Prospectus

Stone Ridge Trust VI

NYDIG Bitcoin Strategy Fund

Common Shares

The Fund. NYDIG Bitcoin Strategy Fund (the "Fund") is a non-diversified, closed-end management investment company that continuously offers its shares ("Shares").

Investment Objective. The Fund's investment objective is to achieve capital appreciation. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

Investment Strategy. The Fund pursues its investment objective primarily by investing in Bitcoin futures contracts ("Bitcoin futures"). Futures are financial contracts the value of which depends on, or is derived from, the underlying reference asset. In the case of Bitcoin futures, the underlying reference asset is Bitcoin. Futures contracts may be physically-settled or cash-settled. The only Bitcoin futures in which the Fund invests are cash-settled Bitcoin futures traded on commodity exchanges registered with the CFTC. "Cash-settled" means that when the relevant future expires, if the value of the underlying asset exceeds the futures price, the seller pays to the purchaser cash in the amount of that excess, and if the futures price exceeds the value of the underlying asset, the purchaser pays to the seller cash in the amount of that excess. The Fund does not invest in Bitcoin or other digital assets directly.

The Fund seeks to purchase a number of Bitcoin futures so that the total value of the Bitcoin underlying the Bitcoin futures held by the Fund is as close to 100% of the net assets of the Fund (the "Target Exposure"), as it is reasonably practicable to achieve. There can be no assurance that the Fund will be able to achieve or maintain the Target Exposure.

Bitcoin is a digital asset, the ownership and behavior of which are determined by participants in an online, peer-to-peer network that connects computers that run publicly accessible, or "open source," software that follows the rules and procedures governing the Bitcoin network, commonly referred to as the Bitcoin protocol. The value of Bitcoin, like the value of other digital assets, is not backed by any government, corporation, or other identified body. Ownership and the ability to transfer or take other actions with respect to Bitcoin is protected through public-key cryptography. The supply of Bitcoin is constrained or formulated by its protocol instead of being explicitly delegated to an identified body (e.g., a central bank or corporate treasury) to control. Units of Bitcoin are treated as fungible. Bitcoin and certain other types of digital assets are sometimes referred to as digital currencies or cryptocurrencies. No single entity owns or operates the Bitcoin network, the infrastructure of which is collectively maintained by (1) a decentralized group of participants who run computer software that results in the recording and validation of transactions (commonly referred to as "miners"), (2) developers who propose improvements to the Bitcoin protocol and the software that enforces the protocol and (3) users who choose what Bitcoin software to run. Bitcoin was released in 2009 and, as a result, there is little data on its long-term investment potential.

There can be no assurance that the Fund's investments in Bitcoin futures will appreciate in value at any time, or on average or over time. Additionally, there can be no assurance that changes in the value of the Fund's Bitcoin futures will track the changes in the value of Bitcoin. Bitcoin is not an income-generating asset and the Fund's investments in Bitcoin futures are not expected to pay dividends or other distributions in the way common stock of companies may. Therefore, any positive return on an investment in the Shares would generally come only from appreciation of the Fund's investments in Bitcoin futures, and from income generated by the Fund's Cash and Fixed Income Investments (as defined below). At any time at which the Fund's exposure to Bitcoin through Bitcoin futures is less than the Target Exposure – i.e., less than 100% of the Fund's net asset value – any changes in value of Bitcoin will result in proportionally smaller changes in value of the Shares.

Bitcoin and Bitcoin futures are a relatively new asset class and are subject to unique and substantial risks, including the risk that the value of the Fund's investments in Bitcoin futures could decline rapidly, including to zero. Bitcoin and Bitcoin futures have historically been highly volatile. You should be prepared to lose your entire investment.

In addition to the Fund's investments in Bitcoin futures, the Fund expects to have significant holdings of cash, U.S. government securities, mortgage-backed securities issued or guaranteed by U.S. government agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises of the U.S. government (whether or not the securities are U.S. government securities, "Agency MBS"), municipal debt securities and investment grade securities issued by foreign governments, supranational entities and, to a lesser extent, corporations (the "Cash and Fixed Income Investments"). The Cash and Fixed Income Investments are intended to provide liquidity, to serve as collateral for the Fund's Bitcoin futures and to support the Fund's use of leverage.

Investment Adviser. The Fund's investment adviser is Stone Ridge Asset Management LLC ("Stone Ridge" or the "Adviser"). As of December 31, 2020, Stone Ridge's assets under management were approximately $10 billion.

- ***The Fund's Shares are not listed, and the Fund does not currently intend to list its Shares for trading on any national securities exchange. There is currently no secondary market for its Shares, and the Fund does not expect a secondary market in its Shares to develop.***
- ***An investment in the Fund is not suitable for investors who need certainty about their ability to access all of the money they invest in the short term.***
- ***Even though the Fund makes quarterly repurchase offers for Shares, the Fund is not required to repurchase more than 5% of its outstanding Shares each quarter, so investors should consider Shares of the Fund to be an illiquid investment.***
- ***There is no assurance that the Fund will be able to maintain a certain level of, or at any particular time make any, distributions.***
- ***Distributions may be funded from offering proceeds, which may constitute a return of capital and reduce the amount of capital available for investment. See "Distributions and Federal Income Tax Matters" for a discussion of the federal income tax treatment of a return of capital.***
- ***Bitcoin and Bitcoin futures have generally exhibited high price volatility relative to more traditional asset classes. The value of the Fund's investments in Bitcoin futures could decline rapidly, including to zero. An investment in the Fund is suitable only for investors who can bear the risks associated with the highly volatile value of Bitcoin and Bitcoin futures, including the risk of a complete loss of their investment.***

An investment in the Fund's Shares should be considered speculative and involving a high degree of risk, including the risk of a complete loss of investment. **See "Risk Considerations" below to read about the risks you should consider before buying Fund Shares, including the risk of leverage.**

None of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission"), the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") or any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this prospectus is February 1, 2021

Interval Fund. The Fund has an interval fund structure pursuant to which the Fund, subject to applicable law, conducts quarterly repurchase offers for Shares at net asset value ("NAV"), subject to approval of the Board of Trustees (the "Board," and each of the trustees on the Board, a "Trustee"). It is possible that a repurchase offer may be oversubscribed, with the result that shareholders may only be able to have a portion of their Shares repurchased. **There is no assurance that you will be able to tender your Shares when or in the amount that you desire.** The Fund's Shares are not listed, and the Fund does not currently intend to list its Shares for trading, on any national securities exchange. There is not expected to be any secondary trading market in the Shares. Even though the Fund makes quarterly repurchase offers to repurchase a portion of the Shares to try to provide liquidity to shareholders, you should consider the Shares to be illiquid. See "Periodic Repurchase Offers" and "Risk Considerations—Repurchase Offers Risk" below.

Investment in the Fund involves substantial risks. The Fund is generally sold to (i) institutional investors, including registered investment advisers (RIAs); (ii) clients of such institutional investors; and (iii) certain other Eligible Investors (as defined in "Eligibility to Buy Shares" below). As a fundamental policy, the Fund will only sell shares to or through Eligible Investors. The Fund does not charge sales commissions or loads. There is no minimum investment requirement for an investment in the Shares. Investors should carefully consider the Fund's risks and investment objective, as an investment in the Fund may not be appropriate for all investors and is not designed to be a complete investment program. An investment in the Fund involves a high degree of risk. It is possible that investing in the Fund may result in a loss of some or all of the amount invested. Before making an investment/allocation decision, investors should (i) consider the suitability of this investment with respect to an investor's or a client's investment objective and individual situation and (ii) consider factors such as an investor's or a client's net worth, income, age and risk tolerance. Investment should be avoided where an investor/client has a short-term investing horizon and/or cannot *bear the loss of some or all of their investment. Before investing in the Fund, an investor should read the discussion of the risks of investing in the Fund in "Investment Objective, Policies and Risks" below.*

This prospectus sets forth concisely information you should know before investing in the Shares. You should read this prospectus carefully before deciding to invest in the Fund and you should retain it for future reference. A Statement of Additional Information dated February 1, 2021, as it may be amended, containing additional information about the Fund, has been filed with the Commission. The Statement of Additional Information, annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders and other information about the Fund can be obtained without charge by calling (855) 609-3680 or by visiting www.stoneridgefunds.com. This prospectus incorporates by reference the entire Statement of Additional Information. The Statement of Additional Information, as well as material incorporated by reference into the Fund's Registration Statement and other information regarding the Fund, are available: from the EDGAR database on the Commission's internet site (*www.sec.gov*); or upon payment of copying fees by electronic mail at *publicinfo@sec.gov*. The Fund's address is 510 Madison Avenue, 21st Floor, New York, New York 10022.

Shares of the Fund do not represent a deposit or obligation of, and are not guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank or other insured depository institution and are not federally insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board or any other government agency.

An investor should not construe the contents of this prospectus as legal, tax or financial advice. You should consult your own professional advisers as to legal, tax, financial or other matters relevant to the suitability of an investment in the Fund.

Effective January 1, 2021, as permitted by regulations adopted by the Commission, paper copies of the Fund's shareholder reports are no longer sent by mail, unless you specifically request paper copies of the reports from your financial intermediary or, if you invest directly through the Fund's transfer agent, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (the "Transfer Agent"), from the Transfer Agent. Instead, the reports are made available on a website, and you will be notified by mail each time a report is posted and provided with a website link to access the report.

If you have already elected to receive shareholder reports electronically, you will not be affected by this change and you need not take any action. You may elect to receive shareholder reports and other communications electronically by contacting your financial intermediary.

You may elect to receive all future reports in paper free of charge by contacting your financial intermediary or, if you invest directly through the Transfer Agent, by contacting the Transfer Agent at (855) 609-3680. Your election to receive reports in paper will apply to all funds held in your account if you invest through a financial intermediary or all funds within the fund complex if you invest directly through the Transfer Agent.

STONE RIDGE TRUST VI

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PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This is only a summary. This summary may not contain all of the information that you should consider before investing in the Fund's Shares. You should review the more detailed information contained in this prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information. In particular, you should carefully read the risks of investing in the Fund's Shares, as discussed under "Investment Objective, Policies and Risks—Risk Considerations."

The Fund

NYDIG Bitcoin Strategy Fund (the "Fund") is a non-diversified, closed-end management investment company that continuously offers its shares (the "Shares"). The Fund is operated as an "interval fund" (as defined below). An investment in the Fund may not be appropriate for all investors.

Stone Ridge Asset Management LLC ("Stone Ridge" or the "Adviser") is the Fund's investment adviser.

The Offering

The Shares are offered on a continuous basis at net asset value ("NAV") per Share.

The Fund has initially capped its net assets at $25 million (the "Initial Cap"). Once the Initial Cap is met, the Fund will close to new investors and only the reinvestment of dividends by existing investors will be permitted. The Fund may re-open to new investors and subsequently close again to new investors at any time and, during such closings, only the reinvestment of dividends by existing shareholders will be permitted. The Fund may re-open to new investment and subsequently close again to new investment at any time at the discretion of the Adviser.

The Initial Cap may be increased or decreased only by a vote of the Board. The Adviser will recommend to the Board that the Initial Cap be raised only if, following such increase, the maximum amount of Shares that the Fund could repurchase in any quarter (currently expected to be 5% of outstanding Shares) would not exceed 5% of the lowest of the four-week, three-month, six-month, one-year and two-year trailing average daily trading volumes of the Bitcoin futures held by the Fund (such lowest average daily trading volume, the "Lowest Trailing ADTV"). In addition, the Adviser will not recommend that the Initial Cap be raised by more than $10 million in any calendar month. If the maximum amount of Shares that the Fund could repurchase in any quarter (currently expected to be 5% of outstanding Shares) exceeds 10% of the Lowest Trailing ADTV, the Adviser will recommend to the Board that the Initial Cap be decreased to an amount such that, following such decrease, the maximum amount of Shares that the Fund could repurchase in any quarter would not exceed 5% of the Lowest Trailing ADTV. If the Initial Cap is so reduced, the Fund will not accept new investments (other than reinvestment of dividends or distributions) if the new investment would cause the assets of the Fund to exceed the reduced Initial Cap.

The Fund's Shares are offered through ALPS Distributors, Inc. (the "Distributor"), as the exclusive distributor, on a commercially reasonable basis. There is no minimum investment requirement for an investment in the Shares. The Fund reserves the right to reject a purchase order for any reason. See "Shareholder Guide—How to Buy Shares" below. Shareholders will not have the right to redeem their Shares. However, as described below, in order to provide liquidity to shareholders, the Fund conducts periodic repurchase offers for a portion of its outstanding Shares.

The Fund will only sell shares to or through Eligible Investors (as defined in "Eligibility to Buy Shares" below).

Periodic Repurchase Offers

The Fund is an "interval fund," a type of fund that, in order to provide liquidity to shareholders, has adopted a fundamental investment policy to make quarterly offers to repurchase between 5% and 25% of its outstanding Shares at NAV. The Fund makes quarterly repurchase offers in the months of February, May, August and November. Written notification of each quarterly repurchase offer (the "Repurchase Offer Notice") is sent to shareholders at least 21, and not more than 42, calendar days before the repurchase request deadline (i.e., the date by which shareholders can tender their Shares in response to a repurchase offer) (the "Repurchase Request Deadline"). The Fund's Shares are not listed on any securities exchange, and the Fund anticipates that no secondary market will develop for its Shares. Accordingly, you may not be able to sell Shares when and/or in the amount that you desire. Thus, the Shares are appropriate only as a long-term investment. In addition, the Fund's repurchase offers may subject the Fund and shareholders to special risks. See "Risk Considerations—Repurchase Offers Risk" below.

Investment Objective and Principal Investment Policies

The Fund's investment objective is to achieve capital appreciation. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

The Fund pursues its investment objective primarily by investing in Bitcoin futures contracts ("Bitcoin futures"). Futures are financial contracts the value of which depends on, or is derived from, the underlying reference asset. In the case of Bitcoin futures, the underlying reference asset is Bitcoin. Futures contracts may be cash-settled or physically-settled. When a cash-settled future expires, if the value of the underlying asset exceeds the futures price, the seller pays to the purchaser cash in the amount of that excess, and if the futures price exceeds the value of the underlying asset, the purchaser pays to the seller cash in the amount of that excess. When a physically-settled future expires, the seller is obligated to deliver the underlying asset to the purchaser in exchange for the futures price agreed to at the outset of the contract. The only Bitcoin futures in which the Fund invests are cash-settled Bitcoin futures traded on commodity exchanges registered with the CFTC.

At expiration, the cash settlement amount for the Bitcoin futures held by the Fund will be determined by comparing the price at which the Fund purchased the futures contract on the relevant futures exchange with the reference rate specified by that exchange on the expiration date. For example, the Chicago Mercantile Exchange has specified that the reference rate for its Bitcoin futures will be a volume-weighted composite of Bitcoin prices on multiple Bitcoin exchanges. The Fund does not invest in Bitcoin or other digital assets directly.

The Fund seeks to purchase a number of Bitcoin futures so that the total value of the Bitcoin underlying the Bitcoin futures held by the Fund is as close to 100% of the net assets of the Fund (the "Target Exposure") as it is reasonably practicable to achieve, although as described in further detail below, there can be no assurance that the Fund will be able to achieve or maintain the Target Exposure. The Fund intends to execute these purchases on commodity exchanges registered with the CFTC through futures commission merchants ("FCMs"). An FCM is a brokerage firm that solicits or accepts orders to buy or sell futures contracts and accepts money or other assets from customers to support such orders. The Fund does not intend to hold short positions in any futures. Although the Fund's Bitcoin futures will provide leverage to the extent they give the Fund exposure to an amount of underlying Bitcoin with a greater value than the amount of collateral the Fund is required to post, the Fund does not intend to provide investors with exposure to an amount of Bitcoin in excess of the Fund's net assets. The Fund will engage in active and frequent trading of Bitcoin futures in seeking to maintain the Target Exposure.

Bitcoin is a digital asset, the ownership and behavior of which are determined by participants in an online, peer-to-peer network that connects computers that run publicly accessible, or "open source," software that follows the rules and procedures governing the Bitcoin network, commonly referred to as the Bitcoin protocol. The value of Bitcoin, like the value of other digital assets, is not backed by any government, corporation, or other identified body. Ownership and the ability to transfer or take other actions with respect to Bitcoin is protected through public-key cryptography. The supply of Bitcoin is constrained or formulated by its protocol instead of being explicitly delegated to an identified body (e.g., a central bank or corporate treasury) to control. Units of Bitcoin are treated as fungible. Bitcoin and certain other types of digital assets are sometimes referred to as digital currencies or cryptocurrencies. No single entity owns or operates the Bitcoin network, the infrastructure of which is collectively maintained by (1) a decentralized group of participants who run computer software that results in the recording and validation of transactions (commonly referred to as "miners"), (2) developers who propose improvements to the Bitcoin protocol and the software that enforces the protocol and (3) users who choose what Bitcoin software to run. Bitcoin was released in 2009 and, as a result, there is little data on its long-term investment potential.

The Fund expects to invest in Bitcoin futures through a wholly-owned and controlled subsidiary (the "Subsidiary") organized in the Cayman Islands and advised by the Adviser. When used in this prospectus, the term "invest" includes both direct investing by the Fund and indirect investing through the Subsidiary, and the term "investments" includes both direct investments and indirect investments. Because the Fund intends to qualify for treatment as a regulated investment company ("RIC") under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), the size of the Fund's investment in the Subsidiary will generally be limited to 25% of the Fund's total assets, tested at the end of each fiscal quarter (the "Subsidiary Asset Cap").

Although the Fund seeks to maintain the Target Exposure to Bitcoin, the maximum exposure to Bitcoin that the Fund is able to achieve will be primarily determined by two factors: (1) the Subsidiary Asset Cap and (2) the amount of exposure to Bitcoin provided by the Bitcoin futures held by the Subsidiary. In addition, the Fund expects to periodically rebalance its positions in Bitcoin futures in order to seek to achieve or maintain the Target Exposure or to maintain compliance with the Subsidiary Asset Cap, as applicable, and may carry out any such rebalancing over a

period of time in order to allow the Fund to rebalance its positions in a manner intended to reduce transaction costs. As of the date of this prospectus, based on the amount of exposure to Bitcoin currently available in the Bitcoin futures market, the Fund expects initially to maintain an exposure to an amount of Bitcoin approximately equal to the Target Exposure. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve, or will be able to maintain, any particular level of exposure. The Fund's actual exposure to Bitcoin at any particular point in time may be less than the Target Exposure, and may be materially less.

In addition to the Fund's investments in Bitcoin futures, the Fund expects to have significant holdings of cash, U.S. government securities, mortgage-backed securities issued or guaranteed by U.S. government agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises of the U.S. government (whether or not the securities are U.S. government securities, "Agency MBS"), municipal debt securities and investment grade securities issued by foreign governments, supranational entities and, to a lesser extent, corporations (the "Cash and Fixed Income Investments"). The Cash and Fixed Income Investments are intended to provide liquidity, to serve as collateral for the Fund's Bitcoin futures and to support the Fund's use of leverage. Although the amount of Cash and Fixed Income Investments held by the Fund may change over time and will be determined primarily by the amount needed to seek to achieve or maintain the Target Exposure, the Fund intends, under normal circumstances, to invest at least 40% of its total assets in investment-grade fixed income investments that are Agency MBS, municipal debt securities or that are issued by foreign governments, supranational entities or corporations (with the remaining assets of the Fund invested in cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities and the Subsidiary). In addition, because the Fund intends to qualify as a RIC under the Code, the Fund will generally hold Cash and Fixed Income Investments such that, at the end of each fiscal quarter, at least 50% of the value of the Fund's total assets is represented by cash, U.S. government securities, and other securities limited in respect of any one issuer to a value not greater than 5% of the value of the Fund's total assets and not more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer.

There can be no assurance that the Fund's investments in Bitcoin futures will appreciate in value at any time, or on average or over time. Additionally, there can be no assurance that changes in the value of the Fund's Bitcoin futures will track the changes in the value of Bitcoin. Bitcoin is not an income-generating asset and the Fund's investments in Bitcoin futures are not expected to pay dividends or other distributions in the way common stock of companies may. Therefore, any positive return on an investment in the Shares would generally come only from appreciation of the Fund's investments in Bitcoin futures, and from income generated by the Fund's Cash and Fixed Income Investments. At any time at which the Fund's exposure to Bitcoin through Bitcoin futures is less than the Target Exposure – i.e., less than 100% of the Fund's net asset value – any changes in value of Bitcoin will result in proportionally smaller changes in value of the Shares.

The Fund will generally hold its investments in Bitcoin futures during periods in which the price of Bitcoin is flat or declining as well as during periods in which the price of Bitcoin is rising, and the Adviser will generally not seek to change the Fund's Target Exposure based on daily price changes. For example, if the Fund's positions in Bitcoin futures are declining in value, the Fund generally will not close out its positions except in order to meet repurchase requests. As a result, any decrease in value of the Bitcoin futures in which the Fund invests will result in a decrease in the NAV.

Borrowing and Leverage

Although the Fund does not intend to provide investors with exposure to an amount of Bitcoin in excess of the Fund's net assets, the Fund seeks to achieve and maintain the Target Exposure of 100% by using leverage inherent in futures contracts and through reverse repurchase agreements. The Fund's Bitcoin futures will provide leverage to the extent they give the Fund exposure to an amount of underlying Bitcoin with a greater value than the amount of collateral the Fund is required to post to its futures commission merchant ("FCM"). An FCM is a brokerage firm that solicits or accepts orders to buy or sell futures contracts and accepts money or other assets from customers to support such orders. FCMs are required to be registered with the CFTC and to be members of the National Futures Association. The Fund's investments in futures and reverse repurchase agreements will not be considered to be senior securities under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"), to the extent the Fund either (1) enters into an offsetting ("covered") position for the same type of financial asset or (2) segregates cash or liquid securities with a value at least equal at all times to that portion of its potential obligations not covered. The Fund may be unable to use such segregated or earmarked assets for certain other purposes, which could result in the Fund earning a lower return on its portfolio than it might otherwise earn if it did not have to segregate those assets in respect of, or otherwise cover, such portfolio positions. To the extent a Fund's assets are segregated or committed as cover, it could limit the Fund's investment flexibility. The Fund may modify its asset segregation policies from time to time.

The Fund may also borrow for investment purposes in compliance with the requirements of the 1940 Act. The Fund's use of these forms of economic leverage is intended to allow the Fund to seek to achieve and maintain the Target Exposure to Bitcoin.

Leverage can have the effect of magnifying the Fund's exposure to changes in the value of its assets and may also result in increased volatility in the Fund's NAV. This means the Fund will have the potential for greater gains, as well as the potential for greater losses, than if the Fund owned its assets on an unleveraged basis. The value of an investment in the Fund will be more volatile and other risks tend to be compounded if and to the extent that the Fund is exposed to leverage directly or indirectly.

Investment Adviser

Stone Ridge is the investment adviser of the Fund. As of December 31, 2020, Stone Ridge's assets under management were approximately $10 billion. Paul Germain, Li Song, Ross Stevens and Gloria Tam (the "Portfolio Managers") are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. Mr. Germain, Mr. Song, Mr. Stevens and Ms. Tam have been Portfolio Managers since January 2021. See "Management of the Fund" below.

Distributions

The Fund intends to declare and pay dividends of substantially all net investment income and net realized capital gains at least annually. Unless shareholders specify otherwise, dividends will be reinvested in Shares of the Fund. See "Distributions and Federal Income Tax Matters" and "Dividend Reinvestment Plan" below. The Fund may pay distributions from sources that may not be available in the future and that are unrelated to the Fund's performance, such as from offering proceeds, borrowings or amounts from the Fund's affiliates (e.g., fees or expenses waived or reimbursed by the Adviser) that are subject to repayment by the Fund.

