

GRAYSCALE DIGITAL LARGE CAP FUND LLC

A Cayman Islands Limited Liability Company

Managed by

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OTC MARKETS GROUP INFORMATION AND DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

Shares Representing Equal, Fractional, Undivided Interest
No Par Value Per Share
Unlimited Shares Authorized
3,103,600 Shares Issued and Outstanding as of June 30, 2019

Indicate by check mark whether the company is a shell company (as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act of 1933 and Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act of 1934):

Yes: ☐ No: ☒

Indicate by check mark whether the company's shell status has changed since the previous reporting period:

Yes: ☐ No: ☒

Indicate by check mark whether a change in control of the company has occurred over this reporting period:

Yes: ☐ No: ☒

OTCQX: GDLCF

Grayscale Investments, LLC (the "Manager"), on behalf of Grayscale Digital Large Cap Fund LLC (the "Fund"), is responsible for the content of this Information and Disclosure Statement (the "Disclosure Statement"), which has been prepared to fulfill the disclosure requirements of the OTCQX U.S. marketplace. The information contained in this Disclosure Statement has not been filed with, or approved by, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") or any state securities commission. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

All references to "the Fund," "the Manager," "the Issuer," "Grayscale Digital Large Cap Fund," "we," "us" or "our" refers to the Fund or the Manager, as the context indicates. The Fund is a passive entity with no operations, and where the context requires, we provide disclosure with respect to the Manager, which administers the Fund.

Dated as of October 14, 2019

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Exhibit 1 Audited Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2019 and for the period from January 25, 2018 (the inception of the Fund) to June 30, 2018.

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This Disclosure Statement contains “forward-looking statements” with respect to the Fund’s financial conditions, results of operations, plans, objectives, future performance and business. Statements preceded by, followed by or that include words such as “may,” “might,” “will,” “should,” “expect,” “plan,” “anticipate,” “believe,” “estimate,” “predict,” “potential” or “continue,” the negative of these terms and other similar expressions are intended to identify some of the forward-looking statements. All statements (other than statements of historical fact) included in this Disclosure Statement that address activities, events or developments that will or may occur in the future, including such matters as changes in market prices and conditions, the Fund’s operations, the Manager’s plans and references to the Fund’s future success and other similar matters are forward-looking statements. These statements are only predictions. Actual events or results may differ materially from such statements. These statements are based upon certain assumptions and analyses the Manager made based on its perception of historical trends, current conditions and expected future developments, as well as other factors appropriate in the circumstances. You should specifically consider the numerous risks outlined under “Risk Factors.” Whether or not actual results and developments will conform to the Manager’s expectations and predictions, however, is subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, including:

- the risk factors discussed in this Disclosure Statement, including the particular risks associated with new technologies such as digital assets, including Bitcoin, Ethereum, XRP, Litecoin and Bitcoin Cash and blockchain technology;
- the inability to redeem Shares;
- the economic conditions in the digital asset industry and market;
- general economic, market and business conditions;
- the use of technology by us and our vendors, including the Custodian, in conducting our business, including disruptions in our computer systems and data centers and our transition to, and quality of, new technology platforms;
- changes in laws or regulations, including those concerning taxes, made by governmental authorities or regulatory bodies;
- the costs and effect of any litigation or regulatory investigations;
- our ability to maintain a positive reputation; and
- other world economic and political developments.

Consequently, all of the forward-looking statements made in this Disclosure Statement are qualified by these cautionary statements, and there can be no assurance that the actual results or developments the Manager anticipates will be realized or, even if substantially realized, that they will result in the expected consequences to, or have the expected effects on, the Fund’s operations or the value of the Shares. Should one or more of the risks discussed under “Risk Factors” or other uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual outcomes may vary materially from those described in forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are made based on the Manager’s beliefs, estimates and opinions on the date the statements are made and neither the Fund nor the Manager is under a duty or undertakes an obligation to update forward-looking statements if these beliefs, estimates and opinions or other circumstances should change, other than as required by applicable laws. Moreover, neither the Fund, the Manager, nor any other person assumes responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of any of these forward-looking statements. Investors are therefore cautioned against relying on forward-looking statements.

Glossary

In this Disclosure Statement, each of the following terms has the meaning assigned to it here:

“Actual Exchange Rate” — With respect to any particular asset, at any time, the price per single unit of such asset (determined net of any associated fees) at which the Fund is able to sell such asset for U.S. dollars (or other applicable fiat currency) at such time to enable the Fund to timely pay any Additional Fund Expenses, through use of the Manager’s commercially reasonable efforts to obtain the highest such price.

“Additional Fund Expenses” — Together, any expenses incurred by the Fund that are not Manager-paid Expenses, including, but not limited to, taxes and governmental charges, expenses and costs of any extraordinary services performed by the Manager (or any other Service Provider) on behalf of the Fund to protect the Fund or the interests of Shareholders (including in connection with any Forked Assets), any indemnification expenses of the Custodian or other agents, service providers or counterparties of the Fund, the fees and expenses related to the listing, quotation or trading of the Shares on any Secondary Market (including legal, marketing and audit fees and expenses) to the extent exceeding \$600,000 in any given fiscal year and extraordinary legal fees and expenses, including any legal fees and expenses incurred in connection with litigation, regulatory enforcement or investigation matters.

“Administrator” — Any Person from time to time engaged by the Manager to assist in the administration of the Shares.

“Administrator Fee” — The fee payable to the Administrator for services it provides to the Fund, which the Manager will pay the Administrator as a Manager-paid Expense.

“AEOI Regulations” — Cayman Islands regulations have been issued to give effect to the Automatic Exchange of Information, which consists of the U.S. IGA and the CRS.

“Authorized Participant” — Certain eligible financial institutions that have entered into an agreement with the Fund and the Manager concerning the creation (and, should the Fund commence a redemption program, redemption) of Shares. Each Authorized Participant (i) is a registered broker-dealer, (ii) has entered into a Participant Agreement with the Manager and (iii) owns an Authorized Participant Self-Administered Accounts.

“Authorized Participant Self-Administered Accounts” — With respect to any participant, the series of wallet addresses and the bank accounts known to the Manager and the Security Vendors, including the Custodian, as belonging to such Authorized Participant.

“Basket” — A block of 100 Shares.

“Basket Amount” — The sum of (x) the Fund Component Basket Amounts for all Fund Components, (y) the Forked Asset Portion and (z) the Cash Portion, in each case, as of such trade date.

“Bitcoin” or “BTC” — A type of digital asset based on an open-source cryptographic protocol existing on the Bitcoin network.

“Bitcoin Cash” or “BCH” — A type of digital asset based on an open-source cryptographic protocol existing on the Bitcoin Cash network.

“Blockchain” or “blockchain” — The public transaction ledger of a Digital Asset Network on which miners or mining pools solve algorithmic equations allowing them to add records of recent transactions (called “blocks”) to the chain of transactions in exchange for an award of digital assets from the Digital Asset Network and the payment of transaction fees, if any, from users whose transactions are recorded in the block being added.

“Cash Account” — Any bank account of the Fund in which the Fund holds any portion of its U.S. dollars.

“Cash Portion” — For any trade date, the amount of U.S. dollars determined by dividing (x) the amount of U.S. dollars or other fiat currency (as converted into U.S. dollars at the applicable exchange rate as of 4:00 p.m., New York time) held by the Fund at 4:00 p.m., New York time, on such trade date by (y) the number of Shares outstanding at such time (with the quotient so obtained calculated to one one-hundred-millionth), and multiplying such quotient by 100.

“CEA” — Commodity Exchange Act of 1936, as amended.

“CFTC”—The U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission, an independent agency with the mandate to regulate commodity futures and option markets in the United States.

“Code” — The U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

“Covered Person” — As defined in the section “Description of LLC Agreement —Fiduciary and Regulatory Duties of the Manager.”

“Creation Basket” — Basket of Shares issued by the Fund in exchange for the transfer of the Total Basket Amount required for each such Creation Basket.

“Custodial Services” — The Custodian’s services that (i) allow digital assets to be deposited from a public blockchain address to the Fund’s Digital Asset Accounts and (ii) allow the Fund and the Manager to withdraw digital assets from the Fund’s Digital Asset Accounts to a public blockchain address the Fund or the Manager controls pursuant to instructions the Fund or Manager provides to the Custodian.

“Custodian” — Coinbase Custody Trust Company, LLC

“Custodian Agreement” — The Custodial Services Agreement by and between the Fund, Manager and Custodian that governs the Fund’s and Manager’s use of the Custodial Services provided by the Custodian as a fiduciary with respect to the Fund’s assets.

“CRS” — the OECD Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information – Common Reporting Standard.

“DCG” — Digital Currency Group, Inc.

“Digital Asset Accounts” — The accounts holding the Fund’s digital assets, which, in the discretion of the Manager, could include an on-blockchain hot or cold wallet or a collection of accounts or sub-accounts maintained by one or more Security Vendors, including the Custodian, that represent or relate to the on-blockchain account that holds the Fund’s digital assets.

“Digital Asset Benchmark Exchange” — A digital asset benchmark exchange that represents at least 10% of the aggregate trading volume of the Digital Asset Exchange Market for the applicable digital asset during the last 30 consecutive calendar days and that to the knowledge of the Manager is in substantial compliance with the laws, rules and regulations, including any anti-money laundering and know-your-customer procedures. If there are fewer than three individual Digital Asset Benchmark Exchanges each of which represent at least 10% of the aggregate trading volume on the Digital Asset Exchange Market for the applicable digital asset during the last 30 consecutive calendar days, then the Digital Asset Benchmark Exchanges for the applicable digital asset that will serve as the basis for the Digital Asset Reference Rate calculation will be those Digital Asset Benchmark Exchanges that meet the above-described requirements.

“Digital Asset Exchange” — An electronic marketplace where exchange participants may trade, buy and sell digital assets based on bid-ask trading. The largest Digital Asset Exchanges are online and typically trade on a 24-hour basis, publishing transaction price and volume data.

“Digital Asset Exchange Market” — The global market for the trading of digital assets, which consists of transactions on electronic Digital Asset Exchanges.

“Digital Asset Holdings” — The aggregate value, expressed in U.S. dollars, of the Fund’s assets, calculated using the Digital Asset Reference Rate for each Fund Component, less the U.S. dollar value of its liabilities and expenses. See “Valuation of Digital Assets and Definition of Digital Asset Holdings” for a description of how the Fund’s Digital Asset Holdings and Digital Asset Holdings per Share are calculated.

“Digital Asset Holdings Fee Basis Amount” — The U.S. dollar value on which the Manager’s Fee accrues, as calculated in the manner set forth under “Valuation of Digital Assets and Definition of Digital Asset Holdings.”

“Digital Asset Market” — A dealer market, brokered market, principal-to-principal market or exchange market on which digital assets are bought and sold.

“Digital Asset Network” — The online, end-user-to-end-user network hosting a public transaction ledger, known as a Blockchain, and the source code comprising the basis for the cryptographic and algorithmic protocols governing such Digital Asset Network. See “Overview of the Digital Asset Industry and Market.”

“Disclosure Statement” — This Disclosure Statement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019.

“Distribution and Marketing Agreement” — The agreement among the Manager and the Distributor and Marketer, which sets forth the obligations and responsibilities of the Distributor and Marketer.

“Digital Asset Reference Rate” — With respect to any Fund Component (and, if possible, each Forked Asset) as of any business day, the per-token value of such Fund Component (and, if possible, each Forked Asset), as determined by reference to the Index Price or a VWAP Price reported by TradeBlock, Inc. for such Fund Component (and, if possible, each Forked Asset) as of 4:00 p.m., New York time, on any business day.

“Distributor” — Genesis, or any other person from time to time, who is engaged by the Manager to assist in the distribution of the Shares.

“DTC” — The Depository Trust Company. DTC is a limited purpose trust company organized under New York law, a member of the U.S. Federal Reserve System and a clearing agency registered with the SEC. DTC will act as the securities depository for the Shares.

“DTC Participant” — A direct participant in DTC, such as a bank, broker, dealer or trust company.

“Ether”, “Ethereum” or “ETH” — Ethereum tokens, which are a type of digital currency based on an open-source cryptographic protocol existing on the Ethereum network.

“Ether Classic”, “Ethereum Classic” or “ETC” — Ethereum Classic tokens, which are a type of digital asset based on an open-source cryptographic protocol existing on the Ethereum Classic network.

“Evaluation Time” — Each business day at 4:00 p.m., New York time, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

“FDIC” — The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

“FinCEN” — The Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, a bureau of the U.S. Department of the Treasury.

“FINRA” — The Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc., which is the primary regulator in the United States for broker-dealers, including Authorized Participants.

“Forked Asset” — Any asset other than cash that is held by the Fund at any time other than a Fund Component, including (i) any right, arising from a fork, airdrop or similar occurrence, to acquire (or otherwise establish

dominion and control over) any digital asset or other asset or right and (ii) any digital asset or other asset or right acquired by the Fund through the exercise of a right described in the preceding clause (i), in each case, until such time as the Manager designates such asset as a Fund Component.

“Forked Asset Portion” — For any Trade Date, the amount of U.S. dollars determined by dividing (x) the aggregate value in U.S. dollars of the Fund’s Forked Assets at 4:00 p.m., New York time, on such Trade Date (calculated, to the extent possible, by reference to Digital Asset Reference Rates) by (y) the number of Shares outstanding at such time (with the quotient so obtained calculated to one one-hundred-millionth), and multiplying such quotient by 100.

“FRA” — The Financial Reporting Authority of the Cayman Islands.

“Fund Accounts” — The Cash Account and the Digital Asset Accounts, collectively.

“Fund Component” — A digital asset designated as such by the Manager in accordance with the policies and procedures set forth in this Disclosure Statement.

“Fund Component Aggregate Liability Amount” — For any Fund Component and any trade date, a number of tokens of such Fund Component equal to the sum of (x) all accrued but unpaid Fund Component Fee Amounts for such Fund Component as of 4:00 p.m., New York time, on such trade date and (y) the Fund Component Expense Amount as of 4:00 p.m., New York time, on such trade date.

“Fund Component Basket Amount” — As of any trade date, the number tokens of such Fund Component required to be delivered in connection with each Creation Basket or Redemption Basket, as determined by dividing the number of tokens of such Fund Component held by the Fund at 4:00 p.m., New York time, on such trade date, after deducting the applicable Fund Component Aggregate Liability Amount, by the number of Shares outstanding at such time (the quotient so obtained calculated to one one-hundred-millionth (*i.e.*, carried to the eighth decimal place)) and multiplying the quotient so obtained for the Fund Component by 100.

“Fund Component Expense Amount” — For any Fund Component on any trade date, (x) the product of (1) the aggregate unpaid Additional Fund Expenses as of 4:00 p.m., New York time, on such trade date and (2) the Weighting of such Fund Component for such trade date, divided by (y) the Digital Asset Reference Rate for such Fund Component as of 4:00 p.m., New York time, on such trade date.

“Fund Component Fee Amount” — For any day, the number of tokens of each Fund Component payable as the Manager’s Fee.

“Fund Construction Criteria” — The criteria that a digital asset must meet to be eligible for inclusion in the Fund’s portfolio, which, as of the date of this Disclosure Statement, consist of both size and liquidity requirements.

“Fund Documents” — The LLC Agreement and Custodian Agreement, collectively.

“GAAP” — United States generally accepted accounting principles

“Genesis” — Genesis Global Trading, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Digital Currency Group, Inc., which as of the date of this Disclosure Statement is the only acting Authorized Participant.

“ICO” — Initial coin offering.

“Index License Agreement” — The license agreement entered into by the Reference Rate Provider and the Manager governing the Manager’s use of data collected from the Digital Asset Exchanges trading digital assets selected by the Reference Rate Provider for calculation of the Digital Asset Reference Rates.

“Initial Purchaser” — Digital Currency Group, Inc., the purchaser of the initial Baskets.

“Investment Advisers Act” — U.S. Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended.

“Investment Company Act” — U.S. Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

“Investor” — Any investor that has entered into a Subscription Agreement with an Authorized Participant, pursuant to which such Authorized Participant will act as agent for the investor.

“IRS” — The U.S. Internal Revenue Service, a bureau of the U.S. Department of the Treasury.

“Litecoin” or “LTC” — Litecoin tokens, which are a type of digital currency based on an open-source cryptographic protocol existing on the Litecoin network.

“LLC Agreement” — The Second Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Agreement establishing and governing the operations of the Fund, as the same may be amended from time to time.

“LLC Law” — Limited Liability Companies Law, 2018 of the Cayman Islands (as amended or any successor statute thereto).

“Manager” — Grayscale Investments, LLC, or any substitute therefor as provided herein, or any successor thereto by merger or operation of law.

“Manager-paid Expenses”— The fees and expenses incurred by the Fund in the ordinary course of its affairs, excluding taxes, that the Manager is obligated to assume and pay, including: (i) the Marketing Fee, (ii) the Administrator Fee, (iii) the Security Vendors Fee, (iv) the Transfer Agent Fee, (v) the fees and expenses related to the listing, quotation or trading of the Shares on any Secondary Market (including customary legal, marketing and audit fees and expenses) in an amount up to \$600,000 in any given Fiscal Year, (vi) ordinary course legal fees and expenses, (vii) audit fees, (viii) regulatory fees, including, if applicable, any fees relating to the registration of the Shares under the Securities Act or the Exchange Act and fees relating to registration and any other regulatory requirements in the Cayman Islands, (ix) printing and mailing costs, (x) costs of maintaining the Fund’s website and (xi) applicable license fees with respect to the Fund.

“Manager’s Fee” — A fee that accrues daily in U.S. dollars at an annual rate of 3.0% of the Fund’s Digital Asset Holdings Fee Basis Amount as of 4:00 p.m., New York time, and will generally be paid in the Fund Components then held by the Fund in proportion to such Fund Components’ respective Weightings. For any day that is not a business day or in a Rebalancing Period, the Manager’s Fee will accrue in U.S. dollars at a rate of 3.0% of the most recently calculated Digital Asset Holdings Fee Basis Amount of the Fund. The Manager’s Fee is payable to the Manager monthly in arrears.

“Marketer” — Genesis or any other person from time to time engaged to provide marketing services or related services to the Fund pursuant to authority delegated by the Manager.

“Marketing Fee” — Fee payable to the Marketer for services it provides to the Fund, which the Manager will pay to the Marketer as a Manager-paid Expense.

“Mt. Gox” — Mt. Gox K.K., formerly a Japan-based Bitcoin exchange.

“NAV” — The net asset value of the Fund determined on a GAAP basis.

“NYDFS” — The New York State Department of Financial Services.

“NYDTF” — The New York State Department of Taxation and Finance.

“OTCQX” — The OTCQX tier of the OTC Markets Group Inc.

“Participant Agreement” — An agreement entered into by an Authorized Participant with the Manager that provides the procedures for the creation and, if permitted, redemption of Baskets and for the delivery of digital assets required for Creation Baskets and the distribution of digital assets from the Fund for Redemption Baskets.

“Rebalancing Period” — Any period during which the Manager rebalances the Fund’s portfolio in accordance with the policies and procedures set forth in this Disclosure Statement.

“Redemption Basket” — Baskets of Shares redeemed in exchange for digital assets in an amount equal to the Basket Digital Asset Amount required for each such Redemption Basket.

“Reference Rate Provider” — TradeBlock, Inc., a Delaware corporation that publishes the Digital Asset Reference Rates.

“Rule 144” — Rule 144 under the Securities Act.

“SEC” — The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

“Secondary Market” — Any marketplace or other alternative trading system, as determined by the Manager, on which the Shares may then be listed, quoted or traded, including but not limited to, the OTCQX tier of the OTC Markets Group Inc.

“Securities Act” — The Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

“Securities Exchange Act” or “Exchange Act” — The Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

“Security Vendor” or “Security Vendors” — Ledger SAS and any other Person or Persons from time to time engaged to provide security or custodian services or related services to the Fund pursuant to authority delegated by the Manager.

“Service Providers” — Collectively, Grayscale Investments, LLC, Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company, Genesis, TradeBlock, Inc., Coinbase Custody Trust Company, LLC and Digital Currency Group, Inc.

“Shareholder” — Any beneficial owner of a Share.

“Shares” — Equal, fractional, undivided interests in the profits, losses, distributions, capital and assets of, and ownership of, the Fund with such relative rights and terms as set out in the LLC Agreement.

“SIPC” — The Securities Investor Protection Corporation.

“Subscription Agreement” — An agreement between an Investor and an Authorized Participant pursuant to which the Investor can subscribe for Shares.

“Total Basket Amount” — The Basket Amount multiplied by the number of Baskets being created or redeemed.

“Transfer Agency and Service Agreement” — The agreement between the Manager and the Transfer Agent which sets forth the obligations and responsibilities of the Transfer Agent with respect to transfer agency services and related matters.

“Transfer Agent” — Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company, a Delaware corporation.

“Transfer Agent Fee” — Fee payable to the Transfer Agent for services it provides to the Fund, which the Manager will pay to the Transfer Agent as a Manager-paid Expense.

“Treasury Regulations” — The regulations, including proposed or temporary regulations, promulgated under the Code.

“U.S.” — United States.

“U.S. dollar,” “USD” or “\$” — United States dollar or dollars.

“VWAP Price” — A volume-weighted average price in U.S. dollars of a digital asset provided by the Reference Rate Provider for the immediately preceding 24-hour period as of 4:00 p.m., New York time, on each business day.

“Weighting” — For any Fund Component, the percentage of the total U.S. dollar value of the aggregate Fund Components at any time that is represented by tokens of such Fund Component.

“XRP” — XRP tokens, which are a type of digital asset based on a cryptographic protocol existing on the Ripple network.

PART A. GENERAL COMPANY INFORMATION

Item 1. The exact name of the issuer and its predecessor (if any).

The name of the fund is Grayscale Digital Large Cap Fund LLC.

Item 2. The address of the issuer's principal executive offices.

The address of the Manager is: Grayscale Investments, LLC
250 Park Avenue South
New York, NY 10003

The Manager's telephone number is: (212) 668-1427

The Manager's facsimile number is: (212) 937-3645

The Manager's website: The Manager maintains a corporate website, www.grayscale.co, which contains general information about the Fund and the Manager. The reference to our website is an interactive textual reference only, and the information contained on our website shall not be deemed incorporated by reference herein.

Investor relations contact: Michael Sonnenshein
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Email: info@grayscale.co

Item 3. The jurisdiction(s) and date of the issuer's incorporation or organization.

The Fund was constituted on January 25, 2018 as a Cayman Islands limited liability company under the LLC Law. A Cayman Islands limited liability company is constituted by the filing with the Registrar of Limited Liability Companies a registration statement signed by or on behalf of any person forming the limited liability company and the payment of a registration fee. The Fund is currently active in the Cayman Islands.

PART B. SHARE STRUCTURE

Item 4. The exact title and class of securities outstanding.

The only class of securities outstanding is equal, fractional, undivided interests in the profits, losses, distributions, capital and assets of, and ownership of, the Fund with such relative rights and terms as set out in the LLC Agreement (“Shares”), which represent ownership in the Fund. The Fund’s trading symbol on the OTCQX U.S. Marketplace of the OTC Markets Group Inc. is “GDLCF” and the CUSIP number for its Shares is G40705108.

Item 5. Par or stated value and description of the security.

A. Par or Stated Value

The Shares represent equal, fractional, undivided interests in the profits, losses, distributions, capital and assets of, and ownership of, the Fund, and have no par value.

B. Common or Preferred Stock

General

The Fund is authorized under the LLC Agreement to create and issue an unlimited number of Shares. Shares will be issued only in Baskets (a Basket equals a block of 100 Shares) in connection with creations. The Shares represent equal, fractional, undivided interest in and ownership of the Fund with such relative rights and terms as set out in the LLC Agreement.

The Shares may be purchased from the Fund on an ongoing basis, but only upon the order of Authorized Participants and only in blocks of 100 Shares, which are referred to as Baskets. The Fund creates Shares on an ongoing basis, but only in Baskets. Initially, each Share represented approximately 0.0005 BTC, 0.0030 ETH, 0.0005 BCH, 1.1941 XRP and 0.0017 LTC. As of June 30, 2019, each Share represents approximately 0.0005 BTC, 0.0029 ETH, 0.0005 BCH, 1.1447 XRP and 0.0016 LTC. Shareholders that are not Authorized Participants may not purchase (or, if then permitted, redeem) Shares or Baskets from the Fund. At this time, the Fund is not operating a redemption program for Shares and therefore the Shares are not redeemable by the Fund. Due to the lack of an ongoing redemption program as well as price volatility, trading volume and closings of Digital Asset Exchanges (as defined below) due to fraud, failure, security breaches or otherwise, there can be no assurance that the value of the Shares, if traded on any Secondary Market, will reflect the value of the Fund Components, and the Shares may trade at a substantial premium over, or a substantial discount to, the value of the Fund Components.

Description of Limited Rights

The Shares do not represent a traditional investment and should not be viewed as similar to “shares” of a corporation operating a business enterprise with management and a board of directors. A Shareholder will not have the rights normally associated with the ownership of shares of a corporation. Each Share is transferable, is fully paid and non-assessable and entitles the holder to vote on the limited matters upon which Shareholders may vote under the LLC Agreement. For example, Shareholders do not have the right to elect managers. The Shares do not entitle their holders to any conversion or pre-emptive rights or, except as provided below, any redemption rights.

Voting and Approvals

Under the LLC Agreement, Shareholders have limited voting rights. For example, in the event that the Manager withdraws, a majority of the Shareholders may elect and appoint a successor Manager to carry out the affairs of the Fund. In addition, no amendments to the LLC Agreement that materially adversely affect the interests of Shareholders may be made without the vote of at least a majority (over 50%) of the Shares (not including any

Shares held by the Manager or its affiliates). However, the Manager may make any other amendments to the LLC Agreement in its sole discretion without Shareholder consent, provided that the Manager provides 20 days' notice of any such amendment.

Distributions

Pursuant to the terms of the LLC Agreement, the Fund may make distributions on the Shares in cash or in kind.

In addition, if the Fund is wound up, liquidated and dissolved, the Manager will distribute to the Shareholders any amounts of the cash proceeds of the liquidation of the Fund's assets remaining after the satisfaction of all outstanding liabilities of the Fund and the establishment of reserves for applicable taxes, other governmental charges and contingent or future liabilities as the Manager will determine. See "Description of the LLC Agreement—Termination of the Fund."

Shareholders of record on the record date fixed by the Transfer Agent for a distribution will be entitled to receive their *pro rata* portions of any distribution.

In 2018, the Fund made certain in-kind distributions in connection with forks in the blockchains for the digital assets they support:

- Bitcoin Satoshi's Vision Distribution: On November 15, 2018, a fork in the Bitcoin Cash blockchain occurred and the Fund came into possession of Forked Assets in the form of rights to Bitcoin Satoshi's Vision ("Bitcoin SV"). On November 15, 2018 the Fund declared a distribution of such Forked Assets to the Shareholders of record as of the close of business on November 20, 2018 (the "Bitcoin Satoshi's Vision Record Date Shareholders") and, pursuant to the terms of the LLC Agreement, appointed Grayscale Investments, LLC as Agent of the Bitcoin Satoshi's Vision Record Date Shareholders. The Fund distributed the Forked Assets to the Agent on behalf of the Bitcoin Satoshi's Vision Record Date Shareholders on November 20, 2018.

See "Management's Discussion and Analysis" for further detail.

Redemption of the Shares

Redemptions of Shares are currently not permitted and the Fund is unable to redeem Shares. Subject to receipt of regulatory approval from the SEC, approval by the Manager in its sole discretion and registration, to the extent required, with the Cayman Islands Monetary Authority under the laws and regulations of the Cayman Islands after making such modifications to the LLC Agreement as may be necessary to effect such registration, the Fund may in the future operate a redemption program. ***Because the Fund does not believe that the SEC would, at this time, entertain an application for the waiver of rules needed in order to operate an ongoing redemption program, the Fund currently has no intention of seeking regulatory approval from the SEC to operate an ongoing redemption program.***

Even if such relief is sought, no assurance can be given as to the timing of such relief or that such relief will be granted. If such relief is granted and the Manager approves a redemption program, the Shares will be redeemable only in accordance with the provisions of the LLC Agreement and the relevant Participant Agreement. See "Risk Factors—Risk Factors Related to the Fund and the Shares—Because of the holding period under Rule 144 and the lack of an ongoing redemption program, there is no arbitrage mechanism to keep the price of the Shares closely linked to the Digital Asset Reference Rates and the Shares may trade at a substantial premium over, or substantial discount to, the Digital Asset Holdings per Share" and "Risk Factors—Risk Factors Related to the Fund and the Shares—The restrictions on transfer and redemption may result in losses on an investment in the Shares."

Transfer Restrictions

The Shares are restricted securities that may not be resold except in transactions exempt from registration under the Securities Act and state securities laws and any such transaction must be approved by the Manager. In determining whether to grant approval, the Manager will specifically look at whether the conditions of Rule 144 under the Securities Act and any other applicable laws have been met. Any attempt to sell Shares without the approval of the Manager in its sole discretion will be void *ab initio*. ***A minimum one year holding period will apply to all Shares purchased from the Fund.***

Because of the one-year holding period and the lack of an ongoing redemption program, Shares should not be purchased by any investor who is not willing and able to bear the risk of investment and lack of liquidity for at least one year. No assurances are given that after the one year holding period, there will be any market for the resale of Shares, or, if there is such a market, as to the price at which such Shares may be sold into such a market.

On a monthly basis, the Fund will aggregate the Shares that have been held over a year by non-affiliates of the Fund to assess whether the Rule 144 transfer restriction legends may be removed. Any Shares that qualify for the removal of the Rule 144 transfer restriction legends are presented to outside counsel, who may instruct the Transfer Agent to remove the transfer restriction legends from the Shares, allowing the Shares to then be resold without restriction, including on the OTCQX U.S. marketplace. The outside counsel requires that certain representations be made, providing that:

- the Shares subject to each sale have been held for more than a year by the selling Shareholder;
- the Shareholder is the sole beneficial owner of the Shares and has provided such information as necessary to comply with applicable anti-money laundering laws and regulations;
- the Manager is aware of no circumstances in which the Shareholder would be considered an underwriter or engaged in the distribution of securities for the Fund;
- none of the Shares are subject to any agreement granting any pledge, lien, mortgage, hypothecation, security interest, charge, option or encumbrance;
- none of the identified selling Shareholders is an affiliate of the Manager;
- the Manager consents to the Shares being transferred; and
- outside counsel and the Transfer Agent can rely on the representations.

In addition, because the LLC Agreement prohibits the transfer or sale of Shares without the prior written consent of the Manager, the Manager must provide a written consent that explicitly states that it irrevocably consents to the transfer and resale of the Shares. Once the transfer restriction legends have been removed from a Share and the Manager has provided its written consent to the transfer of that Share, no consent of the Manager is required for future transfers of that particular Share.

Book-Entry Form

Shares of the Fund are held primarily in book-entry form by the Transfer Agent. The Manager or its delegate will direct the Transfer Agent to credit the number of Creation Baskets (or, if the Fund receives the required permissions and the Manager subsequently decides to commence a redemption program, debit the number of Redemption Baskets) to the applicable Authorized Participant. The Transfer Agent will issue Creation Baskets (and, if permitted, cancel Redemption Baskets). Transfers will be made in accordance with standard securities

industry practice. The Manager may cause the Fund to issue Shares in certificated form in limited circumstances at its discretion.

Share Splits

In its discretion, the Manager may direct the Transfer Agent to declare a split or reverse split in the number of Shares outstanding and to make a corresponding change in the number of Shares constituting a Basket. For example, if the Manager believes that the per Share price in the Secondary Market for Shares has risen or fallen outside a desirable trading price range, it may declare such a split or reverse split.

Item 6. The number of shares or total amount of the securities outstanding for each class of securities authorized.

As of June 30, 2019 and 2018 the Fund had unlimited Shares authorized. As of June 30, 2019 and 2018 there were 3,103,600 and 1,909,400 Shares issued and outstanding, respectively.

The following table shows the number of the Shares outstanding:

	June 30,	
	2019	2018
(i) Number of Shares authorized	Unlimited	Unlimited
(ii) Number of Shares outstanding	3,103,600	1,909,400
(iii) Number of Shares freely tradable (public float)¹	0	0
(iv) Number of beneficial holders owning at least 100 Shares²	64	46
(v) Number of holders of record	64	46

Item 7. The name and address of the transfer agent.

The Fund's Transfer Agent is Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company (the "Transfer Agent"). The Transfer Agent's address is 1 State Street, 30th Floor, New York, New York 10004, and its telephone number is (212) 509-4000. Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company is registered under the Securities Exchange Act and is regulated by the SEC.

¹ Public float means the total number of unrestricted shares not held directly or indirectly by an officer, director, any person who is the beneficial owner of more than 10 percent of the total shares outstanding, or anyone who controls, is controlled by or is under common control with such person, or any immediate family members of officers, directors and control persons.

² Includes Cede & Co. as nominee for DTC for the Shares traded on OTCQX. Therefore, this number does not include the individual holders who have bought/sold Shares on OTCQX or transferred their eligible Shares to their brokerage account.

PART C. BUSINESS INFORMATION

Item 8. The nature of the issuer's business.

A. Business Development

The activities of the Fund are limited to (i) issuing Baskets in exchange for Fund Components and cash transferred to the Fund as consideration in connection with the creations, (ii) transferring or selling Fund Components and Forked Assets as necessary to cover the Manager's Fee and/or any Additional Fund Expenses, (iii) transferring Fund Components and cash in exchange for Baskets surrendered for redemption (subject to obtaining regulatory approval from the SEC and approval from the Manager), (iv) causing the Manager to sell Fund Components and Forked Assets on the termination of the Fund, (v) making distributions of Forked Assets or cash from the sale thereof and (vi) engaging in all administrative and security procedures necessary to accomplish such activities in accordance with the provisions of the LLC Agreement, the Custodian Agreement, the Index License Agreement and the Participant Agreements.

In addition, the Fund may engage in any lawful activity necessary or desirable in order to facilitate Shareholders' access to Forked Assets, provided that such activities do not conflict with the terms of the LLC Agreement. Other than through the quarterly rebalancing described below, the Manager does not intend to actively manage the Fund portfolio in response to price changes in the Fund Components held by the Fund at any given time.

Fund Objective and Policies

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Fund is to hold the top digital assets by market capitalization that meet the Fund Construction Criteria (as described below) (each such digital asset so designated by the Manager, a "Fund Component") and for the Shares (based on Fund Components per Share) to reflect the value of the Fund Components held by the Fund as determined by reference to the Digital Asset Reference Rates, less the Fund's expenses and other liabilities. Specifically, the Fund seeks to hold Fund Components that have market capitalizations that collectively constitute at least 70% of the market capitalization of the entire digital asset market (the "Target Coverage Ratio"). The Fund intends to hold a market capitalization-weighted portfolio that is reviewed for rebalancing on a quarterly basis to meet the Target Coverage Ratio (each such period, a "Rebalancing Period"). We refer to the percentage of the total U.S. dollar value of the aggregate Fund Components at any time that is represented by tokens of a particular Fund Component as such Fund Component's "Weighting."

At this time, the Fund is not accepting redemption requests from Shareholders. The Manager may also halt Basket creations from time to time. As a result, the value of the Shares of the Fund may not approximate, and if quoted on any Secondary Market, the Shares may trade at a substantial premium over, or discount to, the value of the digital assets held by the Fund. For a detailed discussion of these risks, see "Risk Factors—Risk Factors Related to the Fund and the Shares—Because of the holding period under Rule 144 and the lack of an ongoing redemption program, there is no arbitrage mechanism to keep the price of the Shares closely linked to the Digital Asset Reference Rates and the Shares may trade at a substantial premium over, or substantial discount to, the Digital Asset Holdings per Share" and "Risk Factors—Risk Factors Related to the Fund and the Shares—The restrictions on transfer and redemption may result in losses on an investment in the Shares."

Fund Construction Criteria

A digital asset will generally be eligible for inclusion in the Fund's portfolio if it satisfies market capitalization, liquidity and coverage criteria as determined by the Manager. Fund Components will be held in the Fund's portfolio on a market capitalization-weighted basis. For example, a digital asset with a larger market capitalization will have a higher representation in the Fund's portfolio. Market capitalization refers to a digital asset's market

value, as determined by multiplying the number of tokens of such digital asset in circulation by the market price of a token of such digital asset. The market price per token of a Fund Component will be determined by reference to the applicable Digital Asset Reference Rate. The market capitalization of any digital assets not held by the Fund will be determined by reference to CoinMarketCap.com and/or OnChainFX.com. Because the Fund will create Shares in exchange for Fund Components on a daily basis, the market capitalization of each Fund Component will be calculated, and its Weighting will therefore fluctuate, daily in accordance with changes in the market price of such Fund Components. See “Valuation of Digital Assets and Definition of Digital Asset Holdings.”

Removal of Existing Fund Components

During each Rebalancing Period, a digital asset already included in the Fund’s portfolio will generally remain a Fund Component unless the sum of (x) its current market capitalization and (y) the combined current market capitalization of all digital assets with a market capitalization greater than such Fund Component, divided by the total market capitalization of all digital assets, is higher than 0.85 (the “Removal Criteria”). See “—Rebalancing” below for further detail.

Inclusion of New Fund Components

In order for a new digital asset to qualify for inclusion in the Fund’s portfolio during a Rebalancing Period, such digital asset must have a market capitalization that is at least 1.25 times the current market capitalization, trailing 90-day median market capitalization and trailing 90-day average market capitalization of any Fund Component at such time. In addition, each new digital asset must meet the following liquidity requirements to be eligible for inclusion: the digital asset must have (x) an average 30-day trade volume of at least 30% of its circulating supply for the last three months, (y) trade on at least one exchange meeting the guidelines of the Reference Rate Provider and (z) have a trading history of at least three months on at least one such exchange (the “Inclusion Criteria” and, together with the Removal Criteria, the “Fund Construction Criteria”).

The Manager does not currently expect to include digital assets in the Fund’s portfolio if they do not meet the Inclusion Criteria, except under extraordinary circumstances. For example, the Manager may include a digital asset in the Fund’s portfolio if the Fund Components no longer collectively meet the Target Coverage Ratio, at which point the Manager would include the next largest digital assets by current market capitalization, trailing 90-day median market capitalization and trailing 90-day average market capitalization in the Fund’s portfolio, so long as such digital asset meets the liquidity requirements of the Inclusion Criteria, until such time as the Fund’s portfolio meets the Target Coverage Ratio. The Manager may also determine that a Forked Asset has a high probability of qualifying for inclusion in the Fund’s portfolio after meeting the trading history requirement of at least three months and may decide to retain the Forked Asset despite the fact that it does not currently meet the Inclusion Criteria. See “—Forked Assets” below for more detail.

In addition, the Manager may determine to exclude a digital asset from the Fund’s portfolio even if it meets the Inclusion Criteria for a number of reasons, including, but not limited to, because (i) none or few of the Authorized Participants or Service Providers has the ability to trade or otherwise support the digital asset; (ii) the Manager believes that, based on current guidance, use or trading of the digital asset raises or potentially raises significant governmental, policy or regulatory concerns or is subject or likely subject to a specialized regulatory regime, such as the U.S. federal securities or commodities laws or similar laws in other significant jurisdictions; (iii) the underlying code contains, or may contain, significant flaws or vulnerabilities; (iv) there is limited or no reliable information regarding, or concerns over the intentions of, the core developers of the digital asset; or (v) for any other reason, in each case as determined by the Manager in its sole discretion.

Through the Fund Construction Criteria, the Fund seeks to (i) provide large-cap coverage of the digital asset market; (ii) minimize transaction costs through low turnover of the Fund’s portfolio; and (iii) create a portfolio that could be replicated through direct purchases in the Digital Asset Market.

The Manager may change the Fund Construction Criteria at any time in its sole discretion. Moreover, the Manager may decide, in its sole discretion, to include or exclude a digital asset if the Manager determines that such digital asset is or is not suitable for inclusion in the Fund's portfolio, irrespective of such digital asset's market capitalization or liquidity profile.

At the inception of the Fund, the digital assets included in the Fund's portfolio as Fund Components were: Bitcoin, Ether, XRP, Bitcoin Cash and Litecoin, and the indices used for determining the Digital Asset Reference Rate for each Fund Component were the TradeBlock XBX, ETX, XRX, BCX and LTX indices, respectively, as provided by the Reference Rate Provider.

As of the date of this Disclosure Statement, the digital assets included in the Fund's portfolio as Fund Components are: Bitcoin, Ether, XRP, Bitcoin Cash and Litecoin, and the indices used for determining the Digital Asset Reference Rate for each Fund Component were the TradeBlock XBX, ETX, XRX, BCX and LTX indices, respectively, as provided by the Reference Rate Provider.

Forked Assets

The Fund may at times acquire digital assets as a result of a fork, airdrop or similar event through which the Fund may become entitled to another digital asset or other property by virtue of its ownership of one or more of the digital assets it then holds (each such new asset, a "Forked Asset"). The Manager currently expects that it will (a) distribute a Forked Asset in-kind to an agent on behalf of Shareholders of record on a specified record date for sale by such agent or (b) monitor a Forked Asset from the date of the relevant fork, airdrop or similar event, or the date on which the Manager becomes aware of such event, leading up to, but not necessarily until, the subsequent Rebalancing Period. In the case of option (a), the Shareholders' agent would attempt to sell the Forked Asset, and if the agent is able to do so, remit the cash proceeds to the relevant record date Shareholders. There can be no assurance as to the price or prices for any Forked Asset that the agent may realize, and the value of the Forked Asset may increase or decrease after any sale by the agent. In the case of option (b), leading up to the subsequent Rebalancing Period, if the sale of such Forked Asset is economically and technologically feasible, the Manager currently expects to cause the Fund to sell such Forked Asset and use the cash proceeds to purchase additional tokens of the Fund Components then held by the Fund in proportion to their respective Weightings. If the sale of a Forked Asset is either economically or technologically infeasible at the time of the next Rebalancing Period, the Manager may cause the Fund to abandon or continue holding such Forked Asset until such time as the sale is economically and technologically feasible, as determined by the Manager, in its sole discretion.

The Manager may also decide to disclaim ownership of, and not take any steps to establish dominion and control over, a Forked Asset at the time of a fork, airdrop or similar event if such Forked Asset is likely a security under the U.S. securities laws, ownership of such Forked Asset may be unlawful or for any other reason, in each case as determined by the Manager in its sole discretion.

The Manager intends to evaluate each fork, airdrop or similar event on a case-by-case basis in consultation with the Fund's legal advisors, tax consultants and Security Providers, and may, in its sole discretion, determine that a different course of action with respect to such event is in the best interests of the Fund.

Fiat Currencies

The Fund may also hold cash in U.S. dollars from time to time due to sales of digital assets during a Rebalancing Period, sales of Forked Assets following a fork, airdrop or similar event or contributions of cash to the Fund, as described in more detail under "Description of the Fund—Creation and Redemption of Shares." The Manager does not currently expect to hold cash for a period of more than 90 days and intends to use any cash held by the Fund to purchase additional tokens of the Fund Components then held by the Fund in proportion to their respective Weightings during the next Rebalancing Period. The foregoing notwithstanding, the Manager may, in its sole discretion, decide to cause the Fund to hold cash for longer than 90 days and to use any cash it holds for any other lawful purpose.

Rebalancing

The Manager will rebalance the Fund's portfolio on a quarterly basis beginning on the first business day of January, April, July and October of each year. In order to rebalance the Fund's portfolio, the Manager will (i) determine whether any Fund Components meet the Removal Criteria and should therefore be removed as Fund Components, (ii) determine whether any new digital assets meet the Inclusion Criteria and should therefore be included as Fund Components, (iii) determine whether the Target Coverage Ratio is met and (iv) determine how much cash and Forked Assets the Fund holds. If a Fund Component is no longer eligible for inclusion in the Fund's portfolio because it meets the Removal Criteria, the Manager will adjust the Fund's portfolio by selling such Fund Component and using the cash proceeds to purchase additional tokens of the remaining Fund Components and, if applicable, any new Fund Component in proportion to their respective Weightings. If a digital asset not then included in the Fund's portfolio is newly eligible for inclusion in the Fund's portfolio because it meets the Inclusion Criteria or because its inclusion is necessary in order for the Fund's portfolio to meet the Target Coverage Ratio, the Manager will adjust the Fund's portfolio by selling tokens of the then-current Fund Components in proportion to their respective Weightings and using the cash proceeds to purchase tokens of the newly eligible digital assets.

There are two factors that drive changes in the market capitalization weighting of a Fund Component: (i) increases and decreases in the market price of a Fund Component, which occur daily as prices fluctuate in the digital asset market, and (ii) increases or decreases in the circulating supply of the Fund Component, which occur gradually over extended periods of time for a number of reasons, including in connection with mining or staking activity. Since the daily fluctuation in the market price of each Fund Component is the predominant driver of its market capitalization weighting, the Weighting of each Fund Component will generally dynamically adjust with the market, even without adjustments to such Fund Component's Weighting to account for gradual changes in supply. Therefore, the Manager generally does not expect to cause the Fund to sell or purchase tokens of any Fund Component during Rebalancing Period other than in the event that (i) a Fund Component is eligible for removal, (ii) a new digital asset is eligible for inclusion, (iii) the Fund's portfolio does not meet the Target Coverage Ratio or (iv) the Fund holds cash either from contributions in connection with the creation of Baskets or as a result of the sale of any Forked Assets. However, should the Manager determine that the Weighting of a Fund Component does not accurately reflect its market capitalization due to, among other reasons, material increases or decreases in the circulating supply of such Fund Component that have not been accounted for over the course of prior Rebalancing Periods, the Manager may cause the Fund to purchase or sell additional tokens of such Fund Component during a Rebalancing Period to adjust such Fund Component's Weighting.

During any Rebalancing Period, the Manager will also (i) decide whether to cause the Fund to sell or hold any Forked Assets then held by the Fund and (ii) generally cause the Fund to use the cash proceeds from the sale of any Forked Assets and any cash contributed to the Fund as the Forked Asset Portion or the Cash Portion to purchase additional tokens of all Fund Components then held by the Fund in proportion to their respective Weightings as determined during such Rebalancing Period.

Other than through the quarterly rebalancing described above, the Manager does not intend to actively manage the Fund portfolio in response to price changes in the Fund Components held by the Fund at any given time.

The Manager expects each Rebalancing Period to last between one and five business days. The Manager will post on its website the new Fund Components and their respective Weightings at the end of each Rebalancing Period based on the assessment described above. During each Rebalancing Period, the Manager will halt creations (and if redemptions are then permitted, redemptions) of Shares. If a Rebalancing Period ends prior to 4:00 p.m., New York time, on a business day, the Manager will cause the Fund to resume creations on such business day and the Fund will create Shares in exchange for contributions of the then-current Fund Components in proportion to their respective Weightings as of the end of such Rebalancing Period, as determined as of 4:00 p.m., New York time, on such business day in the manner set forth under "Description of the Fund—Creation and Redemption of

Shares.” If a Rebalancing Period ends after 4:00 p.m., New York time, on a business day, the Manager will cause the Fund to resume creations on the following business day.

Hypothetical Rebalancing Example

The following table illustrates the impact of the inclusion of a new digital asset in the Fund’s portfolio during a Rebalancing Period. The table makes a number of assumptions, including that: (i) prior to the Rebalancing Period, the Fund held two Fund Components, each with a weight of 50% of the Fund’s portfolio, (ii) the tokens for each Fund Component have the same value in U.S. dollars, (iii) the price of each Fund Component remains constant throughout the Rebalancing Period, (iv) one digital asset is added to the Fund’s portfolio during the Rebalancing Period and (v) following the Rebalancing Period, each Fund Component has an equal weight in the Fund’s portfolio.

	Pre- Rebalancing Period	Post- Rebalancing Period
<i>Fund Component 1</i>		
Hypothetical average price per Fund Component 1 held by the Fund	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00
Hypothetical average weight of Fund Component 1 in the Fund	50.00%	33.33%
Hypothetical number of units of Fund Component 1 in the Fund	5.00	3.33
Hypothetical contribution of Fund Component 1 to Digital Asset Holdings per Share (before fees)	\$ 50.00	\$ 33.33
Hypothetical units of Fund Component 1 bought (sold) during Rebalancing Period	—	(1.67)
<i>Fund Component 2</i>		
Hypothetical average price per Fund Component 2 held by the Fund	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00
Hypothetical average weight of Fund Component 2 in the Fund	50.00%	33.33%
Hypothetical number of units of Fund Component 2 in the Fund	5.00	3.33
Hypothetical contribution of Fund Component 2 to Digital Asset Holdings per Share (before fees)	\$ 50.00	\$ 33.33
Hypothetical units of Fund Component 2 bought (sold) during Rebalancing Period	—	(1.67)
<i>Fund Component 3</i>		
Hypothetical average price per Fund Component 3 held by the Fund	—	\$ 10.00
Hypothetical average weight of Fund Component 3 in the Fund	—	33.33%
Hypothetical number of units of Fund Component 3 in the Fund	—	3.33
Hypothetical contribution of Fund Component 3 to Digital Asset Holdings per Share (before fees)	—	\$ 33.33
Hypothetical units of Fund Component 3 bought (sold) during Rebalancing Period	—	3.33
<i>Hypothetical Digital Asset Holdings per Share (before fees)</i>	\$ 100.00	\$ 100.0

At this time, the Fund is not operating a redemption program for Shares and therefore Shares are not redeemable by the Fund. In addition, the Fund may halt creations for extended periods of time. As a result, the

value of the Shares of the Fund may not approximate, and if traded on any Secondary Market, the Shares may trade at a substantial premium over, or substantial discount to, the value of the digital assets held by the Fund, less the Fund's expenses and other liabilities, because Authorized Participants may not be able to take advantage of arbitrage opportunities created when the market value of the Shares deviates from the value of the Fund's Digital Asset Holdings per Share, causing the Shares to trade at a substantial premium to the value of digital assets held by the Fund. The Shares may also trade at a substantial premium over, or a substantial discount to, the value of the Fund Components and Forked Assets as a result of price volatility, trading volume and closings of Digital Asset Exchanges due to fraud, failure, security breaches or otherwise. For a discussion of risks relating to the unavailability of a redemption program, see "Risk Factors—Risk Factors Related to the Fund and the Shares—Because of the holding period under Rule 144 and the lack of an ongoing redemption program, there is no arbitrage mechanism to keep the price of the Shares closely linked to the Digital Asset Reference Rates and the Shares may trade at a substantial premium over, or substantial discount to, the Digital Asset Holdings per Share" and "Risk Factors—Risk Factors Related to the Fund and the Shares—The restrictions on transfer and redemption may result in losses on an investment in the Shares."

Strategy Behind the Shares

The Shares are intended to offer investors an opportunity to participate in Digital Asset Markets through an investment in securities. As of June 30, 2019, each Share represents approximately 0.0005 BTC, 0.0029 ETH, 0.0005 BCH, 1.1447 XRP and 0.0016 LTC. The logistics of accepting, transferring and safekeeping of digital assets are dealt with by the Manager and the Custodian, and the related expenses are built into the price of the Shares. Therefore, Shareholders do not have additional tasks or costs over and above those generally associated with investing in any other privately placed security.

