

VALKYRIE ETF TRUST II  
(the “Trust”)

VALKYRIE BITCOIN AND ETHER STRATEGY ETF  
(the “FUND”)

OCTOBER 31, 2024

SUPPLEMENT TO THE FUND’S SUMMARY PROSPECTUS, PROSPECTUS AND STATEMENT OF  
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION  
DATED JANUARY 29, 2024

**IMPORTANT NOTICE REGARDING A CHANGE IN THE FUND’S NAME**

The Board of Trustees of the Trust considered and approved a change to the name of the Fund. Effective on or about October 31, 2024 (the “*Effective Date*”), the Fund’s name will change to the “CoinShares Valkyrie Bitcoin and Ether Strategy ETF.”

The change will not affect the Fund’s investment objective, principal investment strategy or portfolio holdings and the Fund’s shares will continue to trade on Nasdaq Stock Market LLC under the ticker symbol “BTF.”

PLEASE RETAIN THIS SUPPLEMENT FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

VALKYRIE ETF TRUST II  
(the "*Trust*")

VALKYRIE BITCOIN AND ETHER STRATEGY ETF  
VALKYRIE BITCOIN FUTURES LEVERAGED STRATEGY ETF  
(each, a "*Fund*" and collectively, the "*Funds*")

DATED APRIL 30, 2024

SUPPLEMENT TO EACH FUND'S PROSPECTUS, SUMMARY PROSPECTUS AND  
STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in each Fund's Summary Prospectus, Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, as of April 22, 2024, Ryan Dofflemeyer will no longer serve as a portfolio manager to the Funds.

PLEASE RETAIN THIS SUPPLEMENT FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

## PROSPECTUS

### Valkyrie Bitcoin and Ether Strategy ETF

(formerly Valkyrie Bitcoin Strategy ETF)

(Ticker: BTF)



January 29, 2024

Valkyrie Bitcoin and Ether Strategy ETF (formerly Valkyrie Bitcoin Strategy ETF) (the “Fund”), a series of Valkyrie ETF Trust II, lists and principally trades its shares on Nasdaq Stock Market LLC (the “Exchange”). Shares of the Fund trade on the Exchange at market prices that may be below, at or above the Fund’s net asset value.

**Neither the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission nor the Commodity Futures Trading Commission has approved or disapproved 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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## VALKYRIE BITCOIN AND ETHER STRATEGY ETF

### INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Fund seeks to provide investors with capital appreciation. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

### FEES AND EXPENSES OF THE FUND

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

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

Management Fees .....	0.95%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees .....	0.00%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses .....	0.00%
Other Expenses <sup>(1)</sup> .....	0.29%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses .....</b>	<b>1.24%</b>
<b>(Less Fees Waived/Expenses Reimbursed) .....</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Total Annual Operating Expenses After Fees Waived/Expenses Reimbursed<sup>(2)</sup> .....</b>	<b>1.24%</b>

(1) “Other Expenses” consist entirely of futures commission merchant capital charges and interest expense incurred from reverse repurchase agreements. These amounts have been restated to reflect current fees.

(2) These amounts have been restated to reflect current fees.

### EXAMPLE

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

This 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 remain at current levels. This example does not include the brokerage commissions that investors may pay to buy and sell Shares.

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, your costs, based on these assumptions, would be:	\$126	\$393	\$681	\$1,500

### Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it purchases and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover will cause the Fund to incur additional transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example, may affect the Fund’s performance. During the fiscal year ended September 30, 2023, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 0% of the average value of its portfolio. Due to a change in the Fund’s investment strategy in October 2023, the Fund may experience higher levels of portfolio turnover in the current fiscal year than in previous years.

### PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund is an actively-managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing all or substantially all of its assets in exchange-traded futures contracts on bitcoin and ether (collectively, “Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts”) and “Collateral Investments” (as defined below). The Fund’s investment in Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts will be approximately equally weighted as of the rebalance date and will be rebalanced on a monthly basis, provided that during rebalancing periods or while taking temporary defensive positions, the Fund may be over- or under-weight with respect to one or another type of Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contract. **The Fund will not directly invest in bitcoin or ether.** Under normal circumstances, the Fund will seek to purchase a number of Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts so that the total notional value (*i.e.*, the total value of the bitcoin and ether underlying the futures contracts) of the Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts held by the Fund is as close to 100% of the net assets of the Fund as possible.

Investors seeking direct exposure to the price of bitcoin and/or ether should consider investments other than the Fund. The Fund is classified as “non-diversified” under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the “1940 Act”).

**Bitcoin, ether and Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts are a relatively new asset class and are subject to unique and substantial risks, including the risk that the value of the Fund’s investments could decline rapidly, including to zero. Bitcoin, ether and Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts have historically been more volatile than traditional asset classes. You should be prepared to lose your entire investment.**

#### *Bitcoin and Ether*

Bitcoin and ether are digital assets. The ownership and behavior of bitcoin and ether is determined by participants in online, peer-to-peer networks that connect computers that run publicly accessible, or “open source,” software that follows the rules and procedures governing the Bitcoin Network and Ethereum Networks, respectively. The Bitcoin Network and Ethereum Network are a peer-to-peer payment networks that operates on a cryptographic protocol, commonly referred to as the “Bitcoin Protocol” or “Ethereum Protocol.” The value of bitcoin and ether is not backed by any government, corporation or other identified body. Their value is determined, in part, by the supply and demand in markets created to facilitate the trading of bitcoin and ether. Ownership and the ability to transfer or take other actions with respect to bitcoin or ether is protected through public-key cryptography. Public-key cryptography, or asymmetric cryptography, is an encryption scheme that uses two mathematically related, but not identical, keys - a public key and a private key. Unlike symmetric key algorithms that rely on one key to both encrypt and decrypt, each key performs a unique function. The public key is used to encrypt and the private key is used to decrypt.

Bitcoin, the Bitcoin Network and the operating software that governs the Bitcoin Network were initially discussed in a white paper that was attributed to an individual named Satoshi Nakamoto. However, no individual has been reliably identified as bitcoin’s creator, and it is generally believed that the name is a pseudonym for the actual inventor(s). The first bitcoin were created in 2009 upon the release of the Bitcoin Network source code (i.e., the software and protocol that created and launched the Bitcoin Network). Since 2009, the Bitcoin Network has been actively developed by a group of engineers known as Core Developers. Bitcoin is an open-source project, and it is not represented by an official organization or authority. The supply of bitcoin is constrained formulaically by the Bitcoin Protocol instead of being explicitly delegated to an identified body (e.g., a central bank or corporate treasury) to control. Units of bitcoin are treated as mutually interchangeable (i.e., fungible). No single entity owns or operates the Bitcoin Network, which is collectively maintained by (1) a decentralized group of participants who run computer software that results in the recording and validation of transactions (these parties are commonly referred to as “miners”), (2) developers who propose improvements to the Bitcoin Protocol and the software that enforces the Bitcoin Protocol and (3) users who choose what bitcoin software to run. From time to time, the developers suggest changes to the bitcoin software, and 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, commonly referred to as a “fork”. The price of the bitcoin futures contracts in which the Fund invests may reflect the impact of these forks.

The Ethereum Network was originally described in a 2013 white paper by Vitalik Buterin, a programmer involved with bitcoin, with the goal of creating a global platform for decentralized applications powered by smart contracts. The formal development of the Ethereum Network began through a Swiss firm called Ethereum Switzerland GmbH in conjunction with several other entities. Subsequently, the Ethereum Foundation, a Swiss non-profit organization, was set up to oversee the protocol’s development. The Ethereum Network went live on July 30, 2015. Unlike other digital assets such as bitcoin, which are solely created through a progressive mining process, 72.0 million ether were created in connection with the launch of the Ethereum Network. The initial 72.0 million ether were distributed as follows:

Initial Distribution: 60.0 million ether, or 83.33% of the supply, was sold to the public in a crowd sale conducted between July and August 2014 that raised approximately \$18 million which was used to fund the development of the Ethereum Network.

Ethereum Foundation: 6.0 million ether, or 8.33% of the supply, was distributed to the Ethereum Foundation for operational costs.

Ethereum Developers: 3.0 million ether, or 4.17% of the supply, was distributed to developers who contributed to the Ethereum Network.

Developer Purchase Program: 3.0 million ether, or 4.17% of the supply, was distributed to members of the Ethereum Foundation to purchase at the initial crowd sale price.

Following the launch of the Ethereum Network, ether supply initially increased through a progressive mining process. Following the introduction of EIP-1559, described below, ether supply and issuance rate varies based on factors such as recent use of the network.

Coinciding with the network launch, it was decided that EthSuisse would be dissolved, designating the Ethereum Foundation as the sole organization dedicated to protocol development. Historically and continuing through the present, the development of the source code of the Ethereum protocol has been overseen by the Ethereum Foundation and the core developers. The core developers evolve over time, largely based on self-determined participation. The Ethereum Network is decentralized in that it does not require governmental authorities or financial institution intermediaries to create, transmit or determine the value of ether. Rather, following the initial

distribution of ether, ether is created, burned and allocated by the Ethereum Network protocol through a process that is currently subject to an issuance and burn rate. Among other things, ether is used to pay for transaction fees and computational services (i.e., smart contracts) on the Ethereum Network; users of the Ethereum Network pay for the computational power of the machines executing the requested operations with ether. Requiring payment in ether on the Ethereum Network incentivizes developers to write quality applications and increases the efficiency of the Ethereum Network because wasteful code costs more. It also ensures that the Ethereum Network remains economically viable by compensating people for their contributed computational resources.

Bitcoin and ether may be regarded as a currency or digital commodity depending on its specific use in particular transactions. Bitcoin and ether may be used as a medium of exchange or unit of account. Although a number of large and small retailers accept bitcoin and ether as a form of payment in the United States and foreign markets, there is relatively limited use of bitcoin and ether for commercial and retail payments. Similarly, bitcoin and ether may be used as a store of value (i.e., an asset that maintains its value rather than depreciating), although they have experienced significant periods of price volatility.

The value of bitcoin and ether is determined by the value that various market participants place on bitcoin through their transactions. Price discovery occurs through secondary market trading on bitcoin and ether trading platforms, over-the-counter trading desks and direct peer-to-peer payments. Many digital asset trading platforms are open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Digital asset trading platforms and over-the-counter trading desks have a relatively limited history, limited liquidity and trading across trading platforms order books which has resulted in periods of high volatility and price divergence among trading platforms. In addition, during high volatility periods, in addition to price divergences, some bitcoin and ether trading platforms have experienced issues related to account access and trade execution.

#### *Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts*

Futures contracts are financial contracts the value of which depends on, or is derived from, the underlying reference asset. In the case of bitcoin and ether futures contracts, the underlying reference asset is bitcoin and ether, respectively. Futures contracts may be physically-settled or cash settled. The only futures contracts in which the Fund invests (as described below) are cash-settled bitcoin and ether futures contracts. “Cash-settled” means that when the relevant futures contract expires, if the value of the underlying reference asset exceeds the futures contract price, the seller pays to the purchaser cash in the amount of that excess. Alternatively, if the futures contract price exceeds the value of the underlying reference asset, the purchaser pays to the seller cash in the amount of that excess. In a cash-settled futures contract on bitcoin or ether, the amount of cash to be paid is equal to the difference between the value of the bitcoin or ether, respectively, underlying futures contract at the close of the last trading day of the contract and the futures contract price as specified in the agreement.

The Fund will invest indirectly, via a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Fund organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands (the “*Subsidiary*”), in standardized, cash-settled futures contracts on bitcoin and ether. Such futures contracts are traded on commodity exchanges registered with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the “*CFTC*”). Currently, the Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts in which the Fund will invest are only traded on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange (the “*CME*”). The value of Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts on the CME are determined by reference to the CME CF Bitcoin Reference Rate and CME CF Ether Reference Rate, respectively, each of which provide an indication of the volume-weighted average price of bitcoin and ether across certain trading platforms.

As the futures contracts approach expiration, they may be replaced by similar contracts that have a later expiration. This process is referred to as “rolling.” The Fund intends to “roll” its Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts prior to expiration. The Fund’s investment sub-adviser, Vident Advisory, LLC (d/b/a Vident Asset Management) (“*Vident*” or the “*Sub-Adviser*”), with oversight from the Fund’s investment adviser, Valkyrie Funds LLC (“*Valkyrie*” or the “*Adviser*”), seeks to invest in “front month” Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts. “Front month” contracts are the monthly contracts with the nearest expiration date. Typically, the Fund will roll to the next “nearby” Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts. The “nearby” contracts are those contracts with the next closest expiration date. There is no guarantee that such a strategy will produce the desired results.

The Fund’s investment in the Subsidiary is intended to provide the Fund with exposure to the bitcoin and ether futures markets in accordance with applicable rules and regulations. The Subsidiary and the Fund will have the same investment adviser, investment sub-adviser and investment objective. The Subsidiary will also follow the same general investment policies and restrictions as the Fund. Except as noted herein, for purposes of this Prospectus, references to the Fund’s investment strategies and risks include those of the Subsidiary. The Fund complies with the provisions of the 1940 Act governing investment policies and capital structure and leverage on an aggregate basis with the Subsidiary. Furthermore, the Adviser, as the investment adviser to the Subsidiary, complies with the provisions of the 1940 Act relating to investment advisory contracts as it relates to its advisory agreement with the Subsidiary. The Subsidiary also complies with the provisions of the 1940 Act relating to affiliated transactions and custody. Because the Fund intends to qualify for treatment as a regulated investment company (“*RIC*”) under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “*Code*”), the size of the Fund’s investment in the Subsidiary will not exceed 25% of the Fund’s total assets at each quarter end of the Fund’s fiscal year. The Subsidiary’s custodian is U.S. Bank National Association.

### *Collateral Investments*

In addition to the investments in Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts, the Fund (and the Subsidiary, as applicable) will invest its remaining assets directly in cash, cash-like instruments or high-quality securities (collectively the “*Collateral Investments*”). The Collateral Investments may consist of high-quality securities, which include: (1) U.S. Government securities, such as bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury; (2) money market funds; and/or (3) corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade or determined by the Sub-Adviser to be of comparable quality. For these purposes, “investment grade” is defined as investments with a rating at the time of purchase in one of the four highest categories of at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organizations (e.g., BBB- or higher from S&P Global Ratings or Baa3 or higher from Moody’s Investors Service, Inc.). The Collateral Investments are designed to provide liquidity (i.e., provide an asset that can easily be exchanged for cash), and satisfy the “margin” requirements applicable to the Fund’s futures portfolio, which require that the Fund post collateral to secure its obligations under those contracts. Collateral Investments may also be invested in as Secondary Investments, as described below.

In order to help maintain the desired level of exposure to Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts, the Fund may enter into reverse repurchase agreements, a form of borrowing in which the Fund sells portfolio securities to financial institutions and agrees to repurchase them at a mutually agreed-upon date and price that is higher than the original sale price, and use the proceeds for investment purchases.

### *Secondary Investments*

The Fund’s investment in futures contracts will be limited by the position limits established by the derivatives exchange applicable to such contracts. Currently, the position limit for bitcoin futures contracts on the CME is 4,000 contracts for an applicable month, with each contract representing five bitcoin, while the position limit for ether futures contracts is 8,000 contracts for an applicable month, with each contract representing 50 ether. The Fund will be prohibited from purchasing Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts in excess of these limits. If the Fund is prohibited by applicable position limits from buying additional front month Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts, the Fund will invest, in the discretion of the Sub-Adviser, in longer dated Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts and/or additional Collateral Investments (collectively, “*Secondary Investments*”).

### **PRINCIPAL RISKS**

As with all investments, there are certain risks of investing in the Fund. The Fund’s Shares will change in value and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. An investment in the Fund does not represent a complete investment program. An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency, the Adviser, Sub-Adviser or any of their affiliates. You should consider carefully the following risks before investing in the Fund.

The principal risks are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate finding particular risks and comparing them with other funds. Each risk summarized below is considered a “principal risk” of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears.

**The Shares will change in value, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective.**

**Market Risk.** The prices of bitcoin, ether and Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts have historically been highly volatile. The value of the Fund’s investments in Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts and other instruments that provide exposure to bitcoin, ether and Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts – and therefore the value of an investment in the Fund – could decline significantly and without warning, including to zero. The value of ether and bitcoin has been, and may continue to be, substantially dependent on speculation, such that trading and investing in these crypto assets generally may not be based on fundamental analysis. In addition, the price of bitcoin and ether has been highly correlated, even during periods of volatility, with ether tending to exhibit more pronounced rises and falls. 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.

**Management Risk.** The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. The Adviser will apply investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Fund, but there can be no guarantee that the Fund will meet its investment objective.

**Bitcoin Risk.** Bitcoin is a relatively new innovation and the market for bitcoin is subject to rapid price swings, changes and uncertainty. Trading prices of bitcoin and other digital assets have experienced significant volatility in recent periods and may continue to do so. For instance, there were steep increases in the value of certain digital assets, including bitcoin, over the course of 2021, and multiple market observers asserted that digital assets were experiencing a “bubble.” These increases were followed by steep drawdowns throughout 2022 in digital asset trading prices, including for bitcoin. These episodes of rapid price appreciation followed by steep drawdowns have occurred multiple times throughout bitcoin’s history, including in 2011, 2013-2014, and 2017-2018, before repeating again in 2021-2022. Throughout 2023, bitcoin prices continued to exhibit extreme volatility. Such volatility may persist.