Unlisted Closed-End Fund Structure; Limited Liquidity

The Fund's Shares are not listed, and the Fund does not currently intend to list its Shares for trading, on any national securities exchange. There is currently no secondary market for its Shares, and the Fund does not expect a secondary market in its Shares to develop. Shareholders of the Fund are not able to have their Shares repurchased or otherwise sell their Shares on a daily basis because the Fund is an unlisted closed-end fund. In order to provide liquidity to shareholders, the Fund is structured as an "interval fund" and conducts periodic repurchase offers for a portion of its outstanding Shares, as described herein. An investment in the Fund is suitable only for long-term investors who can bear the risks associated with the limited liquidity of the Shares. Investors should consider their investment goals, time horizons and risk tolerance before investing in the Fund.

Distributor, Transfer Agent, Administrator and Custodian

ALPS Distributors, Inc., 1290 Broadway, Suite 1000, Denver, Colorado 80203 is the Fund's Distributor. U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, doing business as U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202 is the Fund's transfer agent (the "Transfer Agent"), administrator (the "Administrator") and accounting agent. U.S. Bank NA, 1555 N. River Center Drive, Suite 302, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212 is the Fund's custodian. The Adviser pays fees to the Distributor as compensation for the services it renders. The Fund compensates the Transfer Agent and the custodian for their services. See "Distribution and Servicing Arrangements" below.

Special Risk Considerations

An investment in the Fund involves special risk considerations. You should consider carefully the risks summarized below, which are described in more detail under "Investment Objective, Policies and Risks—Risk Considerations" below.

Investors should carefully consider the Fund's risks and investment objective, as an investment in the Fund may not be appropriate for all investors and is not designed to be a complete investment program. An investment in the Fund involves a high degree of risk. It is possible that investing in the Fund may result in a loss of some or all of the amount invested. Before making an investment/allocation decision, investors should (i) consider the suitability of this investment with respect to an investor's or a client's investment objectives and individual situation and (ii) consider factors such as an investor's or a client's net worth, income, age and risk tolerance. Investment should be avoided where an investor/client has a short-term investing horizon and/or cannot bear the loss of some or all of the

investment. The Fund is subject to the principal risks noted below, whether through the Fund's direct investments, investments by the Subsidiary or futures positions.

The Fund's principal risk factors are listed below. Before investing, please be sure to read the additional descriptions of these risks under "Risk Considerations" below.

The Fund is subject to both the risk that Bitcoin decreases in value and the risk that the Fund's strategy of gaining exposure to Bitcoin through Bitcoin futures fails to achieve its objective. This second risk—that the Fund's strategy of investing in Bitcoin futures underperforms a direct investment in an equivalent amount of Bitcoin—can result from risks inherent in the market for the Bitcoin futures or from the implementation of the Fund's investment strategy. Each of these risks is set out in more detail below and under "Risk Considerations."

Risks Related to Bitcoin

Market and Volatility Risk. Bitcoin and Bitcoin futures have historically exhibited high price volatility relative to more traditional asset classes. The price of Bitcoin has historically been highly volatile due to speculation regarding potential future appreciation in value. Further, political or economic crises may motivate large-scale sales of Bitcoin, which could result in a rapid reduction in the price of Bitcoin. The value of the Fund's investments in Bitcoin futures could decline rapidly, including to zero.

Bitcoin Risk. The further development of the Bitcoin network, which is part of a new and rapidly changing industry, is subject to a variety of factors that are difficult to evaluate. The slowing, stopping or reversing of the development or acceptance of the Bitcoin network may adversely affect the price of Bitcoin futures and therefore an investment in the Shares.

Venue Risk. Venues through which Bitcoin trades are new and, in many cases, largely unregulated. Furthermore, many such trading venues, including exchanges and over-the-counter trading venues, do not provide the public with significant information regarding their ownership structure, management teams, corporate practices or regulatory compliance. As a result, the marketplace may lose confidence in, or may experience problems relating to, Bitcoin trading venues. Any fraud, manipulation or security failure or operational or other problems experienced by Bitcoin trading venues could result in a reduction in the value of Bitcoin and, as a result, an investment in the Shares.

Manipulation Risk. In addition, Bitcoin trading venues may be more exposed to the risk of market manipulation than exchanges for more traditional assets. Some academics and market observers have put forth evidence to support claims that manipulative trading activity has occurred on certain Bitcoin exchanges. Bitcoin exchanges that are regulated typically must comply with minimum net worth, cybersecurity, and anti-money laundering requirements, but are not typically required to protect customers or their markets to the same extent that regulated securities exchanges or futures exchanges are required to do so. Furthermore, many Bitcoin exchanges lack certain safeguards put in place by more traditional exchanges to enhance the stability of trading on the exchange and prevent flash crashes. As a result, the prices of Bitcoin on exchanges may be subject to larger and/or more frequent sudden declines than assets traded on more traditional exchanges.

Bubble Risk. Some market observers have asserted that the Bitcoin market is experiencing a "bubble" and have predicted that, in time, the value of Bitcoin will fall to a fraction of its current value, or even to zero. Bitcoin has not been in existence long enough for market participants to assess these predictions with any precision, but if these observers are even partially correct, an investment in the Shares may turn out to be substantially worthless.

Adoption Risk. Currently, there is relatively limited use of Bitcoin in the retail and commercial marketplace in comparison to relatively extensive use as a store of value, thus contributing to price volatility that could adversely affect an investment in the Shares. A lack of expansion by Bitcoin into retail and commercial markets, or a contraction of such use, may result in increased volatility or a reduction in the value of Bitcoin, either of which could adversely impact an investment in the Shares. Furthermore, while Bitcoin, the first widely used digital asset, and many other digital assets were created and mainly serve as a form of money, digital assets can be used to do more complicated things. Some digital assets were built specifically with more complex use cases in mind. To the extent market participants come to prefer these other digital assets, the value of Bitcoin and Bitcoin futures, and therefore an investment in the Shares, may be adversely affected.

For more details on the risks related to Bitcoin, see "Risk Considerations—Risks Related to Bitcoin" below.

Regulatory Risk. Regulatory changes or actions may alter the nature of an investment in Bitcoin or Bitcoin futures or restrict the use of Bitcoin or the operations of the Bitcoin network or exchanges on which Bitcoin trades in a manner that adversely affects the price of Bitcoin or Bitcoin futures and an investment in the Shares. For example, it may become illegal to acquire, hold, sell or use Bitcoin or Bitcoin futures in one or more countries, which could adversely impact the price of Bitcoin and Bitcoin futures. See "Risk Considerations—Regulatory Risk" below.

Cybersecurity Risk related to Bitcoin. In the past, flaws in the source code for Bitcoin have been exposed and exploited, including those that resulted in the theft of users' Bitcoin. Several errors and defects have been publicly found and corrected, including those that disabled some functionality for users. Discovery of flaws in or exploitations of the source code may allow malicious actors to take or create money in contravention of known network rules.

Additionally, if a malicious actor or botnet (a volunteer or hacked collection of computers controlled by networked software coordinating the actions of the computers) obtains control of more than 50% of the processing power of the Bitcoin network, such actor or botnet could manipulate the digital transaction ledger, or "blockchain," that records transactions in and ownership of Bitcoin and adversely affect the value of Bitcoin.

By using computers that appear to be participating in the Bitcoin network, but that are not in fact connected to the network (so-called "cancer nodes"), a malicious actor can disconnect the target user from the Bitcoin economy entirely by refusing to relay any blocks or transactions.

Separate from the cybersecurity risks of the Bitcoin protocol, entities that custody or facilitate the transfers or trading of Bitcoin have been frequent and successful targets of cybersecurity attacks, leading to significant theft of Bitcoin.

See "Principal Investment Policies—Overview of the Bitcoin Market—Forms of Attack" below.

If any of these exploitations or attacks occur, it could result in a loss of public confidence in Bitcoin and a decline in the value of Bitcoin futures and, as a result, therefore adversely impact an investment in the Shares.

Risks Related to Bitcoin Futures

Bitcoin Futures Risk. The market for Bitcoin futures is relatively new—Bitcoin futures commenced trading on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange in December 2017—and is still developing. As a result, Bitcoin futures markets are thinly traded relative to other futures markets. The Fund may experience losses if it is not able to close out a futures position due to a lack of liquidity. See "Illiquidity Risk" below. Additionally, as described in more detail below under "Overview of the Bitcoin Market," trading in the cash Bitcoin market remains difficult as compared to more traditional cash markets, and in particular short selling Bitcoin remains challenging and costly. As a result of these features of the Bitcoin cash market, market makers and arbitrageurs may not be as willing to participate in the Bitcoin futures market as they are in other futures markets. Each of these factors may increase the likelihood that the price of Bitcoin futures will be volatile and/or will deviate from the price of Bitcoin. See "Tracking Error Risk" below.

Bitcoin futures may experience high price volatility. Exchange-specified collateral for Bitcoin futures is substantially higher than for most other futures contracts, and collateral may be set as a percentage of the value of the contract, which means that collateral requirements for long positions can increase if the price of the contract rises. In addition, FCMs may require collateral beyond the exchange's minimum requirement. See "Futures Risk—Collateral" below. FCMs may also restrict trading activity in Bitcoin futures by imposing position limits, prohibiting selling the future or prohibiting trades where the executing broker places a trade on behalf of another broker (so-called "give-up transactions"). Bitcoin futures are subject to daily limits that may impede a market participant's ability to exit a position during a period of high volatility. See "Futures Risk" below.

Exchanges where Bitcoin is traded (which are the source of the price(s) used to determine the cash settlement amount for the Fund's Bitcoin futures) have experienced technical and operational issues, making Bitcoin prices unavailable at times. The cash market in Bitcoin has been the target of fraud and manipulation, which could affect the pricing, volatility and liquidity of the futures contracts. In addition, as described below under "Shareholder Information—How Fund Share Prices Are Calculated," if settlement prices for Bitcoin futures are unavailable (which may occur following a trading suspension imposed by the exchange due to large price movements or following a fork of Bitcoin, or for other reasons) or the Adviser Valuation Committee (whose role is described below under "Determination of Net Asset Value") determines such settlement prices are unreliable, the fair value of the Fund's Bitcoin futures may be determined by reference, in whole or in part, to the cash market in Bitcoin. See "Valuation Risk" below. These circumstances may be more likely to occur with respect to Bitcoin futures than with respect to futures on more traditional assets.

The Fund's net assets are initially capped at $25 million. See "Shareholder Information—Initial Asset Cap; Fund Closings" below. Even if the Fund re-opens for investment in the future, it is likely that the Adviser will decide, due to factors including exchange rules, trading considerations and other factors, that the growth of the Fund should be limited in order to limit the size of the Fund's Bitcoin futures position relative to the overall size of the Bitcoin futures market, as described under "Prospectus Summary—The Offering" above. As a result, the Fund will not have certain benefits of scale, such as having the fixed costs of the Fund represent a smaller percentage of the Fund's assets, which could adversely affect the Fund's expense ratio. Such a limitation on the Fund's growth would likely remain in place until such time as the size of the Bitcoin futures market expands or new Bitcoin futures become available to the Fund, and there can be no assurance that the Bitcoin futures market will expand or that new Bitcoin futures will become available. The Bitcoin futures market is currently small relative to the cash Bitcoin market—see below under "Overview of the Bitcoin Market—Bitcoin and Bitcoin Futures Volatility and Volume"—and the factors discussed above (*i.e.*, the difficulty of trading in the cash market and the potential lack of market makers and arbitrageurs in the futures market) may operate to keep the Bitcoin futures market small. While the Bitcoin futures market has grown substantially since the futures commenced trading, there can be no assurance that it will continue to grow. This may increase the chance that the Fund will experience increased trading costs when it sells Bitcoin futures that are near expiration and purchases Bitcoin futures that are further from expiration (a process known as "rolling"), and because Bitcoin futures roll on a monthly basis (as opposed to quarterly for many futures contracts), the Fund may experience these increased costs more frequently and in larger magnitudes than similar funds that invest in different futures contracts.

Additionally, the Fund does not invest in or hold Bitcoin directly. It only invests in cash-settled Bitcoin futures. This means that if the market for Bitcoin futures grows by offering physically-settled instruments (meaning futures contracts that are settled by the actual delivery of Bitcoin in exchange for payment by the purchaser of the futures price agreed to at the outset of the contract), the Fund will likely not benefit from that growth. For example, ICE Futures U.S., a U.S. futures exchange registered with the CFTC, began offering physically-settled Bitcoin futures in September 2019. There is no way to predict whether additional new offerings of Bitcoin futures will be cash-settled or physically-settled. See "Risk Considerations—Risks Related to the Exchange Markets and Service Ecosystems for Bitcoin" below.

Fork and Air Drop Risk. As described in more detail below under "Principal Investment Policies—Overview of the Bitcoin Market—Forks and Air Drops," when Bitcoin experiences a fork or an air drop, a holder of Bitcoin typically will receive an additional digital asset or will be entitled to claim an additional digital asset. These additional digital assets may have significant value, and the value of Bitcoin may decline significantly following a fork or air drop. Because the Fund does not hold Bitcoin directly, it will not be entitled to participate in any fork or air drop, but it will be adversely impacted by any resulting decline in the price of Bitcoin due to its holdings of Bitcoin futures. Although some futures exchanges have published or may in the future publish mechanisms intended to compensate holders of Bitcoin futures for the loss in value following certain forks that meet specified criteria, there can be no assurance that these mechanisms will adequately compensate the Fund for the full loss of value or that any particular fork will meet the criteria for an adjustment. In particular, there is substantial uncertainty as to how these adjustment mechanisms will be implemented by the exchanges in practice, both in terms of what forks and air drops will trigger an adjustment, and whether a holder of Bitcoin futures will receive a cash adjustment or an additional futures contract linked to the new digital asset. For example, the rules of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange governing its Bitcoin futures provide that "in the event that a hard fork . . . or other process that results in a division or split of bitcoin into multiple non-fungible assets is expected, the [Chicago Mercantile Exchange] shall have the discretion to take action in consultation with market participants to align Bitcoin Futures position holder exposures with cash market exposures as appropriate. Appropriate action could include providing cash adjustments or assigning newly listed futures or options positions to Bitcoin Futures position holders." Because of the uncertainty around these adjustment mechanisms, it is also possible that a significant fork of Bitcoin could lead to extended trading halts for the Bitcoin futures held by the Fund, which could lead to significant liquidity and valuation risks for the Fund. It is possible that a fork of Bitcoin could substantially reduce the value of the Bitcoin futures held by the Fund.

If a fork or airdrop occurs, one or more of the futures exchanges on which the Fund has purchased Bitcoin futures may make an adjustment that results in holders of the relevant Bitcoin futures, including the Fund, receiving additional exchange-listed futures that reference the forked or air dropped digital asset. Because the Fund may hold a significant amount of Bitcoin futures relative to the size of the Bitcoin futures market, such an adjustment could result in the Fund holding a significant amount of the newly listed instrument relative to the market for such newly listed instrument. If as a result of a fork or airdrop the Fund holds an instrument linked to something other than Bitcoin, the Fund intends to sell out of that position as soon as is reasonably practicable, that is, as soon as the Fund believes it can do so without such sales significantly changing the market value of such instrument, and taking into consideration the trading dynamics and transaction costs of the new instrument. For the period of time during which the Fund holds the new instrument, the Fund will be exposed to similar risks, including valuation and liquidity risks, that the Fund faces with respect to Bitcoin futures it holds, but those risks may be heightened in the case of such new instrument as there will be less trading history for the new instrument and likely less liquidity and less certainty around its settlement reference price than in the case of Bitcoin futures. Because the new instrument may be significantly less liquid than the Bitcoin futures held by the Fund, the period of time during which the Fund holds the new instrument may be significant.

Futures Risk. The Fund expects to obtain exposure to Bitcoin through futures contracts. Futures are financial contracts the value of which depends on, or is derived from, the underlying reference asset. Futures involve the risk that changes in their value may not move as expected relative to changes in the value of the underlying reference asset.

The Fund's use of futures may not be effective or have the desired results. For example, the value of the Bitcoin futures in which the Fund invests may deviate from the value of Bitcoin, possibly substantially and for extended periods of time. This may happen, for example, if market participants are unable to engage in the arbitrage activity between the Bitcoin cash and futures markets that would ordinarily be expected to eliminate substantial deviations in price between the cash and futures markets, or if such arbitrage activity becomes prohibitively expensive. Moreover, suitable futures will not be available in all circumstances, in which case the Fund may be unable to maintain its target exposure to Bitcoin.

The use of futures involves risks that are in addition to, and potentially greater than, the risks of investing directly in securities and other more traditional assets. The primary risks associated with the use of futures contracts are imperfect correlation, liquidity, volatility, leverage, unanticipated market movement and FCM and clearinghouse risk. A purchase or sale of a futures contract may result in losses in excess of the amount invested in the futures contract. There can be no guarantee that there will be a correlation between price movements in the Bitcoin futures and in Bitcoin. Futures exchanges may limit the amount of fluctuation permitted in certain futures contract prices during a single trading day. Once the daily limit has been reached in a futures contract subject to the limit, no more trades may be made on that day at a price beyond that limit. The daily limit governs only price movements during a particular trading day and therefore does not limit potential losses because the limit may work to prevent the liquidation of unfavorable positions. There can be no assurance that a liquid market will exist at a time when the Fund seeks to close out a futures contract, and the Fund would remain obligated to meet collateral requirements until the position is closed. The Fund incurs costs in connection with opening and closing futures contracts.

The Fund's use of futures is subject to special tax rules, which could affect the amount, timing and character of distributions to shareholders.

The Fund and the Subsidiary are commodity pools under the CEA, and the Adviser is registered as a commodity pool operator ("CPO") under the CEA with respect to the Fund and the Subsidiary. As a result, certain CFTC-mandated disclosure, reporting and recordkeeping obligations apply with respect to the Fund and its Subsidiary. The Adviser and the Fund are subject to dual regulation by the Commission and the CFTC. The CFTC and exchanges have established speculative position limits on the maximum speculative position that any person, or group of persons acting in concert, may hold or control in particular futures contracts. Under current regulations, other accounts managed by the Adviser are combined with the positions held by the Fund under the Adviser's management for position limit purposes. In addition, the Adviser and its affiliates may trade for their own account and the accounts of their personnel. This trading could preclude additional trading in such contracts by the Adviser for the account of the Fund.

In connection with entering into futures transactions, the Fund (through its Subsidiary) will post collateral directly to an FCM, which will typically deposit all or a portion of that collateral to a clearinghouse. All Bitcoin futures in which the Fund invests are effected by an FCM through a clearinghouse associated with the exchange on which the contracts are traded. The collateral maintained by these FCMs is not subject to the regulatory protections provided by bank custody arrangements commonly employed by investment companies. Collateral posted by the Fund to an FCM is exposed to the credit risk and fraud risk of that FCM. There is no limit on the amount of collateral that the Fund may be required to post directly to any particular FCM. As a result, at any time the Fund may have substantial credit exposure to one or more FCMs and clearinghouses.

In the event of the insolvency or liquidation of an FCM to whom the Fund has posted collateral, the Fund is likely to experience substantial delays in recovering its collateral, or it may not be able to recover it at all. Any inability or unwillingness of an FCM to meet its obligation to return collateral to the Fund, including by reason of insolvency or liquidation, or any improper activity involving such FCM, would likely result in a substantial loss to the Fund. Furthermore, in the event of an FCM's bankruptcy, the Fund would be limited to recovering only a pro rata share of

all available funds segregated on behalf of an FCM's combined customer accounts, even though certain property specifically traceable to the Fund (for example, U.S. Treasury bills deposited by the Fund) may be held by the FCM. FCM bankruptcies have occurred in which customers were unable to recover from the FCM's estate the full amount of their funds owed and on deposit with such FCM. Such situations could arise due to various factors, or a combination of factors, including inadequate FCM capitalization, inadequate controls on customer trading and inadequate customer capital.

Furthermore, in the event of the bankruptcy or insolvency of a clearinghouse, the Fund might experience a loss of funds deposited through its FCM as collateral with the clearinghouse, a loss of unrealized profits on its open positions and the loss of funds owed to it as realized profits on closed positions. Such a bankruptcy or insolvency might also cause a substantial delay before the Fund could obtain the return of funds owed to it by an FCM who was a member of such clearinghouse.

Collateral requirements for Bitcoin futures currently are, and may continue to be, materially higher than the typical collateral requirements for more established types of futures.

Bitcoin futures roll on a monthly basis, unlike many futures contracts which roll on a quarterly basis. Combined with the relatively small size of the Bitcoin futures market, the Fund may experience significantly higher trading costs in connection with rolling its futures contracts than similar funds that invest in different futures contracts.

In October 2020, the Commission adopted new Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act ("Rule 18f-4") providing for the regulation of a registered investment company's use of derivatives and certain related instruments. Among other things, Rule 18f-4 limits a fund's derivatives exposure through a value-at-risk ("VaR") test and requires the adoption and implementation of a derivatives risk management program for certain derivatives users. In connection with the adoption of Rule 18f-4, the Commission also eliminated the asset segregation framework arising from prior Commission guidance for covering derivatives and certain financial instruments. Compliance with Rule 18f-4 will not be required until August 2022. When the Fund comes into compliance, the Fund's treatment of investments or trading practices that involve contractual obligations to pay in the future described above under "Borrowing and Leverage" will change. Most such investments or trading practices will be considered to be derivatives under Rule 18f-4, and will therefore be subject to the VaR test set forth in the rule. The approach to asset segregation and coverage requirements described in this prospectus will also be impacted. For certain investments, such as reverse repurchase agreements and similar financing transactions, the Fund will have the option to either treat them as (1) senior securities under Section 18 of the 1940 Act, in which case they would be subject to the 300% asset coverage requirement described above, or (2) derivatives subject to the VaR test imposed by Rule 18f-4. Rule 18f-4 could restrict the Fund's ability to engage in certain derivatives transactions and/or increase the costs of such derivatives transactions, which could adversely affect the value or performance of the Fund.

Illiquidity Risk. The market for the Fund's investments may become illiquid, which could result in losses to the Fund. Illiquidity risk is the risk that the investments held by the Fund may be difficult or impossible to sell at the time that the Fund would like without significantly changing the market value of the investment. As a relatively new type of financial instrument, there is limited trading history for Bitcoin futures.

There can be no assurance that a liquid market for the Fund's investments will be maintained, in which case the Fund's ability to realize full value in the event of the need to liquidate certain assets may be impaired and/or result in losses to the Fund. The Fund may be unable to sell its investments, even under circumstances when the Adviser believes it would be in the best interests of the Fund to do so. Illiquid investments may also be difficult to value and their pricing may be more volatile than more liquid investments, which could adversely affect the price at which the Fund is able to sell such instruments. Illiquid investments may involve greater risk than liquid investments. Illiquidity risk also may be greater in times of financial stress. The risks associated with illiquid instruments may be particularly acute in situations in which the Fund's operations require cash (such as in connection with repurchase requests) and could result in the Fund borrowing to meet its short-term needs or incurring losses on the sale of illiquid instruments.

In addition, it is not always possible to execute a buy or sell order for a futures contract at the desired price, or to close out an open futures position, due to market conditions. Daily price fluctuation limits are established by the exchanges and approved by the CFTC. When the market price of a futures contract reaches its daily price fluctuation limit, no trades can be executed at prices outside such limit. The holder of a futures contract (including the Fund) may therefore be locked into an adverse price movement for several days or more and lose considerably more than the collateral put up to establish the position. Another instance of difficult or impossible execution occurs in thinly traded or illiquid markets.

Additional Risks Related to the Fund's Investment Strategy

Limited Operating History Risk. The Fund has a limited operating history. As a result, prospective investors have a limited track record and history on which to base their investment decision. In addition, there can be no assurance that the Fund will be able to implement its investment strategy and investment approach or achieve its investment objective.

