirements and oversight, these changes may affect the value of the Shares or restrict the use of Bitcoin, mining activity or the operation of the Bitcoin network or the digital asset trading platforms in a manner that adversely affects the value of the shares held by the Fund. In addition, regulatory changes or other events in foreign jurisdictions may affect the value of the Shares or restrict the use of one or more digital assets, mining activity or the operation of their networks or digital asset trading platforms in a manner that adversely affects the value of the Shares.
- o *Network amendment risk.* Significant contributors to all or any digital asset network could propose amendments to the respective network's protocols and software that, if accepted and authorized by such network, could adversely affect the blockchain network.

For example, with respect to the Bitcoin network, a small group of individuals contribute to the Bitcoin network's source code. Those individuals can propose refinements or improvements to the Bitcoin network's source code through one or more software upgrades that alter the protocols and software that govern the Bitcoin network and the properties of Bitcoin, including the irreversibility of transactions and limitations on the mining of new Bitcoin. To the extent that a significant majority of the users and miners on the Bitcoin network install such software upgrade(s), the Bitcoin network would be subject to new protocols and software that may adversely affect the network.

- o *Third party product defects or vulnerabilities.* Where blockchain systems are built using third party products, those products may contain technical defects or vulnerabilities beyond a company's control. Open-source technologies that are used to build a blockchain application, may also introduce defects and vulnerabilities.
- **Cash Transactions Risk.** The Fund may effect a significant portion of its creations and redemptions for cash, rather than in-kind securities. Paying redemption proceeds in cash rather than through in-kind delivery of portfolio securities may require the Fund to dispose of or sell portfolio securities or other assets at an inopportune time to obtain the cash needed to meet redemption orders. This may cause the Fund to sell a security and recognize a capital gain or loss that might not have been incurred if it had made a redemption in-kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher or lower annual capital gains distributions than ETFs that redeem in-kind. The use of cash creations and redemptions may also cause the Fund's Shares to trade in the market at greater bid-ask spreads or greater premiums or discounts to the Fund's NAV. Furthermore, the Fund may not be able to execute cash transactions for creation and redemption purposes at the same price used to determine the Fund's NAV. To the extent that the maximum additional charge for creation or redemption transactions is insufficient to cover the execution shortfall, the Fund's performance could be negatively impacted.
- **Covered Call Option Writing Risk.** By writing covered call options in return for the receipt of premiums, the Fund will give up the opportunity to benefit from potential increases in the value of the underlying instrument above the exercise prices of such options, but will continue to bear the risk of declines in the value of the underlying instrument. The premiums received from the options may not be sufficient to offset any losses sustained from the volatility of the underlying reference asset of the options over time. As a result, the risks associated with writing covered call options may be similar to the risks associated with writing put options. Exchanges may suspend the trading of options in volatile markets. If trading is suspended, the Fund may be unable to write options at times that may be desirable or advantageous to do so.
- **Debt Securities Risk.** Investments in debt securities subject the holder to the credit risk of the issuer. Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer or other obligor of a security will not be able or willing to make payments of interest and principal when due. Generally, the value of debt securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. To the extent that interest rates rise,

certain underlying obligations may be paid off substantially slower than originally anticipated and the value of those securities may fall sharply. During periods of falling interest rates, the income received by the Fund may decline. If the principal on a debt security is prepaid before expected, the prepayments of principal may have to be reinvested in obligations paying interest at lower rates. Debt securities generally do not trade on a securities exchange making them generally less liquid and more difficult to value than common stock.

- **Derivative Risk.** The Fund will invest in options, which are a type of derivative instrument. There is no assurance that sufficient trading interest to create a liquid secondary market on a securities exchange will exist for any particular option or at any particular time, and, for some options, no such secondary market may exist. The possible absence of a liquid secondary market for options and/or possible exchange-imposed price fluctuation limits, may make it difficult or impossible to close out a position when desired. Options are subject to the risk that the counterparty will not perform its obligations, which could leave the Fund worse off than if it had not entered into the position. The value of an option position will reflect, among other things, the current market value of the underlying instrument, the time remaining until expiration, the relationship of the strike price to the market price of the underlying instrument, the historical price volatility of the underlying instrument and general market conditions. Options can be more sensitive to sudden fluctuations in market prices than conventional securities, which can result in greater losses for the Fund.

Derivatives risk is the risk that loss may result from the Fund's investments in options, futures and swap contracts, which may be leveraged and are types of derivatives. Investments in leveraged instruments may result in losses exceeding the amounts invested. Compared to conventional securities, derivatives can be more sensitive to changes in interest rates or to sudden fluctuations in market prices and thus the Fund's losses may be greater if it invests in derivatives than if it invests only in conventional securities.