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. 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 digital asset trading venues. Additionally, 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. A significant portion of bitcoin is held by a small number of holders sometimes referred to as “whales.” Transactions of these holders may influence the price of bitcoin.

Unlike the exchanges for more traditional assets, such as equity securities and futures contracts, bitcoin and digital asset trading venues are largely unregulated and highly fragmented. Due to the fragmentation, regulatory non-compliance and lack of oversight of these trading venues there is a heightened potential for fraud and manipulation. Digital asset trading platforms on which bitcoin is traded, and which may serve as a pricing source for the calculation of the reference rate that is used for the purposes of valuing the Fund’s investments, are or may become subject to enforcement actions by regulatory authorities, and such enforcement actions may have a material adverse impact on the Fund, its investments, and its ability to implement its investment strategy.

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). Investors may be more exposed to the risk of theft, fraud and market manipulation than when investing in more traditional asset classes. Over the past several years, a number of digital asset 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. New or changing laws and regulations may affect the use of blockchain technology and/or investments in crypto assets or crypto asset-related investments. In addition, digital asset trading venues, bitcoin miners, and other participants may have significant exposure to other cryptocurrencies. Instability in the price, availability or legal or regulatory status of those instruments may adversely impact the operation of the digital asset trading venues and the Bitcoin Network. 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 futures, and the Fund. Finally, the creation of a “fork” (as described above) or a substantial giveaway of bitcoin (sometimes referred to as an “air drop”) may result in significant and unexpected declines in the value of bitcoin, bitcoin futures, and the Fund.

**Ether Risk.** Ether is a relatively new innovation and the market for ether is subject to rapid price swings, changes and uncertainty. The further development of the Ethereum Network and the acceptance and use of ether are subject to a variety of factors that are difficult to evaluate. The slowing, stopping or reversing of the development of the Ethereum Network or the acceptance of ether may adversely affect the price of ether. Ether is subject to the risk of fraud, theft, manipulation or security failures, operational or other problems that impact ether trading venues. Additionally, if one or a coordinated group of validators were to gain control of two-thirds of staked ether, they would have the ability to manipulate transactions and fraudulently obtain ether. If such a validator or group of validators were to gain control of one-third of staked ether, they could halt payments. A significant portion of ether is held by a small number of holders sometimes referred to as “whales”. Transactions of these holders may influence the price of ether.

Unlike the exchanges for more traditional assets, such as equity securities and futures contracts, ether and ether trading venues are largely unregulated. Due to the fragmentation, regulatory non-compliance and lack of oversight of these trading venues there is a heightened potential for fraud and manipulation. Digital asset trading platforms on which ether is traded, and which may serve as a pricing source for the calculation of the reference rate that is used for the purposes of valuing the Fund’s investments, are or may become subject to enforcement actions by regulatory authorities, and such enforcement actions may have a material adverse impact on the Fund, its investments, and its ability to implement its investment strategy.

As a result of the lack of regulation, individuals or groups may engage in fraud or market manipulation (including using social media to promote ether in a way that artificially increases the price of ether). Investors may be more exposed to the risk of theft, fraud and market manipulation than when investing in more traditional asset classes. Over the past several years, a number of digital asset trading venues have been closed due to fraud, failure or security breaches. Investors in ether may have little or no recourse should such theft, fraud or manipulation occur and could suffer significant losses. New or changing laws and regulations may affect the use of blockchain technology and/or investments in crypto assets or crypto asset-related investments. The realization of any of these risks could result in a decline in the acceptance of ether and consequently a reduction in the value of ether, ether futures, and the Fund. Finally, the creation of a “fork” or a substantial giveaway of ether (sometimes referred to as an “air drop”) may result in significant and unexpected declines in the value of ether, ether futures, and the Fund. A fork may be intentional, such as the “Merge.” The “Merge” refers to protocol changes altering the method by which transactions are validated.

Depending on its characteristics, a digital asset may be considered a “security”, or offered and sold as a “security”, under the federal securities laws. The test for determining whether a particular digital asset is a “security”, or offered and sold as a “security”, is complex and difficult to apply, and the outcome is difficult to predict. The SEC has taken no official position on whether ether is a security under the federal securities laws. On the other hand, the SEC has brought enforcement actions against the issuers and promoters of several other digital assets on the basis that the digital assets in question are securities. Any enforcement action by the SEC or a state securities regulator asserting that ether is a security, or a court decision, to that effect would be expected to have an immediate material adverse impact on the trading value of ether, as well as the Shares. This is because the business models behind most digital assets are incompatible

with regulations applying to transactions in securities. If a digital asset is determined or asserted to be a security, it is likely to become difficult or impossible for the digital asset to be traded, cleared or custodied in the United States through the same channels used by non-security digital assets, which in addition to materially and adversely affecting the trading value of the digital asset is likely to significantly impact its liquidity and market participants' ability to convert the digital asset into U.S. dollars.

All networked systems are vulnerable to various kinds of attacks. As with any computer network, the Ethereum Network contains certain flaws. For example, the Ethereum Network is currently vulnerable to several types of attacks, including:

- “>33% attack” where, if a validator or group of validators were to gain control of more than 33% of the staked ether, a malicious actor could cause a temporary fork in the blockchain.
- “>50% attack” where, if a validator or group of validators acting in concert were to gain control of more than 50% of the staked ether, a malicious actor would be able to gain full control of the network and the ability to manipulate the blockchain, potentially for an extended period of time or even permanently.
- “>66% attack” where, if a validator or group of validators acting in concert were to gain control of more than 66% of the staked ether, a malicious actor could permanently and irreversibly manipulate the blockchain.

The success of these types of attacks depends on the malicious actors ability to gather an enormous amount of ether and other resources, which serves as the primary practical defense of the network. A successful attack could lead to temporary or permanent disruption of the network, which would have a negative effect on the price of ether and the value of the Shares.

**Futures Contracts Risk.** Risks of futures contracts include: (i) an imperfect correlation between the value of the futures contract and the underlying asset; (ii) possible lack of a liquid secondary market; (iii) the inability to close a futures contract when desired; (iv) losses caused by unanticipated market movements, which may be unlimited; (v) an obligation for the Fund to make daily cash payments to maintain its required margin, particularly at times when the Fund may have insufficient cash; and (vi) unfavorable execution prices from rapid selling. Unlike equities, which typically entitle the holder to a continuing stake in a corporation, futures contracts normally specify a certain date for settlement in cash based on the reference asset. As the futures contracts approach expiration, they may be replaced by similar contracts that have a later expiration. This process is referred to as “rolling.” If the market for these contracts is in “contango,” meaning that the prices of futures contracts in the nearer months are lower than the price of contracts in the distant months, the sale of the near-term month contract would be at a lower price than the longer-term contract, resulting in a cost to “roll” the futures contract. The actual realization of a potential roll cost will be dependent upon the difference in price of the near and distant contract. The costs associated with rolling Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts typically are substantially higher than the costs associated with other futures contracts and may have a significant adverse impact on the performance of the Fund. Because the margin requirement for futures contracts is less than the value of the assets underlying the futures contract, futures trading involves a degree of leverage. As a result, a relatively small price movement in a futures contract may result in immediate and substantial loss, as well as gain, to the investor. For example, if at the time of purchase, 40% of the value of the futures contract is deposited as margin, a subsequent 20% decrease in the value of the futures contract would result in a loss of half of the margin deposit, before any deduction for the transaction costs, if the account were then closed out. A decrease in excess of 40% would result in a loss exceeding the original margin deposit, if the futures contract were closed out. Thus, a purchase or sale of a futures contract may result in losses in excess of the amount initially invested in the futures contract. However, the Fund would presumably have sustained comparable losses if, instead of investing in the futures contract, it had invested in the underlying financial instrument and sold it after the decline.

**Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts Risk.** In addition to the risks of futures contracts generally, the markets for Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts have additional unique risks. The markets for Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts may be less developed, less liquid and more volatile than more established futures markets. While the Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts markets has grown substantially since they commenced trading, there can be no assurance that this growth will continue. Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts are subject to collateral requirements and daily limits may impact the Fund’s ability to achieve the desired exposure. If the Fund is unable to meet its investment objective, the Fund’s returns may be lower than expected. Additionally, these collateral requirements may require the Fund to liquidate its position when it otherwise would not do so.

**Cost of Futures Investment Risk.** When a Bitcoin or Ether Futures Contract is nearing expiration, the Fund will generally sell it and use the proceeds to buy a Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contract with a later expiration date. This is commonly referred to as “rolling”. The costs associated with rolling Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts typically are substantially higher than the costs associated with other futures contracts and may have a significant adverse impact on the performance of the Fund.

**Futures/Spot Correlation Risk.** The markets for bitcoin and ether, on the one hand, and Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts, on the other, are related but separate markets. These markets may exhibit imperfectly correlation, or even no correlation, between price movements of either a Bitcoin or Ether Futures Contract and price movements of the bitcoin or ether, respectively. This might occur due to factors unrelated to the value of bitcoin or ether, such as speculative or other pressures on the markets in which these assets are traded.

**Forked Asset Risk.** The Bitcoin Network and Ethereum Network operate using open-source protocols, meaning that any user can download the software, modify it and then propose that the users and validators adopt the modification. When a modification is introduced and a substantial majority of users and validators consent to the modification, the change is implemented and the network

remains uninterrupted. However, if less than a substantial majority of users and validators consent to the proposed modification, and the modification is not compatible with the software prior to its modification, the consequence would be what is known as a “hard fork” of the Bitcoin Network or Ethereum Network, as applicable, with one group running the pre-modified software and the other running the modified software. The effect of such a fork would be the existence of two versions of the Bitcoin Network or the Ethereum Network running in parallel, yet lacking interchangeability. For example, in August 2017, bitcoin “forked” into Bitcoin and a new digital asset, Bitcoin Cash, as a result of a several-year dispute over how to increase the rate of transactions that the Bitcoin Network can process.

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

In addition, many developers have previously initiated hard forks in the Blockchain to launch new digital assets, such as Bitcoin Gold and Bitcoin Diamond. To the extent such digital assets compete with bitcoin or ether, such competition could impact demand for bitcoin or ether and could adversely impact the value of the Shares.

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

A future fork in the Bitcoin Network or Ethereum Network could adversely affect the value of the Shares.

**Digital Asset Industry Risk.** Beginning in the fourth quarter of 2021 and continuing throughout 2022 and 2023, digital asset prices began falling precipitously. 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. For example, in the first half of 2022, digital asset lenders Celsius Network LLC and Voyager Digital Ltd. and digital asset hedge fund Three Arrows Capital each declared bankruptcy, and the stablecoin TerraUSD collapsed. These events caused a loss of confidence in participants in the digital asset ecosystem, negative publicity surrounding digital assets more broadly and market-wide declines in digital asset trading prices and liquidity.

Thereafter, in November 2022, FTX, the third largest digital asset trading platform by volume at the time, halted customer withdrawals amid rumors of the company’s liquidity issues and likely insolvency. Shortly thereafter, FTX’s CEO resigned and FTX and numerous affiliates of FTX filed for bankruptcy. The U.S. Department of Justice (“DOJ”) subsequently brought criminal charges, including charges of fraud, violations of federal securities laws, money laundering, and campaign finance offenses, against FTX’s former CEO and others. FTX is also under investigation by the SEC, the DOJ, and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, as well as by various regulatory authorities in the Bahamas, Europe and other jurisdictions. In response to these events, the digital asset markets have experienced extreme price volatility and declines in liquidity, and regulatory and enforcement scrutiny has increased, including from the DOJ, the SEC, the CFTC, the White House and Congress. In addition, several other entities in the digital asset industry filed for bankruptcy following FTX’s bankruptcy filing, such as BlockFi Inc. and Genesis Global Capital, LLC. The SEC also brought charges against Genesis Global Capital, LLC and Gemini Trust Company, LLC on January 12, 2023 for their alleged unregistered offer and sale of securities to retail investors.

The collapse of TerraUSD and the bankruptcy filings of FTX, Celsius, Voyager and BlockFi have resulted in calls for heightened scrutiny and regulation of the digital asset industry, with a specific focus on digital asset trading platforms, platforms, and custodians. Federal and state legislatures and regulatory agencies are expected to introduce and enact new laws and regulations to regulate digital asset intermediaries, such as digital asset trading platforms and custodians. The U.S. regulatory regime - namely the Federal Reserve Board, U.S. Congress and certain U.S. agencies (e.g., the SEC, the CFTC, FinCEN, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Federal Bureau of Investigation) as well as the White House have issued reports and releases concerning digital assets, including bitcoin, ether and digital asset markets. However, the extent and content of any forthcoming laws and regulations are not yet ascertainable with certainty, and it may not be ascertainable in the near future. New laws, regulations and regulatory actions could significantly restrict or eliminate the market for, or uses of, digital assets including bitcoin and ether, which could have a negative effect on the value of bitcoin and ether, which in turn would have a negative effect on the value of the Shares.

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, the Fund's third-party service providers, or to the digital asset industry as a whole. Continued disruption and instability in the digital asset markets as these events develop, including further declines in the trading prices and liquidity of bitcoin and ether, could have a material adverse effect on the value of the Shares and the Shares could lose all or substantially all of their value.

**Digital Asset Competition Risk.** Bitcoin was the first digital asset to gain global adoption and critical mass, and as a result, it has a "first to market" advantage over other digital assets, and remains the largest digital asset by market capitalization. December 31, 2023, ether was the second largest digital asset by market capitalization as tracked by CoinMarketCap.com. December 31, 2023, bitcoin and ether comprised 66.71% of the total market capitalization of the digital asset ecosystem tracked by CoinMarketCap.com. Alternative digital assets tracked by CoinMarketCap.com had a total market capitalization of approximately \$549.2 billion as of December 31, 2023. In addition, many consortiums and financial institutions are also researching and investing resources into private or permissioned smart contracts platforms rather than open platforms like the Ethereum Network. Competition from the emergence or growth of alternative digital assets and smart contracts platforms, such as Solana, Avalanche or Cardano, could have a negative impact on the demand for, and price of, bitcoin and ether and thereby adversely affect the value of the Shares. In particular, bitcoin has been criticized for its slowness of transaction processing and finality, variability of transaction fees, and price volatility. Furthermore, bitcoin has not yet developed robust Layer 2 solutions to facilitate the use of smart contracts or significantly improve scalability.

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

**Investment Strategy Risk.** The Fund, through the Subsidiary, invests in Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts. The Fund does not invest directly in or hold bitcoin or ether. The price of Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts may differ, sometimes significantly, from the current cash price of bitcoin and ether, which is sometimes referred to as the "spot" price of bitcoin or ether. Consequently, the performance of the Fund is likely to perform differently from the spot price of bitcoin and ether.

**Liquidity Risk.** The market for Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts is still developing and may be subject to periods of illiquidity. During such times it may be difficult or impossible to buy or sell a position at the desired price. Market disruptions or volatility can also make it difficult to find a counterparty willing to transact at a reasonable price and sufficient size. Illiquid markets may cause losses, which could be significant. The large size of the positions which the Fund may acquire increases the risk of illiquidity, may make its positions more difficult to liquidate, and increase the losses incurred while trying to do so.

**Valuation Risk.** The Fund or the Subsidiary may hold securities or other assets that may be valued on the basis of factors other than market quotations. This may occur because the asset or security does not trade on a centralized exchange, or in times of market turmoil or reduced liquidity. There are multiple methods that can be used to value a portfolio holding when market quotations are not readily available. The value established for any portfolio holding at a point in time might differ from what would be produced using a different methodology or if it had been priced using market quotations. Portfolio holdings that are valued using techniques other than market quotations, including "fair valued" assets or securities, may be subject to greater fluctuation in their valuations from one day to the next than if market quotations were used. In addition, there is no assurance that the Fund or the Subsidiary could sell or close out a portfolio position for the value established for it at any time, and it is possible that the Fund or the Subsidiary would incur a loss because a portfolio position is sold or closed out at a discount to the valuation established by the Fund or the Subsidiary at that time. The Fund's ability to value investments may be impacted by technological issues or errors by pricing services or other third-party service providers.

**Inflation Risk.** Inflation may reduce the intrinsic value of increases in the value of the Fund. 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 value of the Fund's assets can decline as can the value of the Fund's distributions.



**Small Fund Risk.** The Fund currently has fewer assets than larger funds, and like other smaller funds, large inflows and outflows may impact the Fund's market exposure for limited periods of time. This impact may be positive or negative, depending on the direction of market movement during the period affected. If the Fund fails to attract a large amount of assets, shareholders of the Fund may incur higher expenses as the Fund's fixed costs would be allocated over a smaller number of shareholders. Failure to grow and large outflows may be factors the Board considers in any determination to cease the Fund's operations and dissolve.

**Collateral Investments Risk.** The Fund's use of Collateral Investments may include obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies and instrumentalities, including bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury, money market funds and corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper.

Some securities issued or guaranteed by federal agencies and U.S. Government-sponsored instrumentalities may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, in which case the investor must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the security for ultimate repayment, and may not be able to assert a claim against the United States itself in the event that the agency or instrumentality does not meet its commitment. The U.S. Government, its agencies and instrumentalities do not guarantee the market value of their securities, and consequently, the value of such securities may fluctuate. Although the Fund may hold securities that carry U.S. Government guarantees, these guarantees do not extend to shares of the Fund.

Money market funds are subject to management fees and other expenses. Therefore, investments in money market funds will cause the Fund to bear indirectly a proportional share of the fees and costs of the money market funds in which it invests. At the same time, the Fund will continue to pay its own management fees and expenses with respect to all of its assets, including any portion invested in the shares of the money market fund. It is possible to lose money by investing in money market funds.