The Shares are intended to provide institutional and retail investors with a simple and cost-effective means, with minimal credit risk, of gaining investment benefits similar to those of directly holding the Fund Components held by the Fund at any given time. The Shares offer an investment that is:

- *Easily Accessible and Relatively Cost Efficient.* Investors in the Shares can also directly access Digital Asset Markets. The Manager believes that investors will be able to more effectively implement strategic and tactical asset allocation strategies that use digital assets by using the Shares instead of directly purchasing and holding digital assets, and for many investors, transaction costs related to the Shares will be lower than those associated with the direct purchase, storage and safekeeping of digital assets.
- *Market Traded and Transparent.* Shares of the Fund that have become unrestricted in accordance with Rule 144 under the Securities Act are quoted and trade on the over-the-counter market, OTCQX, providing investors with an efficient means to implement various investment strategies. The Fund will not hold or employ any derivative securities. Furthermore, the value of the Fund's assets will be reported each day on <https://grayscale.co/digital-large-cap/#market-performance>.
- *Minimal Credit Risk.* The Shares represent an interest in actual digital assets owned by the Fund. The Fund's digital assets are not subject to borrowing arrangements with third parties or to counterparty or credit risks. This contrasts with the other financial products such as CoinShares exchange-traded notes, TeraExchange swaps and Bitcoin futures traded on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange ("CME") and Chicago Board Options Exchange ("CBOE") through which gain exposure to Bitcoins through the use of derivatives that are subject to counterparty and credit risks.
- *Safekeeping System.* The Custodian has been appointed to control and secure the digital assets for the Fund using offline storage, or "cold storage," mechanisms to secure the Fund's private key shards. The hardware, software, administration and continued technological development that are used by the Custodian may not be available or cost-effective for many investors.

The Fund differentiates itself from competing digital asset financial vehicles, to the extent that such digital asset financial vehicles may develop, in the following ways:

- *Custodian.* The Custodian that holds the private key shards associated with the Fund's digital assets is Coinbase Custody Trust Company, LLC. Other digital asset financial vehicles that use cold storage may not use a custodian to hold their private keys.
- *Cold Storage of Private Keys.* The private key shards associated with the Fund's digital assets are kept in cold storage, which means that the Fund's digital assets are disconnected and/or deleted entirely from the internet. See "Description of the Custodian Agreement" for more information relating to the storage and retrieval of the Fund's private keys to and from cold storage. Other digital asset financial vehicles may not utilize cold storage or may utilize less effective cold storage-related hardware and security protocols.
- *Location of Private Vaults.* Private key shards associated with the Fund's digital assets are distributed geographically by the Custodian in secure vaults around the world, including in the United States. The locations of the secure vaults may change regularly and are kept confidential by the Custodian for security purposes.
- *Enhanced Security.* Transfers from the Fund's Digital Asset Account require certain security procedures, including but not limited to, multiple encrypted private key shards, usernames, passwords and 2-step verification. Multiple private key shards held by the Custodian must be combined to reconstitute the private key to sign any transaction in order to transfer the Fund's assets. Private key shards are distributed geographically in secure vaults around the world, including in the United States. As such, if any one secure vault were to be compromised, it would have no impact on the ability of the Fund to access its assets, other than a possible delay in operations, while one or more of the other secure vaults was used instead. These security procedures are intended to remove single points of failure in the protection of the Fund's assets.
- *Custodian Audits.* The Custodian has agreed to allow the Fund and the Manager to take any necessary steps to verify that satisfactory internal control system and procedures are in place, and to visit and inspect the systems on which the Custodian's coins are held.
- *Directly Held Digital Assets.* The Fund directly owns actual digital assets held through the Custodian. The direct ownership of digital assets is not subject to counterparty or credit risks. This may differ from other digital asset financial vehicles that provide digital asset exposure through other means, such as the use of financial or derivative instruments.
- *Manager's Fee.* The Manager's Fee is a competitive factor that may influence an investor's decision to purchase Shares.

Although the Shares will not be the exact equivalent of a direct investment in digital assets, they provide investors with an alternative that constitutes a relatively cost-effective way to participate in Digital Asset Markets through the securities market. Because the value of the Shares is tied to the value of the digital assets held by the Fund at any given time, it is important to understand the investment attributes of, and the market for, digital assets. See "Overview of Digital Asset Industry and Market" for further detail.

Secondary Market Trading

While the Fund's investment objective is for the Shares (based on Fund Components per Share) to reflect the value of the Fund Components held by the Fund as determined by reference to the Digital Asset Reference Rates, less the Fund's expenses and other liabilities, the Shares may trade in the Secondary Market on the OTCQX (or on another Secondary Market in the future) at prices that are lower or higher than the Digital Asset Holdings per Share or NAV per Share. The amount of the discount or premium in the trading price relative to the Digital Asset

Holdings per Share may be influenced by non-concurrent trading hours and liquidity between OTCQX and larger Digital Asset Exchanges. While the Shares are listed and trade on the OTCQX from 6:00 a.m. until 5:00 p.m., New York time, liquidity in the Digital Asset Markets may fluctuate depending upon the volume and availability of larger Digital Asset Exchanges. As a result, during periods in which Digital Asset Market liquidity is limited or a major Digital Asset Exchange is off-line, trading spreads, and the resulting premium or discount, on the Shares may widen.

1. The form of organization of the issuer.

The Fund is a Cayman Islands limited liability company.

2. The year that the issuer (or any predecessor) was organized.

The Fund was constituted on January 25, 2018 as a Cayman Islands limited liability company under the LLC Law. A Cayman Islands limited liability company is constituted by the filing with the Registrar of Limited Liability Companies a registration statement signed by or on behalf of any person forming the limited liability company and the payment of a registration fee.

3. The issuer's fiscal year end date.

The Fund's fiscal year end date is June 30.

4. Whether the issuer (or any predecessor) has been in bankruptcy, receivership or any similar proceeding.

The Fund has not been in, and is not in the process of, any bankruptcy, receivership or any similar proceeding since its inception.

5. Any material reclassification, merger, consolidation, or purchase or sale of a significant amount of assets.

The Fund has not undergone any material reclassification, merger, consolidation, or purchase or sale of a significant amount of assets since its inception.

6. Any default of the terms of any note, loan, lease, or other indebtedness or financing arrangement requiring the issuer to make payments.

The Fund has not experienced any default of the terms of any note, loan, lease, or other indebtedness or financing arrangement requiring the Fund to make payments since its inception.

7. Any change of control.

The Fund has not experienced any change of control since its inception.

8. Any increase of 10% or more of the same class of outstanding equity securities.

The Fund has only one class of outstanding equity securities. The Fund has experienced increases of more than 10% of the Shares since inception of the Fund (January 25, 2018). The Fund is a limited liability company that has no limit on the number of Shares that can be issued. The Fund publishes the total number of Shares outstanding as of the end of each month on the Manager's website at www.grayscale.co.

9. Any past, pending or anticipated stock split, stock dividend, recapitalization, merger, acquisition, spin-off, or reorganization.

There are no past or pending share splits, dividends, recapitalizations, mergers, acquisitions, spin-offs, or reorganizations since the Fund's inception.

10. Any delisting of the issuer’s securities by any securities exchange or deletion from the OTC Bulletin Board.

There has not been any delisting of the Shares by any securities exchange or deletion from the OTC Bulletin Board.

11. Any current, past, pending or threatened legal proceedings or administrative actions either by or against the issuer that could have a material effect on the issuer’s business, financial condition, or operations and any current, past or pending trading suspensions by a securities regulator. State the names of the principal parties, the nature and current status of the matters, and the amounts involved.

There are no current, past, pending or, to the Manager’s knowledge, threatened legal proceedings or administrative actions either by or against the Fund or the Manager that could have a material effect on the Fund’s or the Manager’s business, financial condition, or operations and any current, past or pending trading suspensions by a securities regulator.

B. Business of Issuer.

OVERVIEW OF THE DIGITAL ASSET INDUSTRY AND MARKET

Overview of the Digital Asset Industry and Introduction to the Digital Asset Market

Digital assets are created and transmitted through the operations of peer-to-peer Digital Asset Networks, which are decentralized networks of computers that operate on cryptographic protocols. No single entity owns or operates any Digital Asset Network, the infrastructure of which is collectively maintained by a decentralized user base. Digital asset networks allow people to exchange tokens of value, for example, Bitcoin, Ether, XRP, Bitcoin Cash and Litecoin, which are recorded on public transaction ledgers known as a blockchains. Digital assets can be used to pay for goods and services on their Digital Asset Networks, or they can be converted to fiat currencies, such as the U.S. dollar, at rates determined on Digital Asset Exchanges or in individual end-user-to-end-user transactions under a barter system. Digital asset networks can also be used for more complex purposes. For example, the Ethereum network allow users to run smart contracts, which are general purpose code that autonomously executes on every computer on the relevant network and can instruct the transmission of information and value to facilitate, verify and enforce the negotiation and performance of contracts.

Digital asset networks are decentralized and do not require governmental authorities or financial institution intermediaries to create, transmit or determine the value of their tokens. Rather, such digital assets are created and allocated by the Digital Asset Network’s protocol, for example through a “mining” “staking” or other validating process. Most commonly, new digital assets are created and rewarded to the miners, stakers or validators of a block in the digital asset’s blockchain for verifying transactions. In other instances, all of the Digital Asset Network’s tokens are created upon the Digital Asset Network’s launch and may be used to pay transaction fees to validators. See “Market Participants—Miners and Validators” for more detail. A digital asset’s blockchain is effectively a decentralized database that includes all blocks that have been solved by miners, stakers or validators and it is updated to include new blocks as they are solved. Each digital asset transaction is broadcast to the Digital Asset Network and, when included in a block, recorded in the digital asset blockchain. As each new block records outstanding digital asset transactions, and outstanding transactions are settled and validated through such recording, the digital asset blockchain represents a complete, transparent and unbroken history of all transactions of the Digital Asset Network.

The value of a digital asset is determined by the supply of and demand for such digital asset on Digital Asset Exchanges or in private end-user-to-end-user transactions. Digital assets can be used to pay for goods and services or can be converted to fiat currencies, such as the U.S. dollar, at rates determined on Digital Asset Exchanges or

in individual end-user-to-end-user transactions under a barter system. Additionally, digital assets can be used to pay for transaction fees to miners, stakers or validators for verifying transactions on the Digital Asset Network.

Composition of the Digital Asset Market

As of June 30, 2019, there were over 2,000 digital assets tracked by CoinMarketCap.com, having a total market-capitalization of approximately \$313.0 billion, as calculated using market prices and total available supply of each digital asset.

The first digital asset possessing the properties described above (e.g., decentralization) to gain mass adoption was Bitcoin. Bitcoin is currently the largest digital asset with a market capitalization of \$192.4 billion and is widely considered the most prominent digital asset.

While Bitcoin possesses the “first-to-market” advantage and has captured the significant portion of the industry’s market share, Bitcoin is not the only type of digital asset founded on cryptography; Ether, XRP, Bitcoin Cash and Litecoin are just a few examples of Bitcoin alternatives. These and other digital assets may offer certain variations or enhancements of blockchain technology that enable them to serve purposes beyond acting as a means of payment.

For example, Zcash, Monero, Dash and Zen are examples of digital assets whose primary differentiating attributes revolve around enhanced levels of confidentiality and privacy as compared to Bitcoin. On the other hand, Ether and Ether Classic’s distinguishing characteristic is that they allow users to program smart contracts that can run on their networks. A smart contract is general-purpose code that executes on every computer in the network and can instruct the transmission of information and value based on a sophisticated set of logical conditions. The use of smart contracts on the Ethereum and Ethereum Classic networks, for example, is one of a number of projects intended to expand the application of blockchain technology beyond just a peer-to-peer money system.

The top five digital assets by market capitalization that meet the Fund Construction Criteria as of June 30, 2019 are detailed below:

Asset	Symbol	Market Cap (billions)	Circulating Supply (millions)	Maximum Supply (millions)
Bitcoin	BTC	\$192.4	17.8	21
Ether	ETH	\$31.0	106.7	N/A
XRP	XRP	\$16.9	42,567	100,000
Litecoin	LTC	\$7.6	62.5	84
Bitcoin Cash	BCH	\$7.1	17.9	21

According to CoinMarketCap.com’s calculations, as of June 30, 2019, Bitcoin, Ether, XRP Bitcoin Cash and Litecoin represented approximately 61%, 10%, 5%, 2% and 2% of the total market cap of all digital assets, respectively.

Bitcoin

Bitcoin (“Bitcoin” or “BTC”) is a digital asset that is created and transmitted through the operations of the peer-to-peer Bitcoin network, a decentralized network of computers that operates on cryptographic protocols. No single entity owns or operates the Bitcoin network, the infrastructure of which is collectively maintained by a decentralized user base. The Bitcoin network allows people to exchange tokens of value, called Bitcoin, which are recorded on a public transaction ledger known as a blockchain. Bitcoin can be used to pay for goods and services on the Bitcoin network, or it can be converted to fiat currencies, such as the U.S. dollar, at rates

determined on Digital Asset Exchanges that trade Bitcoin or in individual end-user-to-end-user transactions under a barter system.

The Bitcoin network was initially contemplated in a white paper that also described Bitcoin and the operating software to govern the Bitcoin network. The white paper was purportedly authored by Satoshi Nakamoto. However, no individual with that name has been reliably identified as Bitcoin's creator, and the general consensus is that the name is a pseudonym for the actual inventor or inventors. The first Bitcoins were created in 2009 after Nakamoto released the Bitcoin network source code (the software and protocol that created and launched the Bitcoin network). The Bitcoin network has been under active development since that time by a core group of developers including those employed by MIT Media Lab's Digital Currency Initiative (the "Bitcoin Core Developers"). The Bitcoin Core Developers are able to access and can alter the Bitcoin network source code and, as a result, they are responsible for quasi-official releases of updates and other changes to the Bitcoin network's source code. Due to the decentralized nature of the Bitcoin network, the release of updates to the Bitcoin network's source code does not guarantee that the updates will be automatically adopted. Users and miners must accept any changes made to the Bitcoin source code by downloading the proposed modification of the Bitcoin network's source code, and if a modification is accepted only by a percentage of users and miners, a fork in the Bitcoin network will occur.

Core development of the Bitcoin source code has increasingly focused on modifications of the Bitcoin protocol to increase speed and scalability and also allow for non-financial, next generation uses (sometimes referred to as "Bitcoin 2.0 projects"). In August 2017, for instance, the Bitcoin network was upgraded with a technical feature known as "Segregated Witness" that, among other things, potentially doubles the transactions per second that can be handled on-chain. More importantly, Segregated Witness also enables so called second layer solutions, such as the Lightning Network, or payment channels that greatly increase transaction throughput (i.e., millions of transactions per second). The Lightning Network is an open-source decentralized network that enables instant off-blockchain transfer of the ownership of Bitcoin without the need of a trusted third party. The system utilizes bidirectional payment channels that consist of multi-signature addresses. One on-blockchain transaction is needed to open a channel and another on-blockchain transaction can close the channel. Once a channel is open, value can be transferred instantly between counterparties who are engaging in real Bitcoin transactions without broadcasting them to the Bitcoin network. New transactions will replace previous transactions and the counterparties will store everything locally as long as the channel stays open to increase transaction throughput and reduce computational burden on the Bitcoin network. Other uses include smart contracts and distributed registers built into, built atop or pegged alongside the blockchain. For example, one white paper published by Blockstream, an organization that includes Bitcoin Core Developer, Pieter Wuille, calls for the use of "pegged sidechains" to develop programming environments that are built within blockchain ledgers that can interact with and rely on the security of the Bitcoin network and blockchain while remaining independent thereof. Open-source projects, such as RSK, are a manifestation of this concept and seek to create the first open-source smart contract platform built on the Bitcoin blockchain to enable automated, condition-based payments with increased speed and scalability. The Fund's activities will not directly relate to Bitcoin 2.0 projects, though Bitcoin 2.0 projects may utilize Bitcoins as tokens for the facilitation of their non-financial uses, thereby potentially increasing demand for Bitcoins and the utility of the Bitcoin network as a whole. Conversely, Bitcoin 2.0 projects that operate and are built within the blockchain may increase the data flow on the Bitcoin network and could either "bloat" the size of the blockchain or result in slower confirmation times. At this time, Bitcoin 2.0 projects remain in early stages and have not been materially integrated into the blockchain or Bitcoin network.

The supply of new Bitcoins is mathematically controlled so that the number of Bitcoins grows at a limited rate pursuant to a pre-set schedule. The number of Bitcoins awarded for solving a new block is automatically halved after every 210,000 blocks are added to the blockchain. Currently, the fixed reward for solving a new block is 12.5 Bitcoins per block and this is expected to decrease by half to become 6.25 Bitcoins after the next 210,000 blocks have entered the Bitcoin network, which is expected to be July 2020. This deliberately controlled rate of Bitcoin creation means that the number of Bitcoins in existence will increase at a controlled rate until the number

of Bitcoins in existence reaches the pre-determined 21 million Bitcoins. Estimates of when the 21 million Bitcoin limitation will be reached range from at or near the year 2140.

Bitcoin Cash

Bitcoin Cash (“Bitcoin Cash” or “BCH”) is derivative of Bitcoin that was created on August 1, 2017 in connection with a fork of Bitcoin. The fork was the result of a several-year dispute over how to increase the rate of transactions that the Bitcoin network can process. Whereas Bitcoin has a block size limit of 1MB and has activated Segregated Witness for efficient and low cost off-blockchain scaling, Bitcoin Cash has a block size limit of 8MB, and is primarily focused on on-blockchain scaling, with lower transaction fees. As a result of the hard fork, those who were also holding an amount of the original asset (*i.e.*, BTC) at the time of the fork were given the same amount in the forked currency (*i.e.*, BCH). BCH is now generally supported across most exchanges and wallet providers.

Because Bitcoin Cash shares the same codebase as Bitcoin, from a technical perspective, Bitcoin Cash is nearly identical in all respects to the version of Bitcoin that existed at the time of the fork. For that reason, the Bitcoin Cash network also made a few additional technical modifications, in order to address certain risks presented by an asset with such substantial similarities to Bitcoin. For example, because both the Bitcoin chain and the Bitcoin Cash chain use the same proof-of-work algorithm, miners can easily move between the two chains, depending on which asset is more profitable to mine at a given point in time. On November 13, 2017, the Bitcoin Cash network introduced an adjustment to the algorithm that controls mining difficulty because mining difficulty was fluctuating rapidly as large amounts of mining power continuously entered and exited the Bitcoin Cash network. Additionally, the Bitcoin Cash network introduced a new transaction signature function to guard against replay attacks, a certain type of attack that can occur after a hard fork, in which transactions from one network are rebroadcast to nefarious effect on the other network.

Similar to the Bitcoin network, the Bitcoin Cash network operates on a proof-of-work model and the supply of new BCH is mathematically controlled so that the number of BCH grows at a limited rate pursuant to a pre-set schedule. This deliberately controlled rate of BCH creation means that the number of BCH in existence will increase at a controlled rate until the number of BCH in existence reaches the pre-determined 21 million BCH. Estimates of when the 21 million BCH limitation will be reached range from at or near the year 2140.

Ethereum

Ether (“Ether” or “ETH”) is a digital asset that is created and transmitted through the operations of the peer-to-peer Ethereum network, a decentralized network of computers that operates on cryptographic protocols. No single entity owns or operates the Ethereum network, the infrastructure of which is collectively maintained by a decentralized user base. The Ethereum network allows people to exchange tokens of value, called Ether, which are recorded on a public transaction ledger known as a blockchain. ETH can be used to pay for goods and services, including computational power on the Ethereum network, or it can be converted to fiat currencies, such as the U.S. dollar, at rates determined on Digital Asset Exchanges or in individual end-user-to-end-user transactions under a barter system. Furthermore, the Ethereum network also allows users to write and put on the network smart contracts—that is, general-purpose code that executes on every computer in the network and can instruct the transmission of information and value based on a sophisticated set of logical conditions. Using smart contracts, users can create markets, store registries of debts or promises, represent the ownership of property, move funds in accordance with conditional instructions and even create digital assets other than ETH on the Ethereum network. Smart contract operations are executed on the Ethereum blockchain in exchange for payment of ETH. The Ethereum network is one of a number of projects intended to expand blockchain use beyond just a peer-to-peer money system.

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, was set up to oversee the protocol's development. The initial funding for the Ethereum network was conducted via an online crowdfunding sale of 60,000,000 ETH during the summer of 2014. At the same time, 12,000,000 ETH were created for the benefit of the Ethereum Foundation and certain other early contributors to the Ethereum Network. The Ethereum Network went live on July 30, 2015.

Smart Contracts and Development on the Ethereum Network

A smart contract is a collection of code (its functions) and data (its state) that resides at a specific address on the Ethereum blockchain. Smart contracts are loaded into an address in exchange for a transaction fee, and can be called into action by sending them ETH. Contract accounts are able to pass messages between themselves as well as doing practical Turing complete computation. Contracts live on the Ethereum blockchain in an Ethereum-specific binary format called Ethereum Virtual Machine bytecode. Smart contracts can interact with other contracts, execute or instruct action, store data and send ETH to others. Contracts are defined by their creators, but their execution, and by extension the services they offer, is provided by the Ethereum network itself.

Development on the Ethereum network involves building more complex tools on top of smart contracts, such as decentralized apps (DApps) or even organizations that are autonomous, known as decentralized autonomous organizations (DAOs). For example, Alice, a company that distributes charitable donations on behalf of users, holds donated funds in smart contracts on the Ethereum network that are paid to charities only if the charity makes an impact as determined by reference to an impact metric defined by the parties at the outset of the contractual arrangement and encoded on the relevant smart contracts. Using a DAO, the performance of the smart contract, that is, the holding of charitable donations, determination of whether the impact metric has been met and payment of charitable donations, would all autonomously run on smart contracts within the applicable DAO with little or no action by the parties.

Moreover, the Ethereum Network has very recently started to be used as a platform for newer digital assets and their associated ICOs. As of June 30, 2019, and based on estimates using publicly available data, over one-half of the digital assets listed on CoinMarketCap were built on the Ethereum Network, with such assets representing a significant amount of the total market value of all listed assets on the platform.

The Ethereum network operates on a proof-of-work model and the supply of new ETH is mathematically controlled so that the number of ETH grows at a limited rate pursuant to a pre-set schedule. ETH issuances are currently capped at 18 million ETH per year, but there is no aggregate cap on the total number of ETH outstanding. In 2019 or 2020, the Ethereum Network may switch from proof-of-work to Casper, a new proof-of-stake consensus algorithm under development. The attributes of Casper are subject to change, but the new algorithm may implement a maximum cap on total ETH issuance and result in less ETH created per year.

Litecoin

Litecoin ("Litecoin" or "LTC") is derivative of Bitcoin that was created in late 2011 by Charlie Lee, a former Google employee, in connection with a fork of Bitcoin. Although Litecoin is thus very similar to Bitcoin, there are several key differences between the Litecoin network and the Bitcoin network. These differences include a block generation time of approximately two and a half minutes for LTC as compared to ten minutes for Bitcoin, and a cap on the number of coins that will be created of 84 million LTC, as compared to 21 million for Bitcoin. As a result of these differences, transactions using LTC occur four times faster than transactions using Bitcoin and at a lower cost. Litecoin also implemented scrypt, a distinct hashing algorithm different from Bitcoin's SHA-256 hashing algorithm, which results in less centralized mining hash power.

Similar to the Bitcoin network, the Litecoin Network operates on a proof-of-work model and the supply of new LTC is mathematically controlled so that the number of LTC grows at a limited rate pursuant to a pre-set schedule. However, unlike Bitcoin, the number of LTC awarded for solving a new block is automatically halved after every 840,000 blocks are added to the Litecoin Blockchain. Currently, the fixed reward for solving a new block is 25 LTC per block and this is expected to decrease by half to become 12.5 LTC after the next 840,000 blocks since the last reward reduction have entered the Litecoin Network, which is expected to be July 2020. This deliberately controlled rate of LTC creation means that the number of LTC in existence will increase at a controlled rate until the number of LTC in existence reaches the pre-determined 84 million LTC. Estimates of when the 84 million LTC limitation will be reached range from at or near the year 2140.

XRP

XRP is a digital asset that was created by Chris Larsen, Jed McCaleb, Arthur Britto and David Schwartz (the “XRP Creators”) in August of 2012, notably before Ripple, the company, was formed. Built out of the frustrations of Bitcoin’s utility for payments, the XRP ledger (the ledger to which XRP is native) is designed to be a global real-time payment and settlement system. The XRP Creators developed this unique digital asset to solve the scalability concerns that they believed were inherent in the structure of Bitcoin. In particular, XRP was created to improve the efficiency of payments. To this end, the open source code (available at <https://github.com/ripple/rippled/>) was designed to maximize speed, scalability, and stability. For example, the XRP ledger can accommodate 1,500 transactions per second. This is, in part, because XRP is not mined like Bitcoin, but is designed for the ledgers to close in seconds based on a system of consensus. Further, because of the consensus methodology underlying the XRP design, network transaction fees are substantially lower than Bitcoin, typically less than \$0.01.

Given the unique qualities of XRP and the natural suitability of this digital asset to solve the friction experience with payments, the XRP Creators later started a company, calling it Ripple, to further develop the ecosystem around XRP and build software solutions to address the friction in sending, processing, and sourcing liquidity for global payments. Thus, the company, Ripple, began as, and continues to be, a payments software company. Today, Ripple is focused on designing and deploying state-of-the-art and industry-leading software to enable banks and financial institutions to more easily effect cross-border payments. For maximum efficiency, Ripple’s software can integrate XRP to solve liquidity and value transfer challenges.

Similar to the decentralized Bitcoin network, anyone can join and start using the XRP ledger; however unlike the Bitcoin network, which operates on a fully permissionless blockchain, the XRP ledger is semi-permissioned in that it requires users to maintain a list of trusted validators and permits a user to accept or reject a version of the distributed ledger based on whether it has been verified by a sufficient number of validators on its list. As of June 30, 2019, the default list of trusted validators included most servers operated by Ripple. However, Ripple has indicated that it intends to increase the decentralization of the system by gradually replacing the current default list of trusted validators with third-party servers that are trusted by a large portion of participants in the network. For example, in February 2018 Ripple announced that it would be releasing a white paper outlining a way to improve the diversity of trusted validators.

The XRP ledger is intended to enable banks and financial institutions to more easily effect cross-border payments, which may often involve cross-currency transactions. A conventional cross-currency transaction often requires liquidity providers to work across several currency pairs to facilitate the transaction, which increases transaction costs and can be time-intensive, particularly when transacting between two rarely traded currency pairs. To reduce the costs and time associated with such transactions, XRP functions as a bridge token; it facilitates liquidity between any two currencies by acting as a bridge between such currencies. In an XRP-facilitated transaction, instead of working across several currency pairs, liquidity providers use XRP to transfer value between two currencies. Two parties are required for a transaction to occur on the XRP ledger: (a) a gateway, which is typically a financial intermediary, such as a bank, exchange or money transmitter that allows customers to put money into and remove money from the XRP ledger; and (b) market makers that facilitate liquidity in the system. Gateways

serve as the first link in the chain between the sender and the recipient when the sender wants to make a payment and the last link in the chain when the sender wants to receive a payment. Gateways accept payments, issue balances to the XRP ledger, and redeem ledger balances against the payments they hold when fiat currency is withdrawn. Gateways share one global ledger on the XRP ledger and may have anti-money laundering and know-your-customer policies to prevent criminal activity. Market makers on the XRP ledger hold balances in multiple currencies and connect multiple gateways, thus facilitating payments between users where no direct trust exists by enabling exchanges of value across gateways. As of the date of this Disclosure Statement, Ripple has signed up more than 100 financial institutions to its RippleNet, which is its enterprise blockchain solution that incorporates all Ripple products, including the XRP ledger.

In addition, XRP can be used to pay transaction fees incurred in such cross-currency transactions, with one transaction costing approximately \$0.00001 or 0.00001 XRP. This transaction fee payment via XRP is an anti-spam measure to make it prohibitively expensive to perform a distributed denial of services (“DDoS”) attack on the XRP ledger, thus promoting the system’s functionality. Within the XRP ledger’s currency exchange, XRP are traded freely against other currencies, and its market price fluctuates against dollars, euros, yen, Bitcoins and other digital and non-digital assets and assets.

Unlike other digital assets such as Bitcoin and Ether, which are created through a progressive mining process, 100 billion XRP were created by the XRP Creators in connection with the launch of the Ripple network in 2012. As a result, no further XRP can be created according to the XRP ledger protocol. Out of these 100 billion XRP, approximately 42.6 billion have entered circulation as of June 30, 2019. Today Ripple retains a central role in stewarding the development of the XRP ledger by managing the supply and distribution of XRP due to the large quantity of XRP it retains. By the end of 2017, in order to provide additional predictability to the XRP supply, Ripple committed to temporarily removing from circulation an additional 55 billion XRP using cryptographically-secured escrows. These escrows are on the XRP ledger itself and the ledger mechanics, enforced by consensus, control the release of escrowed XRP. The escrows each consist of 55 contracts of 1 billion XRP that will expire in succession on the first day of every month from months 0 to 54 and which began in January 2018. As each contract expires, 1 billion XRP will become available for Ripple’s use. Ripple expects to use XRP to continue incentivizing market makers to offer tighter spreads between currency pairs in exchange for XRP and to sell XRP to institutional investors. Any additional XRP leftover each month will be placed into a new escrow to be released in the first month in which no escrow currently releases.

Forks and Airdrops

A “hard fork” of a Digital Asset Network occurs when there is a disagreement among users and miners over modifications to a Digital Asset Network, which are typically made through software upgrades and subsequently accepted or rejected through downloads or lack thereof of the relevant software upgrade by users. If less than a substantial majority of users and miners consent to a proposed modification, and the modification is not compatible with the software prior to its modification, a fork in the blockchain results, with one prong running the pre-modified software and the other running the modified software. The effect of such a fork is the existence of two versions of the relevant Digital Asset Network running in parallel, yet lacking interchangeability. After a fork, holders of the original digital asset typically end up holding equal amounts of the original digital asset and the new digital asset.

For example, in July 2017, Bitcoin “forked” into Bitcoin and a new digital currency, Bitcoin Cash, as a result of a several-year dispute over how to increase the speed and number of transactions that the Bitcoin network can process in a given time interval (*i.e.*, transaction throughput).

Forks may also occur after a significant security breach. For example, in June 2016, a smart contract developed and deployed on the Ethereum network was hacked and approximately \$60 million worth of ETH were stolen, which resulted in most participants in the Ethereum ecosystem electing to adopt a hard fork that effectively reversed the hack. However, a minority of users continued to develop the old blockchain, now referred to as

“Ethereum Classic” with the digital asset on that blockchain now referred to as Ether Classic, or ETC. Ether Classic remains traded on several Digital Asset Exchanges.

Additionally, a fork could be introduced by an unintentional, unanticipated software flaw in the multiple versions of otherwise compatible software users run for any given digital asset. Such a fork could adversely affect the digital asset’s viability. It is possible, however, that a substantial number of users and miners could adopt an incompatible version of the network while resisting community-led efforts to merge the two chains, resulting in a permanent fork.

In addition to forks, a digital asset may become subject to a similar occurrence known as an “airdrop.” In an airdrop, the promoters of a new digital asset announce to holders of another digital asset that they will be entitled to claim a certain amount of the new digital asset for free simply by virtue of having held the original digital asset at a certain point in time leading up to the airdrop. For example, in March 2017 the promoters of Stellar Lumens announced that anyone that owned Bitcoin as of June 26, 2017 could claim, until August 27, 2017, a certain amount of Stellar Lumens.

Fund Component Value

Digital Asset Exchange Valuation

The value of digital assets is determined by the value that various market participants place on digital assets through their transactions. The most common means of determining the value of a digital asset is by surveying one or more Digital Asset Exchanges where the digital asset is traded publicly and transparently (e.g., Bittrex, Bitstamp, Coinbase Pro, itBit, Kraken, and Poloniex). Additionally, there are over-the-counter dealers or market makers that transact in digital assets.

Digital Asset Exchange Public Market Data

On each online Digital Asset Exchange, digital assets are traded with publicly disclosed valuations for each executed trade, measured by one or more fiat currencies such as the U.S. dollar or Euro or by the cryptocurrency Bitcoin. Over-the-counter dealers or market makers do not typically disclose their trade data. Additionally, there are over-the-counter dealers or market makers that transact in digital assets. The below tables reflect the trading volume in Fund Components and market share of the Fund Component-U.S. dollar and Fund Component-BTC trading pairs of each of the Digital Asset Exchanges eligible for inclusion in the Digital Asset Reference Rates from February 1, 2018 (date of the first Creation Basket of the Fund) to June 30, 2019, using data reported by each Digital Asset Exchange:

Bitcoin

Digital Asset Exchanges included in the Digital Asset Reference Rate as of June 30, 2019

	Volume (BTC)	Market Share¹
Coinbase Pro	6,649,277	20.51%
Bitstamp	5,029,551	15.51%
Kraken	3,335,671	10.29%
itBit	1,586,368	4.89%
Bittrex	259,907	0.80%
Total U.S. Dollar-BTC trading pair	16,860,774	52.00%

Ethereum

Digital Asset Exchanges included in the Digital Asset Reference Rate as of June 30, 2019

	Volume (ETH)	Market Share²
Coinbase Pro	69,789,782	24.23%
Kraken	44,155,363	15.33%
Bitstamp	22,409,372	7.78%
itBit	2,643,853	0.92%
Total U.S. Dollar-ETH trading pair	138,998,370	48.26%

Digital Asset Exchanges included in the Digital Asset Reference Rate as of June 30, 2019

	Volume (ETH)	Market Share
Poloniex	8,406,751	7.91%
Bittrex	6,361,634	5.98%
Total ETH-XBT trading pair	14,768,385	13.89%

¹ Market share is calculated using trading volume (in Bitcoins) provided by the Reference Rate Provider which include, Coinbase Pro, Bitstamp, Kraken, itBit and Bittrex, as well as certain other large U.S.-dollar denominated Digital Asset Exchanges that are not currently included in the Digital Asset Reference Rate, including Bitfinex, Bitflyer (data included from December 24, 2018), Gemini, and OKCoin.

² Market share is calculated using trading volume (in ETH) provided by the Reference Rate Provider which include, Coinbase Pro, Kraken, Bitstamp, itBit and Bittrex, as well as certain other large U.S.-dollar denominated Digital Asset Exchanges that are not currently included in the Digital Asset Reference Rate, including Bitfinex, Gemini, OKCoin (data included from December 25, 2018), and Binance (data included as of October 18, 2018).

Bitcoin Cash

Digital Asset Exchanges included in the Digital Asset Reference Rate as of June 30, 2019

	Volume (BCH)	Market Share¹
Coinbase Pro	16,817,900	47.77%
Kraken	3,869,674	10.99%
Bitstamp	3,587,632	10.19%
Total U.S. Dollar-BCH trading pair	24,275,206	68.95%

Digital Asset Exchanges included in the Digital Asset Reference Rate as of June 30, 2019

	Volume (BCH)	Market Share
Bittrex	2,439,676	16.30%
Poloniex	1,628,258	10.88%
Total BCH-XBT trading pair	4,067,934	27.18%

XRP

Digital Asset Exchanges included in the Digital Asset Reference Rate as of June 30, 2019

	Volume (XRP)	Market Share²
Bitstamp	10,872,020,216	17.17%
Kraken	5,559,586,982	8.78%
Coinbase Pro	2,853,880,750	4.51%
Total U.S. Dollar-XRP trading pair	19,285,487,948	30.46%

Digital Asset Exchanges included in the Digital Asset Reference Rate as of June 30, 2019

	Volume (XRP)	Market Share
Poloniex	4,793,568,532	13.93%
Bittrex	3,431,657,962	9.97%
Total XRP-XBT trading pair	8,225,226,494	23.90%

¹ Market share is calculated using trading volume (in Bitcoin Cash) provided by the Reference Rate Provider which include, Coinbase Pro, Kraken, Bitstamp, Bittrex and Poloniex, as well as certain other large U.S.-dollar denominated Digital Asset Exchanges that are not currently included in the Digital Asset Reference Rate, including Gemini (data included from January 8, 2019), HitBTC, and OKCoin (data included from December 25, 2018).

² Market share is calculated using trading volume (in XRP) provided by the Reference Rate Provider which include, Bitstamp, Kraken, Coinbase Pro, Poloniex, and Bittrex, as well as certain other large U.S.-dollar denominated Digital Asset Exchanges that are not currently included in the Digital Asset Reference Rate, including Gemini (data included from January 8, 2019), HitBTC, and OKCoin (data included from December 25, 2018).

Litecoin

Digital Asset Exchanges included in the Digital Asset Reference Rate as of June 30, 2019	Volume (LTC)	Market Share¹
Coinbase Pro	136,394,522	49.09%
Bitstamp	22,575,973	8.12%
Kraken	11,321,903	4.07%
Total U.S. Dollar-LTC trading pair	170,292,398	61.28%

Digital Asset Exchanges included in the Digital Asset Reference Rate as of June 30, 2019	Volume (LTC)	Market Share
Bittrex	8,626,175	3.92%
Poloniex	11,449,580	5.20%
Total LTC-XBT trading pair	20,075,755	9.12%

Forms of Attack Against Digital Asset Networks

All networked systems are vulnerable to various kinds of attacks. As with any computer network, Digital Asset Networks contain certain flaws. For example, each of the Digital Asset Networks of the Fund Components is vulnerable to a “51% attack” where, if a mining pool were to gain control of more than 50% of the hash rate for the applicable digital asset, a malicious actor would be able to gain full control of the network and the ability to manipulate such digital asset’s blockchain.

In addition, many Digital Asset Networks have been subjected to a number of denial of service attacks, which has led to temporary delays in block creation and in the transfer of digital assets. Any similar attacks on the Digital Asset Network of a Fund Component that impacts the ability to transfer such Fund Component could have a material adverse effect on the price of such Fund Component and the value of an investment in the Shares.

Market Participants

Miners and Validators

Digital asset transactions are verified on the applicable network using consensus mechanisms, the most common of which are the “proof-of-work” and “proof-of-stake” mechanisms. Under both models, users download and run software programs that turn a user’s computer into a “node” on a Digital Asset Network that can validate transactions.

Proof-of-Work

Under a proof-of-work ecosystem, miners, through the use of a software program, engage in a set of prescribed complex mathematical calculations in order to add a block to the blockchain and thereby confirm transactions included in that block’s data. The mathematical solution to add, or “solve,” a block is called a hash. Miners validate unconfirmed transactions by adding the previously unconfirmed transactions to new blocks in the blockchain. Miners are incentivized to participate in proof-of-work ecosystems because the addition of a block creates new tokens of the applicable digital asset, which are awarded to miners that successfully solve the block.

¹ Market share is calculated using trading volume (in Litecoin) provided by the Reference Rate Provider which include, Coinbase Pro, Bitstamp, Kraken, Bittrex and Poloniex as well as certain other large U.S.-dollar denominated Digital Asset Exchanges that are not currently included in the Digital Asset Reference Rate, including Bitfinex, Gemini (data included from October 25, 2018) HitBTC (data included from June 13, 2019), and OKCoin (data included from July 1, 2018).

The significant increase in the number of miners supporting the operations of Digital Asset Networks and the associated increase in mining capacity in recent years have radically increased the difficulty of finding a valid hash on any given digital asset's network. In some respects, hashing is akin to a mathematical lottery, and miners that have devices with greater processing power (*i.e.*, the ability to make more hash calculations per second) are more likely to be successful miners. Currently, the likelihood that an individual acting alone will be able to solve a block, and thus be awarded digital currency tokens, is extremely low. As a result, although there are individual miners, the vast majority of mining is undertaken by professional mining operations and mining "pools," which are groups of multiple miners that act cohesively and combine their processing power to solve blocks. When a pool solves a new block, the pool operator receives the Bitcoin reward and, after taking a nominal fee, splits the resulting amount among the pool participants based on the processing power they each contributed to solve for such block.

Proof-of-Stake

Under a proof-of-stake ecosystem, miners are known as validators or stakers. Instead of solving complex mathematical equations to add a block, a validator locks up an amount of his or her coins to verify a block of transactions in a process that requires less computing power and electricity. Validators participate in block production by posting a security deposit, or bond, of the relevant digital asset. After posting a bond, one may bet on which block will be included next. Validators are incentivized to participate in proof-of-stake ecosystems because they are awarded the relevant digital asset by betting with the eventual consensus. Conversely, validators are disincentivized from behaving maliciously in proof-of-stake ecosystems because any cryptographically-provable misbehavior (such as betting against the eventual consensus) results in the forfeiture of all or part of the bond. Moreover, an honest validator is expected to have very low costs, compared to the costs an attacker would incur.

Investment and Speculative Sector

This sector includes the investment and trading activities of both private and professional investors and speculators. Historically, larger financial services institutions are publicly reported to have had limited involvement in investment and trading in digital assets, although the participation landscape is beginning to change. Currently, there is relatively limited use of digital assets in the retail and commercial marketplace in comparison to relatively extensive use by speculators, and a significant portion of demand for digital assets is generated by speculators and investors seeking to profit from the short- or long-term holding of digital assets.

Retail Sector

The retail sector includes users transacting in direct peer-to-peer digital asset transactions through the direct sending of digital assets. The retail sector also includes transactions between consumers paying for goods or services with digital assets through direct transactions or third-party service providers such as BitPay, Coinbase and GoCoin. While the use of Bitcoin to purchase goods and services from commercial or service businesses is developing, most other digital assets have not yet been accepted in the same manner, typically because of a particular digital asset's infancy or because it is intended to be used for a different purpose than Bitcoin.

Service Sector

This sector includes companies that provide a variety of services related to digital assets, including the buying, selling, payment processing and storing of digital assets. For example, Bitfinex, Bitstamp and Coinbase Pro (formerly known as GDAX) are three of the largest Digital Asset Exchanges in the world. Coinbase is a multi-service financial institution that provides digital wallets that store Bitcoins and other digital assets for users, serves as a retail gateway whereby users can purchase Bitcoins and other digital assets for fiat currency and provides ancillary services, such as "cold," or offline, storage. Coinbase, BitPay, BitPagos and GoCoin are examples of digital asset payment processors that allow merchants to accept digital assets as payment.

As digital assets continue to grow in acceptance, it is anticipated that service providers will expand the currently available range of services and that additional parties will enter the service sector for digital assets. For example, Bitcoin custodian Xapo, Inc. was the first Bitcoin company to propose and provide a Bitcoin debit card service that could permit more simple point-of-sale merchant transactions denominated in Bitcoins. Meanwhile, BitGo, a Bitcoin custodian and digital wallet provider, has pioneered the use of “multi-signature” storage as an enhanced security feature to retail and enterprise clients.

Competition

More than 2,000 other digital assets have been developed since the inception of Bitcoin, currently the most developed digital asset because of the length of time it has been in existence, the investment in the infrastructure that supports it, and the network of individuals and entities that are using Bitcoin in transactions. While digital assets, including the Fund Components, have enjoyed some success in their limited history, the aggregate value of outstanding Fund Components, excluding Bitcoin, is much smaller than that of Bitcoin and may be eclipsed by the more rapid development of other digital assets.

Government Oversight

As digital assets have grown in both popularity and market size, the U.S. Congress and a number of U.S. federal and state agencies (including FinCEN, SEC, CFTC, FINRA, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (“CFPB”), the Department of Justice, the Department of Homeland Security, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the IRS and state financial institution regulators) have been examining the operations of Digital Asset Networks, digital asset users and the Digital Asset Markets, with particular focus on the extent to which digital assets can be used to launder the proceeds of illegal activities or fund criminal or terrorist enterprises and the safety and soundness of exchanges or other service providers that hold digital assets for users. Many of these state and federal agencies have issued consumer advisories regarding the risks posed by digital assets to investors. In addition, federal and state agencies, and other countries have issued rules or guidance about the treatment of digital asset transactions or requirements for businesses engaged in digital asset activity.

In addition, the SEC, U.S. state securities regulators and several foreign governments have issued warnings that digital assets sold in ICOs may be classified as securities and that both those digital assets and ICOs may be subject to securities regulations. Ongoing and future regulatory actions may alter, perhaps to a materially adverse extent, the nature of an investment in the Shares or the ability of the Fund to continue to operate. Additionally, U.S. state and federal, and foreign regulators and legislatures have taken action against virtual currency businesses or enacted restrictive regimes in response to adverse publicity arising from hacks, consumer harm, or criminal activity stemming from virtual currency activity. In July 2019, U.S. Treasury Secretary Steven Mnuchin stated that he had “very serious concerns” about digital assets. Secretary Mnuchin indicated that one source of concern is digital assets’ potential to be used to fund illicit activities. Secretary Mnuchin has indicated that the U.S. Treasury Department may be seeking to implement new regulations governing digital asset activities to address these concerns. See “Risk Factors—Risk Factors Related to the Regulation of the Fund and the Shares—Regulatory changes or actions may alter the nature of an investment in the Shares or restrict the use of one or more digital assets, mining activity or the operation of their networks or the Digital Asset Markets in a manner that adversely affects an investment in the Shares.”

Law enforcement agencies have often relied on the transparency of blockchains to facilitate investigations. Europol, the European Union’s law enforcement agency, released a report in October 2017 noting the increased use of privacy-enhancing digital assets like Zcash and Monero in criminal activity on the internet and in May 2018 it was reported that Japan’s Financial Service Agency has been pressuring Japanese Digital Asset Exchanges to delist privacy-enhancing digital assets. Although no regulatory action has been taken to treat Zcash, Monero or other privacy-enhancing digital assets differently, this may change in the future.

Various foreign jurisdictions have, and may continue to, in the near future, adopt laws, regulations or directives that affect Digital Asset Networks, the Digital Asset Markets and their users, particularly Digital Asset Exchanges

and service providers that fall within such jurisdictions' regulatory scope. For example, on December 28, 2017, the South Korean government announced measures to ban the opening of anonymous digital asset accounts, which went into effect beginning on January 30, 2018. Those measures also provide the government with the authority to close Digital Asset Exchanges that do not comply with specified KYC processes. The Chinese and South Korean governments have also banned ICOs (although proposed legislation in South Korea would remove the ban if passed) and there are reports that Chinese regulators have taken action to shut down a number of China-based Digital Asset Exchanges. Further, on January 11, 2018, the South Korean Justice Minister announced that it was preparing a bill to ban trading in all digital assets (although the Ministry of Finance has disputed such a ban) and on January 19, 2018, a Chinese news organization reported that the People's Bank of China had ordered financial institutions to stop providing banking or funding to "any activity related to cryptocurrencies." Similarly, in April 2018, the Reserve Bank of India banned the entities it regulates from providing services to any individuals or business entities dealing with or settling digital assets, although this ban is currently being challenged in Indian courts. There remains significant uncertainty regarding the South Korean, Indian and Chinese governments' future actions with respect to the regulation of digital assets and Digital Asset Exchanges. Such laws, regulations or directives may conflict with those of the United States and may negatively impact the acceptance of one or more digital assets by users, merchants and service providers outside the United States and may therefore impede the growth or sustainability of the digital asset economy in the European Union, China, Japan, Russia and the United States and globally, or otherwise negatively affect the value of a digital asset held by the Fund. In July 2019, the United Kingdom's Financial Conduct Authority proposed rules to address harm to retail consumers deriving from the sale of derivatives and exchange traded notes ("ETNs") that reference certain types of digital assets, contending that they are "ill-suited" to retail investors citing extreme volatility, valuation challenges and association with financial crime. In addition to ETNs, the proposed ban would affect financial products including contracts for difference, options and futures. Public consultation on the proposed restriction is scheduled to close in October 2019. See "Risk Factors—Risk Factors Related to the Regulation of the Fund and the Shares—Regulatory changes or actions may alter the nature of an investment in the Shares or restrict the use of one or more digital assets, mining activity or the operation of their networks or the Digital Asset Markets in a manner that adversely affects an investment in the Shares."

The effect of any future regulatory change on the Fund or the digital assets held by the Fund is impossible to predict, but such change could be substantial and adverse to the Fund and the value of the Shares.

Not a Regulated Commodity Pool

The Fund will not trade, buy, sell or hold digital asset derivatives, including digital asset futures contracts, on any futures exchange. The Fund is authorized solely to take immediate delivery of actual digital assets or cash. The Manager does not believe the Fund's activities are required to be regulated by the CFTC under the CEA as a "commodity pool" under current law, regulation and interpretation. The Fund will not be operated by a CFTC-regulated commodity pool operator because it will not trade, buy, sell or hold digital asset derivatives, including digital asset futures contracts, on any futures exchange. Investors in the Fund will not receive the regulatory protections afforded to investors in regulated commodity pools, nor may the COMEX division of the New York Mercantile Exchange or any futures exchange enforce its rules with respect to the Fund's activities. In addition, investors in the Fund will not benefit from the protections afforded to investors in digital asset futures contracts on regulated futures exchanges.

GRAYSCALE DIGITAL LARGE CAP FUND LLC

Description of the Fund

The Fund was constituted on January 25, 2018 as a Cayman Islands limited liability company under the LLC Law. A Cayman Islands limited liability company is constituted by the filing with the Registrar of Limited Liability Companies a registration statement signed by or on behalf of any person forming the limited liability company and the payment of a registration fee.

From the date of registration, a limited liability company such as the Fund is considered a body corporate (with legal personality separate from that of its members from time to time) having the name contained in the certificate of registration, capable of exercising all the functions of a natural person of full capacity irrespective of any questions of corporate benefit and, without limitation, having perpetual succession, the capacity to sue and to be sued, defend legal proceedings in its name, and with power to acquire, hold and dispose of property and to incur liabilities and obligations but with such liability on the part of the members to contribute to the assets of the limited liability company in the event of its being wound up as provided pursuant to the LLC Law.

The Fund operates pursuant to the LLC Agreement. The Shares represent units of fractional undivided beneficial interest in, and ownership of, the Fund, with such relative rights and terms as set out in the LLC Agreement.

In general, the Fund will hold Fund Components, Forked Assets and cash in U.S. dollars and is expected from time to time to issue Baskets in exchange for contributions of Fund Components and cash and, subject to the Fund's obtaining regulatory approval from the SEC to operate an ongoing redemption program and registering with the Cayman Islands Monetary Authority (to the extent required) and the consent of the Manager, to distribute Fund Components and cash in connection with redemptions of Baskets. The investment objective of the Fund is to hold the top digital assets by market capitalization (each such digital asset so designated by the Manager, a "Fund Component") and for the Shares (based on Fund Components per Share) to reflect the value of the Fund Components held by the Fund at any given time, less the Fund's expenses and other liabilities. The Manager believes that, for many investors, the Shares will represent a cost-effective and convenient investment relative to a direct, outright investment in digital assets. The foregoing notwithstanding, the redemption of Shares is not currently contemplated and the Fund does not currently operate a redemption program. In addition, the Fund may from time to time halt creations of Shares. As a result, there can be no assurance that the value of the Shares, if traded on any Secondary Market, will reflect the value of the Fund Components, and the Shares may trade at a substantial premium over, or a substantial discount to, the value of the Fund Components. The Shares may also trade at a substantial premium over, or a substantial discount to, the value of the Fund Components as a result of price volatility, trading volume and closings of Digital Asset Exchanges due to fraud, failure, security breaches or otherwise.