Derivative instruments may be leveraged, which may result in losses exceeding the amounts invested. Risks of these instruments include:

- That prices of the instruments and the prices of underlying securities, interest rates or currencies they are designed to reflect do not move together as expected;
 - The possible absence of a liquid secondary market for any particular instrument and, for exchange traded instruments, possible exchange-imposed price fluctuation limits, either of which may make it difficult or impossible to close out a position when desired;
 - That adverse price movements in an instrument can result in a loss substantially greater than the Fund's initial investment in that instrument (in some cases, the potential loss is unlimited);
 - Particularly in the case of privately-negotiated instruments, that the counterparty will not perform its obligations, which could leave the Fund worse off than if it had not entered into the position;
 - The inability to close out certain hedged positions to avoid adverse tax consequences, and the fact that some of these instruments may have uncertain tax implications for the Fund; and
 - The high levels of volatility some of these instruments may exhibit, in some cases due to the high levels of leverage an investor may achieve with them.
- **Derivative Instruments.** The Fund will invest in options, a type of derivative instrument. Derivatives can be more sensitive to changes in interest rates or to sudden fluctuations in market prices than conventional securities, which can result in greater losses for the Fund. In addition, the prices of the derivative instruments and the prices of underlying securities, interest rates or currencies they are designed to reflect may not move together as expected. Derivatives are usually traded on margin, which may subject the Fund to margin calls. Margin calls may force the Fund to liquidate assets.
 - **Digital Assets Risk.** Digital assets, such as Bitcoin, are assets designed to act as a medium of exchange, though some arguably have not achieved that purpose. Digital assets are an emerging asset class. There are thousands of digital assets, the most well-known of which is Bitcoin. Digital assets generally operate without a central authority (such as a bank) and are not backed by any government. Digital assets are not legal tender. Federal, state and/or foreign governments may restrict the use and exchange of digital assets, and regulation in the United States is still developing. The market price of Bitcoin and other digital assets has been subject to extreme fluctuations. Similar to fiat currencies (*i.e.*, a currency that is backed by a central bank or a national, supra-national or quasi-national organization), digital assets are susceptible to theft, loss, and destruction. Digital asset trading platforms and other trading venues on which digital assets trade are relatively new and, in most cases, largely unregulated and may therefore be more exposed to fraud and failure than established, regulated exchanges for securities, derivatives and other fiat currencies. Digital asset trading platforms may stop operating or permanently shut down due to fraud, technical glitches, hackers, or malware, which may also affect volatility.

- **Digital Asset Markets Risk.** Recent developments in the digital asset economy have led to extreme volatility and disruption in digital asset markets, a loss of confidence in participants of the digital asset ecosystem, significant negative publicity surrounding digital assets broadly and market-wide declines in liquidity.

In recent years, 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 platforms, hedge funds and lending platforms, including several bankruptcies. This resulted in a loss of confidence in participants in the digital asset ecosystem and market-wide declines in digital asset trading prices and liquidity. These events have led to a substantial increase in regulatory and enforcement scrutiny of the industry as a whole and of digital asset trading platforms in particular, including from the U.S. Department of Justice, the SEC, the U.S. Commodities and Futures Trading Commission, the President and Congress.

These events have also led to significant negative publicity around digital asset market participants. This publicity could negatively impact the reputation of the Fund and/or the Adviser and have an adverse effect on the trading price and/or the value of the Shares. Moreover, sales of a significant number of Shares of the Fund as a result of these events could have a negative impact on the trading price of the Shares.

Continued disruption and instability in the digital asset markets as these events develop, including further declines in the trading prices and liquidity of digital assets, including Bitcoin, could have a material adverse effect on the value of the Shares and the Shares could lose all or substantially all of their value. These events are continuing to develop at a rapid pace and it is not possible to predict at this time all of the risks that they may pose to the Fund and the Adviser.

- **Digital Asset Tax Risk.** Many significant aspects of the U.S. federal income tax treatment of investments in digital assets are uncertain and an investment in digital assets, even indirectly, may produce income that is not treated as qualifying income for purposes of the income test applicable to regulated investment companies (“RICs”), such as the Fund. Should the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) issue guidance or take a position, or Congress enact legislation, that adversely affects the tax treatment of the Fund’s indirect investments in digital asset ETPs (which guidance might be applied to the Fund retroactively), it could, among other consequences, limit the Fund’s ability to pursue its investment strategy.
- **Exchange-Traded Fund (“ETF”) Risks.** The Fund is an ETF, and, as a result of an ETF’s structure, it is exposed to the following risks, which the Fund would also be exposed to with its investments in other ETFs:
 - o *APs, 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. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable or unwilling 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.
 - o *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares.* 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 will also 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 the spread 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 the Fund, asset swings in the Fund, and/or increased market volatility may cause increased bid-ask spreads. 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.
 - o *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV.* As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is anticipated that the market price of Shares will generally 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.