Corporate debt securities such as commercial paper generally are short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses. Corporate debt may carry variable or floating rates of interest. Corporate debt securities carry both credit risk and interest rate risk. Credit risk is the risk that the Fund could lose money if the issuer of a corporate debt security is unable to pay interest or repay principal when it is due.

**Reverse Repurchase Agreements Risk.** The Fund may invest in reverse repurchase agreements. Reverse repurchase agreements are transactions in which the Fund sells portfolio securities to financial institutions such as banks and broker-dealers, and agrees to repurchase them at a mutually agreed-upon date and price which is higher than the original sale price. Reverse repurchase agreements are a form of leverage and the use of reverse repurchase agreements by the Fund may increase the Fund's volatility. The Fund incurs costs, including interest expense, in connection with the opening and closing of reverse repurchase agreements that will be borne by the shareholders.

Reverse repurchase agreements are also subject to the risk that the other party to the reverse repurchase agreement will be unable or unwilling to complete the transaction as scheduled, which may result in losses to the Fund. In situations where the Fund is required to post collateral with a counterparty, the counterparty may fail to segregate the collateral or may commingle the collateral with the counterparty's own assets. As a result, in the event of the counterparty's bankruptcy or insolvency, the Fund's collateral may be subject to the conflicting claims of the counterparty's creditors, and the Fund may be exposed to the risk of a court treating the Fund as a general unsecured creditor of the counterparty, rather than as the owner of the collateral. There can be no assurance that a counterparty will not default and that the Fund will not sustain a loss on a transaction as a result.

Reverse repurchase agreements also involve the risk that the market value of the securities sold by the Fund may decline below the price at which it is obligated to repurchase the securities. In addition, when the Fund invests the proceeds it receives in a reverse repurchase transaction, there is a risk that those investments may decline in value. In this circumstance, the Fund could be required to sell other investments in order to meet its obligations to repurchase the securities.

**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.

**Tax Risk.** The Fund intends to elect and to qualify each year to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, the Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of its net investment income and net capital gain that it distributes to Shareholders, provided that it satisfies certain requirements of the Code. If the Fund does not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions are not available, the Fund's taxable income will be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed. Additionally, buying securities shortly before the record date for a taxable dividend or capital gain distribution is commonly known as "buying the dividend." In the event a shareholder purchases Shares shortly before such a distribution, the entire distribution may be taxable to the shareholder even though a portion of the distribution effectively represents a return of the purchase price. To comply with the asset diversification test applicable to a RIC, the Fund will limit its investments in the Subsidiary to 25% of the Fund's total assets at the end of each tax quarter. The investment strategy of the Fund may

cause the Fund to hold more than 25% of the Fund's total assets in investments in the Subsidiary the majority of the time. The Fund intends to manage the exposure to the Subsidiary so that the Fund's investments in the Subsidiary do not exceed 25% of the total assets at the end of any tax quarter. If the Fund's investments in the Subsidiary were to exceed 25% of the Fund's total assets at the end of a tax quarter, the Fund, generally, has a grace period to cure such lack of compliance. If the Fund fails to timely cure, it may no longer be eligible to be treated as a RIC.

Because Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts produce non-qualifying income for purposes of qualifying as a RIC, the Fund makes its investments in Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts through the Subsidiary. The Fund intends to treat any income it may derive from the futures contracts received by the Subsidiary as "qualifying income" under the provisions of the Code applicable to RICs. The Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") has issued numerous Private Letter Rulings ("PLRs") provided to third parties not associated with the Fund or its affiliates (which only those parties may rely on as precedent) concluding that similar arrangements resulted in qualifying income. Many of such PLRs have now been revoked by the IRS. In March of 2019, the Internal Revenue Service published Regulations that concluded that income from a corporation similar to the Subsidiary would be qualifying income, if the income is related to the Fund's business of investing in stocks or securities. Although the Regulations do not require distributions from the Subsidiary, the Fund intends to cause the Subsidiary to make distributions that would allow the Fund to make timely distributions to its shareholders. The Fund generally will be required to include in its own taxable income the income of the Subsidiary for a tax year, regardless of whether the Fund receives a distribution of the Subsidiary's income in that tax year, and this income would nevertheless be subject to the distribution requirement for qualification as a regulated investment company and would be taken into account for purposes of the 4% excise tax.

If, in any year, the Fund were to fail to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a RIC and its shareholders, and were ineligible to or were not to cure such failure, the Fund would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation subject to U.S. federal income tax on all its income at the fund level. The resulting taxes could substantially reduce the Fund's net assets and the amount of income available for distribution. In addition, in order to requalify for taxation as a RIC, the Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest, and make certain distributions.

**Subsidiary Investment Risk.** Changes in the laws of the United States and/or the Cayman Islands, under which the Fund and the Subsidiary are organized, respectively, could result in the inability of the Fund to operate as intended and could negatively affect the Fund and its shareholders. The Subsidiary is not registered under the 1940 Act and is not subject to all the investor protections of the 1940 Act. However, as the Subsidiary is wholly-owned by the Fund, and the investors of the Fund will have the investor protections of the 1940 Act, the Fund as a whole—including the Subsidiary—will provide investors with 1940 protections.

**Target Exposure and Rebalancing Risks.** The Fund will normally seek to maintain aggregate notional exposure to bitcoin and ether equal to 100% of the net assets of the Fund. However, in order to comply with certain tax qualification tests at the end of each tax quarter, the Fund may reduce its exposure to Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts on or about such dates. If the value of Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts rises during such periods that the Fund has reduced its exposure, the performance of the Fund will be less than it would have been had the Fund maintained its exposure through such period.

**Commodity Regulatory Risk.** The Fund's use of commodity futures subject to regulation by the CFTC has caused the Fund to be classified as a "commodity pool" and this designation requires that the Fund comply with CFTC rules, which may impose additional regulatory requirements and compliance obligations. The Fund's investment decisions may need to be modified, and commodity contract positions held by the Fund may have to be liquidated at disadvantageous times or prices, to avoid exceeding any applicable position limits established by the CFTC, potentially subjecting the Fund to substantial losses. The regulation of commodity transactions in the United States is subject to ongoing modification by government, self-regulatory and judicial action. The effect of any future regulatory change with respect to any aspect of the Fund is impossible to predict, but could be substantial and adverse to the Fund.

**Volatility Risk.** Volatility is the characteristic of a security or other asset, an index or a market to fluctuate significantly in price within a short time period. The prices of bitcoin, ether and Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts have historically been highly volatile. The value of the Fund's investments in Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts – 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.

**Asset Concentration Risk.** Since the Fund may take concentrated positions in Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts, the Fund's performance may be disproportionately and significantly impacted by the poor performance of those positions to which it has significant exposure. Concentration in Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts makes the Fund more susceptible to any single occurrence affecting the underlying positions and may subject the Fund to greater market risk than more diversified funds.

**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. The Fund may be subject to a greater risk of rising interest rates than would normally be the case due to the current period of historically low rates and the effect of potential government fiscal policy initiatives and resulting market reaction to those initiatives. 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.

**Cash Transaction Risk.** Most ETFs generally make in-kind redemptions to avoid being taxed at the fund level on gains on the distributed portfolio securities. However, unlike most ETFs, the Fund currently intends to effect some or all redemptions for cash, rather than in-kind, because of the nature of the Fund's investments. The Fund may be required to sell portfolio securities to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds, which involves transaction costs that the Fund may not have incurred had it effected redemptions entirely in kind. These costs may include brokerage costs and/or taxable gains or losses, which may be imposed on the Fund and decrease the Fund's NAV to the extent such costs are not offset by a transaction fee payable to an AP. If the Fund recognizes gain on these sales, this generally will cause the Fund to recognize gain it might not otherwise have recognized if it were to distribute portfolio securities in-kind, or to recognize such gain sooner than would otherwise be required. This may decrease the tax efficiency of the Fund compared to ETFs that utilize an in-kind redemption process, and there may be a substantial difference in the after-tax rate of return between the Fund and other ETFs.

**Clearing Broker Risk.** The Fund's investments in exchange-traded futures contracts expose it to the risks of a clearing broker (or a futures commission merchant ("FCM")). Under current regulations, a clearing broker or FCM maintains customers' assets in a bulk segregated account. There is a risk that Fund assets deposited with the clearing broker to serve as margin may be used to satisfy the broker's own obligations or the losses of the broker's other clients. In the event of default, the Fund could experience lengthy delays in recovering some or all of its assets and may not see any recovery at all. Furthermore, the Fund is subject to the risk that no FCM is willing or able to clear the Fund's transactions or maintain the Fund's assets. If the Fund's FCMs are unable or unwilling to clear the Fund's transactions, or if the FCM refuses to maintain the Fund's assets, the Fund will be unable have its orders for Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts fulfilled or assets custodied. In such a circumstance, the performance of the Fund will likely deviate from the performance of bitcoin and ether and may result in the proportion of Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts in the Fund's portfolio relative to the total assets of the Fund to decrease.

**Investment Capacity Risk.** If the Fund's ability to obtain exposure to bitcoin and ether futures contracts consistent with its investment objective is disrupted for any reason, including but not limited to, limited liquidity in the Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts markets, a disruption to the Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts market, or as a result of margin requirements or position limits imposed by the Fund's FCMs, the exchanges on which the Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts trade, or the CFTC, the Fund would not be able to achieve its investment objective and may experience significant losses.

**Cyber Security Risk.** The Fund is susceptible to operational risks through breaches in cyber security. A breach in cyber security refers to both intentional and unintentional events that may cause the Fund to lose proprietary information, suffer data corruption or lose operational capacity. Such events could cause the Fund to incur regulatory penalties, reputational damage, additional compliance costs associated with corrective measures and/or financial loss. Cyber security breaches may involve unauthorized access to the Fund's digital information systems through "hacking" or malicious software coding, but may also result from outside attacks such as denial-of-service attacks through efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users. In addition, cyber security breaches of the Fund's third-party service providers, such as its administrator, transfer agent, custodian, or sub-adviser, as applicable, or issuers in which the Fund invests, can also subject the Fund to many of the same risks associated with direct cyber security breaches. While the Fund has established business continuity plans and risk management systems designed to reduce the risks associated with cyber security, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems. Additionally, there is no guarantee that such efforts will succeed, especially because the Fund does not directly control the cyber security systems of issuers or third-party service providers.

**Authorized Participant Concentration Risk.** Only an authorized participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund has a limited number of institutions that act as authorized participants on an agency basis (*i.e.* on behalf of other market participants). To the extent that these institutions exit the business or are unable to proceed with creation and/or redemption orders with respect to the Fund and no other authorized participant is able to step forward to create or redeem, in either of these cases, Shares may trade at a discount to the Fund's net asset value and possibly face delisting.

**Frequent Trading Risk.** The Fund regularly purchases and subsequently sells (*i.e.*, "rolls") individual futures contracts throughout the year so as to maintain a fully invested position. As the contracts near their expiration dates, the Fund rolls them over into new contracts. This frequent trading of contracts may increase the amount of commissions or mark-ups to broker-dealers that the Fund pays when it buys and sells contracts, which may detract from the Fund's performance. High portfolio turnover may result in the Fund paying higher levels of transaction costs and may generate greater tax liabilities for shareholders. Frequent trading risk may cause the Fund's performance to be less than expected.

**Active Management Risk.** The Fund is actively managed and its performance reflects investment decisions that the Sub-Adviser and Adviser make for the Fund. Such judgments about the Fund's investments may prove to be incorrect. If the investments selected and

the strategies employed by the Fund fail to produce the intended results, the Fund could underperform as compared to other funds with similar investment objectives and/or strategies, or could have negative returns.

**Active Market Risk.** Although the Shares are listed for trading on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Shares will develop or be maintained. Shares trade on the Exchange at market prices that may be below, at or above the Fund's net asset value. Securities, including the Shares, are subject to market fluctuations and liquidity constraints that may be caused by such factors as economic, political, or regulatory developments, changes in interest rates, and/or perceived trends in securities prices. Shares of the Fund could decline in value or underperform other investments.

**Premium/Discount Risk.** The market price of the Fund's Shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in the Fund's net asset value as well as the relative supply of and demand for Shares on the Exchange. The Fund's market price may deviate from the value of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, particularly in time of market stress, with the result that investors may pay more or receive less than the underlying value of the Fund shares bought or sold. The Adviser and Sub-Adviser cannot predict whether Shares will trade below, at or above their net asset value because the Shares trade on the Exchange at market prices and not at net asset value. Price differences may be due, in large part, to the fact that supply and demand forces at work in the secondary trading market for Shares will be closely related, but not identical, to the same forces influencing the prices of the holdings of the Fund trading individually or in the aggregate at any point in time. However, given that Shares can only be purchased and redeemed in Creation Units, and only to and from broker-dealers and large institutional investors that have entered into participation agreements (unlike shares of closed-end funds, which frequently trade at appreciable discounts from, and sometimes at premiums to, their net asset value), the Adviser and Sub-Adviser believe that large discounts or premiums to the net asset value of Shares should not be sustained. During stressed market conditions, the market for the Fund's Shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the market for the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which could in turn lead to differences between the market price of the Fund's Shares and their net asset value. This can be reflected as a spread between the bid and ask prices for the Fund quoted during the day or a premium or discount in the closing price from the Fund's NAV.

**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, Adviser and Sub-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 these risks.

**Credit Risk.** An issuer or other obligated party of a debt security may be unable or unwilling to make dividend, interest and/or principal payments when due. In addition, the value of a debt security may decline because of concerns about the issuer's ability or unwillingness to make such payments.

**Leverage Risk.** The Fund seeks to achieve and maintain the exposure to the price of bitcoin and ether by using leverage inherent in futures contracts. Therefore, 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 a 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. Futures 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. The Fund may at times be required to liquidate portfolio positions, including when it is not advantageous to do so, in order to comply with guidance from the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") regarding asset segregation requirements to cover certain leveraged positions.

**Market Maker Risk.** If the Fund has lower average daily trading volumes, it may rely on a small number of third-party market makers to provide a market for the purchase and sale of Shares. Any trading halt or other problem relating to the trading activity of these market makers could result in a dramatic change in the spread between the Fund's net asset value and the price at which the Shares are trading on the Exchange, which could result in a decrease in value of the Shares. In addition, decisions by market makers or authorized participants to reduce their role or step away from these activities in times of market stress could inhibit the effectiveness of the arbitrage process in maintaining the relationship between the underlying values of the Fund's portfolio securities and the Fund's market price. This reduced effectiveness could result in Shares trading at a discount to net asset value and also in greater than normal intra-day bid-ask spreads for Shares.

**Non-Diversification Risk.** The Fund is classified as "non-diversified" under the 1940 Act. As a result, the Fund is only limited as to the percentage of its assets which may be invested in the securities of any one issuer by the diversification requirements imposed by the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. The Fund may invest a relatively high percentage of its assets in a limited number of issuers. As a result, the Fund may be more susceptible to a single adverse economic or regulatory occurrence affecting one or more of these issuers, experience increased volatility and be highly invested in certain issuers.



**Trading Issues Risk.** Trading in Fund Shares on the Exchange 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 Fund Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange’s “circuit breaker” rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged. The Fund may have difficulty maintaining its listing on the Exchange in the event the Fund’s assets are small, the Fund does not have enough shareholders, or if the Fund is unable to proceed with creation and/or redemption orders.

**PERFORMANCE**

On October 3, 2023, the Fund’s investment strategy changed. Prior to October 3, 2023, the Fund sought to achieve its investment objective by investing all or substantially all of its assets in exchange-traded futures contracts on bitcoin and Collateral Investments. Following October 3, 2023, the Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing all or substantially all of its assets in Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts and Collateral Investments. Therefore, the Fund’s performance and historical returns shown below are not necessarily indicative of the performance that the Fund would have generated based upon its current strategy.

The bar chart and table below illustrate the annual calendar year returns of the Fund based on NAV as well as the average annual Fund returns. The bar chart and table provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund’s performance from year-to-year and by showing how the Fund’s average annual total returns based on NAV compare to those of a broad-based market index. The Fund’s performance information is accessible on the Fund’s website at <https://www.valkyrie-funds.com>.



The Fund’s highest quarterly return was 69.66% (quarter ended March 31, 2023) and the Fund’s lowest quarterly return was -59.24% (quarter ended June 30, 2022).

<b>Average Annual Total Return December 31, 2023</b>		
		<b>Since Inception</b>
<b>Valkyrie Bitcoin and Ether Strategy ETF</b>	<b>1 Year</b>	<b>(10/21/2021)</b>
Return Before Taxes	136.95%	-19.27%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	123.04%	-21.47%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	80.75%	-15.08%
<b>S&amp;P 500 Index</b> (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	26.29%	3.85%

The Fund’s past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

Returns before taxes do not reflect the effects of any income or capital gains taxes. All after-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of any state or local tax. Returns after taxes on distributions reflect the taxed return on the payment of dividends and capital gains.

Your own actual after-tax returns will depend on your specific tax situation and may differ from what is shown here. After-tax returns are not relevant to investors who hold Shares in tax-deferred accounts such as individual retirement accounts (IRAs) or employee-sponsored retirement plans.

## MANAGEMENT

### Investment Adviser

Valkyrie Funds LLC

### Investment Sub-Adviser

Vident Asset Management

### Portfolio Managers

The following persons serve as portfolio managers of the Fund.