The Fund's digital assets, including both Fund Components and Forked Assets, are held in blockchain accounts (collectively, the "Digital Asset Accounts"), the security of which is facilitated by the Manager, the Custodian and any other Security Vendor engaged by the Fund. The Fund's digital assets may be transferred out of the Digital Asset Accounts in the following circumstances: (i) transferred to pay the Manager's Fee or any Additional Fund Expenses, (ii) distributed in connection with the redemption of Baskets (subject to the Fund's obtaining regulatory approval from the SEC to operate an ongoing redemption program and the consent of the Manager), (iii) sold on an as-needed basis to pay Additional Fund Expenses, (iv) sold in connection with a quarterly rebalancing or (v) sold on behalf of the Fund in the event the Fund dissolves and liquidates its assets or as otherwise required by law or regulation.

The Fund is not required to register or be regulated as a mutual fund under the Mutual Funds Law (2015 Revision) of the Cayman Islands. Neither the Cayman Islands Monetary Authority nor any other governmental authority in the Cayman Islands has commented upon or approved the terms or merits of this Disclosure Statement. There is no investment compensation scheme available to investors in the Cayman Islands.

The Fund is not registered as an investment company under the Investment Company Act and the Manager believes that the Fund is not required to register under the Investment Company Act. The Fund will not hold or trade in commodity futures contracts or other derivative contracts regulated by the CEA, as administered by the CFTC. The Manager believes that the Fund is not a commodity pool for purposes of the CEA, and that the Manager is not subject to regulation as a commodity pool operator or a commodity trading adviser in connection with the operation of the Fund.

The Fund expects to create (and, should the Fund commence a redemption program, redeem) Shares from time to time but only in Baskets. A Basket equals a block of 100 Shares. The number of outstanding Shares is expected to increase and decrease from time to time as a result of the creation (and, should the Fund commence a redemption program, redemption) of Baskets. The creation or, if permitted, redemption of a Basket will require the delivery to the Fund or the distribution by the Fund, as applicable, of the Basket Amount, which is the sum of the Fund Component Basket Amounts for all Fund Components then held by the Fund, the Forked Asset Portion, if any, and the Cash Portion. See “—Creation and Redemption of Shares” for more information on the calculation of the Basket Amount.

Initially, each Share represented approximately 0.0005 BTC, 0.0030 ETH, 0.0005 BCH, 1.1941 XRP and 0.0017 LTC. As of June 30, 2019, each Share represents approximately 0.0005 BTC, 0.0029 ETH, 0.0005 BCH, 1.1447 XRP and 0.0016 LTC. The number of Fund Components required to create or, if permitted, to redeem a Basket is expected to gradually decrease over time due to the transfer or sale of the Fund’s Fund Components to pay the Manager’s Fee and any Additional Fund Expenses. The Shares are restricted shares and Authorized Participants may sell the Shares they purchase from the Fund to other investors only in transactions exempt from registration under the Securities Act. For a discussion of risks relating to the unavailability of a redemption program, see “Risk Factors—Risk Factors Related to the Fund and the Shares—Because of the holding period under Rule 144 and the lack of an ongoing redemption program, there is no arbitrage mechanism to keep the price of the Shares closely linked to the Digital Asset Reference Rates and the Shares may trade at a substantial premium over, or substantial discount to, the Digital Asset Holdings per Share” and “Risk Factors—Risk Factors Related to the Fund and the Shares—The restrictions on transfer and redemption may result in losses on an investment in the Shares.”

The Manager will determine the Fund’s Digital Asset Holdings (which is the aggregate U.S. dollar value of the Fund’s assets less the U.S. dollar value of its expenses and other liabilities, as calculated in the manner set forth under “Valuation of Digital Assets and the Digital Asset Holdings”) on each business day as of 4:00 p.m., New York time, or as soon thereafter as practicable. The Manager will also determine the Digital Asset Holdings per Share, which equals the Digital Asset Holdings of the Fund divided by the number of outstanding Shares. Each business day, the Manager will publish the Fund’s Digital Asset Holdings and Digital Asset Holdings per Share on the Fund’s website, <https://grayscale.co/digital-large-cap/>, as soon as practicable after the Fund’s Digital Asset Holdings and Digital Asset Holdings per Share have been determined by the Manager. See “Valuation of Digital Assets and Definition of Digital Asset Holdings.”

The Manager expects that the market price of the Shares will fluctuate over time in response to the market prices of the Fund Components. In addition, because the Shares will reflect the estimated accrued but unpaid expenses of the Fund, the number of Fund Components, Forked Assets and cash represented by a Share will gradually decrease over time as the Fund’s Fund Components, Forked Assets and cash are used to pay the Fund’s expenses.

Investors may obtain on a 24-hour basis digital asset pricing information from various financial information service providers or digital asset information sites such as Tradeblock.com or CoinCap.io. The spot prices and bid/ask spreads for several digital assets may also generally be available directly from Digital Asset Exchanges, such as Bittrex, Bitstamp, Coinbase Pro, itBit, Kraken, and Poloniex.

Fund Components are carried at fair value. Unlike the procedure used for determining the applicable Digital Asset Reference Rate for a Fund Component and the Fund’s Digital Asset Holdings, which are calculated using a

volume weighted average calculated across multiple Digital Asset Exchanges, the fair value of Fund Components and NAV presented in the financial statements are calculated in accordance with GAAP based on the price provided by the Digital Asset Exchange that the Fund considers its principal market for each Fund Component as of 4:00 p.m., New York time, on the valuation date. The Fund determines its principal market annually and conducts a quarterly analysis to determine (i) if there have been recent changes to each Digital Asset Market's trading volume and level of activity in the trailing twelve months, (ii) if any Digital Asset Markets have developed that the Fund has access to, or (iii) if recent changes to each Digital Asset Market's price stability have occurred that would materially impact the selection of the principal market and necessitate a change in the Fund's determination of its principal market. The following tables represent the fair value of each Fund Component using the price provided at 4:00 p.m., New York time, by the relevant Digital Asset Exchange considered to be its principal market, as determined by the Fund as of June 30, 2019 and 2018:

Fund Component	Principal Market	As of June 30,	
		2019	2018
BTC	Coinbase Pro	\$ 11,237.68	\$ 6,323.24
ETH	Coinbase Pro	\$ 301.42	\$ 442.95
XRP	Bitstamp	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.46
BCH	Coinbase Pro	\$ 414.00	\$ 725.11
LTC	Coinbase Pro	\$ 129.14	\$ 79.71

The Fund has no fixed termination date.

Valuation of Digital Assets and Definition of Digital Asset Holdings

The Manager will evaluate the digital assets held by the Fund and determine the Digital Asset Holdings of the Fund in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Fund Documents. The following is a description of the material terms of the Fund Documents as they relate to valuation of the Fund's digital assets and the Digital Asset Holdings calculations.

At 4:00 p.m., New York time, on each business day (other than during a Rebalancing Period) or as soon thereafter as practicable (the "Evaluation Time"), the Manager will evaluate the digital assets held by the Fund and calculate and publish the Digital Asset Holdings of the Fund. The Digital Asset Holdings of the Fund will not be calculated during any Rebalancing Period. To calculate the Digital Asset Holdings, the Manager will:

1. For each Fund Component then held by the Fund:
 - a. Determine the Digital Asset Reference Rate for the Fund Component as of such business day;
 - b. Multiply the Digital Asset Reference Rate by the aggregate number of tokens of the Fund Component held by the Fund as of 4:00 p.m., New York time, on the immediately preceding day;
 - c. Add the U.S. dollar value of the number of tokens of the Fund Component receivable under pending Creation Orders, if any, as calculated by multiplying the applicable Fund Component Basket Amount by the applicable Digital Asset Reference Rate, and multiplying the result by the number of Baskets pending under such pending Creation Orders; and
 - d. Subtract the U.S. dollar value of the number of tokens of the Fund Component to be distributed under pending Redemption Orders, if any, as calculated by multiplying the applicable Fund Component Basket Amount by the applicable Digital Asset Reference Rate, and multiplying the result by the number of Baskets pending under such pending redemption orders;

2. Calculate the sum of the resulting U.S. dollar values for all Fund Components then held by the Fund, as determined pursuant to paragraph 1 above;
3. Add the U.S. dollar value of each Forked Asset then held by the Fund calculated by reference to a reputable Digital Asset Exchange as determined by the Manager or, if possible, a Digital Asset Reference Rate.
4. Add (i) the amount of U.S. dollars then held by the Fund plus (ii) the amount of any U.S. dollars to be received by the Fund in connection with any pending creations;
5. Subtract the amount of any U.S. dollars to be distributed under pending redemption orders;
6. Subtract the U.S. dollar amount of accrued and unpaid Additional Fund Expenses, if any;
7. Subtract the U.S. dollar value of the accrued and unpaid Manager's Fee as of 4:00 p.m., New York time on the immediately preceding day (the amount derived from steps 1 through 7 above, the "Digital Asset Holdings Fee Basis Amount"); and
8. Subtract the U.S. dollar value of the Manager's Fee that accrues for such business day, as calculated based on the Digital Asset Holdings Fee Basis Amount for such business day.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, in the event that the Manager determines that the primary methodology used to determine any of the Digital Asset Reference Rates is not an appropriate basis for valuation of the Fund's digital assets, the Manager will utilize the cascading set of rules as described in "Overview of the Digital Asset Industry and Market—Digital Asset Value—The Digital Asset Reference Rates."

The Manager will publish the Fund's Digital Asset Holdings and the Digital Asset Holdings per Share on the Fund's website as soon as practicable after its determination by the Manager. If the Digital Asset Holdings and Digital Asset Holdings per Share have been calculated using a price for a Fund Component or Forked Asset other than a Digital Asset Reference Rate, the publication on the Fund's website will note the valuation methodology used and the price per digital asset held by the Fund resulting from such calculation.

In the event of a hard fork of the network for any Fund Component, the Manager will use its discretion to determine, in good faith, which peer-to-peer network, among a group of incompatible forks of such Network, is generally accepted as such network for such Fund Component and should therefore be considered the appropriate network for such Fund Component for the Fund's purposes. The Manager will base its determination on a variety of then relevant factors, including (but not limited to) the following: (i) the Manager's beliefs regarding expectations of the core developers, users, services, businesses, miners and other constituencies and (ii) the actual continued acceptance of, mining power on, and community engagement with the relevant network.

The Shareholders may rely on any evaluation furnished by the Manager. The determinations that the Manager makes will be made in good faith upon the basis of, and the Manager will not be liable for any errors contained in, information reasonably available to it. The Manager will not be liable to the Authorized Participants, the Shareholders or any other person for errors in judgment. However, the preceding liability exclusion will not protect the Manager against any liability resulting from gross negligence, willful misconduct or bad faith in the performance of its duties.

Forked Assets

The Fund may at times acquire digital assets as a result of a fork, airdrop or similar event through which the Fund may become entitled to another digital asset or other property by virtue of its ownership of one or more of the digital assets it then holds (each such new asset, a "Forked Asset"). The Manager currently expects that it will (a) distribute a Forked Asset in-kind to an agent on behalf of Shareholders of record on a specified record date for sale by such agent or (b) monitor a Forked Asset from the date of the relevant fork, airdrop or similar event, or the date on which the Manager becomes aware of such event, leading up to, but not necessarily until, the

subsequent Rebalancing Period. In the case of option (a), the Shareholders' agent would attempt to sell the Forked Asset, and if the agent is able to do so, remit the cash proceeds to the relevant record date Shareholders. There can be no assurance as to the price or prices for any Forked Asset that the agent may realize, and the value of the Forked Asset may increase or decrease after any sale by the agent. In the case of option (b), leading up to the subsequent Rebalancing Period, if the sale of such Forked Asset is economically and technologically feasible, the Manager currently expects to cause the Fund to sell such Forked Asset and use the cash proceeds to purchase additional tokens of the Fund Components then held by the Fund in proportion to their respective Weightings. If the sale of a Forked Asset is either economically or technologically infeasible at the time of the next Rebalancing Period, the Manager may cause the Fund to abandon or continue holding such Forked Asset until such time as the sale is economically and technologically feasible, as determined by the Manager, in its sole discretion.

The Manager may also decide to disclaim ownership of, and not take any steps to establish dominion and control over, a Forked Asset at the time of a fork, airdrop or similar event if such Forked Asset is likely a security under the U.S. securities laws, ownership of such Forked Asset may be unlawful or for any other reason, in each case as determined by the Manager in its sole discretion.

The Manager intends to evaluate each fork, airdrop or similar event on a case-by-case basis in consultation with the Fund's legal advisors, tax consultants and Security Providers, and may, in its sole discretion, determine that a different course of action with respect to such event is in the best interests of the Fund.

The Digital Asset Reference Rates

The Fund values its digital assets for operational purposes by reference to the Digital Asset Reference Rates, less the Fund's expenses and other liabilities. There are two types of Digital Asset Reference Rates: (i) a VWAP Price and (ii) an Index Price, in each case as derived from data collected from the Digital Asset Exchanges trading such digital asset selected by the Reference Rate Provider. The following paragraph and sections entitled "Constituent Exchange Selection" and "Weighting & Adjustments" apply to Digital Asset Reference Rates that are Index Prices.

Each Digital Asset Reference Rate is a U.S. dollar- or BTC-denominated composite reference rate for the price of the applicable digital asset. Each Digital Asset Reference is designed to (1) mitigate instances of fraud, manipulation and other anomalous trading activity, (2) provide a real-time, trade-weighted fair value of the applicable digital asset and (3) appropriately handle and adjust for non-market related events.

Constituent Exchange Selection

Each Digital Asset Reference Rate is designed to have limited exposure to interruption of individual Digital Asset Exchanges by collecting transaction data from top Digital Asset Exchanges in real-time. The Digital Asset Exchanges that are included in each Digital Asset Reference Rate are selected by the Reference Rate Provider utilizing a methodology that is guided by the International Organization of Securities Commissions ("IOSCO") principles for financial benchmarks. For an exchange to become a Digital Asset Exchange

included in a Digital Asset Reference Rate (a “Constituent Exchange”), it must satisfy the criteria listed below (the “Inclusion Criteria”):

- Compliance with applicable U.S. federal and state licensing requirements and practices regarding Anti-Money Laundering (“AML”) and Know-Your-Customer (“KYC”) regulations (i.e., a U.S.-Compliant Exchange)
- Publicly known ownership
- No restrictions on deposits and/or withdrawals of Bitcoin
- No restrictions on deposits and/or withdrawals of U.S. dollars
- Reliably displays new trade prices and volumes on a real-time basis through APIs
- Programmatic trading of the Bitcoin/U.S. dollar spot price
- Liquid market in the Bitcoin/U.S. dollar spot price
- Trading volume must represent a minimum of total Bitcoin/U.S. dollar trading volumes (5% for U.S. exchanges and 10% non-U.S. exchanges)
- Discretion of the Reference Rate Provider’s analysts

A Digital Asset Exchange is removed from a Digital Asset Reference Rate when it no longer satisfies the Inclusion Criteria. The Reference Rate Provider does not currently include data from over-the-counter markets or derivatives platforms in the Digital Asset Reference Rate. Over-the-counter data is not currently included because of the potential for trades to include a significant premium or discount paid for larger liquidity, which creates an uneven comparison relative to more active markets. There is also a higher potential for over-the-counter transactions to not be arms-length, and thus not be representative of a true market price. Digital asset derivative markets are also not currently included as the markets remain relatively thin. The Reference Rate Provider will consider IOSCO principles for financial benchmarks and the management of trading venues of digital asset derivatives when considering inclusion of over-the-counter or derivative platform data in the future.

The Reference Rate Provider may change the trading venues that are used to calculate a Digital Asset Reference Rate or otherwise change the way in which a Digital Asset Reference Rate is calculated at any time. The Reference Rate Provider does not have any obligation to consider the interests of the Manager, the Fund, the Shareholders, or anyone else in connection with such changes. The Reference Rate Provider is not required to publicize or explain the changes or to alert the Manager to such changes. Although the Digital Asset Reference Rate methodology is designed to operate without any human interference, rare events would justify manual intervention. Intervention of this kind would be in response to non-market-related events, such as the halting of deposits or withdrawals of funds on a Digital Asset Exchange, the unannounced closure of operations on a Digital Asset Exchange, insolvency or the compromise of user funds. In the event that such an intervention is necessary, the Reference Rate Provider would issue a public announcement through its website, API and other established communication channels with its clients.

Weighting & Adjustments

Each Digital Asset Reference Rate applies an algorithm to the 24-hour volume-weighted average price of the applicable digital asset on the Constituent Exchanges calculated on a per second basis. Each Digital Asset Reference Rate’s algorithm reflects a four-pronged methodology to calculate the Index Price from the Constituent Exchanges:

- Volume Weighting: Constituent Exchanges with greater liquidity receive a higher weighting in each Digital Asset Reference Rate, increasing the ability to execute against (i.e., replicate) such Digital Asset Reference Rate in the underlying spot markets. Volume-weighting considers recent- and long-term trading volumes at each Constituent Exchange.

- **Price-Variance Weighting:** Each Digital Asset Reference Rate discretely weights pricing data points from the Constituent Exchanges in proportion to its variance from the pricing information on the other Constituent Exchanges. As the price at a particular exchange diverges from the prices at the rest of the Constituent Exchanges, its weight in the Digital Asset Reference Rate consequently decreases. Price-variance weighting considers the variance in price across all data points over a 24-hour period starting at 4:00 p.m. New York time. In addition, each Digital Asset Reference Rate groups trade bursts, or movements during off-peak trading hours, on any given venue into single data inputs, which reduces the potentially erratic price movements caused by small, individual orders.
- **Inactivity Adjustment.** Each Digital Asset Reference Rate penalizes stale ticks on any given Constituent Exchange. If a Constituent Exchange does not have recent trading data, its weighting is gradually reduced until it is de-weighted entirely. Similarly, once activity resumes, the corresponding weighting for that Constituent Exchange is gradually increased until it reaches the appropriate level.
- **Manipulation Resistance.** Each Digital Asset Reference Rate only includes Constituent Exchanges that charge trading fees in order to minimize effects of wash trading. Additionally, the algorithm only takes into account executed trades in order to attach real cost to manipulation attempts. The algorithm does not include open orders in order to mitigate the effects of order book spoofing attempts.

The Reference Rate Provider formally re-evaluates the weighting algorithm quarterly, but maintains discretion to change the way in which a Digital Asset Reference Rate is calculated based on its periodic review or in extreme circumstances. Each Digital Asset Reference Rate is designed to limit exposure to trading or price distortion of any individual Digital Asset Exchange that experiences periods of unusual activity or limited liquidity by discounting, in real-time, anomalous price movements at individual Digital Asset Exchanges.

The Manager believes the Reference Rate Provider's selection process for Constituent Exchanges as well as the methodology of each Digital Asset Reference Rate's algorithm provides a more accurate picture of digital asset price movements than a simple average of Digital Asset Exchange spot prices, and that the weighting of digital asset prices on the Constituent Exchanges limits the inclusion of data that is influenced by temporary price dislocations that may result from technical problems, limited liquidity or fraudulent activity elsewhere in the digital asset spot market. By referencing multiple trading venues and weighting them based on trade activity, the Manager believes that the impact of any potential fraud, manipulation or anomalous trading activity occurring on any single venue is reduced.

The Manager will use the following cascading set of rules to calculate the Digital Asset Reference Rate for each Fund Component. For the avoidance of doubt, the Manager will employ the below rules sequentially and in the order as presented below, should one or more specific rule(s) fail:

1. Digital Asset Reference Rate = The price set by the relevant VWAP Price or Index Price as of 4:00 p.m., New York time, on the valuation date. If the relevant VWAP Price or Index Price becomes unavailable, or if the Manager determines in good faith that such VWAP Price or Index Price does not reflect an accurate digital asset price, then the Manager will, on a best efforts basis, contact the Reference Rate Provider to obtain the Digital Asset Reference Rate directly from the Reference Rate Provider. If after such contact such VWAP Price or Index Price remains unavailable or the Manager continues to believe in good faith that such VWAP Price or Index Price does not reflect an accurate price for the relevant digital asset, then the Manager will employ the next rule to determine the Digital Asset Reference Rate.
2. Digital Asset Reference Rate = The volume-weighted average digital asset price for the immediately preceding 24-hour period at 4:00 p.m., New York time, on the trade date as published by a third party's public data feed that is reasonably reliable, subject to the requirement that such data is calculated based

upon a volume-weighted price obtained from the major Digital Asset Exchanges (the “Source”). Subject to the next sentence, if the Source becomes unavailable (e.g., data sources from the Source for digital asset prices become unavailable, unwieldy or otherwise impractical for use) or if the Manager determines in good faith that the Source does not reflect an accurate price for the relevant digital asset, then the Manager will, on a best efforts basis, contact the Source in an attempt to obtain the relevant data. If after such contact the Source remains unavailable after such contact or the Manager continues to believe in good faith that the Source does not reflect an accurate digital asset price, then the Manager will employ the next rule to determine the Digital Asset Reference Rate.

3. Digital Asset Reference Rate = The volume-weighted average price as calculated by dividing the sum of the total volume of transactions in the relevant digital asset in U.S. dollar by the total volume of transactions in such digital asset, in each case for the immediately preceding 24-hour period as of 4:00 p.m., New York time, on the trade date as published by a third party’s public data feed that is reasonably reliable, subject to the requirement that such data is calculated based upon a volume-weighted price obtained from the major Digital Asset Exchanges (the “Second Source”). Subject to the next sentence, if the Second Source becomes unavailable (e.g., data sources from the Second Source become unavailable, unwieldy or otherwise impractical for use) or if the Manager determines in good faith that the Second Source does not reflect an accurate price for the relevant digital asset, then the Manager will, on a best efforts basis, contact the Second Source in an attempt to obtain the relevant data. If after such contact the Second Source remains unavailable after such contact or the Manager continues to believe in good faith that the Second Source does not reflect an accurate digital asset price, then the Manager will employ the next rule to determine the Digital Asset Reference Rate.
4. Digital Asset Reference Rate = The volume-weighted average price as calculated by dividing the sum of the total volume of transactions in the relevant digital asset in U.S. dollar by the total volume of transactions in such digital asset, in each case for the immediately preceding 24-hour period as of 4:00 p.m., New York time, on the trade date on the benchmark exchanges for such digital asset that represent at least 10% of the aggregate trading volume of the Digital Asset Exchange Market during the last 30 consecutive calendar days and that to the knowledge of the Manager are in substantial compliance with the laws, rules and regulations, including any anti-money laundering and know-your-customer procedures (collectively, “Digital Asset Benchmark Exchanges”). If there are fewer than three individual Digital Asset Benchmark Exchanges each of which represent at least 10% of the aggregate trading volume on the Digital Asset Exchange Market for the relevant digital asset during the last 30 consecutive calendar days, then the Digital Asset Benchmark Exchanges that will serve as the basis for the Digital Asset Reference Rate calculation will be those Digital Asset Benchmark Exchanges that meet the above-described requirements, as well as one or more additional Digital Asset Exchanges, as selected by the Manager, that meets a monthly minimum trading volume requirement.

The Manager will review the composition of the exchanges that comprise the Digital Asset Benchmark Exchanges for the relevant digital asset at the beginning of each month in order to ensure the accuracy of such composition.

Subject to the next sentence, if one or more of the Digital Asset Benchmark Exchanges become unavailable (e.g., data sources from the Digital Asset Benchmark Exchanges become unavailable, unwieldy or otherwise impractical for use) or if the Manager determines in good faith that one or more Digital Asset Benchmark Exchanges do not reflect an accurate price for the relevant digital asset, then the Manager will, on a best efforts basis, contact the Digital Asset Benchmark Exchange that is experiencing the service outages in an attempt to obtain the relevant data. If after such contact one or more of the Digital Asset Benchmark Exchanges remain unavailable after such contact or the Manager continues to believe in good faith that one or more Digital Asset Benchmark Exchanges do not reflect an accurate digital asset price, then the Manager will employ the next rule to determine the Digital Asset Reference Rate.

5. Digital Asset Reference Rate = The Manager will use its best judgment to determine a good faith estimate of the Digital Asset Reference Rate.

In the event of a fork, the Reference Rate Provider may calculate the Digital Asset Reference Rate based on a digital asset that the Manager does not believe to be the appropriate asset that is held by the Fund. In this event, the Manager has full discretion to use a different reference rate provider or calculate the Digital Asset Reference Rate itself using its best judgment.

Creation and Redemption of Shares

The Fund is unable to redeem Shares. Subject to receipt of regulatory approval from the SEC and approval by the Manager in its sole discretion, the Fund may in the future operate a redemption program. ***Because the Fund does not believe that the SEC would, at this time, entertain an application for the waiver of rules needed in order to operate an ongoing redemption program, the Fund currently has no intention of seeking regulatory approval from the SEC to operate an ongoing redemption program.*** Further, before the Fund is able to effect redemptions, it will be required to meet the requirements of, and register with, the Cayman Islands Monetary Authority and be regulated as a mutual fund under the Mutual Funds Law (2015 Revision) of the Cayman Islands.

The Fund will issue Shares from time to time, but only in one or more Baskets (with a Basket being a block of 100 Shares). The Fund will not issue fractions of a Basket. The creation (and, should the Fund commence a redemption program, redemption) of Baskets will be made only in exchange for the delivery to the Fund, or the distribution by the Fund, of the number of whole and fractional tokens of each Fund Component represented by each Basket being created (or, should the Fund commence a redemption program, redeemed) plus cash representing the Forked Asset Portion, if any, and the Cash Portion, if any. The number of tokens of each Fund Component required to be delivered in connection with a Basket is calculated by dividing the total number of tokens of such Fund Component held by the Fund at 4:00 p.m., New York time, on the trade date of a creation or redemption order, after deducting all accrued but unpaid Fund Component Fee Amounts for such Fund Component and the number of tokens of such Fund Component payable as a portion of Additional Fund Expenses (in each case, determined using the applicable Digital Asset Reference Rate), by the number of Shares outstanding at such time (the quotient so obtained calculated to one one-hundred-millionth (i.e., carried to the eighth decimal place)), and multiplying such quotient by 100. We refer to the number of tokens of each Fund Component so obtained as the “Fund Component Basket Amount.” If the Fund holds any Forked Assets that can be reasonably valued in the sole discretion of the Manager, each Basket created or, if permitted, redeemed will also require the delivery of an amount of cash determined by dividing the aggregate U.S. dollar value of all of such Forked Assets by the total number of Shares outstanding at such time (the quotient so obtained calculated to one one-hundred-millionth (i.e., carried to the eighth decimal place)) and multiplying the quotient so obtained by 100 (such product, the “Forked Asset Portion”). If the Fund holds any cash in U.S. dollars or other fiat currency, each Basket created or, if permitted, redeemed will also require the delivery of an amount of U.S. dollars or other fiat currency (as converted into U.S. dollars at the applicable exchange rate as of 4:00 p.m., New York time, on each business day) determined by dividing the amount of cash held by the Fund by the total number of Shares outstanding at such time (the quotient so obtained calculated to one one-hundred-millionth (i.e., carried to the eighth decimal place)), and multiplying such quotient by 100 (the “Cash Portion”). The Manager will generally consider it possible to assign a reasonable value to a Forked Asset if such Forked Asset is traded on at least one exchange meeting the guidelines of the Reference Rate Provider. We refer to the sum of the Fund Component Basket Amounts for all Fund Components then held by the Fund, the Forked Asset Portion, if any, and the Cash Portion, if any, as the “Basket Amount.”

All questions as to the calculation of the Basket Amount will be conclusively determined by the Manager and will be final and binding on all persons interested in the Fund. The Basket Amount multiplied by the number of Baskets being created or redeemed is the “Total Basket Amount.” Except as otherwise affected by a rebalancing of the Fund’s portfolio, the number of Fund Components represented by a Share is generally expected to gradually

decrease over time as the Fund Components are used to pay the Fund's expenses. As of June 30, 2019, each Share represents approximately 0.0005 BTC, 0.0029 ETH, 0.0005 BCH, 1.1447 XRP and 0.0016 LTC.

Authorized Participants are the only persons that may place orders to create (and, should the Fund commence a redemption program, redeem) Baskets. Each Authorized Participant must (i) enter into a Participant Agreement with the Manager and (ii) own digital asset wallet addresses and bank accounts that are recognized by the Manager and the Custodian as belonging to the Authorized Participant (each, an "Authorized Participant Self-Administered Account").

An Authorized Participant may act for its own account or as agent for investors who have entered into a subscription agreement (each such agreement, a "Subscription Agreement") with the Authorized Participant (each such investor, an "Investor"). An investor that enters into a Subscription Agreement with an Authorized Participant subscribes for Shares by submitting a purchase order and paying a subscription amount to the Authorized Participant. At this time, subscription amounts may be paid only in cash.

If redemptions are permitted, Shareholders who are not Authorized Participants will be able to redeem their Shares only through an Authorized Participant.

The creation of Baskets requires the delivery to the Fund of the Total Basket Amount. The redemption of Baskets, if permitted, requires the distribution by the Fund of the Total Basket Amount.

The Participant Agreement provides the procedures for the creation and, if permitted, redemption of Baskets and for the delivery of Fund Components and cash required for such creations and, if permitted, redemptions. The Participant Agreement and the related procedures attached thereto may be amended by the Manager and the relevant Authorized Participant. Under the Participant Agreement, the Manager has agreed to indemnify each Authorized Participant against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act.

Authorized Participants do not pay a transaction fee to the Fund in connection with the creation or, if permitted, redemption of Baskets, but there may be transaction fees associated with the validation of the transfer of digital assets on the relevant Digital Asset Networks.

The following description of the procedures for the creation and redemption of Baskets is only a summary and investors should refer to the relevant provisions of the LLC Agreement and the form of Participant Agreement for more detail.

Creation Procedures

On any business day, an Authorized Participant may order one or more Creation Baskets from the Fund by placing a creation order with the Manager no later than 4:00 p.m., New York time, which the Manager will accept or reject. By placing a creation order, an Authorized Participant agrees to transfer the Total Basket Amount from the Authorized Participant Self-Administered Accounts to the Fund Accounts.

All creation orders are accepted (or rejected) by the Manager on the business day on which the relevant creation order is placed. If a creation order is accepted, the Manager will calculate the Total Basket Amount on the same business day, which will be the trade date, and will communicate the Total Basket Amount to the Authorized Participant. The Authorized Participant must transfer the Total Basket Amount to the Fund no later than 6:00 p.m., New York time, on the trade date. The expense and risk of delivery, ownership and safekeeping of the Fund Components and U.S. dollars transferred by the Authorized Participant will be borne solely by the Authorized Participant until such Fund Components and U.S. dollars have been received by the Fund.

Following receipt of the Total Basket Amount, the Transfer Agent will credit the number of Shares of the Fund to the account of the Investor on behalf of which the Authorized Participant placed the creation order by no later than 6:00 p.m., New York time, on the trade date. The Authorized Participant may then transfer such Shares directly to the relevant Investor.

Redemption Procedures

The Fund is unable to redeem its Shares and redemptions of Shares are currently not permitted. Subject to receipt of regulatory approval from the SEC and approval by the Manager in its sole discretion, the Fund may in the future operate a redemption program. ***Because the Fund does not believe that the SEC would, at this time, entertain an application for the waiver of rules needed in order to operate an ongoing redemption program, the Fund currently does not have the intention of seeking regulatory approval from the SEC to operate an ongoing redemption program.*** For a discussion of risks relating to the Fund's inability to redeem Shares, see "Risk Factors—Risk Factors Related to the Fund and the Shares—Because of the holding period under Rule 144 and the lack of an ongoing redemption program, there is no arbitrage mechanism to keep the price of the Shares closely linked to the Digital Asset Reference Rates and the Shares may trade at a substantial premium over, or substantial discount to, the Digital Asset Holdings per Share" and "Risk Factors—Risk Factors Related to the Fund and the Shares—The restrictions on transfer and redemption may result in losses on an investment in the Shares."

If permitted, the procedures by which an Authorized Participant can redeem one or more Baskets will mirror the procedures for the creation of Baskets. On any business day, an Authorized Participant may place a redemption order no later than 4:00 p.m., New York time, which the Manager will accept or reject. By placing a redemption order, an Authorized Participant agrees to deliver to the Manager the Baskets to be redeemed through the book-entry system to the Fund. The redemption procedures do not allow a Shareholder other than an Authorized Participant to redeem Shares.

All redemption orders are accepted (or rejected) by the Manager on the business day on which the relevant redemption order is placed. If a redemption order is accepted, the Manager will calculate the Total Basket Amount on the same business day, which will be the trade date, and will communicate the Total Basket Amount to the Authorized Participant. The Manager will then direct the Transfer Agent to debit the account of the Investor on behalf of which the Authorized Participant placed the redemption order the number of Redemption Baskets ordered no later than 6:00 p.m., New York time, on the trade date.

Following receipt of confirmation by the Transfer Agent that the Redemption Baskets have been debited, the Manager or its delegates will (by sending valid instruction to the Custodian) send the Authorized Participant the Total Basket Amount by no later than 6:00 p.m., New York time, on the trade date.

Suspension or Rejection of Orders and Total Basket Amount

The creation or, if permitted, redemption of Shares may be suspended generally, or refused with respect to particular requested creations or redemptions, for any or no reason, including, without limitation, during any period when the transfer books of the Transfer Agent are closed or if circumstances outside the control of the Manager or its delegates make it for all practical purposes not feasible to process such creation orders or redemption orders. The Manager may reject an order or, after accepting an order, may cancel such order by rejecting the Total Basket Amount, in the case of creations, or the Baskets to be redeemed, in the case of redemptions, if (i) such order is not presented in proper form as described in the Participant Agreement, (ii) the deposit of the Total Basket Amount, in the case of creations, comes from accounts other than Authorized Participant Self-Administered Accounts or (iii) the fulfillment of the order, in the opinion of counsel, might be unlawful, among other reasons. None of the Manager or its delegates will be liable for the suspension, rejection or acceptance of any creation order, redemption order or Total Basket Amount.

Compulsory Redemption

The Manager or its delegates from time to time may, but shall have no obligation to, establish procedures with respect to redemption of Shares in lot sizes smaller than the Redemption Basket and permitting the redemption distribution to be delivered in a manner other than that specified "Description of Creation and Redemption of

Shares—Redemption Procedures.” Without limitation to the foregoing, the Manager, acting in its sole discretion, may effect compulsory redemptions of Shares from time to time.

Tax Responsibility

Authorized Participants are responsible for any transfer tax, sales or use tax, stamp tax, recording tax, value-added tax or similar tax or governmental charge applicable to the creation (or, should the Fund commence a redemption program, redemption) of Baskets, regardless of whether such tax or charge is imposed directly on the Authorized Participant, and agree to indemnify the Manager and the Fund if the Manager or the Fund is required by law to pay any such tax, together with any applicable penalties, additions to tax or interest thereon.

Fund Expenses

The Fund’s only ordinary recurring expense is expected to be the Manager’s Fee. The Manager’s Fee will accrue daily in U.S. dollars at an annual rate of 3.0% of the Fund’s Digital Asset Holdings Fee Basis Amount as of 4:00 p.m., New York time, and will generally be paid in the tokens of the Fund Components then held by the Fund in proportion to each Fund Component’s Weighting. For any day that is not a business day or in a Rebalancing Period, the Manager’s Fee will accrue in U.S. dollars at a rate of 3.0% of the Digital Asset Holdings Fee Basis Amount of the Fund from the most recent business day, reduced by the accrued and unpaid Manager’s Fee for such most recent business day and for each day after such most recent business day and prior to the relevant calculation date. The U.S. dollar amount of the Manager’s Fee will be converted into Fund Components on a daily basis by multiplying such U.S. dollar amount by the Weighting for each Fund Component and dividing the resulting product for each Fund Component by the Digital Asset Reference Rate for such Fund Component on such day. We refer to the number of tokens of each Fund Component payable as the Manager’s Fee for any day as a “Fund Component Fee Amount.” For any day that is not a business day or during a Rebalancing Period for which the Digital Asset Holdings Fee Basis Amount is not calculated, the amount of each Fund Component payable in respect of such day’s U.S. dollar accrual of the Manager’s Fee will be determined by reference to the Fund Component Fee Amount from the most recent business day. Payments of the Manager’s Fee will be made monthly in arrears.

To pay the Manager’s Fee, the Manager will instruct the Custodian to (i) withdraw from the relevant Digital Asset Account the number of tokens for each Fund Component then held by the Fund equal to the Fund Component Fee Amount for such Fund Component and (ii) transfer such tokens of all Fund Components to accounts maintained by the Manager at such times as determined by the Manager in its absolute discretion. If the Fund holds any Forked Assets or cash, the Fund may also pay all or a portion of the Manager’s Fee in Forked Assets and/or cash in lieu of paying the Manager’s Fee in Fund Components, in which case, the Fund Component Fee Amounts in respect of such payment will be correspondingly and proportionally reduced.

After the payment of the Manager’s Fee to the Manager, the Manager may elect to convert any digital assets it receives into U.S. dollars. The rate at which the Manager converts such digital assets into U.S. dollars may differ from the rate at which the Manager’s Fee was initially determined. The Fund will not be responsible for any fees and expenses incurred by the Manager to convert digital assets received in payment of the Manager’s Fee into U.S. dollars. The Manager, from time to time, may temporarily waive all or a portion of the Manager’s Fee at its discretion. Presently, the Manager does not intend to waive any of the Manager’s Fee.

As partial consideration for its receipt of the Manager’s Fee, the Manager has assumed the obligation to pay the Manager-paid Expenses. The Manager has not assumed the obligation to pay Additional Fund Expenses. If Additional Fund Expenses are incurred, the Manager will (i) withdraw Fund Components from the Digital Asset Accounts in proportion to their respective Weightings at such time and in such quantity as may be necessary to permit payment of such Additional Fund Expenses and (ii) may either (x) cause the Fund to convert such Fund Components into U.S. dollars or other fiat currencies at the Actual Exchange Rate or (y) cause the Fund (or its delegate) to deliver such Fund Components in kind in satisfaction of such Additional Fund Expenses. If the Fund holds cash and/or Forked Assets, the Fund may also pay all or a portion of the Additional Fund Expenses in cash

or Forked Assets instead of Fund Components, in which case, the amount of Fund Components that would otherwise have been used to satisfy such Additional Fund Expenses will be correspondingly and proportionally reduced.

The fractional number of Fund Components, or the amount of Forked Assets and/or cash, represented by each Share will decline each time the Fund pays the Manager's Fee or any Additional Fund Expenses by transferring or selling Fund Components, Forked Assets and/or cash.

Impact of Fund Expenses on the Fund's Digital Asset Holdings

The Fund will pay the Manager's Fee to the Manager in Fund Components held by the Fund, in cash or in Forked Assets. In addition, the Fund will sell Fund Components to raise the funds needed for the payment of any Additional Fund Expenses or will pay Additional Fund Expenses in Fund Components held by the Fund, cash or Forked Assets. Fund Components, as well as the value of any cash or Forked Assets held by the Fund, will be the Fund's sole source of funds to cover the Manager's Fee and any Additional Fund Expenses. The Fund will not engage in any activity designed to derive a profit from changes in the price of Fund Components or any Forked Assets. Because the number of Fund Components, or the amount of Forked Assets and/or cash, held by the Fund will decrease when Fund Components are used to pay the Manager's Fee or any Additional Fund Expenses, it is expected that the fractional number of Fund Components, or the amount of Forked Assets and/or cash, represented by each Share will gradually decrease over the life of the Fund. Accordingly, the Shareholders will bear the cost of the Manager's Fee and Additional Fund Expenses. New digital assets that are transferred into the Digital Asset Accounts in exchange for new Baskets issued by the Fund will not reverse this trend.

Hypothetical Expense Example

The following tables illustrate the anticipated impact of the payment of the Fund's expenses on the number of Fund Components represented by each outstanding Share for three years, on a per Fund Component and aggregate basis, assuming that the Fund does not make any payments using any cash or Forked Assets. Each table assumes that the only transfers of Fund Components will be those needed to pay the Manager's Fee and that the price of each Fund Component and the number of Shares remain constant during the three-year period covered. The tables do not show the impact of any Additional Fund Expenses. Any Additional Fund Expenses, if and when incurred, will accelerate the decrease in the fractional number of Fund Components represented by each Share. In addition, the tables do not show the effect of any waivers of the Manager's Fee that may be in effect from time to time.

	Year		
	1	2	3
Digital Asset 1			
Hypothetical average price per Fund Component 1 held by the Fund	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00
Hypothetical average weight of Fund Component 1 in the Fund	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%
Contribution of Fund Component 1 to Digital Asset Holdings per Share (before fees)	\$ 5.00	\$ 4.85	\$ 4.70
Manager's Fee	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
Manager's Fee Paid from Fund Component 1 on a per Share Basis	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.14
Contribution of Fund Component 1 to Digital Asset Holdings per Share (after fees)	\$ 4.85	\$ 4.70	\$ 4.56
Digital Asset 2			

	Year		
	1	2	3
Hypothetical average price per Fund Component 2 held by the Fund	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00
Hypothetical average weight of Fund Component 2 in the Fund	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%
Contribution of Fund Component 2 to Digital Asset Holdings per Share (before fees)	\$ 5.00	\$ 4.85	\$ 4.70
Manager's Fee	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
Manager's Fee Paid from Fund Component 2 on a per Share Basis	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.14
Contribution of Fund Component 2 to Digital Asset Holdings per Share (after fees)	\$ 4.85	\$ 4.70	\$ 4.56

	Year		
	1	2	3
<i>Impact on Digital Asset Holdings</i>			
Hypothetical Digital Asset Holdings per Share for Fund (before fees)	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00
Manager's Fee	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
Shares of Fund, beginning	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
Hypothetical value of Fund Components in Fund	\$ 1,000,000.00	\$ 970,000.00	\$ 940,900.00
Beginning Digital Asset Holdings of the Fund	\$ 1,000,000.00	\$ 970,000.00	\$ 940,900.00
Value of Fund Components to be delivered to cover the Manager's Fee	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 29,100.00	\$ 28,227.00
Ending Digital Asset Holdings of the Fund	\$ 970,000.00	\$ 940,900.00	\$ 912,673.00
Ending Digital Asset Holdings per Share	\$ 9.70	\$ 9.41	\$ 9.13

RISK FACTORS

You should consider carefully the risks described below before making an investment decision. You should also refer to the other information included in this Disclosure Statement including the Fund's financial statements and related notes thereto. See "Glossary" for the definition of certain capitalized terms used in this Disclosure Statement.

Risk Factors Related to Digital Assets

Digital assets were only introduced within the past decade, and the medium-to-long term value of an investment in the Shares is subject to a number of factors relating to the capabilities and development of blockchain technologies and to the fundamental investment characteristics of digital assets.

Digital assets were only introduced within the past decade, and the medium- to long-term value of an investment in the Shares is subject to a number of factors relating to the capabilities and development of blockchain technologies, such as the infancy of their development, their dependence on the internet and other technologies, their dependence on the role played by miners and developers and the potential for malicious activity. For example, the realization of one or more of the following risks could materially adversely affect the value of an investment in the Shares:

- The trading prices of many digital assets, including those held by the Fund, have experienced extreme 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, Ethereum and XRP over the course of 2017, multiple market observers have asserted that digital assets were experiencing a "bubble." These increases were followed by steep drawdowns throughout 2018 in digital asset trading prices. These drawdowns notwithstanding, Bitcoin prices have increased significantly again during 2019 and the digital asset markets may still be experiencing a bubble or may experience a bubble again in the future. Extreme volatility in the future, including further declines in the trading prices of digital assets, 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 networks and the software used to operate them are in the early stages of development. Digital assets have experienced, and we expect will experience in the future, sharp fluctuations in value. Given the infancy of the development of Digital Asset Networks, parties may be unwilling to transact in digital assets, which would dampen the growth, if any, of Digital Asset Networks.
- Digital asset networks are dependent upon the internet. A disruption of the internet or a Digital Asset Network would affect the ability to transfer digital assets and, consequently, their value.
- The acceptance of software patches or upgrades by a significant, but not overwhelming, percentage of the users and miners in a Digital Asset Network could result in a "fork" in such network's blockchain, resulting in the operation of multiple separate networks.
- The loss or destruction of a private key required to access a digital asset may be irreversible. If a private key is lost, destroyed or otherwise compromised and no backup of the private key is accessible, the Fund will be unable to access the digital assets held in the Digital Asset Account corresponding to that private key and the private key will not be capable of being restored by the network of such digital asset.
- The creation of digital assets as a medium of exchange is not the sole purpose of some Digital Asset Networks. The Ethereum network, for example, is a digital decentralized ledger protocol that powers smart contracts, and the Ripple network is designed to facilitate cross-currency transactions. The differing focus of any such digital asset could affect its growth and acceptance by users, which may negatively affect its expansion and an investment in the Shares.

- Digital assets are not currently widely accepted as a means of payment by retail and commercial outlets, and use of digital assets by consumers to pay any retail or commercial outlets remains limited. Banks and other established institutions may refuse to process funds for digital asset transactions; process wire transfers to or from Digital Asset Exchanges, digital asset-related companies or service providers; or maintain accounts for persons or entities transacting in digital assets. As a result, the prices of digital assets are largely determined by speculators and miners, thus contributing to price volatility that makes retailers less likely to accept them as a form of payment in the future.
- Miners, developers and users may switch to or adopt certain digital assets at the expense of their engagement with other Digital Asset Networks, which may negatively impact those networks.
- Over the past several years, digital asset mining operations have evolved from individual users mining with computer processors, graphics processing units and first generation application specific integrated circuit (“ASIC”) machines to “professionalized” mining operations using proprietary hardware or sophisticated machines. If the profit margins of digital asset mining operations are not sufficiently high, digital asset miners are more likely to immediately sell tokens earned by mining, resulting in an increase in liquid supply of that digital asset, which would generally tend to reduce that digital asset’s market price.
- To the extent that any miners cease to record transactions that do not include the payment of a transaction fee in solved blocks or do not record a transaction because the transaction fee received by miners is too low, such transactions will not be recorded on the blockchain until a block is solved by a miner who does not require the payment of transaction fees or is willing to accept a lower fee. Any widespread delays in the recording of transactions could result in a loss of confidence in the Digital Asset Network.
- Many Digital Asset Networks face significant scaling challenges and are being upgraded with various features to increase the speed and throughput of digital asset transactions. These attempts to increase the volume of transactions may not be effective.
- The open-source structure of many Digital Asset Network protocols means that developers and other contributors are generally not directly compensated for their contributions in maintaining and developing such protocols. As a result, the developers and other contributors of a particular digital asset may lack a financial incentive to maintain or develop the network, or may lack the resources to adequately address emerging issues. Alternatively, some developers may be funded by companies whose interests are at odds with other participants in a particular Digital Asset Network. A failure to properly monitor and upgrade the protocol of a particular digital asset could damage that network.
- Banks may not provide banking services, or may cut off banking services, to businesses that provide digital asset-related services or that accept digital assets as payment, which could dampen liquidity in the market and damage the public perception of digital assets generally or any one digital asset in particular, and their or its utility as a payment system, which could decrease the price of digital assets generally or individually.
- Certain privacy-enhancing features have been or are expected to be introduced to a number of Digital Asset Networks, such as the Ethereum and Zcash, and exchanges or businesses that facilitate transactions in those digital assets may be at increased risk of having banking services cut off if there is a concern that these features interfere with the performance of anti-money laundering duties and economic sanctions checks.

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

A determination that a digital asset is a “security” may adversely affect the value of such digital asset and an investment in the Shares if such digital asset is a Fund Component, and result in potentially extraordinary, nonrecurring expenses to, or termination of, the Fund.

The SEC has stated that certain digital assets may be considered “securities” under the federal securities laws. The test for determining whether a particular digital asset is a “security” is complex and the outcome is difficult to predict. Public statements by senior officials at the SEC, including a June 2018 speech by the director of the SEC’s division of Corporation Finance, indicate that the SEC does not intend to take the position that Bitcoin or Ethereum are currently securities. Subsequently in a March 2019 statement, the chairman of the SEC expressed agreement with certain statements from the June 2018 speech by the director of the SEC’s division of Corporation Finance, including the analysis of federal securities laws that the director applied to Bitcoin and Ethereum. Such statements are not official policy statements by the SEC and reflect only the speaker’s views, which are not binding on the SEC or any other agency or court and cannot be generalized to any other digital asset. Furthermore, in April 2019, the staff of the SEC published a framework for analyzing whether a digital asset is an investment contract, and, therefore, is a security. The framework represents Staff views and is not a rule, regulation, or statement of the SEC.

In addition to statements from the SEC and its staff, representatives of certain digital assets are the subject of lawsuits that implicate the federal securities laws. For example, Ripple Labs, Inc., the company that retains a key role in stewarding the development of XRP, is currently a defendant in a federal class-action lawsuit filed by certain XRP holders that alleges that XRP is a security issued by Ripple Labs, Inc.

If a digital asset is determined to be a “security” under federal or state securities laws by the SEC or any other agency, or in a proceeding in a court of law or otherwise, it may have material adverse consequences for such digital asset. For example, it may become more difficult for such digital asset to be traded, cleared and custodied as compared to other digital assets that are not considered to be securities, which could in turn negatively affect the liquidity and general acceptance of such digital asset and cause users to migrate to other digital assets. Further, if any other digital asset is determined to be a “security” under federal or state securities laws by the SEC or any other agency, or in a proceeding in a court of law or otherwise, it may have material adverse consequences for such digital asset due to negative publicity or a decline in the general acceptance of digital assets. As such, any determination that a digital asset is a security under federal or state securities laws may adversely affect the value of such digital asset and, as a result, an investment in the Shares if such digital asset is a Fund Component.

To the extent that a Fund Component is determined to be a security, the Fund and the Manager may also be subject to additional regulatory requirements, including under the Investment Company Act, and the Manager may be required to register as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act. See “Risk Factors—Risks Relating to the Regulation of the Fund and the Shares—Regulatory changes or interpretations could cause the Fund and the Manager to register and comply with new regulations, resulting in potentially extraordinary, nonrecurring expenses to the Fund.” If the Manager determines not to comply with such additional regulatory and registration requirements, the Manager will terminate the Fund. Any such termination could result in the liquidation of the Fund’s digital assets at a time that is disadvantageous to Shareholders.

Changes in the governance of a Digital Asset Network may not receive sufficient support from users and miners, which may negatively affect that Digital Asset Network’s ability to grow and respond to challenges.

The governance of decentralized networks, such as the Bitcoin and Ethereum networks, is by voluntary consensus and open competition. As a result, there may be a lack of consensus or clarity on the governance of any particular decentralized Digital Asset Network, which may stymie such network’s utility and ability to grow and face challenges. The foregoing notwithstanding, the protocols for some decentralized networks, such as the Bitcoin and Ethereum networks, are informally managed by a group of core developers that propose amendments to the relevant network’s source code. Core developers’ roles evolve over time, largely based on self-determined participation. If a significant majority of users and miners adopt amendments to a decentralized network based

on the proposals of such core developers, such network will be subject to new protocols that may adversely affect the value of the relevant digital asset.

The governance of other networks, such as the Ripple network, is more formally managed by companies. The Ripple network is largely managed by Ripple Labs, Inc. (“Ripple”). Ripple will generally have control over amendments to, and the development of, its protocol’s source code. To the extent that Ripple makes any amendments to the Ripple network’s protocols, the Ripple network will be subject to new protocols that may adversely affect the value of XRP.