- o *Trading.* Although Shares are listed for trading on 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 the Fund’s underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares, and this could lead to differences between the market price of the Shares and the underlying value of those Shares.
- **Exchange-Traded Products (“ETPs”) Risk.** The Fund is subject to the risks as those associated with the direct ownership of the investments held or represented by the ETPs in which it has exposure to. In addition, the shares of certain ETPs may trade at a premium or discount to their intrinsic value (i.e., the market value may differ from the net asset value of an ETP’s shares) for a number of reasons. For example, supply and demand for shares of an ETP or market disruptions may cause the market price of the ETP to deviate from the value of the ETP’s investments, which may be exacerbated in less liquid markets.
- **FLEX Options Risk.** Trading FLEX Options involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities. FLEX Options are issued and guaranteed for settlement by the OCC. In the event that the Fund were to utilize FLEX Options, the Fund bears the risk that the OCC will be unable or unwilling to perform its obligations under the FLEX Options contracts. In the unlikely event that the OCC becomes insolvent or is otherwise unable to meet its settlement obligations, the Fund could suffer significant losses. Additionally, FLEX Options may be less liquid than certain other securities, such as standardized options. In less liquid markets for the FLEX Options, the Fund may have difficulty closing out certain FLEX Options positions at desired times and prices. The Fund may experience losses from specific FLEX Option positions and certain FLEX Option positions may expire worthless. The FLEX Options are listed on an exchange; however, no one can guarantee that a liquid secondary trading market will exist for the FLEX Options. In the event that trading in the FLEX Options is limited or absent, the value of the Fund’s FLEX Options may decrease. In a less liquid market for the FLEX Options, liquidating the FLEX Options may require the payment of a premium (for written FLEX Options) or acceptance of a discounted price (for purchased FLEX Options) and may take longer to complete. A less liquid trading market may adversely impact the value of the FLEX Options and, therefore, the value of your investment in the Fund. Trading in FLEX Options may be less deep and liquid than the market for certain other exchange-traded options, non-customized options or other securities. Less liquidity in the trading of the Fund’s FLEX Options could have an impact on the prices paid or received by the Fund for the FLEX Options in connection with creations and redemptions of the Fund’s shares. Depending on the nature of this impact to pricing, the Fund may be forced to pay more for redemptions (or receive less for creations) than the price at which it currently values the FLEX Options. Such overpayment or under collection could reduce the Fund’s ability to achieve its investment objectives.
- **Inflation Risk.** Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the present value of the Fund’s assets and distributions may decline. This risk is more prevalent with respect to fixed income securities held by the Fund.
- **Interest Rate Risk.** Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of the debt securities in the Fund’s portfolio will decline because of rising market interest rates. Interest rate risk is generally lower for shorter term debt securities and higher for longer-term debt securities. Duration is a reasonably accurate measure of a debt security’s price sensitivity to changes in interest rates and a common measure of interest rate risk. Duration measures a debt security’s expected life on a present value basis, taking into account the debt security’s yield, interest payments and final maturity. In general, duration represents the expected percentage change in the value of a security for an immediate 1% change in interest rates. For example, the price of a debt security with a three-year duration would be expected to drop by approximately 3% in response to a 1% increase in interest rates. Therefore, prices of debt securities with shorter durations tend to be less sensitive to interest rate changes than debt securities with longer durations. As the value of a debt security changes over time, so will its duration.
- **Issuer Risk.** The performance of the Fund depends on the performance of individual securities to which the Fund has exposure. Any issuer of these securities may perform poorly, causing the value of its securities to decline. Poor performance may be caused by poor management decisions, competitive pressures, changes in technology, expiration of patent protection, disruptions in supply, labor problems or shortages, corporate restructurings, fraudulent disclosures, credit deterioration of the issuer or other factors. Issuers may, in times of distress or at their own discretion, decide to reduce or eliminate dividends, which may also cause their stock prices to decline. An issuer may also be subject to risks associated with the countries, states and regions in which the issuer resides, invests, sells products, or otherwise conducts operations.