- Steven McClurg, Chief Investment Officer of Valkyrie
- Rafael Zayas, CFA, Senior Vice President and Head of Portfolio Management and Trading of Vident
- Ryan Dofflemeyer, Senior Portfolio Manager of Vident
- Bill Cannon, Head of ETF Portfolio Management of Valkyrie
- Austin Wen, Portfolio Manager of Vident

Each of the portfolio managers is primarily and jointly responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. Mr. McClurg, Mr. Zayas and Mr. Dofflemeyer have served in such capacity since the Fund's inception in 2021. Mr. Cannon and Mr. Wen have served in such capacity since 2022.

## PURCHASE AND SALE OF SHARES

The Fund issues and redeems Shares on a continuous basis, at net asset value, only in large blocks of shares called "Creation Units." Individual Shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold on the secondary market through a broker-dealer. Since Shares of the Fund trade on securities exchanges in the secondary market at their market price rather than their net asset value, the Fund's Shares may trade at a price greater than (premium) or less than (discount) the Fund's net asset value. An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market (the "*bid-ask spread*").

Recent information, including the Fund's net asset value, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, is available online at [www.valkyrie-funds.com](http://www.valkyrie-funds.com).

## TAX INFORMATION

The Fund's distributions will generally be taxable as ordinary income, returns of capital or capital gains. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.

## PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

If you purchase Shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), Valkyrie and ALPS Distributors, Inc. (the "Distributor"), the Fund's distributor, may pay the intermediary for the sale of Shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

### **Additional Information About the Fund's Principal Investment Strategies**

The Fund is a series of Valkyrie ETF Trust II and is regulated as an "investment company" under the 1940 Act. The Fund is actively managed and does not seek to track the performance of an index. The Fund's investment objective is non-fundamental and may be changed without approval by the holders of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund. Unless an investment policy is identified as being fundamental, all investment policies included in this prospectus and the Fund's Statement of Additional Information ("*SAI*") are non-fundamental and may be changed by the Board of Trustees of the Trust (the "*Board*") without shareholder approval. If there is a material change to the Fund's investment objective or principal investment strategies, you should consider whether the Fund

remains an appropriate investment for you. There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The Adviser may determine to utilize swap agreements (derivative contracts entered into primarily with major global financial institutions for a specified period wherein two parties agree to exchange or “swap” payments based on the change in value of an underlying asset or benchmark) to obtain exposure to bitcoin.

## DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

A description of the Trust’s policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Fund’s portfolio holdings is available in the Fund’s SAI, which is available at [www.valkyrie-funds.com](http://www.valkyrie-funds.com).

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE FUND’S STRATEGY

The Fund seeks capital appreciation. The Fund is an actively-managed ETF that pursues its investment strategy primarily by investing all or substantially all of its assets in Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts, as identified by the Fund’s investment sub-adviser, Vident. The Fund will also invest in Collateral Investments, which are designed to provide liquidity, serve as margin, or otherwise collateralize the Subsidiary’s investments in Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts. The Fund will not hold bitcoin directly.

**Bitcoin, ether and Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts are a relatively new asset class and are subject to unique and substantial risks, including the risk that the value of the Fund’s investments could decline rapidly, including to zero. Bitcoin, ether and Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts have historically been more volatile than traditional asset classes. You should be prepared to lose your entire investment.**

### *Bitcoin*

Bitcoin is a digital asset that serves as the unit of account of an open-source, decentralized, peer-to-peer computer network. The adoption of bitcoin to pay for goods and services, stored for future use or converted to a fiat (i.e., currency issued by a governmental authority, such as the United States dollar) currency has been limited as of the date of this Prospectus.

The value of bitcoin is not backed by any government, corporation or other identified body. The value is determined, in part, by the supply and demand for bitcoin in the markets for exchange that have been organized to facilitate the trading of bitcoin. By design, the supply of bitcoin is limited to 21 million bitcoins. As of the date of this Prospectus, there are approximately 19.6 million bitcoins in circulation.

### The Bitcoin Network

Bitcoin is maintained on the decentralized, open source, peer-to-peer computer network (the “*Bitcoin Network*”). No single entity owns or operates the Bitcoin Network. Bitcoin was first described in a white paper released in 2008 and published under the pseudonym “Satoshi Nakamoto”. The protocol underlying bitcoin was subsequently released in 2009 and open source software currently operates on a worldwide network of computers. The Bitcoin Network is accessed through software and governs bitcoin’s creation and movement. The source code for Bitcoin Network, often referred to as the Bitcoin Protocol, is open-source, and anyone can contribute to its development.

The infrastructure of the Bitcoin Network is collectively maintained by participants in the Bitcoin Network, including miners, developers and users. Miners validate transactions and are compensated for that service in bitcoin. Developers maintain and contribute updates to the Bitcoin Protocol. Users access the Bitcoin Network, an open-source software. Anyone can be a user, developer, or miner. The first step in using the Bitcoin Network for transactions is to download specialized software referred to as a “bitcoin wallet” which can be downloaded on a computer or smartphone and can both send and receive bitcoin. Within a bitcoin wallet, a user can generate one or more unique “bitcoin addresses” which a user can send or receive bitcoin from his or her address to another user’s address.

Bitcoin is “stored” on a digital transaction ledger commonly known as “blockchain,” which is a type of shared and continually reconciled database stored in a decentralized manner on the computers of certain users of the digital asset and is protected by cryptography. The bitcoin blockchain contains a record and history of each bitcoin transaction. The amount of bitcoin associated with each bitcoin address, as well as each bitcoin transaction to or from such address is transparently reflected in the blockchain and can be viewed by websites that operate as “blockchain explorers.”

### Proof-of-Work Process

New bitcoin is created by “mining.” Miners use specialized computer software and hardware to solve highly complex mathematical problems presented by the Bitcoin Protocol. The first miner to successfully solve the problem is permitted to add a block of transactions to the bitcoin blockchain. The new block is then confirmed through acceptance by a majority of users who maintain versions of the blockchain on their individual computers. Miners who successfully add a block to the blockchain are automatically rewarded with a fixed amount of bitcoin plus any transaction fees paid by the transferors whose transactions are recorded in the block. This system simultaneously is the means by which new bitcoin enter circulation and is the mechanism by which versions of the blockchain held by users on a decentralized network are kept in consensus.

## The Bitcoin Protocol

The Bitcoin Protocol is an open-source software. Any developer can review the underlying code and suggest changes thereto. There is no official group or company that is responsible for making modifications to bitcoin. A number of individual developers regularly contribute to specific distribution of bitcoin software known as the “Bitcoin Core.” The Bitcoin Core is a maintained open source repository on the website Github. There are many other compatible versions of bitcoin software, but Bitcoin Core is the de facto standard for the Bitcoin Protocol, and is also known as the “reference software.” The core developers for the Bitcoin Core operate under a volunteer basis and without strict hierarchical administration. The core developers are able to access, and can alter, the Bitcoin Network source code and, as a result, are responsible for the quasi-official releases of updates and other changes to the Bitcoin Network’s source code. Because bitcoin has no central authority, the release of updates to the Bitcoin Network’s source code by the core developers does not guarantee that the updates will be automatically adopted by the other participants. Users and miners must accept any changes by downloading the proposed modification, and such modification is effective only with respect to those bitcoin users and miners who choose to download it. The modification to the source code becomes a part of the Bitcoin Network only if it is accepted by participants that collectively have a majority of the processing power on the Bitcoin Network. If only a percentage of users and miners accept a modification, a division occurs such that one network will run the pre-modification source code and the other network will run the modified source code. This division is known as a “fork”.

## *Ether*

The Ethereum Network was originally described in a 2013 white paper by Vitalik Buterin, a programmer involved with bitcoin, with the goal of creating a global platform for decentralized applications powered by smart contracts. The formal development of the Ethereum Network began through a Swiss firm called Ethereum Switzerland GmbH in conjunction with several other entities. Subsequently, the Ethereum Foundation, a Swiss non-profit organization, was set up to oversee the protocol’s development. The Ethereum Network went live on July 30, 2015. Unlike other digital assets, such as bitcoin, which are solely created through a progressive mining process, 72.0 million ether or “ETH” were created in connection with the launch of the Ethereum Network. Coinciding with the network launch, it was decided that EthSuisse would be dissolved, designating the Ethereum Foundation as the sole organization dedicated to protocol development. The Ethereum Network is decentralized in that it does not require governmental authorities or financial institution intermediaries to create, transmit or determine the value of ether. Rather, following the initial distribution of ether, ether is created, burned and allocated by the Ethereum Network protocol through a process that is currently subject to an issuance and burn rate. Among other things, ether is used to pay for transaction fees and computational services (i.e., smart contracts) on the Ethereum Network; users of the Ethereum Network pay for the computational power of the machines executing the requested operations with ether. Requiring payment in ether on the Ethereum Network incentivizes developers to write quality applications and increases the efficiency of the Ethereum Network because wasteful code costs more. It also ensures that the Ethereum Network remains economically viable by compensating people for their contributed computational resources.

## Smart Contracts and Development on the Ethereum Network

Smart contracts are programs that run on a blockchain that can execute automatically when certain conditions are met. Smart contracts facilitate the exchange of anything representative of value, such as money, information, property, or voting rights. Using smart contracts, users can send or receive digital assets, create markets, store registries of debts or promises, represent ownership of property or a company, move funds in accordance with conditional instructions and create new digital assets.

Development on the Ethereum Network involves building more complex tools on top of smart contracts, such as decentralized apps (DApps); organizations that are autonomous, known as decentralized autonomous organizations (DAOs); and entirely new decentralized networks. For example, a company that distributes charitable donations on behalf of users could hold donated funds in smart contracts that are paid to charities only if the charity satisfies certain pre-defined conditions.

Moreover, the Ethereum Network has also been used as a platform for creating new digital assets and conducting their associated initial coin offerings. As of December 31, 2023, a majority of digital assets were built on the Ethereum Network, with such assets representing a significant amount of the total market value of all digital assets.

More recently, the Ethereum Network has been used for decentralized finance (DeFi) or open finance platforms, which seek to democratize access to financial services, such as borrowing, lending, custody, trading, derivatives and insurance, by removing third-party intermediaries. DeFi can allow users to lend and earn interest on their digital assets, exchange one digital asset for another and create derivative digital assets such as stablecoins, which are digital assets pegged to a reserve asset such as fiat (i.e., currency issued by a governmental authority, such as the United States dollar) currency. Over the course of 2022, between \$20 billion and \$98 billion worth of digital assets were locked up as collateral on DeFi platforms on the Ethereum Network.

In addition, the Ethereum Network and other smart contract platforms have been used for creating non-fungible tokens, or NFTs. Unlike digital assets native to smart contract platforms which are fungible and enable the payment of fees for smart contract execution. Instead, NFTs allow for digital ownership of assets that convey certain rights to other digital or real world assets. This new paradigm allows users to own rights to other assets through NFTs, which enable users to trade them with others on the Ethereum Network. For example, an NFT may convey rights to a digital asset that exists in an online game or a DApp, and users can trade their NFT in the DApp or game,

and carry them to other digital experiences, creating an entirely new free-market internet-native economy that can be monetized in the physical world.

### Proof-of-Stake Process

In the second half of 2020, the Ethereum Network began the first of several stages of an upgrade that was initially known as “Ethereum 2.0.” and eventually became known as the “Merge” to transition the Ethereum Network from a proof-of-work consensus mechanism to a proof-of-stake consensus mechanism. The Merge was completed on September 15, 2022 and the Ethereum Network has operated on a proof-of-stake model since such time.

Unlike proof-of-work, in which miners expend computational resources to compete to validate transactions and are rewarded coins in proportion to the amount of computational resources expended, in proof-of-stake, miners (sometimes called validators) risk or “stake” coins to compete to be randomly selected to validate transactions and are rewarded coins in proportion to the amount of coins staked. Any malicious activity, such as validating multiple blocks, disagreeing with the eventual consensus or otherwise violating protocol rules, results in the forfeiture or “slashing” of a portion of the staked coins. Proof-of-stake is viewed as more energy efficient and scalable than proof-of-work and is sometimes referred to as “virtual mining”. Every 12 seconds, approximately, a new block is added to the Ethereum Blockchain with the latest transactions processed by the network, and the validator that generated this block is awarded ether.

### Limits on Ether Supply

The rate at which new ether are issued and put into circulation is expected to vary. In September 2022 the Ethereum Network converted from proof-of-work to a new proof-of-stake consensus mechanism. Following the Merge, approximately 1,700 ether are issued per day, though the issuance rate varies based on the number of validators on the network. In addition, the issuance of new ether could be partially or completely offset by the burn mechanism introduced by the EIP-1559 modification, under which ether are removed from supply at a rate that varies with network usage. On occasion, the ether supply has been deflationary over a 24 hour period as a result of the burn mechanism. The attributes of the new consensus algorithm are subject to change, but in sum, the new consensus algorithm and related modifications reduced total new ether issuances and could turn the ether supply deflationary over the long term.

As of December 31, 2023, approximately 120 million ether were outstanding.

### *Investment in the Subsidiary*

The Fund expects to gain exposure to bitcoin and ether futures contracts by investing a portion of its assets in a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Fund organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands, the Valkyrie Bitcoin Strategy (Cayman) Ltd. Valkyrie serves as investment adviser and Vident serves as investment sub-adviser to the Subsidiary, subject to the oversight of the Subsidiary’s board of directors.

### *Secondary Investments*

The Fund’s investment in futures contracts will be limited by the position limits established by the applicable derivatives exchange applicable to such contracts. Currently, the position limit for bitcoin futures contracts on the CME is 4,000 contracts for an applicable month, with each contract representing five bitcoin, while the position limit for ether futures contracts is 8,000 contracts for an applicable month, with each contract representing 50 ether. The Fund will be prohibited from purchasing Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts in excess of these limits. If the Fund is prohibited by applicable position limits from buying additional front month Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts, the Fund will invest, in the discretion of the Sub-Adviser, in longer dated Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts and/or additional Collateral Investments (collectively, “*Secondary Investments*”).

Shareholders and prospective investors in the Fund may visit [www.valkyrie-funds.com](http://www.valkyrie-funds.com) or call 1-800-617-0004 with questions regarding bitcoin, ether, bitcoin and ether futures contracts and the Fund’s investment strategy.

## **FUND INVESTMENTS**

### **Principal Investments**

#### *Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts*

Futures contracts are financial contracts the value of which depends on, or is derived from, the underlying reference asset. For Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts, the underlying reference asset is bitcoin and ether, respectively. A futures contract is a standardized contract traded on an exchange. The contract will stipulate an exchange to buy or sell a specified type and quantity of a particular underlying asset at a designated price. Futures contracts may be physically-settled or cash-settled. The only futures contracts in which the Fund invests are cash-settled Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts traded on commodity exchanges registered with the CFTC. “Cash-settled” means that when the relevant futures contract expires, if the value of the underlying asset exceeds the futures contract price, the seller pays to the purchaser cash in the amount of that excess, and if the futures contract price exceeds the value of the underlying asset, the purchaser pays to the seller cash in the amount of that excess. In a cash-settled Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts, the amount of cash to be paid is equal to the difference between the value of the bitcoin or ether underlying the futures contract at the close of the



last trading day of the contract and the futures contract price specified in the agreement. The CME has specified that the value of bitcoin underlying bitcoin futures contracts traded on the applicable exchange will be determined by reference to a volume-weighted average of bitcoin trading prices on multiple digital asset trading venues.

Futures contracts exhibit “futures basis”, meaning the difference between the current market value of the underlying bitcoin or ether (the “spot” price) and the price of the cash-settled futures contract. A negative futures basis exists when cash-settled Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts generally trade at a premium to the current market value of bitcoin or ether. Under this scenario, the Fund’s investments in Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts will generally underperform a direct investment in bitcoin or ether.

In order to satisfy certain tax qualification tests, the Fund expects to gain exposure to bitcoin and ether futures contracts by investing in bitcoin and ether futures contracts through the Subsidiary.

The Fund will “roll” its Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts. Futures contracts expire on a designated date (the “expiration date”). The Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts in which the Fund invests are cash settled on their expiration date unless they are “rolled” prior to expiration. The Fund generally intends to “roll” its Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts prior to expiration. The Fund seeks to invest in “front month” Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts. “Front month” contracts are the monthly contracts with the nearest expiration date. Typically, the Fund will roll to the next “nearby” Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts. The “nearby” contracts are those contracts with the next closest expiration date. There is no guarantee that such a strategy will produce the desired results.

To the extent the Fund enters into derivatives transactions, it will do so pursuant to Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act. Rule 18f-4 requires the Fund to implement certain policies and procedures designed to manage its derivatives risks, dependent upon the Fund’s level of exposure to derivative instruments.

Because the Fund intends to qualify for treatment as a RIC under the Code, the size of the Fund’s investment in the Subsidiary will not exceed 25% of the Fund’s total assets at each quarter end of the Fund’s fiscal year.

#### *Collateral Investments*

In addition to the investment on bitcoin and ether futures, the Fund (and the Subsidiary, as applicable) will invest its remaining assets directly in cash, cash-like instruments or high-quality securities (collectively the “Collateral Investments”). The Collateral Investments may consist of high-quality securities, which include: (1) U.S. Government securities, such as bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury; (2) money market funds; and/or (3) corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade or determined by the Sub-Adviser to be of comparable quality. For these purposes, “investment grade” is defined as investments with a rating at the time of purchase in one of the four highest categories of at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organizations (*e.g.*, BBB- or higher from S&P Global Ratings or Baa3 or higher from Moody’s Investors Service, Inc.) The Collateral Investments are designed to provide liquidity (*i.e.*, provide an asset that can easily be exchanged for cash), and satisfy the “margin” requirements applicable to the Fund’s futures portfolio, which require that the Fund post collateral to secure its obligations under those contracts. Collateral Investments may also be invested in as Secondary Investments, as described above.