As a result of the foregoing, it may be difficult to find solutions or marshal sufficient effort to overcome any future problems, especially long-term problems, on Digital Asset Networks.

Digital asset networks face significant scaling challenges and efforts to increase the volume of transactions may not be successful.

Many Digital Asset Networks face significant scaling challenges due to the fact that public blockchains generally face a tradeoff regarding security and scalability. One means through which public blockchains achieve security is decentralization, meaning that no intermediary is responsible for securing and maintaining these systems. For example, a greater degree of decentralization generally means a given Digital Asset Network is less susceptible to manipulation or capture. In practice, this typically means that every single node on a given Digital Asset Network is responsible for securing the system by processing every transaction and maintaining a copy of the entire state of the network. As a result, a Digital Asset Network may be limited in the number of transactions it can process by the capabilities of each single fully participating node in the network.

As of June 30, 2019, the Bitcoin network, for instance, could handle, on average, three to seven transactions per second and the Ethereum network could handle approximately 15 transactions per second. In an effort to increase the volume of transactions that can be processed on a given Digital Asset Network, many digital assets are being upgraded with various features to increase the speed and throughput of digital asset transactions. For example, in August 2017, the Bitcoin network was upgraded with a technical feature known as “Segregated Witness” that potentially doubles the transactions per second that can be handled on-chain. More importantly, Segregated Witness also enables so-called second layer solutions, such as the Lightning Network, or payment channels that greatly increase transaction throughput (i.e., millions of transactions per second). Wallets and “intermediaries,” or connecting nodes that facilitate payment channels, that support Segregated Witness or Lightning Network-like technologies have not seen wide-scale use as of June 30, 2019. Additionally, questions remain regarding Lightning Network services, such as its cost and who will serve as intermediaries.

As corresponding increases in throughput lag behind growth in the use of Digital Asset Networks, average fees and settlement times may increase considerably. For example, the Bitcoin network has been, at times, at capacity, which has led to increased transaction fees. Since January 1, 2017, Bitcoin transaction fees have increased from \$0.35 per Bitcoin transaction, on average, to a high of \$55.16 per transaction on December 22, 2017, on average. As of June 30, 2019, Bitcoin transaction fees stood at \$3.67 per Bitcoin transaction, on average. Increased fees and decreased settlement speeds could preclude certain uses for digital assets (e.g., micropayments), and could reduce demand for and the price of digital assets, which could adversely impact an investment in the Shares.

Many developers are actively researching and testing scalability solutions for public blockchains that do not necessarily result in lower levels of security or decentralization (e.g., off-chain payment channels like the Lightning Network, sharding, or off-chain computations). However, there is no guarantee that any of the mechanisms in place or being explored for increasing the scale of settlement of Bitcoin or any other Digital Asset Network transactions will be effective, or how long these mechanisms will take to become effective, which could adversely impact an investment in the Shares.

If a malicious actor or botnet obtains control of more than 50% of the processing power on a Digital Asset Network, or otherwise obtains control over a Digital Asset Network through its influence over core developers or otherwise, such actor or botnet could manipulate the relevant blockchain to adversely affect an investment in the Shares or the ability of the Fund to operate.

If a malicious actor or botnet (a volunteer or hacked collection of computers controlled by networked software coordinating the actions of the computers) obtains a majority of the processing power dedicated to mining on a particular Digital Asset Network, it may be able to alter the relevant blockchain on which transactions in that digital asset rely by constructing fraudulent blocks or preventing certain transactions from completing in a timely manner, or at all. The malicious actor or botnet could also control, exclude or modify the ordering of transactions. Although the malicious actor or botnet would not be able to generate new tokens or transactions using such control, it could “double-spend” its own tokens (i.e., spend the same tokens in more than one transaction) and prevent the confirmation of other users’ transactions for so long as it maintained control. To the extent that such malicious actor or botnet did not yield its control of the processing power on the relevant Digital Asset Network or the digital asset community did not reject the fraudulent blocks as malicious, reversing any changes made to the relevant blockchain may not be possible. Further, a malicious actor or botnet could create a flood of transactions in order to slow down the relevant Digital Asset Network.

Although there are no known reports of malicious activity on, or control of, the networks of the digital assets currently held by the Fund, it is believed that certain mining pools may have exceeded the 50% threshold on some Digital Asset Networks, such as the Bitcoin network. The possible crossing of the 50% threshold indicates a greater risk that a single mining pool could exert authority over the validation of digital asset transactions, and this risk is heightened if over 50% of the processing power on the network falls within the jurisdiction of a single governmental authority. For example, it is believed that more than 50% of the processing power on the Bitcoin network is located in China. Because the Chinese government has subjected digital assets to heightened levels of scrutiny recently, reportedly forcing several Digital Asset Exchanges to shut down, there is a risk that the Chinese government could also achieve control over more than 50% of the processing power on the Bitcoin network. To the extent that similar events occur on the network of a digital asset held by the Fund, if the network participants, including the core developers and the administrators of mining pools, do not act to ensure greater decentralization of mining processing power of such network, the feasibility of a malicious actor obtaining control of the processing power on such network will increase, which may adversely affect an investment in the Shares.

A malicious actor may also obtain control over a Digital Asset Network through its influence over core developers by gaining direct control over a core developer or an otherwise influential programmer. To the extent that a digital asset ecosystem does not grow, the possibility that a malicious actor may be able obtain control of the processing power on the relevant Digital Asset Network in this manner will remain heightened.

Digital assets represent a new and rapidly evolving industry, and the value of an investment in the Shares depends on the development and acceptance of those networks.

Many Digital Asset Networks have only recently been established. In general, Digital Asset Networks and other cryptographic and algorithmic protocols governing the issuance of digital assets represent a new and rapidly evolving industry that is subject to a variety of factors that are difficult to evaluate. For example, the realization of one or more of the following risks could materially adversely affect the value of an investment in the Shares:

- Many Digital Asset Networks are still in the process of developing and making significant decisions, such as decisions that will affect policies that govern the supply and issuance of their respective tokens. For example, in late 2017, Ripple put in place an escrow lock-up program that cryptographically controls the circulating supply of XRP. See “Overview of The Digital Asset Industry and Market—XRP.” If any Digital Asset Network does not successfully develop its policies on supply and issuance, or does so in a manner that is not attractive to network participants, there may not be sufficient network level support for such network, which could lead to a decline in support of and the price of the applicable digital asset.

- Further, as such Digital Asset Networks develop and grow, certain technical issues might be uncovered, and the trouble-shooting and resolution of such issues requires the attention and efforts of such digital asset's global development community. For example, in January 2018, it was reported that, due to a glitch in one Ethereum algorithm that determines transaction fees (i.e., the "gas pricing oracle"), many users had been paying higher fees than necessary to effect their transactions.
- Many Digital Asset Networks are in the process of implementing software upgrades and other changes to their protocols. For example, on November 13, 2017, Bitcoin Cash introduced an adjustment to the algorithm that controls mining difficulty because mining difficulty was fluctuating rapidly as large amounts of mining power continuously entered and exited the Bitcoin Cash network. Furthermore, in 2019 or 2020, the Ethereum ecosystem may switch from proof-of-work to a proof-of-stake consensus algorithm. These developments may introduce bugs or new security risks or may fail to have their intended effect.
- Some Digital Asset Networks may be the target of ill will from users of other Digital Asset Networks. For example, the hard forks that resulted in the creation of the Bitcoin Cash and Ethereum Classic networks were contentious, and as a result some users of the Bitcoin or Ethereum networks, respectively, may harbor ill will toward the Bitcoin Cash and Ethereum Classic networks, respectively, and vice versa. These users may attempt to negatively impact the use or adoption of the other networks, respectively.
- Some Digital Asset Networks, such as the Ethereum network, contain a "difficulty bomb" under which mining will become extraordinarily difficult over time, rendering older versions of the applicable network unusable and encouraging miners to join hard forks upgrading the protocol. These upgrades may fail to work as expected or miners may choose to not join these forks, leading to a decline in support of and the price of such digital asset.
- The cryptography known as zk-SNARKs that is used to enhance the privacy of transactions on certain Digital Asset Networks, such as the Zcash ("ZEC") and Horizen ("ZEN") networks, is new and could ultimately fail, resulting in less privacy than believed or no privacy at all, and could adversely affect one's ability to complete transactions on any such Digital Asset Network or otherwise adversely interfere with the integrity of the relevant blockchain. For example, on February 5, 2019, the team behind Zcash announced that it discovered a vulnerability in zk-SNARKs on March 1, 2018 that was subsequently patched in connection with a network upgrade called "Sapling" in October 2018. The vulnerability was a counterfeiting vulnerability that could have allowed an attacker to create fake ZEC on the Zcash network or fake ZEN on the Horizen network without being detected. Although the privacy features prevent one from being certain no ZEC or ZEN were counterfeited, the team behind Zcash found no evidence that counterfeiting occurred prior to the patch and believes the vulnerability has been fully remediated.
- The creators of certain Digital Asset Networks may have relied on procedures that could be vulnerable to allowing malicious actors to counterfeit tokens or cause other potential problems. For example, in implementing a type of cryptography known as zero-knowledge proofs, the creators of Zcash relied on a set of public parameters which allow users to construct and verify private transactions. Generating public parameters is similar to generating a public/private key pair, keeping the public key, and destroying the private key. Due to cryptographic limitations, these parameters had to be generated in the set-up phase of the Zcash network and involved trusted parties generating a public/private key pair. Each of these parties had exclusive access to a piece of the private key, known as a private key shard. If an attacker were to gather such private key shards and assemble a complete copy of the corresponding private key, such attacker could use it to create counterfeit Zcash tokens. The private key could be reconstructed, for example, if every participant involved in this setup process colluded to assemble and exploit the complete private key, or if the systems used to generate the public/private key pair were compromised or flawed in some way.

- Many digital assets have concentrated ownership. For example, as of June 30, 2019, the largest 100 BTC wallets hold approximately 16% of the BTC in circulation, the largest 100 ETH wallets hold approximately 32% of the ETH in circulation, the largest 100 BCH wallets hold approximately 27% of the BCH in circulation, the largest 100 LTC wallets hold approximately 43% of the LTC in circulation, Ripple holds over 50% of XRP in circulation, subject to the escrow lock-ups described above and the Stellar Development Foundation holds over 50% of XLM in circulation, subject to the distribution policy described above. Moreover, it is possible that other persons or entities control multiple wallets that collectively hold a significant number of digital assets, even if they individually only hold a small amount, and it is possible that some of these wallets are controlled by the same person or entity. As a result of this concentration of ownership, large sales or distributions by such holders could have an adverse effect on the market price of certain digital assets with highly concentrated ownership.

Moreover, in the past, flaws in the source code for digital assets have been exposed and exploited, including flaws that disabled some functionality for users, exposed users' personal information and/or resulted in the theft of users' digital assets. The cryptography underlying a digital asset held by the Fund could prove to be flawed or ineffective, or developments in mathematics and/or technology, including advances in digital computing, algebraic geometry and quantum computing, could result in such cryptography becoming ineffective. In any of these circumstances, a malicious actor may be able to take the digital assets held by the Fund, which would adversely affect an investment in the Shares. Moreover, functionality may be negatively affected such that the Digital Asset Network of a digital asset held by the Fund is no longer attractive to users, thereby dampening demand for such digital asset. In addition, any reduction in confidence in the source code or cryptography underlying digital assets generally could negatively affect the demand for digital assets, including those held by the Fund, and therefore adversely affect an investment in the Shares.

The Fund will not have any formal strategy relating to the development of any of the Digital Asset Networks for the digital assets that it holds.

Smart contracts are a new technology and ongoing development may magnify initial problems, cause volatility on the networks that use smart contracts and reduce interest in them, which could have an adverse impact on the value of digital assets that deploy smart contracts.

Smart contracts are computer protocols that facilitate the negotiation or performance of a contract and are a new technology. Since smart contracts typically cannot be stopped or reversed, vulnerabilities in their programming can have damaging effects. For example, a vulnerability in the smart contracts underlying The DAO, a distributed autonomous organization for venture capital funding, allowed an attack by a hacker to syphon approximately \$60 million worth of ETH from The DAO's accounts into a segregated account. In the aftermath of the theft, certain developers and core contributors pursued a "hard fork" of the Ethereum network in order to erase any record of the theft. Despite these efforts, the price of ETH dropped approximately 35% in the aftermath of the attack and subsequent hard fork. In addition, in July 2017, a vulnerability in a smart contract for a multi-signature wallet software developed by Parity led to a \$30 million theft of ETH, and in November 2017, a new vulnerability in Parity's wallet software led to roughly \$160 million worth of ETH being indefinitely frozen in an account. Initial problems and continued problems with the deployment and development of smart contracts may have an adverse effect on the value of ETH and other digital assets that rely on smart contract technology.

A temporary or permanent "fork" could adversely affect an investment in the Shares.

Many Digital Asset Networks operate using open-source protocols, meaning that any user can download the software, modify it and then propose that the users and miners of the currency adopt the modification. When a modification is introduced and a substantial majority of users and miners consent to the modification, the change is implemented and the network remains uninterrupted. However, if less than a substantial majority of users and miners 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 network, 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 digital asset running in parallel, yet lacking interchangeability. For example, Bitcoin Cash is a product of a hard fork in the Bitcoin network that occurred on August 1, 2017 that resulted from 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 ETH 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 Exchanges.

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 miners abandoning the digital asset with the flawed software. It is possible, however, that a substantial number of users and miners 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.

If a permanent fork were to occur on any of the networks of the digital assets held by the Fund at any time, the Fund could hold amounts of both the original digital asset and the new alternative. As described under "The Fund—Forked Assets," the Manager currently expects that it will either (a) distribute a Forked Asset in-kind to an agent on behalf of Shareholders of record on a specified record date for sale by such agent or (b) monitor a Forked Asset from the date of the relevant fork, airdrop or similar event, or the date on which the Manager becomes aware of such event, leading up to, but not necessarily until, the subsequent Rebalancing Period. In the case of option (a), the Shareholders' agent would attempt to sell the Forked Asset, and if the agent is able to do so, remit the cash proceeds to the relevant record date Shareholders. There can be no assurance as to the price or prices for any Forked Asset that the agent may realize, and the value of the Forked Asset may increase or decrease after any sale by the agent. In the case of option (b), leading up to the subsequent Rebalancing Period, if the sale of such Forked Asset is economically and technologically feasible, the Manager currently expects to cause the Fund to sell such Forked Asset and use the cash proceeds to purchase additional tokens of the Fund Components then held by the Fund in proportion to their respective Weightings. If the sale of a Forked Asset is either economically or technologically infeasible at the time of the next Rebalancing Period, the Manager may cause the Fund to abandon or continue holding such Forked Asset until such time as the sale is economically and technologically feasible, as determined by the Manager, in its sole discretion. See "The Fund—Forked Assets" for further detail.

In addition, many developers have previously initiated hard forks in the Bitcoin blockchain to launch new digital assets, such as Bitcoin Cash, Bitcoin Gold, Bitcoin Silver and Bitcoin Diamond, as well as the Bitcoin Cash blockchain to launch a new digital asset, Bitcoin Satoshi's Vision. To the extent such digital assets compete with a digital asset held by the Fund, such competition could impact demand for such digital asset and could adversely impact an investment in 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 Ethereum exchanges through at least October 2016. An Ethereum exchange 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. Similar replay attack concerns occurred in connection with the Bitcoin Cash and Bitcoin Satoshi's Vision networks split in November 2018. Another possible result of a hard fork is an inherent decrease in the level of security due to significant amounts of mining power remaining on one network or migrating instead to the new forked network. After a hard fork, it may become easier for an individual miner or mining pool's

hashing power to exceed 50% of the processing power of the Digital Asset Network that retained or attracted less mining power, thereby making digital assets that rely on proof-of-work more susceptible to attack.

A future fork in the network of a digital asset held by the Fund could adversely affect an investment in the Shares or the ability of the Fund to operate.

Shareholders may not receive the benefits of any forks or “airdrops.”

In addition to forks, a digital asset may become subject to a similar occurrence known as an “airdrop.” In an airdrop, the promoters of a new digital asset announce to holders of another digital asset that such holders will be entitled to claim a certain amount of the new digital asset for free, based on the fact that they hold such other digital asset.

Shareholders may not receive the benefits of any forks, the Fund may not choose, or be able, to participate in an airdrop, and the timing of receiving any benefits from a fork, airdrop or similar event is uncertain. We refer to the right of the Fund to receive any such benefit and any such virtual currency acquired through such right as “Forked Assets.” There may be operational, securities law, regulatory, legal and practical issues that significantly limit, or prevent entirely, Shareholders’ ability to realize a benefit, through their interests in the Fund, from any such Forked Assets. For instance, the Custodian may not agree to provide access to the Forked Assets. In addition, the Manager may determine that there is no safe or practical way to custody the Forked Assets, or that trying to do so may pose an unacceptable risk to the Fund’s holdings in digital assets, or that the costs of taking possession and/or maintaining ownership of the Forked Assets exceed the benefits of owning the Forked Assets. Additionally, laws, regulation or other factors may prevent Shareholders from benefitting from the Forked Assets even if there is a safe and practical way to custody and secure the Forked Assets. For example, it may be illegal to sell or otherwise dispose of the Forked Assets, or there may not be a suitable market into which the Forked Assets can be sold (immediately after the fork or airdrop, or ever). The Manager may also determine, in consultation with its legal advisors and tax consultants, that the Forked Asset is, or is likely to be deemed, a security under federal or state securities laws. In such a case, the Manager would irrevocably abandon, as of any date on which the Fund creates Shares, such Forked Asset if holding it would have an adverse effect on the Fund and it would not be practicable to avoid such effect by disposing of the Forked Asset in a manner that would result in Shareholders receiving more than insignificant value thereof. In making such a determination, the Manager expects to take into account a number of factors, including the definition of a “security” under Section 2(a)(1) of the Securities Act and Section 3(a)(10) of the Exchange Act, SEC v. W.J. Howey Co., 328 U.S. 293 (1946) and the case law interpreting it, as well as reports, orders, press releases, public statements and speeches by the SEC providing guidance on when a digital asset is a “security” for purposes of the federal securities laws.

In the event of a hard fork of the network of a digital asset held by the Fund, the Manager will use its discretion to determine which network should be considered the appropriate network for the Fund’s purposes, and in doing so may adversely affect the value of the Shares.

In the event of a hard fork of the Digital Asset Network of a digital asset held by the Fund, the Manager will use its discretion to determine, in good faith, which peer-to-peer network, among a group of incompatible forks of such Digital Asset Network, is generally accepted as the network for such digital asset and should therefore be considered the appropriate network for the Fund’s purposes. The Manager will base its determination on a variety of then relevant factors, including, but not limited to, the Manager’s beliefs regarding expectations of the core developers of such digital asset, users, services, businesses, miners and other constituencies, as well as the actual continued acceptance of, mining power on, and community engagement with, the network of such digital asset. There is no guarantee that the Manager will choose the digital asset that is ultimately the most valuable fork, and the Manager’s decision may adversely affect the value of the Shares as a result. The Manager may also disagree with Investors, Security Vendors and the Reference Rate Provider on what is generally accepted as such digital asset and should therefore be considered the digital asset going forward for the Fund’s purposes, which may also adversely affect the value of the Shares as a result. See “The Fund—Forked Assets” for further detail.

If the digital asset award for solving blocks and transaction fees for recording transactions on any particular Digital Asset Network are not sufficiently high to incentivize miners, miners may cease expanding processing power or demand high transaction fees, which could negatively impact the value of the relevant digital asset and an investment in the Shares.

If the digital asset awards for solving blocks and the transaction fees for recording transactions on any particular Digital Asset Network are not sufficiently high to incentivize miners, miners may cease expanding processing power to solve blocks and confirmations of transactions on the blockchain could be slowed. A reduction in the processing power expended by miners on a Digital Asset Network could increase the likelihood of a malicious actor or botnet obtaining control.

Miners have historically accepted relatively low transaction confirmation fees on most Digital Asset Networks. If miners demand higher transaction fees for recording transactions in the blockchain on any particular Digital Asset Network or a software upgrade automatically charges fees for all transactions on such Digital Asset Network, the cost of using the relevant digital asset may increase and the marketplace may be reluctant to accept such digital asset as a means of payment. Alternatively, miners could collude in an anti-competitive manner to reject low transaction fees on a particular Digital Asset Network and force users to pay higher fees, thus reducing the attractiveness of such Digital Asset Network. Higher transaction confirmation fees resulting through collusion or otherwise may adversely affect the attractiveness of a Digital Asset Network, the value of such digital asset and an investment in the Shares.

Any name change and any associated rebranding initiative by the core developers of a digital asset may not be favorably received by the digital asset community, which could negatively impact the value of such digital asset and an investment in the Shares.

From time to time, digital assets may undergo name changes and associated rebranding initiatives. For example, Bitcoin Cash may sometimes be referred to as Bitcoin ABC in an effort to differentiate itself from any Bitcoin Cash hard forks, such as Bitcoin Satoshi's Vision. We cannot predict the impact of any name change and any associated rebranding initiative on the relevant digital asset. After a name change and an associated rebranding initiative, a digital asset may not be able to achieve or maintain brand name recognition or status that is comparable to the recognition and status previously enjoyed by such digital asset. The failure of any name change and any associated rebranding initiative by a digital asset may result in such digital asset not realizing some or all of the anticipated benefits contemplated by the name change and associated rebranding initiative, and could negatively impact the value of the relevant digital asset and an investment in the Shares.

Risk Factors Related to the Digital Asset Markets

The value of the Shares relates directly to the value of the digital assets then held by the Fund, the value of which may be highly volatile and subject to fluctuations due to a number of factors.

The value of the Shares relates directly to the value of the digital assets then held by the Fund and fluctuations in the price of any of such digital assets could adversely affect an investment in the Shares. The market price of a digital asset held by the Fund may be highly volatile, and subject to a number of factors, including:

- An increase in the global supply of such digital asset;
- Manipulative trading activity on Digital Asset Exchanges, which are largely unregulated;
- The adoption of such digital asset as a medium of exchange, store of value or other consumptive asset and the maintenance and development of the open-source software protocol of the applicable Digital Asset Network;
- Forks in the applicable Digital Asset Network;

- Investors' expectations with respect to interest rates, the rates of inflation of fiat currencies or such digital asset, and digital asset exchange rates;
- Consumer preferences and perceptions of such digital asset specifically and digital assets generally;
- Fiat currency withdrawal and deposit policies and the liquidity of Digital Asset Exchanges;
- Investment and trading activities of large investors that invest directly or indirectly in such digital asset;
- A "short squeeze" resulting from speculation on the price of such digital asset, if aggregate short exposure exceeds the number of Shares available for purchase;
- An active derivatives market for such digital asset or for digital assets generally;
- Monetary policies of governments, trade restrictions, currency devaluations and revaluations and regulatory measures or enforcement actions, if any, that restrict the use of such digital asset as a form of payment or the purchase of such digital asset in the Digital Asset Market;
- Global or regional political, economic or financial conditions, events and situations;
- Fees associated with processing a transaction of such digital asset and the speed at which such transactions are settled;
- Interruptions in service from or failures of major Digital Asset Exchanges;
- Decreased confidence in Digital Asset Exchanges due to the unregulated nature and lack of transparency surrounding the operations of Digital Asset Exchanges;
- Increased competition from other forms of digital assets or payment services; and
- The Fund's own acquisitions or dispositions of such digital asset, since there is no limit on the number of tokens of any particular digital asset held by the Fund that it may acquire.

In addition, investors should be aware that there is no assurance that any particular digital asset held by the Fund will maintain its value in the long or intermediate term. In the event that the price of any particular digital asset held by the Fund declines, the Manager expects the value of an investment in the Shares to decline in proportion to such decline and to the proportionate share of the Fund assets represented by such digital asset.

The value of a digital asset as represented by the applicable Digital Asset Reference Rate or by the principal market for such digital asset may also be subject to momentum pricing due to speculation regarding future appreciation in value, leading to greater volatility that could adversely affect an investment in the Shares. Momentum pricing typically is associated with growth stocks and other assets whose valuation, as determined by the investing public, accounts for future appreciation in value, if any. The Manager believes that momentum pricing of many digital assets has resulted, and may continue to result, in speculation regarding future appreciation in the value of the digital assets held by the Fund, inflating and making the applicable Digital Asset Reference Rate more volatile. As a result, any particular digital asset held by the Fund may be more likely to fluctuate in value due to changing investor confidence, which could impact future appreciation or depreciation in the applicable Digital Asset Reference Rate and could adversely affect an investment in the Shares.

Due to the unregulated nature and lack of transparency surrounding the operations of Digital Asset Exchanges, the Digital Asset Exchanges may experience fraud, security failures or operational problems, which may adversely affect the value of digital assets and, consequently, an investment in the Shares.

The Digital Asset Exchanges are relatively new and, in some cases, unregulated. Furthermore, while many prominent Digital Asset Exchanges provide the public with significant information regarding their ownership structure, management teams, corporate practices and regulatory compliance, many Digital Asset Exchanges do not provide this information. As a result, the marketplace may lose confidence in Digital Asset Exchanges, including prominent exchanges that handle a significant volume of digital asset trading.

Over the past several years, some Digital Asset Exchanges have been closed due to fraud and manipulative activity, business failure or security breaches. In many of these instances, the customers of such Digital Asset Exchanges were not compensated or made whole for the partial or complete losses of their account balances in such Digital Asset Exchanges. While smaller Digital Asset Exchanges are less likely to have the infrastructure and capitalization that make larger Digital Asset Exchanges more stable, larger Digital Asset Exchanges are more likely to be appealing targets for hackers and malware and may be more likely to be targets of regulatory enforcement action. For example, the collapse of Mt. Gox, which filed for bankruptcy protection in Japan in late February 2014, demonstrated that even the largest Digital Asset Exchanges could be subject to abrupt failure with consequences for both users of Digital Asset Exchanges and the digital asset industry as a whole. In particular, in the two weeks that followed the February 7, 2014 halt of Bitcoin withdrawals from Mt. Gox, the value of one Bitcoin fell on other exchanges from around \$795 on February 6, 2014 to \$578 on February 20, 2014. Additionally, in January 2015, Bitstamp announced that approximately 19,000 Bitcoin had been stolen from its operational or “hot” wallets. Further, in August 2016, it was reported that almost 120,000 Bitcoins worth around \$78 million were stolen from Bitfinex, a large Digital Asset Exchange. The value of Bitcoin immediately decreased over 10% following reports of the theft at Bitfinex. In July 2017, the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (“FinCEN”) assessed a \$110 million fine against BTC-E, a now defunct Digital Asset Exchange, for facilitating crimes such as drug sales and ransomware attacks. In addition, in December 2017, Yopian, the operator of Seoul-based cryptocurrency exchange Yobit, suspended digital asset trading and filed for bankruptcy following a hack that resulted in a loss of 17% of Yopian’s assets. Following the hack, Yobit users were allowed to withdraw approximately 75% of the digital assets in their exchange accounts, with any potential further distributions to be made following Yopian’s pending bankruptcy proceedings. In addition, in January 2018, the Japanese Digital Asset Exchange, Coincheck, was hacked, resulting in losses of approximately \$535 million, and in February 2018, the Italian Digital Asset Exchange, Bitgrail, was hacked, resulting in approximately \$170 million in losses. Most recently in May 2019, the world’s largest Digital Asset Exchange, Binance, was hacked, resulting in losses of approximately \$40 million.

Negative perception, a lack of stability in the Digital Asset Markets and the closure or temporary shutdown of Digital Asset Exchanges due to fraud, business failure, hackers or malware, or government-mandated regulation may reduce confidence in Digital Asset Networks and result in greater volatility in the prices of digital assets. Furthermore, the closure or temporary shutdown of a Digital Asset Exchange used in calculating any of the Digital Asset Reference Rates may result in a loss of confidence in the Fund’s ability to determine its Digital Asset Holdings on a daily basis. These potential consequences of a Digital Asset Exchange’s failure could adversely affect an investment in the Shares.

The Digital Asset Reference Rate used to calculate the value of a Fund Component may be volatile, and purchasing activity in the Digital Asset Markets associated with Basket creations or selling activity following Basket redemptions, if permitted, may affect the relevant Digital Asset Reference Rate and Share trading prices, adversely affecting an investment in the Shares.

Each Digital Asset Reference Rate has a limited history and is an average composite reference rate calculated using volume-weighted trading price data from various Digital Asset Exchanges chosen by the Reference Rate Provider. The price of digital assets on public Digital Asset Exchanges has a very limited history, and during this history, digital asset prices on the Digital Asset Markets as a whole, and on Digital Asset Exchanges individually, have been volatile and subject to influence by many factors, including operational interruptions. While each Digital Asset Reference Rate is designed to limit exposure to the interruption of individual Digital Asset Exchanges, each Digital Asset Reference Rate, and the price of digital assets generally, remains subject to

volatility experienced by Digital Asset Exchanges, and such volatility can adversely affect an investment in the Shares.

Furthermore, because the number of Digital Asset Exchanges is limited, each Digital Asset Reference Rate will necessarily be calculated by reference to a limited number of Digital Asset Exchanges. If a Digital Asset Exchange were subjected to regulatory, volatility or other pricing issues, the Reference Rate Provider would have limited ability to remove such Digital Asset Exchange from the group of trading venues used by it to calculate the relevant Digital Asset Reference Rate, which could skew the price of the digital asset as represented by such Digital Asset Reference Rate. Trading on a limited number of Digital Asset Exchanges may result in less favorable prices and decreased liquidity of one or more digital assets and, therefore, could have an adverse effect on an investment in the Shares.

Purchasing activity associated with acquiring digital assets required for the creation of Baskets may increase the market price of digital assets on the Digital Asset Markets, which will result in higher prices for the Shares. Increases in the market price of digital assets may also occur as a result of the purchasing activity of other market participants. Other market participants may attempt to benefit from an increase in the market price of any particular digital asset that may result from increased purchasing activity of such digital asset connected with the issuance of Baskets. Consequently, the market price of any particular digital asset may decline immediately after Baskets are created. The Fund currently has no intention of seeking regulatory approval from the SEC to operate an ongoing redemption program. If, however, regulatory approval is obtained in the future, the selling activity associated with sales of digital assets withdrawn from the Fund in connection with the redemption of Baskets may decrease the market price of any particular digital asset on the Digital Asset Markets, which will result in lower prices for the Shares. Decreases in the market price of digital assets may also occur as a result of sales in Secondary Markets by other market participants. If any of the Digital Asset Reference Rates declines, the trading price of the Shares will generally also decline.

Competition from the emergence or growth of other methods of investing in digital assets could have a negative impact on the price of the digital assets held by the Fund and adversely affect an investment in the Shares.

Investors may invest in digital assets through means other than an investment in the Shares, including through direct investments in digital assets and other potential financial vehicles, possibly including securities backed by or linked to one or more digital assets and digital asset financial vehicles similar to the Fund. Market and financial conditions, and other conditions beyond the Manager's control, may make it more attractive to invest in other financial vehicles or to invest in such digital assets directly, which could limit the market for, and reduce the liquidity of, the Shares. In addition, to the extent digital asset financial vehicles other than the Fund tracking the price of one or more digital assets are formed and represent a significant proportion of the demand for any particular digital asset, large purchases or redemptions of the securities of these digital asset financial vehicles, or private funds holding such digital asset, could negatively affect any of the Digital Asset Reference Rates, the Digital Asset Holdings, the NAV, the NAV per Share and the price of the Shares.

Failure of funds that hold digital assets or that have exposure to digital assets through derivatives to receive SEC approval to list their shares on exchanges could adversely affect an investment in the Shares.

There have been a growing number of attempts to list on national securities exchanges the shares of funds that hold digital assets or that have exposures to digital assets through derivatives. These investment vehicles attempt to provide institutional and retail investors exposure to markets for digital assets and related products. The SEC has repeatedly denied such requests. On January 18, 2018, the SEC's Division of Investment Management outlined several questions that sponsors would be expected to address before the SEC will consider granting approval for funds holding "substantial amounts" of cryptocurrencies or "cryptocurrency-related products." The questions, which focus on specific requirements of the Investment Company Act of 1940, generally fall into one of five key areas: valuation, liquidity, custody, arbitrage and potential manipulation. The SEC has not explicitly stated whether each of the questions set forth would also need to be addressed by entities with similar products

and investment strategies that instead pursue registered offerings under the Securities Act, although such entities would need to comply with the registration and prospectus disclosure requirements of the Securities Act. Furthermore, the Manager previously withdrew its application with the SEC to list Grayscale Bitcoin Trust (BTC) (f/k/a Bitcoin Investment Trust), an entity affiliated with the Manager and the Fund, on a national security exchange.

Risk Factors Related to the Fund and the Shares

An investment in the Shares may be influenced by a variety of factors unrelated to the value of the digital assets held by the Fund.

An investment in the Shares may be influenced by a variety of factors unrelated to the price of the digital assets held by the Fund and the Digital Asset Exchanges included in the Digital Asset Reference Rates that may have an adverse effect on the price of the Shares. These factors include the following factors:

- Unanticipated problems or issues with respect to the mechanics of the Fund's operations and the trading of the Shares may arise, in particular due to the fact that the mechanisms and procedures governing the creation, redemption and offering of the Shares and storage of digital assets have been developed specifically for this product;
- The Fund could experience difficulties in operating and maintaining its technical infrastructure, including in connection with expansions or updates to such infrastructure, which are likely to be complex and could lead to unanticipated delays, unforeseen expenses and security vulnerabilities; or
- The Fund could experience unforeseen issues relating to the performance and effectiveness of the security procedures used to protect its Digital Asset Accounts, or the security procedures may not protect against all errors, software flaws or other vulnerabilities in the Fund's technical infrastructure, which could result in theft, loss or damage of its assets.
- Service Providers may decide to terminate their relationships with the Fund due to concerns that the introduction of privacy enhancing features to any particular Digital Asset Network may increase the potential for such digital asset to be used to facilitate crime, exposing such Service Providers to potential reputational harm.

Any of these factors could affect the value of the Shares, either directly or indirectly through their effect on the Fund's assets.

Shareholders do not have the protections associated with ownership of shares in an investment company registered under the Investment Company Act or the protections afforded by the CEA.

The Investment Company Act is designed to protect investors by preventing insiders from managing investment companies to their benefit and to the detriment of public investors, such as: the issuance of securities having inequitable or discriminatory provisions; the management of investment companies by irresponsible persons; the use of unsound or misleading methods of computing earnings and asset value; changes in the character of investment companies without the consent of investors; and investment companies from engaging in excessive leveraging. To accomplish these ends, the Investment Company Act requires the safekeeping and proper valuation of fund assets, restricts greatly transactions with affiliates, limits leveraging, and imposes governance requirements as a check on fund management.

The Fund is not a registered investment company under the Investment Company Act, and the Manager believes that the Fund is not required to register under such act. Consequently, Shareholders do not have the regulatory protections provided to investors in investment companies.

The Fund will not hold or trade in commodity interests regulated by the CEA, as administered by the CFTC. Furthermore, the Manager believes that the Fund is not a commodity pool for purposes of the CEA, and that the Manager is not subject to regulation by the CFTC as a commodity pool operator or a commodity trading advisor in connection with the operation of the Fund. Consequently, Shareholders will not have the regulatory protections provided to investors in CEA-regulated instruments or commodity pools.

The restrictions on transfer and redemption may result in losses on an investment in the Shares.

The Shares may not be resold except in transactions exempt from registration under the Securities Act and state securities laws, and any such transaction must be approved in advance by the Manager. In determining whether to grant approval, the Manager will specifically look at whether the conditions of Rule 144 under the Securities Act and any other applicable laws have been met. Any attempt to sell Shares without the approval of the Manager in its sole discretion will be void *ab initio*. See “Share Structure—Transfer Restrictions” for more information.

At this time the Manager is not accepting redemption requests from Shareholders. Therefore, unless the Fund is permitted to, and does, establish a Share redemption program, investors will be unable to (or could be significantly impeded in attempting to) sell or otherwise liquidate investments in the Shares, which could have a material adverse impact on an investment in the Shares.

Investors should consider an investment in the Shares to be an illiquid investment and should invest only if prepared to hold the Shares indefinitely. Furthermore, because the Fund does not have the ability to redeem Shares until given authorization by the SEC, the Shares could trade below the Fund’s Digital Asset Holdings per Share due to the fact that investors cannot currently realize any increase in the value of the Fund’s digital asset through redemption. Therefore, the Fund may not meet its objective for investment, which is to provide investors a cost-effective and convenient way to invest in the relevant digital asset while avoiding the complication of directly holding digital assets.

There is no guarantee that an active trading market for the Shares will develop.

The Manager has applied to qualify the Shares for public trading on the OTCQX. However, there can be no assurance that an active trading market will develop or be maintained or continue to develop. In addition, the OTCQX can halt the trading of the Shares for a variety of reasons. To the extent that the OTCQX halts trading in the Shares, whether on a temporary or permanent basis, investors may not be able to buy or sell Shares, which could adversely affect an investment in the Shares. If an active trading market for the Shares does not continue to exist, the market prices and liquidity of the Shares may be adversely affected.

As the Manager and its management have limited history of operating an investment vehicle like the Fund, their experience may be inadequate or unsuitable to manage the Fund.

The past performances of the Manager’s management in other investment vehicles, including their experiences in the digital asset and venture capital industries, are no indication of their ability to manage an investment vehicle such as the Fund. If the experience of the Manager and its management is inadequate or unsuitable to manage an investment vehicle such as the Fund, the operations of the Fund may be adversely affected.

Furthermore, the Manager is currently engaged in the management of other investment vehicles which could divert their attention and resources. If the Manager were to experience difficulties in the management of such other investment vehicles that damaged the Manager or its reputation, it could have an adverse impact on the Manager’s ability to continue to serve as Manager for the Fund.

Because of the holding period under Rule 144 and the lack of an ongoing redemption program, there is no arbitrage mechanism to keep the price of the Shares closely linked to the Digital Asset Reference Rates and the Shares may trade at a substantial premium over, or substantial discount to, the Digital Asset Holdings per Share.

Because of the holding period under Rule 144 and the lack of an ongoing redemption program, the Fund cannot rely on arbitrage opportunities resulting from differences between the price of the Shares and the price of the relevant digital asset to keep the price of the Shares closely linked to the relevant Digital Asset Reference Rate. As a result, the value of the Shares may not approximate, and the Shares may trade at a substantial premium over, or discount to, the value of the digital assets held by the Fund, less the Fund's expenses and other liabilities, if traded on any Secondary Market, because Authorized Participants will not be able to take advantage of arbitrage opportunities created when the market value of the Shares deviates from the value of the Digital Asset Holdings per Share. For additional information, see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Fund Overview." Because of the lack of an ongoing redemption program, our Shares may continue to trade at a substantial premium over the Digital Asset Holdings per Share in the future, which may have an adverse impact on an investment in the Shares.

The Shares may trade at a price that is at, above or below the Fund's Digital Asset Holdings per Share as a result of the non-current trading hours between the OTCQX and the Digital Asset Exchange Market.

The Fund's Digital Asset Holdings per Share will fluctuate with changes in the market value of the Fund Components, and the Manager expects the trading price of the Shares to fluctuate in accordance with changes in the Fund's Digital Asset Holdings, as well as market supply and demand. However, the Shares may trade on the OTCQX at, above or below the Fund's Digital Asset Holdings per Share for a variety of reasons. For example, the OTCQX is open for trading in the Shares for a limited period each day, but the Digital Asset Exchange Market is a 24-hour marketplace. During periods when the OTCQX is closed but Digital Asset Exchanges are open, significant changes in the price of the Fund Components on the Digital Asset Exchange Market could result in a difference in performance between the value of the Fund Components as measured by the Digital Asset Reference Rates and the most recent Digital Asset Holdings per Share or closing trading price. Even during periods when the OTCQX is open, large Digital Asset Exchanges (or a substantial number of smaller Digital Asset Exchanges) may be lightly traded or are closed for any number of reasons, which could increase trading spreads and widen any premium or discount on the Shares. For example, if the price of the Fund Components on the Digital Asset Exchange Market, and the value of the Fund Components as measured by the Digital Asset Reference Rates, moves significantly in a negative direction after the close of the OTCQX, the trading price of the Shares may "gap" down to the full extent of such negative price shift when the OTCQX reopens. If the price of the Fund Components on the Digital Asset Exchange Market drops significantly during hours the OTCQX is closed, investors may not be able to sell their Shares until after the "gap" down has been fully realized, resulting in an inability to mitigate losses in a rapidly negative market.

Premiums or discounts may have an adverse effect on an investment in the Shares if a Shareholder sells or acquires its Shares during a period of discount or premium, respectively.

The Fund's investment policies are rules-driven, which may lead the Fund's portfolio to be underrepresented with respect to digital assets that are increasing in value and/or overrepresented with respect to digital assets that are declining in value.

Although the Fund will generally hold Fund Components in proportion to their market capitalization, the Fund will not invest in digital assets that do not meet the Fund Construction Criteria except under specific circumstances. In addition, the Manager may exclude a digital asset from the Fund's portfolio even if it meets the Fund's Construction Criteria because, among other reasons, (i) none or few of the Authorized Participants or Service Providers has the ability to trade or otherwise support the digital asset; (ii) use or trading of the digital asset raises or potentially raises significant governmental, policy or regulatory concerns or is subject or likely subject to a specialized regulatory regime, such as the U.S. federal securities or commodities laws or similar laws in other significant jurisdictions; (iii) the underlying code contains, or may contain, significant flaws or vulnerabilities; or (iv) for any other reason, in each case as determined by the Manager in its sole discretion. As a result, the Fund's portfolio may be underrepresented with respect to digital assets that are increasing in value and/or overrepresented with respect to digital assets that are declining in value. Should this be the case, the Fund

may underperform relative to other investment options that do invest in such digital assets and do not follow similar investment policies.

Moreover, the Manager will only rebalance the Fund's portfolio on a quarterly basis and in accordance with specific criteria set forth under "The Fund—Rebalancing." Because the Fund will not actively manage the portfolio in between Rebalancing Periods, the Fund may hold digital assets during periods in which their prices are flat or declining and may not be holding digital assets during periods in which such prices are rising if such price activity occurs between Rebalancing Periods. For example, if any of the Fund Components are declining in value, the Fund will not sell such Fund Components except during Rebalancing Periods in accordance with its investment policies or, if redemptions are then permitted, in order to meet redemptions. Any decrease in value of the Fund Components will result in a decrease in the Digital Asset Holdings which will negatively impact the value of the Shares. The Fund will not sell Fund Components to attempt to avoid losses.

Moreover, there may be costs associated with a rebalancing of the Fund's portfolio, including transaction costs associated with the sale or purchase of digital assets and any tax on gains recognized by the Fund upon sales of digital assets, which could impact the Fund's performance.

The Fund's investments in digital assets may be illiquid.

It may be difficult or impossible for the Fund to sell a Fund Component or a Forked Asset during a Rebalancing Period. Any such illiquidity may impact the Fund's ability to sell Fund Components or Forked Assets, even under circumstances when the Manager believes it would be advantageous to do so. Digital assets are also often difficult to value and market prices for digital assets have experienced significant volatility in comparison to more liquid investments in other asset classes, such as equities, which could adversely affect the price at which the Fund is able to sell Fund Components or Forked Assets, if it is able to do so at all.

Security threats to the Digital Asset Accounts could result in the halting of Fund operations, the suspension of redemptions (if redemptions would otherwise be authorized), and a loss of Fund assets or damage to the reputation of the Fund, each of which could result in a reduction in the price of the Shares.

Security breaches, computer malware and computer hacking attacks have been a prevalent concern in relation to digital assets. The Manager believes that the Fund's digital assets held in the Digital Asset Accounts will be an appealing target to hackers or malware distributors seeking to destroy, damage or steal the Fund's digital assets and will only become more appealing as the Fund's assets grow. To the extent that the Fund, the Manager, or the Custodian is unable to identify and mitigate or stop new security threats or otherwise adapt to technological changes in the digital asset industry, the Fund's digital assets may be subject to theft, loss, destruction or other attack.

The Manager believes that the security procedures in place for the Fund, including but not limited to, offline storage, or "cold storage," multiple encrypted private key shards, usernames, passwords and 2-step verification, are reasonably designed to safeguard the Fund's digital assets. Nevertheless, the security procedures cannot guarantee the prevention of any loss due to a security breach, software defect or act of God that may be borne by the Fund.

The security procedures and operational infrastructure may be breached due to the actions of outside parties, error or malfeasance of an employee of the Manager, the Custodian, or otherwise, and, as a result, an unauthorized party may obtain access to a Digital Asset Account, the relevant private keys (and therefore digital assets) or other data of the Fund. Additionally, outside parties may attempt to fraudulently induce employees of the Manager or the Custodian to disclose sensitive information in order to gain access to the Fund's infrastructure. As the techniques used to obtain unauthorized access, disable or degrade service, or sabotage systems change frequently, or may be designed to remain dormant until a predetermined event and often are not recognized until launched against a target, the Manager and the Custodian may be unable to anticipate these techniques or implement adequate preventative measures.

An actual or perceived breach of a Digital Asset Account could harm the Fund's operations, result in loss of the Fund's assets, damage the Fund's reputation and negatively affect the market perception of the effectiveness of the Fund, all of which could in turn reduce demand for the Shares, resulting in a reduction in the price of the Shares. The Fund may also cease operations or suspend redemptions (if redemptions would otherwise be authorized), the occurrence of each of which could similarly result in a reduction in the price of the Shares.

Transactions in digital assets are irrevocable and stolen or incorrectly transferred digital assets may be irretrievable. As a result, any incorrectly executed digital asset transactions could adversely affect an investment in the Shares.

Digital asset transactions are typically not reversible without the consent and active participation of the recipient of the transaction. Once a transaction has been verified and recorded in a block that is added to a blockchain, an incorrect transfer or theft of the applicable digital asset generally will not be reversible and the Fund may not be capable of seeking compensation for any such transfer or theft. Although the Fund's transfers of digital assets will regularly be made to or from the Digital Asset Accounts, it is possible that, through computer or human error, or through theft or criminal action, the Fund's digital assets could be transferred from the Fund's Digital Asset Accounts in incorrect amounts or to unauthorized third parties, or to uncontrolled accounts.

Such events have occurred in connection with digital assets in the past. For example, in September 2014, the Chinese Bitcoin exchange Huobi announced that it had sent approximately 900 Bitcoins and 8,000 Litecoins (worth approximately \$400,000 at the prevailing market prices at the time) to the wrong customers. To the extent that the Fund is unable to seek a corrective transaction with such third party or is incapable of identifying the third party which has received the Fund's digital assets through error or theft, the Fund will be unable to revert or otherwise recover incorrectly transferred digital assets. The Fund will also be unable to convert or recover its digital assets transferred to uncontrolled accounts. To the extent that the Fund is unable to seek redress for such error or theft, such loss could adversely affect an investment in the Shares.

The Manager may need to quickly find and appoint a replacement the Custodian, which could pose a challenge to the safekeeping of the Fund's digital assets.

The Manager could decide to replace the Custodian of the Fund. Transferring custodian responsibilities to another party will likely be complex and could subject the Fund's digital assets to the risk of loss during the transfer, which could have a negative impact on the performance of the Shares or result in loss of the Fund's assets.

If the Manager decides to replace the Custodian, the Manager may not be able to find a party willing to serve as the replacement Custodian under the same terms as the existing Custodian Agreement. To the extent that the Manager is not able to find a suitable party willing to serve as the replacement the Custodian for the Fund, the Manager may be required to terminate the Fund and liquidate its digital assets. In addition, to the extent that the Manager finds a suitable party to replace the Custodian but must enter into a modified Custodian Agreement that is less favorable for the Fund or the Manager, an investment in the Shares could be adversely affected.

The lack of full insurance and Shareholders' limited rights of legal recourse against the Fund, Manager, Transfer Agent and Custodian expose the Fund and its Shareholders to the risk of loss of the Fund's digital assets for which no person or entity is liable.

The Fund is not a banking institution or otherwise members of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") or Securities Investor Protection Corporation ("SIPC") and, therefore, deposits held with or assets held by the Fund are not subject to the protections enjoyed by depositors with FDIC or SIPC member institutions. In addition, neither the Fund nor the Manager directly insures the Fund's digital assets. While the Custodian maintains insurance coverage for digital assets it custodies, Shareholders of the Fund cannot be assured that the Custodian will maintain adequate insurance or that such coverage will cover losses with respect to the Fund's digital assets.

Furthermore, under the Custodian Agreement, the Custodian's liability with respect to the Fund will never exceed the value of the digital assets on deposit in the Fund's Digital Asset Accounts at the time of, and directly relating to, the events giving rise to the liability occurred, as determined in accordance with the Custodian Agreement. In addition, the Custodian is not liable for any lost profits or any special, incidental, indirect, intangible, or consequential damages, whether based in contract, tort, negligence, strict liability or otherwise, and whether or not the Custodian has been advised of such losses or the Custodian knew or should have known of the possibility of such damages. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Custodian is liable to the Manager and the Fund for the loss of any digital assets to the extent that the Custodian directly caused such loss (including if the Fund or the Manager is not able to timely withdraw digital assets from the applicable Digital Asset Account according to the Custodian Agreement), even if the Custodian meets its duty of exercising best efforts, and the Custodian is required to return to the Fund a quantity equal to the quantity of any such lost digital assets

The Shareholders' recourse against the Manager and Transfer Agent for the services they provide to the Fund, including those relating to the provision of instructions relating to the movement of digital assets, is limited. Consequently, a loss may be suffered with respect to the Fund's digital assets that is not covered by insurance and for which no person is liable in damages. As a result, the recourse of the Fund or the Shareholders, under New York law, is limited.

The Fund may be required, or the Manager may deem it appropriate, to wind up, liquidate and dissolve at a time that is disadvantageous to Shareholders.

If the Fund is required to wind up, liquidate and dissolve, or the Manager determines in accordance with the terms of the LLC Agreement that it is appropriate to wind up, liquidate and dissolve the Fund, such liquidation and dissolution could occur at a time that is disadvantageous to Shareholders, such as when the Actual Exchange Rate of any of the digital assets of the Fund, including a digital asset with a significant Weighting, is lower than the applicable Digital Asset Reference Rate was at the time when Shareholders purchased their Shares. In such a case, the proceeds of the sale of any of the Fund's digital assets will be less than they would have been had the Actual Exchange Rate for the applicable digital asset been higher at the time of sale. See "Description of the LLC Agreement—Dissolution of the Fund" for more information about the dissolution of the Fund, including when the dissolution of the Fund may be triggered by events outside the direct control of the Manager or the Shareholders.

The LLC Agreement includes provisions that limit Shareholders' voting rights and restrict Shareholders' right to bring a derivative action.

Under the LLC Agreement, Shareholders have limited voting rights, the Fund will not have regular Shareholder meetings and Shareholders will generally take no part in the management or control of the Fund. Accordingly, Shareholders do not have the right to authorize actions, appoint service providers or take other actions as may be taken by shareholders of other companies where shares carry such rights. The Shareholders' limited voting rights give almost all control under the LLC Agreement to the Manager. The Manager may take actions in the operation of the Fund that may be adverse to the interests of Shareholders and may adversely affect an investment in the Shares.