- **Large Shareholder Risk.** Certain shareholders, including an authorized participant, the Adviser or an affiliate of the Adviser, may own a substantial amount of Shares. Additionally, from time to time an authorized participant, a third-party investor, the Adviser, or an affiliate of the Adviser may invest in the Fund and hold its investment for a specific period of time in order to facilitate commencement of the Fund's operations or to allow the Fund to achieve size or scale. Redemptions by large shareholders could have a significant negative impact on the Fund. If a large shareholder were to redeem all, or a large portion, of its Shares, there is no guarantee that the Fund will be able to maintain sufficient assets to continue operations in which case the Fund may be liquidated. In addition, transactions by large shareholders may account for a large percentage of the trading volume on the Exchange and may, therefore, have a material upward or downward effect on the market price of the Shares. In addition, the Fund may be a constituent of one or more adviser asset allocation models. Being a component of such a model may greatly affect the trading activity of the Fund, the size of the Fund, and the market volatility of the Fund's shares. Inclusion in a model could increase demand for the Fund and removal from a model could result in outsized selling activity in a relatively short period of time. As a result, the Fund's net asset value could be negatively impacted, and the Fund's market price may be below the Fund's net asset value during certain periods. In addition, model rebalances may potentially result in increased trading activity. To the extent buying or selling activity increases, the Fund can be exposed to increased brokerage costs and adverse tax consequences and the market price of the Fund can be negatively affected.
- **Leverage Risk.** The Fund is subject to leverage risk. When the Fund purchases or sells an instrument or enters into a transaction without investing an amount equal to the full economic exposure of the instrument or transaction, it creates leverage, which can result in the Fund losing more than it originally invested. As a result, these investments may magnify losses to the Fund, and even a small market movement may result in significant losses to the Fund. Leverage may also cause the Fund to be more volatile because it may exaggerate the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of the Fund's portfolio securities. Options trading involves a degree of leverage and as a result, a relatively small price movement in futures instruments may result in immediate and substantial losses to the Fund.
- **Liquidity Risk.** Liquidity risk is the risk that a particular investment cannot be sold at an advantageous time or price. For example, the market for certain securities may become illiquid under adverse market or economic conditions. Also, investments in derivatives, non-U.S. investments, restricted securities, securities having micro or small market capitalizations, and securities having substantial market and/or credit and counterparty risk tend to involve greater liquidity risk. In stressed market conditions, the market for Shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for the Fund's portfolio holdings, which may cause a variance in the market price of Shares and their underlying NAV. In addition, an exchange or market may issue trading halts on specific securities or financial instruments. As a result, the ability to trade certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may disrupt the Fund's creation/redemption process, potentially affect the price at which Shares trade in the secondary market, and/or result in the Fund being unable to trade certain securities or financial instruments at all. In these 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.
- **Market and Volatility Risk.** The Fund's holdings are subject to market fluctuations, and the Fund could lose money due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns. The value of a security may decline due to general market conditions, economic trends or events that are not specifically related to the issuer of the security or due to factors that affect a particular industry or group of industries. During a general downturn in the securities markets, multiple asset classes may be negatively affected. Additionally, natural or environmental disasters, widespread disease or other public health issues, war, military conflict, acts of terrorism, economic crisis or other events could result in increased premiums or discounts to the Fund's NAV.

The prices of digital assets, including Bitcoin, have historically been highly volatile. The value of the Fund's investments related to digital assets, including Bitcoin, and therefore the value of an investment in the Fund, 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 and the possibility that you could lose your entire investment in the Fund you should not invest in the Fund.

- **Money Market Fund Risk.** The value of money market instruments may be affected by changing interest rates and by changes in the credit ratings of the investments. If a significant amount of the Fund's assets are invested in money market instruments, it will be more difficult for the Fund to achieve its investment objectives. An investment in a money market fund is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency. It is possible to lose money by investing in a money market fund.
- **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.** The Fund is considered to be non-diversified, which means that it may invest more of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it were 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 smaller number of issuers than a fund that invests more widely. This may increase the Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively smaller number of issuers to

have a greater impact on the Fund's performance. However, the Fund intends to satisfy the diversification requirements for qualifying as a RIC under the Code.