In order to help maintain the desired level of exposure to Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts, the Fund may enter into reverse repurchase agreements, a form of borrowing in which the Fund sells portfolio securities to financial institutions and agrees to repurchase them at a mutually agreed-upon date and price that is higher than the original sale price, and use the proceeds for investment purchases.

### **Non-Principal Investments**

#### *Cash Equivalents and Short-Term Investments*

The Fund may invest in securities with maturities of less than two years or cash equivalents, or it may hold cash, in order to collateralize its (or the Subsidiary’s) investments or for temporary defensive purposes. The percentage of the Fund invested in such holdings varies and depends on several factors, including market conditions. For temporary defensive purposes and during periods of high cash inflows or outflows, the Fund may depart from its principal investment strategies and invest part or all of its assets in these securities or it may hold cash. During such periods, the Fund may not be able to achieve its investment objective. The Fund may adopt a defensive strategy when the portfolio managers believe instruments in which the Fund normally invests have elevated risks due to political or economic factors and in other extraordinary circumstances.

#### *U.S. Government Securities*

The Fund may invest in short-term U.S. Government securities. U.S. Government securities include U.S. Treasury obligations and securities issued or guaranteed by various agencies of the U.S. Government, or by various instrumentalities that have been established or sponsored by the U.S. Government. U.S. Treasury obligations are backed by the “full faith and credit” of the U.S. Government. Securities issued or guaranteed by federal agencies and U.S. Government sponsored instrumentalities may or may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government.

## Additional Risks of Investing in the Fund

Risk is inherent in all investing. Investing in the Fund involves risk, including the risk that you may lose all or part of your investment. There can be no assurance that the Fund will meet its stated objective. Before you invest, you should consider the following supplemental disclosure pertaining to the Principal Risks set forth above as well as additional Non-Principal Risks set forth below in this prospectus.

### Principal Risks

**Market Risk.** The prices of bitcoin, ether and Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts have historically been highly volatile. The value of the Fund's investments in Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts and other instruments that provide exposure to bitcoin, ether and Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts – and therefore the value of an investment in the Fund – could decline significantly and without warning, including to zero. The value of ether and bitcoin has been, and may continue to be, substantially dependent on speculation, such that trading and investing in these crypto assets generally may not be based on fundamental analysis. In addition, the price of bitcoin and ether has been highly correlated, even during periods of volatility, with ether tending to exhibit more pronounced rises and falls. 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.

**Management Risk.** The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. The Adviser will apply investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Fund, but there can be no guarantee that the Fund will meet its investment objective.

**Bitcoin Risk.** Bitcoin is a relatively new innovation and the market for bitcoin is subject to rapid price swings, changes and uncertainty. Trading prices of bitcoin and other digital assets have experienced significant volatility in recent periods and may continue to do so. For instance, there were steep increases in the value of certain digital assets, including bitcoin, over the course of 2021, and multiple market observers asserted that digital assets were experiencing a “bubble.” These increases were followed by steep drawdowns throughout 2022 in digital asset trading prices, including for bitcoin. These episodes of rapid price appreciation followed by steep drawdowns have occurred multiple times throughout bitcoin's history, including in 2011, 2013-2014, and 2017-2018, before repeating again in 2021-2022. Throughout 2023, bitcoin prices have continued to exhibit extreme volatility. Such volatility may persist.

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. 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 digital asset trading venues. Additionally, 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. A significant portion of bitcoin is held by a small number of holders sometimes referred to as “whales.” Transactions of these holders may influence the price of bitcoin.

Unlike the exchanges for more traditional assets, such as equity securities and futures contracts, digital asset trading venues are largely unregulated and highly fragmented. Due to the fragmentation, regulatory non-compliance and lack of oversight of these trading venues there is a heightened potential for fraud and manipulation. Digital asset trading platforms on which bitcoin is traded, and which may serve as a pricing source for the calculation of the reference rate that is used for the purposes of valuing the Fund's investments, are or may become subject to enforcement actions by regulatory authorities, and such enforcement actions may have a material adverse impact on the Fund, its investments, and its ability to implement its investment strategy.

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). Investors may be more exposed to the risk of theft, fraud and market manipulation than when investing in more traditional asset classes. Over the past several years, a number of digital asset 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. New or changing laws and regulations affecting the use of blockchain technology and/or investments in crypto assets or crypto asset-related investments. In addition, digital asset trading venues, bitcoin miners, and other participants may have significant exposure to other cryptocurrencies. Instability in the price, availability or legal or regulatory status of those instruments may adversely impact the operation of the digital asset trading venues and the Bitcoin Network. 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 futures, and the Fund. Finally, the creation of a “fork” (as described above) or a substantial giveaway of bitcoin (sometimes referred to as an “air drop”) may result in significant and unexpected declines in the value of bitcoin, bitcoin futures, and the Fund.

**Ether Risk.** Ether is a relatively new innovation and the market for ether is subject to rapid price swings, changes and uncertainty. The further development of the Ethereum Network and the acceptance and use of ether are subject to a variety of factors that are difficult to evaluate. The slowing, stopping or reversing of the development of the Ethereum Network or the acceptance of ether may adversely affect the price of ether. Ether is subject to the risk of fraud, theft, manipulation or security failures, operational or other problems that impact digital asset trading venues. Additionally, if one or a coordinated group of validators were to gain control of two-thirds of staked

ether, they would have the ability to manipulate transactions and fraudulently obtain ether. If such a validator or group of validators were to gain control of one-third of staked ether, they could halt payments. A significant portion of ether is held by a small number of holders sometimes referred to as “whales”. Transactions of these holders may influence the price of ether.

Unlike the exchanges for more traditional assets, such as equity securities and futures contracts, ether and digital asset trading venues are largely unregulated. Due to the fragmentation, regulatory non-compliance and lack of oversight of these trading venues there is a heightened potential for fraud and manipulation. Digital asset trading platforms on which ether is traded, and which may serve as a pricing source for the calculation of the reference rate that is used for the purposes of valuing the Fund’s investments, are or may become subject to enforcement actions by regulatory authorities, and such enforcement actions may have a material adverse impact on the Fund, its investments, and its ability to implement its investment strategy.

As a result of the lack of regulation, individuals or groups may engage in fraud or market manipulation (including using social media to promote ether in a way that artificially increases the price of ether). Investors may be more exposed to the risk of theft, fraud and market manipulation than when investing in more traditional asset classes. Over the past several years, a number of digital asset trading venues have been closed due to fraud, failure or security breaches. New or changing laws and regulations affecting the use of blockchain technology and/or investments in crypto assets or crypto asset-related investments. Legal or regulatory changes may negatively impact the operation of the Ethereum Network or restrict the use of ether. The realization of any of these risks could result in a decline in the acceptance of ether and consequently a reduction in the value of ether, ether futures, and the Fund. Finally, the creation of a “fork” or a substantial giveaway of ether (sometimes referred to as an “air drop”) may result in significant and unexpected declines in the value of ether, ether futures, and the Fund. A fork may be intentional, such as the “Merge.” The “Merge” refers to protocol changes altering the method by which transactions are validated.

Depending on its characteristics, a digital asset may be considered a “security”, or offered and sold as a “security”, under the federal securities laws. The test for determining whether a particular digital asset is a “security”, or offered and sold as a “security”, is complex and difficult to apply, and the outcome is difficult to predict. The SEC has taken no official position on whether ether is a security under the federal securities laws. On the other hand, the SEC has brought enforcement actions against the issuers and promoters of several other digital assets on the basis that the digital assets in question are securities. Any enforcement action by the SEC or a state securities regulator asserting that ether is a security, or a court decision, to that effect would be expected to have an immediate material adverse impact on the trading value of ether, as well as the Shares. This is because the business models behind most digital assets are incompatible with regulations applying to transactions in securities. If a digital asset is determined or asserted to be a security, it is likely to become difficult or impossible for the digital asset to be traded, cleared or custodied in the United States through the same channels used by non-security digital assets, which in addition to materially and adversely affecting the trading value of the digital asset is likely to significantly impact its liquidity and market participants’ ability to convert the digital asset into U.S. dollars.

All networked systems are vulnerable to various kinds of attacks. As with any computer network, the Ethereum Network contains certain flaws. For example, the Ethereum Network is currently vulnerable to several types of attacks, including:

- “>33% attack” where, if a validator or group of validators were to gain control of more than 33% of the staked ether, a malicious actor could cause a temporary fork in the blockchain.
- “>50% attack” where, if a validator or group of validators acting in concert were to gain control of more than 50% of the staked ether, a malicious actor would be able to gain full control of the network and the ability to manipulate the blockchain, potentially for an extended period of time or even permanently.
- “>66% attack” where, if a validator or group of validators acting in concert were to gain control of more than 66% of the staked ether, a malicious actor could permanently and irreversibly manipulate the blockchain.

The success of these types of attacks depends on the malicious actors ability to gather an enormous amount of ether and other resources, which serves as the primary practical defense of the network. A successful attack could lead to temporary or permanent disruption of the network, which would have a negative effect on the price of ether and the value of the Shares.

**Futures Contracts Risk.** Risks of futures contracts include: (i) an imperfect correlation between the value of the futures contract and the underlying asset; (ii) possible lack of a liquid secondary market; (iii) the inability to close a futures contract when desired; (iv) losses caused by unanticipated market movements, which may be unlimited; (v) an obligation for the Fund to make daily cash payments to maintain its required margin, particularly at times when the Fund may have insufficient cash; and (vi) unfavorable execution prices from rapid selling. Unlike equities, which typically entitle the holder to a continuing stake in a corporation, futures contracts normally specify a certain date for settlement in cash based on the reference asset. As the futures contracts approach expiration, they may be replaced by similar contracts that have a later expiration. This process is referred to as “rolling.” If the market for these contracts is in “contango,” meaning that the prices of futures contracts in the nearer months are lower than the price of contracts in the distant months, the sale of the near-term month contract would be at a lower price than the longer-term contract, resulting in a cost to “roll” the futures contract. The actual realization of a potential roll cost will be dependent upon the difference in price of the near and distant contract. The costs associated with rolling Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts typically are substantially higher than the costs associated with other futures contracts and may have a significant adverse impact on the performance of the Fund. Because the margin requirement for futures



contracts is less than the value of the assets underlying the futures contract, futures trading involves a degree of leverage. As a result, a relatively small price movement in a futures contract may result in immediate and substantial loss, as well as gain, to the investor. For example, if at the time of purchase, 40% of the value of the futures contract is deposited as margin, a subsequent 20% decrease in the value of the futures contract would result in a loss of half of the margin deposit, before any deduction for the transaction costs, if the account were then closed out. A decrease in excess of 40% would result in a loss exceeding the original margin deposit, if the futures contract were closed out. Thus, a purchase or sale of a futures contract may result in losses in excess of the amount initially invested in the futures contract. However, the Fund would presumably have sustained comparable losses if, instead of investing in the futures contract, it had invested in the underlying financial instrument and sold it after the decline.

**Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts Risk.** In addition to the risks of futures contracts generally, the markets for Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts have additional unique risks. The markets for Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts may be less developed, less liquid and more volatile than more established futures markets. While the Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts markets has grown substantially since they commenced trading, there can be no assurance that this growth will continue. Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts are subject to collateral requirements and daily limits may impact the Fund's ability to achieve the desired exposure. If the Fund is unable to meet its investment objective, the Fund's returns may be lower than expected. Additionally, these collateral requirements may require the Fund to liquidate its position when it otherwise would not do so.

**Cost of Futures Investment Risk.** When a Bitcoin or Ether Futures Contract is nearing expiration, the Fund will generally sell it and use the proceeds to buy a Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contract with a later expiration date. This is commonly referred to as "rolling". The costs associated with rolling Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts typically are substantially higher than the costs associated with other futures contracts and may have a significant adverse impact on the performance of the Fund.

**Futures/Spot Correlation Risk.** The markets for bitcoin and ether, on the one hand, and Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts, on the other, are related but separate markets. These markets may exhibit imperfectly correlation, or even no correlation, between price movements of either a Bitcoin or Ether Futures Contract and price movements of the bitcoin or ether, respectively. This might occur due to factors unrelated to the value of bitcoin or ether, such as speculative or other pressures on the markets in which these assets are traded.

**Forked Asset Risk.** The Bitcoin Network and Ethereum Network operate using open-source protocols, meaning that any user can download the software, modify it and then propose that the users and validators adopt the modification. When a modification is introduced and a substantial majority of users and validators consent to the modification, the change is implemented and the network remains uninterrupted. However, if less than a substantial majority of users and validators consent to the proposed modification, and the modification is not compatible with the software prior to its modification, the consequence would be what is known as a "hard fork" of the Bitcoin Network or Ethereum Network, as applicable, with one group running the pre-modified software and the other running the modified software. The effect of such a fork would be the existence of two versions of the Bitcoin Network or the Ethereum Network running in parallel, yet lacking interchangeability. For example, in August 2017, bitcoin "forked" into Bitcoin and a new digital asset, Bitcoin Cash, as a result of a several-year dispute over how to increase the rate of transactions that the Bitcoin Network can process.

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

In addition, many developers have previously initiated hard forks in the Blockchain to launch new digital assets, such as Bitcoin Gold and Bitcoin Diamond. To the extent such digital assets compete with bitcoin or ether, such competition could impact demand for bitcoin or ether and could adversely impact the value of the Shares.

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

A future fork in the Bitcoin Network or Ethereum Network could adversely affect the value of the Shares.

**Digital Asset Industry Risk.** Beginning in the fourth quarter of 2021 and continuing throughout 2022 and 2023, digital asset prices began falling precipitously. 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. For example, in the first half of 2022, digital asset lenders Celsius Network LLC and Voyager Digital Ltd. and digital asset hedge fund Three Arrows Capital each declared bankruptcy, and the stablecoin TerraUSD collapsed. These events caused a loss of confidence in participants in the digital asset ecosystem, negative publicity surrounding digital assets more broadly and market-wide declines in digital asset trading prices and liquidity.

Thereafter, in November 2022, FTX, the third largest digital asset trading platform by volume at the time, halted customer withdrawals amid rumors of the company's liquidity issues and likely insolvency. Shortly thereafter, FTX's CEO resigned and FTX and numerous affiliates of FTX filed for bankruptcy. The U.S. Department of Justice ("*DOJ*") subsequently brought criminal charges, including charges of fraud, violations of federal securities laws, money laundering, and campaign finance offenses, against FTX's former CEO and others. FTX is also under investigation by the SEC, the DOJ, and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, as well as by various regulatory authorities in the Bahamas, Europe and other jurisdictions. In response to these events, the digital asset markets have experienced extreme price volatility and declines in liquidity, and regulatory and enforcement scrutiny has increased, including from the DOJ, the SEC, the CFTC, the White House and Congress. In addition, several other entities in the digital asset industry filed for bankruptcy following FTX's bankruptcy filing, such as BlockFi Inc. and Genesis Global Capital, LLC. The SEC also brought charges against Genesis Global Capital, LLC and Gemini Trust Company, LLC on January 12, 2023 for their alleged unregistered offer and sale of securities to retail investors.

The collapse of TerraUSD and the bankruptcy filings of FTX, Celsius, Voyager and BlockFi have resulted in calls for heightened scrutiny and regulation of the digital asset industry, with a specific focus on digital asset trading platforms, platforms, and custodians. Federal and state legislatures and regulatory agencies are expected to introduce and enact new laws and regulations to regulate digital asset intermediaries, such as digital asset trading platforms and custodians. The U.S. regulatory regime - namely the Federal Reserve Board, U.S. Congress and certain U.S. agencies (e.g., the SEC, the CFTC, FinCEN, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Federal Bureau of Investigation) as well as the White House have issued reports and releases concerning digital assets, including bitcoin, ether and digital asset markets. However, the extent and content of any forthcoming laws and regulations are not yet ascertainable with certainty, and it may not be ascertainable in the near future. New laws, regulations and regulatory actions could significantly restrict or eliminate the market for, or uses of, digital assets including bitcoin and ether, which could have a negative effect on the value of bitcoin and ether, which in turn would have a negative effect on the value of the Shares.

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, the Fund's third-party service providers, or to the digital asset industry as a whole. Continued disruption and instability in the digital asset markets as these events develop, including further declines in the trading prices and liquidity of bitcoin and ether, could have a material adverse effect on the value of the Shares and the Shares could lose all or substantially all of their value.

**Digital Asset Competition Risk.** Bitcoin was the first digital asset to gain global adoption and critical mass, and as a result, it has a "first to market" advantage over other digital assets, and remains the largest digital asset by market capitalization. December 31, 2023, ether was the second largest digital asset by market capitalization as tracked by CoinMarketCap.com. December 31, 2023, bitcoin and ether comprised 66.71% of the total market capitalization of the digital asset ecosystem tracked by CoinMarketCap.com. Alternative digital assets tracked by CoinMarketCap.com had a total market capitalization of approximately \$549.2 billion as of December 31, 2023. In addition, many consortiums and financial institutions are also researching and investing resources into private or permissioned smart contracts platforms rather than open platforms like the Ethereum Network. Competition from the emergence or growth of alternative digital assets and smart contracts platforms, such as Solana, Avalanche or Cardano, could have a negative impact on the demand for, and price of, bitcoin and ether and thereby adversely affect the value of the Shares. In particular, bitcoin has been criticized for its slowness of transaction processing and finality, variability of transaction fees, and price volatility. Furthermore, bitcoin has not yet developed robust Layer 2 solutions to facilitate the use of smart contracts or significantly improve scalability.