Moreover, pursuant to the terms of the LLC Agreement, Shareholders' right to bring a derivative action (i.e., to initiate a lawsuit in the name of the Fund in order to assert a claim belonging to the Fund against a fiduciary of the Fund or against a third-party when the Fund's management has refused to do so) is restricted. The LLC Agreement provides that in addition to any other requirements of applicable law, no Shareholder will have the right, power or authority to bring or maintain a derivative action, suit or other proceeding on behalf of the Fund unless two or more Shareholders who (i) are not affiliates of one another and (ii) collectively hold at least 10.0% of the outstanding Shares join in the bringing or maintaining of such action, suit or other proceeding. Therefore, the LLC Agreement limits the likelihood that a Shareholder could successfully assert a derivative action.

The Manager is solely responsible for determining the value of the Digital Asset Holdings and Digital Asset Holdings per Share, and any errors, discontinuance or changes in such valuation calculations may have an adverse effect on the value of the Shares.

The Manager will determine the Fund's Digital Asset Holdings and Digital Asset Holdings per Share on a daily basis as soon as practicable after 4:00 p.m., New York time, on each business day. The Manager's determination is made utilizing data from the operations of the Fund and the Digital Asset Reference Rates, calculated at 4:00 p.m., New York time, on such day. To the extent that the Digital Asset Holdings or Digital Asset Holdings per Share are incorrectly calculated, the Manager may not be liable for any error and such misreporting of valuation data could adversely affect an investment in the Shares.

Extraordinary expenses resulting from unanticipated events may become payable by the Fund, adversely affecting an investment in the Shares.

In consideration for the Manager's Fee, the Manager has contractually assumed all ordinary-course operational and periodic expenses of the Fund. Extraordinary expenses incurred by the Fund, such as taxes and governmental charges, expenses and costs of any extraordinary services performed by the Manager (or any other service provider) on behalf of the Fund to protect the Fund or the interests of Shareholders (including in connection with any Forked Assets) or extraordinary legal fees and expenses, are not assumed by the Manager and are borne by the Fund. See "Activities of the Fund—Fund Expenses." In order to pay expenses not assumed by the Manager, the Manager will cause the Fund to either (i) sell its digital assets and/or Forked Assets or (ii) deliver its digital assets and/or Forked Assets in kind to pay such expenses not assumed by the Manager on an as-needed basis. Accordingly, the Fund may be required to sell or otherwise dispose of digital assets or Forked Assets at a time when the trading prices for those assets are depressed.

The sale or other disposition of assets of the Fund in order to pay extraordinary expenses could have a negative impact on the value of the Shares for several reasons. These include the following factors:

- The Fund is not actively managed on a day-to-day basis and no attempt will be made to protect against or to take advantage of fluctuations in the prices of Fund Components or Forked Assets held by the Fund. Consequently, if the Fund incurs expenses in U.S. dollars, the Fund Components or Forked Assets may be sold at a time when the values of the disposed assets are low, resulting in a negative impact on the value of the Shares.
- Because the Fund does not generate any income, unless it uses cash, every time that it pays expenses, it will deliver Fund Components or Forked Assets to the Manager or sell Fund Components or Forked Assets. Any sales of the Fund's assets in connection with the payment of expenses will decrease the amount of the Fund's assets represented by each Share each time its assets are sold or transferred to the Manager.

The value of the Shares will be adversely affected if the Fund is required to indemnify the Manager, the Transfer Agent or the Custodian under the Fund Documents.

Under the Fund Documents, each of the Manager, the Transfer Agent and the Custodian has a right to be indemnified by the Fund for certain liabilities or expenses that it incurs without gross negligence, bad faith or willful misconduct on its part. Therefore, the Manager, Transfer Agent or the Custodian may require that the assets of the Fund be sold in order to cover losses or liability suffered by it. Any sale of that kind would reduce the Digital Asset Holdings of the Fund and the value of the Shares.

Intellectual property rights claims may adversely affect the Fund and an investment in the Shares.

The Manager is not aware of any intellectual property rights claims that may prevent the Fund from operating and holding any digital assets. However, third parties may assert intellectual property rights claims relating to the

operation of the Fund and the mechanics instituted for the investment in, holding of and transfer of digital assets. Regardless of the merit of an intellectual property or other legal action, any legal expenses to defend, or payments to settle, such claims would be extraordinary expenses that would be borne by the Fund in most cases through the sale or transfer of its digital assets. Additionally, a meritorious intellectual property rights claim could prevent the Fund from operating and force the Manager to terminate the Fund and liquidate its digital assets. As a result, an intellectual property rights claim against the Fund could adversely affect an investment in the Shares.

Risk Factors Related to the Regulation of the Fund and the Shares

Regulatory changes or actions may alter the nature of an investment in the Shares or restrict the use of one or more digital assets, mining activity or the operation of their networks or the Digital Asset Markets in a manner that adversely affects an investment in the Shares.

As digital assets have grown in both popularity and market size, the U.S. Congress and a number of U.S. federal and state agencies (including FinCEN, SEC, CFTC, FINRA, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, the Department of Justice, The Department of Homeland Security, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the IRS and state financial institution regulators) have been examining the operations of Digital Asset Networks, digital asset users and the Digital Asset Markets, with particular focus on the extent to which digital assets can be used to launder the proceeds of illegal activities or fund criminal or terrorist enterprises and the safety and soundness of exchanges and other service providers that hold digital assets for users. Many of these state and federal agencies have issued consumer advisories regarding the risks posed by digital assets to investors. Ongoing and future regulatory actions with respect to digital assets generally or a digital asset held by the Fund in particular may alter, perhaps to a materially adverse extent, the nature of an investment in the Shares or the ability of the Fund to continue to operate.

In July 2019, U.S. Treasury Secretary Steven Mnuchin stated that he had “very serious concerns” about digital assets. Secretary Mnuchin indicated that one source of concern is digital assets’ potential to be used to fund illicit activities. Secretary Mnuchin has indicated that the U.S. Treasury Department may be seeking to implement new regulations governing digital asset activities to address these concerns.

Law enforcement agencies have often relied on the transparency of blockchains to facilitate investigations. However, certain privacy-enhancing features have been, or are expected to be, introduced to a number of Digital Asset Networks, and these features may provide law enforcement agencies with less visibility into transaction-level data. Europol, the European Union’s law enforcement agency, released a report in October 2017 noting the increased use of privacy-enhancing digital assets like Zcash and Monero in criminal activity on the internet. Although no regulatory action has been taken to treat privacy-enhancing digital assets differently, this may change in the future.

Many blockchain startups use Digital Asset Networks, such as the Ethereum network, to launch their initial coin offerings (“ICOs”). In July 2017, the SEC determined that tokens issued by The DAO, for instance, are securities under the U.S. securities laws. The SEC reasoned that the unregistered sale of digital asset tokens can, in certain circumstances, including ICOs, be considered illegal public offering of securities. In November 2018, the SEC determined that two other token issuances by companies called CarrierEQ, Inc., (d/b/a Airfox) and Paragon Coin, Inc. were unregistered securities offerings. The SEC could make a similar determination with respect to digital tokens distributed in other ICOs, including for any digital assets held by the Fund. If the SEC were to determine that the digital asset held by the Fund is a security, the Fund and the Manager would be subject to additional regulatory and compliance requirements under U.S. federal securities laws, including the Investment Company Act and, with respect to the Manager, the Investment Advisers Act. In addition, the SEC’s determination or a market expectation of the SEC’s determination that any digital asset held by the Fund is a security could adversely affect the market price of such digital asset or digital assets generally and thus an investment in the Shares.

Furthermore, a number of foreign jurisdictions have, like the SEC, also recently opined on the sale of digital asset tokens, including through ICOs. For example, China and South Korea have banned ICOs entirely (although

proposed legislation in South Korea would remove the ban if passed) and other jurisdictions, including Canada, Singapore and Hong Kong, have opined that ICOs may constitute securities offerings subject to local securities regulations. A determination that the digital asset held by the Fund is a security under U.S. or foreign law could adversely affect an investment in the Shares. In July 2019, the United Kingdom's Financial Conduct Authority proposed rules to address harm to retail consumers deriving from the sale of derivatives and exchange traded notes ("ETNs") that reference certain types of digital assets, contending that they are "ill-suited" to retail investors citing extreme volatility, valuation challenges and association with financial crime. In addition to ETNs, the proposed ban would affect financial products including contracts for difference, options and futures. Public consultation on the proposed restriction is scheduled to close in October 2019.

Additionally, concerns have been raised about the electricity required to secure and maintain Digital Asset Networks. As of June 30, 2019, in connection with mining on the Bitcoin Network, for example, over 56,000 tera hashes are performed every second on the Bitcoin network. Although measuring the electricity consumed by this process is difficult because these operations are performed by various machines with varying levels of efficiency, the process consumes a significant amount of energy. The operations of other Digital Asset Networks also consume significant amounts of energy. Further, in addition to the direct energy costs of performing calculations on any given Digital Asset Network, there are indirect costs that impact a network's total energy consumption, including the costs of cooling the machines that perform these calculations. In 2018, due to these concerns around energy consumption, particularly as such concerns relate to public utilities companies, various states and cities have implemented, or are considering implementing, moratoriums on mining activity in their jurisdictions. A significant reduction in mining activity as a result of such actions could adversely affect the security of a Digital Asset Network by making it easier for a malicious actor or botnet to manipulate the relevant blockchain. See "— If a malicious actor or botnet obtains control of more than 50% of the processing power on a Digital Asset Network, or otherwise obtains control over a Digital Asset Network through its influence over core developers or otherwise, such actor or botnet could manipulate the relevant blockchain to adversely affect an investment in the Shares or the ability of the Fund to operate."

If regulatory changes or interpretations of an Authorized Participant's, the Fund's or the Manager's activities require the regulation of an Authorized Participant, the Fund or the Manager as a money service business under the regulations promulgated by FinCEN under the authority of the U.S. Bank Secrecy Act or as a money transmitter or digital asset business under state regimes for the licensing of such businesses, an Authorized Participant, the Fund or the Manager may be required to register and comply with such regulations, which could result in extraordinary, recurring and/or nonrecurring expenses to the Authorized Participant, the Fund or Manager or increased commissions for the Authorized Participant's clients, thereby reducing the liquidity of the Shares.

To the extent that the activities of any Authorized Participant, the Fund or the Manager cause it to be deemed a "money services business" under the regulations promulgated by FinCEN under the authority of the U.S. Bank Secrecy Act, such Authorized Participant, the Fund or the Manager may be required to comply with FinCEN regulations, including those that would mandate such Authorized Participant to implement anti-money laundering programs, make certain reports to FinCEN and maintain certain records. Similarly, the activities of an Authorized Participant, the Fund or the Manager may require it to be licensed as a money transmitter or as a digital asset business, such as under NYDFS' BitLicense scheme.

Such additional regulatory obligations may cause an Authorized Participant, the Fund or the Manager to incur extraordinary expenses. If such Authorized Participant, the Fund or the Manager decide to seek the required licenses, there is no guarantee that they will timely receive them. Such Authorized Participant may also instead decide to terminate its role as Authorized Participant of the Fund, or the Manager may decide to terminate the Fund. Termination by the Authorized Participant may decrease the liquidity of the Shares, which may adversely affect the value of the Shares, and the termination of the Fund in response to the changed regulatory circumstances may be at a time that is disadvantageous to the Shareholders.

Additionally, to the extent an Authorized Participant, the Fund or the Manager is found to have operated without appropriate state or federal licenses, it may be subject to investigation, administrative or court proceedings, and civil or criminal monetary fines and penalties, all of which would harm the reputation of the Fund or the Manager and decrease the liquidity of, and have a material adverse effect on the price of, the Shares.

Regulatory changes or interpretations could cause the Fund and the Manager to register and comply with new regulations, resulting in potentially extraordinary, nonrecurring expenses to the Fund.

Current and future legislation, CFTC and SEC rulemaking and other regulatory developments may impact the manner in which digital assets are treated for classification and clearing purposes. In particular, a digital asset may be classified by the CFTC as a “commodity interest” under the CEA or may be classified by the SEC as a “security” under U.S. federal securities laws. As of the date of this Disclosure Statement, the Manager is not aware of any rules that have been proposed to regulate any digital assets as a commodity interest or a security. Although several U.S. federal district courts have recently held for certain purposes that other digital assets, such as Bitcoin, are currency or a form of money, these rulings are not definitive. In 2018, the SEC and U.S. Congress focused their attention and brought increased scrutiny to these issues. The Manager and the Fund cannot be certain as to how future regulatory developments will impact the treatment of one or more digital assets under the law. In the face of such developments, the required registrations and compliance steps may result in extraordinary, nonrecurring expenses to the Fund. If the Manager decides to terminate the Fund in response to the changed regulatory circumstances, the Fund may be dissolved or liquidated at a time that is disadvantageous to Shareholders.

To the extent that any digital assets are deemed to fall within the definition of a “commodity interest” under the CEA, the Fund and the Manager may be subject to additional regulation under the CEA and CFTC regulations. The Manager may be required to register as a commodity pool operator or commodity trading advisor with the CFTC and become a member of the National Futures Association and may be subject to additional regulatory requirements with respect to the Fund, including disclosure and reporting requirements. These additional requirements may result in extraordinary, recurring and/or nonrecurring expenses of the Fund, thereby materially and adversely impacting the Shares. If the Manager determines not to comply with such additional regulatory and registration requirements, the Manager will terminate the Fund. Any such termination could result in the liquidation of the Fund’s digital assets at a time that is disadvantageous to Shareholders.

To the extent that any digital assets held by the Fund are deemed to fall within the definition of a security under U.S. federal securities laws, the Fund and the Manager may be subject to additional requirements under the Investment Company Act and the Manager may be required to register as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act. Such additional registration may result in extraordinary, recurring and/or non-recurring expenses of the Fund, thereby materially and adversely impacting the Shares. If the Manager determines not to comply with such additional regulatory and registration requirements, the Manager will terminate the Fund. Any such termination could result in the liquidation of the Fund’s digital assets at a time that is disadvantageous to Shareholders.

The Fund is expected to be a “passive foreign investment company” for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, the Fund is expected to be a “passive foreign investment company” (a “PFIC”). An investment in an equity interest in a PFIC may have materially adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences for a U.S. person, as defined for U.S. federal income tax purposes, that is not a tax-exempt organization (a “U.S. Investor”). Very generally, if a U.S. Investor does not make a “qualified electing fund” election (a “QEF Election”) with respect to the Fund, any gain recognized by the U.S. investor in respect of its Shares will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at the rates applicable to ordinary income and the U.S. Investor’s resulting tax liability will be subject to an interest charge.

A U.S. Investor can mitigate these consequences by making a QEF Election with respect to the Fund. In that case, the U.S. Investor will be required to include in income each year its share of the Fund’s ordinary earnings (as

ordinary income) and net capital gain (as long-term capital gain), regardless of whether the Fund makes any distributions. The Fund intends to provide PFIC Annual Information Statements to U.S. Investors to allow them to make QEF Election with respect to the Fund. All U.S. Investors should consider making a QEF Election.

If a U.S. Investor does not make a QEF Election with respect to the Fund for the first taxable year in which it holds Shares, the U.S. Investor will generally not be able to mitigate the consequences of the PFIC regime by making a later QEF Election with respect to the Fund unless the U.S. Investor elects to recognize gain, if any, as if it sold its Shares on the first day of the first taxable year to which the QEF Election applies. Any gain that a U.S. Investor recognizes as a consequence of such an election will be subject to U.S. federal income tax under the rules applicable to an investment in a PFIC for which the shareholder has not made a QEF Election.

Under certain circumstances, it is possible that the Fund would be treated as a “controlled foreign corporation” for U.S. federal income tax purposes (a “CFC”). If the Fund were treated as a CFC, the PFIC rules would generally not apply to any U.S. Investor that owned, directly or under applicable constructive ownership rules, at least 10% of the voting power or value of the Shares (a “10% U.S. Shareholder”). Instead, a 10% U.S. Shareholder generally would be required to take into account, as ordinary income, its share of all of the Fund’s income each year, regardless of whether the Fund made any distributions. In addition, all or a portion of the gain recognized by a 10% U.S. Shareholder upon the sale or exchange of an interest in the Fund could conceivably be recharacterized as ordinary income.

There are uncertainties with respect to tax treatment of digital assets

Due to the new and evolving nature of digital assets and a general absence of clearly controlling authority with respect to digital assets, many significant aspects of the U.S. federal income tax treatment of digital assets (including with respect to the amount, timing and character of income recognition) are uncertain. In 2014, the Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”) released a notice (the “Notice”) discussing certain aspects of the treatment of “convertible virtual currency” (that is, digital currency that has an equivalent value in fiat currency or that acts as a substitute for fiat currency) for U.S. federal income tax purposes. In the Notice, the IRS stated that, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, (i) such digital currency is “property” that is not currency and (ii) such digital currency may be held as a capital asset. The Notice does not, however, address other significant aspects of the U.S. federal income tax treatment of digital currency, including whether and how a holder of digital currency acquired at different times or at varying prices may designate, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, which of the units of digital currency are transferred in a subsequent disposition.

The Notice also does not address whether acquisition of digital assets in connection with a fork, airdrop or similar occurrence constitutes a taxable event for U.S. federal income tax purposes or, if so, the amount and character of any income arising from such taxable event. It is therefore possible that the Fund would recognize income subject to U.S. income or withholding tax as a consequence of a fork, airdrop or similar occurrence. Moreover, the Notice addressed only “convertible virtual currency.” Given the evolving nature of digital assets, it is conceivable that certain Forked Assets the Fund may receive in the future will not be within the scope of the Notice and, as a result, it is conceivable that income the Fund derives from certain Forked Assets will be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax.

Given the uncertainty with respect to many aspects of the U.S. federal income tax treatment of digital assets, it is possible that the IRS will challenge the Fund’s determination of its income and thus the amounts the Fund has reported to Shareholders on its PFIC Annual Information Statements. In that event, the Fund may be required to issue revised PFIC Annual Information Statements for prior taxable years, and U.S. Investors may be required to amend their tax returns for those years.

Future developments regarding the treatment of digital currency for U.S. federal income tax purposes could adversely affect an investment in the Shares.

As discussed above, many significant aspects of the U.S. federal income tax treatment of digital currency are uncertain, and it is unclear what guidance on the treatment of digital currency for U.S. federal income tax purposes may be issued in the future. It is possible that any such guidance would have a negative effect on the prices of digital currency in the Digital Asset Markets, and therefore may have an adverse effect on the value of the Shares.

Because of the evolving nature of digital currencies, it is not possible to predict potential future developments that may arise with respect to digital currencies, including forks, airdrops and other similar events. Such developments may result in uncertain tax consequences and may increase the uncertainty with respect to the treatment of digital currencies more generally.

Future developments in tax treatment of digital currency for tax purposes other than U.S. federal income tax purposes could adversely affect an investment in the Shares.

The NYDTF has issued guidance regarding the application of New York State tax law to digital currencies. The NYDTF determined that New York State would follow the Notice with respect to the treatment of digital currencies for state income tax purposes. Furthermore, the NYDTF took the position that digital currencies are a form of “intangible property,” with the result that the purchase and sale of digital assets for fiat currency is not subject to New York state sales tax (although exchanges of digital assets for other goods and services may be subject to sales tax under barter transaction treatment). The New Jersey Division of Taxation has issued similar guidance, while the taxing authorities of various states other than New York and New Jersey have issued guidance exempting the acquisition and/or disposition of digital currencies from sales tax.

It is unclear what further guidance on the treatment of digital currencies for state tax purposes may be issued in the future. If a state does not follow the Notice, or issues other guidance with respect to digital currency, such state’s treatment of digital currency may have negative consequences, including the imposition of a greater tax burden on investors in digital currency or the imposition of a greater cost on the acquisition and disposition of digital currency generally. Any such treatment may have a negative effect on prices of digital currency in the Digital Asset Markets, and therefore may adversely affect the value of the Shares.

The treatment of digital currencies for tax purposes by non-U.S. jurisdictions may differ from the treatment of digital currencies by the IRS or any state. If a foreign jurisdiction imposes onerous tax burdens on digital asset users, or imposes sales or value-added tax on purchases and sales of digital assets for fiat currency, such actions could result in decreased demand for digital assets in such jurisdiction, which could adversely affect the price of digital assets and the value of the Shares.

Risk Factors Related to the Cayman Islands

The Fund is a Cayman Islands limited liability company. The rights of the Fund’s Shareholders may be different from the rights of shareholders governed by the laws of U.S. jurisdictions.

The Fund is a Cayman Islands limited liability company. Its corporate affairs are governed by the LLC Agreement and by the laws of the Cayman Islands. The rights of Shareholders and the responsibilities of the Manager may be different from the rights of members or shareholders and responsibilities of management in companies (included limited liability companies) governed by the laws of U.S. jurisdictions. In the performance of its duties, the manager of a solvent Cayman Islands limited liability company is required to consider the company’s interests, and the interests of its members as a whole, which may differ from the interests of one or more of its individual members. See “Description of the LLC Agreement.”

Mail sent to the Fund at its registered office may be delayed in reaching the Manager.

Mail addressed to the Fund and received at its registered office shall be forwarded unopened to the forwarding address supplied by the Manager. None of the Fund, the Manager or any of its investors, managers, officers, advisors or service providers (including the organization that provides registered office services in the Cayman Islands) will bear any responsibility for any delay howsoever caused in mail reaching the forwarding address. Moreover, the investors or managers (as applicable) will only receive, open or deal directly with mail which is addressed to them personally (as opposed to mail which is addressed to the Fund).

The Fund may be required to disclose information, including information relating to investors, to regulators.

The Fund, the Manager or any of its Shareholders, managers or agents (as applicable) domiciled in the Cayman Islands may be compelled to provide information, including, but not limited to, information relating to investors, and where applicable the investor's beneficial owners and controllers, subject to a request for information made by a regulatory or governmental authority or agency under applicable law, such as by the Cayman Islands Monetary Authority, either for itself or for a recognized overseas regulatory authority, under the Monetary Authority Law (2018 Revision), or by the Tax Information Authority, under the Tax Information Authority Law (2017 Revision) or Reporting of Savings Income Information (European Union) Law (2014 Revision) and associated regulations, agreements, arrangements and memoranda of understanding. Disclosure of confidential information under such laws shall not be regarded as a breach of any duty of confidentiality and, in certain circumstances, the Fund, the Manager or any of its Shareholders, managers or agents (as applicable), may be prohibited from disclosing that the request has been made.

The Fund is a Cayman Islands company and, because judicial precedent regarding the rights of shareholders is more limited under Cayman Islands law than that under U.S. law, the Fund's Shareholders may have less protection for their shareholder rights than they would under U.S. law.

The Fund is a Cayman Islands limited liability company. The Fund's corporate affairs are governed by the LLC Agreement and the Fund is governed by the LLC Law and the common law of the Cayman Islands. The rights of Shareholders to take legal action against the Fund, actions by minority shareholders and the responsibilities of the Manager under Cayman Islands law are to a large extent governed by the LLC Law and, otherwise, the common law of the Cayman Islands. The common law of the Cayman Islands is derived in part from judicial precedent in the Cayman Islands as well as from English common law, which has persuasive, but not binding, authority on a court in the Cayman Islands. The rights of Shareholders and the responsibilities of the Manager under Cayman Islands law may not be as clearly established as they would be under statutes or judicial precedent in some jurisdictions in the United States, such as the State of Delaware where many United States-based limited liability companies are organized. Members of a Cayman Islands limited liability company may not have standing to initiate a shareholder derivative action in U.S. federal courts. The Fund is not required to register or be regulated as a mutual fund under the Mutual Fund Law (2015 Revision) of the Cayman Islands. Neither the Cayman Islands Monetary Authority nor any other governmental authority in the Cayman Islands has commented upon or approved the terms or merits of this Disclosure Statement. There is no investment compensation scheme available to investors in the Cayman Islands.

Risk Factors Related to Potential Conflicts of Interest

Potential conflicts of interest may arise among the Manager or its affiliates and the Fund. The Manager and its affiliates have no fiduciary duties to the Fund and its Shareholders other than as provided in the LLC Agreement, which may permit them to favor their own interests to the detriment of the Fund and the Shareholders.

The Manager will manage the affairs of the Fund. Conflicts of interest may arise among the Manager and its affiliates, including the Reference Rate Provider and the Authorized Participants on the one hand, and the Fund and its Shareholders, on the other hand. As a result of these conflicts, the Manager may favor its own interests

and the interests of its affiliates over the Fund and its Shareholders. These potential conflicts include, among others, the following:

- The Manager has duties (including fiduciary duties), and is allowed to take into account the interests of parties other than, the Fund and its Shareholders in resolving conflicts of interest as the Manager deems appropriate or necessary;
- The Fund has agreed to indemnify the Manager and its affiliates pursuant to the LLC Agreement;
- The Manager is responsible for allocating its own limited resources among different clients and potential future business ventures, to each of which it owes fiduciary duties;
- The Manager's staff also services affiliates of the Manager, including other digital asset investment vehicles, and their respective clients and cannot devote all of its, or their, respective time or resources to the management of the affairs of the Fund;
- The Manager, its affiliates and their officers and employees are not prohibited from engaging in other businesses or activities, including those that might be in direct competition with the Fund;
- Affiliates of the Manager have substantial direct investments in digital assets that they are permitted to manage taking into account their own interests without regard to the interests of the Fund or its Shareholders, and any increases, decreases or other changes in such investments could affect any of the Digital Asset Reference Rates and, in turn, the price of the Shares;
- There is an absence of arm's-length negotiation with respect to certain terms of the Fund, and, where applicable, there has been no independent due diligence conducted with respect to the Fund;
- Several employees of the Manager and the Manager's parent company, Digital Currency Group, Inc., are FINRA-registered representatives who maintain their licenses through Genesis;
- Barry E. Silbert, the Chief Executive Officer of the Manager, acts as an advisor to the Reference Rate Provider and owns approximately 0.5% of the Reference Rate Provider's voting equity;
- Digital Currency Group, Inc., the sole member and parent company of the Manager and Genesis, the only acting Authorized Participant as of the date of this Disclosure Statement, owns (i) approximately 1.9% of the Reference Rate Provider's voting equity and owns warrants representing approximately 1.1% of the Reference Rate Provider's voting equity, (ii) a minority interest in Coinbase, which operates Coinbase Pro, one of the exchanges included in the Digital Asset Reference Rate for certain of the digital assets held by the Fund, and which is also the parent company of the Custodian, representing less than 1.0% of its equity, (iii) a minority interest in Paxos, which operates itBit, one of the exchanges included in the Digital Asset Reference Rate for certain of the digital assets held by the Fund, representing less than 1.0% of its equity, (iv) a minority interest in Kraken, one of the exchanges included in the Digital Asset Reference Rate for certain of the digital assets held by the Fund, representing less than 1.0% of its equity and (v) a minority interest in Circle Internet Financial Limited, which is the parent company of Poloniex, one of the exchanges included in the Digital Asset Reference Rate for certain of the digital assets held by the Fund, representing less than 1.0% of its equity;
- Digital Currency Group, Inc. has investments in a large number of digital assets and companies involved in the digital asset ecosystem, including digital assets that may be held by the Fund, companies that act as stewards of digital assets that may be held by the Fund, such as Ripple, and exchanges and custodians. Digital Currency Group, Inc.'s positions on changes that should be adopted in various Digital Asset Networks could be adverse to positions that would benefit the Fund or its Shareholders. Additionally, before or after a hard fork on the network of a digital asset held by the Fund, Digital Currency Group,

Inc.'s position regarding which fork among a group of incompatible forks of such network should be considered the "true" network could be adverse to positions that would most benefit the Fund.

- Digital Currency Group, Inc. has been vocal in the past about its support for digital assets other than those held by the Fund. Any investments in, or public positions taken on, digital assets other than those held by the Fund by Digital Currency Group, Inc. could have an adverse impact on the price of the digital assets held by the Fund;
- The Manager decides whether to retain separate counsel, accountants or others to perform services for the Fund;
- The Manager and the Authorized Participant, Distributor and Marketer are affiliated parties that share a common parent company, Digital Currency Group, Inc.;
- While the Reference Rate Provider does not currently utilize data from over-the-counter markets or derivatives platforms in its calculation of any of the Digital Asset Reference Rates, it may decide to include pricing from such markets or platforms in the future, which could include the affiliated Authorized Participant or Distributor and Marketer;
- The Manager may appoint an agent to act on behalf of the Shareholders, including in connection with the distribution of any Forked Assets, which agent may be the Manager or an affiliate of the Manager; and
- The Manager or an affiliate of the Manager may enter into contracts with the Fund, which are not required to be negotiated at arm's length.

By investing in the Shares, investors agree and consent to the provisions set forth in the LLC Agreement. See "Description of the LLC Agreement."

For a further discussion of the conflicts of interest among the Manager, the Distributor, the Marketer, the Authorized Participant, the Reference Rate Provider, the Fund and others, see "Conflicts of Interest."

Shareholders cannot be assured of the Manager's continued services, the discontinuance of which may be detrimental to the Fund.

Shareholders cannot be assured that the Manager will be willing or able to continue to serve as manager to the Fund for any length of time. If the Manager discontinues its activities on behalf of the Fund and a substitute manager is not appointed, the Fund will terminate and liquidate the Fund's digital assets.

Appointment of a substitute manager will not guarantee the Fund's continued operation, successful or otherwise. Because a substitute manager may have no experience managing a digital asset financial vehicle, a substitute manager may not have the experience, knowledge or expertise required to ensure that the Fund will operate successfully or continue to operate at all. Therefore, the appointment of a substitute manager may not necessarily be beneficial to the Fund or an investment in the Shares and the Fund may terminate. See "Conflicts of Interest—The Manager."

Although the Custodian is a fiduciary with respect to the Fund's assets, it could resign or be removed by the Manager, which would trigger early termination of the Fund.

The Custodian is a fiduciary under § 100 of the New York Banking Law and a qualified custodian for purposes of Rule 206(4)-2(d)(6) under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended, and is licensed to custody the Fund's digital assets in trust on the Fund's behalf. However, during the initial term, the Custodian may terminate the Custodian Agreement for Cause (as defined in "Description of the Custodian Agreement – Termination") at any time, and after the initial term, the Custodian can terminate the Agreement for any reason upon the notice

period provided under the Custodian Agreement. If the Custodian resigns or is removed without replacement, the Fund will dissolve in accordance with the terms of the LLC Agreement.

Shareholders may be adversely affected by the lack of independent advisers representing investors in the Fund.

The Manager has consulted with counsel, accountants and other advisers regarding the formation and operation of the Fund. No counsel has been appointed to represent an investor in connection with the offering of the Shares. Accordingly, an investor should consult his, her, or its own legal, tax and financial advisers regarding the desirability of an investment in the Shares. Lack of such consultation may lead to an undesirable investment decision with respect to investment in the Shares.

An affiliate of the Manager is a leading online news publication and data provider in the digital asset industry whose publications could influence trading prices and demand for digital assets held by the Fund.

Both the Manager and CoinDesk are subsidiaries of Digital Currency Group, Inc. CoinDesk is a leading news publication and data provider, which plays a large role in aggregating, creating and disseminating news and other editorial content across the global digital asset industry. Although CoinDesk's policy is to shield its editorial operations from Digital Currency Group, Inc.'s control, it is possible that CoinDesk's news coverage could influence trading prices and demand for digital assets, including those held by the Fund, and it is also possible that consumers of CoinDesk content may not appreciate that CoinDesk's owner has substantial financial interests in digital assets, despite information to that effect on CoinDesk's website. As a result, some consumers of CoinDesk's content may place greater weight on such content than they would if they were aware of Digital Currency Group Inc.'s ownership stake, and this could cause the trading prices of digital assets to be higher than they would be otherwise.

TRADEBLOCK DIGITAL ASSET REFERENCE RATES

The Fund values its digital assets for operational purposes by reference to the Digital Asset Reference Rates, less the Fund's expenses and other liabilities. There are two types of Digital Asset Reference Rates: (i) a VWAP Price and (ii) an Index Price, in each case as derived from data collected from the Digital Asset Exchanges trading such digital asset selected by the Reference Rate Provider. The following paragraph and sections entitled "Constituent Exchange Selection" and "Weighting & Adjustments" apply to Digital Asset Reference Rates that are Index Prices.

Each Digital Asset Reference Rate is a U.S. dollar- or BTC-denominated composite reference rate for the price of the applicable digital asset. Each Digital Asset Reference is designed to (1) mitigate instances of fraud, manipulation and other anomalous trading activity, (2) provide a real-time, trade-weighted fair value of the applicable digital asset and (3) appropriately handle and adjust for non-market related events.

Constituent Exchange Selection

Each Digital Asset Reference Rate is designed to have limited exposure to interruption of individual Digital Asset Exchanges by collecting transaction data from top Digital Asset Exchanges in real-time. The Digital Asset Exchanges that are included each Digital Asset Reference Rate are selected by the Reference Rate Provider utilizing a methodology that is guided by the International Organization of Securities Commissions ("IOSCO") principles for financial benchmarks. For an exchange to become a Digital Asset Exchange included in a Digital Asset Reference Rate (a "Constituent Exchange"), it must satisfy the criteria listed below (the "Inclusion Criteria"):

- Compliance with applicable U.S. federal and state licensing requirements and practices regarding Anti-Money Laundering ("AML") and Know-Your-Customer ("KYC") regulations (i.e., a U.S.-Compliant Exchange)
- Publicly known ownership
- No restrictions on deposits and/or withdrawals of Bitcoin
- No restrictions on deposits and/or withdrawals of U.S. dollars
- Reliably displays new trade prices and volumes on a real-time basis through APIs
- Programmatic trading of the Bitcoin/U.S. dollar spot price
- Liquid market in the Bitcoin/U.S. dollar spot price
- Trading volume must represent a minimum of total Bitcoin/U.S. dollar trading volumes (5% for U.S. exchanges and 10% non-U.S. exchanges)
- Discretion of the Reference Rate Provider's analysts

A Digital Asset Exchange is removed from a Digital Asset Reference Rate when it no longer satisfies the Inclusion Criteria. The Reference Rate Provider does not currently include data from over-the-counter markets or derivatives platforms in the Digital Asset Reference Rate. Over-the-counter data is not currently included because of the potential for trades to include a significant premium or discount paid for larger liquidity, which creates an uneven comparison relative to more active markets. There is also a higher potential for over-the-counter transactions to not be arms-length, and thus not be representative of a true market price. Digital asset derivative markets are also not currently included as the markets remain relatively thin. The Reference Rate Provider will consider IOSCO principles for financial benchmarks and the management of trading venues of digital asset derivatives when considering inclusion of over-the-counter or derivative platform data in the future.

The Reference Rate Provider may change the trading venues that are used to calculate a Digital Asset Reference Rate or otherwise change the way in which a Digital Asset Reference Rate is calculated at any time. The Reference Rate Provider does not have any obligation to consider the interests of the Manager, the Fund,

the Shareholders, or anyone else in connection with such changes. The Reference Rate Provider is not required to publicize or explain the changes or to alert the Manager to such changes. Although the Digital Asset Reference Rate methodology is designed to operate without any human interference, rare events would justify manual intervention. Intervention of this kind would be in response to non-market-related events, such as the halting of deposits or withdrawals of funds on a Digital Asset Exchange, the unannounced closure of operations on a Digital Asset Exchange, insolvency or the compromise of user funds. In the event that such an intervention is necessary, the Reference Rate Provider would issue a public announcement through its website, API and other established communication channels with its clients.

Index rate data and the description of the Digital Asset Reference Rate are based on information publicly available at the Reference Rate Provider's website at <https://tradeblock.com/markets/indices/>. ***None of the information on the Reference Rate Provider's website is incorporated by reference into this Disclosure Statement.***

For additional information on the Digital Asset Reference Rates see "Description of the Fund—The Digital Asset Reference Rates."

Certain Relationships

The Reference Rate Provider and the Manager have entered into an index license agreement (the "Index License Agreement") governing the Manager's use of the Digital Asset Reference Rate for calculation of the Digital Asset Reference Rates. The Reference Rate Provider may adjust the calculation methodology for a Digital Asset Reference Rate without notice to, or consent of, the Fund or its Shareholders. Under the Index License Agreement, the Manager pays a monthly fee and a fee based on the Digital Asset Holdings of the Fund to the Reference Rate Provider in consideration of its license to the Manager of Digital Asset Reference Rate-related intellectual property.

Barry E. Silbert, the founder of Digital Currency Group, Inc. and the Chief Executive Officer of the Manager, acts as an advisor to the Reference Rate Provider and owns approximately 0.5% of the Reference Rate Provider's voting equity as of the date of this Disclosure Statement.

Digital Currency Group, Inc., the sole member and parent company of the Manager and Genesis, the only acting Authorized Participant as of June 30, 2019, owns approximately 1.9% of the Reference Rate Provider's voting equity and owns warrants representing approximately 1.1% of the Reference Rate Provider's voting equity as of the date of this Disclosure Statement.

CERTAIN TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following discussion of Cayman Islands and U.S. federal income tax considerations is not intended as a substitute for careful tax planning. It does not address all of the relevant tax principles that will apply to the Fund and its Shareholders. In particular, it does not discuss the tax principles of countries other than the Cayman Islands and the United States or any state or local tax principles. **Prospective investors in the Fund are urged to consult their professional advisors regarding the possible tax consequences of an investment in the Fund in light of their own situations.**

Certain Cayman Islands Tax Considerations

Taxation - Cayman Islands

The Government of the Cayman Islands will not, under existing legislation, impose any income, corporate or capital gains tax, estate duty, inheritance tax, gift tax or withholding tax upon the Fund or the Shareholders. Interest, dividends and gains payable to the Fund and all distributions by the Fund to Shareholders will be received free of any Cayman Islands income or withholding taxes. The Fund has received an undertaking from the Financial Secretary of the Cayman Islands to the effect that, for a period of 50 years from the date of the undertaking, no law which is enacted in the Cayman Islands imposing any tax to be levied on profits or income or gains or appreciations shall apply to the Fund or to any Shareholder in respect of the operations or assets of the Fund or the Shares of a Shareholder; and that any such taxes or any tax in the nature of estate duty or inheritance tax shall not be payable in respect of the obligations of the Fund or the interests of the Shareholders therein. The Cayman Islands are not party to a double tax treaty with any country that is applicable to any payments made to or by the Fund.

Cayman Islands – Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information

The Cayman Islands has signed an inter-governmental agreement to improve international tax compliance and the exchange of information with the United States (the “U.S. IGA”). The Cayman Islands has also signed, along with over 80 other countries, a multilateral competent authority agreement to implement the OECD Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information – Common Reporting Standard (“CRS” and together with the U.S. IGA, “AEOI”).

Cayman Islands regulations have been issued to give effect to the U.S. IGA and CRS (collectively, the “AEOI Regulations”). Pursuant to the AEOI Regulations, the Cayman Islands Tax Information Authority (the “TIA”) has published guidance notes on the application of the U.S. IGA and CRS.

All Cayman Islands “Financial Institutions” are required to comply with the registration, due diligence and reporting requirements of the AEOI Regulations, unless they are able to rely on an exemption that allows them to become a “Non-Reporting Financial Institution” (as defined in the relevant AEOI Regulations) with respect to one or more of the AEOI regimes, in which case only the registration requirement would apply under CRS. The Fund does not propose to rely on any Non-Reporting Financial Institution exemption and therefore intends to comply with all of the requirements of the AEOI Regulations.

The AEOI Regulations require the Fund to, amongst other things (i) register with the IRS to obtain a Global Intermediary Identification Number (in the context of the U.S. IGA only), (ii) register with the TIA, and thereby notify the TIA of its status as a “Reporting Financial Institution,” (iii) adopt and implement written policies and procedures setting out how it will address its obligations under CRS, (iv) conduct due diligence on its accounts to identify whether any such accounts are considered “Reportable Accounts,” and (v) report information on such Reportable Accounts to the TIA. The TIA will transmit the information reported to it to the overseas fiscal authority relevant to a reportable account (e.g. the IRS in the case of a US Reportable Account) annually on an automatic basis.

For information on any potential withholding tax that may be levied against the Fund, see also “—Certain United States Tax Considerations.”

By investing in the Fund and/or continuing to invest in the Fund, investors shall be deemed to acknowledge that further information may need to be provided to the Fund, the Fund’s compliance with the AEOI Regulations may result in the disclosure of investor information, and investor information may be exchanged with overseas fiscal authorities. Where an investor fails to provide any requested information (regardless of the consequences), the Fund reserves the right to take any action and/or pursue all remedies at its disposal including, without limitation, compulsory redemption of the investor concerned.

Certain United States Tax Considerations

This summary outlines certain significant U.S. federal income tax principles that are likely to apply to the Fund and the Shareholders, given the anticipated nature of the Fund and its activities. Except where specifically addressing considerations applicable to Tax-Exempt Investors or Non-U.S. Investors, each as defined below, this discussion assumes that the Shareholder is a U.S. Investor, as defined below, that holds its Shares as capital assets.

This summary does not purport to address all of the U.S. federal income tax consequences that may be applicable to any particular Shareholder. In some cases, the activities of a Shareholder other than its investment in the Fund may affect the tax consequences to such Shareholder of an investment in the Fund. For example, this discussion does not describe tax consequences applicable to Shareholders subject to special rules, such as regulated investment companies, real estate investment trusts, insurance companies, foreign governments or entities treated as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes. This discussion also does not describe tax consequences applicable to Authorized Participants (or other Shareholders acquiring Shares directly from the Fund). This discussion also does not address the application of the alternative minimum tax or the Medicare contribution tax under Section 1411 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”).

The discussion of U.S. federal income tax matters contained herein is based on existing law as contained in the Code, Treasury Regulations, administrative rulings and court decisions as of the date of this Disclosure Statement. No assurance can be given that future legislation, administrative rulings or court decisions will not materially and adversely affect the consequences set forth in this summary, possibly on a retroactive basis. **Each prospective investor is urged to consult its tax advisor concerning the potential tax consequences of an investment in the Fund.**

For purposes of this summary:

- A “U.S. Investor” is a beneficial owner of a Share that is a U.S. Person and that is not generally exempt from U.S. federal income tax.
- A “Non-U.S. Investor” is a beneficial owner of a Share that is not a U.S. Person, is not an entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes and is not treated as a foreign government for purposes of Section 892 of the Code. The discussions below addressing Non-U.S. Investors do not, however, address the U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in a Share by (i) any Non-U.S. Investor whose investment in a Share is “effectively connected” with the conduct by such Non-U.S. Investor of a trade or business in the United States, (ii) any Non-U.S. Investor who is a former U.S. citizen or former resident of the United States or that is an entity that has expatriated from the United States, (iii) any Non-U.S. Investor who is an individual and is present in the United States for 183 days or more in any taxable year or (iv) any other Non-U.S. Investor that, because of its particular circumstances, is generally subject to U.S. federal income tax on a net basis.
- A “Tax-Exempt Investor” is a beneficial owner of a Share that is a U.S. Person generally exempt from U.S. federal income tax under Section 501(a) or Section 664(c) of the Code. The discussions below addressing Tax-Exempt Investors do not, however, address the U.S. federal income tax consequences of

an investment in the Fund by any Tax-Exempt Investor that is subject to special rules relating to the computation of “unrelated business taxable income,” such as the rules under Section 512(a)(3) of the Code.

- Solely for purposes of the foregoing definitions, a “U.S. Person” is (i) an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States; (ii) a corporation, or other entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, that is created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, any state therein or the District of Columbia; or (iii) an estate or trust the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income tax regardless of the source thereof.

If the beneficial owner of a Share is an entity that is treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the U.S. federal income tax treatment of a partner in that partnership will generally depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. A prospective investor that is treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes should consult its tax advisor concerning the tax consequences of an investment in the Fund.

U.S. Entity-Level Taxation of the Fund

The Fund will elect to be treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

The Manager believes that the Fund will not be treated as engaged in a trade or business in the United States and thus will not derive income that is treated as “effectively connected” with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States (“effectively connected income”). There can, however, be no complete assurance in this regard. If the Fund were treated as engaged in a trade or business in the United States, it would be subject to U.S. federal income tax, at the rates applicable to U.S. corporations (currently, a maximum rate of 21%), on its net effectively connected income. Any such income might also be subject to U.S. state and local income taxes. In addition, the Fund would be subject to a 30% U.S. branch profits tax in respect of its “dividend equivalent amount,” as defined in Section 884 of the Code, attributable to its effectively connected income (generally, the after-tax amount of certain effectively connected income that is not treated as reinvested in the trade or business). If the Fund were treated as engaged in a trade or business in the United States during any taxable year, it would be required to file a U.S. federal income tax return for that year, regardless of whether it recognized any effectively connected income. If the Fund did not file U.S. federal income tax returns and were later determined to have engaged in a U.S. trade or business, it would generally not be entitled to offset its effectively connected income and gains against its effectively connected losses and deductions (and, therefore, would be taxable on its gross, rather than net, effectively connected income). If the Fund recognizes any effectively connected income, the imposition of U.S. taxes on such income may have a substantial adverse effect on the return to Shareholders.

Subject to the discussion below regarding uncertainty with respect to the proper treatment of “forks,” “airdrops” and similar events for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the Fund does not expect that it will derive any significant amount of U.S.-source “fixed or determinable annual or periodical” (“FDAP”) income. Assuming that it does not constitute effectively connected income, U.S.-source FDAP income of the Fund will generally be subject to U.S. withholding tax at the rate of 30%. The Fund’s U.S.-source “portfolio interest,” interest on bank deposits and original issue discount on certain short-term obligations, if any, will be exempt from this withholding tax.

Due to the new and evolving nature of digital assets and a general absence of clearly controlling authority with respect to digital assets, many significant aspects of the U.S. federal income tax treatment of digital assets (including with respect to the amount, timing and character of income recognition) are uncertain. In 2014, the Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”) released a notice (the “Notice”) discussing certain aspects of the treatment of “convertible virtual currency” (that is, digital currency that has an equivalent value in fiat currency or that acts as a substitute for fiat currency) for U.S. federal income tax purposes. In the Notice, the IRS stated that, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, (i) such digital currency is “property” that is not currency and (ii) such digital currency may be held as a capital asset. Under this guidance, gain recognized by the Fund on the sale of “convertible” digital currencies will not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax, assuming that the gain is not treated as effectively connected income.

The Notice does not, however, address other significant aspects of the U.S. federal income tax treatment of digital currency, including whether and how a holder of digital currency acquired at different times or at varying prices may designate, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, which of the units of digital currency are transferred in a subsequent disposition. The Notice also does not address whether acquisition of digital assets in connection with a fork, airdrop or similar occurrence constitutes a taxable event for U.S. federal income tax purposes or, if so, the amount and character of any income arising from such taxable event. It is therefore possible that the Fund would recognize U.S.-source FDAP income, subject to the 30% withholding tax described above, or otherwise be subject to U.S. federal income tax as a consequence of a fork, airdrop or similar occurrence. Moreover, the Notice addressed only “convertible virtual currency.” Given the evolving nature of digital assets, it is conceivable that certain Forked Assets the Fund may receive in the future will not be within the scope of the Notice and, as a result, it is conceivable that income the Fund derives from certain Forked Assets will be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax.

U.S. Investors in the Fund

The following discussion outlines certain significant U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in the Fund by a U.S. Investor. This discussion assumes that a U.S. Investor holds its interest in the Fund as a capital asset.

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, the Fund is likely a “passive foreign investment company,” as defined in Section 1297 of the Code (a “PFIC”) and at certain times may be a “controlled foreign corporation” (a “CFC”). The material consequences of the PFIC rules and the CFC rules are set forth below. If the Fund is a CFC, the CFC rules, rather than the PFIC rules, will apply to any U.S. Investor that is a 10% U.S. Shareholder, as defined below, of the Fund. Prospective U.S. Investors should consult their tax advisors concerning the Fund’s PFIC status and potential CFC status, and the tax considerations relevant to an investment in a PFIC or CFC. Prospective U.S. Investors should also read the discussion under the headings “— Information Reporting and Backup Withholding,” “— Information Reporting by Shareholders” and “— FATCA Tax” below.

PFIC Rules

As noted above, the Fund is likely a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes. However, because of the lack of guidance with respect to certain aspects of the treatment of Cryptocurrencies for U.S. federal income tax purposes, there can be no certainty in this regard. The Fund will provide to each U.S. Investor, and to any other Shareholder upon request, PFIC Annual Information Statements that will include the required information and representations to permit such U.S. Investor (or any direct or indirect beneficial owner of an interest in such investor) to make a “qualified electing fund” election (a “QEF Election”) with respect to the Fund. All U.S. Investors should consider making a QEF Election. Failure to make a QEF Election with respect to an investment in the Fund could result in materially adverse tax consequences to a U.S. Investor, as described below.

Consequences in Absence of QEF Election

If a U.S. Investor does not make a QEF Election with respect to the Fund, any “excess distribution” received by the U.S. Investor from the Fund, and any gain recognized by the U.S. Investor on a sale or other disposition (including, under certain circumstances, a pledge) of Shares, will be treated as having been earned ratably (on a straight-line basis) over the U.S. Investor’s holding period for its Shares. The portion allocated to the taxable year of the “excess distribution,” or to the year of the sale or other disposition, will be treated as ordinary income. The portion allocated to each prior taxable year will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at the highest marginal rate in effect for the type of U.S. Investor (corporate or individual) for such taxable year, and an interest charge for the deemed deferral benefit will be imposed on the resulting tax liability for each prior taxable year.

If a U.S. Investor does not make a QEF Election, distributions by the Fund to the U.S. Investor, other than “excess distributions,” will be taxable as ordinary income (and not as “qualified dividend income”) to the extent such distributions are made out of the Fund’s current or accumulated earnings and profits, as determined for U.S.

federal income tax purposes. To the extent that a distribution (other than an “excess distribution”) exceeds the Fund’s current and accumulated earnings and profits, the distribution will be treated, first, as a return of capital that will reduce the U.S. Investor’s tax basis in its Shares and, after such tax basis has been reduced to zero, as gain from a sale or exchange of the U.S. Investor’s Shares, which will be subject to U.S. federal income tax as described above.

Consequences Pursuant to QEF Election

A U.S. Investor can mitigate the consequences described above by making a QEF Election with respect to the Fund. A U.S. Investor can make a QEF Election by attaching a properly executed IRS Form 8621 to its U.S. federal income tax return for the first taxable year in which it wishes the election to apply. If a U.S. Investor does not make a QEF Election with respect to the Fund for the first taxable year in which the U.S. Investor holds any Shares, a later QEF Election with respect to the Fund will not apply with respect to the U.S. Investor’s investment in the Fund unless the U.S. Investor elects to recognize gain, if any, as if it sold its Shares on the first day of the first taxable year to which the QEF Election applies. Any gain that a U.S. Investor recognizes as a consequence of such an election will be subject to U.S. federal income tax as described above.