- **Operational Risk.** The Fund is exposed to operational risks arising from a number of factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund's service providers, counterparties or other third parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or systems failures. The Fund and the Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures. However, these measures do not address every possible risk and may be inadequate to address significant operational risks.
- **Options Premium Tax Risk.** The Fund's investment strategy may increase the amount of capital gain that the Fund realizes. As a result, the Fund will not be able to designate a portion of its distributions as being eligible for lower rates of tax in the hands of non-corporate shareholders (dividends that are commonly referred to as "qualified dividend income") or as being eligible for the dividends received deduction when received by certain corporate shareholders. For these reasons, a significant portion of income received from the Fund may be subject to tax at effective tax rates that are higher than the rates that would apply if the Fund were to engage in a different investment strategy. You should consult your tax advisor as to the tax consequences of acquiring, owning and disposing of Shares in the Fund.
- **Options Risk.** The use of options involves investment strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions and depends on the ability of the Fund's portfolio managers to forecast market movements correctly. The prices of options are volatile and are influenced by, among other things, actual and anticipated changes in the value of the underlying instrument, including the anticipated volatility, which in turn are affected by fiscal and monetary policies and by national and international political and economic events. The effective use of options also depends on the Fund's ability to terminate option positions at times deemed desirable to do so. There is no assurance that the Fund will be able to effect closing transactions at any particular time or at an acceptable price. In addition, there may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in values of options and their underlying securities and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain options. Additionally, positions in options and other contracts may have to be liquidated at disadvantageous times or prices to prevent the Fund from exceeding any applicable position limits. Such actions may subject the Fund to substantial losses.
- **Reverse Repurchase Agreements Risk.** Reverse repurchase agreements involve both counterparty risk and the risk that the value of securities that the Fund is obligated to repurchase under the agreement may decline below the repurchase price. Reverse repurchase agreements involve leverage risk; the Fund may lose money as a result of declines in the values both of the security subject to the reverse repurchase agreement and the instruments in which the Fund invested the proceeds of the reverse repurchase agreement.
- **Subsidiary Investment Risk.** By investing in the Subsidiary, the Fund is indirectly exposed to the risks associated with the Subsidiary's investments. The Subsidiary is not registered under the 1940 Act; therefore, the Fund will not receive all of the protections offered to investors in registered investment companies. 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 operate as intended, which may negatively affect the Fund and its shareholders.
- **Tax Risk.** To qualify for the favorable tax treatment generally available to RICs, the Fund must satisfy, among other requirements described in the SAI, certain diversification requirements. In particular, at the close of each quarter of the Fund's taxable year: (A) at least 50% of the value of its total assets must be represented by cash and cash items, U.S. government securities, securities of other RICs and other securities, with such other securities limited, in respect to any one issuer, to an amount not greater than 5% of the value of the Fund's total assets and that does not represent more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer, including the equity securities of a qualified publicly traded partnership, and (B) not more than 25% of the value of its total assets is invested, including through corporations in which the Fund owns a 20% or more voting stock interest, in the securities (other than U.S. government securities or securities of other RICs) of any one issuer or the securities (other than the securities of another RIC) of two or more issuers that the Fund controls and which are engaged in the same or similar trades or businesses or related trades or businesses, or the securities of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships. If the Fund were to fail to satisfy the diversification requirements, it could be eligible for relief provisions if the failure is due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect and if a penalty tax is paid with respect to each failure to satisfy the applicable requirements. Additionally, relief is provided for certain *de minimis* failures of the diversification requirements where the Fund corrects the failure within a specified period. If the Fund were to fail to qualify as a RIC for a tax year, and the relief provisions are not available, it would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation, and distributions to its shareholders would not be deductible by the Fund in computing its taxable income. In such case, the Fund's shareholders would be taxed as if they received ordinary dividends, although corporate shareholders could be eligible for the dividends received deduction (subject to certain limitations) and individuals may be able to benefit from the lower tax rates available to qualified dividend income. In addition, the Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest, and make substantial distributions before requalifying as a RIC.

- **Transactions in Cash Risk.** Paying redemption proceeds in cash rather than through in-kind delivery of portfolio securities may require the Fund to dispose of or sell portfolio investments at an inopportune time to obtain the cash needed to pay redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to incur certain costs, such as brokerage costs, and to recognize gains or losses that it might not have incurred if it had paid redemption proceeds in kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher or lower annual capital gains distributions than an ETF that redeems in kind. In addition, the costs imposed on the Fund will decrease the Fund's NAV unless such costs are offset by a transaction fee payable by an AP.
- **Turnover Risk.** The Fund may engage in frequent and active trading, which may significantly increase the Fund's portfolio turnover rate. At times, the Fund may have a portfolio turnover rate substantially greater than 100%. For example, a portfolio turnover rate of 300% is equivalent to the Fund buying and selling all of its securities three times during the course of a year. A high portfolio turnover rate would result in high brokerage costs for the Fund, may result in higher taxes when shares are held in a taxable account and lower Fund performance.
- **U.S. Government Securities Risk.** U.S. government securities are subject to interest rate risk but generally do not involve the credit risks associated with investments in other types of debt securities. As a result, the yields available from U.S. government securities are generally lower than the yields available from other debt securities. U.S. government securities are guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and the payment of principal when held to maturity.
- **Valuation Risk.** Financial information related to securities of non-U.S. issuers may be less reliable than information related to securities of U.S. issuers, which may make it difficult to obtain a current price for a non-U.S. security held by the Fund. In certain circumstances, market quotations may not be readily available for some Fund securities, and those securities may be fair valued. The value established for a security through fair valuation may be different from what would be produced if the security had been valued using market quotations. Fund securities that are valued using techniques other than market quotations, including "fair valued" securities, may be subject to greater fluctuations in their value from one day to the next than would be the case if market quotations were used. In addition, there is no assurance that the Fund could sell a portfolio security for the value established for it at any time, and it is possible that the Fund would incur a loss because a security is sold at a discount to its established value.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

Information about the Fund's daily portfolio holdings is available at <http://etfs.grayscale.com/btcc>. A complete description of the Fund's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Fund's portfolio holdings is available in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser

Grayscale Advisors, LLC, serves as the investment adviser and has overall responsibility for the general management and administration of the Fund. The Adviser is a registered investment adviser with offices located at 290 Harbor Drive, 4th Floor, Stamford, Connecticut 06902, and arranges for sub-advisory, transfer agency, custody, fund administration, and all other related services necessary for the Fund to operate.