So-called "Layer 2" solutions are protocols built on top of an underlying smart contract platform blockchain, and intended to provide scalability to the underlying blockchain by increasing transaction efficiency. For example, Polygon is a smart contract platform protocol built on top of the Ethereum blockchain; it is intended to provide scalability to Ethereum by allowing users to transact on a variety of blockchains deployed on the Ethereum network. Under this model, Ethereum functions as the base layer, or "Layer 1" blockchain. The Polygon protocol offers developers sidechain, roll-ups and other Layer 2 solutions which can be tailored to an individual developer's intended use case. Such solutions are intended to improve upon the transaction speed, cost and efficiency of transactions on their respective Layer 1. However, Layer 2 solutions have only been recently developed and may not function as intended. For example, smart contracts deployed on one Layer 2 solution may not be interoperable with smart contracts deployed on other Layer 2 solutions. In particular, the advent of Layer 2 solutions presents the possibility of fracturing liquidity of DeFi dApps on a smart contract platform's mainchain by splitting such liquidity among multiple, non-interoperable Layer 2 solutions, which could limit their use case or reduce efficiency. Layer 2 solutions also rely, to various degrees, on the functionality of the underlying Layer 1 blockchain. To the extent that the Ethereum Network is viewed as an unreliable Layer 1 solution, or that other networks provide better speed, costs, efficiency and features than the Ethereum Network, use of the Ethereum Network as a Layer 1 solution may decline with a corresponding reduction in the demand for, and price of, ether. In addition, DeFi dApps have been the frequent of numerous hacking and manipulation attempts, with some such

attempts resulting in irreversible losses to their users. There is also considerable regulatory uncertainty regarding DeFi dApps status and compliance with a variety of legal regimes, including federal securities law, anti-money laundering laws, and federal and state money service business laws. To the extent that DeFi dApps continue to experience hacking events or adverse regulatory events, the Ethereum Networks value as a Layer 1 solution may decline with a corresponding reduction in the demand for, and price of, ether.

**Investment Strategy Risk.** The Fund, through the Subsidiary, invests in Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts. The Fund does not invest directly in or hold bitcoin or ether. The price of Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts may differ, sometimes significantly, from the current cash price of bitcoin and ether, which is sometimes referred to as the “spot” price of bitcoin or ether. Consequently, the performance of the Fund is likely to perform differently from the spot price of bitcoin and ether.

**Liquidity Risk.** The market for Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts is still developing and may be subject to periods of illiquidity. During such times it may be difficult or impossible to buy or sell a position at the desired price. Market disruptions or volatility can also make it difficult to find a counterparty willing to transact at a reasonable price and sufficient size. Illiquid markets may cause losses, which could be significant. The large size of the positions which the Fund may acquire increases the risk of illiquidity, may make its positions more difficult to liquidate, and increase the losses incurred while trying to do so.

**Small Fund Risk.** The Fund currently has fewer assets than larger funds, and like other smaller funds, large inflows and outflows may impact the Fund’s market exposure for limited periods of time. This impact may be positive or negative, depending on the direction of market movement during the period affected. If the Fund fails to attract a large amount of assets, shareholders of the Fund may incur higher expenses as the Fund’s fixed costs would be allocated over a smaller number of shareholders. Failure to grow and large outflows may be factors the Board considers in any determination to cease the Fund’s operations and dissolve.

**Valuation Risk.** The Fund or the Subsidiary may hold securities or other assets that may be valued on the basis of factors other than market quotations. This may occur because the asset or security does not trade on a centralized exchange, or in times of market turmoil or reduced liquidity. There are multiple methods that can be used to value a portfolio holding when market quotations are not readily available. The value established for any portfolio holding at a point in time might differ from what would be produced using a different methodology or if it had been priced using market quotations. Portfolio holdings that are valued using techniques other than market quotations, including “fair valued” assets or securities, may be subject to greater fluctuation in their valuations from one day to the next than if market quotations were used. In addition, there is no assurance that the Fund or the Subsidiary could sell or close out a portfolio position for the value established for it at any time, and it is possible that the Fund or the Subsidiary would incur a loss because a portfolio position is sold or closed out at a discount to the valuation established by the Fund or the Subsidiary at that time. The Fund’s ability to value investments may be impacted by technological issues or errors by pricing services or other third-party service providers.

**Inflation Risk.** Inflation may reduce the intrinsic value of increases in the value of the Fund. 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 value of the Fund’s assets can decline as can the value of the Fund’s distributions.

**Collateral Investments Risk.** The Fund’s use of Collateral Investments may include obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies and instrumentalities, including bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury, money market funds and corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper.

Some securities issued or guaranteed by federal agencies and U.S. Government-sponsored instrumentalities may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, in which case the investor must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the security for ultimate repayment, and may not be able to assert a claim against the United States itself in the event that the agency or instrumentality does not meet its commitment. The U.S. Government, its agencies and instrumentalities do not guarantee the market value of their securities, and consequently, the value of such securities may fluctuate. Although the Fund may hold securities that carry U.S. Government guarantees, these guarantees do not extend to shares of the Fund.

Money market funds are subject to management fees and other expenses. Therefore, investments in money market funds will cause the Fund to bear indirectly a proportional share of the fees and costs of the money market funds in which it invests. At the same time, the Fund will continue to pay its own management fees and expenses with respect to all of its assets, including any portion invested in the shares of the money market fund. It is possible to lose money by investing in money market funds.

Corporate debt securities such as commercial paper generally are short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses. Corporate debt may carry variable or floating rates of interest. Corporate debt securities carry both credit risk and interest rate risk. Credit risk is the risk that the Fund could lose money if the issuer of a corporate debt security is unable to pay interest or repay principal when it is due.

**Reverse Repurchase Agreements Risk.** The Fund may invest in reverse repurchase agreements. Reverse repurchase agreements are transactions in which the Fund sells portfolio securities to financial institutions such as banks and broker-dealers, and agrees to repurchase them at a mutually agreed-upon date and price which is higher than the original sale price. Reverse repurchase agreements are a form of leverage and the use of reverse repurchase agreements by the Fund may increase the Fund’s volatility. The Fund incurs costs, including interest expense, in connection with the opening and closing of reverse repurchase agreements that will be borne by the shareholders.

Reverse repurchase agreements are also subject to the risk that the other party to the reverse repurchase agreement will be unable or unwilling to complete the transaction as scheduled, which may result in losses to the Fund. In situations where the Fund is required to post collateral with a counterparty, the counterparty may fail to segregate the collateral or may commingle the collateral with the counterparty's own assets. As a result, in the event of the counterparty's bankruptcy or insolvency, the Fund's collateral may be subject to the conflicting claims of the counterparty's creditors, and the Fund may be exposed to the risk of a court treating the Fund as a general unsecured creditor of the counterparty, rather than as the owner of the collateral. There can be no assurance that a counterparty will not default and that the Fund will not sustain a loss on a transaction as a result.

Reverse repurchase agreements also involve the risk that the market value of the securities sold by the Fund may decline below the price at which it is obligated to repurchase the securities. In addition, when the Fund invests the proceeds it receives in a reverse repurchase transaction, there is a risk that those investments may decline in value. In this circumstance, the Fund could be required to sell other investments in order to meet its obligations to repurchase the securities.

**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.

**Tax Risk.** The Fund intends to elect and to qualify each year to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, the Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of its net investment income and net capital gain that it distributes to Shareholders, provided that it satisfies certain requirements of the Code. If the Fund does not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions are not available, the Fund's taxable income will be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed. Additionally, buying securities shortly before the record date for a taxable dividend or capital gain distribution is commonly known as "buying the dividend." In the event a shareholder purchases Shares shortly before such a distribution, the entire distribution may be taxable to the shareholder even though a portion of the distribution effectively represents a return of the purchase price. To comply with the asset diversification test applicable to a RIC, the Fund will limit its investments in the Subsidiary to 25% of the Fund's total assets at the end of each tax quarter. The investment strategy of the Fund may cause the Fund to hold more than 25% of the Fund's total assets in investments in the Subsidiary the majority of the time. The Fund intends to manage the exposure to the Subsidiary so that the Fund's investments in the Subsidiary do not exceed 25% of the total assets at the end of any tax quarter. If the Fund's investments in the Subsidiary were to exceed 25% of the Fund's total assets at the end of a tax quarter, the Fund, generally, has a grace period to cure such lack of compliance. If the Fund fails to timely cure, it may no longer be eligible to be treated as a RIC.

Because Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts produce non-qualifying income for purposes of qualifying as a RIC, the Fund makes its investments in Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts through the Subsidiary. The Fund intends to treat any income it may derive from the futures contracts received by the Subsidiary as "qualifying income" under the provisions of the Code applicable to RICs. The Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") has issued numerous Private Letter Rulings ("PLRs") provided to third parties not associated with the Fund or its affiliates (which only those parties may rely on as precedent) concluding that similar arrangements resulted in qualifying income. Many of such PLRs have now been revoked by the IRS. In March of 2019, the Internal Revenue Service published Regulations that concluded that income from a corporation similar to the Subsidiary would be qualifying income, if the income is related to the Fund's business of investing in stocks or securities. Although the Regulations do not require distributions from the Subsidiary, the Fund intends to cause the Subsidiary to make distributions that would allow the Fund to make timely distributions to its shareholders. The Fund generally will be required to include in its own taxable income the income of the Subsidiary for a tax year, regardless of whether the Fund receives a distribution of the Subsidiary's income in that tax year, and this income would nevertheless be subject to the distribution requirement for qualification as a regulated investment company and would be taken into account for purposes of the 4% excise tax.

If, in any year, the Fund were to fail to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a RIC and its shareholders, and were ineligible to or were not to cure such failure, the Fund would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation subject to U.S. federal income tax on all its income at the fund level. The resulting taxes could substantially reduce the Fund's net assets and the amount of income available for distribution. In addition, in order to requalify for taxation as a RIC, the Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest, and make certain distributions.

**Subsidiary Investment Risk.** Changes in the laws of the United States and/or the Cayman Islands, under which the Fund and the Subsidiary are organized, respectively, could result in the inability of the Fund to operate as intended and could negatively affect the Fund and its shareholders. The Subsidiary is not registered under the 1940 Act and is not subject to all the investor protections of the 1940 Act. However, as the Subsidiary is wholly-owned by the Fund, and the investors of the Fund will have the investor protections of the 1940 Act, the Fund as a whole—including the Subsidiary—will provide investors with 1940 protections.



**Target Exposure and Rebalancing Risks.** The Fund will normally seek to maintain aggregate notional exposure to bitcoin and ether equal to 100% of the net assets of the Fund. However, in order to comply with certain tax qualification tests at the end of each tax quarter, the Fund may reduce its exposure to Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts on or about such dates. If the value of Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts rises during such periods that the Fund has reduced its exposure, the performance of the Fund will be less than it would have been had the Fund maintained its exposure through such period.

**Commodity Regulatory Risk.** The Fund's use of commodity futures subject to regulation by the CFTC has caused the Fund to be classified as a "commodity pool" and this designation requires that the Fund comply with CFTC rules, which may impose additional regulatory requirements and compliance obligations. The Fund's investment decisions may need to be modified, and commodity contract positions held by the Fund may have to be liquidated at disadvantageous times or prices, to avoid exceeding any applicable position limits established by the CFTC, potentially subjecting the Fund to substantial losses. The regulation of commodity transactions in the United States is subject to ongoing modification by government, self-regulatory and judicial action. The effect of any future regulatory change with respect to any aspect of the Fund is impossible to predict, but could be substantial and adverse to the Fund.

**Volatility Risk.** Volatility is the characteristic of a security or other asset, an index or a market to fluctuate significantly in price within a short time period. The prices of bitcoin, ether and Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts have historically been highly volatile. The value of the Fund's investments in Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts – 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.

**Asset Concentration Risk.** Since the Fund may take concentrated positions in Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts, the Fund's performance may be disproportionately and significantly impacted by the poor performance of those positions to which it has significant exposure. Concentration in Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts makes the Fund more susceptible to any single occurrence affecting the underlying positions and may subject the Fund to greater market risk than more diversified funds.

**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. The Fund may be subject to a greater risk of rising interest rates than would normally be the case due to the current period of historically low rates and the effect of potential government fiscal policy initiatives and resulting market reaction to those initiatives. 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.

**Cash Transaction Risk.** Most ETFs generally make in-kind redemptions to avoid being taxed at the fund level on gains on the distributed portfolio securities. However, unlike most ETFs, the Fund currently intends to effect some or all redemptions for cash, rather than in-kind, because of the nature of the Fund's investments. The Fund may be required to sell portfolio securities to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds, which involves transaction costs that the Fund may not have incurred had it effected redemptions entirely in kind. These costs may include brokerage costs and/or taxable gains or losses, which may be imposed on the Fund and decrease the Fund's NAV to the extent such costs are not offset by a transaction fee payable to an AP. If the Fund recognizes gain on these sales, this generally will cause the Fund to recognize gain it might not otherwise have recognized if it were to distribute portfolio securities in-kind, or to recognize such gain sooner than would otherwise be required. This may decrease the tax efficiency of the Fund compared to ETFs that utilize an in-kind redemption process, and there may be a substantial difference in the after-tax rate of return between the Fund and other ETFs.

**Clearing Broker Risk.** The Fund's investments in exchange-traded futures contracts expose it to the risks of a clearing broker (or a futures commission merchant ("FCM")). Under current regulations, a clearing broker or FCM maintains customers' assets in a bulk segregated account. There is a risk that Fund assets deposited with the clearing broker to serve as margin may be used to satisfy the broker's own obligations or the losses of the broker's other clients. In the event of default, the Fund could experience lengthy delays in recovering some or all of its assets and may not see any recovery at all. Furthermore, the Fund is subject to the risk that no FCM is willing or able to clear the Fund's transactions or maintain the Fund's assets. If the Fund's FCMs are unable or unwilling to clear the Fund's transactions, or if the FCM refuses to maintain the Fund's assets, the Fund will be unable to have its orders for Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts fulfilled or assets custodied. In such a circumstance, the performance of the Fund will likely deviate from the performance of bitcoin and ether and may result in the proportion of Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts in the Fund's portfolio relative to the total assets of the Fund to decrease.

**Investment Capacity Risk.** If the Fund's ability to obtain exposure to Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts consistent with its investment objective is disrupted for any reason, including but not limited to, limited liquidity in the Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts markets, a disruption to the Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts market, or as a result of margin requirements or position limits imposed by the

Fund's FCMs, the exchanges on which the Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts trade, or the CFTC, the Fund would not be able to achieve its investment objective and may experience significant losses.

**Cyber Security Risk.** The Fund is susceptible to operational risks through breaches in cyber security. A breach in cyber security refers to both intentional and unintentional events that may cause the Fund to lose proprietary information, suffer data corruption or lose operational capacity. Such events could cause the Fund to incur regulatory penalties, reputational damage, additional compliance costs associated with corrective measures and/or financial loss. Cyber security breaches may involve unauthorized access to the Fund's digital information systems through "hacking" or malicious software coding, but may also result from outside attacks such as denial-of-service attacks through efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users. In addition, cyber security breaches of the Fund's third-party service providers, such as its administrator, transfer agent, custodian, or sub-adviser, as applicable, or issuers in which the Fund invests, can also subject the Fund to many of the same risks associated with direct cyber security breaches. While the Fund has established business continuity plans and risk management systems designed to reduce the risks associated with cyber security, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems. Additionally, there is no guarantee that such efforts will succeed, especially because the Fund does not directly control the cyber security systems of issuers or third-party service providers.

**Authorized Participant Concentration Risk.** Only an authorized participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund has a limited number of institutions that act as authorized participants on an agency basis (*i.e.* on behalf of other market participants). To the extent that these institutions exit the business or are unable to proceed with creation and/or redemption orders with respect to the Fund and no other authorized participant is able to step forward to create or redeem, in either of these cases, Shares may trade at a discount to the Fund's net asset value and possibly face delisting.

**Frequent Trading Risk.** The Fund regularly purchases and subsequently sells (*i.e.*, "rolls") individual futures contracts throughout the year so as to maintain a fully invested position. As the contracts near their expiration dates, the Fund rolls them over into new contracts. This frequent trading of contracts may increase the amount of commissions or mark-ups to broker-dealers that the Fund pays when it buys and sells contracts, which may detract from the Fund's performance. High portfolio turnover may result in the Fund paying higher levels of transaction costs and may generate greater tax liabilities for shareholders. Frequent trading risk may cause the Fund's performance to be less than expected.

**Active Management Risk.** The Fund is actively managed and its performance reflects investment decisions that the Sub-Adviser and Adviser make for the Fund. Such judgments about the Fund's investments may prove to be incorrect. If the investments selected and the strategies employed by the Fund fail to produce the intended results, the Fund could underperform as compared to other funds with similar investment objectives and/or strategies, or could have negative returns.

**Active Market Risk.** Although the Shares are listed for trading on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Shares will develop or be maintained. Shares trade on the Exchange at market prices that may be below, at or above the Fund's net asset value. Securities, including the Shares, are subject to market fluctuations and liquidity constraints that may be caused by such factors as economic, political, or regulatory developments, changes in interest rates, and/or perceived trends in securities prices. Shares of the Fund could decline in value or underperform other investments.