If a U.S. Investor makes a valid QEF Election with respect to its Shares, the U.S. Investor will be required to report on its U.S. federal income tax return, and thus to take into account in determining its U.S. federal income tax liability, its pro rata share of the Fund’s ordinary earnings and net capital gain for the taxable year of the Fund ending within or with such U.S. Investor’s taxable year, regardless of whether the Fund makes any distributions to the U.S. Investor. A U.S. Investor will include its pro rata share of the Fund’s ordinary earnings as ordinary income, and will include its pro rata share of the Fund’s net capital gain (that is, the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss) as long-term capital gain. U.S. Investors will not be entitled to claim deductions for any net losses incurred by the Fund, and the Fund will not be entitled to carry its net losses for any taxable year back or forward in computing its ordinary earnings and net capital gain for other taxable years. In addition, a U.S. Investor will not be entitled to claim a foreign tax credit for any non-U.S. taxes borne by the Fund, but these taxes will reduce the amount of income the U.S. Investor would otherwise be required to include pursuant to the QEF Election. A U.S. Investor’s tax basis in its Shares will be increased by the amounts the U.S. Investor includes in income as a consequence of the QEF Election and decreased by the amount of distributions the U.S. Investor receives from the Fund out of earnings that the U.S. Investor previously included in income as a consequence of the QEF Election.

The Manager believes that, in general, gains and losses recognized by the Fund from the sale or other disposition of digital assets will be treated as capital gains or losses pursuant to the Notice. The Fund may sell digital assets for U.S. dollars or other fiat currency in connection with rebalancings, in order to divest itself of Forked Assets or to pay Additional Fund Expenses and in connection with its liquidation. In addition, the Fund’s payment of the Manager’s Fee or any Additional Fund Expenses through a transfer of digital assets, and any distribution of Forked Assets to an agent of the Shareholders for subsequent sale on their behalf, will be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a sale of the relevant digital assets for their fair market value on the date of such transfer or distribution, as the case may be. As noted above, it is not clear how the holding period and basis of a digital asset will be determined if the Fund has acquired tokens of such digital asset at different times and varying prices and disposes of fewer than all of those tokens, and it is therefore possible that the IRS will not agree with the Fund’s position with respect to the amount of capital gain it recognizes on a disposition of digital assets or the portion of any of its capital gain that it treats as long-term capital gain. Any gain or loss the Fund recognizes on a disposition of a fiat currency other than the U.S. dollar will generally be treated as ordinary income or loss. In addition, as noted above, there is uncertainty with respect to many significant aspects of the U.S. federal income tax treatment of digital assets, including the treatment of forks, airdrops and similar events. It is possible that the Fund will recognize ordinary income as a consequence of such an event or as a result of holding certain Forked Assets, and in the absence of guidance, it is possible that the Fund will report any such event as giving rise to ordinary income. If the IRS successfully challenges the Fund’s determination of its income, the Fund may be

required to issue revised PFIC Annual Information Statements for prior taxable years, and U.S. Investors may be required to amend their tax returns for those years.

Assuming that a U.S. Investor makes a QEF Election with respect to its Shares, a distribution by the Fund to the U.S. Investor will be taxable as ordinary income (and not as “qualified dividend income”) to the extent such distributions are made out of the Fund’s current or accumulated earnings and profits, as determined for U.S. federal income tax purposes, except to the extent that the U.S. Investor can establish that the distributions are made out of earnings that were previously included in income by any U.S. person as a consequence of a QEF Election. The portion of any such distribution that the U.S. Investor can establish as being made out of earnings that were previously included in a U.S. person’s income pursuant to a QEF Election will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax. To the extent that a distribution exceeds the Fund’s current and accumulated earnings and profits, the distribution will be treated, first, as a return of capital that will reduce the U.S. Investor’s tax basis in its Shares and, after such tax basis has been reduced to zero, as gain from a sale or exchange of the U.S. Investor’s Shares.

Upon a sale or other exchange of Shares, a U.S. Investor will generally recognize gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized and the U.S. Investor’s tax basis in its Shares. Assuming that the U.S. Investor has made a QEF Election with respect to its Shares, any such gain or loss will constitute capital gain or loss, and will be long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. Investor’s holding period for the Shares was more than one year as of the date of the sale or other exchange.

A U.S. Investor that makes a QEF Election with respect to its Shares may also elect to defer the payment of the taxes in respect of its share of the Fund’s undistributed ordinary earnings and net capital gain, subject to the payment of an interest charge on the deferred tax liability. If a U.S. Investor makes this election, the deferred tax liability with respect to the undistributed earnings attributable to its Shares will generally become payable on the due date (determined without regard to extensions) of the U.S. Investor’s U.S. federal income tax return for the taxable year in which the U.S. Investor sells or pledges such Shares. If the Fund makes a distribution, however, the deferred tax liabilities with respect to the U.S. Investor’s share of the distributed earnings will become payable on the due date (determined without regard to extensions) of the U.S. Investor’s U.S. federal income tax return for the taxable year in which the distribution occurs.

CFC Rules

In general, a non-U.S. corporation will be treated as a “controlled foreign corporation” for U.S. federal income tax purposes (a “CFC”) if more than 50% of its stock, by vote or value, is owned, directly or under applicable constructive ownership rules, by 10% U.S. Shareholders. A “10% U.S. Shareholder” is a U.S. person (including a U.S. partnership) that owns, directly or under applicable constructive ownership rules, at least 10% of the value or voting power of the non-U.S. corporation’s stock. If the Fund were treated as a CFC, the PFIC rules would not apply to a U.S. Investor that was a 10% U.S. Shareholder (but would continue to apply to other U.S. Investors). Instead, a 10% U.S. Shareholder generally would be required to take into account, as ordinary income, its share of all of the Fund’s income and gain for each taxable year, without regard to whether the Fund made any distributions. In addition, all or a portion of the gain recognized by a 10% U.S. Shareholder upon the sale or exchange of an interest in the Fund could conceivably be recharacterized as dividend income that would be taxable as ordinary income.

As discussed above, there is uncertainty with respect to many significant aspects of the U.S. federal income tax treatment of digital assets, including the treatment of forks, airdrops and similar events. If the IRS successfully challenges the Fund’s determination of its income, U.S. Investors that had income inclusions in respect of the Fund for prior taxable years may be required to amend their tax returns for those years.

In-Kind Distributions of Forked Assets

If the Fund distributes a Forked Asset in kind to an agent for sale by such agent on a U.S. Holder's behalf, the distribution will be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a distribution in respect of the Shares, in an amount equal to the fair market value of such Forked Asset on the date of distribution. Upon the sale or other disposition of such Forked Asset by the U.S. Holder's agent, the U.S. Holder will recognize gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between (i) the fair market value of the U.S. Holder's share of such Forked Asset (which, in the case of a sale by such agent, generally will be equal to the U.S. Holder's share of the cash proceeds received by the agent, reduced by the U.S. Holder's share of any selling expenses incurred by the agent on such U.S. Shareholder's behalf) and (ii) the U.S. Holder's basis in its share of such Forked Asset (which generally will be equal to the fair market value of the U.S. Holder's share of such Forked Asset at the time it was distributed by the Fund). In general, such gain or loss will be short-term capital gain or loss if the sale or other disposition occurs within one year after the Fund's in-kind distribution of the Forked Asset and will be long-term capital gain or loss if the sale or other disposition occurs more than one year after such in-kind distribution. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to significant limitations.

Tax-Exempt Investors in the Fund

In general, Tax-Exempt Investors are subject to U.S. federal income taxation with respect to any unrelated business taxable income ("UBTI") they derive. UBTI generally does not include dividends or gains from the sale, exchange or other disposition of property other than inventory or property held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of a trade or business. However, UBTI includes "unrelated debt-financed income," which is generally defined as any income derived from property in respect of which "acquisition indebtedness" is outstanding, even if the income would otherwise be excluded in computing UBTI.

In general, a Tax-Exempt Investor's income from an investment in the Fund should not be treated as resulting in UBTI, provided that the Tax-Exempt Investor's acquisition of its Shares is not debt-financed, even if the Fund recognizes income that would be UBTI if derived directly by the Tax-Exempt Investor. If a Tax-Exempt Investor's acquisition of its Shares is debt-financed, all or a portion of such Tax-Exempt Investor's income attributable to its Shares will be included in UBTI. The portion of a Tax-Exempt Investor's income attributable to its Shares that is treated as UBTI will be subject to U.S. federal income tax as discussed in "— U.S. Investors in the Fund."

The Fund believes that it is a PFIC and may also, under certain circumstances, be a CFC. A Tax-Exempt Investor will not be subject to income tax under the PFIC rules, and should not be subject to income tax under the CFC rules, if it is not otherwise taxable under the UBTI provisions with respect to its ownership of its Shares (i.e., because its investment in the Fund is debt-financed).

A charitable remainder trust is not subject to U.S. federal income taxation with respect to UBTI, but instead is subject to a U.S. federal excise tax equal to the entire amount of any UBTI it derives. Under constructive ownership rules, U.S. beneficiaries of any Tax-Exempt Investor that is a charitable remainder trust will be treated for purposes of the PFIC rules and the CFC rules as owning their proportionate shares of such Tax-Exempt Investor's Shares. Any such U.S. beneficiary could be subject to materially adverse tax consequences under the PFIC rules or the CFC rules. Upon request, the Fund will provide Shareholders with information necessary to permit any such U.S. person to make a QEF Election with respect to the Fund. Any prospective Shareholder that is a charitable remainder trust should consult its tax advisor regarding the advisability of an investment in the Fund.

Tax-Exempt Investors that are private foundations should consult their tax advisors about the possible excise tax consequences to them of an investment in Shares.

Prospective Tax-Exempt Investors in the Fund should also read the discussion under the headings "— Information Reporting and Backup Withholding," "— Information Reporting by Shareholders" and "— FATCA Tax" below.

Non-U.S. Investors in the Fund

Except as discussed below under “- FATCA Tax,” a Non-U.S. Investor will not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax on distributions received in respect of its Shares, on gains recognized on a sale or other disposition of its Shares or the sale of Forked Assets by an agent on its behalf.

The Fund believes that it is a PFIC, and may also, under certain circumstances, be a CFC, for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Under constructive ownership rules, all or certain U.S. persons sufficiently related by equity ownership to a Non-U.S. Investor that is a corporation, partnership, trust or estate will be treated as owning their proportionate shares of the Non-U.S. Investor’s interest in the Fund for purposes of the regimes applicable to U.S. investors in PFICs and CFCs. Treatment of a U.S. person as the owner of shares of a PFIC or CFC could have materially adverse tax consequences for such person. Upon request, the Fund will provide Shareholders with information necessary to permit any such U.S. person to make a QEF Election with respect to the Fund.

Prospective Non-U.S. Investors in the Fund should also read the discussion under the headings “— Information Reporting and Backup Withholding” and “— FATCA Tax” below.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Payments of Fund dividends, and of proceeds from sales of Shares, that are made to a U.S. Investor within the United States or through certain U.S.-related financial intermediaries will generally be subject to U.S. information reporting, and may be subject to U.S. backup withholding, unless (i) the U.S. Investor is a corporation or other exempt recipient or (ii) in the case of backup withholding, the U.S. Investor provides a correct taxpayer identification number and certifies that it is not subject to backup withholding. The amount of any backup withholding from a payment to a U.S. Investor will be allowed as a credit against the U.S. Investor’s U.S. federal income tax liability and may entitle the U.S. Investor to a refund, provided that the required information is timely furnished to the IRS. In order to reduce or eliminate U.S. information reporting requirements and U.S. “backup” withholding in respect of distributions made by the Fund and gains recognized on a sale or other disposition of Shares, a Non-U.S. Investor must comply with certain certification requirements (generally, by delivering a properly executed IRS Form W-8BEN or W-8BEN-E to the Fund).

Information Reporting by Shareholders

U.S. Investors may be subject to various information reporting requirements as a consequence of an investment in the Fund. Failure to satisfy these requirements may result in substantial penalties. Certain U.S. federal information reporting requirements are summarized below, but this summary does not purport to provide an exhaustive list of such requirements. Tax-Exempt Investors may also be subject to these and other information reporting requirements as a consequence of an investment in the Fund. Prospective investors are urged to consult their tax advisors concerning the information reporting requirements to which they may be subject as a consequence of an investment in the Fund.

Unless a U.S. Investor who is an individual holds his or her Shares in a financial account maintained by a financial institution, the U.S. Investor will be required to report information relating to his or her ownership of Shares on IRS Form 8938 for each taxable year in which he or she holds interests in “specified foreign financial assets,” as defined in Section 6038D of the Code, including Shares, with an aggregate value in excess of an applicable threshold amount. Certain U.S. Investors that are entities may be subject to similar rules.

A U.S. Investor will generally be required to file IRS Form 8621 with respect to the Fund for each year in which it holds its Shares. Any U.S. Investor that (a) acquires (whether in one or more transactions) a 10% or greater interest in the Fund (determined by applying certain attribution rules) or (b) reduces its interest in the Fund to less than 10% will generally be required to file IRS Form 5471. Additional reporting requirements will apply to any U.S. Investor owning a 10% or greater interest in the Fund (determined by applying certain attribution rules) if the Fund is a CFC.

A direct or indirect participant in any “reportable transaction” must disclose its participation to the IRS on IRS Form 8886. Furthermore, a “material advisor” to a reportable transaction is required to maintain a list of each person with respect to whom such advisor acted as a material advisor and to disclose to the IRS certain other information regarding the transaction. For purposes of the disclosure rules, a U.S. person that owns at least 10% of the voting power or value of the shares of a CFC is generally treated as a participant in a reportable transaction in which the relevant foreign corporation participates. It is possible that the Fund will participate in one or more transactions that all or certain U.S. Investors would be required to report if the Fund were a CFC. A U.S. Investor also may be required to report a transfer of all or any portion of its Shares if it recognizes a loss on the transfer that equals or exceeds an applicable threshold amount. Certain states, including New York, have similar reporting requirements.

FATCA Tax

Under Sections 1471 through 1474 of the Code, applicable Treasury Regulations and additional guidance (“FATCA”), a foreign entity will be subject to a 30% U.S. withholding tax on “withholdable payments” (as defined below) it receives, or is treated as receiving, unless it meets the requirements necessary to qualify for an exemption from, or an appropriate reduction of, such tax. In addition, after a date that will be no earlier than two years after the date of publication of applicable final regulations, which have not yet been published (such date, the “Passthru Payment Effective Date”), the FATCA tax will also apply to “foreign passthru payments” (as defined below) received, or treated as being received, by a foreign entity that does not meet such requirements. Separate rules apply to foreign financial institutions (“FFIs”), generally including offshore investment funds, and to non-financial foreign entities, with FFIs generally being subject to a much higher compliance burden in order to avoid the imposition of the 30% FATCA tax. The Fund believes that it is an FFI. Although it is generally not expected that the Fund will receive any substantial amount of “withholdable payments” or “foreign passthru payments,” the Fund intends to comply with the requirements necessary to qualify for an exemption from the FATCA tax. It is possible, however, that the Fund will not be able to satisfy the applicable requirements at all times.

In order to qualify for an exemption from the FATCA tax, the Fund will generally be required, among other things, to collect and report to the Cayman Islands Tax Information Authority, for transmission to the IRS, information regarding U.S. Investors, as well as information regarding ownership by U.S. persons of direct or indirect interests in certain entities that are Non-U.S. Investors. In addition, the Fund may be required to request that each Shareholder waive the application of any law that would otherwise prevent the reporting of the relevant information to the government of the Cayman Islands or the IRS. If the Fund is subject to FATCA tax because of the status of any Shareholder or because any Shareholder has failed to provide the information requested by the Fund, the economic burden of the FATCA tax will generally be borne by that Shareholder, but there can be no assurance in this regard. The Fund may require a Shareholder to tender its Shares for redemption if the Shareholder fails to comply with the Fund’s requests for FATCA-related certifications and information. Any such Shareholder will bear the expenses incurred in connection with such required redemption.

After the Passthru Payment Effective Date, the Fund may be required to withhold FATCA tax from the portion of any distribution that it makes to certain Non-U.S. Investors that constitutes a “foreign passthru payment.” A Non-U.S. Investor will be subject to the FATCA tax on “foreign passthru payments” unless such Non-U.S. Investor provides certain certifications and other information to the Fund sufficient to establish that the Non-U.S. Investor qualifies for an exemption from the FATCA tax.

For purposes of FATCA, (i) “withholdable payments” are generally defined as (x) U.S.-source FDAP income and (ii) “foreign passthru payments” are generally defined as payments that are not themselves “withholdable payments,” but are treated as attributable to “withholdable payments” and are made by FATCA-compliant FFIs. FFIs include foreign banks, foreign entities that hold financial assets for the account of others as a substantial portion of their businesses, and foreign investment funds. Treasury and the IRS have recently issued proposed regulations that (i) provide that “withholdable payments” will not include gross proceeds from the disposition of

property that can produce U.S. source dividends or interest, as otherwise would have been the case after December 31, 2018, (ii) delay the time for the application of the FATCA tax to “foreign passthru payments” to the Passthru Payment Effective Date and (iii) state that taxpayers may rely on these provisions of the proposed regulations until final regulations are issued.

1. The issuer's primary and secondary SIC Codes.

The Fund's primary SIC Code is 6221. The Fund's secondary SIC code is 6199.

2. If the issuer has never conducted operations, is in the development stage, or is currently conducting operations.

The Fund is a passive entity with no operations, and the Manager administers and manages the Fund as described in "Description of the Fund."

3. Whether the issuer has at any time been a "shell company."

The Fund has not at any time been a "shell company."

4. The names of any parent, subsidiary, or affiliate of the issuer, and its business purpose, its method of operation, its ownership, and whether it is included in the financial statements attached to this Disclosure Statement.

The Manager of the Fund is Grayscale Investments, LLC. Genesis Global Trading, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Digital Currency Group, Inc. and a registered broker dealer, is the Marketer and Distributor of the Fund. Genesis Global Trading, Inc. was also an initial purchaser and is currently an Authorized Participant. The financial results of these entities are not included in the Fund's financial statements.

The Manager

The Fund's Manager is Grayscale Investments, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company formed on May 29, 2013 and a wholly owned subsidiary of Digital Currency Group, Inc. The Manager's principal place of business is 250 Park Avenue South, 5th Floor, New York, New York 10003 and its telephone number is (212) 668-5920. Under the Delaware Limited Liability Company Act and the governing documents of the Manager, Digital Currency Group, Inc., the sole member of the Manager, is not responsible for the debts, obligations and liabilities of the Manager solely by reason of being the sole member of the Manager.

The Manager is neither an investment adviser registered with the SEC nor a commodity pool operator registered with the CFTC, and will not be acting in either such capacity with respect to the Fund, and the Manager's provision of services to the Fund will not be governed by the Investment Advisers Act or the CEA.

The Manager's Role

The Manager arranged for the creation of the Fund and the quotation of the Shares on the OTCQX. As partial consideration for its receipt of the Manager's Fee from the Fund, the Manager is obligated to pay the Manager-paid Expenses. The Manager also paid the costs of the Fund's organization and the initial sale of the Shares.

The Manager is generally responsible for the day-to-day administration of the Fund under the provisions of the LLC Agreement. This includes (i) preparing and providing periodic reports and financial statements on behalf of the Fund to investors, (ii) processing orders to create (and, should the Fund commence a redemption program, redeem) Baskets and coordinating the processing of such orders with the Custodian and the Transfer Agent, (iii) calculating and publishing the Digital Asset Holdings of the Fund and the Digital Asset Holdings per Share each business day as of 4:00 p.m., New York time, or as soon thereafter as practicable, (iv) selecting and monitoring the Fund's Service Providers and from time to time engaging additional, successor or replacement service providers, (v) instructing the Custodian to transfer the Fund's digital assets, cash and/or Forked Assets, as needed to pay the Manager's Fee and any Additional Fund Expenses, (vi) upon dissolution of the Fund, distributing the Fund's remaining digital assets (including Fund Components and/or Forked Assets) or the cash proceeds of the sale of digital assets, as well as any of the cash held by the Fund at such time, to the owners of record of the Shares and (vii) establishing the principal market for each Fund Component of the Fund for GAAP purposes. In

addition, if there is a fork in the network of any Fund Component held by the Fund, the Manager will use its discretion to determine, in good faith, which peer-to-peer network, among a group of incompatible forks of such network, is generally accepted as the network for such Fund Component and should therefore be considered the appropriate network for such Fund Component for the Fund's purposes. Additionally, with respect to any Forked Assets, the Manager will, in its discretion, cause the Fund to (i) distribute such Forked Asset to an agent on behalf of Shareholders of record on a specified record date for sale, (ii) sell such Forked Asset and use the cash proceeds to purchase additional tokens of the Fund Components then held by the Fund or (iii) continue to hold such Forked Asset as a Fund Component.

The Manager does not store, hold, or maintain custody or control of the Fund's digital assets but instead has entered into the Custodian Agreement with the Custodian to facilitate the security of the Fund's digital assets.

The Manager has entered into a Distribution and Marketing Agreement with Genesis to assist the Manager in developing an ongoing marketing plan for the Fund; preparing marketing materials regarding the Shares, including the content on the Fund's website, <https://grayscale.co/digital-large-cap/> executing a marketing plan for the Fund; and providing strategic and tactical research to the Fund on the global digital asset market. See "The Distributor and Marketer" for more information.

The Manager may transfer all or substantially all of its assets to an entity that carries on the business of the Manager if at the time of the transfer the successor assumes all of the obligations of the Manager under the LLC Agreement. In such an event, the Manager will be relieved of all further liability under the LLC Agreement.

The Manager's Fee is paid by the Fund to the Manager as compensation for services performed under the LLC Agreement and as consideration for the Manager's agreement to pay the Manager-paid Expenses. Once the Manager has paid the Manager-paid Expenses of the Fund, it may use the remaining portion of the Manager's Fee received from the Fund at its discretion, which may include the payment of fees from time to time for the referral of new investors in the Fund. See "The Fund—Fund Expenses."

Initial Purchaser

On February 1, 2018, Digital Currency Group, Inc. (the "Initial Purchaser") contributed 206 Bitcoin, 1,192 ETH, 207 BCH, 477,649 XRP and 674 LTC with a total value of \$3,899,822 to the Fund in exchange for 400,000 Shares. The ratio of Shares to each of the Fund Components purchased by the Initial Purchaser was 0.0005 BTC, 0.0030 ETH, 0.0005 BCH, 1.1941 XRP and 0.0017 LTC at the effective time of creation of this initial Basket

Authorized Participants

An Authorized Participant must enter into a "Participant Agreement" with the Manager and the Fund to govern its placement of orders to create (and, should the Fund commence a redemption program, redeem) Baskets. The Participant Agreement sets forth the procedures for the creation and redemption of Baskets and for the delivery of digital assets required for creations and redemptions. A copy of the form of Participant Agreement is available for inspection at the Manager's principal office identified herein.

Each Authorized Participant must (i) be a registered broker-dealer, (ii) enter into a Participant Agreement with the Manager and (iii) own Authorized Participant Self-Administered Accounts for digital assets and cash. A list of the current Authorized Participants can be obtained from the Manager. As of the date of this Disclosure Statement, Genesis is the only acting Authorized Participant. The Manager intends to engage additional Authorized Participants who are unaffiliated with the Fund in the future.

No Authorized Participant has any obligation or responsibility to the Manager or the Fund to effect any sale or resale of Shares.

The Distributor and Marketer

Genesis Global Trading, Inc., a Delaware corporation, is the Distributor and Marketer of the Shares. The Distributor and Marketer is a registered broker-dealer with the SEC and is a member of FINRA.

The Distributor and Marketer assists the Manager in developing an ongoing marketing plan for the Fund; preparing marketing materials regarding the Shares, including the content on the Fund's website, <https://grayscale.co/digital-large-cap>; executing the marketing plan for the Fund; and providing strategic and tactical research to the Fund on the global digital asset market. The Distributor and Marketer and the Manager are affiliates of one another.

The Manager may engage additional or successor Distributors and Marketers in the future.

Conflicts of Interest

General

The Manager has not established formal procedures to resolve all potential conflicts of interest. Consequently, investors may be dependent on the good faith of the respective parties subject to such conflicts to resolve them equitably. Although the Manager attempts to monitor these conflicts, it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, for the Manager to ensure that these conflicts do not, in fact, result in adverse consequences to the Fund.

Prospective investors should be aware that the Manager presently intends to assert that Shareholders have, by subscribing for Shares of the Fund, consented to the following conflicts of interest in the event of any proceeding alleging that such conflicts violated any duty owed by the Manager to investors.

Digital Currency Group, Inc.

Digital Currency Group, Inc., the sole member and parent company of the Manager and Genesis, the only acting Authorized Participant as of the date of this Disclosure Statement, owns (i) approximately 1.9% of the Reference Rate Provider's voting equity and owns warrants representing approximately 1.1% of the Reference Rate Provider's voting equity, (ii) a minority interest in Coinbase, which operates Coinbase Pro, one of the exchanges included in the Digital Asset Reference Rate for certain of the digital assets held by the Fund, and which is also the parent company of the Custodian, representing less than 1.0% of its equity, (iii) a minority interest in Paxos, which operates itBit, one of the exchanges included in the Digital Asset Reference Rate for certain of the digital assets held by the Fund, representing less than 1.0% of its equity, (iv) a minority interest in Kraken, one of the exchanges included in the Digital Asset Reference Rate for certain of the digital assets held by the Fund, representing less than 1.0% of its equity and (v) a minority interest in Circle Internet Financial Limited, which is the parent company of Poloniex, one of the exchanges included in the Digital Asset Reference Rate for certain of the digital assets held by the Fund, representing less than 1.0% of its equity.

Digital Currency Group, Inc. has investments in a large number of digital assets and companies involved in the digital asset ecosystem, including digital assets that may be held by the Fund, companies that act as stewards of digital assets that may be held by the Fund, such as Ripple, and exchanges and custodians. Digital Currency Group, Inc.'s positions on changes that should be adopted in various Digital Asset Networks could be adverse to positions that would benefit the Fund or its Shareholders. Additionally, before or after a hard fork on the network of a digital asset held by the Fund, Digital Currency Group, Inc.'s position regarding which fork among a group of incompatible forks of such network should be considered the "true" network could be adverse to positions that would most benefit the Fund.

The Manager

The Manager has a conflict of interest in allocating its own limited resources among, when applicable, different clients and potential future business ventures, to each of which it owes fiduciary duties. Additionally, the

professional staff of the Manager also services other affiliates of the Manager, including other digital asset investment vehicles, and their respective clients. Although the Manager and its professional staff cannot and will not devote all of its or their respective time or resources to the management of the affairs of the Fund, the Manager intends to devote, and to cause its professional staff to devote, sufficient time and resources to manage properly the affairs of the Fund consistent with its or their respective fiduciary duties to the Fund and others.

The Manager and the Distributor and Marketer are affiliates of each other, and the Manager may engage other affiliated service providers in the future. Because of the Manager's affiliated status, it may be disincentivized from replacing affiliated service providers. In connection with this conflict of interest, Shareholders should understand that affiliated service providers will receive fees for providing services to the Fund. Clients of the affiliated service providers may pay commissions at negotiated rates which are greater or less than the rate paid by the Fund.

The Manager and any affiliated service provider may, from time to time, have conflicting demands in respect of their obligations to the Fund and, in the future, to other clients. It is possible that future business ventures of the Manager and affiliated service providers may generate larger fees, resulting in increased payments to employees, and therefore, incentivizing the Manager and/or the affiliated service providers to allocate it/their limited resources accordingly to the potential detriment of the Fund.

There is an absence of arm's length negotiation with respect to some of the terms of the Fund, and, where applicable, there has been no independent due diligence conducted with respect to the Fund. The Manager will, however, not retain any affiliated service providers for the Fund which the Manager has reason to believe would knowingly or deliberately favor any other client over the Fund.

The Authorized Participant

As of the date of this Disclosure Statement, the only Authorized Participant is Genesis, an affiliate of the Fund and the Manager. As a result of this affiliation, the Manager has an incentive to resolve questions between Genesis, on the one hand, and the Fund and Shareholders, on the other hand, in favor of Genesis (including, but not limited to, questions as to the calculation of the Basket Amount).

In addition, Genesis may engage in digital asset trading with the Fund's affiliated entities. For example, when the Manager receives the Manager's Fee in digital assets, it sells the digital assets through Genesis. For this service, Genesis charges the Manager a transaction fee, which is not borne by the Fund. Additionally, the Manager's parent company, Digital Currency Group, Inc., is the sole shareholder and parent company of Genesis, in addition to a customer of Genesis and may buy or sell digital assets through Genesis from time to time, independent of the Fund. Lastly, several employees of the Manager and Digital Currency Group, Inc. are FINRA-registered representatives who maintain their licenses through Genesis.

Proprietary Trading/Other Clients

Because the officers of the Manager may trade digital assets for their own personal trading accounts (subject to certain internal trading policies and procedures) at the same time as they are managing the account of the Fund, prospective investors should be aware that the activities of the officers of the Manager, subject to their fiduciary duties, may, from time-to-time, result in their taking positions in their personal trading accounts which are opposite of the positions taken for the Fund. Records of the Manager's officers' personal trading accounts will not be available for inspection by Shareholders.

Relationships of the Reference Rate Provider with the Manager and management of the Manager

The Manager and its affiliates rely on services provided by the Reference Rate Provider (in addition to the calculation of the Digital Asset Reference Rates), and may otherwise be interested in the success of the Reference Rate Provider. These relationships include:

- Barry E. Silbert, the Chief Executive Officer of the Manager acts as an advisor to the Reference Rate Provider and owns approximately 0.5% of the Reference Rate Provider's voting equity as of the date of this Disclosure Statement;
- Digital Currency Group, Inc., the sole member and parent company of the Manager owns approximately 1.9% of the Reference Rate Provider's voting equity and owns warrants representing approximately 1.1% of the Reference Rate Provider's voting equity as of the date of this Disclosure Statement; and
- Genesis licenses and uses a trading software platform provided by the Reference Rate Provider to operate its digital asset trading desk and to facilitate Genesis's actions as an Authorized Participant. Although the Reference Rate Provider does not currently utilize data from over-the-counter markets or derivative platforms, per the terms of the license, the Reference Rate Provider is entitled to use the over-the-counter trading data from Genesis to calculate any Digital Asset Reference Rate.

Under the rules governing the calculation of the Digital Asset Reference Rate for the Fund, if the Manager determines in good faith that a Digital Asset Reference Rate does not reflect an accurate digital asset price, then the Manager will employ an alternative method to determine such Digital Asset Reference Rate. Because such a determination could reflect negatively upon the Reference Rate Provider, lead to a decrease in the Reference Rate Provider's revenue or otherwise adversely affect the Reference Rate Provider, and because of the relationships listed above, the Manager has a conflict of interest with respect to the Reference Rate Provider.

5. The effect of existing or probable governmental regulations on the business.

Please refer to "Risk Factors – Risk Factors Related to the Regulation of the Fund and the Shares" for a discussion of the effect of existing or probable governmental regulations on the Fund's operations.

6. An estimate of the amount spent during each of the last two fiscal years on research and development activities, and, if applicable, the extent to which the cost of such activities are borne directly by customers.

Not applicable.

7. Costs and effects of compliance with environmental laws (federal, state and local).

Not applicable.

8. The number of total employees and number of full-time employees.

The Fund has no employees. The Manager had 11 employees as of June 30, 2019.

Item 9. The nature of products and services offered.

A. Principal products or services, and their markets.

Not applicable.

B. Distribution methods of the products or services.

Not applicable.

C. Status of any publicly announced new product or service.

Not applicable.

D. Competitive business conditions, the issuer's competitive position in the industries, and methods of competition.

More than 2,000 other digital assets have been developed since the inception of Bitcoin, currently the most developed digital asset because of the length of time it has been in existence, the investment in the infrastructure that supports it, and the network of individuals and entities that are using Bitcoin in transactions. While digital assets, including the Fund Components, have enjoyed some success in their limited history, the aggregate value of outstanding Fund Components, excluding Bitcoin, is much smaller than that of Bitcoin and may be eclipsed by the more rapid development of other digital assets.

E. Sources and availability of raw materials and the names of principal suppliers.

Not applicable.

F. Dependence on one or a few major customers.

Not applicable.

G. Patents, trademarks, licenses, franchises, concessions, royalty agreements or labor contracts, including their duration.

Not applicable.

H. The need for any government approval of principal products or services and the status of any requested government approvals.

See the discussion set forth under the heading “The effect of existing or probable governmental regulations on the business” above.

Item 10. The nature and extent of the issuer’s facilities.

The Fund is a passive entity with no operations, and the Manager administers and manages the Fund as described in the “Description of the Fund.” The principal office of the Manager is located at 250 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10003. The Manager utilizes a portion of the space leased by Digital Currency Group, Inc. The lease expires on September 30, 2023.

PART D. MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 11. The name of the chief executive officer, members of the board of directors, as well as control persons.

Management of the Manager

Under the LLC Agreement, all management functions of the Fund have been delegated to and are conducted by the Manager, its agents and its affiliates, including without limitation, the Custodian and its agents. As officers of the Manager, Barry E. Silbert, the principal executive officer of the Manager, Simcha Wurtzel, the principal financial officer of the Manager, and Michael Sonnenshein, as Managing Director of the Manager, may take certain actions and execute certain agreements and certifications for the Fund, in their capacity as the principal officers of the Manager.

The following individuals are the officers of the Manager responsible for overseeing the business and operations of the Fund.

Barry E. Silbert, Chief Executive Officer

Barry E. Silbert, 43, has been Chief Executive Officer of the Manager since its formation in 2013. Mr. Silbert is the founder of Digital Currency Group, Inc. (“DCG”), which builds and supports digital assets and blockchain companies through its insights, network and access to capital. Starting in 2012, Mr. Silbert became one of the first and most active investors in the digital asset space, providing seed funding for Coinbase, Ripple, BitPay and a number of other companies that have gone on to define the industry. Prior to founding DCG, Mr. Silbert founded SecondMarket, an online platform and registered broker-dealer that enabled private companies to customize, control and execute secondary transactions for the benefit of their employees and investors. SecondMarket was acquired by NASDAQ in 2015. Before becoming an entrepreneur, Mr. Silbert was an investment banker at Houlihan Lokey and graduated with honors from the Goizueta Business School at Emory University. Mr. Silbert has received several honors including being named Entrepreneur of the Year by Ernst & Young and Crain’s and being selected to Fortune’s prestigious “40 under 40” list. Mr. Silbert also owns approximately 0.5% of the Reference Rate Provider’s voting equity and acts as an advisor to the Reference Rate Provider.

Simcha Wurtzel, Vice President, Finance

Simcha Wurtzel, 38, has been Vice President, Finance of the Manager since December 2018. Mr. Wurtzel previously served as Vice President, Finance and Controller of the Manager from May 2013 to April 2018. In addition to his role at the Manager, Mr. Wurtzel is the Vice President of Finance of Digital Currency Group, Inc. From 2007 to 2015 he served as the Financial and Operations Principal for DCG Holdco, Inc. (formerly known as SecondMarket Holdings, Inc.). Mr. Wurtzel holds a B.S. degree in accounting from Touro College, New York.

Michael Sonnenshein, Managing Director

Michael Sonnenshein, 33, has been Managing Director of the Manager since 2018. From 2015 to 2017, Mr. Sonnenshein was Director of Sales & Business Development for the Manager. From 2014 to 2015, Mr. Sonnenshein served as an Account Executive for the Manager (formerly known as Alternative Currency Asset Management LLC). Prior to working at Grayscale, Mr. Sonnenshein was an Associate at J.P. Morgan Securities, covering high net worth individuals and institutions. Mr. Sonnenshein worked in a similar capacity at Barclays Wealth, providing coverage to middle-market hedge funds and institutions. Mr. Sonnenshein holds an MBA from the Leonard N. Stern School of Business at New York University and a BBA from the Goizueta School of Business at Emory University.

Executive Compensation

The Fund has no employees or directors and is managed by the Manager. None of the officers or members of the Manager receive compensation from the Fund. The Manager's Fee accrues daily at an annual rate of 3.0% of the Fund's Digital Asset Holdings Fee Basis Amount and is payable monthly in arrears. For the year ended June 30, 2019 and for the period from January 25, 2018 (the inception of the Fund) to June 30, 2018, the Manager earned \$347,723 and \$119,027, respectively, from the Fund. As of June 30, 2019 and 2018, the fair market value of the accrued and unpaid Manager's Fee was \$176,534 and \$67,851, respectively. In addition, the Manager may pay Additional Fund Expenses on behalf of the Fund and be reimbursed by the Fund. For the year ended June 30, 2019 and for the period from January 25, 2018 (the inception of the Fund) to June 30, 2018, the Fund incurred no Additional Fund Expenses.

Compensation of Directors

Not applicable.

Business Address

The business address for each of the Manager's officers is c/o Grayscale Investments, LLC, 250 Park Avenue South New York, NY 10003.

B. Legal/Disciplinary History

None.

C. Disclosure of Family Relationships

None.

D. Disclosure of Related Party Transactions

See "Conflicts of Interest" above.

Item 12. Financial information for the issuer's most recent fiscal period.

The Fund's audited financial statements as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019 and for the period from January 25, 2018 (the inception of the Fund) to June 30, 2018 are attached as Exhibit 1 to this Disclosure Statement. The historical results presented herein are not necessarily indicative of financial results to be achieved in future periods. The Fund's audited financial statements attached as exhibits to this Disclosure Statement are incorporated herein by reference and are considered as part of this Disclosure Statement.

Item 13. Similar financial information for such part of the two preceding fiscal years as the issuer or its predecessor has been in existence.

See "Financial information for the issuer's most recent fiscal period" above.

Item 14. Beneficial Owners.

As of June 30, 2019, Genesis beneficially owned 0.11% of the Fund's Shares. Genesis is a wholly owned subsidiary of DCG and, as such, DCG beneficially owned 21.36% of the Fund's Shares. The addresses of the aforementioned is c/o Grayscale Investments LLC, 250 Park Avenue South New York, NY 10003.

Item 15. The name, address, telephone number, and email address of each of the following outside providers that provide services to the issuer on matters relating to operations, business development and disclosure.

1. U.S. Counsel

Joseph A. Hall, Esq.
Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP
450 Lexington Avenue
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Facsimile: (212) 701-5565
Email: joseph.hall@davispolk.com

Andrew D. Thorpe, Esq.
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The Orrick Building
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Email: athorpe@orrick.com

2. Cayman Islands Counsel

Julian Ashworth
Maples and Calder,
PO Box 309, Ugland House
Grand Cayman, KY1-1104, Cayman Islands
Telephone: (345) 814 5413
Email: Julian.Ashworth@maples.com

3. Independent Auditor

Friedman LLP
100 Eagle Rock Ave. Suite 200
East Hanover, NJ 07936
Telephone: (973) 929-3500

The independent auditor is responsible for expressing an opinion on these financial statements based on their audits. The independent auditor is a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (“PCAOB”) and is required to be independent with respect to the Fund in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities Exchange Commission and the PCAOB. The audits are conducted in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. These standards requires the independent auditor to plan and perform the audits in order to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud.

3. Any other advisor(s) that assisted, advised, prepared or provided information with respect to this Disclosure Statement - the information shall include the telephone number and email address of each advisor.

Not applicable.

Item 16. Management’s Discussion and Analysis.

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read together with, and is qualified in its entirety by reference to, our audited financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this Disclosure Statement, which have been prepared in accordance with GAAP. The following discussion may contain forward-looking statements based on current expectations that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from those discussed in these forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including those set forth under “Risk Factors,” “Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements” or in other sections of this Disclosure Statement.

Fund Overview

The investment objective of the Fund is to hold the top digital assets by market capitalization that meet the Fund Construction Criteria (as described below) (each such digital asset so designated by the Manager, a “Fund Component”) and for the Shares (based on Fund Components per Share) to reflect the value of the Fund Components held by the Fund as determined by reference to the Digital Asset Reference Rates, less the Fund’s expenses and other liabilities. Specifically, the Fund seeks to hold Fund Components that have market capitalizations that collectively constitute at least 70% of the market capitalization of the entire digital asset market (the “Target Coverage Ratio”). The Fund intends to hold a market capitalization-weighted portfolio that is reviewed for rebalancing on a quarterly basis to meet the Target Coverage Ratio (each such period, a “Rebalancing Period”). We refer to the percentage of the total U.S. dollar value of the aggregate Fund Components at any time that is represented by tokens of a particular Fund Component as such Fund Component’s “Weighting.”

The activities of the Fund are limited to (i) issuing Baskets in exchange for Fund Components and cash transferred to the Fund as consideration in connection with the creations, (ii) transferring or selling Fund Components and Forked Assets as necessary to cover the Manager’s Fee and/or any Additional Fund Expenses, (iii) transferring Fund Components and cash in exchange for Baskets surrendered for redemption (subject to obtaining regulatory approval from the SEC and approval from the Manager), (iv) causing the Manager to sell Fund Components and Forked Assets on the termination of the Fund, (v) making distributions of Forked Assets or cash from the sale thereof and (vi) engaging in all administrative and security procedures necessary to accomplish such activities in accordance with the provisions of the LLC Agreement, the Custodian Agreement, the Index License Agreement and the Participant Agreements.

In addition, the Fund may engage in any lawful activity necessary or desirable in order to facilitate Shareholders' access to Forked Assets, provided that such activities do not conflict with the terms of the LLC Agreement. Other than through the quarterly rebalancing described below, the Manager does not intend to actively manage the Fund portfolio in response to price changes in the Fund Components held by the Fund at any given time.

On July 29, 2019, the Manager entered into an agreement with Coinbase Custody Trust Company, LLC (the "Custodian") to serve as custodian for the underlying asset of the Trust (the "Custodian Agreement"). The Custodian Agreement establishes the rights and responsibilities of the Custodian, the Manager, and the Fund with respect to the safekeeping of the Fund's digital assets. The Custodian Agreement is for an initial term of three years with a fee based on a percentage of assets under custody for each of the investment products sponsored or managed by the Manager and for which the Custodian serves as the custodian. The portion of the fee attributable to the Fund and paid to the Custodian is a Manager-paid Expense. During the initial term, either party may terminate for certain events described in the agreement, and after the initial term, either party may also terminate upon ninety days' prior written notice.

The Custodian is responsible for holding the private key(s) that provide access to the Fund's digital wallets and vaults, whereas previously, Ledger SAS, the key maintainer, was responsible for maintaining certain security factors that provided access to the Fund's digital assets.

The existing agreements that previously provided for the safekeeping of the Fund's digital assets were terminated following the transfer of the safekeeping role to the Custodian from Ledger SAS. The Custodian Agreement will have no impact on the Fund's Prospective Abandonment policy as it relates to any Forked Assets.

Forked Assets

The Fund may at times acquire digital assets as a result of a fork, airdrop or similar event through which the Fund may become entitled to another digital asset or other property by virtue of its ownership of one or more of the digital assets it then holds (each such new asset, a "Forked Asset"). The Manager currently expects that it will (a) distribute a Forked Asset in-kind to an agent on behalf of Shareholders of record on a specified record date for sale by such agent or (b) monitor a Forked Asset from the date of the relevant fork, airdrop or similar event, or the date on which the Manager becomes aware of such event, leading up to, but not necessarily until, the subsequent Rebalancing Period. In the case of option (a), the Shareholders' agent would attempt to sell the Forked Asset, and if the agent is able to do so, remit the cash proceeds to the relevant record date Shareholders. There can be no assurance as to the price or prices for any Forked Asset that the agent may realize, and the value of the Forked Asset may increase or decrease after any sale by the agent. In the case of option (b), leading up to the subsequent Rebalancing Period, if the sale of such Forked Asset is economically and technologically feasible, the Manager currently expects to cause the Fund to sell such Forked Asset and use the cash proceeds to purchase additional tokens of the Fund Components then held by the Fund in proportion to their respective Weightings. If the sale of a Forked Asset is either economically or technologically infeasible at the time of the next Rebalancing Period, the Manager may cause the Fund to abandon or continue holding such Forked Asset until such time as the sale is economically and technologically feasible, as determined by the Manager, in its sole discretion.

The Manager may also decide to disclaim ownership of, and not take any steps to establish dominion and control over, a Forked Asset at the time of a fork, airdrop or similar event if such Forked Asset is likely a security under the U.S. securities laws, ownership of such Forked Asset may be unlawful or for any other reason, in each case as determined by the Manager in its sole discretion.

The Manager intends to evaluate each fork, airdrop or similar event on a case-by-case basis in consultation with the Fund's legal advisors, tax consultants and Security Providers, and may, in its sole discretion, determine that a different course of action with respect to such event is in the best interests of the Fund.

Fund Expenses

The Fund's only ordinary recurring expense is expected to be the Manager's Fee. The Manager's Fee will accrue daily in U.S. dollars at an annual rate of 3.0% of the Fund's Digital Asset Holdings Fee Basis Amount as of 4:00 p.m., New York time, and will generally be paid in the tokens of the Fund Components then held by the Fund in proportion to each Fund Component's Weighting. For any day that is not a business day or in a Rebalancing Period, the Manager's Fee will accrue in U.S. dollars at a rate of 3.0% of the Digital Asset Holdings Fee Basis Amount of the Fund from the most recent business day, reduced by the accrued and unpaid Manager's Fee for such most recent business day and for each day after such most recent business day and prior to the relevant calculation date. The U.S. dollar amount of the Manager's Fee will be converted into Fund Components on a daily basis by multiplying such U.S. dollar amount by the Weighting for each Fund Component and dividing the resulting product for each Fund Component by the Digital Asset Reference Rate for such Fund Component on such day. We refer to the number of tokens of each Fund Component payable as the Manager's Fee for any day as a "Fund Component Fee Amount." For any day that is not a business day or during a Rebalancing Period for which the Digital Asset Holdings Fee Basis Amount is not calculated, the amount of each Fund Component payable in respect of such day's U.S. dollar accrual of the Manager's Fee will be determined by reference to the Fund Component Fee Amount from the most recent business day. Payments of the Manager's Fee will be made monthly in arrears.

To pay the Manager's Fee, the Manager will instruct the Custodian to (i) withdraw from the relevant Digital Asset Account the number of tokens for each Fund Component then held by the Fund equal to the Fund Component Fee Amount for such Fund Component and (ii) transfer such tokens of all Fund Components to accounts maintained by the Manager at such times as determined by the Manager in its absolute discretion. If the Fund holds any Forked Assets or cash, the Fund may also pay all or a portion of the Manager's Fee in Forked Assets and/or cash in lieu of paying the Manager's Fee in Fund Components, in which case, the Fund Component Fee Amounts in respect of such payment will be correspondingly and proportionally reduced.

After the payment of the Manager's Fee to the Manager, the Manager may elect to convert any digital assets it receives into U.S. dollars. The rate at which the Manager converts such digital assets into U.S. dollars may differ from the rate at which the Manager's Fee was initially determined. The Fund will not be responsible for any fees and expenses incurred by the Manager to convert digital assets received in payment of the Manager's Fee into U.S. dollars. The Manager, from time to time, may temporarily waive all or a portion of the Manager's Fee at its discretion. Presently, the Manager does not intend to waive any of the Manager's Fee.

As partial consideration for its receipt of the Manager's Fee, the Manager has assumed the obligation to pay the Manager-paid Expenses. The Manager has not assumed the obligation to pay Additional Fund Expenses. If Additional Fund Expenses are incurred, the Manager will (i) withdraw Fund Components from the Digital Asset Accounts in proportion to their respective Weightings at such time and in such quantity as may be necessary to permit payment of such Additional Fund Expenses and (ii) may either (x) cause the Fund to convert such Fund Components into U.S. dollars or other fiat currencies at the Actual Exchange Rate or (y) cause the Fund (or its delegate) to deliver such Fund Components in kind in satisfaction of such Additional Fund Expenses. If the Fund holds cash and/or Forked Assets, the Fund may also pay all or a portion of the Additional Fund Expenses in cash or Forked Assets instead of Fund Components, in which case, the amount of Fund Components that would otherwise have been used to satisfy such Additional Fund Expenses will be correspondingly and proportionally reduced.

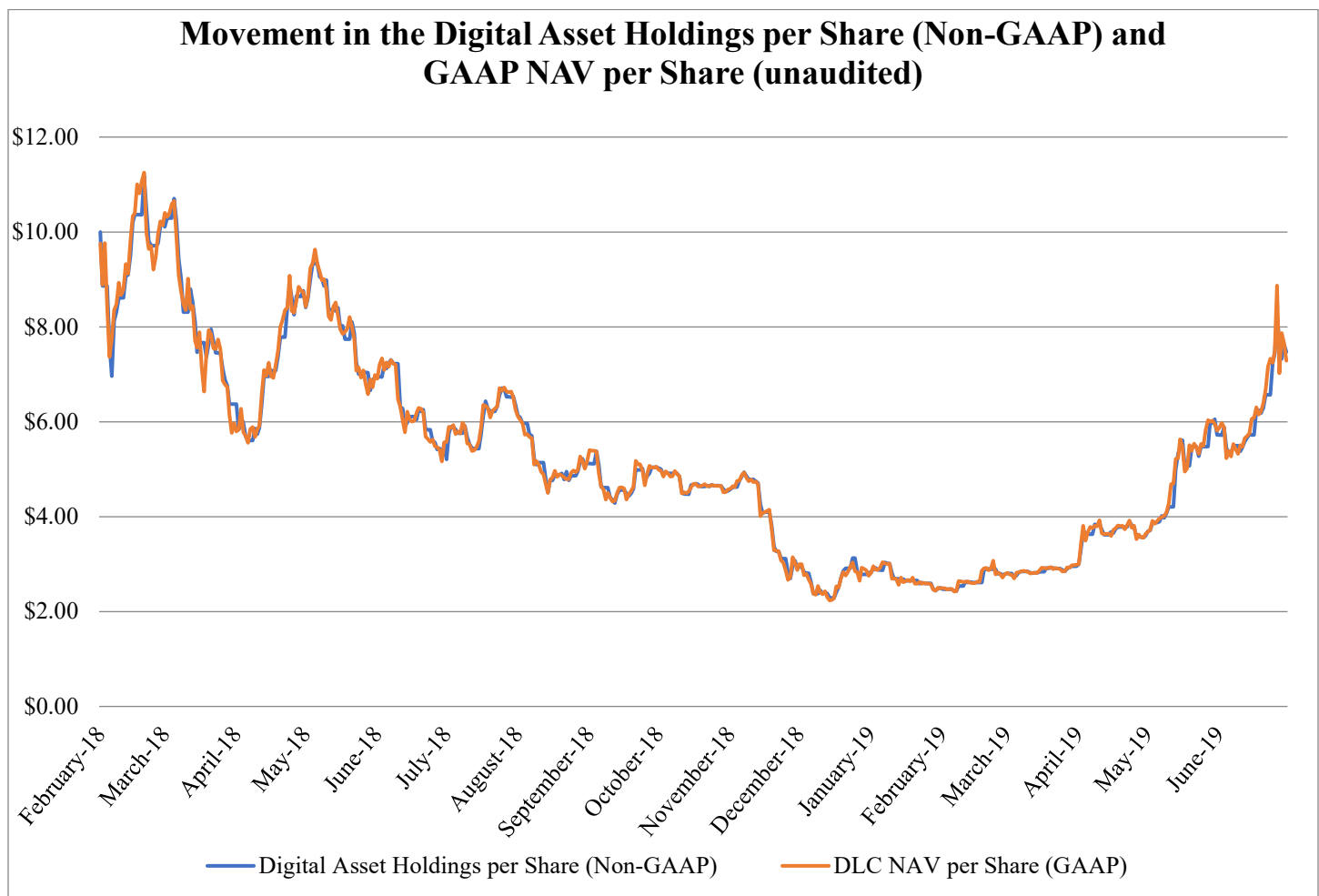
The fractional number of Fund Components, or the amount of Forked Assets and/or cash, represented by each Share will decline each time the Fund pays the Manager's Fee or any Additional Fund Expenses by transferring or selling Fund Components, Forked Assets and/or cash. See "Expenses; Sales of digital assets."