The Adviser provides oversight of the Sub-Adviser, monitoring of the Sub-Adviser's buying and selling of securities for the Fund, and review of the Sub-Adviser's performance. For the services it provides to the Fund, the Fund pays the Adviser a unified management fee, which is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate of 0.65% of the Fund's average daily net assets.

Under the investment advisory agreement, the Adviser has agreed to pay all expenses incurred by the Fund except for (i) the fee paid to the Adviser pursuant to the investment advisory agreement, (ii) interest charges on any borrowings, (iii) dividend and other expenses on securities sold short, (iv) taxes, (v) brokerage commissions and other expenses incurred in placing orders for the purchase and sale of securities and other investment instruments, (vi) acquired fund fees and expenses, (vii) accrued deferred tax liability, (viii) litigation and litigation-related indemnification expenses, (ix) distribution fees and expenses paid by the Fund under any distribution plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act, (x) compensation payable to a party not affiliated with the Adviser in connection with the recovery of tax reclaims, and (xi) other extraordinary or non-routine expenses. The Adviser, in turn, compensates the Sub-Adviser from the management fee it receives.

Sub-Adviser

The Adviser has retained Vident, a registered investment adviser which is owned by Vident Capital Holdings, LLC, to serve as sub-adviser for the Fund. Vident is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. Vident Capital Holdings, LLC is controlled by MM VAM, LLC, which is owned by Casey Crawford. Its principal office is located at 1125 Sanctuary Parkway, Suite 515, Alpharetta, Georgia 30009. Vident is responsible for trading portfolio securities for the Fund, including selecting broker-dealers to execute purchase and sale transactions or in connection with any rebalancing or reconstitution of the Index, subject to the supervision of the Adviser and

the Board. For its services, Vident is paid a fee by the Adviser, which fee is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate of the Fund's average daily net assets of 0.055% on the first \$250 million in assets; 0.045% on the next \$250 million in assets and 0.035% on all assets thereafter, subject to a minimum annual fee of \$65,000.

The basis for the Board of Trustees' approval of the Fund's Investment Advisory Agreement and Sub-Advisory Agreement will be available on the Fund's website and filed on the Trust's Form N-CSR for the fiscal period ending June 30, 2025.

Portfolio Managers

The Fund is managed by Vident's portfolio management team. The individual members of the team responsible for the day to day management of the Fund's portfolios are listed below.

Yin Bhuyan is a Portfolio Manager for the Fund. Ms. Bhuyan has over 12 years of experience in trading and portfolio management, specializing in options and defined outcome ETFs. Prior to joining Vident Asset Management, Ms. Bhuyan was the Director of ETF Portfolio Management at Milliman Financial Risk Management, LLC, where she focused on managing defined outcome ETFs and index tracking ETFs. She led the ETF portfolio management team, significantly contributing to the growth of assets to \$16 billion in defined outcome ETFs. Before that, she traded in the S&P Option Pit at Cboe, specializing in volatility arbitrage and delta-neutral hedging strategies. Ms. Bhuyan holds a Bachelor of Science in Economics from National Taipei University and an MBA from the University of Illinois at Chicago.

Austin Wen, CFA, is a Portfolio Manager for the Fund. Mr. Wen has over a decade of investment experience. At Vident, Mr. Wen specializes in portfolio management and trading of equity, derivative, and commodities-based portfolios, as well as risk monitoring and investment analysis. Previously, he was an analyst for Vident Financial, LLC, focusing on the development and review of various investment solutions. He began his career as a State Examiner for the Georgia Department of Banking and Finance. Mr. Wen obtained a BA in Finance from the University of Georgia and holds the Chartered Financial Analyst ("CFA") designation.

Rafael Zayas, CFA, is a Portfolio Manager for the Fund. Mr. Zayas has over 15 years of trading and portfolio management experience in global equity products and ETFs. He is SVP, Head of Portfolio Management and Trading at Vident. Previously, Mr. Zayas focused on international equities, specializing in managing and trading developed, emerging, and frontier market portfolios. Prior to joining Vident, Mr. Zayas was a Portfolio Manager at Russell Investments for over \$5 billion in quantitative strategies across global markets, including emerging, developed, and frontier markets and listed alternatives. Before that, he was an equity Portfolio Manager at BNY Mellon Asset Management, where he was responsible for \$150 million in internationally listed global equity ETFs and assisted in managing \$3 billion of global ETF assets. Mr. Zayas holds a BS in Electrical Engineering from Cornell University. He also holds the CFA designation.

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

Manager of Managers Structure

The Adviser and the Trust may seek an exemptive order from the SEC that will allow the Fund to operate in a "manager of managers" structure whereby the Adviser, as the Fund's investment adviser, at any time can appoint and replace both wholly owned and unaffiliated sub-advisers, and enter into, amend and terminate sub-advisory agreements with such sub-advisers, on behalf of the Fund, each subject to Board approval but without obtaining prior shareholder approval (the "Manager of Managers Structure"). The Fund will, however, inform shareholders of the hiring of any new sub-adviser within 90 days after the hiring. The SEC exemptive order will provide the Fund with greater efficiency and without incurring the expenses and delays associated with obtaining shareholder approval of sub-advisory agreements with such sub-advisers.