Borrowing and Leverage Risk. Although the Fund does not intend to provide investors with exposure to an amount of Bitcoin in excess of the Fund's net assets, the Fund seeks to achieve and maintain the Target Exposure of 100% by using leverage inherent in futures contracts and through reverse repurchase agreements. The Fund's Bitcoin futures will provide leverage to the extent they give the Fund exposure to an amount of underlying Bitcoin with a greater value than the amount of collateral the Fund is required to post to its FCM. The Fund may also borrow to make additional portfolio investments or to meet repurchase requests and to address cash flow timing mismatches. Therefore, the Fund is subject to leverage risk. Leverage has the effect of magnifying the Fund's exposure changes in the value of the Fund's assets or creates investment risk with respect to a larger pool of assets than the Fund would otherwise have and may be considered a speculative technique. The value of an investment in the Fund will be more volatile and other risks tend to be compounded to the extent that the Fund borrows or uses futures, reverse repurchase agreements or other investments that have embedded leverage. Engaging in such transactions may cause the Fund to liquidate positions when it may not be advantageous to do so to satisfy its obligations or to meet segregation requirements.

The Fund's borrowings may be on a secured or unsecured basis, and at fixed or variable rates of interest. Borrowing gives rise to interest expense and may require the Fund to pay other fees. The costs of borrowing will reduce the Fund's return. If the Fund's costs of borrowing exceed the return the Fund earns on the investments made using the proceeds of the Fund's borrowings, the Fund's borrowing activity may result in a loss to the Fund even if the rate of return on those investments is positive. The Fund's ability to obtain leverage through borrowings is dependent on its ability to establish and maintain appropriate lines of credit or other borrowing facilities. Market conditions may unfavorably impact the Fund's or its Subsidiary's ability to secure borrowings on favorable or commercially feasible terms.

Reverse Repurchase Agreement Risk. The reverse repurchase agreements the Fund may enter into involve substantial risk. The Fund may enter into reverse repurchase agreements that are traded on an exchange, as well as reverse repurchase agreements that are traded over the counter. Over-the-counter ("OTC") reverse repurchase agreements may be standardized or have customized features and may have limited or no liquidity. The Fund's reverse repurchase agreements may be centrally cleared or settled bilaterally directly with a counterparty. The Fund's reverse repurchase agreements may be cash-settled or physically-settled. The Fund incurs costs in connection with opening and closing reverse repurchase agreements.

The use of reverse repurchase agreements can lead to losses because of adverse movements in the price or value of the underlying reference, due to failure of a counterparty or due to tax or regulatory constraints. The performance of the Fund's reverse repurchase agreements may not correlate as expected to the performance of such market, thereby causing the Fund to fail to achieve its original purpose for using such reverse repurchase agreements. Reverse repurchase agreements may be difficult to value, may be illiquid and may be subject to wide swings in valuation caused by changes in the value of the underlying reference.

Because bilateral reverse repurchase agreements are traded between counterparties based on contractual relationships, the Fund is subject to the risk that a counterparty will not perform its obligations under the related contracts. There can be no assurance that a counterparty will not default and that the Fund will not sustain a loss on a transaction as a result. In situations where the Fund is required to post collateral with a counterparty, the counterparty may fail to segregate the collateral or may commingle the collateral with the counterparty's own assets. As a result, in the event of the counterparty's bankruptcy or insolvency, the Fund's collateral may be subject to the conflicting claims of the counterparty's creditors, and the Fund may be exposed to the risk of a court treating the Fund as a general unsecured creditor of the counterparty, rather than as the owner of the collateral.

The Commission has adopted Rule 18f-4 that would place additional limits on the use of reverse repurchase agreements by registered investment companies, such as the Fund. See "Futures Risk" above.

Counterparty Risk. The Fund's use of reverse repurchase agreements exposes it to the risk that the counterparties will be unable or unwilling to make timely settlement payments or otherwise honor their obligations. Some reverse repurchase agreements can be closed only with the consent of the other party to the agreement. If the counterparty defaults, the Fund will still have contractual remedies but may not be able to enforce them. The Fund may invest in reverse repurchase agreements with a limited number of counterparties, and events affecting the creditworthiness of any of those counterparties may have a pronounced effect on the Fund. Because the contract for each reverse repurchase agreement is individually negotiated, the counterparty may interpret contractual terms differently than the Fund and, if it does, the Fund may decide not to pursue its claims against the counterparty to avoid incurring the cost and unpredictability of legal proceedings. The Fund, therefore, may be unable to obtain payments the Adviser believes are owed to it under reverse repurchase agreements, or those payments may be delayed or made only after the Fund has incurred the costs of litigation.

The Fund is subject to the risk that issuers of the Fund's portfolio instruments may default on their obligations under those instruments and that certain events may occur that have an immediate and significant adverse effect on the value of those instruments. There can be no assurance that an issuer of an instrument in which the Fund invests will not default or that an event that has an immediate and significant adverse effect on the value of an instrument will not occur and that the Fund will not sustain a loss on a transaction as a result.

Transactions entered into by the Fund may be executed on various U.S. exchanges and may be cleared and settled through various clearinghouses, custodians, depositories and prime brokers throughout the world. Although the Fund attempts to execute, clear and settle the transactions through entities the Adviser believes to be sound, there can be no assurance that a failure by any such entity will not lead to a loss to the Fund.

Target Exposure and Rebalancing Risk. Although the Fund seeks to achieve and maintain exposure to Bitcoin equal to the Target Exposure, it is possible in certain circumstances that the Fund may not succeed in achieving or maintaining this exposure, possibly maintaining substantially lower exposure for extended periods of time. This could happen if the Fund needs to invest more of its total assets in Cash and Fixed Income Investments to maintain qualification as a RIC under the Code; if the Bitcoin futures held by the Subsidiary do not have sufficient exposure to Bitcoin to reach the Target Exposure without the Fund having to invest more than 25% of its total assets in the Subsidiary; or under the circumstances described above under "Borrowing and Leverage."

The Fund's ability to maintain this level of exposure to Bitcoin is dependent on its FCM(s) not increasing the collateral the Fund is required to post as a percentage of the value of the Fund's Bitcoin futures, and the Fund's ability to increase its exposure to Bitcoin is dependent on its FCM(s) decreasing this amount of collateral. There can be no assurance that the Fund's FCM(s) will not instead increase the amount of collateral the Fund is required to post, thereby causing the Fund to reduce its exposure to Bitcoin. In particular, if in the future the Fund were to grow beyond the $25 million Initial Cap on its net assets, it is possible that the Fund would need to expand its list of FCMs to include FCMs that require more collateral than the Fund's current FCM(s) at that time. If this were the case, one consequence of increasing the Fund's net assets would be to reduce the Fund's exposure to Bitcoin as a percentage of net assets of the Fund.

In order to seek to achieve and maintain exposure to Bitcoin through Bitcoin futures equal to the Target Exposure of 100%, the Fund will need to periodically rebalance the Bitcoin futures held by the Subsidiary. This rebalancing means that returns of the Fund will not compound to the same extent as, and may deviate substantially from, the returns from holding an amount of Bitcoin equal to the net assets of the Fund directly. The magnitude and direction of this effect is impossible to predict and is highly dependent on the path of Bitcoin price movements and the timing of rebalancing. For instance, if the Fund's exposure to Bitcoin through Bitcoin futures is less than the Target Exposure, then if the price of Bitcoin increases steadily over time, it is likely that the Fund will underperform a direct investment in an equivalent amount of Bitcoin. Other things being equal, more significant movements, up or down, will require more significant adjustments to the Bitcoin futures held by the Subsidiary. Because of this, it is possible that the Fund's actual exposure to Bitcoin will deviate from the Target Exposure during periods of time when the prices of Bitcoin futures are volatile. These risks are particularly acute for the Fund due to the high degree of volatility in Bitcoin futures.

Additionally, the rebalancing of the Fund's Bitcoin futures may result in a large amount of trading volume relative to the size of the Bitcoin futures market, which may expose the Fund to increased trading costs and commissions and may adversely affect the market price of the Bitcoin futures held by the Fund. This risk is heightened for Bitcoin futures because Bitcoin futures roll on a monthly basis, unlike many futures contracts which roll on a quarterly basis.

The time and manner in which the Fund rebalances the Bitcoin futures held by the Subsidiary may vary at the discretion of the Adviser depending on market conditions and other circumstances.

Tracking Error Risk. Although the Fund seeks to achieve and maintain exposure to Bitcoin equal to the Target Exposure, there are several factors that may cause the returns of the Fund to differ substantially from the returns from holding an amount of Bitcoin equal to the net assets of the Fund directly. For instance, it is possible in certain circumstances that the Fund may reduce its exposure to Bitcoin, possibly substantially and for extended periods of time. This could happen if the Fund needs to invest more of its total assets in Cash and Fixed Income Investments to maintain qualification as a RIC under the Code, if the Bitcoin futures held by the Subsidiary do not have sufficient exposure to Bitcoin to reach the Fund's Target Exposure without the Fund having to invest more than 25% of its total assets in the Subsidiary, or under the circumstances described above under "Borrowing and Leverage."

Another important difference between investing in the Fund and holding Bitcoin directly is that, for the reasons discussed above under "Investment Objective and Principal Investment Policies," the Fund will hold the Cash and Fixed Income Investments. Although the Adviser expects the value of the Cash and Fixed Income Investments to be significantly less volatile than the value of the Fund's Bitcoin investments, changes in the value of the Cash and Fixed Income Investments will impact the Fund's NAV. This means, for example, that it is possible that an increase in the price of Bitcoin could fail to result in an increase in the Fund's NAV if it is offset by a decrease in the value of the Cash and Fixed Income Investments.

The composition of the market participants in the Bitcoin futures markets may cause the returns of the Fund to differ significantly from the return on holding Bitcoin directly. In a situation where demand for Bitcoin futures comes primarily from market participants looking to hedge their long positions in direct Bitcoin holdings, in order to induce speculators to purchase the other side (the long side) of the Bitcoin futures, the hedger generally must sell the Bitcoin futures at a lower price than the expected future cash price of Bitcoin (which may be referred to as "backwardation"). Conversely, in a situation where demand for Bitcoin futures comes primarily from investors looking to acquire long exposure to Bitcoin, speculators will generally only sell the other side (the short side) of the Bitcoin futures at a higher futures price than the expected future cash price of Bitcoin (which may be referred to as "contango"). The changing nature of the participants in the Bitcoin futures market will influence whether futures prices are above or below the expected future cash price, which can result in the Fund under- or over-performing a direct investment in Bitcoin.

Additionally, the Fund intends to gain exposure to Bitcoin through cash-settled Bitcoin futures. These instruments involve the risk that changes in their value may not move as expected relative to changes in the value of Bitcoin. Cash-settled Bitcoin futures are based on reference rates, not the Bitcoin cash market. There is not a single source for pricing Bitcoin and pricing from one Bitcoin exchange to the next can vary. There can be no assurance that the reference rates underlying cash-settled Bitcoin futures, and consequently the price of cash-settled Bitcoin futures, will track the value of Bitcoin. Furthermore, the difference between the current market value of Bitcoin (the "spot" price) and the price of the cash-settled Bitcoin futures contracts is known as the "futures basis". A negative futures basis is when cash-settled Bitcoin futures generally trade at a premium to the current market value of Bitcoin. A negative futures basis will also generally cause the Fund to underperform a direct investment in Bitcoin. In addition, Bitcoin futures have a limited trading history and there can be no assurance that the value of Bitcoin futures will track the value of Bitcoin, at any particular time or on average and over time. In particular, the volatility of the price of Bitcoin makes it more likely that the futures exchange circuit breaker will be triggered, which halts trading in the Bitcoin futures for a specified period of time if the price of the futures moves more than a specified percentage from the previous trading day's closing price. In the event a circuit breaker is triggered, the Fund may be temporarily unable to rebalance its exposure to Bitcoin, and the value of its investments in Bitcoin futures may deviate substantially from the value of an amount of Bitcoin equal to the net assets of the Fund. See "Valuation Risk" below.

Valuation Risk. Under normal circumstances, the NAV of the Fund reflects the value of the assets held by the Fund, as of the time the NAV is calculated. The NAV of the Fund includes, in part, any unrealized profits or losses on open Bitcoin futures positions. The Fund's investments may be fair valued by the Adviser Valuation Committee as defined under, and in accordance with the procedures described under, "Determination of Net Asset Value" below. Due to the potential for trading halts, including as a result of forks or the volatility of Bitcoin futures, and the potential for fraud and manipulation in the Bitcoin cash markets, the likelihood of such a fair value determination may be higher in the case of the Fund than for similar funds that invest in different futures contracts. The fair value of an investment determined by the Adviser may be different from other value determinations of the same investment. Such fair value prices generally would be determined based on available inputs about the current value of the underlying reference assets and would be based on principles that the Adviser deems fair and equitable. Errors in calculation of the Fund's NAV also may cause the Fund's NAV to be overstated or understated and may affect the performance of the Fund and the value of an investment in the Fund.

Financing Risk. The ability of the Fund to maintain its target portfolio is highly dependent on its ability to obtain economic leverage through transactions such as reverse repurchase transactions or other forms of financing, as well

as its ability to obtain sufficient exposure to Bitcoin through Bitcoin futures to achieve its target exposure, as described above under "Investment Objective and Principal Investment Policies" and "Borrowing and Leverage." Although the Fund intends to seek this leverage from various financial institutions and FCMs, there can be no assurance that these parties will provide or continue to provide leverage to the Fund in the future on acceptable terms, or at all. If these parties cease to provide the Fund with this leverage, the Fund will be forced to reduce its exposure to Bitcoin futures.

Government Securities Risk. The Fund may invest directly or indirectly in securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government (including U.S. Treasury obligations which differ in their interest rates, maturities and times of issuance) or its agencies and instrumentalities (such as the Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae), the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac)). U.S. government securities are subject to market risk, risks related to changes in interest rates and credit risk. Securities, such as those issued or guaranteed by Ginnie Mae or the U.S. Treasury, that are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States are guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity and the market prices for such securities will fluctuate. Notwithstanding that these securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, circumstances could arise that would prevent the payment of interest or principal. This would result in losses to the Fund. Securities issued or guaranteed by U.S. government related organizations, such as Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government and no assurance can be given that the U.S. government would provide financial support. Therefore, U.S. government-related organizations may not have the funds to meet their payment obligations in the future. As a result of their high credit quality and market liquidity, U.S. Government securities generally provide a lower current return than obligations of other issuers.

Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk. The Fund's investments in Agency MBS may involve risks that differ from or are greater than risks associated with other types of investments. The rate of pre-payments on underlying mortgages will affect the price and volatility of an Agency MBS and may have the effect of shortening or extending the effective duration of the security relative to what was anticipated at the time of purchase. For example, the COVID-19 pandemic has impacted the rate of loan modification, forbearance and other forms of relief that may extend the effective duration of a mortgage-backed security. See "Epidemic and Pandemic Risk."

Generally, rising interest rates tend to extend the duration of fixed rate mortgage-backed securities making them more sensitive to changes in interest rates. As a result, in a period of rising interest rates, the Fund may exhibit additional volatility since individual mortgage holders are less likely to exercise prepayment options, thereby putting additional downward pressure on the value of these securities and potentially causing the Fund to lose money. This is known as extension risk. Agency MBS can be highly sensitive to rising interest rates, such that even small movements can cause the Fund to lose value. Agency MBS, and in particular those not backed by a government guarantee, are subject to credit risk. When interest rates decline, borrowers may pay off their mortgages sooner than expected. This can reduce the returns of the Fund because the Fund may have to reinvest that money at the lower prevailing interest rates. Agency MBS backed by adjustable rate mortgages may have increased risks of delinquency or default on the mortgage loan and in turn, losses on the Agency MBS into which that loan has been bundled.

The Agency MBS in which the Fund invests are also subject to risks associated with their structure and the nature of the underlying mortgages and the servicing of those mortgages; for this reason, many of the other risks described herein are relevant to the mortgage-backed securities to which the Fund has exposure. There is risk that the underlying debt securities will default. In the event of default, the holder of an Agency MBS may not have a security interest in the underlying collateral, and even if such a security interest exists, the recovery on repossessed collateral might be unavailable or inadequate to support payments on the underlying investments. During periods of deteriorating economic conditions, such as recessions or periods of rising unemployment, delinquencies and losses generally increase, sometimes dramatically, with respect to securitizations involving mortgage loans. For example, the COVID-19 pandemic has impacted, and is likely to continue to impact, loan repayment and default rates. See "Epidemic and Pandemic Risk." The risks and returns for investors like the Fund in Agency MBS depend on the tranche in which the investor holds an interest. Many Agency MBS in which the Fund invests may be difficult to value and may be deemed illiquid. The Fund's investment in Agency MBS may have the effect of magnifying the Fund's exposure to changes in the value of the underlying mortgages and may also result in increased volatility in the Fund's NAV. This means the Fund may have the potential for greater gains, as well as the potential for greater losses, than if the Fund owned the underlying mortgages directly. The value of an investment in the Fund may be more volatile and other risks tend to be compounded if and to the extent that the Fund is exposed to Agency MBS. Any mishandling of related documentation by a servicer may also affect the rights of the security holders in and to the underlying collateral.

Municipal Debt Securities Risk. Investing in the municipal debt securities market involves the risks of investing in debt securities generally and certain other risks. The amount of public information available about the municipal debt

securities in which the Fund may invest is generally less than that for corporate equities or bonds, and the investment performance of the Fund's investment in municipal debt securities may therefore be more dependent on the analytical abilities of the Adviser than its investments in taxable debt securities. The secondary market for municipal debt securities also tends to be less well developed or liquid than many other securities markets, which may adversely affect the Fund's ability to sell municipal debt securities at attractive prices.

The ability of municipal issuers to make timely payments of interest and principal may be diminished during general economic downturns, by litigation, legislation or political events, or by the bankruptcy of the issuer. Issuers of municipal debt securities also might seek protection under the bankruptcy laws. In the event of bankruptcy of such an issuer, the Fund could experience delays in collecting principal and interest, and the Fund may not, in all circumstances, be able to collect all principal and interest to which it is entitled. Adverse economic, business, legal or political developments might affect all or a substantial portion of the Fund's municipal debt securities in the same manner. The Fund will be particularly subject to these risks to the extent that it focuses its investments in municipal bonds in a particular state or geographic region.

Municipal debt securities are also subject to interest rate, credit, and illiquidity risk, which are discussed generally elsewhere in this prospectus.

Foreign Government Obligations and Securities of Supranational Entities Risk. Exposure to foreign government obligations makes the Fund vulnerable to the direct or indirect consequences of political, social or economic changes in the countries that issue the securities or in which the issuers are located. The ability and willingness of sovereign obligors or the governmental authorities that control repayment of their debt to pay principal and interest on such debt when due may depend on general economic and political conditions within the relevant country. Certain countries in which the Fund may have investment exposure have historically experienced, and may continue to experience, high rates of inflation, high interest rates and extreme poverty and unemployment. Some of these countries are also characterized by political uncertainty or instability. The ability of a foreign sovereign obligor to make timely payments on its external debt obligations also will be strongly influenced by the obligor's balance of payments, including export performance, its access to international credits and investments, fluctuations in interest rates and the extent of its foreign reserves. A governmental obligor may default on its obligations.

Debt Investing Risk. The values of debt securities to which the Fund is exposed change in response to interest rate changes. In general, the value of a debt security is likely to fall as interest rates rise. This risk is generally greater for obligations with longer maturities or for debt securities that do not pay current interest (such as zero-coupon securities). Debt securities with floating interest rates can be less sensitive to interest rate changes, although, to the extent the Fund's income is based on short-term interest rates that fluctuate over short periods of time, income received by the Fund may decrease as a result of a decline in interest rates; floating rate loans can also decrease in value if their interest rates do not rise as quickly or as much as market interest rates. Conversely, variable rate instruments generally will not increase in value if interest rates decline. When interest rates increase or for other reasons, debt securities may be repaid more slowly than expected. As a result, the maturity of the debt instrument may be extended, increasing the potential for loss.

Interest rate changes can be sudden and unpredictable, and the Fund may lose money as a result. A wide variety of factors can cause interest rates to fluctuate (e.g., central bank monetary policies, inflation rates, general economic conditions and market developments), and debt securities may be difficult to value during such periods. Over the past decade, governmental financial regulators, including the U.S. Federal Reserve, have taken steps to maintain historically low interest rates by purchasing bonds. To the extent the U.S. Federal Reserve raises interest rates, there is a risk that rates across the financial system may rise, which could have an adverse effect on prices for debt securities, overall economic activity, the financial condition of issuers of debt securities in which the Fund invests and on the management of the Fund.

Credit Risk. The value of a debt security depends on the issuer's credit quality or ability to pay principal and interest when due. The value of a debt security is likely to fall if an issuer or the guarantor of a security is unable or unwilling (or perceived to be unable or unwilling) to make timely principal and/or interest payments or otherwise to honor its obligations, or if the debt security's rating is downgraded. The obligations of issuers are subject to bankruptcy, insolvency and other laws affecting the rights and remedies of creditors. The value of a debt security can also decline in response to other changes in market, economic, industry, political and regulatory conditions that affect a particular type of debt security or issuer or debt securities generally.

Extension Risk. If interest rates rise, repayments of principal on certain debt securities may occur at a slower rate than expected and the expected maturity of those securities could lengthen as a result. Securities that are subject to extension risk generally have a greater potential for loss when prevailing interest rates rise, which could cause their values to fall sharply.

Prepayment Risk. The issuer of a debt security may repay all or a portion of the principal prior to the security's maturity. In times of declining interest rates, there is a greater likelihood that the Fund's higher yielding securities will be pre-paid with the Fund being unable to reinvest the proceeds in an investment with as great a yield. Prepayments can therefore result in lower yields to shareholders of the Fund.

Epidemic and Pandemic Risk. The COVID-19 pandemic, which began in December 2019 and has spread worldwide, has caused many governments to implement measures to slow the spread of the outbreak through quarantines, travel restrictions, heightened border scrutiny and other measures. The outbreak and government measures taken in response have also had a significant impact, both directly and indirectly, on businesses and commerce, as worker shortages have occurred, supply chains have been disrupted, facilities and production have been suspended and demand for certain goods and services, such as medical services and supplies, has spiked, while demand for other goods and services, such as travel, has fallen. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has adversely affected the economies of many nations or the entire global economy, the financial performance of individual issuers, borrowers and sectors and the health of capital markets and other markets generally in potentially significant and unforeseen ways. The COVID-19 crisis has also exacerbated other pre-existing political, social and economic risks in certain countries or globally. Other public health crisis that may arise in the future could have similar or other unforeseen effects. The duration of the COVID-19 outbreak or any such future outbreak and its effects cannot be determined with certainty. The COVID-19 outbreak has led, and in the future the COVID-19 outbreak or other future public health crises could lead, to a significant economic downturn or recession, increased market volatility, a greater number of market closures, higher default rates and adverse effects on the values and liquidity of securities or other assets. Such impacts, which may vary across asset classes, may adversely affect the performance of the Fund's investments, the Fund and your investment in the Fund. The impact of COVID-19 or any future public health crisis may also heighten the other risks disclosed in this prospectus.

Cash Position Risk. To the extent that the Fund holds assets in cash, cash equivalents, and other short-term investments, the ability of the Fund to meet its investment objective may be limited.

Interest Rate Risk. The values of the Fund's investments in debt securities will generally change in response to interest rate changes. In general, the value of a debt security is likely to fall as interest rates rise. This risk is generally greater for obligations with longer maturities or for debt securities that do not pay current interest. Debt securities with floating interest rates can be less sensitive to interest rate changes, although, to the extent the Fund's income is based on short-term interest rates that fluctuate over short periods of time, income received by the Fund may decrease as a result of a decline in interest rates; floating rate loans can also decrease in value if their interest rates do not rise as quickly or as much as market interest rates. Conversely, variable rate instruments generally will not increase in value if interest rates decline. When interest rates increase or for other reasons, debt securities may be repaid more slowly than expected. As a result, the maturity of the debt instrument may be extended, increasing the potential for loss.