Impact of Fund Expenses on the Fund's Digital Asset Holdings

The Fund will pay the Manager's Fee to the Manager in Fund Components held by the Fund, in cash or in Forked Assets. In addition, the Fund will sell Fund Components or Forked Assets to raise the funds needed for the

payment of any Additional Fund Expenses or will pay Additional Fund Expenses in Fund Components held by the Fund, cash or Forked Assets. Fund Components, as well as the value of any cash or Forked Assets held by the Fund, will be the Fund’s sole source of funds to cover the Manager’s Fee and any Additional Fund Expenses. The Fund will not engage in any activity designed to derive a profit from changes in the price of Fund Components or any Forked Assets. Because the number of Fund Components, or the amount of Forked Assets and/or cash, held by the Fund will decrease when Fund Components are used to pay the Manager’s Fee or any Additional Fund Expenses, it is expected that the fractional number of Fund Components, or the amount of Forked Assets and/or cash, represented by each Share will gradually decrease over the life of the Fund. Accordingly, the Shareholders will bear the cost of the Manager’s Fee and Additional Fund Expenses. New digital assets that are transferred into the Digital Asset Accounts in exchange for new Baskets issued by the Fund will not reverse this trend.

Investing in the Shares does not insulate the investor from certain risks, including price volatility. The following table illustrates the movement in the Digital Asset Holdings per Share (non-GAAP) versus the Fund’s GAAP NAV per Share from February 1, 2018 (the first Creation Basket of the Fund) to June 30, 2019:



For more information about how we determine the Digital Asset Holdings per Share, see “Grayscale Digital Large Cap Fund — Valuation of Digital Assets and Determination of the Fund’s Digital Asset Holdings.”

Critical Accounting Policies

Correction of an Immaterial Misstatement

Subsequent to the issuance of the Fund’s annual financial statements for the period from January 25, 2018 (the inception of the Fund) to June 30, 2018, the Fund determined that the calculation of realized gains and losses

using an average cost method did not conform to GAAP. The Fund assessed the materiality of this misstatement both quantitatively and qualitatively and determined the correction of this misstatement was immaterial to the Fund's annual financial statements for the period from January 25, 2018 (the inception of the Fund) to June 30, 2018. As a result, the Fund adjusted for this misstatement on July 1, 2018 by calculating realized gains and losses using the specific identification method and recording the out-of-period adjustment, accordingly the Fund increased unrealized gains by a de minimis amount and increased realized losses accordingly to properly reflect the Fund's calculation of realized gains and losses using the specific identification method.

Investment Transactions and Revenue Recognition

The Fund considers investment transactions to be the receipt of Fund Components for Share creations or payment of expenses in Fund Components. At this time, the Fund is not accepting redemption requests from Shareholders. The Fund records its investment transactions on a trade date basis and changes in fair value are reflected as net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments. Realized gains and losses are calculated using an specific identification method. Realized gains and losses are recognized in connection with transactions including settling obligations for the Manager's Fee in the Fund Components.

Principal Market and Fair Value Determination

To determine which market is the Fund's principal market (or in the absence of a principal market, the most advantageous market) for purposes of calculating the Fund's NAV, the Fund follows ASC 820-10, which outlines the application of fair value accounting. ASC 820-10 determines fair value to be the price that would be received for each Fund Component in a current sale, which assumes an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. ASC 820-10 requires the Fund to assume that each Fund Component is sold in its principal market to market participants or, in the absence of a principal market, the most advantageous market. Market participants are defined as buyers and sellers in the principal or most advantageous market that are independent, knowledgeable, and willing and able to transact. In determining which of the eligible Digital Asset Markets is the Fund's principal market, the Fund reviews these criteria in the following order:

- First, the Fund reviews a list of each Digital Asset Markets and excludes any Digital Asset Markets that are nonaccessible to the Fund and the Authorized Participant(s). The Fund or the Authorized Participant does not have access to each Fund Component Exchanges that do not have a BitLicense and has access only to each Digital Asset Markets that the Authorized Participant reasonably believes are operating in compliance with applicable law, including federal and state licensing requirements, based upon information and assurances provided to it by each market.
- Second, the Fund sorts the remaining Digital Asset Markets from high to low by entity-specific and market-based volume and activity of each Fund Component traded on each Digital Asset Market in the trailing twelve months.
- Third, the Fund then reviews intra-day pricing fluctuations and the degree of variances in price on each Digital Asset Markets to identify any material notable variances that may impact the volume or price information of a particular Digital Asset Market.
- Fourth, the Fund then selects a Digital Asset Market as its principal market based on the highest market volume, activity and price stability in comparison to the other Digital Asset Markets on the list for each Fund Component.

The Fund determines its principal market (or in the absence of a principal market the most advantageous market) annually and conducts a quarterly analysis to determine (i) if there have been recent changes to each Digital Asset Market's trading volume and level of activity in the trailing twelve months, (ii) if any Digital Asset Markets have developed that the Fund has access to, or (iii) if recent changes to each Digital Asset Market's price stability have occurred that would materially impact the selection of the principal market and necessitate a change in the Fund's determination of its principal market.

The cost basis of the investment in each Fund Component recorded by the Fund for financial reporting purposes is the fair value of each Fund Component at the time of transfer. The cost basis recorded by the Fund may differ from proceeds collected by the Authorized Participant from the sale of the corresponding Shares to investors.

Investment Company Considerations

The Fund is an investment company for GAAP purposes and follows accounting and reporting guidance in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) Topic 946, *Financial Services – Investment Companies*. The Fund uses fair value as its method of accounting for digital assets in accordance with its classification as an investment company for accounting purposes. The Fund is not registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates and those differences could be material.

Forked Assets

A Forked Asset is recognized, for financial reporting purposes, on the date on which the fork, airdrop or similar event occurs, as this is the same time in which future economic benefits are probable and subsequent to the event that has given rise to the Fund’s right to the Forked Asset. Forked Assets are carried at fair value until distributed, otherwise transferred or abandoned by the Fund.

In determining the principal market (or in the absence of a principal market the most advantageous market) for a Forked Asset, the Fund reviews these criteria in the following order:

First, the Fund reviews the list of Forked Asset markets and excludes any Forked Asset markets that are non-accessible to the Fund and the Authorized Participant. The Fund or an Authorized Participant can only do business with those Forked Asset markets that meet the regulatory requirements of the jurisdiction in which the Fund or an Authorized Participant is registered to do business.

Second, the Fund sorts the remaining Forked Asset markets from high to low by entity-specific and market-based volume and activity of Forked Asset traded on each Forked Asset market in the trailing twelve months.

Third, the Fund then reviews intra-day pricing fluctuations and the degree of variances in price on Forked Asset markets to identify any material notable variances that may impact the volume or price information of a particular Forked Asset market.

Fourth, the Fund then selects a Forked Asset market as its principal market based on highest market volume, activity and price stability in comparison to the other Forked Asset markets on the list.

If no market meets the aforementioned criteria, the Fund continues to evaluate the digital asset in accordance with ASC 820. In the absence of a market that can serve as the principal market (or in the absence of a principal market, the most advantageous market) for the relevant digital asset, the Fund will focus on identifying market participants to which it would sell the relevant digital asset in a hypothetical transaction. The Fund also considers the assumptions that those market participants would use in pricing the digital asset in accordance with ASC 820.

The Fund accounts for in-kind distributions of Forked Assets in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 845, *Nonmonetary Transactions*, pursuant to which a transfer of a nonmonetary asset to a Shareholder or to another entity in a nonreciprocal transfer is recorded at the fair value of the asset transferred and a gain or loss is recognized on the disposition of the asset by the Fund.

Review of Financial Results

Financial Highlights for the Year Ended June 30, 2019 and for the Period from January 25, 2018 (the Inception of the Fund) to June 30, 2018

(All amounts in the following table and the subsequent paragraphs, except Share, per Share, each Fund Component and price per each Fund Component amounts, are in thousands of U.S. dollars)

	Year Ended June 30, 2019	January 25, 2018 (the inception of the Fund) to June 30, 2018
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments in digital assets	<u>\$ 7,099</u>	<u>\$ (4,940)</u>
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations	<u>\$ 6,751</u>	<u>\$ (5,059)</u>
Net assets	<u>\$ 22,622</u>	<u>\$ 10,629</u>

Net realized and unrealized gain on investment in digital assets for the year ended June 30, 2019 was \$7,099, which includes a realized loss of (\$198) on the transfer of digital assets to pay the Manager's Fee, net change in unrealized appreciation on Manager's Fee payable of (\$78) and net change in unrealized appreciation on investment in digital assets of \$7,375. Net increase in net assets resulting from operations was \$6,751 for the year ended June 30, 2019, which consisted of the net realized and unrealized gain on investment in digital assets, less the Manager's Fee of \$348. Net assets increased to \$22,622 at June 30, 2019, a 113% increase for the year. The increase in net assets resulted from the contribution of approximately 603 BTC, 3,488 ETH, 607 BCH, 1,397,706 XRP and 1,972 LTC with a total value of \$5,242 to the Fund in connection with Share creations, partially offset by the withdrawal of 37 BTC, 212 ETH, 17 BCH, 84,989 XRP and 120 LTC to pay the foregoing Manager's Fee.

Net realized and unrealized loss on investment in digital assets for the period from January 25, 2018 (the inception of the Fund) to June 30, 2018 was (\$4,940), which includes a realized loss of (\$3) on the transfer of digital assets to pay the Manager's Fee, net change in unrealized depreciation on the Manager's Fee payable of \$21 and net change in unrealized depreciation on investment in digital assets of (\$4,958). Net decrease in net asset resulting from operations was (\$5,059) for the period ended June 30, 2018, which consisted of the net realized and unrealized loss on investment in digital assets plus the Manager's Fee of (\$119). Net assets increased to \$10,629 at June 30, 2018. The increase in net assets was due to the contribution of approximately 980 BTC, 5,668 ETH, 987 BCH, 2,271,220 XRP and 3,204 LTC with a total value of \$15,688 to the Fund in connection with Share creations, partially offset by the withdrawal of 2 BTC, 12 ETH, 4,864 XRP and 7 LTC to pay the foregoing Manager's Fee.

Bitcoin Satoshi Vision Fork

In the case of the Bitcoin Satoshi Vision ("Bitcoin SV") hard fork on November 15, 2018, a quorum of network participants accepted a modification to increase the blocksize as well as limit potential smart contract features. This version of the Bitcoin Cash network was rebranded as Bitcoin SV.

Immediately following the hard fork on November 15, 2018, holders of Bitcoin Cash passively received a Forked Asset in the form of rights to obtain an equal number of Bitcoin SV. At that time, the Fund held approximately 1,360 Bitcoin Cash. Given that no apparent exit, inaccessible and/or hypothetical markets existed due to the short timeframe and the significant unknown characteristics of the users of Bitcoin SV the Fund determined the Forked Asset rights to Bitcoin SV were determined to have a value of \$0.

Furthermore, on November 15, 2018, the Manager of the Fund announced that it has declared a distribution and established a record date for the distribution of the Forked Asset rights to the Bitcoin SV to Shareholders of record as of the close of business on November 20, 2018.

Subsequent Measurement and Distribution of Forked Asset Rights to Bitcoin SV

On November 15, 2018, the Fund declared a distribution and established a record date for the distribution of the Forked Asset rights to obtain 1,360 Bitcoin SV tokens held by the Fund to the Shareholders of record (“Bitcoin SV Shareholders”) as of the close of business on November 20, 2018 (the “Bitcoin SV Record Date” and such distribution, the “Forked Asset Rights to Bitcoin SV Distribution”). In addition, Grayscale received a distribution of approximately 5 Bitcoin SV tokens as part of the Manager’s accrued and unpaid Manager’s Fee. As of the Bitcoin SV Record Date, the Fund determined such Forked Asset rights to have a fair value of \$0 and no gain or loss was recognized as part of the in-kind Forked Asset distribution.

On the Bitcoin SV Record Date, the Fund, acting on behalf of the Bitcoin SV Shareholders and pursuant to the terms of the LLC Agreement governing the Fund, appointed Grayscale as Agent of the Bitcoin SV Shareholders (the “Agent”) and distributed the Forked Asset rights to Bitcoin SV tokens held by the Fund to the Bitcoin SV Shareholders by transferring such Forked Asset rights to the Agent. The Fund has no ownership interest in the distributed Bitcoin SV, no ability to control the actions of the Agent and no right to receive any information about the distributed Bitcoin SV or the disposition thereof or of the underlying Bitcoin SV from the Bitcoin SV Shareholders, their Agent or any other person. However, the Agent voluntarily informed the Fund that it liquidated the Bitcoin SV tokens, on behalf of the Bitcoin SV Shareholders, using a related party registered broker-dealer (Genesis), and remitted the cash proceeds from such sale, net of the administrative and other expenses incurred by the Agent in connection with the liquidation to the Bitcoin SV Shareholders on August 7, 2019 of \$0.0725 per Share of the Bitcoin SV Shareholders.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Fund is not a party to any off-balance sheet arrangements.

Cash Resources and Liquidity

The Fund has not had a cash balance at any time since inception. When selling Fund Components and/or Forked Assets to pay Additional Fund Expenses, the Manager endeavors to sell the exact number of Fund Components and/or Forked Assets needed to pay expenses in order to minimize the Fund’s holdings of assets other than the Fund Components. As a consequence, the Manager expects that the Fund will not record any cash flow from its operations and that its cash balance will be zero at the end of each reporting period.

In exchange for the Manager’s Fee, the Manager has agreed to assume most of the expenses incurred by the Fund. As a result, the only ordinary expense of the Fund during the periods covered by this Disclosure Statement was the Manager’s Fee. The Fund is not aware of any trends, demands, conditions or events that are reasonably likely to result in material changes to its liquidity needs.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

The LLC Agreement does not authorize the Fund to borrow for payment of the Fund’s ordinary expenses. The Fund does not engage in transactions in foreign currencies which could expose the Fund or holders of Shares to any foreign currency related market risk. The Fund does not invest in derivative financial instruments and has no foreign operations or long-term debt instruments.

Selected Supplemental Data

(All Fund Component balances are rounded to the nearest whole number)

	Year Ended June 30, 2019	January 25, 2018 (the inception of the Fund) to June 30, 2018
BTC:		
Opening balance	978	-
Creations	603	980
Manager's Fee, related party	(36)	(2)
Closing balance	1,545	978
Accrued but unpaid Manager's Fee, related party	(11)	(6)
Net closing balance	1,534	972
ETH:		
Opening balance	5,656	-
Creations	3,488	5,668
Manager's Fee, related party	(212)	(12)
Closing balance	8,932	5,656
Accrued but unpaid Manager's Fee, related party	(66)	(35)
Net closing balance	8,866	5,621
BCH:		
Opening balance	987	-
Creations	607	987
Manager's Fee, related party	(17)	-
Closing balance	1,577	987
Accrued but unpaid Manager's Fee, related party	(33)	(8)
Net closing balance	1,544	979
XRP:		
Opening balance	2,266,356	-
Creations	1,397,706	2,271,220
Manager's Fee, related party	(84,989)	(4,864)
Closing balance	3,579,073	2,266,356
Accrued but unpaid Manager's Fee, related party	(26,310)	(14,053)
Net closing balance	3,552,763	2,252,303
LTC:		
Opening balance	3,197	-
Creations	1,972	3,204
Manager's Fee, related party	(120)	(7)
Closing balance	5,049	3,197
Accrued but unpaid Manager's Fee, related party	(37)	(20)
Net closing balance	5,012	3,177

Number of Shares:

Opening balance	1,909,400	-
Creations	1,194,200	1,909,400
Closing balance	3,103,600	1,909,400

During the year ended June 30, 2019 an additional 1,194,200 Shares (11,942 Baskets) were created in exchange for approximately 603 BTC, 3,488 ETH, 607 BCH, 1,397,706 XRP and 1,972 LTC, approximately 37 BTC, 212 ETH, 17 BCH, 84,989 XRP and 120 LTC were deducted from the Fund's holdings and used to pay the Manager's Fee, and approximately 11 BTC, 66 ETH, 33 BCH, 26,310 XRP and 37 LTC were accrued and unpaid related to the Manager's Fee.

For the period from January 25, 2018 (the inception of the Fund) to June 30, 2018, 1,909,400 Shares (19,094 Baskets) were created in exchange for approximately 980 BTC, 5,668 ETH, 987 BCH, 2,271,220 XRP and 3,204 LTC, approximately 2 BTC, 12 ETH, 4,864 XRP and 7 LTC were deducted from the Fund's holdings and used to pay the Manager's Fee, and approximately 6 BTC, 35 ETH, 8 BCH, 14,053 XRP and 20 LTC were accrued and unpaid related to the Manager's Fee.

For accounting purposes, the Fund reflects creations and the Fund Components receivable with respect to such creations on the date of receipt of a notification of a creation but does not issue Shares until the requisite number of Fund Components is received. At this time, the Fund is not operating a redemption program and is not accepting redemption requests from Shareholders. Subject to receipt of regulatory approval from the SEC and approval by the Manager in its sole discretion, the Fund may in the future operate a redemption program. The Fund currently has no intention of seeking regulatory approval to operate an ongoing redemption program.

As of June 28, 2019, the Fund had a net closing balance of approximately 1,534 BTC, 8,868 ETH, 1,543 BCH, 3,553,347 XRP and 5,012 LTC, with a total value of \$22,735,747, based on the Digital Asset Reference Rates of \$11,364.93 per BTC, \$297.03 per ETH, \$415.92 per BCH, \$0.41 per XRP, and \$115.82 per LTC (non-GAAP methodology). As of June 30, 2019, the Fund had a net closing balance of approximately 1,534 BTC, 8,866 ETH, 1,544 BCH, 3,552,763 XRP and 5,012 LTC, with a total value of \$23,191,688, based on the Digital Asset Reference Rates of \$11,532.62 per BTC, \$307.40 per ETH, \$424.31 per BCH, \$0.41 per XRP, and \$131.09 per LTC (non-GAAP methodology). As of June 30, 2019, the Fund had a net closing balance of approximately 1,534 BTC, 8,866 ETH, 1,544 BCH, 3,552,763 XRP and 5,012 LTC, with a total market value of \$22,622,057, based on the principal market prices of \$11,237.68 per BTC, \$301.42 per ETH, \$414.00 per BCH, \$0.40 per XRP, and \$129.14 per LTC.

As of June 29, 2018, the Fund had a net closing balance of approximately 972 BTC, 5,621 ETH, 979 BCH, 2,252,303 XRP and 3,177 LTC, with a total value of \$9,947,831, based on the Digital Asset Reference Rates of \$5,892.99 per BTC, \$417.04 per ETH, \$661.15 per BCH, \$0.44 per XRP, and \$74.65 per LTC (non-GAAP methodology). As of June 30, 2019, the Fund had a net closing balance of approximately 972 BTC, 5,621 ETH, 979 BCH, 2,252,303 XRP and 3,177 LTC, with a total value of \$10,601,035, based on the Digital Asset Reference Rates of \$6,279.35 per BTC, \$441.67 per ETH, \$733.45 per BCH, \$0.46 per XRP, and \$80.29 per LTC (non-GAAP methodology). As of June 30, 2019, the Fund had a net closing balance of approximately 1,972 BTC, 5,621 ETH, 979 BCH, 2,252,303 XRP and 3,177 LTC, with a total market value of \$10,629,116, based on the principal market prices of \$6,323.24 per BTC, \$442.95 per ETH, \$725.11 per BCH, \$0.46 per XRP, and \$79.71 per LTC.

Historical Fund Component Prices

As movements in the price of each Fund Component will directly affect the price of the Shares, investors should understand recent movements in the price of each Fund Component. Investors, however, should also be aware

that past movements in each of the Fund Components prices are not indicators of future movements. Movements may be influenced by various factors, including, but not limited to, government regulation, security breaches experienced by service providers, as well as political and economic uncertainties around the world.

Bitcoin

During the period from February 1, 2018 (the first Creation Basket of the Fund) to June 30, 2019, the Bitcoin price, based on the price reported by the Fund's principal market for Bitcoin as of 4:00 p.m., New York time, traded between \$3,164.61 (December 14, 2018) and \$13,849.81 (June 26, 2019), the average was \$6,492.98, and the median was \$6,495.72. The average, high, low and end-of-period Bitcoin prices for the period from February 1, 2018 (the first Creation Basket of the Fund) to June 30, 2018 and for the year ended June 30, 2019 are based on the price reported by the Fund's principal market for Bitcoin as of 4:00 p.m., New York time, on the applicable dates were:

Period	Average	High	Date	Low	Date	End of period	Last business day
February 1, 2018 (the first Creation Basket of the Fund) to June 30, 2018	\$8,308.68	\$11,770.00	2/20/2018	\$5,879.99	6/29/2018	\$6,323.24	\$5,879.99
Twelve months ended June 30, 2019	\$5,746.81	\$13,849.81	6/26/2019	\$3,164.61	12/14/2018	\$11,237.68	\$12,323.00
February 1, 2018 (the first Creation Basket of the Fund) to June 30, 2019	\$6,492.98	\$13,849.81	6/26/2019	\$3,164.61	12/14/2018	\$11,237.68	\$12,323.00

Ethereum

During the period from February 1, 2018 (the first Creation Basket of the Fund) to June 30, 2019, the Ethereum price, based on the price reported by the Fund's principal market for Ethereum as of 4:00 p.m., New York time, traded between \$82.34 (December 14, 2018) and \$1,013.98 (February 1, 2018), the average was \$336.02, and the median was \$243.16. The average, high, low and end-of-period Ethereum prices for the period from February 1, 2018 (the first Creation Basket of the Fund) to June 30, 2018 and for the year ended June 30, 2019 are based on the price reported by the Fund's principal market for Ethereum as of 4:00 p.m., New York time, on the applicable dates were:

Period	Average	High	Date	Low	Date	End of period	Last business day
February 1, 2018 (the first Creation Basket of the Fund) to June 30, 2018	\$637.68	\$1,013.98	2/1/2018	\$371.20	4/6/2018	\$442.95	\$408.90
Twelve months ended June 30, 2019	\$212.06	\$499.21	7/17/2018	\$82.34	12/14/2018	\$301.42	\$310.35
February 1, 2018 (the first Creation Basket of the Fund) to June 30, 2019	\$336.02	\$1,013.98	2/1/2018	\$82.34	12/14/2018	\$301.42	\$310.35

Bitcoin Cash

During the period from February 1, 2018 (the first Creation Basket of the Fund) to June 30, 2019, the Bitcoin Cash price, based on the price reported by the Fund's principal market for Bitcoin Cash as of 4:00 p.m., New York time, traded between \$76.78 (December 15, 2018) and \$1,719.00 (May 6, 2018), the average was \$571.06, and the median was \$464.50. The average, high, low and end-of-period Bitcoin Cash prices for the period from February 1, 2018 (the first Creation Basket of the Fund) to June 30, 2018 and for the year ended June 30, 2019 are based on the price reported by the Fund's principal market for Bitcoin Cash as of 4:00 p.m., New York time, on the applicable dates were:

Period	Average	High	Date	Low	Date	End of period	Last business day
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							day
February 1, 2018 (the first Creation Basket of the Fund) to June 30, 2018	\$1,080.64	\$1.719.00	5/6/2018	\$607.20	4/6/2018	\$725.11	\$659.54
Twelve months ended June 30, 2019	\$361.64	\$850.91	7/24/2018	\$76.78	12/15/2018	\$414.00	\$436.73
February 1, 2018 (the first Creation Basket of the Fund) to June 30, 2019	\$571.06	\$1.719.00	5/6/2018	\$76.78	12/15/2018	\$414.00	\$436.73

XRP

During the period from February 1, 2018 (the first Creation Basket of the Fund) to June 30, 2019, the XRP price, based on the price reported by the Fund's principal market for XRP as of 4:00 p.m., New York time, traded between \$0.26 (September 11, 2018) and \$1.17 (February 17, 2018), the average was \$0.48, and the median was \$0.43. The average, high, low and end-of-period XRP prices for the period from February 1, 2018 (the first Creation Basket of the Fund) to June 30, 2018 and for the year ended June 30, 2019 are based on the price reported by the Fund's principal market for XRP as of 4:00 p.m., New York time, on the applicable dates were:

Period	Average	High	Date	Low	Date	End of period	Last business day
February 1, 2018 (the first Creation Basket of the Fund) to June 30, 2018	\$0.72	\$1.17	2/17/2018	\$0.43	6/29/2018	\$0.46	\$0.43
Twelve months ended June 30, 2019	\$0.37	\$0.58	9/21/2018	\$0.26	9/11/2018	\$0.40	\$0.42
February 1, 2018 (the first Creation Basket of the Fund) to June 30, 2019	\$0.48	\$1.17	2/17/2018	\$0.26	9/11/2018	\$0.40	\$0.42

Litecoin

During the period from February 1, 2018 (the first Creation Basket of the Fund) to June 30, 2019, the Litecoin price, based on the price reported by the Fund's principal market for Litecoin as of 4:00 p.m., New York time, traded between \$22.47 (December 14, 2018) and \$242.51 (February 20, 2018), the average was \$86.78, and the median was \$75.57. The average, high, low and end-of-period Litecoin prices for the period from February 1, 2018 (the first Creation Basket of the Fund) to June 30, 2018 and for the year ended June 30, 2019 are based on the price reported by the Fund's principal market for Litecoin as of 4:00 p.m., New York time, on the applicable dates were:

Period	Average	High	Date	Low	Date	End of period	Last business day
February 1, 2018 (the first Creation Basket of the Fund) to June 30, 2018	\$144.89	\$242.51	2/20/2018	\$73.19	6/29/2018	\$79.71	\$73.19
Twelve months ended June 30, 2019	\$62.90	\$141.89	6/22/2019	\$22.47	12/14/2018	\$129.14	\$120.57
February 1, 2018 (the first Creation Basket of the Fund) to June 30, 2019	\$86.78	\$242.51	2/20/2018	\$22.47	12/14/2018	\$129.14	\$120.57

PART E. ISSUANCE HISTORY

Item 17. List of securities offerings and shares issued for services in the past two years.

From February 1, 2018 (the first Creation Basket of the Fund) to June 30, 2019, the Fund has offered the Shares pursuant to Rule 506 of Regulation D under the Securities Act. The Shares offered by the Fund have not been registered under the Securities Act, or any state or other securities laws, and were offered and sold only to

“accredited investors” within the meaning of Rule 501(a) of Regulation D under the Securities Act, and in compliance with any applicable state or other securities laws.

The table below describes the Shares offered, the Shares sold and the average and range of prices at which the Shares were offered and sold by the issuer. All Shares initially offered and sold by the Fund are restricted securities pursuant to Rule 144 under the Securities Act. Until the Shares sold by the Fund become unrestricted in accordance with Rule 144, the certificates or other documents evidencing the Shares will contain legends stating that the Shares have not been registered under the Securities Act and referring to the restrictions on transferability and sale of the Shares under the Securities Act. Such legends are removed upon Shares becoming unrestricted in accordance with Rule 144. From February 1, 2018 (the first Creation Basket of the Fund) to June 30, 2019, no Shares, other securities of the Fund, or options to acquire such other securities were issued in exchange for services provided by any person or entity.

<u>Period</u>	<u>Shares Offered</u>	<u>Shares Sold</u>	<u>No. of Purchasers</u>	<u>Avg.</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>Date</u>
February 1, 2018 (the first Creation Basket of the Fund) to June 30, 2018	Unlimited	1,909,400	46	\$7.79	\$11.18	2/20/2018	\$5.21	6/30/2018
Twelve months ended June 30, 2019	Unlimited	1,194,200	24	\$4.20	\$8.22	6/26/2019	\$2.28	12/16/2018

PART F. EXHIBITS

Item 18. Material Contracts.

Description of the LLC Agreement

The following is a description of the material terms of the LLC Agreement. The LLC Agreement establishes the roles, rights and duties of the Manager and the Fund.

The Manager

Under the LLC Agreement, the management of the Fund is vested exclusively in the Manager. The Manager may appoint such officers of the Fund on such terms as may be determined by the Manager and with such powers and authorities as may be delegated to such officers. The Manager may appoint any person, firm or corporation to act as an authorized person or service provider to the Fund and may entrust to and confer upon any such authorized persons or service providers any of the functions, duties, powers and discretions exercisable by the Manager, upon such terms and conditions (including as to remuneration payable by the Fund) and with such powers of delegation, but subject to such restrictions, as the Manager thinks fit.

Liability of the Manager and Indemnification

The Manager and its affiliates (each a “Covered Person”) will not be liable to the Fund or any Shareholder for any loss suffered by the Fund which arises out of any action taken, or for refraining or inaction of such Covered Person if such Covered Person determined in good faith that such course of conduct was in the best interests of the Fund. However, the preceding liability exclusion will not protect any Covered Person against any liability resulting from its own actual fraud, willful misconduct, bad faith or gross negligence in the performance of its duties.

Each Covered Person will be indemnified by the Fund against any loss, judgment, liability, expense incurred or amount paid in settlement of any claim sustained by it in connection with the Covered Person’s activities for the Fund, provided that (i) such Covered Person was acting on behalf of, or performing services for, the Fund and had determined, in good faith, that such course of conduct was in the best interests of the Fund and such liability or loss was not the result of actual fraud, gross negligence, bad faith, willful misconduct or a material breach of

the LLC Agreement on the part of such Covered Person and (ii) any such indemnification will be recoverable only from the property of the Fund. Any amounts payable to an indemnified party will be payable in advance under certain circumstances.

Fiduciary and Regulatory Duties of the Manager

The Manager has duties (including fiduciary duties) and liabilities relating thereto to the Fund. In fulfilling their duties, the Manager may take into account such factors as the Manager deems appropriate or necessary. The general fiduciary duties that apply to the Manager are defined and limited in scope by the LLC Agreement.

The LLC Agreement provides that in addition to any other requirements of applicable law, no Shareholder will have the right, power or authority to bring or maintain a derivative action, suit or other proceeding on behalf of the Fund unless two or more Shareholders who (i) are not affiliates of one another and (ii) collectively hold at least 10% of the outstanding Shares join in the bringing or maintaining of such action, suit or other proceeding.

Beneficial owners may have the right, subject to certain legal requirements, to bring class actions in federal court to enforce their rights under the U.S. federal securities laws and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder by the SEC. Beneficial owners who have suffered losses in connection with the purchase or sale of their beneficial interests may be able to recover such losses from the Manager where the losses result from a violation by the Manager of the anti-fraud provisions of the federal securities laws.

Actions Taken to Protect the Fund

The Manager may, in its sole discretion, prosecute, defend, settle or compromise actions or claims at law or in equity that it considers necessary or proper to protect the Fund or the interests of the Shareholders. The expenses incurred by the Manager in connection therewith (including the fees and disbursements of legal counsel) will be expenses of the Fund and are deemed to be Additional Fund Expenses. The Manager will be entitled to be reimbursed for the Additional Fund Expenses.

Successor Managers

In the event that the filing of a certificate of dissolution or revocation of the Manager's charter (and the expiration of 90 days after the date of notice to the Manager of revocation without a reinstatement of its charter) or the withdrawal, removal, adjudication or admission of bankruptcy or insolvency of the Manager has occurred, Shareholders holding Shares representing at least a majority (over 50%) of the Shares may vote to appoint one or more successor Managers. If the Manager withdraws and a successor Manager is named, the withdrawing Manager shall pay all expenses as a result of its withdrawal and make such filings with the Registrar as are necessary to appoint the successor Manager.

Possible Repayment of Distributions Received by Shareholders; Indemnification by Shareholders

The Shares are limited liability investments. Investors may not lose more than the amount that they invest plus any profits recognized on their investment. Although it is unlikely, the Manager may, from time to time, make distributions to the Shareholders. However, Shareholders could be required, as a matter of bankruptcy law, to return to the estate of the Fund any distribution they received at a time when the Fund was in fact insolvent or in violation of its LLC Agreement. In addition, the LLC Agreement provides that Shareholders will indemnify the Fund for any harm suffered by it as a result of Shareholders' actions unrelated to the activities of the Fund.

Holding of Fund Property

The Fund will hold and record the ownership of the Fund's assets in a manner such that it will be owned for the benefit of the Shareholders for the purposes of, and subject to and limited by the terms and conditions set forth in, the LLC Agreement. The Fund will not create, incur or assume any indebtedness or borrow money from or loan money to any person. The Manager may not commingle its assets with those of any other person, *provided*

that any delay between the sale of assets to a third party and transfer of such assets from the Fund Accounts to such third party in settlement of such sale will not be deemed to be a contravention of this prohibition.

The Manager may appoint any person, firm or corporation to act as an authorized person or service provider, including investment managers, investment advisers, administrators, registrars, transfer agents, custodians and prime brokers, to the Fund and will not be answerable for the conduct or misconduct of any delegatee if such delegatees have been selected with reasonable care.

Amendments to the LLC Agreement

In general, the Manager may amend the LLC Agreement without the consent of any Shareholder. However, no amendments to the LLC Agreement that materially adversely affect the interests of Shareholders may be made without the vote of at least a majority (over 50%) of the Shares (not including any Shares held by the Manager or its affiliates). A Shareholder will be deemed to have consented to a modification or amendment of the LLC Agreement if the Manager has notified the Shareholders in writing of the proposed modification or amendment and the Shareholder has not, within 20 calendar days of such notice, notified the Manager in writing the Shareholder objects to such modification or amendment.

Termination of the Fund

The Fund will dissolve if any of the following events occur:

- a Cayman Islands or U.S. federal or state regulator requires the Fund to shut down or forces the Fund to liquidate its digital assets or seizes, impounds or otherwise restricts access to Fund assets;
- the filing of a certificate of dissolution or revocation of the Manager's charter (and the expiration of 90 days after the date of notice to the Manager of revocation without a reinstatement of its charter) or the withdrawal, removal, adjudication or admission of bankruptcy or insolvency of the Manager has occurred unless (i) at the time there is at least one remaining Manager and that remaining Manager carries on the Fund or (ii) within 90 days of notice of any such event Shareholders holding at least a majority (over 50%) of Shares agree in writing to resume and continue the activities of the Fund and to select, effective immediately, one or more successor Managers.

The Manager may, in its sole discretion, wind up, liquidate and dissolve the Fund if any of the following events occur:

- the SEC determines that the Fund is an investment company required to be registered under the Investment Company Act;
- the CFTC determines that the Fund is a commodity pool under the CEA;
- the Fund is determined to be a "money service business" under the regulations promulgated by FinCEN under the authority of the U.S. Bank Secrecy Act and is required to comply with certain FinCEN regulations thereunder;
- the Fund is required to obtain a license or make a registration under any U.S. state law regulating money transmitters, money services business, providers of prepaid or stored value, digital currency business or similar entities;
- the Fund becomes insolvent or bankrupt;
- a Security Vendor to the Fund, such as the Custodian, resigns or is removed without replacement; or
- all of the Fund's digital assets are sold;

- the Manager determines that the aggregate net assets of the Fund in relation to the expenses of the Fund make it unreasonable or imprudent to continue the Fund;
- the Manager determines, in its sole discretion, that it is desirable or advisable for any reason to discontinue the affairs of the Fund.

No Shareholder may present a winding up petition in respect of the Fund. Additionally, the death, legal disability, bankruptcy, insolvency, dissolution, or withdrawal of any Shareholder (as long as such Shareholder is not the sole Shareholder of the Fund) will not result in the termination of the Fund, and such Shareholder, his or her estate, custodian or personal representative will have no right to a redemption of such Shareholder's Shares. Each Shareholder (and any assignee thereof) expressly agrees that in the event of his or her death, he or she waives on behalf of himself or herself and his or her estate, and he or she directs the legal representative of his or her estate and any person interested therein to waive the furnishing of any inventory, accounting or appraisal of the assets of the Fund and any right to an audit or examination of the books of account for the Fund, except for such rights as are set forth in Article VII of the LLC Agreement relating to the books of account and reports of the Fund.

Upon dissolution of the Fund and surrender of Shares by the Shareholders, Shareholders will receive a distribution in U.S. dollars or digital assets, at the sole discretion of the Manager, after the Manager has sold the Fund's Digital Assets, if applicable, and has paid or made provision for the Fund's claims and obligations.

Governing Law; Consent to New York Jurisdiction

The LLC Agreement and the rights of the Manager and Shareholders under the LLC Agreement are governed by the laws of the Cayman Islands. Each Participant Agreement is governed by the laws of the State of Delaware. The Manager and each Shareholder consent to the jurisdiction of the courts of the State of New York and any federal courts located in the borough of Manhattan in New York City.

Description of the Custodian Agreement

The Custodian Agreement establishes the rights and responsibilities of the Custodian, Manager, the Fund and Authorized Participants with respect to the Fund's digital assets in the Digital Asset Accounts, which is maintained and operated by the Custodian on behalf of the Fund. For a general description of the Custodian's obligations, see "The Custodian—The Custodian's Role."

Location of Digital Assets; Account;

The Fund's digital assets exist and are stored on the applicable digital asset blockchain. Private key shards associated with the Fund's digital assets are distributed geographically by the Custodian in secure vaults around the world, including in the United States. The locations of the secure vaults may change regularly and are kept confidential by the Custodian for security purposes. The Custodian requires written approval of the Fund prior to changing the location of the private key shards, and therefore the Fund's digital assets, including to a different state. The Digital Asset Accounts uses offline storage, or "cold storage," mechanisms to secure the Fund's private key shards.

The Fund's Digital Asset Accounts is a segregated on-blockchain custody account controlled and secured by the Custodian to store digital assets. Digital assets in the Fund's Digital Asset Accounts are not treated as general assets of the Custodian. Rather, the Custodian serves as a fiduciary and custodian on the Fund's behalf, and the digital assets in the Digital Asset Accounts are considered fiduciary assets that remain the Fund's property at all times.

Safekeeping of Digital Assets

The Custodian will use best efforts to keep in safe custody on behalf of the Fund all digital assets received by the Custodian. All digital assets credited to the Fund's Digital Asset Accounts will (i) be held in the Digital Asset

Accounts at all times, and the Digital Asset Accounts will be controlled by the Custodian; (ii) be labeled or otherwise appropriately identified as being held for the Fund; (iii) be held in the Digital Asset Accounts on a non-fungible basis; (iv) not be commingled with other digital assets held by the Custodian, whether held for the Custodian's own account or the account of other clients other than the Fund; (v) not without the prior written consent of the Fund be deposited or held with any third-party depository, custodian, clearance system or wallet; and (vi) for any Digital Asset Accounts maintained by the Custodian on behalf of the Fund, the Custodian will use best efforts to keep the private key or keys secure, and will not disclose such keys to the Fund, the Manager or to any other individual or entity except to the extent that any keys are disclosed consistent with a standard of best efforts and as part of a multiple signature solution that would not result in the Fund or the Manager "storing, holding, or maintaining custody or control of" the digital assets "on behalf of others" within the meaning of the New York BitLicense Rule (23 NYCRR Part 200) as in effect as of June 24, 2015 such that it would require the Fund or the Manager to become licensed under such law.

Insurance

The Custodian has insurance coverage as a subsidiary under its parent company, Coinbase Global, Inc., which procures fidelity (aka crime) insurance to protect the organization from risks such as theft of funds.

Deposits, Withdrawals and Storage; Access to the Digital Asset Accounts

The Custodial Services (i) allow digital assets to be deposited from a public blockchain address to the Digital Asset Accounts and (ii) allow the Fund or Manager to withdraw digital assets from the Digital Asset Accounts to a public blockchain address the Fund or the Manager controls (each such transaction is a "Custody Transaction").

The Custodian reserves the right to refuse to process or to cancel any pending Custody Transaction as required by law or in response to a subpoena, court order, or other binding government order or to enforce transaction, threshold, and condition limits, in each case as communicated to the Fund and the Manager as soon as reasonably practicable where the Custodian is permitted to do so, or if the Custodian reasonably believes that the Custody Transaction may violate or facilitate the violation of an applicable law, regulation or applicable rule of a governmental authority or self-regulatory organization. The Custodian may suspend or restrict the Fund's and Manager's access to the Custodial Services, and/or deactivate, terminate or cancel the Digital Asset Accounts if the Fund or Manager taken certain actions, including any Prohibited Use or Prohibited Business as set forth in the Custodian Agreement.

From the time the Custodian has verified the authorization of a complete set of instructions to withdraw digital assets from the Digital Asset Accounts, the Custodian will have up to forty-eight (48) hours to process and complete such withdrawal. The Custodian will ensure that initiated deposits are processed in a timely manner but the Custodian makes no representations or warranties regarding the amount of time needed to complete processing which is dependent upon many factors outside of the Custodian's control.

Subject to certain exceptions in the Custodian Agreement, the Fund, the Manager and their authorized representatives will be able to access the Digital Asset Accounts via the Custodian's website 99.9% of the time (excluding scheduled maintenance) in order to check information about the Digital Asset Accounts, deposit digital assets to the Digital Asset Accounts or initiate a Custody Transaction (subject to the timing described above).

The Custodian makes no other representations or warranties with respect to the availability and/or accessibility of digital assets or the availability and/or accessibility of the Digital Asset Accounts or Custodial Services.

Subject to any legal and regulatory requirements, in order to support the Fund's ordinary course of deposits and withdrawals, which involves, or will in the future involve, deposits from and withdrawals to digital assets accounts owned by any Authorized Participant, the Custodian will use commercially reasonable efforts to cooperate with the Fund and Manager to design and put in place via the Custodial Services a secure procedure to allow Authorized

Participants to receive a digital asset address for deposits by Authorized Participants, and to initiate withdrawals to digital asset addresses controlled by Authorized Participants.

The Custodian Agreement further provides that the Fund's and the Manager's auditors or third-party accountants upon reasonable notice, have inspection rights to visit and inspect the Digital Asset Accounts. Such auditors or third-party accountants are not obligated under the Custodian Agreement to exercise their inspection rights.

Security of the Account

The Custodian securely stores all digital assets private keys held by the Custodian in offline storage. Under the Custodian Agreement, the Custodian must use best efforts to keep private and public keys secure, and may not disclose private keys to the Manager, Fund or any other individual or entity.

The Custodian has implemented and will maintain a reasonable information security program that includes policies and procedures that are reasonably designed to safeguard the Custodian's electronic systems and the Fund's and the Manager's confidential information from, among other things, unauthorized access or misuse. In the event of a Data Security Event (as defined below), the Custodian will promptly (subject to any legal or regulatory requirements) notify the Fund and the Manager. "Data Security Event" is defined as any event whereby (a) an unauthorized person (whether within the Custodian or a third party) acquired or accessed the Fund's or Manager's information, (b) the Fund's or Manager's information is otherwise lost, stolen or compromised or (c) the Custodian's Chief Information Security Officer, or other senior security officer of a similar title, is no longer employed by the Custodian.

Record Keeping; Inspection and Auditing

The Custodian will keep timely and accurate records of its services pursuant to the Custodian Agreement, and such records must be retained by the Custodian for no less than seven years. The Custodian Agreement also provides that the Custodian will permit, to the extent it may legally do so, the Fund's or the Manager's auditors or third-party accountants, upon reasonable notice, to inspect, take extracts from and audit the records that it maintains, take such steps as necessary to verify that satisfactory internal control system and procedures are in place, and visit and inspect the systems on which the digital assets are held, all at such times as the Fund or the Manager may reasonably request. The Custodian is obligated to provide a copy of any audit report prepared by its internal or independent auditors to the Fund or the Manager.

Annual Certificate and Report;

Once each calendar year, the Manager or Fund may request that the Custodian deliver a certificate signed by a duly authorized officer to certify that the Custodian has complied and is currently in compliance with the Custodian Agreement and that all representations and warranties made by that Custodian in the Custodian Agreement are true and correct on and as of the date of such certificate, and have been true and correct throughout the preceding year.

For year 2020, and thereafter, no more than once per calendar year, the Fund and the Manager will be entitled to request that the Custodian produce or commission a new Services Organization Controls ("SOC") 1 report and SOC 2 report, and promptly deliver to the Fund and the Manager a copy thereof by December 31 of each year. The Custodian reserves the right to combine the SOC 1 and SOC 2 reports into a comprehensive report. In the event that the Custodian does not deliver a SOC 1 Report or SOC 2 Report, as applicable, the Manager and the Fund will be entitled to terminate the Agreement.

Standard of Care; Limitations of Liability

The Custodian will use best efforts to keep in safe custody on behalf of the Fund all digital assets received by the Custodian. The Custodian is liable to the Manager and the Fund for the loss of any digital assets to the extent that the Custodian directly caused such loss (including if the Fund or the Manager is not able to timely withdraw

digital assets from the Digital Asset Accounts according to the Custodian Agreement or as a result of the Custodian's errors in executing a transaction on behalf of the Trust or), even if the Custodian meets its duty of exercising best efforts, and the Custodian is required to return to the Fund a quantity equal to the quantity of any such lost digital assets.

The Custodian's or Fund's total liability under the Custodian Agreement will never exceed the greater of the value of the digital assets on deposit in the Digital Asset Accounts at the time of, and directly relating to, the events giving rise to the liability occurred, the value of which will be determined in accordance with the Custodian Agreement. The Custodian or Fund are not liable to each other for any lost profits or any special, incidental, indirect, intangible, or consequential damages, whether based in contract, tort, negligence, strict liability or otherwise, and whether or not the Custodian has been advised of such losses or the Custodian knew or should have known of the possibility of such damages.

Furthermore, the Custodian is not liable for delays, suspension of operations, whether temporary or permanent, failure in performance, or interruption of service which result directly or indirectly from any cause or condition beyond the reasonable control of the Custodian, including but not limited to, any delay or failure due to any act of God, natural disasters, act of civil or military authorities, act of terrorists, including but not limited to cyber-related terrorist acts, hacking, government restrictions, exchange or market rulings, civil disturbance, war, strike or other labor dispute, fire, interruption in telecommunications or Internet services or network provider services, failure of equipment and/or software, other catastrophe or any other occurrence which is beyond the reasonable control of the Custodian and will not affect the validity and enforceability of any remaining provisions. For the avoidance of doubt, a cybersecurity attack, hack or other intrusion by a third party or by someone associated with the Custodian is not a circumstance that is beyond the Custodian's reasonable control, to the extent due to the Custodian's failure to comply with its obligations under the Custodian Agreement.

The Custodian does not bear any liability, whatsoever, for any damage or interruptions caused by any computer viruses, spyware, scareware, Trojan horses, worms or other malware that may affect the Manager's or the Fund's computer or other equipment, or any phishing, spoofing or other attack, unless such damage or interruption originated from the Custodian due to its gross negligence, fraud, willful misconduct or breach of the Custodian Agreement.

Indemnity

The Custodian and the Fund has agreed to indemnify and hold harmless the other such parties from any third-party claim or third-party demand (including reasonable and documented attorneys' fees and any fines, fees or penalties imposed by any regulatory authority) arising out of or related to the Custodian's or the Fund's, as the case may be, breach of the Custodian Agreement, inaccuracy in any of the Custodian's or the Fund's, as the case may be, representations or warranties in the Custodian Agreement, or the Fund's violation, or the Custodian's knowing violation, of any law, rule or regulation, or the rights of any third party, except where such claim directly results from the gross negligence, fraud or willful misconduct of the other such party.

Fees and Expenses

The Custodian fee is an annualized fee charged monthly that is a percentage of the Fund's monthly assets under custody. Following the third anniversary of the Custodian Agreement, the fee may be adjusted by the Custodian with at least six months' advance notice. Any changes to the fee will be agreed to by the Fund and the Manager and the Custodian in writing. To the extent the parties cannot reach an agreement regarding any modifications in pricing, either party may elect to terminate the Custodian Agreement. It is the Fund's and the Manager's sole responsibility to determine whether, and to what extent, any taxes apply to any deposits or withdrawals conducted through the Custodial Services.

Term; Renewal

Subject to each party's termination rights, the Custodian Agreement is for a term of three years. Thereafter, the Custodian Agreement automatically renews for successive terms of one year, unless either party elects not to renew, by providing no less than thirty days' written notice to the other party prior to the expiration of the then-current term, or unless terminated earlier as provided herein.

Termination

During the Initial Term, either party may terminate the Custodian Agreement for Cause (as defined below) at any time by written notice to the other party, effective immediately, or on such later date as may be specified in the notice. "Cause" is defined as if: (i) such other party commits any material breach of any of its obligations under the Custodian Agreement; (ii) such other party is adjudged bankrupt or insolvent, or there is commenced against such party a case under any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency or other similar law now or hereafter in effect, or such party files an application for an arrangement with its creditors, seeks or consents to the appointment of a receiver, administrator or other similar official for all or any substantial part of its property, admits in writing its inability to pay its debts as they mature, or takes any corporate action in furtherance of any of the foregoing, or fails to meet applicable legal minimum capital requirements; or (iii) with respect to the Fund's and the Manager's right to terminate, any applicable law, rule or regulation or any change therein or in the interpretation or administration thereof has or may have a material adverse effect on the rights of the Fund, the Manager or any of their respective beneficiaries with respect to any services covered by the Custodian Agreement.

After the initial term, either party may terminate the Custodian Agreement (i) upon ninety (90) days' prior written notice to the other party and (ii) for Cause at any time by written notice to the other party, effective immediately, or on such later date as may be specified in the notice.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Manager and the Fund may cancel the Digital Asset Accounts at any time by withdrawing all balances and contacting the Custodian. Upon termination of the Custodian Agreement, the Custodian will promptly upon the Manager's or the Fund's order deliver or cause to be delivered all digital assets held or controlled by the Custodian as of the effective date of termination, together with such copies of the records maintained pursuant to the Custodian Agreement and as the Manager and the Fund requests in writing.

Governing Law

The Custodian Agreement is governed by New York law.

Item 19. Certificate of Registration and Limited Liability Company Agreement.

Attached as an exhibit hereto is a copy of the Certificate of Registration of the Fund and the Second Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Agreement of Grayscale Digital Large Cap Fund LLC, dated March 7, 2018.

Item 20. Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers.

Not applicable.

Item 21. Issuer's Certifications.

Certification

I, Barry E. Silbert, certify that:

1. I have reviewed the Information and Disclosure Statement, exhibits, and all notes thereto of Grayscale Digital Large Cap Fund LLC;
2. Based on my knowledge, this Information and Disclosure Statement does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this Information and Disclosure Statement; and
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included or incorporated by reference in this Information and Disclosure Statement, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the issuer as of, and for, the periods presented in this Information and Disclosure Statement.

Dated: October 14, 2019

/s/ Barry E. Silbert

By: Barry E. Silbert

Title: Chief Executive Officer of
Grayscale Investments, LLC

Certification

I, Simcha Wurtzel, certify that:

1. I have reviewed the Information and Disclosure Statement, exhibits, and all notes thereto of Grayscale Digital Large Cap Fund LLC;
2. Based on my knowledge, this Information and Disclosure Statement does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this Information and Disclosure Statement; and
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included or incorporated by reference in this Information and Disclosure Statement, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the issuer as of, and for, the periods presented in this Information and Disclosure Statement.