**Premium/Discount Risk.** The market price of the Fund's Shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in the Fund's net asset value as well as the relative supply of and demand for Shares on the Exchange. The Fund's market price may deviate from the value of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, particularly in time of market stress, with the result that investors may pay more or receive less than the underlying value of the Fund shares bought or sold. The Adviser and Sub-Adviser cannot predict whether Shares will trade below, at or above their net asset value because the Shares trade on the Exchange at market prices and not at net asset value. Price differences may be due, in large part, to the fact that supply and demand forces at work in the secondary trading market for Shares will be closely related, but not identical, to the same forces influencing the prices of the holdings of the Fund trading individually or in the aggregate at any point in time. However, given that Shares can only be purchased and redeemed in Creation Units, and only to and from broker-dealers and large institutional investors that have entered into participation agreements (unlike shares of closed-end funds, which frequently trade at appreciable discounts from, and sometimes at premiums to, their net asset value), the Adviser and Sub-Adviser believe that large discounts or premiums to the net asset value of Shares should not be sustained. During stressed market conditions, the market for the Fund's Shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the market for the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which could in turn lead to differences between the market price of the Fund's Shares and their net asset value. This can be reflected as a spread between the bid and ask prices for the Fund quoted during the day or a premium or discount in the closing price from the Fund's NAV.

**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, Adviser and Sub-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 these risks.

**Credit Risk.** An issuer or other obligated party of a debt security may be unable or unwilling to make dividend, interest and/or principal payments when due. In addition, the value of a debt security may decline because of concerns about the issuer’s ability or unwillingness to make such payments.

**Leverage Risk.** The Fund seeks to achieve and maintain the exposure to the price of bitcoin and ether by using leverage inherent in futures contracts. Therefore, 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 a 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. Futures 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. The Fund may at times be required to liquidate portfolio positions, including when it is not advantageous to do so, in order to comply with guidance from the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) regarding asset segregation requirements to cover certain leveraged positions.

**Market Maker Risk.** If the Fund has lower average daily trading volumes, it may rely on a small number of third-party market makers to provide a market for the purchase and sale of Shares. Any trading halt or other problem relating to the trading activity of these market makers could result in a dramatic change in the spread between the Fund’s net asset value and the price at which the Shares are trading on the Exchange, which could result in a decrease in value of the Shares. In addition, decisions by market makers or authorized participants to reduce their role or step away from these activities in times of market stress could inhibit the effectiveness of the arbitrage process in maintaining the relationship between the underlying values of the Fund’s portfolio securities and the Fund’s market price. This reduced effectiveness could result in Shares trading at a discount to net asset value and also in greater than normal intra-day bid-ask spreads for Shares.

**Non-Diversification Risk.** The Fund is classified as “non-diversified” under the 1940 Act. As a result, the Fund is only limited as to the percentage of its assets which may be invested in the securities of any one issuer by the diversification requirements imposed by the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. The Fund may invest a relatively high percentage of its assets in a limited number of issuers. As a result, the Fund may be more susceptible to a single adverse economic or regulatory occurrence affecting one or more of these issuers, experience increased volatility and be highly invested in certain issuers.

**Trading Issues Risk.** Trading in Fund Shares on the Exchange 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 Fund Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange’s “circuit breaker” rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged. The Fund may have difficulty maintaining its listing on the Exchange in the event the Fund’s assets are small, the Fund does not have enough shareholders, or if the Fund is unable to proceed with creation and/or redemption orders.

#### Non-Principal Risks.

**Legislation and Litigation Risk.** Legislation or litigation that affects the value of securities held by the Fund may reduce the value of the Fund. From time to time, various legislative initiatives are proposed that may have a negative impact on certain securities in which the Fund invests. In addition, litigation regarding any of the securities owned by the Fund may negatively impact the value of the Shares. Such legislation or litigation may cause the Fund to lose value or may result in higher portfolio turnover if the Adviser determines to sell such a holding.

### Management of the Fund

The Fund is a series of Valkyrie ETF Trust II, an investment company registered under the 1940 Act. The Fund is treated as a separate fund with its own investment objectives and policies. The Trust is organized as a Delaware statutory trust. The Board is responsible for the overall management and direction of the Trust. The Board elects the Trust’s officers and approves all significant agreements, including those with the Adviser, custodian and fund administrative and accounting agent.

#### Investment Adviser

Valkyrie Funds LLC, 320 Seven Springs Way, Suite 250, Nashville, Tennessee 37027, serves as the Fund’s investment adviser pursuant to an investment management agreement (the “*Investment Advisory Agreement*”). In its capacity as Adviser, Valkyrie manages the Fund’s investments subject to the supervision of the Board. The Adviser also arranges for sub-advisory, transfer agency, custody, fund administration, distribution and all other services necessary for the Fund to operate. Further, the Adviser continuously reviews, supervises, and administers the Fund’s investment program. In particular, the Adviser provides investment and operational oversight of the Sub-Adviser.

On January 12, 2024, CoinShares International Limited (“CoinShares”) exercised an option to purchase certain rights and assets of Valkyrie Investments Inc., including all of the ownership interests in the Adviser (the “Transaction”). Pursuant to the option agreement,

the closing of the Transaction is required to occur within sixty days of the exercise date. The Transaction, if completed, is anticipated to result in a change in control of the Adviser, and therefore an “assignment” under the 1940 Act of the Investment Advisory Agreement. Such an assignment would result in the automatic termination of both the Investment Advisory Agreement and the Investment Sub-Advisory Agreement. The Transaction, if completed, is not expected to result in any material change in the day-to-day management of the Fund or the Adviser. The Transaction is anticipated to close in the first quarter of 2024, subject to customary closing conditions and satisfactory completion of CoinShares’ due diligence. There can be no assurance that the Transaction will be consummated as contemplated or that necessary closing conditions will be satisfied. In the event that the Transaction does not close, the current Investment Advisory Agreement and Investment Sub-Advisory Agreement will remain in effect.

#### Investment Sub-Adviser

Vident Advisory, LLC (d/b/a Vident Asset Management), 1125 Sanctuary Parkway, Suite 515, Alpharetta, Georgia 30009, serves as the Fund’s investment sub-adviser pursuant to an investment sub-advisory agreement (“*Investment Sub-Advisory Agreement*”). In this capacity, 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, subject to the supervision of the Adviser and the Board. For its services, the Sub-Adviser is entitled to a fee paid by the Adviser. The Fund does not directly compensate the Sub-Adviser. The Sub-Adviser offers both high net worth individuals and institutional clients portfolio management services in a variety of alternative investment offerings, and is a registered investment adviser. As of December 31, 2023, the Sub-Adviser had approximately \$8.91 billion in assets under management.

#### Portfolio Managers

*Steven McClurg, Chief Investment Officer of Valkyrie.* Steven McClurg has considerable finance and fintech experience. Most recently, Mr. McClurg founded Theseus Capital, a blockchain-powered asset management platform, followed by joining blockchain-focused merchant bank, Galaxy Digital, where he continued as Managing Director, building their asset management and public funds businesses. Most relevant, Mr. McClurg was a Managing Director at Guggenheim Partners, where he was a portfolio manager and responsible for portfolio construction and strategy for fixed income and private equity. He also has experience in leadership roles in technology companies such as Electronic Arts. Mr. McClurg holds an MS and an MBA from Pepperdine University, where he has served as an adjunct professor.

*Rafael Zayas, CFA, Senior Vice President and Head of Portfolio Management and Trading of Vident.* 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, specializing in managing and trading of developed, emerging, and frontier market portfolios. Prior to joining Vident, he was a Portfolio Manager at Russell Investments where he oversaw 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 Chartered Financial Analyst designation.

*Ryan Dofflemeyer, Senior Portfolio Manager of Vident.* Mr. Dofflemeyer has over 16 years of trading and portfolio management experience across various asset classes including both ETFs and mutual funds. He is Senior Portfolio Manager for Vident, specializing in managing and trading of global equity and multi-asset portfolios. Prior to joining Vident, he was a Senior Portfolio Manager at ProShares for over \$3 billion in ETF assets across global equities, commodities and volatility strategies. Before that, he was a Research Analyst at the Investment Company Institute in Washington DC. Mr. Dofflemeyer holds a BA from the University of Virginia and an MBA from the University of Maryland.

*Bill Cannon, Head of ETF Portfolio Management at Valkyrie,* Prior to joining Valkyrie, Bill was a Managing Director at Guggenheim Partners Investment Management, where he was member of the insurance portfolio management division responsible for \$80 billion of assets under management. Before that, Mr. Cannon worked at the Chicago Mercantile Exchange and the Chicago Board Options Exchange as a derivatives broker for equity index and interest rate futures and options. Mr. Cannon earned a BA in Chemistry from the University of Vermont and an MBA from the Quinlan School of Business at Loyola University Chicago.

*Austin Wen, Portfolio Manager of Vident,* Mr. Wen has eight years of investment management experience. He is a Portfolio Manager at Vident Investment Advisory, specializing in portfolio management and trading of equity portfolios and commodities-based portfolios, as well as risk monitoring and investment analysis. Previously, he was an analyst for Vident Financial, working on the development and review of 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 designation.

For additional information concerning Valkyrie, including a description of the services provided to the Fund, please see the Fund’s statement of additional information. Additional information regarding the portfolio managers’ compensation, other accounts managed by the portfolio managers and the portfolio managers’ ownership of Shares may also be found in the statement of additional information.



### Management of the Subsidiary

The Subsidiary is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Fund. The Subsidiary is organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands and overseen by its own board of directors. The Fund is the sole shareholder of the Subsidiary, and it is currently expected that shares of the Subsidiary will not be sold or offered to other investors. The Fund and the Subsidiary in the aggregate are managed to comply with the compliance policies and procedures of the Fund. As a result, in managing the Fund's and the Subsidiary's portfolios, the Sub-Adviser will comply with the investment policies and restrictions that apply to the management of the Fund and the Subsidiary (on a consolidated basis), and, in particular, to the requirements relating to leverage, liquidity, brokerage, capital structure and the timing and method of the valuation of the Fund's and the Subsidiary's portfolio investments. The Trust's Chief Compliance Officer oversees implementation of the Subsidiary's policies and procedures and makes periodic reports to the Trust's Board of Trustees regarding the Subsidiary's compliance with its policies and procedures. Valkyrie serves as the investment adviser of the Subsidiary and oversees Vident's, who acts as sub-adviser for the Subsidiary, management of the investments of the Subsidiary's assets on a discretionary basis. The Subsidiary does not pay Vident or Valkyrie a management fee for its services. The Subsidiary has also entered into separate contracts for the provision of custody, transfer agency and audit services. U.S. Bank, N.A. serves as the custodian to the Subsidiary. The Subsidiary will comply with the provisions relating to affiliated transactions and custody set forth in Section 17 of the 1940 Act.

### MANAGEMENT FEE

Pursuant to the Investment Advisory Agreement between Valkyrie and the Trust, on behalf of the Fund, Valkyrie oversees Vident's management of the Fund's assets and pays Vident for its services as Sub-Adviser. Valkyrie is paid an annual management fee of 0.95% of the Fund's average daily net assets and is responsible for the Fund's and the Subsidiary's expenses, including the cost of transfer agency, custody, fund administration, legal, audit and other services, but excluding fee payments under the Investment Management Agreement, interest, taxes, acquired fund fees and expenses, if any, brokerage commissions and other expenses connected with the execution of portfolio transactions, distribution and service fees pursuant to a Rule 12b-1 plan, if any, and extraordinary expenses.

Pursuant to the Sub-Advisory Agreement, Vident receives an annual fee based on the average daily net assets of the Fund. The Adviser is responsible for paying the entire amount of the Sub-Adviser's fee for the Fund. The Fund does not directly pay the Sub-Adviser.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the Investment Advisory Agreement and Investment Sub-Advisory Agreement on behalf of the Fund is available in the Fund's Annual Report to shareholders for the year ended September 30, 2023.

### **How to Buy and Sell Shares**

The Fund will issue or redeem its Shares at net asset value per Share only in Creation Units. Most investors will buy and sell Shares in secondary market transactions through brokers. Shares will be listed for trading on the secondary market on the Exchange. Shares can be bought and sold throughout the trading day like other publicly traded shares. Share prices are reported in dollars and cents per Share. There is no minimum investment. When buying or selling Shares through a broker, you will incur customary brokerage commissions and charges, and you may pay some or all of the spread between the bid and the offered price in the secondary market on each leg of a round trip (purchase and sale) transaction. Because Shares trade at market price rather than net asset value, an investor may pay more than net asset value when purchasing Shares and receive less than net asset value when selling Shares.

APs may acquire Shares directly from the Fund, and APs may tender their Shares for redemption directly to the Fund, at net asset value per Share only in Creation Units or Creation Unit Aggregations, and in accordance with the procedures described in the SAI.

### 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 and is recognized as the owner of all Shares for all purposes.

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. Participants in DTC 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 stocks that you hold in book entry or "street name" form.

### SHARE TRADING PRICES

The trading prices of Shares on the Exchange may differ from the Fund's daily net asset value. Market forces of supply and demand, economic conditions and other factors may affect the trading prices of Shares.

The approximate value of Shares, an amount representing on a per Share basis the sum of the current market price of the securities held by the Fund, will be disseminated every 15 seconds throughout the trading day through the facilities of the Consolidated Tape Association. This approximate value should not be viewed as a "real-time" update of the net asset value per Share of the Fund because

the approximate value may not be calculated in the same manner as the net asset value, which is computed once a day, generally at the end of the business day. The Fund is not involved in, or responsible for, the calculation or dissemination of the approximate value and the Fund does not make any warranty as to its accuracy.

#### FREQUENT PURCHASES AND REDEMPTIONS OF SHARES

Shares may be purchased and redeemed directly from the Fund only in Creation Units by APs that have entered into agreements with the Fund's distributor. The vast majority of trading in Shares occurs on the secondary market and does not involve the Fund directly. Cash trades on the secondary market are unlikely to cause many of the harmful effects of frequent purchases and/or redemptions of Shares. Cash purchases and/or redemptions of Creation Units, however, can result in disruption of portfolio management, dilution to the Fund and increased transaction costs, which could negatively impact the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objectives, and may lead to the realization of capital gains. These consequences may increase as the frequency of cash purchases and redemptions of Creation Units by APs increases. However, direct trading by APs is critical to ensuring that Shares trade at or close to net asset value.

To minimize these potential consequences of frequent purchases and redemptions of Shares, the Fund imposes transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of Creation Units to cover the custodial and other costs the Fund incurs in effecting trades. For these reasons, the Board has not adopted policies and procedures with respect to frequent purchases and redemptions of Shares.

### **Dividends, Distributions and Taxes**

Ordinarily, dividends from net investment income, if any, are declared and paid at least annually by the Fund. The Fund distributes its net realized capital gains, if any, to shareholders annually.

Distributions in cash may be reinvested automatically in additional whole Shares only if the broker through whom you purchased Shares makes such option available.

#### TAXES

This section summarizes some of the main U.S. federal income tax consequences of owning shares of the Fund. This section is current as of the date of this prospectus. Tax laws and interpretations change frequently, and these summaries do not describe all of the tax consequences to all taxpayers. For example, these summaries generally do not describe your situation if you are a corporation, a non-U.S. person, a broker-dealer, or other investor with special circumstances. In addition, this section does not describe your state, local or non-U.S. tax consequences.

This federal income tax summary is based in part on the advice of counsel to the Fund. The Internal Revenue Service could disagree with any conclusions set forth in this section. In addition, counsel to the Fund was not asked to review, and has not reached a conclusion with respect to, the federal income tax treatment of the assets to be included in the Fund. This may not be sufficient for you to use as the purpose of avoiding penalties under federal tax law.

As with any investment, you should seek advice based on your individual circumstances from your own tax adviser.

The Fund intends to continue to qualify as a "regulated investment company" under the federal tax laws. If the Fund qualifies as a regulated investment company and distributes its income as required by the tax law, the Fund generally will not pay federal income taxes.

As with any investment, you should consider how your investment in Shares will be taxed. The tax information in this prospectus is provided as general information. You should consult your own tax professional about the tax consequences of an investment in Shares.

Unless your investment in Shares is made through a tax-exempt entity or tax-deferred retirement account, such as an IRA plan, you need to be aware of the possible tax consequences when:

- Your Fund makes distributions,
- You sell your Shares listed on the Exchange, and
- You purchase or redeem Creation Units.

#### TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS

The Fund's distributions are generally taxable. After the end of each year, you will receive a tax statement that separates the distributions of the Fund into two categories, ordinary income distributions and capital gain dividends. Ordinary income distributions are generally taxed at your ordinary tax rate; however, as further discussed below, certain ordinary income distributions received from the Fund may be taxed at the capital gains tax rates. Generally, you will treat all capital gain dividends as long-term capital gains regardless of how long you have owned your Shares. To determine your actual tax liability for your capital gain dividends, you must calculate your total

net capital gain or loss for the tax year after considering all of your other taxable transactions, as described below. In addition, the Fund may make distributions that represent a return of capital for tax purposes and thus will generally not be taxable to you; however, such distributions may reduce your tax basis in your Shares, which could result in you having to pay higher taxes in the future when Shares are sold, even if you sell the Shares at a loss from your original investment. The tax status of your distributions from the Fund is not affected by whether you reinvest your distributions in additional Shares or receive them in cash. The income from the Fund that you must take into account for federal income tax purposes is not reduced by amounts used to pay a deferred sales fee, if any. The tax laws may require you to treat distributions made to you in January as if you had received them on December 31 of the previous year.