Interest rate changes can be sudden and unpredictable, and the Fund may lose money as a result. A wide variety of factors can cause interest rates to fluctuate (*e.g.*, central bank monetary policies, inflation rates, general economic conditions and market developments), and debt securities may be difficult to value during such periods. Over the past decade, governmental financial regulators, including the U.S. Federal Reserve, have taken steps to maintain historically low interest rates by purchasing bonds. Continued economic recovery, the U.S. Federal Reserve's conclusion of its quantitative easing program and recent increases in interest rates could increase the probability that interest rates will continue to rise in the near future. To the extent the U.S. Federal Reserve continues to raise interest rates, there is a risk that rates across the financial system may rise, which could have an adverse effect on prices for debt securities, overall economic activity, the financial condition of issuers of debt securities in which the Fund invests and on the management of the Fund.

Non-Diversification Risk. The Fund is classified as a "non-diversified" fund under the 1940 Act. Accordingly, the Fund may invest a greater portion of its assets in the securities of a single issuer than if it were a "diversified" fund. To the extent that the Fund invests a higher percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer, the Fund is subject to a higher degree of risk associated with and developments affecting that issuer than a fund that invests more widely.

Management and Operational Risk. The Fund is subject to management risk because it relies on the Adviser's ability to achieve its investment objective. The Fund runs the risk that the Adviser's investment techniques will fail to produce desired results and cause the Fund to incur significant losses. The Adviser may fail to use futures effectively, may select investments that do not perform as anticipated by the Adviser and may choose to hedge or not to hedge positions at disadvantageous times. Additionally, as described above under "Target Exposure and Rebalancing Risk," the Fund will need to periodically rebalance its positions in Bitcoin futures and Cash and Fixed Income Investments. The Fund runs the risk that the Adviser may choose to perform such rebalancings at disadvantageous times. For example, the Adviser may rebalance the Fund's investments by reducing the Fund's exposure to Bitcoin shortly before an increase in the price of Bitcoin.

Any imperfections, errors or limitations in quantitative analyses and models used by the Adviser as part of its investment process could affect the Fund's performance.

The Fund also is subject to the risk of loss as a result of other services provided by the Adviser and other service providers, including pricing, administrative, accounting, tax, legal, custody, transfer agency and other services. Operational risk includes the possibility of loss caused by inadequate procedures and controls, human error and cyber attacks, disruptions and failures affecting, or by, a service provider. In addition, the Adviser's workforce, as well as the workforces of the Fund's other service providers and counterparties, may also be adversely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic or efforts to mitigate the pandemic, including government-mandated shutdowns, requests or orders for employees to work remotely, and other social distancing measures, which could result in an adverse impact on the Fund's ability to conduct its business.

Tax Risk. The Fund intends to qualify for treatment as a RIC under Subchapter M of Chapter 1 of the Code. In order to qualify for such treatment, the Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income each taxable year from qualifying income, meet certain asset diversification tests at the end of each fiscal quarter and distribute at least 90% of its investment company taxable income. The Fund's investment strategy will potentially be limited by its intention to qualify for treatment as a RIC. The tax treatment of certain of the Fund's investments under one or more of the qualification or distribution tests applicable to RICs is not certain. An adverse determination or future guidance by the IRS or a change in law might affect the Fund's ability to qualify for such treatment.

If, in any year, the Fund were to fail to qualify for treatment as a RIC under the Code for any reason, and were not able to cure such failure, the Fund would be treated as a "C Corporation" and, as such, would be subject to tax on its taxable income at corporate rates, and all distributions from earnings and profits, including any distributions of net tax-exempt income and net long-term capital gains, would be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income.

Repurchase Offers Risk. As described under "Periodic Repurchase Offers" below, the Fund is an "interval fund." In order to provide liquidity to shareholders, the Fund, subject to applicable law, conducts quarterly repurchase offers of the Fund's outstanding Shares at NAV, subject to approval of the Board. In all cases such repurchase offers will be for at least 5% and not more than 25% of its outstanding Shares at NAV, pursuant to Rule 23c-3 under the 1940 Act. The Fund believes that these repurchase offers are generally beneficial to the Fund's shareholders, and repurchases generally are funded from available cash or sales of portfolio securities. However, repurchase offers and the need to fund repurchase obligations may affect the ability of the Fund to be fully invested or may force the Fund to maintain a higher percentage of its assets in liquid investments, which may harm the Fund's investment performance.

Moreover, diminution in the size of the Fund through repurchases may result in untimely sales of portfolio securities (with associated imputed transaction costs, which may be significant), and may limit the ability of the Fund to participate in new investment opportunities or to achieve its investment objective. If the Fund employed investment leverage, repurchases of Shares would compound the adverse effects of leverage in a declining market. In addition, if the Fund borrows to finance repurchases, interest on that borrowing will negatively affect shareholders who do not tender their Shares by increasing the Fund's expenses and reducing any net investment income. If a repurchase offer is oversubscribed, the Fund will repurchase the Shares tendered on a pro rata basis, and shareholders will have to wait until the next repurchase offer to make another repurchase request. As a result, shareholders may be unable to liquidate all or a given percentage of their investment in the Fund during a particular repurchase offer. Some shareholders, in anticipation of proration, may tender more Shares than they wish to have repurchased in a particular quarter, thereby increasing the likelihood that proration will occur.

A shareholder may be subject to market and other risks, and the NAV of Shares tendered in a repurchase offer may decline between the Repurchase Request Deadline and the date on which the NAV for tendered Shares is determined. Because the repurchase price for Shares will be the NAV of the Shares on the Repurchase Pricing Date (as defined below), price volatility of Bitcoin may result in the repurchase price on any Repurchase Pricing Date being lower than

the average NAV over a period. In addition, this volatility may contribute to an increased risk that the Fund's NAV per Share at the time an investor makes an investment decision will substantially differ from the price per Share that the investor will ultimately pay. In addition, the repurchase of Shares by the Fund may be a taxable event to shareholders.

Portfolio Turnover. The Fund's portfolio turnover and frequent trading of Bitcoin futures may result in higher transaction costs than if the Fund traded less frequently. A change in the securities held by the Fund is known as "portfolio turnover." The Fund expects to engage in portfolio turnover in response to shareholder purchases, to meet repurchase requests and to rebalance the size of the Subsidiary to comply with the Subsidiary Asset Cap due to changes in the price of Bitcoin futures. Depending on the level of shareholder purchase and repurchase activity and changes in the price of Bitcoin futures, the Fund may have significant portfolio turnover, potentially in excess of 100%. If the Fund realizes capital gains when it sells investments, it generally must pay those gains to shareholders, increasing its taxable distributions, including distributions of short-term capital gain, which are taxable as ordinary income to shareholders. Increased portfolio turnover may also result in higher brokerage fees or other transaction costs, which can reduce the Fund's performance. Portfolio turnover will not be a limiting factor should the Adviser deem it advisable to purchase or sell securities. In addition, although the Fund's trading of Bitcoin futures is not included in the calculation of portfolio turnover, the Fund's active and frequent trading of Bitcoin futures will result in transaction costs to the Fund.

Temporary Defensive and Interim Investments. For temporary defensive purposes in times of adverse or unstable market, economic or political conditions, the Fund can invest up to 100% of its assets in investments that may be inconsistent with its principal investment strategy. Generally, the Fund would invest in money market instruments or in other short-term U.S. or foreign government securities. The Fund might also hold these types of securities as interim investments pending the investment of proceeds from the sale of its Shares or the sale of its portfolio securities or to meet anticipated repurchases of its Shares. To the extent the Fund invests in these securities, it might not achieve its investment objective.

Expense Risk. Your actual costs of investing in the Fund may be higher than the expenses shown in "Annual Fund Operating Expenses" for a variety of reasons. For example, expense ratios may be higher than those shown if overall net assets decrease. The Fund's expense limitation agreement, which generally remains in effect for a period of one year, mitigates this risk. However, there is no assurance that the Adviser will renew such expense limitation agreement from year-to-year.

Anti-Takeover Provisions. The Fund's Agreement and Declaration of Trust, together with any amendments thereto, includes provisions that could limit the ability of other entities or persons to acquire control of the Fund or convert the Fund to open-end status.

FUND EXPENSES

The following table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy and hold Shares of the Fund.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses
(as a percentage of net assets attributable to the Shares)

Management Fees	1.00%
Distribution and/or Service Fees(1)	0.10%
Other Expenses(2)	4.19%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	5.29%
(Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement)/Recoupment(3)	(3.23)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After (Fee Waiver/Expense Reimbursement)/Recoupment	2.06%

(1) Distribution and/or Service Fees include a 0.05% fee paid pursuant to the Distribution and Servicing Plan and a 0.05% fee paid pursuant to the Services Agreement.

(2) Other Expenses are based on actual amounts incurred during the Fund's prior fiscal year.

(3) The Fund is responsible for its operating expenses, including its organization expenses, which are expensed as incurred and are subject to the expense limitation agreement described below. Notwithstanding the foregoing, through February 28, 2022, the Adviser (defined below) has contractually agreed to waive its management fee and/or pay or otherwise bear operating and other expenses of the Fund (including organizational and offering expenses, but excluding brokerage and transactional expenses, borrowing and other investment-related costs and fees including interest and commitment fees, short dividend expense, acquired fund fees and expenses, taxes, litigation and indemnification expenses, judgments and extraordinary expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the Fund's business (collectively, the "Excluded Expenses")) solely to the extent necessary to limit the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses, other than Excluded Expenses, to 2.00% of the average daily net assets of the Fund. The Adviser shall be entitled to recoup in later periods expenses that the Adviser has paid or otherwise borne (whether through reduction of its management fee or otherwise) to the extent that the expenses (excluding Excluded Expenses) after such recoupment do not exceed the lower of (i) the annual expense limitation rate in effect at the time of the actual waiver/reimbursement and (ii) the annual expense limitation rate in effect at the time of the recoupment; provided that the Adviser shall not be permitted to recoup any such fees or expenses beyond three years from the end of the month in which such fee was reduced or such expense was reimbursed. The expense limitation agreement may only be modified by a majority vote of the trustees who are not "interested persons" of the Fund (as defined by the 1940 Act) and the consent of the Adviser.

Example. The following Example is intended to help you understand the various costs and expenses that you, as a holder of Shares, would bear directly or indirectly. The Example assumes that you invest $1,000 in Shares of the Fund for the time periods indicated. Because there are no costs to you associated with repurchases of your Shares, your costs would be the same whether you hold your Shares or tender your Shares for repurchase at the end of the time periods indicated. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year, that all dividends and distributions are reinvested at NAV and that the Fund's operating expenses (as described above) remain the same, except to reduce annual expenses to reflect the completion of organization and offering expenses, and takes into account the effect of the fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement (if any) during the first year. The Example should not be considered a representation of the Fund's future expenses. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
$21	$98	$210	$486

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The consolidated financial highlights table set forth below is intended to help you understand the Fund's recent financial performance. The Fund's fiscal year ends on October 31. Information contained in the table below under the headings "Per Share Data" and "Supplemental Data and Ratios" show the operating performance of the Fund from the commencement of the Fund's investment operations on December 31, 2019 through October 31, 2020. This information has been derived from the Fund's financial statements, which have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with this information and additional Fund performance and portfolio information, appears in the Fund's Annual Report for the period ended October 31, 2020. To request the Fund's Annual Report, please call (855) 609-3680.

	Period Ended October 31, 2020
Per Share Data:	
Net asset value, beginning of period	$10.00
Income (loss) from investment operations	
Net investment (loss) income(1)	(0.19)
Net realized and unrealized gains (losses)	$7.65
Total from investment operations	$7.46
Less distributions to shareholders	
Dividends from net investment income	—
Dividends from net realized gains	—
Total distributions	—
Net asset value, end of period	$17.46
Total return(2)	74.60%(3)
Supplemental Data and Ratios:	
Net assets, end of period (000s)	$4,540
Ratio of expenses to average net assets (before expense reimbursement/recoupment)	27.88%(4)
Ratio of expenses to average net assets (after expense reimbursement/recoupment)	2.13%(4)
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets (before expense reimbursement/recoupment)	(27.53)%(4)
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets (after expense reimbursement/recoupment)	(1.78)%(4)
Portfolio turnover rate	0.00%(3)

(1) Net investment income (loss) per share has been calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.
(2) Total return represents the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in the Fund (assuming the reinvestment of all dividends and distributions).
(3) Not annualized.
(4) Annualized.

THE FUND

The Fund is a non-diversified, closed-end management investment company registered under the 1940 Act. The Fund was organized as a Delaware statutory trust on January 15, 2019, pursuant to a Certificate of Trust. The Fund has limited operating history. The Fund's principal office is located at 510 Madison Avenue, 21st Floor, New York, New York 10022.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The Fund will invest the proceeds of the offering of Shares in accordance with its investment objective and policies as stated below. It is currently anticipated that the Fund will be able to invest all or substantially all of the net proceeds according to its investment objective and policies promptly following receipt of the proceeds. Pending investment of the net proceeds, the Fund will invest in high-quality, short-term debt securities, cash and/or cash equivalents.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE, POLICIES AND RISKS

Set forth is additional information about the Fund's investment strategies and risks. When used in this prospectus, the term "invest" includes both direct investing and indirect investing and the term "investments" includes both direct investments and indirect investments. For example, the Fund invests indirectly by investing in futures through its wholly-owned and controlled subsidiary (the "Subsidiary"). The Fund may be exposed to the different types of investments described below through its investments in the Subsidiary. The allocation of the Fund's portfolio in the Subsidiary will vary over time and might not always include all of the different types of investments described herein.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Fund's investment objective is to achieve capital appreciation. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT POLICIES

The Fund pursues its investment objective primarily by investing in Bitcoin futures contracts ("Bitcoin futures"). Futures are financial contracts the value of which depends on, or is derived from, the underlying reference asset. In the case of Bitcoin futures, the underlying reference asset is Bitcoin. Futures contracts may be cash-settled or physically-settled. When a cash-settled future expires, if the value of the underlying asset exceeds the futures price, the seller pays to the purchaser cash in the amount of that excess, and if the futures price exceeds the value of the underlying asset, the purchaser pays to the seller cash in the amount of that excess. When a physically-settled future expires, the seller is obligated to deliver the underlying asset to the purchaser in exchange for the futures price agreed to at the outset of the contract. The only Bitcoin futures in which the Fund invests are cash-settled Bitcoin futures traded on commodity exchanges registered with the CFTC.

At expiration, the cash settlement amount for the Bitcoin futures held by the Fund will be determined by comparing the price at which the Fund purchased the futures contract on the relevant futures exchange with the reference rate specified by that exchange on the expiration date. For example, the Chicago Mercantile Exchange has specified that the reference rate for its Bitcoin futures will be a volume-weighted composite of Bitcoin prices on multiple Bitcoin exchanges. The Fund does not invest in Bitcoin or other digital assets directly.

The Fund seeks to purchase a number of Bitcoin futures so that the total value of the Bitcoin underlying the Bitcoin futures held by the Fund is as close to 100% of the net assets of the Fund (the "Target Exposure") as it is reasonably practicable to achieve, although as described in further detail below, there can be no assurance that the Fund will be able to achieve or maintain the Target Exposure. The Fund intends to execute these purchases on commodity exchanges registered with the CFTC through futures commission merchants ("FCMs"). An FCM is a brokerage firm that solicits or accepts orders to buy or sell futures contracts and accepts money or other assets from customers to support such orders. The Fund does not intend to hold short positions in any futures. Although the Fund's Bitcoin futures will provide leverage to the extent they give the Fund exposure to an amount of underlying Bitcoin with a greater value than the amount of collateral the Fund is required to post, the Fund does not intend to provide investors with exposure to an amount of Bitcoin in excess of the Fund's net assets. The Fund will engage in active and frequent trading of Bitcoin futures in seeking to maintain the Target Exposure.

The Fund expects to invest in Bitcoin futures through a wholly-owned and controlled subsidiary (the "Subsidiary") organized in the Cayman Islands and advised by the Adviser. When used in this prospectus, the term "invest" includes both direct investing by the Fund and indirect investing through the Subsidiary, and the term “investments” includes both direct investments and indirect investments. Because the Fund intends to qualify for treatment as a regulated investment company (“RIC”) under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), the size of the Fund’s investment in the Subsidiary will generally be limited to 25% of the Fund’s total assets, tested each time the Fund invests assets in the Subsidiary and at the end of each fiscal quarter (the “Subsidiary Asset Cap”).

Although the Fund seeks to maintain the Target Exposure to Bitcoin, the maximum exposure to Bitcoin that the Fund is able to achieve will be primarily determined by two factors: (1) the Subsidiary Asset Cap and (2) the amount of exposure to Bitcoin provided by the Bitcoin futures held by the Subsidiary. In addition, the Fund expects to periodically rebalance its positions in Bitcoin futures in order to seek to achieve or maintain the Target Exposure or to maintain compliance with the Subsidiary Asset Cap, as applicable, and may carry out any such rebalancing over a period of time in order to allow the Fund to rebalance its positions in a manner intended to reduce transaction costs. As of the date of this prospectus, based on the amount of exposure to Bitcoin currently available in the Bitcoin futures market, the Fund expects initially to maintain an exposure to an amount of Bitcoin approximately equal to the Target Exposure. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve, or will be able to maintain, any particular level of exposure. The Fund’s actual exposure to Bitcoin at any particular point in time may be less than the Target Exposure, and may be materially less.

In addition to the Fund’s investments in Bitcoin futures, the Fund expects to have significant holdings of cash, U.S. government securities, mortgage-backed securities issued or guaranteed by U.S. government agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises of the U.S. government (whether or not the securities are U.S. government securities, “Agency MBS”), municipal debt securities and investment grade securities issued by foreign governments, supranational entities and, to a lesser extent, corporations (the “Cash and Fixed Income Investments”). The Cash and Fixed Income Investments are intended to provide liquidity, to serve as collateral for the Fund’s Bitcoin futures and to support the Fund’s use of leverage. Although the amount of Cash and Fixed Income Investments held by the Fund may change over time and will be determined primarily by the amount needed to seek to achieve or maintain the Target Exposure, the Fund intends, under normal circumstances, to invest at least 40% of its total assets in investment-grade fixed income investments that are Agency MBS, municipal debt securities or that are issued by foreign governments, supranational entities or corporations (with the remaining assets of the Fund invested in cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities and the Subsidiary). In addition, because the Fund intends to qualify as a RIC under the Code, the Fund will generally hold Cash and Fixed Income Investments such that, at the end of each fiscal quarter, at least 50% of the value of the Fund’s total assets is represented by cash, U.S. government securities, and other securities limited in respect of any one issuer to a value not greater than 5% of the value of the Fund’s total assets and not more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer.

There can be no assurance that the Fund’s investments in Bitcoin futures will appreciate in value at any time, or on average or over time. Additionally, there can be no assurance that changes in the value of the Fund’s Bitcoin futures will track the changes in the value of Bitcoin. Bitcoin is not an income-generating asset and the Fund’s investments in Bitcoin futures are not expected to pay dividends or other distributions in the way common stock of companies may. Therefore, any positive return on an investment in the Shares would generally come only from appreciation of the Fund’s investments in Bitcoin futures, and from income generated by the Fund’s Cash and Fixed Income Investments. At any time at which the Fund’s exposure to Bitcoin through Bitcoin futures is less than the Target Exposure – i.e., less than 100% of the Fund’s net asset value – any changes in value of Bitcoin will result in proportionally smaller changes in value of the Shares.

The Fund will generally hold its investments in Bitcoin futures during periods in which the price of Bitcoin is flat or declining as well as during periods in which the price of Bitcoin is rising, and the Adviser will generally not seek to change the Fund’s Target Exposure based on daily price changes. For example, if the Fund’s positions in Bitcoin futures are declining in value, the Fund generally will not close out its positions except in order to meet repurchase requests. As a result, any decrease in value of the Bitcoin futures in which the Fund invests will result in a decrease in the NAV.

Overview of the Bitcoin Market. Bitcoin is a digital asset, the ownership and behavior of which are determined by participants in an online, peer-to-peer network that connects computers that run publicly accessible, or “open source,” software that follows the rules and procedures governing the Bitcoin network, commonly referred to as the Bitcoin protocol. The value of Bitcoin, like the value of other digital assets, is not backed by any government, corporation, or other identified body. Ownership and the ability to transfer or take other actions with respect to Bitcoin is protected through public-key cryptography. The supply of Bitcoin is constrained or formulated by its protocol instead of being explicitly delegated to an identified body (e.g., a central bank or corporate treasury) to control. Units of Bitcoin are treated as fungible. Bitcoin and certain other types of digital assets are sometimes referred to as digital currencies or cryptocurrencies. No single entity owns or operates the Bitcoin network, the infrastructure of which is collectively maintained by (1) a decentralized group of participants who run computer software that results in the recording and validation of transactions (commonly referred to as "miners"), (2) developers who propose improvements to the Bitcoin protocol and the software that enforces the protocol and (3) users who choose what Bitcoin software to run. Bitcoin was released in 2009 and, as a result, there is little data on its long-term investment potential. Bitcoin is not backed by a government-issued legal tender such as Federal Reserve notes or any commodity money such as silver or gold coins.

Bitcoin is "stored" or reflected on a digital transaction ledger commonly known as a "blockchain." A blockchain is a type of shared and continually reconciled database, stored in a decentralized manner on the computers of certain users of the digital asset. A blockchain is a canonical record of every digital asset: the blockchain records every "coin" or "token," balances of digital assets, every transaction and every address associated with a quantity of a particular digital asset. Bitcoin utilizes the blockchain to record transactions into and out of different addresses, facilitating a determination of how much Bitcoin is in each address.

Bitcoin is created by "mining." Mining involves using a sophisticated computer program to solve a very complex mathematical problem. This process is achieved using specialized computer hardware. When this problem is solved, the computer creates a "block" consisting of transactions that have been proposed by the network's participants. As each newly solved block refers back to and "connects" with the immediately prior solved block, the addition of a new block adds to the blockchain in a manner similar to a new link being added to a chain. A miner's proposed block is added to the blockchain once a majority of the nodes on the network confirm the miner's work. Miners that are successful in adding a block to the blockchain are automatically awarded a fixed amount of Bitcoin for their effort plus any transaction fees paid by transferors whose transactions are recorded in the block. This reward system is the means by which new Bitcoin enter circulation. This reward system, called proof of work, also ensures that all of the versions of the blockchain are kept in consensus.

The process by which Bitcoin transactions are broadcast to the Bitcoin network and then published in successively created blocks by miners typically takes 10 minutes on average. While there is no universal definition of transaction settlement, most service providers consider a transaction confirmed when it has been published six blocks deep. Although previously there were minimal or no transaction costs in direct peer-to-peer transactions on the Bitcoin network, more recently the Bitcoin network has faced a scaling challenge that has led to significantly increased fees. The Bitcoin network has in the past been at or near capacity. For example, during the period from January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2020, Bitcoin transaction fees have increased from $0.39 per transaction to a high of $54.83 per transaction on December 12, 2017. As of December 31, 2020, average Bitcoin transaction fees stood at $9.51 per transaction.