The use of the Manager of Managers Structure with respect to the Fund will be subject to certain conditions that will be set forth in the SEC exemptive order. Under the Manager of Managers Structure, the Adviser will have the ultimate responsibility, subject to oversight by the Board, to oversee the sub-advisers and recommend their hiring, termination and replacement. The Adviser will also, subject to the review and approval of the Board: set the Fund's overall investment strategy; evaluate, select and recommend sub-advisers to manage all or a portion of the Fund's assets; and implement procedures reasonably designed to ensure that each sub-adviser complies with the Fund's investment objectives, policies and restrictions. Subject to the review of the Board, the Adviser will allocate and, when appropriate, reallocate the Fund's assets among sub-advisers and monitor and evaluate the sub-advisers' performance.

HOW TO BUY AND SELL SHARES

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only in Creation Units. Only APs may acquire Shares directly from the Fund, and only APs may tender their Shares for redemption directly to the 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 (defined below), and that has been accepted by the Fund's 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. 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 bid-ask spread on your transactions. 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 (“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 Fund imposes 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. The majority of trading in Shares occurs on the secondary market and does not involve the Fund directly. Purchases and redemptions by APs, who are the only parties that may purchase or redeem Shares directly with the Fund, are an essential part of the ETF process and help keep Share trading prices in line with NAV. With respect to purchases and redemptions effected in-kind, those transactions do not cause any of the harmful effects that may result from frequent trading. As such, the Fund accommodates frequent purchases and redemptions by APs. However, the Board has also determined that frequent purchases and redemptions for cash may increase tracking error and portfolio transaction costs and may lead to the realization of capital gains. To minimize these potential consequences of frequent purchases and redemptions, the Fund employs fair value pricing and may impose transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of Creation Units to cover the custodial and other costs incurred by the Fund in effecting trades. In addition, the Fund and the Adviser reserve the right to reject any purchase order at any time.

Determination of NAV

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

In calculating its NAV, the Fund generally values its assets on the basis of market value of its derivatives holdings, last sale prices, closing mid values, or estimates of value furnished by a pricing service or brokers who make markets in such instruments. If such information is not available for a security held by the Fund or is determined to be unreliable, the security will be valued at fair value estimates under guidelines established by the Board (as described below).

Fair Value Pricing

The Board has adopted procedures and methodologies to fair value Fund securities whose market prices are not “readily available” or are deemed to be unreliable. For example, such circumstances may arise when: (i) a security has been de-listed or has had its trading halted or suspended; (ii) a security’s primary pricing source is unable or unwilling to provide a price; (iii) a security’s primary trading market is closed during regular market hours; or (iv) a security’s value is materially affected by events occurring after the close of the security’s primary trading market. Generally, when fair valuing a security, the Fund 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 security, general and/or specific market conditions and the specific facts giving rise to the need to fair value the security. Fair value determinations are made in good faith and in accordance with the fair value methodologies included in the Board-adopted valuation procedures.

The Board has designated the Adviser to perform the Fund’s fair value determinations in accordance with valuation procedures and methodologies approved by the Board. The effect of using fair value pricing is that the Fund’s NAV will be subject to the judgment of the Adviser. The Adviser’s fair valuation process is subject to the oversight of the Board.

Investments by Registered Investment Companies

Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act restricts investments by registered investment companies in the securities of other investment companies, including Shares. Registered investment companies are permitted to invest in the Fund beyond the limits set forth in Section 12(d)(1) subject to certain terms and conditions set forth in SEC rules or in other exemptive relief as applicable. In order for a registered investment company to invest in Shares of the Fund beyond the limitations of Section 12(d)(1), the registered investment company must generally enter into an agreement with the Fund.

Delivery of Shareholder Documents - Householding

Householding is an option available to certain investors of the Fund. 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 Fund 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

The Fund intends to pay out dividends from net investment income, if any, and distribute any net realized capital gains to its shareholders at least monthly. The 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 some important U.S. federal income tax considerations generally applicable to investments in the Fund. Your investment in the 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.

The Fund intends to elect and qualify each year for treatment as a RIC under 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, the 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.

You need to be aware of the possible tax consequences when the 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

The 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 the Fund owned the investments that generated them, rather than how long a shareholder has owned his or her Shares. Sales of assets held by the Fund for more than one year generally result in long-term capital gains and losses, and sales of assets held by the Fund for one year or less generally result in short-term capital gains and losses. Distributions of the Fund's net capital gain (the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses) that are reported by the 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 the 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 the Fund received 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 the Fund that are attributable to dividends received by the Fund from U.S. corporations, subject to certain limitations.

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

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.