Income from the Fund may also be subject to a 3.8% “Medicare tax.” This tax generally applies to your net investment income if your adjusted gross income exceeds certain threshold amounts, which are \$250,000 in the case of married couples filing joint returns and \$200,000 in the case of single individuals.

A corporation that owns Shares generally will not be entitled to the dividends received deduction with respect to many dividends received from the Fund because the dividends received deduction is generally not available for distributions from regulated investment companies.

If you are an individual, the maximum marginal stated federal tax rate for net capital gain is generally 20% (15% or 0% for taxpayers with taxable incomes below certain thresholds). Capital gains may also be subject to the Medicare tax described above.

Net capital gain equals net long-term capital gain minus net short-term capital loss for the taxable year. Capital gain or loss is long-term if the holding period for the asset is more than one year and is short-term if the holding period for the asset is one year or less. You must exclude the date you purchase your Shares to determine your holding period. However, if you receive a capital gain dividend from the Fund and sell your Shares at a loss after holding it for six months or less, the loss will be recharacterized as long-term capital loss to the extent of the capital gain dividend received. The tax rates for capital gains realized from assets held for one year or less are generally the same as for ordinary income. The Code treats certain capital gains as ordinary income in special situations.

An election may be available to Shareholders to defer recognition of the gain attributable to a capital gain dividend if they make certain qualifying investments within a limited time. Shareholders should talk to their tax adviser about the availability of this deferral election and its requirements.

Ordinary income dividends received by an individual shareholder from a regulated investment company such as the Fund are generally taxed at higher rates than capital gains. The Fund will provide notice to its shareholders of the amount of any distribution which must be taken into account as a dividend which is to ordinary income tax rates.

#### TAXES ON EXCHANGE LISTED SHARES

If you sell or redeem your Shares, you will generally recognize a taxable gain or loss. To determine the amount of this gain or loss, you must subtract your tax basis in your Shares from the amount you receive in the transaction. Your tax basis in your Shares is generally equal to the cost of your Shares, generally including sales charges. In some cases, however, you may have to adjust your tax basis after you purchase your Shares.

#### TAXES AND PURCHASES AND REDEMPTIONS OF CREATION UNITS

If you exchange securities for Creation Units you will generally recognize a gain or a loss. The gain or loss will be equal to the difference between the market value of the Creation Units at the time and your aggregate basis in the securities surrendered and the cash component paid. If you exchange Creation Units for securities, you will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between your basis in the Creation Units and the aggregate market value of the securities received and any cash redemption amount. The Internal Revenue Service, however, may assert that a loss realized upon an exchange of securities for Creation Units or Creation Units for securities cannot be deducted currently under the rules governing “wash sales,” or on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position.

#### TREATMENT OF FUND EXPENSES

Expenses incurred and deducted by the Fund will generally not be treated as income taxable to you. In some cases, however, you may be required to treat your portion of these Fund expenses as income. You may not be able to take a deduction for some or all of these expenses, even if the cash you receive is reduced by such expenses.

#### BACKUP WITHHOLDING

The Fund may be required to withhold U.S. federal income tax (“backup withholding”) from dividends and capital gains distributions paid to Shareholders. Federal tax will be withheld if (1) the Shareholder fails to furnish the Fund with the Shareholder’s correct taxpayer identification number or social security number, (2) the IRS notifies the Shareholder or the Fund that the shareholder has failed to report properly certain interest and dividend income to the IRS and to respond to notices to that effect, or (3) when required to do so, the

Shareholder fails to certify to the Fund that he or she is not subject to backup withholding. The current backup withholding rate is 24%. Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules may be credited against the Shareholder's U.S. federal income tax liability.

#### **NON-U.S. INVESTORS**

If you are a non-U.S. investor (*i.e.*, an investor other than a U.S. citizen or resident or a U.S. corporation, partnership, estate or trust), you should be aware that, generally, subject to applicable tax treaties, distributions from the Fund will generally be characterized as dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes (other than dividends which the Fund properly reports as capital gain dividends) and will be subject to U.S. federal income taxes, including withholding taxes, subject to certain exceptions described below.

However, distributions received by a non-U.S. investor from the Fund that are properly reported by the Fund as capital gain dividends may not be subject to U.S. federal income taxes, including withholding taxes, provided that the Fund makes certain elections and certain other conditions are met. Distributions from the Fund that are properly reported by the Fund as an interest-related dividend attributable to certain interest income received by the Fund or as a short-term capital gain dividend attributable to certain net short-term capital gain income received by the Fund may not be subject to U.S. federal income taxes, including withholding taxes when received by certain non-U.S. investors, provided that the Fund makes certain elections and certain other conditions are met.

Distributions to, and gross proceeds from dispositions of Shares by, (i) certain non-U.S. financial institutions that have not entered into an agreement with the U.S. Treasury to collect and disclose certain information and are not resident in a jurisdiction that has entered into such an agreement with the U.S. Treasury and (ii) certain other non-U.S. entities that do not provide certain certifications and information about the entity's U.S. owners may be subject to a U.S. withholding tax of 30%. However, proposed regulations may eliminate the requirement to withhold on payments of gross proceeds from dispositions.

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 taxes on Fund distributions and sales of Shares.

Consult your personal tax adviser about the potential tax consequences of an investment in Shares under all applicable tax laws. See "Distributions and Taxes" in the statement of additional information for more information.

#### **INVESTMENTS IN THE SUBSIDIARY**

One of the requirements for qualification as a RIC is that the Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income for each taxable year from "qualifying income." Qualifying income includes dividends, interest, payments with respect to certain securities loans, and gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities or foreign currencies or other income derived with respect to its business of investing in such stock, securities or currencies.

The Fund intends to treat any income it may derive from the futures contracts received by the Subsidiary as "qualifying income" under the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, applicable to RICs. The IRS had issued numerous PLRs provided to third parties not associated with the Fund or its affiliates (which only those parties may rely on as precedent) concluding that similar arrangements resulted in qualifying income. Many of such PLRs have now been revoked by the Internal Revenue Service. In March of 2019, the Internal Revenue Service published Regulations that concluded that income from a corporation similar to the Subsidiary would be qualifying income, if the income is related to the Fund's business of investing in stocks or securities. Although the Regulations do not require distributions from the Subsidiary, the Fund intends to cause the Subsidiary to make distributions that would allow the Fund to make timely distributions to its shareholders.

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

The Subsidiary intends to conduct its affairs in a manner such that it will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax. It will, however, be considered a controlled foreign corporation, and the Fund will be required to include as income annually amounts earned by the Subsidiary during that year, whether or not distributed by the Subsidiary. Furthermore, the Fund will be subject to the RIC qualification distribution requirements with respect to the Subsidiary's income, whether or not the Subsidiary makes a distribution to the Fund during the taxable year and thus the Fund may not have sufficient cash on hand to make such distribution.

Changes in the laws of the United States and/or the Cayman Islands, under which the Fund and the Subsidiary is organized, respectively, could result in the inability of the Fund and/or the Subsidiary to operate as described in this prospectus and could negatively affect the Fund and its shareholders. For example, Cayman Islands law does not currently impose any income, corporate or capital gains tax, estate duty, inheritance tax, gift tax or withholding tax on the Subsidiary. If Cayman Islands law changes such that the Subsidiary must pay



Cayman Islands governmental authority taxes, the Fund's shareholders would likely suffer decreased investment returns. There remains a risk that the tax treatment of futures and contracts may be affected by future regulatory or legislative changes that could affect the character, timing and/or amount of the Fund's taxable income or gains and distributions.

### **Distributor**

ALPS Distributors, Inc. serves as the distributor of Creation Units for the Fund on an agency basis. The Distributor does not maintain a secondary market in Shares.

### **Net Asset Value**

The Fund's net asset value is determined as of the close of trading (normally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time) on each day the New York Stock Exchange is open for business. Net asset value is calculated for the Fund by taking the market price of the Fund's total assets, including interest or dividends accrued but not yet collected, less all liabilities, and dividing such amount by the total number of Shares outstanding. The result, rounded to the nearest cent, is the net asset value per Share. The Board of Trustees has designated the Adviser as "valuation designee" to perform fair value determinations for all of the Funds' investments pursuant to Rule 2a-5 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

The Fund's investments are valued daily in accordance with valuation procedures adopted by the Board, and in accordance with provisions of the 1940 Act. The Board of Trustees will oversee the Adviser's fair value determinations and its performance as valuation designee. Certain securities in which the Fund may invest are not listed on any securities exchange or board of trade. Such securities are typically bought and sold by institutional investors in individually negotiated private transactions that function in many respects like an over the counter secondary market, although typically no formal market makers exist. Certain securities, particularly debt securities, have few or no trades, or trade infrequently, and information regarding a specific security may not be widely available or may be incomplete. Accordingly, determinations of the fair value of debt securities may be based on infrequent and dated information. Because there is less reliable, objective data available, elements of judgment may play a greater role in valuation of debt securities than for other types of securities. As explained below, any fair value determination will be made in accordance with Valkyrie's "Valuation Procedures." Typically, debt securities are valued using information provided by a third-party pricing service. The third-party pricing service primarily uses broker quotes to value the securities.

The Fund's investments, including Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts, will be valued daily at market value or, in the absence of market value with respect to any securities or futures contracts, at fair value in accordance with valuation procedures adopted by the Board and in accordance with the 1940 Act. Market value prices represent last sale or official closing prices from a national or foreign exchange (*i.e.*, a regulated market) and are primarily obtained from third-party pricing services.

In calculating the NAV of the Fund, Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts traded on a U.S. exchange are valued using the last traded price before the NAV calculation time on the date with respect to which the NAV is being determined. If a Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contract traded on a U.S. exchange could not be liquidated on such day, due to the operation of daily limits or other rules of the exchange upon which that position is traded or otherwise, the Adviser may, subject to the policies and procedures approved by the Board, choose to determine a fair value price as the basis for determining the market value of such position for such day. Such fair value prices would generally be determined based on available inputs about the current value of the Bitcoin and Ether Futures Contracts and would be based on principles that the Adviser deems fair and equitable so long as such principles are consistent with normal industry standards.

Certain securities may not be able to be priced by pre-established pricing methods. Such securities may be valued by Valkyrie (subject to the supervision of the Board) at fair value. The use of fair value pricing by the Fund is governed by valuation procedures adopted by Valkyrie and approved by, and subject to the oversight of, the Board and in accordance with the provisions of the 1940 Act. Investments will be fair valued as determined in good faith in accordance with the policies and procedures established by Valkyrie as Valuation Designee pursuant to Rule 2a-5. These securities generally include, but are not limited to, certain restricted securities (securities which may not be publicly sold without registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act")) for which a pricing service is unable to provide a market price; securities whose trading has been formally suspended; a security whose market price is not available from a pre-established pricing source; a security with respect to which an event has occurred that is likely to materially affect the value of the security after the market has closed but before the calculation of the Fund's net asset value or make it difficult or impossible to obtain a reliable market quotation; and a security whose price, as provided by the pricing service, does not reflect the security's "fair value." As a general principle, the current "fair value" of a security would appear to be the amount which the owner might reasonably expect to receive for the security upon its current sale. The use of fair value prices by the Fund generally results in the prices used by the Fund that may differ from current market quotations or official closing prices on the applicable exchange. A variety of factors may be considered in determining the fair value of such securities. Valuing the Fund's securities using fair value pricing will result in using prices for those securities that may differ from current market valuations.

Even when market quotations are available for portfolio securities, they may be stale or unreliable because the security is not traded frequently, trading on the security ceased before the close of the trading market or issuer-specific events occurred after the security

ceased trading or because of the passage of time between the close of the market on which the security trades and the close of the Exchange and when the Fund calculates its net asset value. Events that may cause the last market quotation to be unreliable include a merger or insolvency, events which affect a geographical area or an industry segment, such as political events or natural disasters, or market events, such as a significant movement in the U.S. market. Where market quotations are not readily available, including where the Adviser determines that the closing price of the security is unreliable, the Adviser will value the security at fair value in good faith using procedures approved by the Board. Fair value pricing involves subjective judgments and it is possible that a fair value determination for a security is materially different than the value that could be realized upon the sale of the security.

For more information about how the Fund's net asset value is determined, please see the section in the statement of information entitled "Determination of Net Asset Value."

#### **Fund Service Providers**

U.S. Bancorp Fund Services LLC is the administrator and transfer agent for the Trust. U.S. Bank, N.A. serves as the custodian for the Trust.

Chapman and Cutler LLP, 320 South Canal Street, Chicago, Illinois 60606, serves as legal counsel to the Trust.

Cohen & Company, Ltd., 342 North Water Street, Suite 830, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, serves as the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm and is responsible for auditing the annual financial statements of the Fund.

#### **Financial Highlights**

The financial highlights table is intended to help you understand the Fund's financial performance for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2023. Certain information reflects financial results for a single share of the Fund. The total return in the table represents the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in the Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). The information for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2023 has been derived from the Fund's financial statements, which have been audited by Cohen & Company, Ltd., the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with this information and additional Fund performance and portfolio information appears in the Fund's Annual Report dated September 30, 2023.

	<b>Year Ended September 30, 2023</b>	<b>For the Period October 21, 2021<sup>(1)</sup> Through September 30, 2022</b>
<b>Net Asset Value, Beginning of Year/Period</b> .....	\$ 7.49	\$ 25.00
<b>Income (Loss) from Investment Operations:</b>		
Net Investment Loss <sup>(2)</sup> .....	0.19	(0.09)
Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Investments and Futures Contracts ...	2.50	(17.42)
Total from Investment Operations .....	2.69	(17.51)
<b>Less Distributions:</b>		
Dividends from Net Investment Income .....	(0.19)	—
Total Distributions .....	(0.19)	—
<b>Net Asset Value, End of Year/Period</b> .....	<u>\$ 9.99</u>	<u>\$ 7.49</u>
Total Return at Net Asset Value .....	35.75%	-70.05% <sup>(3)</sup>
Total Return at Market .....	35.59%	-70.04% <sup>(3)</sup>
<b>Supplemental Data:</b>		
Net Assets, End of Year/Period (000's) .....	\$ 24,973	\$ 20,775
Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets (Gross) .....	1.24%	0.95% <sup>(4)</sup>
Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets (Net) .....	1.01% <sup>(6)</sup>	0.95% <sup>(4)</sup>
Ratio of Net Investment Income (Loss) to Average Net Assets .....	2.04%	(0.68)% <sup>(4)</sup>
Portfolio Turnover <sup>(5)</sup> .....	0%	0% <sup>(3)</sup>

(1) Commencement of operations.

(2) Based on average shares outstanding.

(3) Not annualized.

(4) Annualized

(5) Excludes impact of derivative instruments.

(6) Includes interest expense of 0.06% and excludes futures commission merchant fees of 0.23% voluntarily reimbursed by the Adviser.

#### Premium/Discount Information

The market prices of the Shares generally will fluctuate in accordance with changes in net asset value, as well as the relative supply of and demand for Shares on the Exchange. Valkyrie cannot predict whether the Shares will trade below, at or above their net asset value. The approximate value of the Shares, which is an amount representing on a per Share basis the sum of the current market price of the securities held by the Fund, will be disseminated every 15 seconds throughout the trading day through the facilities of the Consolidated Tape Association. This approximate value should not be viewed as a “real-time” update of the net asset value per Share of the Fund because the approximate value may not be calculated in the same manner as the net asset value, which is computed once a day, generally at the end of the business day. The Fund is not involved with, or responsible for, the calculation or dissemination of the approximate value, and the Fund does not make any warranty as to its accuracy.

Information showing the number of days the market price of the Fund’s Shares was greater (at a premium) and less (at a discount) than the Fund’s net asset value for the most recently completed calendar year, and the most recently completed calendar quarters since that year (or the life of the Fund, if shorter), is available at [www.valkyrie-funds.com](http://www.valkyrie-funds.com).

#### Investments by Other Investment Companies

Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act restricts investments by investment companies in the securities of other investment companies. Registered investment companies are permitted to invest in the Fund beyond the limits set forth in Section 12(d)(1), subject to certain SEC rules, including Rule 12d1-4. Rule 12d1-4 allows, subject to certain conditions, the Fund to invest in other registered investment companies and other registered investment companies to invest in the Fund beyond the limits contained in Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act. 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 enter into an agreement with the Trust and comply with certain terms and conditions set forth in Rule 12d1-4.

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## VALKYRIE BITCOIN AND ETHER STRATEGY ETF

For more detailed information on the Fund, several additional sources of information are available to you. The Statement of Additional Information, incorporated by reference into this Prospectus, contains detailed information on the Fund's policies and operation. Additional information about the Fund's investments is available in the annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders. In the Fund's annual reports, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly impacted the Fund's performance during the last fiscal year. The Fund's most recent Statement of Additional Information, annual or semi-annual reports and certain other information are available free of charge by calling the Fund at **1-800-617-0004**, on the Fund's website at [www.valkyrie-funds.com](http://www.valkyrie-funds.com) or through your financial adviser. Shareholders may call the toll-free number above with any inquiries.

You may obtain this and other information regarding the Fund, including the Statement of Additional Information and Codes of Ethics adopted by the Adviser, Distributor and the Trust, directly from the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). Information on the SEC's website is free of charge. Visit the SEC's on-line EDGAR database at <http://www.sec.gov>. You may also request information regarding the Fund by sending an electronic request to [publicinfo@sec.gov](mailto:publicinfo@sec.gov).

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