Bitcoin 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 Bitcoin exchanges or in individual end-user-to-end-user transactions under a barter system. One or more private keys control the transfer or "spending" of Bitcoin from an associated public address. To use Bitcoin, a user or a service provider must have access to keys that identify it for its transactions (similar to an ATM card and its related PIN). Bitcoin users keep their keys in electronic "wallets" that can be maintained on their computers, mobile phones, specialized hardware wallets, or wallets provided by online custodians. As of December 31, 2020, there are approximately 18.6 million Bitcoin that have been created, a number that is not permitted grow to more than 21 million, which is estimated to occur by the year 2140. The value of Bitcoin is determined by the supply of and demand for Bitcoin on Bitcoin exchanges (and in private end-user-to-end-user transactions), as well as the number of merchants that accept them. Additionally, several companies and platforms facilitate transactions on over-the-counter ("OTC") markets, which facilitate exchanges via a dealer network as opposed to on a centralized exchange.

Many Bitcoin transactions happen "on-chain," with the transaction broadcast to the Bitcoin network and recorded in the blockchain. It is possible, however, for Bitcoin transactions to occur "off-chain" as well. For example, consider a custodian that holds customers' Bitcoin in an omnibus wallet and allows instantaneous transfers between customers based on changes solely in the custodians' records indicating how much each customer owns in the wallet. Such transactions are off-chain and data regarding such off-chain transactions is generally not publicly available. In contrast, on-chain digital asset transactions are publicly recorded on the blockchain. Such off-chain transactions are subject to risks because any such transfer of Bitcoin ownership is neither protected by the protocol behind the Bitcoin network nor recorded in and validated through the blockchain mechanism. Other types of off-chain transactions may be safer if, for example, they are validated through consensus mechanisms.

The Bitcoin network was initially contemplated in a white paper purportedly authored by an individual named 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 Bitcoin was created in 2009 after Nakamoto released the Bitcoin network source code and mined the first block. Since its introduction, Bitcoin has been under active development by a group of engineers known as “Core developers”, who work on the reference implementation, Bitcoin Core. As an open source project, Bitcoin is not represented by an official organization or authority, although groups including MIT’s Media Lab work to organize the Bitcoin community and to develop and protect the Bitcoin network’s code.

Development of the Bitcoin source code has increasingly focused on modifications of the Bitcoin protocol to enhance speed and scalability. For example, in August 2017, a technical upgrade to the Bitcoin network known as “segregated witness” was adopted which, among other things, enables so-called second layer solutions, such as the Lightning Network, or payment channels that could potentially allow greater speed and number of transactions that the Bitcoin network can process in a given time interval (i.e., transaction throughput). The Lightning Network is an open-source decentralized network that enables the instant off-blockchain transfer of Bitcoin without requiring a trusted third party. The Lightning Network uses bidirectional payment channels, which work as follows: An on-blockchain transaction is required to open a channel, which can later be closed through another on-blockchain transaction. Once a channel is open, value can be transferred instantly between counterparties engaging in Bitcoin transactions without such transactions being broadcasted to the Bitcoin network. This enables increased transaction throughput and reduces the computational burden on the Bitcoin network. The Lightning Network is currently a subject of ongoing research and development and does not yet have material adoption as of January 2021.

Other uses of segregated witness include smart contracts (which are programs that automatically execute on a blockchain) and distributed registers built into, built atop or pegged alongside the blockchain. For example, one white paper published by the blockchain technology company Blockstream calls for the use of “pegged sidechains” to develop programming environments built within blockchain ledgers that can interact with and rely on the security of the Bitcoin network and blockchain while remaining independent thereof. Applications of this concept include open source projects such as RSK, which seeks to create novel open-source smart contract platforms built on the Bitcoin blockchain to allow automated, condition-based payments with increased speed and scalability.

The Fund will not actively participate in these research and development projects, though such projects may utilize Bitcoin as tokens for the facilitation of their non-financial uses, thereby potentially increasing demand for Bitcoin and the utility of the Bitcoin network as a whole. Conversely, to the extent that such projects operate on the Bitcoin blockchain, they 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, such projects remain in early stages and have not been materially integrated into the blockchain or Bitcoin network.

Size and Composition of the Bitcoin Market; Competition

Bitcoin is the oldest, best known and largest digital asset available today. Since the advent of Bitcoin, numerous other digital assets have been created. The website CoinMarketCap.com tracks the U.S. dollar price and total market capitalization for each of more than 4,000 traded digital assets. As of December 31, 2020, Bitcoin represented 70.3% of the entire digital asset market.

Overview of History of Bitcoin Trading Markets

The first trading venues for Bitcoin were informal exchange services marketed primarily in public online forums. Transactions on these services were effected via anonymous email and the fiat currency portions of these transactions were effected through payment services such as PayPal. These services required their operators to manually match buyers and sellers in order to process exchanges.

Later, automated exchanges that matched buyers and sellers began to form. Many such exchanges have been created in the United States and abroad, with a wide variety of approaches to regulatory compliance, customer protections and cybersecurity protections. There have been several well-publicized hacks of the custody services provided by many of these exchanges, and participants on these exchanges generally face settlement credit risk that the exchange will fail between execution and settlement of a transaction.

Beginning in 2016, and accelerating in 2017, more institutional investors entered the Bitcoin economy. As a result, an increasing number of transactions have occurred in over-the-counter (“OTC”) markets instead of exchanges. This type of trading allows for bespoke trading arrangements that may ease of the burden of trade operations or reduce different types of risks (e.g., counterparty risk).

As a result, there is not a single source for pricing Bitcoin and pricing from one Bitcoin exchange to the next can vary. The Fund believes that prices on the Bitcoin exchanges are generally formed by the levels of demand on either side of the exchange's order book, but that structural barriers to arbitrage between exchanges may allow for larger and/or more persistent differences in prices between Bitcoin exchanges than exist between exchanges for more traditional asset classes. Factors that the Fund believes may influence the relative balance of buyers and sellers on the Bitcoin exchanges include trading activity in the OTC markets; global or regional economic conditions; expected levels of inflation; growth or reversal in the adoption and use of Bitcoin; developments in the regulation of Bitcoin; changes in the preference of market participants between Bitcoin and other digital assets; maintenance and development of the open-source software protocol of the Bitcoin network; and negative consumer or public perception of Bitcoin specifically or digital assets generally. See "Risk Considerations—Bitcoin Risk" below.

Bitcoin and Bitcoin Futures Volatility and Volume

Bitcoin and Bitcoin futures have generally exhibited high price volatility relative to more traditional asset classes. The following table illustrates historical price volatility of Bitcoin during 2020. There can be no assurance as to the future performance of Bitcoin; past performance and volatility of Bitcoin should not be taken as an indication of future performance or volatility. The table below provides information regarding the price and volatility of Bitcoin.

Asset	Symbol	Start Price	Low Price	High Price	End Price	Maximum Price Range(2)	Daily Return Volatility(3)
Bitcoin(1)	BTC	$7,145	$4,950	$28,798	$28,798	44.89%	65.24%

Sources: (1) Reflects daily prices determined under the Fund's Valuation Procedures (as defined below) for the period from 4 p.m. on December 31, 2019 through 4 p.m. on December 31, 2020. (2) Maximum Price Range was computed by first calculating the Price Range for each day as a percent of the day's midpoint price, and then selecting the highest such Price Range. (3) Daily Return Volatility is the annualized price-return variance computed by taking the standard deviation of daily (4 p.m. to 4 p.m.) price returns for each asset and annualizing them using a 365-day factor.

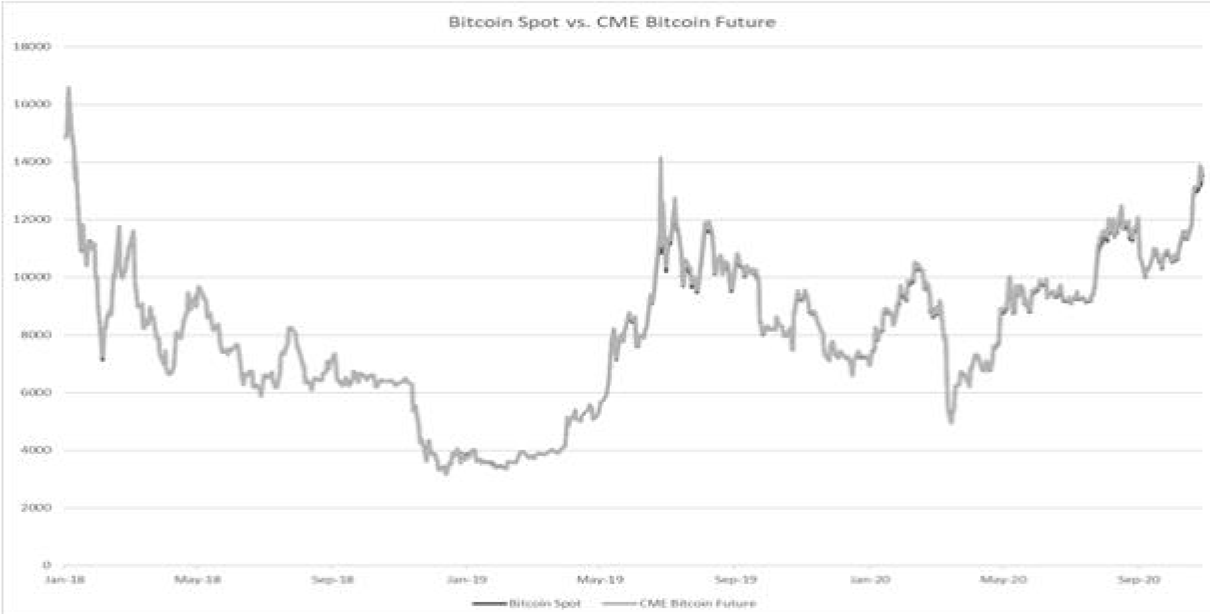
The following table illustrates trading volumes for Bitcoin on a selection of major exchange based on volume as of December 31, 2020. The data shown are for trading volumes of Bitcoin against US dollars and exclude trading transactions of Bitcoin against other digital assets (e.g., Tether) or other fiat currencies (e.g., Euros). There can be no assurance as to the future liquidity of Bitcoin.

Bitcoin vs US dollars - Exchange Volume ($000's)

Year	Bitstamp	Coinbase Pro	Gemini
2016	1,112,316	1,254,307	326,135
2017	21797198	32,505,690	13,741,711
2018	30,726,446	38,713,227	13,688,017
2019	23,157,367	38,018,173	5,523,854
2020	32,618,033	63,926,935	41,119,855

Source: Respective exchanges.

The following chart shows the movements in the prices of Bitcoin and Bitcoin futures during 2020. There can be no assurance that Bitcoin futures will successfully track the price of Bitcoin over time or at any particular time in the future.



The following table illustrates average daily trading volumes and open interest for Bitcoin futures on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange during 2020. There can be no assurance as to the future liquidity of Bitcoin futures.

Bitcoin Futures - Trading Volume and Open Interest ($000's) for 2020	
Average Daily Trading Volume	$357,633
Average Daily Open Interest	$514,588

Forks and Air Drops

A "hard fork" of the Bitcoin network (or any other a digital asset network) occurs when there is a disagreement among users and miners over modifications to the 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 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 August 2017, Bitcoin "forked" into Bitcoin and a new digital asset, Bitcoin Cash, as a result of a several-year dispute over how to increase transaction throughput.

The solution favored by the majority of users and miners was to make software changes that would allow "off-chain" scaling solutions, such as the Lightning Network, which works by allowing secure transactions to occur in a separate network of bilateral payment channels that only periodically settle through a transaction on the main Bitcoin network. A minority group favored a less complex approach of simply increasing the number of transactions that can be validated at the same time. A sizable minority of miners adopted software that implemented the latter approach, which effectively created a new network, the Bitcoin Cash network, with a transaction history identical to the Bitcoin Network's. The identical transaction history meant that each holder of Bitcoin at the time of the new network's formation continued to hold Bitcoin for use on the Bitcoin Cash network, but also received an equal amount of Bitcoin Cash for use on the new network.

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 ether was 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 also named ether, or ETC. Ethereum Classic's ether 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 Bitcoin'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.

A hard fork can introduce new security risks. Another possible result of a hard fork is an inherent decrease in the level of security. 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 Bitcoin network, thereby making the network more susceptible to attack. A fork in the Bitcoin network could adversely affect an investment in the Shares.

In addition to forks, Bitcoin (or any other digital asset) may become subject to a similar occurrence known as an "air drop." In an air drop, 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 air drop. 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.

Although some futures exchanges have published or may in the future publish mechanisms intended to compensate holders of Bitcoin futures for the loss in value following certain forks that meet specified criteria, there can be no assurance that these mechanisms will adequately compensate the Fund for the full loss of value or that any particular fork will meet the criteria for adjustment. It is possible that following a significant fork, the Fund would receive a cash adjustment, or would receive an additional listed futures contract linked to the forked asset, or that the Fund would not have the benefit of any adjustment. In addition, even if the Fund were to benefit from an adjustment following a fork, there is substantial uncertainty as to whether the adjustment will adequately compensate the Fund for any loss of value resulting from the fork.

Miners

Bitcoin uses miners to solve a difficult mathematical problem. Miners range from Bitcoin enthusiasts to professional mining operations that design and build dedicated machines and data centers. The vast majority of mining is now undertaken by "mining pools." A miner's daily expected reward is proportional to the miner's contribution to the Bitcoin network's aggregate processing power or "hash rate." Given the limited number of blocks produced per day and the statistically uncertain nature of finding blocks, a miner acting alone would experience very high variance in block rewards. Because of these facts, most miners join mining pools wherein multiple miners act cohesively and share any rewards.

Forms of Attack

Exploitation of Flaws in the Bitcoin Source Code

In the past, flaws in the source code for Bitcoin have been exposed and exploited, including those that exposed users' personal information and/or resulted in the theft of users' Bitcoin. Several errors and defects have been publicly found and corrected, including those that disabled some functionality for users and exposed users' personal information. Discovery of flaws in or exploitations of the source code may allow malicious actors to take or create money in contravention of known network rules. For example, in 2010 hackers exploited a flaw in the Bitcoin network source code that allowed them to generate 184 billion Bitcoin. However, the Bitcoin community and developers identified and reversed the manipulated transactions within approximately three hours, and the flaw was corrected with an updated version of the Bitcoin protocol.

In addition, other digital asset networks, such as the Ethereum network, have been subjected to a number of denial-of-service attacks, which in the case of the Ethereum network led to temporary delays in block creation and in the transfer of ether.

Greater than 50% of Network Computational Power

In the past, mining pools have gained control of significant amounts of the processing power or "hash rate" of the Bitcoin network. If a mining pool obtains control of more than 50% of the hash rate of the Bitcoin network, a malicious actor would be able to gain full control of the network and the ability to manipulate the blockchain. During May and June 2014, mining pool GHash.IO's processing power approached and during a twenty-four to forty-eight hour period, may have exceeded 50% of the processing power on the Bitcoin network. Although no malicious activity or abnormal transaction recording was observed at the time, the incident focused attention on the influence of mining pools. This form of attack is an issue for proof of work-based systems like the Bitcoin network but not as much for proof of stake based systems. If a malicious actor acquired sufficient computational power necessary to control the Bitcoin network, among other things, it would be able to reverse transactions and engage in double-spending, or prevent some or all transactions from being confirmed and prevent some or all other miners from mining any valid new blocks.

Moreover, certain hardware providers may create hardware that collectively has majority power and the manufacturer could potentially exert control itself. For example, it was discovered that the mining machines produced by Bitmain contained backdoor code that would allow Bitmain to remotely shut down the mining machines. This vulnerability is colloquially referred to as the "Antbleed backdoor." At worst, the Antbleed backdoor could have allowed Bitmain to shut off up to an estimated 70% of the global hash rate. Bitmain released an official response to the controversy claiming that the Antbleed backdoor had no malicious intent, and on April 28, 2017, the day following the discovery of the Antbleed backdoor, Bitmain released new source code and firmware upgrades for its mining hardware to remove the backdoor.

Cancer Nodes

Cancer nodes are computers that appear to be participating in the Bitcoin network, but that are not in fact connected to the network, which a malicious actor sets up to place users onto a separate network or disconnect them from the Bitcoin network. By using cancer nodes, a malicious actor can disconnect the target user from the Bitcoin economy entirely by refusing to relay any blocks or transactions. Software programs have attempted to make these attacks more difficult by limiting the number of outbound connections through which users are able to connect to the Bitcoin network.

Double-Spending Risks

A malicious actor may attempt to double spend Bitcoin by manipulating the formation of the blockchain. In this type of attack, a miner creates a valid new block containing a double-spend transaction and schedules the release of such attack block so that it is added to the blockchain before a target user's legitimate transaction can be included in a block. All double-spend attacks require that the miner sequence and execute the steps of its attack with sufficient speed and accuracy. Double-spend attacks require extensive coordination and are very expensive. Typically, transactions that allow for a zero-confirmation acceptance tend to be prone to these types of attacks. Accordingly, traders and merchants may execute instantaneous/zero-confirmation transactions only if they are of sufficiently low-value. Users and merchants can take additional precautions by adjusting their network software programs to connect only to other well-connected participants in the Bitcoin network and to disable incoming connections.

Government Oversight

Regulatory guidance and the possibility of government action has been significant in shaping the evolution of the market. A number of U.S. federal and state agencies and foreign governments and agencies have finalized or proposed rules or guidance, conducted investigations and issued subpoenas, engaged in successful prosecutions, and issued consumer advisories related to Bitcoin and other digital assets. For example, the Financial Crime Enforcement Network and certain state financial regulatory agencies require that companies that provide certain services in digital assets obtain licenses or registrations, and have anti-money laundering and sanctions programs, among other requirements, which licenses or registrations can be difficult or costly to obtain or maintain. Continued government and agency actions are likely to continue to be significant to the development of the market and the price of Bitcoin, as described in more detail under "Risk Considerations—Regulatory Risk."

Additional Information About the Fund's Principal Investment Strategy

Borrowing and Leverage. Although the Fund does not intend to provide investors with exposure to an amount of Bitcoin in excess of the Fund's net assets, the Fund seeks to achieve and maintain the Target Exposure of 100% by using leverage inherent in futures contracts and through reverse repurchase agreements. The Fund's Bitcoin futures will provide leverage to the extent they give the Fund exposure to an amount of underlying Bitcoin with a greater value than the amount of collateral the Fund is required to post to its FCM. The Fund's investments in futures and reverse repurchase agreements will not be considered to be senior securities under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"), to the extent the Fund either (1) enters into an offsetting ("covered") position for the same type of financial asset or (2) segregates cash or liquid securities with a value at least equal at all times to that portion of its potential obligations not covered. The Fund may be unable to use such segregated or earmarked assets for certain other purposes, which could result in the Fund earning a lower return on its portfolio than it might otherwise earn if it did not have to segregate those assets in respect of, or otherwise cover, such portfolio positions. To the extent a Fund's assets are segregated or committed as cover, it could limit the Fund's investment flexibility. The Fund may modify its asset segregation policies from time to time.

The Fund may also borrow for investment purposes in compliance with the requirements of the 1940 Act. The Fund's use of these forms of economic leverage is intended to allow the Fund to seek to achieve and maintain the Target Exposure to Bitcoin.

The 1940 Act requires a closed-end fund to maintain asset coverage of not less than 300% of the value of the outstanding amount of senior securities representing indebtedness (as defined in the 1940 Act) at the time that it issues senior securities. This means that the value of the Fund's senior securities representing indebtedness may not exceed one-third of the value of its total assets (including such senior securities), measured at the time the Fund issues the senior securities. The 1940 Act also requires the Fund to provide for a prohibition on the declaration of cash distributions or repurchases of Shares unless any senior securities representing indebtedness have an asset coverage of not less than 300% after giving effect to such distribution or repurchase. The Fund also may borrow money from banks or other lenders for temporary purposes in an amount not to exceed 5% of the Fund's assets. Such temporary borrowings are not subject to the asset coverage requirements discussed above. Investments or trading practices that involve contractual obligations to pay in the future are subject to the same requirements unless the Fund designates liquid assets in an amount the Fund believes to be equal to the Fund's contractual obligations (marked-to-market on a daily basis) or, for certain instruments, appropriately "covers" such obligations with offsetting positions.

In addition to any more stringent terms imposed by a lender, the 1940 Act generally requires a closed-end fund to make provision to prohibit the declaration of any dividend (except a dividend payable in stock of the fund) or distribution on the fund's stock or the repurchase of any of the fund's stock, unless, at the time of the declaration or repurchase, there is asset coverage of at least 300%, after deducting the amount of the dividend, distribution or purchase price, as the case may be. Leverage can have the effect of magnifying the Fund's exposure to changes in the value of its assets and may also result in increased volatility in the Fund's NAV. This means the Fund will have the potential for greater gains, as well as the potential for greater losses, than if the Fund owned its assets on an unleveraged basis. The value of an investment in the Fund will be more volatile and other risks tend to be compounded if and to the extent that the Fund is exposed to leverage directly or indirectly.

Subsidiary. Under an investment management agreement with the Subsidiary, the Adviser provides the Subsidiary with the same type of management services as the Adviser provides to the Fund in respect of the Fund's exposure to commodity interests. To the extent the Adviser receives compensation for providing such services to the Subsidiary, the Adviser will not receive compensation from the Fund in respect of the assets of the Fund that are invested in the Subsidiary. The Fund does not currently intend to sell or transfer all or any portion of its ownership interest in the Subsidiary. The Fund reserves the right to establish an additional subsidiary or subsidiaries, subject to approval of the Board.

Changes to the Fund's Investment Policies. The Fund's investment objective and policies may be changed without shareholder approval unless an objective or policy is identified in the prospectus or in the Statement of Additional Information as "fundamental."

Temporary Defensive Positions. During unusual market conditions, the Fund may invest up to 100% of its assets in cash or cash equivalents temporarily, which may be inconsistent with its investment objective and other policies. The Fund might not use all of the strategies and techniques or invest in all of the types of securities described in this prospectus or the Statement of Additional Information. While at times the Fund may use alternative investment strategies in an effort to limit its losses, it may choose not to do so.

RISK CONSIDERATIONS

Investors should carefully consider the Fund's risks and investment objective, as an investment in the Fund may not be appropriate for all investors and is not designed to be a complete investment program. An investment in the Fund involves a high degree of risk. It is possible that investing in the Fund may result in a loss of some or all of the amount invested. Before making an investment/allocation decision, investors should (i) consider the suitability of this investment with respect to an investor's or a client's investment objectives and individual situation and (ii) consider factors such as an investor's or a client's net worth, income, age and risk tolerance. Investment should be avoided where an investor/client has a short-term investing horizon and/or cannot bear the loss of some or all of the investment.

The Fund is subject to the principal risks described below, whether through the Fund's direct investments, investments by its Subsidiary or derivatives positions. As with any investment company, there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. You could lose all or part of your investment in the Fund, and the Fund could underperform other investments.

The Fund is subject to both the risk that Bitcoin decreases in value and the risk that the Fund's strategy of gaining exposure to Bitcoin through Bitcoin futures fails to achieve its objective. This second risk—that the Fund's strategy of investing in Bitcoin futures underperforms a direct investment in an equivalent amount of Bitcoin—can result from risks inherent in the market for the Bitcoin futures or from the implementation of the Fund's investment strategy. Each of these risks is set out in more detail below.

Risks Related to Bitcoin

Market and Volatility Risk. Bitcoin and Bitcoin futures have generally exhibited high price volatility relative to more traditional asset classes. For instance, during the period from December 17, 2017 to December 14, 2018, Bitcoin experienced a decline of roughly 84%. The value of the Fund's Bitcoin futures could decline rapidly, including to zero. The price of Bitcoin has historically been highly volatile due to speculation regarding potential future appreciation in value. Further, political or economic crises may motivate large-scale sales of Bitcoin, which could result in a rapid reduction in the price of Bitcoin.

Because the repurchase price for Shares will be the NAV of the Shares on the Repurchase Pricing Date (as defined below), price volatility of Bitcoin may result in the repurchase price on any Repurchase Pricing Date being lower than the average NAV over a period. In addition, this volatility may contribute to an increased risk that the Fund's NAV per Share at the time an investor makes an investment decision will substantially differ from the price per Share that the investor will ultimately pay.