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 the Fund before your investment (and thus were included in the Shares’ NAV when you purchased your Shares).

You may wish to avoid investing in the Fund shortly before a dividend or other distribution, because such a distribution will generally be taxable even though it may economically represent a return of a portion of your investment.

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 the 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 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. The 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.

Under legislation generally known as “FATCA” (the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act), the Fund is required to withhold 30% of certain ordinary dividends it pays to shareholders that are foreign entities and that fail to meet prescribed information reporting or certification requirements.

The 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 or redemption 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 he, she or it is not subject to such withholding.

Taxes When Shares are Sold on the Exchange

Any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale 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 of the Fund 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 of the Fund 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 Internal Revenue Service 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.

Any gain or loss realized upon a creation or redemption of Creation Units will be treated as capital or ordinary gain or loss, depending on the circumstances. Any capital gain or loss realized upon redemption of Creation Units is generally treated as 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.

The 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. The Fund may sell portfolio securities to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the 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, the Fund may be less tax efficient if it includes such a cash payment in the proceeds paid upon the redemption of Creation Units.

Investment in Digital Asset Products Through Subsidiary

The Fund's strategy of investing through its Subsidiary in options on Bitcoin ETPs may cause the Fund to recognize more ordinary income and short-term capital gains taxable as ordinary income than would be the case if the Fund invested directly in digital assets.

The Fund must meet certain requirements under the Code to receive favorable tax treatment as a RIC, including asset diversification and income requirements. The Subsidiary will be classified for federal income tax purposes as a controlled foreign corporation (CFC) with respect to the Fund.

As such, the Fund will be required to include in its gross income each year amounts earned by the Subsidiary during that year ("Subpart F" income), whether or not such earnings are distributed by the Subsidiary to the Fund (deemed inclusions).

Treasury Regulations also permit the Fund to treat such deemed inclusions of "Subpart F" income from the Subsidiary as qualifying income to the Fund, even if the Subsidiary does not make a distribution of such income. Consequently, the Fund and the Subsidiary reserve the right to rely on deemed inclusions being treated as qualifying income to the Fund consistent with such Treasury Regulations.

The Fund intends to limit its investments in the Subsidiary to no more than 25% of the value of the Fund's total assets in order to satisfy the asset diversification requirement.

The foregoing discussion summarizes some of the possible consequences under current federal tax law of an investment in the 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

The Distributor, Foreside Fund Services, LLC, is a broker-dealer registered with the SEC. The Distributor distributes Creation Units for the Fund on an agency basis and does not maintain a secondary market in Shares. The Distributor has no role in determining the policies of the Fund or the securities that are purchased or sold by the Fund. The Distributor's principal address is Three Canal Plaza, Suite 1000 Portland, ME 04101.

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, the 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 Fund, 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 the Fund's 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 Shares traded on the Exchange at a price above (*i.e.*, at a premium) or below (*i.e.*, at a discount) the NAV per Share is available, free of charge, on the Fund's website at <http://etfs.grayscale.com/btcc>.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The Fund has not commenced operations prior to the date of this Prospectus and therefore does not have financial information.

Grayscale Bitcoin Covered Call ETF

Adviser	Grayscale Advisors, LLC 290 Harbor Drive 4th Floor Stamford, CT 06902	Administrator and Transfer Agent	U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, LLC 615 East Michigan Street Milwaukee, WI 53202
Sub-Adviser	Vident Asset Management 1125 Sanctuary Parkway, Suite 515 Alpharetta, Georgia 30009	Distributor	Foreside Fund Services, LLC Three Canal Plaza, Suite 1000 Portland, ME 04101
Custodian	U.S. Bank National Association U.S. Bank Tower, 425 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, OH 45202	Legal Counsel	Stradley Ronon Stevens & Young, LLP 2005 Market Street, Suite 2600 Philadelphia, PA 19103
Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	Cohen & Company, Ltd. 342 N. Water Street, Suite 830, Milwaukee, WI 53202		

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

Statement of Additional Information: The Fund's SAI provides additional details about the investments and techniques of the Fund and certain other additional information. The SAI, incorporated into this Prospectus by reference, contains detailed information on the Fund's policies and operations.

Annual/Semi-Annual Reports: Additional information about the Fund's investments will be available in the first annual and semi-annual reports for the Fund. In the annual report you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance.

You can obtain free copies of these documents, request other information or make general inquiries about the Fund by contacting the **Fund at Grayscale Bitcoin Covered Call ETF**, c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (d/b/a U.S. Bank Global Fund Services), 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, WI 53202 or by calling 866-775-0131.

Shareholder reports and other information about the Fund are available:

- Free of charge from the SEC's EDGAR database on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>; or
- Free of charge from the Fund's Internet website at <http://etfs.grayscale.com/btcc>; or
- For a fee, by e-mail request to publicinfo@sec.gov.

(SEC Investment Company Act File No. 811-23876)