Dated: October 14, 2019

/s/ Simcha Wurtzel

By: Simcha Wurtzel

Title: Vice President, Finance (Principal Financial Officer) of
Grayscale Investments, LLC

Exhibit 1

Audited Financial Statements for the Year Ended June 30, 2019 and for the Period from January 25, 2018 (the Inception of the Fund) to June 30, 2018

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**Grayscale Digital Large Cap Fund LLC
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019 and For the Period from
January 25, 2018 (the inception of the Fund) to June 30, 2018
With Independent Auditors' Report**



Grayscale Digital Large Cap Fund

Grayscale Digital Large Cap Fund LLC
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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders and Manager of
Grayscale Digital Large Cap Fund LLC

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Grayscale Digital Large Cap Fund LLC (the "Fund"), which comprise the statements of assets and liabilities, including the schedules of investments, as of June 30, 2019 and 2018, and the related statements of operations, and changes in net assets, for the year ended June 30, 2019 and the period from January 25, 2018 (the inception of the Fund) until June 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Fund's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Fund's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Fund as of June 30, 2019 and 2018, and the results of its operations for the year ended June 30, 2019 and the period from January 25, 2018 (the inception of the Fund) until June 30, 2018, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter - Investments in Digital Assets

In forming our opinion, we have considered the adequacy of the disclosures included in Note 9 to the financial statements concerning, among other things, the risks and uncertainties related to the Fund's investments in digital assets. The risks and rewards to be recognized by the Fund associated with its investments in digital assets will be dependent on many factors outside of the Fund's control. The currently unregulated and immature nature of the digital currencies' market including clearing, settlement, custody and trading mechanisms, the dependency on information technology to sustain digital currencies' continuity, as well as valuation and volume volatility all subject the digital assets to unique risks of theft, loss, or other misappropriation. Furthermore, these factors also contribute to the significant uncertainty with respect to the future viability and value of digital assets. Our opinion is not qualified with respect to this matter.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Friedman LLP". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

East Hanover, New Jersey

September 30, 2019

Grayscale Digital Large Cap Fund LLC
Statements of Assets and Liabilities

	June 30,	
	2019	2018
(Amounts in U.S. dollars, except Share amounts)		
Assets:		
Investments in digital assets, at fair value (cost \$20,381,306 and \$15,655,017 as of June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively)	\$ 22,798,591	\$ 10,696,967
Total assets	<u>\$ 22,798,591</u>	<u>\$ 10,696,967</u>
Liabilities:		
Manager's Fee payable, related party	\$ 176,534	\$ 67,851
Total liabilities	<u>176,534</u>	<u>67,851</u>
Net assets	<u>\$ 22,622,057</u>	<u>\$ 10,629,116</u>
Net Assets consists of:		
Paid-in-capital	20,930,343	15,688,381
Accumulated net investment loss	(466,750)	(119,027)
Accumulated net realized loss on investments in digital assets	(201,623)	(3,139)
Accumulated net change in unrealized (appreciation) depreciation on Manager's Fee payable	(57,198)	20,951
Accumulated net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments in digital assets	2,417,285	(4,958,050)
	<u>\$ 22,622,057</u>	<u>\$ 10,629,116</u>
Shares issued and outstanding, no par value (unlimited Shares authorized)	<u>3,103,600</u>	<u>1,909,400</u>
Net asset value per Share	<u>\$ 7.29</u>	<u>\$ 5.57</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Grayscale Digital Large Cap Fund LLC
Schedules of Investments

June 30, 2019

	Quantity	Cost	Fair Value	% of Net Assets
Investment in Bitcoin	1,545.00887000	\$ 11,456,497	\$ 17,362,316	76.75%
Investment in Ethereum	8,931.94399617	4,869,390	2,692,268	11.90%
Investment in XRP	3,579,073.610548	2,179,772	1,439,431	6.36%
Investment in Bitcoin Cash	1,576.36869934	1,302,336	652,617	2.88%
Investment in Litecoin	5,048.46535792	573,311	651,959	2.88%
Total assets		\$ 20,381,306	22,798,591	100.78%
Total liabilities			(176,534)	(0.78%)
Net assets			\$ 22,622,057	100.00%

June 30, 2018

	Quantity	Cost	Fair Value	% of Net Assets
Investment in Bitcoin	978.33708876	\$ 8,313,058	\$ 6,186,260	58.20%
Investment in Ethereum	5,655.92353325	4,078,372	2,505,291	23.57%
Investment in XRP	2,266,356.201035	1,735,842	1,035,249	9.74%
Investment in Bitcoin Cash	986.53780237	1,049,855	715,349	6.73%
Investment in Litecoin	3,196.81069118	477,890	254,818	2.40%
Total assets		\$ 15,655,017	10,696,967	100.64%
Total liabilities			(67,851)	(0.64%)
Net assets			\$ 10,629,116	100.00%

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Grayscale Digital Large Cap Fund LLC
Statements of Operations

	Year Ended June 30, 2019	January 25, 2018 (the inception of the Fund) to June 30, 2018
(Amounts in U.S. dollars)		
Investment income:		
Investment income	\$ -	\$ -
Expenses:		
Manager's Fee, related party	347,723	119,027
Net investment loss	<u>(347,723)</u>	<u>(119,027)</u>
Net realized and unrealized loss on investments in digital assets:		
Net realized loss on investments in digital assets	(198,484)	(3,139)
Net change in unrealized (appreciation) depreciation on Manager's Fee payable	(78,149)	20,951
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments in digital assets	<u>7,375,335</u>	<u>(4,958,050)</u>
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments in digital assets	<u>7,098,702</u>	<u>(4,940,238)</u>
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations	<u>\$ 6,750,979</u>	<u>\$ (5,059,265)</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Grayscale Digital Large Cap Fund LLC
Statements of Changes in Net Assets

	Year Ended June 30, 2019	January 25, 2018 (the inception of the Fund) to June 30, 2018
(Amounts in U.S. dollars, except change in Shares outstanding)		
Decrease in net assets from operations:		
Net investment loss	\$ (347,723)	\$ (119,027)
Net realized loss on investments in digital assets	(198,484)	(3,139)
Net change in unrealized (appreciation) depreciation on Manager's Fee payable	(78,149)	20,951
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments in digital assets	7,375,335	(4,958,050)
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations	<u>6,750,979</u>	<u>(5,059,265)</u>
Increase in net assets from capital share transactions:		
Shares issued	<u>5,241,962</u>	<u>15,688,381</u>
Net increase in net assets resulting from capital share transactions	<u>5,241,962</u>	<u>15,688,381</u>
Total increase in net assets from operations and capital share transactions	<u>11,992,941</u>	<u>10,629,116</u>
Net assets:		
Beginning of period	<u>10,629,116</u>	<u>-</u>
End of period	<u>\$ 22,622,057</u>	<u>\$ 10,629,116</u>
Change in Shares outstanding:		
Shares outstanding at beginning of period	<u>1,909,400</u>	<u>-</u>
Shares issued	<u>1,194,200</u>	<u>1,909,400</u>
Net increase in Shares	<u>1,194,200</u>	<u>1,909,400</u>
Shares outstanding at end of period	<u>3,103,600</u>	<u>1,909,400</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Grayscale Digital Large Cap Fund LLC

Notes to Financial Statements

1. Organization

The Grayscale Digital Large Cap Fund LLC (the “Fund”) was constituted as a Cayman Islands limited liability company on January 25, 2018 (the inception of the Fund) and commenced operations on February 1, 2018. In general, the Fund will hold digital assets. A digital asset will be eligible for inclusion in the Fund’s portfolio if it satisfies market capitalization, liquidity and coverage criteria as determined by the Manager (as defined below). Digital assets will be held in the Fund’s portfolio on a market capitalization-weighted basis. At the inception of the Fund, the digital assets included in the Fund’s portfolio were: Bitcoin (“BTC”), Ethereum (“ETH”), XRP, Bitcoin Cash (“BCH”) and Litecoin (“LTC”) (collectively, the “Fund Components”). On a quarterly basis beginning on the first business day of January, April, July and October of each year, the Manager performs an analysis and may rebalance the Fund’s portfolio based on these results in accordance with policies and procedures as set forth in the Fund’s Limited Liability Company Agreement (the “LLC Agreement”). The Fund is authorized under the LLC Agreement to create and issue an unlimited number of equal, fractional, undivided interests in the profits, losses, distributions, capital and assets of, and ownership of, the Fund (“Shares”) (in minimum baskets of 100 Shares, referred to as “Baskets”) in connection with creations. The redemption of Shares is not currently contemplated and the Fund does not currently operate a redemption program. Subject to receipt of regulatory approval and approval by the Manager in its sole discretion, the Fund may in the future operate a redemption program. The investment objective of the Fund is to hold the top digital assets by market capitalization and for the Shares to reflect the value of such Fund Components at any given time, less the Fund’s expenses and other liabilities.

From time to time, the Fund may hold cash in U.S. dollars and positions in digital assets as a result of a fork, airdrop or similar event through which the Fund becomes entitled to another digital asset or other property by virtue of its ownership of one or more of the digital assets it then holds (each such new asset, a “Forked Asset”). The Fund currently holds no Forked Assets or cash.

Grayscale Investments LLC (“Grayscale” or the “Manager”) is the Manager of the Fund and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Digital Currency Group, Inc. (“DCG”). The Manager arranged for the creation of the Fund and is responsible for the day-to-day administration of the Fund under the provisions of the LLC Agreement. Grayscale is responsible for preparing and providing annual and quarterly reports on behalf of the Fund to investors and is also responsible for selecting and monitoring the Fund’s service providers. As consideration for the Manager’s services performed under the LLC Agreement, the Fund pays a Manager’s Fee to the Manager as discussed in Note 8.

Authorized Participants of the Fund are the only entities who may place orders to create or, if permitted, redeem Baskets. Genesis Global Trading, Inc. (“Genesis” or the “Authorized Participant”), a registered broker dealer and wholly owned subsidiary of DCG, is the only Authorized Participant and is party to a participant agreement with the Manager and the Fund. Additional Authorized Participants may be added at any time, subject to the discretion of the Manager.

Grayscale Digital Large Cap Fund LLC

Notes to Financial Statements

1. Organization (continued)

The Manager does not store, hold, or maintain custody or control of the Fund Components but instead has entered into a Key Maintenance Agreement with the Key Maintainer and a Backup Security Factor Agreement with each of the Backup Maintainers to facilitate the security of the Fund Components. Under these agreements, the Key Maintainer must act on valid instructions given to it by the Manager, and the Backup Maintainers, upon receipt of certain notice or court order, must deliver the Backup Factors to a party identified by the Fund or a court. Each party to the agreement holds a certain number of security passwords, keys or phrases (each, a “Security Factor”) that, together with other Security Factors, allows transfers of the Fund Components. Using its Security Factors, the Manager cannot unilaterally effect any transfer of the Fund Components. Instead, the Key Maintainer must also use its Security Factors, in addition to the Manager’s Security Factors, to effect any transfer of the Fund Components.

Under certain circumstances, the Manager may also be able to effect transactions by using its Security Factors together with the Security Factors of one or more of the Backup Maintainers. In addition, the Manager cannot unilaterally and indefinitely prevent transfer of the Fund Components. Since July 29, 2019, the Custodian of the Fund has been Coinbase Custody Trust Company, LLC, a third-party provider. The Custodian is responsible for holding the private key(s) that provide access to the Fund’s digital wallets and vaults, whereas previously, the Key Maintainer was responsible for maintaining certain Security Factors that provided access to the Fund’s digital assets. Previously, the Key Maintainer since inception of the Fund was Ledger SAS, a third-party service provider.

The transfer agent for the Fund (the “Transfer Agent”) is Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company. The responsibilities of the Transfer Agent are to maintain creations, redemptions, and transfers of the Fund’s Shares in book-entry form.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The following is a summary of significant accounting policies followed by the Fund:

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (“GAAP”). The Fund qualifies as an investment company for accounting purposes pursuant to the accounting and reporting guidance under Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) Topic 946, *Financial Services – Investment Companies*. The Fund uses fair value as its method of accounting for digital assets in accordance with its classification as an investment company for accounting purposes. The Fund is not registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates and differences could be material.

The Fund conducts its transactions in Fund Components, including receiving Fund Components for the creation of Shares and delivering Fund Components for the redemption of Shares (if a redemption program were to be established) and for the payment of the Manager’s Fee.

Grayscale Digital Large Cap Fund LLC
Notes to Financial Statements

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Principal Market and Fair Value Determination

To determine which market is the Fund's principal market (or in the absence of a principal market, the most advantageous market) for purposes of calculating the Fund's net asset value ("NAV"), the Fund follows ASC 820-10, which outlines the application of fair value accounting. ASC 820-10 determines fair value to be the price that would be received for each Fund Component in a current sale, which assumes an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. ASC 820-10 requires the Fund to assume that each Fund Component is sold in its principal market to market participants or, in the absence of a principal market, the most advantageous market. Market participants are defined as buyers and sellers in the principal or most advantageous market that are independent, knowledgeable, and willing and able to transact. In determining which of the eligible Fund Component markets is the Fund's principal market, the Fund reviews these criteria in the following order:

First, the Fund reviews a list of each Fund Component markets and excludes any Fund Component markets that are nonaccessible to the Fund and the Authorized Participant(s). The Fund or the Authorized Participant does not have access to the Fund Component exchanges that do not have a BitLicense and has access only to Fund Component markets that the Authorized Participant reasonably believes are operating in compliance with applicable law, including federal and state licensing requirements, based upon information and assurances provided to it by each market.

Second, the Fund sorts the remaining Fund Component markets from high to low by entity-specific and market-based volume and activity of each Fund Component traded on each Fund Component market in the trailing twelve months.

Third, the Fund then reviews intra-day pricing fluctuations and the degree of variances in price on Fund Component markets to identify any material notable variances that may impact the volume or price information of a particular Fund Component market.

Fourth, the Fund then selects a Fund Component market as its principal market based on the highest market volume, activity and price stability in comparison to the other Fund Component markets on the list.

The Fund determines its principal market (or in the absence of a principal market the most advantageous market) annually and conducts a quarterly analysis to determine (i) if there have been recent changes to each Fund Component market's trading volume and level of activity in the trailing twelve months, (ii) if any Fund Component markets have developed that the Fund has access to, or (iii) if recent changes to each Fund Component market's price stability have occurred that would materially impact the selection of the principal market and necessitate a change in the Fund's determination of its principal market.

The cost basis of the investment in each Fund Component recorded by the Fund for financial reporting purposes is the fair value of the Fund Component at the time of transfer. The cost basis recorded by the Fund may differ from proceeds collected by the Authorized Participant from the sale of corresponding Shares to investors.

Grayscale Digital Large Cap Fund LLC
Notes to Financial Statements

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Correction of an Immaterial Misstatement

Subsequent to the issuance of the Fund's annual financial statements for the period from January 25, 2018 (the inception of the Fund) to June 30, 2018, the Fund determined that the calculation of realized gains and losses using an average cost method did not conform to GAAP. The Fund assessed the materiality of this misstatement both quantitatively and qualitatively and determined the correction of this misstatement was immaterial to the Fund's annual financial statements for the period from January 25, 2018 (the inception of the Fund) to June 30, 2018. As a result, the Fund adjusted for this misstatement on July 1, 2018 by calculating realized gains and losses using the specific identification method and recording the out-of-period adjustment. Accordingly, the Fund increased unrealized gains by a de minimis amount and increased realized losses to properly reflect the Fund's calculation of realized gains and losses using the specific identification method.

Investment Transactions and Revenue Recognition

The Fund considers investment transactions to be the receipt of Fund Components for Share creations, the delivery of Fund Components for Share redemptions (if a redemption program were to be established), the payment of expenses in Fund Components or the sale of Fund Components when the Manager rebalances the Fund's portfolio. The Fund records its investment transactions on a trade date basis and changes in fair value are reflected as net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments. Realized gains and losses are calculated using the specific identification method. Realized gains and losses are recognized in connection with transactions including settling obligations for the Manager's Fee and selling Fund Component(s) when the Manager rebalances the Fund's portfolio.

Forked Assets

A Forked Asset is recognized, for financial reporting purposes, on the date on which the fork, airdrop or similar event occurs, as this is the same time in which future economic benefits are probable and subsequent to the event that has given rise to the Fund's right to the Forked Asset. Forked Assets are carried at fair value until distributed, otherwise transferred or abandoned by the Fund.

In determining the principal market (or in absence of a principal market the most advantageous market) for a Forked Asset, the Fund reviews these criteria in the following order:

First, the Fund reviews the list of Forked Asset markets and excludes any Forked Asset markets that are non-accessible to the Fund and the Authorized Participant. The Fund or an Authorized Participant can only do business with those Forked Asset markets that meet the regulatory requirements of the jurisdiction in which the Fund or an Authorized Participant is registered to do business.

Second, the Fund sorts the remaining Forked Asset markets from high to low by entity-specific and market-based volume and activity of Forked Assets traded on each Forked Asset market in the trailing twelve months.

Third, the Fund then reviews intra-day pricing fluctuations and the degree of variances in price on Forked Asset markets to identify any material notable variances that may impact the volume or price information of a particular Forked Asset market.

Fourth, the Fund then selects a Forked Asset market as its principal market based on highest market volume, activity and price stability in comparison to the other Forked Asset markets on the list.

Grayscale Digital Large Cap Fund LLC
Notes to Financial Statements

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

If no market meets the aforementioned criteria, the Fund continues to evaluate the digital asset in accordance with ASC 820. In the absence of a market that can serve as the principal market (or in the absence of a principal market, the most advantageous market) for the relevant digital asset, the Fund will focus on identifying market participants to which it would sell the relevant digital asset in a hypothetical transaction. The Fund also considers the assumptions that those market participants would use in pricing the digital asset in accordance with ASC 820.

The Fund accounts for in-kind distributions of Forked Assets in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 845, *Nonmonetary Transactions*, pursuant to which a transfer of a nonmonetary asset to a Shareholder or to another entity in a nonreciprocal transfer is recorded at the fair value of the asset transferred and a gain or loss is recognized on the disposition of the asset by the Fund.

Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (i.e., the ‘exit price’) in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

GAAP utilizes a fair value hierarchy for inputs used in measuring fair value that maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs by requiring that the most observable inputs be used when available. Observable inputs are those that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability based on market data obtained from sources independent of the Fund. Unobservable inputs reflect the Fund’s assumptions about the inputs market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on the best information available in the circumstances.

The fair value hierarchy is categorized into three levels based on the inputs as follows:

- Level 1 – Valuations based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Fund has the ability to access. Since valuations are based on quoted prices that are readily and regularly available in an active market, these valuations do not entail a significant degree of judgment.
- Level 2 – Valuations based on quoted prices in markets that are not active or for which significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 – Valuations based on inputs that are unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement.

The availability of valuation techniques and observable inputs can vary by investment. To the extent that valuations are based on sources that are less observable or unobservable in the market, the determination of fair value requires more judgment. Fair value estimates do not necessarily represent the amounts that may be ultimately realized by the Fund.

Grayscale Digital Large Cap Fund LLC
Notes to Financial Statements

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

		Fair Value Measurement Using		
	Amount at Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
June 30, 2019				
Assets				
Investments in digital assets	\$ 22,798,591	\$ -	\$ 22,798,591	\$ -
Liabilities				
Manager's Fee payable, related party	\$ 176,534	\$ -	\$ 176,534	\$ -
June 30, 2018				
Assets				
Investments in digital assets	\$ 10,696,967	\$ -	\$ 10,696,967	\$ -
Liabilities				
Manager's Fee payable, related party	\$ 67,851	\$ -	\$ 67,851	\$ -

3. Fair Value of Investments in Digital Assets

The Fund Components are carried at fair value. The following table represents the fair value of each Fund Component using the price provided at 4:00 p.m., New York time, by the relevant Fund Component exchange considered to be its principal market, as determined by the Fund:

<u>Fund Component</u>	<u>Principal Market</u>	<u>June 30,</u>	
		<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
BTC	Coinbase Pro	\$ 11,237.68	\$ 6,323.24
ETH	Coinbase Pro	\$ 301.42	\$ 442.95
XRP	Bitstamp	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.46
BCH	Coinbase Pro	\$ 414.00	\$ 725.11
LTC	Coinbase Pro	\$ 129.14	\$ 79.71

Grayscale Digital Large Cap Fund LLC
Notes to Financial Statements

3. Fair Value of Investments in Digital Assets (continued)

The following represents the changes in quantity of each Fund Component and their respective fair values:

	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
BTC balance at January 25, 2018 (the inception of the Fund)	-	\$ -
BTC contributed	980.43676626	8,331,770
BTC distributed for Manager's Fee, related party	(2.09967750)	(18,036)
Net change in unrealized depreciation on investment in BTC	-	(2,126,798)
Net realized loss on investment in BTC	-	(676)
BTC balance at June 30, 2018	<u>978.33708876</u>	<u>\$ 6,186,260</u>
BTC contributed	603.35963641	3,434,338
BTC distributed for Manager's Fee, related party	(36.68785517)	(203,963)
Net change in unrealized appreciation on investment in BTC	-	8,032,617
Net realized loss on investment in BTC	-	(86,936)
BTC balance at June 30, 2019	<u>1,545.00887000</u>	<u>\$ 17,362,316</u>
	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
ETH balance at January 25, 2018 (the inception of the Fund)	-	\$ -
ETH contributed	5,668.06210540	4,087,935
ETH distributed for Manager's Fee, related party	(12.13857215)	(7,568)
Net change in unrealized depreciation on investment in ETH	-	(1,573,081)
Net realized loss on investment in ETH	-	(1,995)
ETH balance at June 30, 2018	<u>5,655.92353325</u>	<u>\$ 2,505,291</u>
ETH contributed	3,488.11883601	924,841
ETH distributed for Manager's Fee, related party	(212.09837309)	(55,852)
Net change in unrealized depreciation on investment in ETH	-	(604,042)
Net realized loss on investment in ETH	-	(77,970)
ETH balance at June 30, 2019	<u>8,931.94399617</u>	<u>\$ 2,692,268</u>

Grayscale Digital Large Cap Fund LLC
Notes to Financial Statements

3. Fair Value of Investments in Digital Assets (continued)

	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
XRP balance at January 25, 2018 (the inception of the Fund)	-	\$ -
XRP contributed	2,271,220.18621800	1,739,821
XRP distributed for Manager's Fee, related party	(4,863.98518285)	(3,513)
Net change in unrealized depreciation on investment in XRP	-	(700,593)
Net realized loss on investment in XRP	-	(466)
XRP balance at June 30, 2018	<u>2,266,356.20103515</u>	<u>\$ 1,035,249</u>
XRP contributed	1,397,706.26417600	501,474
XRP distributed for Manager's Fee, related party	(84,988.85466300)	(35,704)
Net change in unrealized depreciation on investment in XRP	-	(39,747)
Net realized loss on investment in XRP	-	(21,841)
XRP balance at June 30, 2019	<u><u>3,579,073.61054815</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,439,431</u></u>
	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
BCH balance at January 25, 2018 (the inception of the Fund)	-	\$ -
BCH contributed	986.53780237	1,049,855
BCH distributed for Manager's Fee, related party	-	-
Net change in unrealized depreciation on investment in BCH	-	(334,506)
Net realized loss on investment in BCH	-	-
BCH balance at June 30, 2018	<u>986.53780237</u>	<u>\$ 715,349</u>
BCH contributed	607.11421018	270,479
BCH distributed for Manager's Fee, related party	(17.28331321)	(14,166)
Net change in unrealized depreciation on investment in BCH	-	(315,213)
Net realized loss on investment in BCH	-	(3,832)
BCH balance at June 30, 2019	<u><u>1,576.36869934</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 652,617</u></u>

Grayscale Digital Large Cap Fund LLC
Notes to Financial Statements

3. Fair Value of Investments in Digital Assets (continued)

	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
LTC balance at January 25, 2018 (the inception of the Fund)	-	\$ -
LTC contributed	3,203.67158972	479,000
LTC distributed for Manager's Fee, related party	(6.86089854)	(1,108)
Net change in unrealized depreciation on investment in LTC	-	(223,072)
Net realized loss on investment in Litecoin	-	(2)
LTC balance at June 30, 2018	<u>3,196.81069118</u>	<u>\$ 254,818</u>
LTC contributed	1,971.53576882	110,830
LTC distributed for Manager's Fee, related party	(119.88110208)	(7,504)
Net change in unrealized appreciation on investment in LTC	-	301,720
Net realized loss on investment in Litecoin	-	(7,905)
LTC balance at June 30, 2019	<u><u>5,048.46535792</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 651,959</u></u>

4. Distributions

When a proposed modification to a digital asset network is not accepted by the vast majority of miners and users but is nonetheless accepted by a substantial population of participants in the network, a “fork” in the blockchain occurs, resulting in two separate networks. A “hard fork” is a software upgrade that introduces a new rule to the network that is not compatible with the older software, while a “soft fork” is any change that is backward compatible. Holders of the relevant digital asset on the original digital asset network, at the time the block is mined and the fork occurs, can then also receive an identical amount of new tokens on the new network.

Bitcoin Cash Fork on November 15, 2018 (Bitcoin Satoshi Vision Fork)

Background and Measurement

In the case of the Bitcoin Satoshi Vision (“Bitcoin SV”) hard fork on November 15, 2018, a quorum of network participants accepted a modification to increase the blocksize as well as limit potential smart contract features. This version of the Bitcoin Cash network was rebranded as Bitcoin SV.

Immediately following the hard fork on November 15, 2018, holders of Bitcoin Cash passively received a Forked Asset in the form of rights to obtain an equal number of Bitcoin SV. At that time, the Fund held approximately 1,360 Bitcoin Cash. Given that no apparent exit, inaccessible and/or hypothetical markets existed due to the short timeframe and the significant unknown characteristics of the users of Bitcoin SV the Fund determined the Forked Asset rights to Bitcoin SV were determined to have a value of \$0.

Furthermore, on November 15, 2018, the Manager of the Fund announced that it has declared a distribution and established a record date for the distribution of the Forked Asset rights to the Bitcoin SV to Shareholders of record as of the close of business on November 20, 2018.

Grayscale Digital Large Cap Fund LLC

Notes to Financial Statements

4. Distributions (continued)

Subsequent Measurement and Distribution of Forked Asset Rights to Bitcoin SV

On November 15, 2018, the Fund declared a distribution and established a record date for the distribution of the Forked Asset rights to obtain 1,360 Bitcoin SV tokens held by the Fund to the Shareholders of record (“Bitcoin SV Shareholders”) as of the close of business on November 20, 2018 (the “Bitcoin SV Record Date” and such distribution, the “Forked Asset Rights to Bitcoin SV Distribution”). In addition, Grayscale received a distribution of approximately 5 Bitcoin SV tokens as part of the Manager’s accrued and unpaid Manager’s Fee. As of the Bitcoin SV Record Date, the Fund determined such Forked Asset rights to have a fair value of \$0 and no gain or loss was recognized as part of the in-kind Forked Asset distribution.

On the Bitcoin SV Record Date, the Fund, acting on behalf of the Bitcoin SV Shareholders and pursuant to the terms of the LLC Agreement governing the Fund, appointed Grayscale as Agent of the Bitcoin SV Shareholders and distributed the Forked Asset rights to Bitcoin SV tokens held by the Fund to the Bitcoin SV Shareholders by transferring such Forked Asset rights to the Agent. The Fund has no ownership interest in the distributed Bitcoin SV, no ability to control the actions of the Agent and no right to receive any information about the distributed Bitcoin SV or the disposition thereof or of the underlying Bitcoin SV from the Bitcoin SV Shareholders, their Agent or any other person. However, the Agent voluntarily informed the Fund that it liquidated the Bitcoin SV tokens, on behalf of the Bitcoin SV Shareholders, using a related party registered broker-dealer (Genesis), and remitted the cash proceeds from such sale, net of the administrative and other expenses incurred by the Agent in connection with the liquidation to the Bitcoin SV Record Date Shareholders on August 7, 2019.

The Fund has no ownership interest in the distributed Forked Asset rights to Bitcoin SV tokens, no ability to control the actions of the Agent and no right to receive any information about the distributed Forked Asset rights to Bitcoin SV tokens or the disposition thereof or of the underlying Bitcoin SV tokens from the Bitcoin SV Shareholders, their Agent or any other person. However, Grayscale, in its role as the Agent of the Bitcoin SV Shareholders voluntarily informed the Fund that it had liquidated the Bitcoin SV tokens distributed to the Bitcoin SV Shareholders (by means of transfer to the Agent) and remitted cash proceeds from the liquidation, net of the administrative and other expense incurred by the Agent in connection with the liquidation, to the Bitcoin SV Shareholders on August 7, 2019 of \$0.0725 per Share of the Bitcoin SV Shareholders.

5. Portfolio Rebalancing

A digital asset will generally be eligible for inclusion in the Fund’s portfolio if it satisfies market capitalization, liquidity and coverage criteria as determined by the Manager. Fund Components will be held in the Fund’s portfolio on a market capitalization-weighted basis. Specifically, the Fund seeks to hold Fund Components that have market capitalizations that collectively comprise at least 70% of the market capitalization of the entire digital asset market (the “Target Coverage Ratio”). Market capitalization refers to a digital asset’s market value, as determined by multiplying the number of tokens of such digital asset in circulation by the market price of a token of such digital asset. Because the Fund will create Shares in exchange for Fund Components on a daily basis, the market capitalization of each Fund Component will be calculated, and the percentage of the total U.S. dollar value of the aggregate Fund Components at any time that is represented by tokens of such Fund Components (its “Weighting”) will therefore fluctuate, daily in accordance with changes in the market price of such Fund Components

Grayscale Digital Large Cap Fund LLC

Notes to Financial Statements

5. Portfolio Rebalancing (continued)

On a quarterly basis beginning on the first business day of January, April, July and October of each year, the Manager performs an analysis and may rebalance the Fund's portfolio based on these results. In order to rebalance the Fund's portfolio, the Manager will (i) determine whether any Fund Components meet certain removal criteria and should therefore be removed from as Fund Components, (ii) determine whether any new digital assets meet certain inclusion criteria and should therefore be included as Fund Components, (iii) determine whether the Target Coverage Ratio is met and (iv) determine how much cash and Forked Assets the Fund holds. If a Fund Component is no longer eligible for inclusion in the Fund's portfolio because it meets the Removal Criteria, the Manager will adjust the Fund's portfolio by selling such Fund Component and using the cash proceeds to purchase additional tokens of the remaining Fund Components and, if applicable, any new Fund Component in proportion to their respective Weightings.

If a digital asset not then included in the Fund's portfolio is newly eligible for inclusion in the Fund's portfolio because it meets the Inclusion Criteria or because its inclusion is necessary in order for the Fund's portfolio to meet the Target Coverage Ratio, the Manager will adjust the Fund's portfolio by selling tokens of the then-current Fund Components in proportion to their respective Weightings and using the cash proceeds to purchase tokens of the newly eligible digital assets.

Each period during which the Manager is purchasing and selling digital assets in connection with a rebalancing is referred to as a "Rebalancing Period." The Manager expects each Rebalancing Period to last between one and five business days. As of and during the periods ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, there have been no changes in the Fund Components' market capitalization that would have required the Manager to rebalance the Fund's portfolio.

6. Creations and Redemptions of Shares

As of June 30, 2019 and 2018, there were an unlimited number of Shares authorized by the Fund. The Fund creates (and, should the Fund commence a redemption program, redeems) Shares from time to time, but only in one or more Baskets. The creation and redemption of Baskets on behalf of investors are made by the Authorized Participant in exchange for the delivery of tokens of each Fund Component to the Fund, or the distribution of tokens of each Fund Component by the Fund, plus cash representing the Forked Asset portion, if any, and the U.S. Dollar portion, if any. The number of tokens of each Fund Component required for each creation Basket or redemption Basket is determined by dividing (x) the total number of tokens of such Fund Component held by the Fund at 4:00 p.m., New York time, on the trade date of a creation or redemption order, after deducting the number of tokens of each Fund Component payable as the Manager's Fee and the number of tokens of such Fund Component payable as a portion of Additional Fund Expenses (as defined in Note 8), by (y) the number of Shares outstanding at such time and multiplying such quotient by 100. Each Share represented approximately 0.0005 of one BTC, 0.0030 of one ETH, 0.0005 of one BCH, 1.1941 of one XRP and 0.0017 of one LTC at June 30, 2019. Each Share represented approximately 0.0005 of one BTC, 0.0029 of one ETH, 0.0005 of one BCH, 1.1796 of one XRP and 0.0017 of one LTC at June 30, 2018.

The cost basis of investments in each Fund Component recorded by the Fund is the fair value of each Fund Component, as determined by the Fund, at 4:00 p.m., New York time, on the date of transfer to the Fund by the Authorized Participant based on the creation Baskets. The cost basis recorded by the Fund may differ from proceeds collected by the Authorized Participant from the sale of each Share to investors. The Authorized Participant may realize significant profits buying, selling, creating, and, if permitted, redeeming Shares as a result of changes in the value of Shares or each Fund Component. In addition, the Authorized Participant may realize significant profits through the sale of digital assets during a Rebalancing Period.

Grayscale Digital Large Cap Fund LLC
Notes to Financial Statements

6. Creations and Redemptions of Shares (continued)

At this time, the Fund is not operating a redemption program and is not accepting redemption requests. Subject to receipt of regulatory approval and approval by the Manager in its sole discretion, the Fund may in the future operate a redemption program. The Fund currently has no intention of seeking regulatory approval to operate an ongoing redemption program. Further, before the Fund is able to effect redemptions, it will be required to meet the requirements of, and register with, the Cayman Islands Monetary Authority and be regulated as a mutual fund under the Mutual Funds Law (2015 Revision) of the Cayman Islands.

7. Income Taxes

The Government of the Cayman Islands will not, under existing legislation, impose any income, corporate or capital gains tax, estate duty, inheritance tax, gift tax or withholding tax upon the Fund or the Shareholders. Interest, dividends and gains payable to the Fund and all distributions by the Fund to Shareholders will be received free of any Cayman Islands income or withholding taxes.

The Fund has elected to be treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The Manager believes that the Fund will not be treated as engaged in a trade or business in the United States and thus will not derive income that is treated as “effectively connected” with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States (“effectively connected income”). There can, however, be no complete assurance in this regard. If the Fund were treated as engaged in a trade or business in the United States, it would be subject to U.S. federal income tax, at the rates applicable to U.S. corporations (currently, a maximum rate of 21%), on its net effectively connected income. Any such income might also be subject to U.S. state and local income taxes. In addition, the Fund would be subject to a 30% U.S. branch profits tax in respect of its “dividend equivalent amount,” as defined in Section 884 of the Code, attributable to its effectively connected income (generally, the after-tax amount of certain effectively connected income that is not treated as reinvested in the trade or business).

If the Fund were treated as engaged in a trade or business in the United States during any taxable year, it would be required to file a U.S. federal income tax return for that year, regardless of whether it recognized any effectively connected income. If the Fund did not file U.S. federal income tax returns and were later determined to have engaged in a U.S. trade or business, it would generally not be entitled to offset its effectively connected income and gains against its effectively connected losses and deductions (and, therefore, would be taxable on its gross, rather than net, effectively connected income). If the Fund recognizes any effectively connected income, the imposition of U.S. taxes on such income may have a substantial adverse effect on the return to Shareholders.

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, the Fund will be a “passive foreign investment company,” as defined in Section 1297 of the Internal Revenue Code (a “PFIC”) and at certain times may be a “controlled foreign corporation” (a “CFC”). If the Fund is a CFC, the CFC rules, rather than the PFIC rules, will apply to any U.S. Investor that is a 10% U.S. Shareholder of the Fund. A 10% U.S. Shareholder could be subject to subpart F inclusion and/or the new global intangible low-taxed income (“GILTI”) rules under the Internal Revenue Code, and generally would be required to take into account, as ordinary income, its share of all of the Fund’s income each year regardless of whether the Fund made any distributions. In addition, all or a portion of the gain recognized by a 10% U.S. Shareholder upon the sale or exchange of an interest in the Fund could conceivably be recharacterized as ordinary income.

Grayscale Digital Large Cap Fund LLC

Notes to Financial Statements

7. Income Taxes (continued)

Due to the new and evolving nature of digital assets and a general absence of clearly controlling authority with respect to digital assets, many significant aspects of the U.S. federal income tax treatment of digital assets (including with respect to the amount, timing, and character of income recognition) are uncertain. The Manager believes that, in general, gains and losses recognized by the Fund from the sale or other disposition of digital assets will be treated as capital gains or losses. However, it is possible that the IRS will not agree with the Fund's US federal tax treatment of digital assets.

In accordance with GAAP, the Fund has defined the threshold for recognizing the benefits of tax positions in the financial statements as “more-likely than-not” to be sustained by the applicable taxing authority and requires measurement of a tax position meeting the “more-likely than-not” threshold, based on the largest benefit that is more than 50% likely to be realized. Tax positions not deemed to meet the “more-likely than-not” threshold are recorded as a tax benefit or expense in the current period. As of and during the periods ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, the Fund did not have a liability for any unrecognized tax amounts. However, the Manager's conclusions concerning its determination of “more likely than not” tax positions may be subject to review and adjustment at a later date based on factors including, but not limited to, further implementation guidance, and on-going analyses of and changes to tax laws, regulations and interpretations thereof.

The Manager of the Fund has evaluated whether or not there are uncertain tax positions that require financial statement recognition and has determined that no reserves for uncertain tax positions related to federal, state and local income taxes existed as of June 30, 2019 or 2018.

8. Related Parties

The Fund considers the following entities, their directors and employees to be related parties of the Fund: DCG, Genesis and Grayscale. As of June 30, 2019 and 2018, 690,945 and 430,395 Shares of the Fund were held by related parties of the Fund, respectively.

DCG, holds a minority interest in the Key Maintainer that represents approximately 1.0% of the Key Maintainer's voting equity.

In accordance with the LLC Agreement governing the Fund, the Fund pays a fee to the Manager, calculated as 3.0% of the aggregate value of the Fund's digital asset holdings, less its liabilities (which include any accrued but unpaid expenses up to, but excluding, the date of calculation), as calculated and published by the Manager or its delegates (the “Manager's Fee”). The Manager's Fee accrues daily in U.S. dollars and is payable in Fund Components then held by the Fund in proportion to each Fund Component's Weighting. The U.S. dollar amount of the Manager's Fee will be converted into Fund Components on a daily basis by multiplying such U.S. dollar amount by the Weighting for each Fund Component and dividing the resulting product for each Fund Component by the U.S. dollar value for such Fund Component on such day. For purposes of these financial statements, the U.S. dollar value of Fund Components is determined by reference to the Fund Components exchange that the Fund considers its principal market as of 4:00 p.m., New York time, on each valuation date. The Fund currently holds no Forked Assets. No Forked Assets have been distributed in payment of the Manager's Fee during year ended June 30, 2019 and the period from January 25, 2018 (the inception of the Fund) to June 30, 2018.

Grayscale Digital Large Cap Fund LLC

Notes to Financial Statements

8. Related Parties (continued)

As partial consideration for receipt of the Manager's Fee, the Manager shall assume and pay all fees and other expenses incurred by the Fund in the ordinary course of its affairs, excluding taxes, but including marketing fee, the administrator fee, if any; fees for the Key Maintainer, the Backup Maintainers and any other security vendor engaged by the Fund; the Transfer Agent fee; trustee fees; the fees and expenses related to the listing, quotation or trading of the Shares on any Secondary Market (including customary legal, marketing and audit fees and expenses) in an amount up to \$600,000 in any given fiscal year; ordinary course legal fees and expenses; audit fees; regulatory fees, including, if applicable, any fees relating to the registration of the Shares under the Securities Act or the Exchange Act and fees relating to registration and any other regulatory requirements in the Cayman Islands; printing and mailing costs; costs of maintaining the Fund's website and applicable license fees (together, the "Manager-paid Expenses"), provided that any expense that qualifies as an Additional Fund Expense will be deemed to be an Additional Fund Expense and not a Manager-paid Expense.

The Fund shall pay any expenses incurred by the Fund in addition to the Manager's Fee that are not Manager-paid Expenses, including, but not limited to, taxes and governmental charges, expenses and costs of any extraordinary services performed by the Manager (or any other service provider) on behalf of the Fund to protect the Fund or the interests of Shareholders (including in connection with any Forked Assets), any indemnification expenses of the security vendors or other agents, service providers or counterparties of the Fund, the fees and expenses related to the listing, quotation or trading of the Shares on any secondary market (including legal, marketing and audit fees and expenses) to the extent exceeding \$600,000 in any given fiscal year and extraordinary legal fees and expenses, including any legal fees and expenses incurred in connection with litigation, regulatory enforcement or investigation matters (collectively, "Additional Fund Expenses"). In such circumstances, the Manager or its delegates will (i) withdraw from the digital asset accounts Fund Components in proportion to their respective Weightings at such time and in such quantity as may be necessary to permit payment of such Additional Fund Expenses and (ii) may either (x) cause the Fund (or its delegate) to convert such Fund Components into U.S. dollars or other fiat currencies at the price per single unit of such asset (determined net of any associated fees) at which the Fund is able to sell such asset or (y) cause the Fund (or its delegate) to deliver the Fund Components, and/or Forked Assets in kind in satisfaction of such Additional Fund Expenses.

For the year ended June 30, 2019 and for the period from January 25, 2018 (the inception of the Fund) to June 30, 2018 the Fund incurred Manager's Fees of \$347,723 and \$119,027, respectively. As of June 30, 2019 and 2018, the fair market value of the accrued and unpaid Manager's Fee was \$176,534 and \$67,851, respectively. In addition, the Manager may pay Additional Fund Expenses on behalf of the Fund, which are reimbursable by the Fund to the Manager. For the year ended June 30, 2019 and for the period from January 25, 2018 (the inception of the fund) to June 30, 2018, the Manager did not pay any Additional Fund Expenses on behalf of the Fund.

9. Risks and Uncertainties

The Fund is subject to various risks including market risk, liquidity risk, and other risks related to its concentration in digital assets. Investing in digital assets is currently unregulated, highly speculative, and volatile.

Grayscale Digital Large Cap Fund LLC
Notes to Financial Statements

9. Risks and Uncertainties (continued)

The net asset value of the Fund relates primarily to the value of the Fund Components, and fluctuations in the price of such Fund Components could materially and adversely affect an investment in the Shares of the Fund. The price of the Fund Components have a very limited history. During such history, the market price of such Fund Components have been volatile, and subject to influence by many factors including the levels of liquidity. If the Fund Component exchanges continue to experience significant price fluctuations, the Fund may experience losses. Several factors may affect the market price of the Fund Components, including, but not limited to, global supply and demand of such Fund Components, theft of such Fund Components from global exchanges or vaults, and competition from other forms of digital assets or payments services.

All digital asset networks are decentralized to an extent, meaning no single entity owns or operates them. Some digital asset networks, such as the BTC, BCH, ETH and LTC networks, are collectively maintained by a decentralized user base. However, unlike other digital assets, XRP is not fully decentralized. Instead, the Ripple network's protocol is largely managed by a group of creators, Ripple Labs, Inc. ("Ripple Labs") and Ripple Labs will generally have control over amendments to, and the development of, the protocol's source code. To the extent that Ripple Labs makes any amendments to the Ripple network's protocol, the Ripple network will be subject to new protocols that may adversely affect the value of XRP. As a result of the foregoing, large sales by Ripple Labs could potentially have an adverse effect on the market price of XRP.

The Fund Components are commingled, and the Fund's Shareholders have no specific rights to any specific Fund Component. In the event of the insolvency of the Fund, its assets may be inadequate to satisfy a claim by its Shareholders.

There is currently no clearing house for the Fund Components, nor is there a central or major depository for the custody of such Fund Components. There is a risk that some or all of the Fund Components could be lost or stolen. The Fund does not have insurance protection on its Fund Components which exposes the Fund and its Shareholders to the risk of loss of the Fund Components for which no person or entity is liable. Further, transactions in the Fund Components are irrevocable. Stolen or incorrectly transferred Fund Components may be irretrievable. As a result, any incorrectly executed Fund Component transactions could adversely affect an investment in the Shares.

The Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") has stated that certain digital assets may be considered "securities" under the federal securities laws. The test for determining whether a particular digital asset is a "security" is complex and the outcome is difficult to predict. Public statements by senior officials at the SEC, including a June 2018 speech by the director of the SEC's division of Corporation Finance, indicate that the SEC does not intend to take the position that Bitcoin or Ether are currently securities. Such statements are not official policy statements by the SEC and reflect only the speaker's views, which are not binding on the SEC or any other agency or court and cannot be generalized to any other digital asset. Further, Ripple Labs, Inc. ("Ripple"), the company that retains a key role in stewarding the development of XRP, is currently a defendant in a federal class-action lawsuit filed by certain XRP holders that alleges that XRP is a security issued by Ripple. If a Fund Component is determined to be a "security" under federal or state securities laws by the SEC or any other agency, or in a proceeding in a court of law or otherwise, it may have material adverse consequences for such Fund Component.

Grayscale Digital Large Cap Fund LLC

Notes to Financial Statements

9. Risks and Uncertainties (continued)

For example, it may become more difficult for such Fund Component to be traded, cleared and custodied as compared to other digital assets that are not considered to be securities, which could in turn negatively affect the liquidity and general acceptance of such Fund Component and cause users to migrate to other digital assets. As such, any determination that a Fund Component is a security under federal or state securities laws may adversely affect the value of such Fund Component and, as a result, an investment in the Shares.

To the extent that a Fund Component is determined to be a security, the Fund and the Manager may also be subject to additional regulatory requirements, including under the Investment Company Act of 1940, and the Manager may be required to register as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940. If the Manager determines not to comply with such additional regulatory and registration requirements, the Manager will terminate the Fund. Any such termination could result in the liquidation of the Fund's digital assets at a time that is disadvantageous to Shareholders.

Unlike other digital assets, Ripple retains a central role in stewarding the development of the XRP ledger by managing the supply and distribution of XRP due to the large quantity of XRP it retains. As a result of Ripple's concentration of control, large distributions by Ripple in the future, the perception that these distributions may occur, or any failure to distribute XRP in the best interest of the Ripple network, could have an adverse effect on the market price of XRP and an investment in the Shares.

During the year ended June 30, 2019, the Fund came into possession of Forked Assets by virtue of the Fund's investment in digital assets. The Manager intends to evaluate each fork or airdrop on a case-by-case basis in consultation with the Fund's legal advisors, tax consultants, and Key Maintainer, and may decide to abandon any Forked Asset resulting from a hard fork or airdrop should the Manager conclude, in its discretion, that such abandonment is in the best interests of the Fund. Any inability to realize the economic benefit of a hard fork or airdrop could adversely impact an investment in the Shares.

The markets that develop subsequent to each fork or airdrop have very limited trading history, are unregulated in nature and are subject to significant volatility. Fluctuations in the value of Forked Assets may be significant. Furthermore, the network participants could stop supporting and using the forked networks at any time which could result in a significant impairment of the value of Forked Assets. There can be no assurances that Shareholders will receive any benefit from a distribution of Forked Assets.

As with any computer network, digital asset networks are vulnerable to various kinds of attacks. For example, each digital asset network of the Fund Components is vulnerable to a "51% attack" where, if a malicious actor were to gain control of more than 50% of a network's hash rate, it would be able to gain full control of the network and the ability to manipulate such network's blockchain. In May 2019, the Bitcoin Cash network experienced a 51% attack when two mining pools combined their hash rates to reverse a block of transactions that rewarded tokens to an unknown actor who had taken advantage of an unrelated vulnerability in the Bitcoin Cash network. The Fund did not suffer any direct losses as a result of the attack. Although this particular attack could be interpreted as reversing a separate attack on the Bitcoin Cash network, the Bitcoin Cash network may be vulnerable to future 51% attacks that could result in a loss of confidence in the Bitcoin Cash network.

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9. Risks and Uncertainties (continued)

To the extent a private key required to access a Fund Component is lost, destroyed or otherwise compromised and no backup of the private key is accessible, the Fund may be unable to access the relevant Fund Component held in the relevant Fund Component account and the private key will not be capable of being restored by the network of such Fund Component. The processes by which the Fund Component transactions are settled are dependent on the peer-to-peer network of such Fund Component, and as such, the Fund is subject to operational risk. A risk also exists with respect to previously unknown technical vulnerabilities, which may adversely affect the value of the Fund Component.

10. Financial Highlights Per Share Performance

	Year Ended June 30, 2019	January 25, 2018 (the inception of the Fund) to June 30, 2018
Per Share Data:		
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 5.57	\$ -
Net increase (decrease) in net assets from investment operations		
Net investment loss	(0.11)	(0.06)
Net realized and unrealized gains	1.83	5.63
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations	1.72	5.57
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 7.29	\$ 5.57
Total return	34.92%	-75.75% ¹
<i>Ratios to average net assets:</i>		
Net investment loss	-3.00%	-3.00%
Expenses	-3.00%	-3.00%

Ratios of net investment loss and expenses to average net assets have been annualized.

An individual Shareholder's return, ratios, and per Share performance may vary from those presented above based on the timing of Share transactions.

Total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of the period and redemption on the last day of the period and has been annualized.

¹ Total return for the period from January 25, 2018 (the inception of the Fund) to June 30, 2018 has been corrected as compared to the previously reported amount and has now been annualized.

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11. Indemnifications

In the normal course of business, the Fund enters into certain contracts that provide a variety of indemnities, including contracts with the Manager and affiliates of the Manager, DCG and its officers, directors, employees, subsidiaries and affiliates, and the Key Maintainer as well as other service providers to the Fund. More specifically, under the Key Maintenance Agreement, the Key Maintainer's monetary liability is limited to the greater of \$1 million or 10% of the loss caused by and directly attributable to a breach of the Key Maintainer's obligations as defined in the Key Maintenance Agreement. The Fund's maximum exposure under these and its other indemnities is unknown. However, no liabilities have arisen under these indemnities in the past and, while there can be no assurances in this regard, there is no expectation that any will occur in the future. Therefore, the Manager does not consider it necessary to record a liability in this regard.

12. Subsequent Events

On July 29, 2019, the Manager entered into an agreement with Coinbase Custody Trust Company, LLC (the "Custodian") to serve as custodian for the underlying asset of the Fund (the "Custodian Agreement"). The Custodian Agreement establishes the rights and responsibilities of the Custodian, the Manager, and the Fund with respect to the safekeeping of the Fund Components. The Custodian Agreement is for an initial term of three years with a fee based on a percentage of assets under custody for each of the investment products sponsored or managed by the Manager and for which the Custodian serves as the custodian. The fee paid to the Custodian is a Manager-paid Expense. During the initial term, either party may terminate for certain events described in the agreement, and after the initial term, either party may also terminate upon ninety days' prior written notice. The existing agreements that provided for the safekeeping of the Fund Components were terminated following the conversion of the safekeeping role to the Custodian.

As of the close of business on September 27, 2019 the fair value of each Fund Component, determined in accordance with the Fund's accounting policy, was \$8,000.01 per BTC, \$167.52 per ETH, \$0.24 per XRP, \$216.99 per BCH and \$54.81 per LTC.

There are no known events that have occurred that require disclosure other than that which has already been disclosed in these notes to the financial statements.