Bitcoin Risk. The further development and acceptance of the Bitcoin network, which is part of a new and rapidly changing industry, is subject to a variety of factors that are difficult to evaluate. For example, Bitcoin faces significant obstacles to increasing the usage of Bitcoin without resulting in higher fees or slower transaction settlement times and attempts to increase the volume of transactions may not be effective. The slowing, stopping or reversing of the development or acceptance of the Bitcoin network may adversely affect the price of Bitcoin futures and therefore an investment in the Shares.

The use of Bitcoin to, among other things, buy and sell goods and services is part of a new and rapidly evolving industry that employs digital assets based upon computer-generated mathematical and/or cryptographic protocols. Bitcoin is a prominent, but not unique, part of this industry. The growth of this industry is subject to a high degree of uncertainty. The factors affecting the further development of this industry, include, but are not limited to:

- continued worldwide growth or possible cessation or reversal in the adoption and use of Bitcoin and other digital assets;
- government and quasi-government regulation of Bitcoin and other digital assets and their use, or restrictions on or regulation of access to and operation of the Bitcoin network and other digital asset networks;
- changes in consumer demographics and public tastes and preferences, including the possibility that market participants may come to prefer other digital assets to Bitcoin for a variety of reasons, including that such other digital currencies may have features (like different consensus mechanisms) or uses (like the ability to facilitate smart contracts) that Bitcoin lacks;
- the maintenance and development of the open-source software protocol of the Bitcoin network;
- the availability and popularity of other forms or methods of buying and selling goods and services, including new means of using fiat currencies;
- the use of the networks supporting digital assets for developing smart contracts and distributed applications;
- general economic conditions and the regulatory environment relating to digital assets; and
- negative consumer or public perception of Bitcoin specifically and other digital assets generally.

The venues through which Bitcoin trades are relatively new and, in most cases, largely unregulated and, therefore, may be more exposed to fraud, manipulation and failure than established, regulated exchanges for other assets. Any fraud, manipulation, security failure or operational or other problems experienced by Bitcoin trading venues could result in a reduction in the value of Bitcoin and adversely affect the value of Bitcoin futures and, as a result, an investment in the Shares. Many Bitcoin exchanges lack certain safeguards put in place by more traditional exchanges to enhance the stability of trading on the exchange and prevent flash crashes. As a result, the prices of Bitcoin on exchanges may be subject to larger and/or more frequent sudden declines than assets traded on more traditional exchanges.

Some market observers have asserted that the Bitcoin market is experiencing a "bubble" and have predicted that, in time, the value of Bitcoin will fall to a fraction of its current value, or even to zero.

Bitcoin has not been in existence long enough for market participants to assess these predictions with any precision, but if these observers are even partially correct, an investment in the Shares may turn out to be substantially worthless.

Currently, there is relatively limited use of Bitcoin in the retail and commercial marketplace in comparison to relatively extensive use as a store of value, thus contributing to price volatility that could adversely affect an investment in the Shares.

Bitcoin has only recently become selectively accepted as a means of payment for goods and services by some retail and commercial outlets, and the use of Bitcoin by consumers to pay such retail and commercial outlets remains limited. Banks and other established financial institutions may refuse to process funds for Bitcoin transactions; process wire transfers to or from Bitcoin exchanges, Bitcoin-related companies or service providers; or maintain accounts for persons or entities transacting in Bitcoin or providing Bitcoin-related services. Conversely, a significant portion of Bitcoin's demand is generated by investors seeking a long-term store of value or speculators seeking to profit from the short- or long-term holding of the asset. Price volatility undermines Bitcoin's role as a medium of exchange, as retailers are much less likely to accept it as a form of payment. Market capitalization for Bitcoin as a medium of exchange and payment method may always be low. A lack of expansion by Bitcoin into retail and commercial markets, or a contraction of such use, may result in damage to the public perception of Bitcoin and the utility of Bitcoin as a payment system, increased volatility or a reduction in the value of Bitcoin, all of which could adversely impact an investment in the Shares. There can be no assurance that such acceptance will grow, or not decline, in the future.

While Bitcoin, the first widely used digital asset, and many other digital assets were created and mainly serve as a form of money, digital assets can be used to do more complicated things. Some digital assets were built specifically with more complex use cases in mind. For example, the Ethereum network was designed primarily to facilitate smart contracts, with the digital asset ether serving as the transactional mechanism for many portions of such contracts. Smart contracts are programs that automatically execute on a blockchain, allowing myriad interesting applications to be built. It is possible that market demand for digital assets with use cases beyond serving as a form of money could over time reduce the market demand for Bitcoin, which would adversely impact the price of Bitcoin and the value of Bitcoin futures and, as a result, an investment in the Shares. Additionally, certain digital assets use non-blockchain technologies, like Directed Acyclic Graph data structures, to maintain consensus. To the extent market participants come to prefer these other consensus mechanisms or digital assets that use non-blockchain technology, the value of Bitcoin and Bitcoin futures, and therefore an investment in the Shares, may be adversely affected.

Bitcoin faces significant scaling obstacles that can lead to high fees or slow transaction settlement times and attempts to increase the volume of transactions may not be effective.

The Bitcoin network, like many digital asset networks, faces significant scaling challenges. As of July 2017, Bitcoin could handle, on average, five to seven transactions per second. For several years, participants in the Bitcoin ecosystem debated potential approaches to increasing the average number of transactions per second that the Bitcoin network could handle. As of August 2017, Bitcoin was upgraded with a technical feature known as "segregated witness" that, among other things, would potentially approximately double 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 could potentially allow greater transaction throughput.

An increasing number of wallets and digital asset intermediaries, such as exchanges, have begun supporting segregated witness and the Lightning Network, or similar technology. However, the Lightning Network does not yet have material adoption as of January 2021. Additionally, the Lightning Network has not yet seen significant use, and there are open questions about Lightning Network services, such as its cost and who will serve as intermediaries, among other questions.

As the use of digital asset networks increases without a corresponding increase in throughput of the networks, average fees and settlement times can increase significantly. Bitcoin's network has been, at times, at capacity, which has led to increased transaction fees. During the period from January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2020, Bitcoin transaction fees have increased from $0.39 per transaction to a high of $54.83 per transaction on December 12, 2017. As of December 31, 2020, average Bitcoin transaction fees stood at $9.51 per transaction.

Increased fees and decreased settlement speeds could preclude certain use cases for Bitcoin (e.g., micropayments), and can reduce demand for and the price of Bitcoin, which could adversely impact an investment in the Shares.

There is no guarantee that any of the mechanisms in place or being explored for increasing the scale of settlement of transactions in Bitcoin will be effective, or how long these mechanisms will take to become effective, which could adversely impact an investment in the Shares.

Cybersecurity Risk related to Bitcoin. If the source code or cryptography underlying Bitcoin proves to be flawed or ineffective, malicious actors may be able to steal Bitcoin held by others, which could negatively impact the demand for Bitcoin and therefore adversely impact the price of Bitcoin. In the past, flaws in the source code for Bitcoin have been discovered, including those that resulted in the loss of users' Bitcoin. Several errors and defects have been publicly found and corrected, which have been complied in a data system called Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures. Discovery of flaws in or exploitations of the source code may allow malicious actors to take or create money in contravention of known network rules. In addition, the cryptography underlying Bitcoin 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 steal Bitcoin held by others, which could adversely affect the demand for Bitcoin and therefore adversely impact the price of Bitcoin. Even if the affected digital asset is not Bitcoin, any reduction in confidence in the source code or cryptography underlying digital assets generally could negatively impact the demand for Bitcoin and Bitcoin futures and therefore adversely affect an investment in the Shares.

Additionally, if a malicious actor or botnet (a volunteer or hacked collection of computers controlled by networked software coordinating the actions of the computers) obtains control of more than 50% of the processing power of the Bitcoin network, such actor or botnet could manipulate the blockchain and adversely affect the value of Bitcoin, which would adversely affect the value of the Fund's investments. The Bitcoin network is subject to control by entities that capture a significant amount of the network's processing power or a significant number of developers or intermediaries important for the operation and maintenance of the Bitcoin network. The Bitcoin network is secured by proof-of-work and depends on the strength of processing power of participants to protect the network. 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 the Bitcoin network, it may be able to alter the blockchain on which the network and most transactions rely by constructing fraudulent blocks or preventing certain transactions from completing in a timely manner, or at all. The malicious actor or botnet could control, exclude or modify the ordering of transactions. However, it could not generate new Bitcoin units or transactions using such control. The malicious actor could "double-spend" its own Bitcoin units (i.e., spend the same units 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 Bitcoin network or the network community did not reject the fraudulent blocks as malicious, reversing any changes made to the blockchain may not be possible. Further, a malicious actor or botnet could create a flood of transactions in order to slow down confirmations of transactions on the Bitcoin network.

Recently, some digital asset networks have been subject to malicious activity achieved through control over 50% of the processing power on the network. For example, on May 24, 2018, it was reported that attackers compromised the Bitcoin Gold network in this manner and were successfully able to double-spend units of Bitcoin Gold in a series of transactions over the course of at least one week and in a total amount of at least $18 million. Other digital assets such as Verge, Monacoin and Electoneum have also recently suffered similar attacks. Although there have been no reports of such activity on the Bitcoin network, certain mining pools may have exceeded the 50% threshold on the Bitcoin network in the past. 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 Bitcoin 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 now or at one time was located in China. Because the Chinese government has subjected digital assets to heightened levels of scrutiny recently, forcing several digital asset exchanges to shut down, and has reportedly begun to place restrictions on mining activities, 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 the Bitcoin ecosystem, including the core developers and the administrators of mining pools, does not act to ensure greater decentralization of mining processing power, the feasibility of a malicious actor obtaining control of the processing power on the Bitcoin network will increase, which may adversely affect an investment in the Shares. See "—Regulatory Risk" below.

A malicious actor may also obtain control over the Bitcoin network through its influence over core or influential developers. For example, this could allow the malicious actor to stymie legitimate network development efforts or attempt to introduce malicious code to the network under the guise of a software improvement proposal by such a developer. To the extent that the Bitcoin ecosystem fails to attract a significant number of users, the possibility that a malicious actor may be able obtain control of the processing power on the Bitcoin network in this manner will remain heightened.

By using cancer nodes, a malicious actor can disconnect the target user from the Bitcoin economy entirely by refusing to relay any blocks or transactions.

Separate from the cybersecurity risks of the Bitcoin protocol, entities that custody or facilitate the transfers or trading of Bitcoin have been frequent and successful targets of cybersecurity attacks, leading to significant theft of Bitcoin.

See "Principal Investment Policies—Overview of the Bitcoin Market—Forms of Attack" above.

If any of these exploitations or attacks occur, it could result in a loss of public confidence in Bitcoin and a decline in the value of Bitcoin futures and, as a result, therefore adversely impact an investment in the Shares.

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

In August 2017, Bitcoin "forked" into Bitcoin and a new digital asset, Bitcoin Cash, as a result of a several-year dispute over how to increase the rate of transactions that the Bitcoin network can process. Since then, Bitcoin has been forked numerous times to launch new digital assets, such as Bitcoin Gold, Bitcoin Silver and Bitcoin Diamond. Further hard forks of the Bitcoin blockchain could impact demand for Bitcoin or other digital assets and could adversely impact an investment in the Shares.

Furthermore, a hard fork can introduce new security risks. For example, when Ethereum and Ethereum Classic split in July 2016, replay attacks, in which transactions from one network were rebroadcast to nefarious effect on the other network, plagued exchanges through at least October 2016. An exchange announced in July 2016 that it had lost 40,000 ether from the Ethereum Classic network, which was worth about $100,000 at that time, as a result of replay attacks. Another possible result of a hard fork is an inherent decrease in the level of security. 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 Bitcoin network, thereby making the network more susceptible to attack.

A fork could also be introduced by an unintentional, unanticipated software flaw in the multiple versions of otherwise compatible software users run. Such a fork could adversely affect Bitcoin's viability. It is possible, however, that a substantial number of users and miners could adopt an incompatible version of Bitcoin while resisting community-led efforts to merge the two chains. This would result in a permanent fork, as in the case of Ethereum and Ethereum Classic, as detailed above.

A fork in the Bitcoin network could adversely affect an investment in the Shares.

A disruption of the internet may affect the use of Bitcoin and subsequently the value of the Shares.

Bitcoin is dependent upon the internet. A significant disruption in internet connectivity could disrupt the Bitcoin network's operations until the disruption is resolved and have an adverse effect on the price of Bitcoin. In particular, some variants of digital assets have been subjected to a number of denial-of-service attacks, which have led to temporary delays in block creation and in the transfer of the digital assets. While in certain cases in response to an attack, an additional "hard fork" has been introduced to increase the cost of certain network functions, the relevant network has continued to be the subject of additional attacks. Moreover, it is possible that if Bitcoin increases in value, it may become a bigger target for hackers and subject to more frequent hacking and denial-of-service attacks.

Bitcoin is also susceptible to border gateway protocol ("BGP") hijacking. Such an attack can be a very effective way for an attacker to intercept traffic en route to a legitimate destination. BGP hijacking impacts the way different nodes and miners are connected to one another to isolate portions of them from the remainder of the network, which could lead to a risk of the network allowing double-spending and other security issues. If BGP hijacking occurs on the

Bitcoin network, participants may lose faith in the security of Bitcoin, which could affect Bitcoin's value and consequently the value of the Shares.

Any future attacks that impact the ability to transfer Bitcoin could have a material adverse effect on the price of Bitcoin and the value of an investment in the Shares.

Regulatory Risk. Regulatory changes or actions may alter the nature of an investment in Bitcoin or Bitcoin futures or restrict the use of Bitcoin or the operations of the Bitcoin network or exchanges on which Bitcoin trades in a manner that adversely affects the price of Bitcoin or Bitcoin futures and an investment in the Shares. For example, it may become illegal to acquire, hold, sell or use Bitcoin or Bitcoin futures in one or more countries, which could adversely impact the price of Bitcoin and Bitcoin futures.

As Bitcoin and other 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 Treasury Department, 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, 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 take custody of digital assets for users. Many of these state and federal agencies have issued consumer advisories regarding the risks posed to investors in digital assets. In addition, federal and state agencies, and other regulatory bodies in other countries have issued rules or guidance about the treatment of digital asset transactions or requirements for businesses engaged in digital asset activity. Additionally, U.S. state and federal, and foreign regulators and legislatures have taken action against digital asset businesses or enacted restrictive regimes in response to adverse publicity arising from hacks, consumer harm, or criminal activity stemming from digital asset activity with respect to digital assets. Ongoing and future regulatory actions may alter, perhaps to a materially adverse extent, the nature of an investment in Bitcoin and Bitcoin futures and/or the ability of the Fund to continue to operate.

The United States Department of Treasury Office of Foreign Assets Control ("OFAC") has affirmed that the obligations of U.S. persons (and persons otherwise subject to OFAC jurisdiction) to comply with economic sanctions is the same with respect to digital currency as with respect to other assets. In March 2018, OFAC announced that it may add digital currency addresses to the list of Specially Designated Nationals whose assets are blocked, and with whom U.S. persons are generally prohibited from dealing. In November 2018, OFAC for the first time added Bitcoin addresses, associated with an Iranian ransomware scheme, to the Specially Designated Nationals list. Such actions by OFAC, or by similar organizations in other jurisdictions, may introduce uncertainty in the market as to whether Bitcoin that has in the past been associated with such addresses can be easily sold. This "tainted" Bitcoin may trade at a substantial discount to untainted Bitcoin. Reduced fungibility in the Bitcoin markets may reduce the liquidity of Bitcoin and therefore adversely affect their price.

FinCEN requires any administrator or exchanger of convertible digital assets to register with FinCEN as a money transmitter and must comply with the anti-money laundering regulations applicable to money transmitters. FinCEN subsequently issued several interpretive letters clarifying which entities would be considered administrators or exchangers and which would be considered mere "users" not subject to registration. In 2015, FinCEN, working in coordination with the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Northern District of California, assessed a $700,000 fine against Ripple Labs for violating several requirements of the Bank Secrecy Act by acting as a money services business (MSB) and selling XRP without registering with FinCEN, and by failing to implement and maintain an adequate anti-money laundering program. In 2017, FinCEN assessed a $110 million fine against BTC-e, a now defunct digital asset exchange, for similar violations. The requirement that exchangers that do business in the United States register with FinCEN and comply with anti-money laundering regulations may increase the cost of buying and selling Bitcoin and therefore may adversely affect the price of Bitcoin and an investment in the Shares.

In February 2020, U.S. Treasury Secretary Steven Mnuchin stated cryptocurrencies were a "crucial area" that the Treasury has spent significant time on. Secretary Mnuchin announced that the U.S. Treasury Department is preparing significant new regulations governing cryptocurrency activities to address concerns regarding the potential use for facilitating money laundering and other illicit activities.

In 2015, the New York State Department of Financial Services ("NYDFS") finalized a rule that requires most businesses involved in digital asset business activity in or involving New York, excluding merchants and consumers, to apply for a license, commonly known as a BitLicense, from the NYDFS and to comply with anti-money laundering, cyber security, consumer protection, and financial and reporting requirements, among others. As an alternative to the BitLicense in New York, firms can apply for a charter to become limited purpose trust companies qualified to engage in digital asset business activity.

Other states have considered regimes similar to that imposed by New York or have imposed other regulatory regimes on digital asset businesses.

The inconsistency in applying money transmitting licensure requirements to certain businesses may make it more difficult for these businesses to provide services, which may affect consumer adoption of Bitcoin and its price. In an attempt to address these issues, the Uniform Law Commission passed a model law in July 2017, the Uniform Regulation of Virtual Currency Businesses Act, which has many similarities to the BitLicense and features a multistate reciprocity licensure feature, wherein a business licensed in one state could apply for accelerated licensure procedures in other states. It is still unclear, however, how many states, if any, will adopt some or all of the model legislation.

Furthermore, in February 2018, the NYDFS issued guidance that directed "virtual currency entities" to adopt a written policy to address (1) fraud-related and similar risk areas, including market manipulation; (2) effective procedures and controls; (3) allocation of responsibility for risk monitoring; and (4) investigation procedures in the case of suspected, or actual, fraud and other wrongdoing, including market manipulation. In addition, on April 17, 2017, the New York Attorney General launched a fact-finding inquiry into the policies and practices of online digital asset trading platforms. In connection with the inquiry, the AG's office sent letters to thirteen major virtual currency trading platforms requesting key information on their operations, internal controls and safeguards to protect customer assets. The AG's office issued a report in September 2018 with its conclusions, including, for example, that some digital asset exchanges do not have policies or procedures to prevent market manipulation.

The SEC has not asserted regulatory authority over Bitcoin or trading or ownership of Bitcoin and has not expressed the view that Bitcoin should be classified or treated as a security for purposes of U.S. federal securities laws. In fact, senior members of the staff of the SEC have expressed the view that Bitcoin is not a security under the federal securities laws. However, the SEC has commented on Bitcoin and Bitcoin-related market developments and has taken action against investment schemes involving Bitcoin. For example, in a recent letter regarding the SEC's review of proposed rule changes to list and trade shares of certain Bitcoin-related investment vehicles on public markets, the SEC staff stated that it has significant investor protection concerns regarding the markets for digital assets, including the potential for market manipulation and fraud. In March 2018, it was reported that the SEC was examining as many as 100 investment funds with strategies focused on digital assets. The reported focus of the examinations is on the accuracy of risk disclosures to investors in these funds, digital asset pricing practices, and compliance with rules meant to prevent the theft of investor funds, as well as on information gathering so that the SEC can better understand new technologies and investment products. It has further been reported that some of these funds have received subpoenas from the SEC's Enforcement Division. The SEC also recently determined that certain digital assets are securities under the U.S. securities laws. In these determinations, the SEC reasoned that the unregistered offer and sale of digital assets can, in certain circumstances, including initial coin offerings ("ICOs"), be considered illegal public offering of securities. A significant amount of funding for digital asset startups has come from ICOs, and if ICOs are halted or face obstacles, or companies that rely on them face legal action or investigation, it could have a negative impact on the value of digital assets, including Bitcoin. Finally, the SEC's Office of Compliance Inspections and Examinations ("OCIE") has stated that digital assets are an examination priority for 2020. In particular, OCIE intends to focus its examination on portfolio management of digital assets, safety of client funds and assets, pricing and valuation of client portfolios, compliance and internal controls, and supervision of employee outside business activities.

The CFTC has regulatory jurisdiction over the Bitcoin futures markets. In addition, because the CFTC has determined that Bitcoin is a "commodity" under the U.S. Commodity Exchange Act and the rules thereunder, it has jurisdiction to prosecute fraud and manipulation in the cash, or spot, market for Bitcoin. Beyond instances of fraud or manipulation, the CFTC generally does not oversee cash or spot market exchanges or transactions involving Bitcoin that do not utilize collateral, leverage, or financing. The National Futures Association ("NFA") is the self-regulatory agency for the U.S. futures industry, and as such has jurisdiction over Bitcoin futures. However, the NFA does not have regulatory oversight authority for the cash or spot market for Bitcoin exchanges or transactions.

Bitcoin and other digital assets currently face an uncertain regulatory landscape in many foreign jurisdictions such as the European Union, China, the United Kingdom, Australia, Russia, Israel, Poland, India and Canada. Cybersecurity attacks by state actors, particularly for the purpose of evading international economic sanctions, are likely to attract additional regulatory scrutiny to the acquisition, ownership, sale and use of digital assets, including Bitcoin. The effect of any existing regulation or future regulatory change on the Fund or Bitcoin is impossible to predict, but such change could be substantial and adverse to the Fund and the value of the Shares. Various foreign jurisdictions have, and may continue to in the near future, adopt laws, regulations or directives that affect Bitcoin, particularly with respect to Bitcoin exchanges and service providers that fall within such jurisdictions' regulatory scope. Such laws, regulations or directives may conflict with those of the United States and may negatively impact the acceptance of Bitcoin by users, merchants and service providers outside the United States and may therefore impede the growth or sustainability of the Bitcoin economy in these jurisdictions as well as in the United States and elsewhere, or otherwise negatively affect the value of Bitcoin.

Most regulatory bodies have not yet issued official statements regarding determinations on regulation of digital assets, users or networks. Since October 2015, in the EU, Bitcoin transactions have been treated as traditional currency transactions and have not been subject to a value added tax. In Russia, regulators announced plans to recognize Bitcoin and other digital assets as legitimate financial instruments by 2018, but announced in September 2017 that they would not yet allow digital assets to be traded on official exchanges or to be used in clearing and settlement infrastructure. In 2013, a Chinese government notice classified Bitcoin as a "virtual commodity," and not legal tender, and prohibited Chinese banks from using Bitcoin, providing RMB exchange service or brokering Bitcoin payments. In September 2017, following their announcement to ban all initial coin offering ("ICO") activities (the "2017 PBoC Announcement"), Chinese regulators took a series of actions to shut down digital asset trading on China-based digital asset exchanges, and digital asset exchanges were forced to close down, move overseas or limit their services to OTC trading only. In January 2018, the People's Bank of China ("PBoC") issued a circular warning Chinese banks that the provision of financial services for digital asset trading is strictly prohibited. In February 2018, the Chinese government announced that it would tighten regulations on Chinese investors' participation in overseas ICOs and foreign virtual currency exchanges. In the September 2018 circular issued by the PBoC, the Chinese government strengthened efforts to monitor offshore digital asset exchanges that provide trading services to Chinese investors. Other regulatory actions include directing payment institutions to terminate payment services for suspicious digital asset-related transactions and to close down around 3,000 accounts that were involved in digital asset trading activities, and shutting down digital asset-related websites, social media accounts, and online media. In October 2018, the Shenzhen Court of International Arbitration (the "SCIA") recognized in a business contract dispute that Bitcoin is not recognized as legal currency and the ban of ICO activities and domestic digital asset exchanges under the 2017 PBoC Announcement. However, SCIA noted that the 2017 PBoC Announcement does not explicitly prohibit the private possession and transfer of digital assets, and that the 2017 PBoC Announcement does not prevent Bitcoin from being protected by Chinese law as property. The SCIA's decision is contrasted with a reported ruling by the Futian District People's Court of Shenzhen within the same week, which held that digital asset investments are not protected by Chinese law because of the existing uncertainty about the legality of digital assets. In December 2018, the central bank deputy governor stated that a security token offering is an illegal financial activity in China. There remains significant uncertainty regarding the Chinese government's future actions with respect to the regulation of digital assets and digital asset exchanges, and this regulatory uncertainty may have an adverse effect on the price of digital assets and therefore the value of an investment in the Shares.

In April 2017, Japanese regulators recognized digital assets as a legal method of payment in its amended payment services laws and required market participants to meet certain compliance requirements and be subject to oversight by the Financial Services Agency. Israel applied capital gains tax to sales of Bitcoin and other digital assets in 2017.

In January 2018, a law came into effect in South Korea, requiring identity verification for all trading accounts on domestic virtual currency exchanges and prohibited foreigners from trading on South Korean digital asset exchanges. In June 2018, the South Korean government announced that it planned to regulate digital asset exchanges like other financial institutions, including by imposing KYC and AML requirements.

In February 2018, Gibraltar Ministry of Commerce and Gibraltar Financial Services Commission announced plans to draft legislation to regulate ICO activities, secondary market activities and investment advice relating to tokens, focusing on AML/CFT and disclosure rules. The Government of Gibraltar published a proposal regarding the regulation of token sales, secondary token market platforms, and investment services relating to tokens.

Ecuador, Bolivia, and Bangladesh, on the other hand, have banned the use of Bitcoin and other digital assets.

In October 2020, the United Kingdom's Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA") published final rules banning the sale of derivatives and exchange traded notes ("ETNs") that reference certain types of digital assets to retail investors, contending that these assets are "ill-suited" to retail investors citing extreme volatility, valuation challenges and association with financial crime. In addition to ETNs, the ban covers financial products including contracts for difference, options and futures. The ban came into effect on January 6, 2021.

Trading on Bitcoin exchanges outside the United States may not be subject to U.S. regulation, and may be less reliable than trading on U.S. exchanges. Because of the lack of regulation, such non-U.S. exchanges may have a greater potential for manipulation which could adversely impact the value of the Shares.

Although the Fund does not expect to execute transactions for Bitcoin futures on non-U.S. exchanges, a significant amount of trading in Bitcoin is conducted on exchanges outside the United States. Such exchanges may not view themselves as being subject to regulation by any U.S. governmental agency; including the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. In addition, although there is no direct, comprehensive federal oversight of digital asset exchanges or trading platforms in the United States, trading on exchanges outside the United States may involve certain risks not applicable to trading on U.S. exchanges. For instance, certain foreign markets have, in the past, experienced a greater degree of disruption than U.S. exchanges. See "—Risks Related to the Exchange Markets and Service Ecosystems for Bitcoin—The venues through which Bitcoin trades are relatively new and, in most cases, largely unregulated and, therefore, may be more exposed to fraud, manipulation and failure than established, regulated exchanges for other assets. Any fraud, manipulation, security failure or operational problems experienced by Bitcoin trading venues could result in a reduction in the value of Bitcoin futures and therefore adversely affect an investment in the Shares." These factors could adversely affect the performance of the Fund.

Any potential manipulation of exchanges on which Bitcoin trades may affect the value of the Shares. Such manipulation may take various forms, including malicious actors successfully double spending Bitcoin or employing other fraudulent schemes with greater success rates than they would otherwise achieve on a U.S.-regulated exchange. See "Principal Investment Policies—Overview of the Bitcoin Market—Forms of Attack" above.

Additional Risks Related to Bitcoin

The Fund, if it grows, may have an impact on the supply and demand of Bitcoin and/or instruments linked to Bitcoin that ultimately may affect the value of the Shares in a manner unrelated to other factors affecting the global market for Bitcoin.

Subject to the Fund's Initial Cap, there is no limit on the amount of Bitcoin futures the Fund may hold. Moreover, the Fund may issue an unlimited number of Shares, and therefore seek to acquire an unlimited amount of Bitcoin futures. Additionally, new or existing investment vehicles like the Fund or large speculative investors may acquire large positions in Bitcoin. The global market for Bitcoin is characterized by supply constraints that differ from those present in the markets for commodities or other assets such as gold and silver. The mathematical protocols under which Bitcoin is mined permit the creation of a limited, predetermined amount of Bitcoin.

If the amount of Bitcoin futures acquired by the Fund, other investment vehicles or speculative investors is large enough relative to global supply and demand, further purchases or sales by such persons could have an impact on the supply of and demand for Bitcoin in a manner unrelated to other factors affecting the global market for Bitcoin. Such an impact could affect the trading prices for Bitcoin and/or instruments linked to Bitcoin, which would directly affect the value of the Shares.

Intellectual property rights claims may adversely affect the operation of the Bitcoin network.

Code underlying the Bitcoin network is available under open source licenses and as such the code is generally open to use by the public. Moreover, according to publicly-available United States Patent and Trademark Office and United States Copyright Office databases, the Bitcoin Foundation (a U.S. non-profit that seeks to promote the use of Bitcoin) does not own any issued patents or registered copyrights in the United States in connection with the code relating to Bitcoin. The Bitcoin Foundation has indicated interest in preserving "bitcoin" as a generic term. Nonetheless, other third parties may assert intellectual property claims relating to the holding and transfer of Bitcoin and its source code. Regardless of the merit of any intellectual property or other legal action, any threatened action that reduces confidence in long-term viability or the ability of end-users to hold and transfer Bitcoin may adversely affect an investment in the Shares. Additionally, a meritorious intellectual property claim could prevent the Fund and other end-users from accessing, holding, or transferring Bitcoin or Bitcoin futures, which could force the liquidation of the Fund's holdings of Bitcoin (if such liquidation is possible). As a result, an intellectual property claim against large Bitcoin network participants could adversely affect the value of Bitcoin and therefore an investment in the Shares.

The open-source structure of the Bitcoin network protocol means that certain core developers and other contributors may not be directly compensated for their contributions in maintaining and developing the Bitcoin network protocol. A failure to properly monitor and upgrade the Bitcoin network protocol could damage the Bitcoin network.

The Bitcoin network operates based on open-source protocol maintained by a group of core developers. As the Bitcoin network protocol is not sold and its use does not generate revenues for development teams, core developers may not be directly compensated for maintaining and updating the Bitcoin network protocol. Consequently, developers may lack a financial incentive to maintain or develop the network, and the core developers may lack the resources to adequately address emerging issues with the network. There can be no guarantee that developer support will continue or be sufficient in the future. Additionally, some development and developers are funded by companies whose interests may be at odds with other participants in the network or with investors' interests. To the extent that material issues arise with the Bitcoin network protocol and the core developers and open-source contributors are unable or unwilling to address the issues adequately or in a timely manner, the Bitcoin network and an investment in the Shares may be adversely affected.

Lack of clarity in the corporate governance of Bitcoin may lead to ineffective decision-making that slows development or prevents the Bitcoin network from overcoming important obstacles.

Governance of decentralized networks, such as the Bitcoin network, is by voluntary consensus and open competition. Bitcoin has no central decision-making body or clear manner in which participants can come to an agreement other than through overwhelming consensus. The lack of clarity on governance may adversely affect Bitcoin's utility and ability to grow and face challenges, both of which may require solutions and directed effort to overcome problems, especially long-term problems. Recently, a seemingly simple, technical issue has divided the Bitcoin community: namely, whether to increase the block size of the blockchain or implement another change to increase the scalability of Bitcoin, known as "segregated witness," and help it continue to grow. See "—Bitcoin faces significant scaling obstacles that can lead to high fees or slow transaction settlement times and attempts to increase the volume of transactions may not be effective." Because the resolution of the scaling issue has taken several years, some have referred to a "governance crisis" at decentralized assets.

To the extent lack of clarity in corporate governance of Bitcoin leads to ineffective decision-making that slows development and growth, the value of the Shares may be adversely affected.

If the award of new Bitcoin for solving blocks and transaction fees for recording transactions are not sufficiently high to incentivize miners, miners may cease expending processing power to solve blocks and confirmations of transactions on the Bitcoin blockchain could be slowed temporarily. A reduction in the processing power expended by miners on the Bitcoin network could increase the likelihood of a malicious actor or botnet obtaining control.

Miners generate revenue from both newly created Bitcoin, known as the "block reward" and from fees taken upon verification of transactions. See "Principal Investment Policies—Overview of the Bitcoin Market," above. If the aggregate revenue from transaction fees and the block reward is below a miner's cost, the miner may cease operations. If the award of new units of Bitcoin for solving blocks declines and/or the difficulty of solving blocks increases, and transaction fees voluntarily paid by participants are not sufficiently high, miners may not have an adequate incentive to continue mining and may cease their mining operations. The current fixed reward for solving a new block on the Bitcoin network is 6.25 Bitcoin per block, which decreased from 12.5 Bitcoin in May 2020. It is estimated that it will halve again in about four years after the previous halving. This reduction may result in a reduction in the aggregate hash rate of the Bitcoin network as the incentive for miners decreases. Miners ceasing operations would reduce the collective processing power on the Bitcoin network, which would adversely affect the confirmation process for transactions (i.e., temporarily decreasing the speed at which blocks are added to the blockchain until the next scheduled adjustment in difficulty for block solutions) and make the Bitcoin network more vulnerable to a malicious actor or botnet obtaining sufficient control to manipulate the blockchain and hinder transactions. Any reduction in confidence in the confirmation process or processing power of the Bitcoin network may adversely affect an investment in the Shares.

To the extent that any miners exclude some or all transactions, significant increases in fees and widespread delays in the recording of transactions could result in a loss of confidence in the Bitcoin network, which could adversely impact an investment in the Shares.

To the extent that any miners solve blocks that exclude some or all transactions that have been transmitted to the Bitcoin network, such transactions will not be recorded on the blockchain until another miner solves a block that incorporates those transactions. Some in the Bitcoin community have suspected that certain technologies (for example, before segregated witness was activated, ASICBoost), enhance speed and reduce electricity use of mining when reducing the number of transactions that are included in mined blocks on the Bitcoin network. To the extent that more blocks are mined without transactions, transactions will settle more slowly and fees will increase. This could result in a loss of confidence in the Bitcoin network, which could adversely impact an investment in the Shares.

Miners could act in collusion to raise transaction fees, which may adversely affect the usage of the Bitcoin network.

Miners, functioning in their transaction confirmation capacity, collect fees for each transaction they confirm. Miners validate unconfirmed transactions by adding the previously unconfirmed transactions to new blocks in the blockchain. Miners are not forced to confirm any specific transaction, but they are economically incentivized to confirm valid transactions as a means of collecting fees. Miners have historically accepted relatively low transaction confirmation fees. If miners collude in an anticompetitive manner to reject low transaction fees, then Bitcoin users could be forced to pay higher fees, thus reducing the attractiveness of the Bitcoin network. Mining occurs globally and it may be difficult for authorities to apply antitrust regulations across multiple jurisdictions. Any collusion among miners may adversely impact the attractiveness of the Bitcoin network and may adversely impact an investment in the Shares.

Due to the limited history of Bitcoin and the rapidly evolving nature of the Bitcoin market, it is not possible to know all the risks involved in making an investment in Bitcoin, and new risks may emerge at any time.

Bitcoin has gained commercial acceptance only within the past decade and, as a result, there is little data on its long-term investment potential. Additionally, due to the rapidly evolving nature of the Bitcoin market, including advancements in the underlying technology, and the potential for changes to Bitcoin, investors in the Fund may be exposed to additional risks which are impossible to predict as of the date of this prospectus. This uncertainty makes an investment in the Fund very risky.

Prices of Bitcoin may be distorted due to stablecoins, the activities of stablecoin issuers and their regulatory treatment.

While the Fund does not invest in stablecoins, it may nonetheless be exposed to these and other risks that stablecoins pose for the Bitcoin market through its trading in Bitcoin futures. Stablecoins are digital assets designed to have a stable value over time as compared to typically volatile digital assets, and are typically marketed as being pegged to a fiat currency, such as the U.S. dollar. Although the prices of stablecoins are intended to be stable, in many cases their prices fluctuate, sometimes significantly. This volatility has in the past apparently impacted the price of Bitcoin. Stablecoins are a relatively new phenomenon and it is impossible to know all of the risks that they could pose to participants in the Bitcoin market. In addition, some have argued that some stablecoins, particularly Tether, are improperly issued without sufficient backing in a way that could cause artificial rather than genuine demand for Bitcoin, raising its price, and also argue that those associated with certain stablecoins are involved in laundering money. The New York Attorney General filed suit against Tether's operators and its affiliates in 2019 in connection with some of these allegations. Volatility in stablecoins, operational issues with stablecoins (for example, technical issues that prevent settlement), concerns about the sufficiency of any reserves that support stablecoins, or regulatory concerns about stablecoin issuers or intermediaries, such as exchanges, that support stablecoins, could impact individuals' willingness to trade on exchanges that rely on stablecoins and could impact the price of Bitcoin or Bitcoin futures, and in turn, an investment in the Shares.

Risks Related to Bitcoin Futures

Bitcoin Futures Risk. The market for Bitcoin futures is relatively new—Bitcoin futures commenced trading on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange in December 2017—and is still developing. As a result, Bitcoin futures markets are thinly traded relative to other futures markets. The Fund may experience losses if it is not able to close out a futures position due to a lack of liquidity. See "Illiquidity Risk" below. Additionally, as described in more detail below under "Overview of the Bitcoin Market," trading in the cash Bitcoin market remains difficult as compared to more traditional cash markets, and in particular short selling Bitcoin remains challenging and costly. As a result of these features of the Bitcoin cash market, market makers and arbitrageurs may not be as willing to participate in the Bitcoin futures market as they are in other futures markets. Each of these factors may increase the likelihood that the price of Bitcoin futures will be volatile and/or will deviate from the price of Bitcoin. See "Tracking Error Risk" below.

Bitcoin futures may experience high price volatility. Exchange-specified collateral for Bitcoin futures is substantially higher than for most other futures contracts, and collateral may be set as a percentage of the value of the contract, which means that collateral requirements for long positions can increase if the price of the contract rises. In addition, FCMs may require collateral beyond the exchange's minimum requirement. See "Futures Risk—Collateral" below. FCMs may also restrict trading activity in Bitcoin futures by imposing position limits, prohibiting selling short the future or prohibiting trades where the executing broker places a trade on behalf of another broker (so-called "give-up transactions"). Bitcoin futures are subject to daily limits that may impede a market participant's ability to exit a position during a period of high volatility. See "Futures Risk" below.

Exchanges where Bitcoin is traded (which are the source of the price(s) used to determine the cash settlement amount for the Fund's Bitcoin futures) have experienced technical and operational issues, making Bitcoin prices unavailable at times. The cash market in Bitcoin has been the target of fraud and manipulation, which could affect the pricing, volatility and liquidity of the futures contracts. In addition, as described below under "Shareholder Information—How Fund Share Prices Are Calculated," if settlement prices for Bitcoin futures are unavailable (which may occur following a trading suspension imposed by the exchange due to large price movements or following a fork of Bitcoin, or for other reasons) or the Adviser Valuation Committee (whose role is described below under "Determination of Net Asset Value") determines such settlement prices are unreliable, the fair value of the Fund's Bitcoin futures may be determined by reference, in whole or in part, to the cash market in Bitcoin. See "Valuation Risk" below. These circumstances may be more likely to occur with respect to Bitcoin futures than with respect to futures on more traditional assets.

The Fund's net assets are initially capped at $25 million. See "Shareholder Information—Initial Asset Cap; Fund Closings" below. Even if the Fund re-opens for investment in the future, it is likely that the Adviser will decide, due to factors including exchange rules, trading considerations and other factors, that the growth of the Fund should be limited in order to limit the size of the Fund's Bitcoin futures position relative to the overall size of the Bitcoin futures market, as described under "Shareholder Information—Initial Asset Cap; Fund Closings" below. As a result, the Fund will not have certain benefits of scale, such as having the fixed costs of the Fund represent a smaller percentage of the Fund's assets, which could adversely affect the Fund's expense ratio. Such a limitation on the Fund's growth would likely remain in place until such time as the size of the Bitcoin futures market expands or new Bitcoin futures become available to the Fund, and there can be no assurance that the Bitcoin futures market will expand or that new Bitcoin futures will become available. The Bitcoin futures market is currently small relative to the cash Bitcoin market—see below under "Overview of the Bitcoin Market—Bitcoin and Bitcoin Futures Volatility and Volume"—and the factors discussed above (*i.e.*, the difficulty of trading in the cash market and the potential lack of market makers and arbitrageurs in the futures market) may operate to keep the Bitcoin futures market small. This may increase the chance that the Fund will experience increased trading costs when it sells Bitcoin futures that are near expiration and purchases Bitcoin futures that are further from expiration (a process known as "rolling"), and because Bitcoin futures roll on a monthly basis (as opposed to quarterly for many futures contracts), the Fund may experience these increased costs more frequently than similar funds that invest in different futures contracts.

Additionally, the Fund does not invest in or hold Bitcoin directly. It only invests in cash-settled Bitcoin futures. This means that if the market for Bitcoin futures grows by offering physically-settled instruments (meaning futures contracts that are settled by the actual delivery of Bitcoin in exchange for payment by the purchaser of the futures price agreed to at the outset of the contract), the Fund will likely not benefit from that growth. ICE Futures U.S., a U.S. futures exchange registered with the CFTC, began offering physically-settled Bitcoin futures in September 2019. There is no way to predict whether additional new offerings of Bitcoin futures will be cash-settled or physically-settled. See "—Risks Related to the Exchange Markets and Service Ecosystems for Bitcoin" below.

Fork and Air Drop Risk. As described in more detail above under "Principal Investment Policies—Overview of the Bitcoin Market—Forks and Air Drops," when Bitcoin experiences a fork or an air drop, a holder of Bitcoin typically will receive an additional digital asset or will be entitled to claim an additional digital asset. These additional digital assets may have significant value, and the value of Bitcoin may decline significantly following a fork or air drop. Because the Fund does not hold Bitcoin directly, it will not be entitled to participate in any fork or air drop, but it will be adversely impacted by any resulting decline in the price of Bitcoin due to its holdings of Bitcoin futures. Although some futures exchanges have published or may in the future publish mechanisms intended to compensate holders of Bitcoin futures for the loss in value following certain forks that meet specified criteria, there can be no assurance that these mechanisms will adequately compensate the Fund for the full loss of value or that any particular fork will meet the criteria for an adjustment. In particular, there is substantial uncertainty as to how these adjustment mechanisms will be implemented by the exchanges in practice, both in terms of what forks and air drops will trigger an adjustment, and whether a holder of Bitcoin futures will receive a cash adjustment or an additional futures contract linked to the new digital asset. For example, the rules of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange governing its Bitcoin futures provide that "in the event that a hard fork . . . or other process that results in a division or split of bitcoin into multiple non-fungible assets is expected, the [Chicago Mercantile Exchange] shall have the discretion to take action in consultation with market participants to align Bitcoin Futures position holder exposures with cash market exposures as appropriate. Appropriate action could include providing cash adjustments or assigning newly listed futures or options positions to Bitcoin Futures position holders." Because of the uncertainty around these adjustment mechanisms, it is also possible that a significant fork of Bitcoin could lead to extended trading halts for the Bitcoin futures held by the Fund, which could lead to significant liquidity and valuation risks for the Fund. It is possible that a fork of Bitcoin could substantially reduce the value of the Bitcoin futures held by the Fund.

If a fork or airdrop occurs, one or more of the futures exchanges on which the Fund has purchased Bitcoin futures may make an adjustment that results in holders of the relevant Bitcoin futures, including the Fund, receiving additional exchange-listed futures that reference the forked or air dropped digital asset. Because the Fund may hold a significant amount of Bitcoin futures relative to the size of the Bitcoin futures market, such an adjustment could result in the Fund holding a significant amount of the newly listed instrument relative to the market for such newly listed instrument. If as a result of a fork or airdrop the Fund holds an instrument linked to something other than Bitcoin, the Fund intends to sell out of that position as soon as is reasonably practicable, that is, as soon as the Fund believes it can do so without such sales significantly changing the market value of such instrument, and taking into consideration the trading dynamics and transaction costs of the new instrument. For the period of time during which the Fund holds the new instrument, the Fund will be exposed to similar risks, including valuation and liquidity risks, that the Fund faces with respect to Bitcoin futures it holds, but those risks may be heightened in the case of such new instrument as there will be less trading history for the new instrument and likely less liquidity and less certainty around its settlement reference price than in the case of Bitcoin futures. Because the new instrument may be significantly less liquid than the Bitcoin futures held by the Fund, the period of time during which the Fund holds the new instrument may be significant.

Futures Risk. The Fund expects to obtain exposure to Bitcoin through futures contracts. Futures are financial contracts the value of which depends on, or is derived from, the underlying reference asset. Futures involve the risk that changes in their value may not move as expected relative to changes in the value of the underlying reference asset.

The Fund's use of futures may not be effective or have the desired results. For example, the value of the Bitcoin futures in which the Fund invests may deviate from the value of Bitcoin, possibly substantially and for extended periods of time. This may happen, for example, if market participants are unable to engage in the arbitrage activity between the Bitcoin cash and futures markets that would ordinarily be expected to eliminate substantial deviations in price between the cash and futures markets, or if such arbitrage activity becomes prohibitively expensive. Moreover, suitable futures will not be available in all circumstances, in which case the Fund may be unable to maintain its target exposure to Bitcoin.

The use of futures involves risks that are in addition to, and potentially greater than, the risks of investing directly in securities and other more traditional assets. The primary risks associated with the use of futures contracts are imperfect correlation, liquidity, volatility, leverage, unanticipated market movement and FCM and clearinghouse risk. A purchase or sale of a futures contract may result in losses in excess of the amount invested in the futures contract. There can be no guarantee that there will be a correlation between price movements in the Bitcoin futures and in Bitcoin. Futures exchanges may limit the amount of fluctuation permitted in certain futures contract prices during a single trading day. Once the daily limit has been reached in a futures contract subject to the limit, no more trades may be made on that day at a price beyond that limit. The daily limit governs only price movements during a particular trading day and therefore does not limit potential losses because the limit may work to prevent the liquidation of unfavorable positions. There can be no assurance that a liquid market will exist at a time when the Fund seeks to close out a futures contract, and the Fund would remain obligated to meet collateral requirements until the position is closed. The Fund incurs costs in connection with opening and closing futures contracts.

The Fund's use of futures is subject to special tax rules, which could affect the amount, timing and character of distributions to shareholders.

The Fund and the Subsidiary are commodity pools under the CEA, and the Adviser is registered as a commodity pool operator ("CPO") under the CEA with respect to the Fund and the Subsidiary. As a result, certain CFTC-mandated disclosure, reporting and recordkeeping obligations apply with respect to the Fund and its Subsidiary. The Adviser and the Fund are subject to dual regulation by the Commission and the CFTC. The CFTC and exchanges have established speculative position limits on the maximum speculative position that any person, or group of persons acting in concert, may hold or control in particular futures contracts. Under current regulations, other accounts managed by the Adviser are combined with the positions held by the Fund under the Adviser's management for position limit purposes. In addition, the Adviser and its affiliates may trade for their own account and the accounts of their personnel. This trading could preclude additional trading in such contracts by the Adviser for the account of the Fund.

When the Fund enters into futures transactions, it will be required to post collateral, or "initial margin," to secure its payment obligations. As the futures contract is marked to market (that is, its value is adjusted to reflect changes in its market value), the Fund will be required to pay or will receive collateral, called "variation margin," periodically during the term of the futures contract depending on changes in value of the contract. In connection with entering into futures transactions, the Fund (through its Subsidiary) will post collateral directly to an FCM, which will typically deposit all or a portion of that collateral to a clearinghouse. All Bitcoin futures in which the Fund invests are effected by an FCM through a clearinghouse associated with the exchange on which the contracts are traded. The collateral maintained by these FCMs is not subject to the regulatory protections provided by bank custody arrangements commonly employed by investment companies. Collateral posted by the Fund to an FCM is exposed to the credit risk and fraud risk of that FCM. There is no limit on the amount of collateral that the Fund may be required to post directly to any particular FCM. As a result, at any time the Fund may have substantial credit exposure to one or more FCMs and clearinghouses.

In the event of the insolvency or liquidation of an FCM to whom the Fund has posted collateral, the Fund is likely to experience substantial delays in recovering its collateral, or it may not be able to recover it at all. Any inability or unwillingness of an FCM to meet its obligation to return collateral to the Fund, including by reason of insolvency or liquidation, or any improper activity involving such FCM would likely result in a substantial loss to the Fund. If the Fund's FCM becomes bankrupt or insolvent, or otherwise defaults on its obligations to the Fund, the Fund may not receive all amounts owed to it in respect of its trading, despite the clearinghouse fully discharging all of its obligations. The Commodity Exchange Act (the "CEA") requires an FCM to segregate all funds received from its customers with respect to cleared futures transactions from such FCM's proprietary funds. If an FCM were not to do so to the full extent required by law, the assets of an account might not be fully protected in the event of the bankruptcy of an FCM. Furthermore, in the event of an FCM's bankruptcy, the Fund would be limited to recovering only a pro rata share of all available funds segregated on behalf of an FCM's combined customer accounts, even though certain property specifically traceable to the Fund (for example, U.S. Treasury bills deposited by the Fund) may be held by the FCM. FCM bankruptcies have occurred in which customers were unable to recover from the FCM's estate the full amount of their funds owed and on deposit with such FCM. Such situations could arise due to various factors, or a combination of factors, including inadequate FCM capitalization, inadequate controls on customer trading and inadequate customer capital.

Furthermore, in the event of the bankruptcy or insolvency of a clearinghouse, the Fund might experience a loss of funds deposited through its FCM as collateral with the clearinghouse, a loss of unrealized profits on its open positions and the loss of funds owed to it as realized profits on closed positions. Such a bankruptcy or insolvency might also cause a substantial delay before the Fund could obtain the return of funds owed to it by an FCM who was a member of such clearinghouse.

Collateral requirements for Bitcoin futures currently are, and may continue to be, materially higher than the typical collateral requirements for more established types of futures.

Bitcoin futures roll on a monthly basis, unlike many futures contracts which roll on a quarterly basis. Combined with the relatively small size of the Bitcoin futures market, the Fund may experience significantly higher trading costs in connection with rolling its futures contracts than similar funds that invest in different futures contracts.

Government regulation in the U.S. and various other jurisdictions of derivative instruments may restrict the Fund's ability to engage in, or increase the cost to the Fund of futures transactions, for example, by making futures no longer available to the Fund, increasing margin or capital requirements, or otherwise limiting liquidity or increasing transaction costs. In October 2020, the Commission adopted Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act providing for the regulation of a registered investment company's use of derivatives (including futures contracts) and certain related instruments. Among other things, Rule 18f-4 limits a fund's derivatives exposure through a VaR test and requires the adoption and implementation of a derivatives risk management program for certain derivatives users. In connection with the adoption of Rule 18f-4, the Commission also eliminated the asset segregation framework arising from prior Commission guidance for covering derivatives and certain financial instruments. Compliance with Rule 18f-4 will not be required until August 2022. When the Fund comes into compliance, the Fund's treatment of investments or trading practices that involve contractual obligations to pay in the future will change. Most such investments or trading practices will be considered to be derivatives under Rule 18f-4, and will therefore be subject to the VaR test set forth in the rule. The approach to asset segregation and coverage requirements described in this prospectus will also be impacted. For certain investments, such as reverse repurchase agreements and similar financing transactions, the Fund will have the option to either treat them as (1) senior securities under Section 18 of the 1940 Act, in which case they would be subject to the 300% asset coverage requirement described above, or (2) derivatives subject to the VaR test imposed by Rule 18f-4. Rule 18f-4 could restrict the Fund's ability to engage in futures transactions and/or increase the costs of such futures transactions, which could adversely affect the value or performance of the Fund.

Illiquidity Risk. The market for the Fund's investments may become illiquid, which could result in losses to the Fund. Illiquidity risk is the risk that the investments held by the Fund may be difficult or impossible to sell at the time that the Fund would like without significantly changing the market value of the investment. As a relatively new type of financial instrument, there is limited trading history for Bitcoin futures.

There can be no assurance that a liquid market for the Fund's investments will be maintained, in which case the Fund's ability to realize full value in the event of the need to liquidate certain assets may be impaired and/or result in losses to the Fund. The Fund may be unable to sell its investments, even under circumstances when the Adviser believes it would be in the best interests of the Fund to do so. Illiquid investments may also be difficult to value and their pricing may be more volatile than more liquid investments, which could adversely affect the price at which the Fund is able to sell such instruments. Illiquid investments may involve greater risk than liquid investments. Illiquidity risk also may be greater in times of financial stress. The risks associated with illiquid instruments may be particularly acute in situations in which the Fund's operations require cash (such as in connection with repurchase requests) and could result in the Fund borrowing to meet its short-term needs or incurring losses on the sale of illiquid instruments.

In addition, it is not always possible to execute a buy or sell order for a futures contract at the desired price, or to close out an open futures position, due to market conditions. Daily price fluctuation limits are established by the exchanges and approved by the CFTC. When the market price of a futures contract reaches its daily price fluctuation limit, no trades can be executed at prices outside such limit. The holder of a futures contract (including the Fund) may therefore be locked into an adverse price movement for several days or more and lose considerably more than the collateral put up to establish the position. Another instance of difficult or impossible execution occurs in thinly traded or illiquid markets.

Risks Related to the Exchange Markets and Service Ecosystems for Bitcoin

The venues through which Bitcoin trades are relatively new and, in most cases, largely unregulated and, therefore, may be more exposed to fraud, manipulation and failure than established, regulated exchanges for other assets. Any fraud, manipulation, security failure or operational problems experienced by Bitcoin trading venues could result in a reduction in the value of Bitcoin futures and therefore adversely affect an investment in the Shares.

Venues through which Bitcoin trades are new and, in many cases, largely unregulated. Furthermore, many such trading venues, including exchanges and over-the-counter trading venues, do not provide the public with significant information regarding their ownership structure, management teams, corporate practices or regulatory compliance. As a result, the marketplace may lose confidence in, or may experience problems relating to, Bitcoin trading venues. Bitcoin trading venues may impose daily, weekly, monthly or customer-specific transaction or distribution limits or suspend withdrawals entirely, rendering the exchange of Bitcoin for fiat currency difficult or impossible. The participation in Bitcoin trading venues requires users to take on credit risk by transferring digital assets from a personal account to a third party's account.

Over the past several years, a number of Bitcoin exchanges have been closed due to fraud, failure or security breaches. In many of these instances, the customers of such exchanges were not compensated or made whole for the partial or complete losses of their account balances in such exchanges. While smaller exchanges are less likely to have the infrastructure and capitalization that make larger exchanges more stable, larger exchanges are more likely to be appealing targets for hackers and "malware" (i.e., software used or programmed by attackers to disrupt computer operation, gather sensitive information or gain access to private computer systems). In 2014, the largest Bitcoin exchange at the time, Mt. Gox, filed for bankruptcy in Japan amid reports the exchange lost up to 850,000 Bitcoin, valued then at over $450 million.

Some academics and market observers have put forth evidence to support claims that manipulative trading activity has occurred on certain Bitcoin exchanges. For example, in a 2017 paper titled "Price Manipulation in the Bitcoin Ecosystem" sponsored by the Interdisciplinary Cyber Research Center at Tel Aviv University, a group of researchers used publicly available trading data, as well as leaked transaction data from a 2014 Mt. Gox security breach, to identify and analyze the impact of "suspicious trading activity" on Mt. Gox between February and November 2013, which, according to the authors, caused the price of Bitcoin to increase from around $150 to more than $1,000 over a two-month period. In August 2017, it was reported that a trader or group of traders nicknamed "Spoofy" was placing large orders on Bitfinex without actually executing them, presumably in order to influence other investors into buying or selling by creating a false appearance that greater demand existed in the market. In December 2017, an anonymous blogger (publishing under the pseudonym Bitfinex'd) cited publicly available trading data to support his or her claim that a trading bot nicknamed "Picasso" was pursuing a paint-the-tape-style manipulation strategy on Coinbase Pro by buying and selling Bitcoin and Bitcoin Cash between affiliated accounts in order to create the appearance of substantial trading activity and thereby influence the price of such assets.

In January 2015, Bitstamp announced that approximately 19,000 Bitcoin had been stolen from its operational or "hot" wallets. In August 2016, it was reported that almost 120,000 Bitcoin worth around $78 million were stolen from Bitfinex, a large Bitcoin exchange. The value of Bitcoin immediately decreased by more than 10% following reports of the theft at Bitfinex. In addition, in December 2017, Yapian, the operator of Seoul-based digital asset exchange Youbit, suspended digital asset trading and filed for bankruptcy following a hack that resulted in a loss of 17% of Yapian's assets. Following the hack, Youbit users were allowed to withdraw approximately 75% of the digital assets in their exchange accounts, with any potential further distributions to be made following Yapian's pending bankruptcy proceedings. In January 2018, Japan-based exchange Coincheck reported that over US$500 million worth of the digital asset NEM had been lost due to hacking attacks, resulting in significant decreases in the prices of Bitcoin, ether and other digital assets as the market grew increasingly concerned about the security of digital assets. Following South Korean-based exchange Coinrail's announcement in early June 2018 about a hacking incident, the price of Bitcoin and ether dropped more than 10%. In September 2018, Japan-based exchange Zaif announced that approximately US$60 million worth of digital assets, including Bitcoin, were stolen due to hacking activities.

Bitcoin exchanges that are regulated typically must comply with minimum net worth, cybersecurity, and anti-money laundering requirements, but are not typically required to protect customers or their markets to the same extent that regulated securities exchanges or futures exchanges are required to do so. For example, U.S. state and federal regulatory regimes for digital asset exchanges generally have no specific requirements that exchanges detect, report or prevent manipulative trading activity, such as spoofing.

Furthermore, many Bitcoin exchanges lack certain safeguards put in place by more traditional exchanges to enhance the stability of trading on the exchange and prevent flash crashes, such as limit-down circuit breakers. As a result, the prices of Bitcoin on exchanges may be subject to larger and/or more frequent sudden declines than assets traded on more traditional exchanges.

A lack of stability in Bitcoin exchanges, manipulation of Bitcoin markets by digital asset exchange customers and the closure or temporary shutdown of such exchanges due to fraud, business failure, hackers or malware, or government-mandated regulation may reduce confidence in Bitcoin generally and result in greater volatility in the market price of Bitcoin. These potential consequences of an exchange's failure or failure to prevent market manipulation could adversely affect an investment in the Shares.

Momentum investing in Bitcoin has historically been highly volatile due to speculation regarding potential future appreciation in value, which could adversely affect an investment in the Shares.

Momentum investing typically is associated with growth stocks and other assets whose valuation, as determined by the investing public, is impacted by anticipated future appreciation in value. The Fund believes that momentum investing of Bitcoin has resulted, and may continue to result, in speculation regarding potential future appreciation in the value of Bitcoin, inflating and making these prices more volatile. As a result, Bitcoin may be more likely to fluctuate in value due to changing investor confidence in future appreciation or depreciation in prices, which could adversely affect the price of Bitcoin futures, and, in turn, an investment in the Fund.

An investment in the Shares may be adversely affected by competition from other methods of gaining exposure to Bitcoin, which could result in shareholder repurchase requests and adversely affect an investment in the Shares.

The Fund will compete with other potential financial vehicles that offer exposure to Bitcoin. Such competitors may invest in Bitcoin directly or indirectly, including through securities backed by or linked to Bitcoin exchange-traded products, or ETPs, or through derivative financial products. Market and financial conditions, and other conditions beyond the Fund's control, may make it more attractive for investors to tender their Shares in the Fund in order to invest in other such financial vehicles. Furthermore, more attractive investment products not currently on the market could develop, which may also lead to investors tendering their Shares in the Fund. Any such repurchase requests may negatively impact the value of the Shares.

Prices for Bitcoin may be affected by the sale of other financial vehicles that invest in and track the price of Bitcoin.

To the extent financial vehicles other than the Fund tracking the price of Bitcoin are formed and represent a significant proportion of the demand for Bitcoin, large redemptions of the securities of these digital asset financial vehicles could result in liquidations by these vehicles of their Bitcoin. This could in turn negatively affect Bitcoin prices, the Fund's investments in Bitcoin futures and the value of the Shares. In addition, these financial vehicles and other entities with substantial holdings in Bitcoin may engage in large-scale sales or distributions which could also negatively impact the value of Bitcoin and the Shares. See "—Ownership of Bitcoin is pseudonymous and the supply of accessible Bitcoin is unknown. Entities with substantial holdings in Bitcoin may engage in large-scale sales or distributions on non-market terms, or sales in the ordinary course, which could result in a reduction in the price of Bitcoin and adversely affect an investment in the Shares" for more information.

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

Although the Shares will not be listed for trading on any securities exchange, there have been a growing number of attempts to list on national securities exchanges the shares of funds that hold Bitcoin or that have exposures to Bitcoin through derivatives. These investment vehicles attempt to provide institutional and retail investors exposure to markets for digital assets including Bitcoin and related products. The SEC has repeatedly denied such requests of funds that have attempted to list their shares on exchanges. On January 18, 2018, the SEC's Division of Investment Management outlined several questions that sponsors would be expected to address before it would 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, generally fall into one of five key areas: valuation, liquidity, custody, arbitrage and potential manipulation. If sponsors of these funds are eventually successful in listing such products, exchange-listed digital asset fund shares would create more opportunities for institutional and retail investors to invest in Bitcoin. Alternatively, if exchange-listed digital asset funds continue to be denied SEC approval, increased investment interest by institutional or retail investors could fail to materialize, which could reduce the demand for Bitcoin and therefore adversely affect an investment in the Shares.

Political or economic crises may motivate large-scale sales of Bitcoin, which could result in a reduction in the prices of Bitcoin and adversely affect an investment in the Shares.

As an alternative to fiat currencies that are backed by central governments, Bitcoin is subject to supply and demand forces based upon the desirability of an alternative, decentralized means of buying and selling goods and services, and it is unclear how such supply and demand will be impacted by geopolitical events. Nevertheless, political or economic crises may motivate large-scale acquisitions or sales of Bitcoin, either globally or locally. Large-scale sales of Bitcoin would result in a reduction in its price and adversely affect an investment in the Shares.

Ownership of Bitcoin is pseudonymous and the supply of accessible Bitcoin is unknown. Entities with substantial holdings in Bitcoin may engage in large-scale sales or distributions, either on nonmarket terms or in the ordinary course, which could result in a reduction in the price of Bitcoin and adversely affect an investment in the Shares.

There is no registry showing which individuals or entities own Bitcoin or the quantity of Bitcoin that is owned by any particular person or entity. It is possible, and in fact, reasonably likely, that a small group of early Bitcoin adopters hold a significant proportion of the Bitcoin that has been created to date. There are no regulations in place that would prevent a large holder of Bitcoin from selling Bitcoin it holds. To the extent such large holders of Bitcoin engage in large-scale sales or distributions, either on nonmarket terms or in the ordinary course, it could result in a reduction in the price of Bitcoin and adversely affect an investment in the Shares. For example, in March 2018, it was reported that the trustee overseeing the bankruptcy of the Mt. Gox exchange had sold roughly $400 million worth of Bitcoin and Bitcoin Cash belonging to the Mt. Gox bankruptcy estate. While the trustee has publicly stated that the sale was conducted in a manner that would avoid affecting the market price, others have speculated that the corresponding reductions in the trading price of Bitcoin were a result of these large sales. A significant quantity of bitcoin and bitcoin cash remain in the Mt. Gox bankruptcy estate, and the process for selling the estate's remaining bitcoin and bitcoin cash has not yet been determined. Further large-scale sales or distributions, either by the Mt. Gox bankruptcy estate or other entities with substantial holdings, could result in selling pressure that may reduce the price of Bitcoin and adversely affect an investment in the Shares.

Banks may not provide banking services, or may cut off banking services, to businesses that provide Bitcoin-related services or that accept Bitcoin as payment, which could damage the public perception of Bitcoin and the utility of Bitcoin as a payment system and could decrease the price of Bitcoin and adversely affect an investment in the Shares.

A number of companies that provide Bitcoin-related services have been unable to find banks that are willing to provide them with bank accounts and banking services. Similarly, a number of such companies have had their existing bank accounts closed by their banks. Banks may refuse to provide bank accounts and other banking services to Bitcoin-related companies or companies that accept digital assets for a number of reasons, such as perceived compliance risks or costs. The difficulty that many businesses that provide Bitcoin-related services have and may continue to have in finding banks willing to provide them with bank accounts and other banking services may be currently decreasing the usefulness of Bitcoin as a payment system and harming public perception of Bitcoin or could decrease its usefulness and harm its public perception in the future. Similarly, the usefulness of Bitcoin as a payment system and the public perception of Bitcoin could be damaged if banks were to close the accounts of many or of a few key businesses providing Bitcoin-related services. This could decrease the value of the Bitcoin held by the Fund and therefore adversely affect an investment in the Shares.

Tax Risk. The Fund intends to qualify for treatment as a RIC under Subchapter M of Chapter 1 of the Code. In order to qualify for such treatment, the Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income each taxable year from qualifying income, meet certain asset diversification tests at the end of each fiscal quarter and distribute at least 90% of its investment company taxable income. The Fund's investment strategy will potentially be limited by its intention to qualify for treatment as a RIC. The tax treatment of certain of the Fund's investments under one or more of the qualification or distribution tests applicable to RICs is not certain. An adverse determination or future guidance by the IRS or a change in law might affect the Fund's ability to qualify for such treatment.

If, in any year, the Fund were to fail to qualify for treatment as a RIC under the Code for any reason, and were not able to cure such failure, the Fund would be treated as a "C Corporation" and, as such, would be subject to tax on its taxable income at corporate rates, and all distributions from earnings and profits, including any distributions of net tax-exempt income and net long-term capital gains, would be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income.

The tax treatment of Bitcoin and other digital assets is uncertain.

If federal or state legislatures or agencies initiate or release tax determinations that change the classification of convertible virtual currency as property for tax purposes (in the context of when such convertible virtual currency is held as an investment), such determination could have negative tax consequences for the performance of the Fund.

Current U.S. Internal Revenue Service guidance indicates that convertible virtual currency, defined as a digital representation of value that functions as a medium of exchange, a unit of account, and/or a store of value that has an equivalent value in real currency, or that acts as a substitute for real currency, should be treated and taxed as property, and that transactions involving the payment of convertible virtual currency for goods and services should be treated as barter transactions. While this treatment creates a potential tax reporting requirement in any circumstance where the ownership of convertible virtual currency passes from one person to another, usually by means of convertible virtual currency transactions (including off-blockchain transactions), it allows for the possibility of capital gains treatment.

A number of states have issued their own guidance regarding the tax treatment of certain digital assets for state income or sales tax purposes. The New York State Department of Taxation and Finance ("NYSDTF"), for example, has issued guidance regarding the application of state tax law to virtual currency. The agency determined that New York State would follow IRS guidance with respect to the treatment of virtual currency for state income tax purposes. Furthermore, the NYSDTF concluded that virtual currency is a form of "intangible property," meaning that transactions using virtual currency to purchase goods or services may be subject to state sales tax under barter transaction treatment. Where a state adopts a different treatment, such treatment may have negative consequences for investors in digital assets, including the potential imposition of a greater tax burden on investors in digital assets or the potential imposition of greater costs on the acquisition and disposition of digital assets. In either case, such different tax treatment may potentially have a negative effect on the price of Bitcoin and a negative impact on the net asset value of the Fund.

Risks Related to the Fund

Limited Operating History Risk. The Fund has a limited operating history. As a result, prospective investors have a limited track record and history on which to base their investment decision. In addition, there can be no assurance that the Fund will be able to implement its investment strategy and investment approach or achieve its investment objective.

Borrowing and Leverage Risk. Although the Fund does not intend to provide investors with exposure to an amount of Bitcoin in excess of the Fund's net assets, the Fund seeks to achieve and maintain the Target Exposure of 100% by using leverage inherent in futures contracts and through reverse repurchase agreements. The Fund's Bitcoin futures will provide leverage to the extent they give the Fund exposure to an amount of underlying Bitcoin with a greater value than the amount of collateral the Fund is required to post to its FCM. The Fund may also borrow to make additional portfolio investments or to meet repurchase requests and to address cash flow timing mismatches. Therefore, the Fund is subject to leverage risk. Leverage has the effect of magnifying the Fund's exposure changes in the value of the Fund's assets or creates investment risk with respect to a larger pool of assets than the Fund would otherwise have and may be considered a speculative technique. The value of an investment in the Fund will be more volatile and other risks tend to be compounded to the extent that the Fund borrows or uses futures, reverse repurchase agreements or other investments that have embedded leverage. Engaging in such transactions may cause the Fund to liquidate positions when it may not be advantageous to do so to satisfy its obligations or to meet segregation requirements.

The Fund's borrowings may be on a secured or unsecured basis, and at fixed or variable rates of interest. Borrowing gives rise to interest expense and may require the Fund to pay other fees. The costs of borrowing will reduce the Fund's return. If the Fund's costs of borrowing exceed the return the Fund earns on the investments made using the proceeds of the Fund's borrowings, the Fund's borrowing activity may result in a loss to the Fund even if the rate of return on those investments is positive. The Fund's ability to obtain leverage through borrowings is dependent on its ability to establish and maintain appropriate lines of credit or other borrowing facilities. Market conditions may unfavorably impact the Fund's or its Subsidiary's ability to secure borrowings on favorable or commercially feasible terms.

The Fund may use leverage (whether through the use of senior securities or otherwise) to achieve its investment objective, as a liquidity source to fund repurchases or for temporary and extraordinary purposes and may consider other potential uses in the future. The Fund's willingness to use leverage, and the extent to which leverage is used at any time, will depend on many factors, including Stone Ridge's assessment of the yield curve environment, interest rate trends, market conditions, and other factors.

In October 2020, the Commission adopted new Rule 18f-4. Among other things, Rule 18f-4 eliminated the asset segregation framework arising from prior Commission guidance for covering certain financial instruments. Compliance with Rule 18f-4 will not be required until August 2022. When the Fund comes into compliance, the Fund's treatment of investments or trading practices that involve contractual obligations to pay in the future described above under "Borrowing and Leverage" will change. Most such investments or trading practices will be considered to be derivatives under Rule 18f-4, and will therefore be subject to the VaR test set forth in the rule. The approach to asset segregation and coverage requirements described in this prospectus will also be impacted. For certain investments, such as reverse repurchase agreements and similar financing transactions, the Fund will have the option to either treat them as (1) senior securities under Section 18 of the 1940 Act, in which case they would be subject to maintain continuous asset coverage of not less than 300% with respect to all borrowings, or (2) derivatives subject to the VaR test imposed by Rule 18f-4. Rule 18f-4 could restrict the Fund's ability to engage in certain financing transactions and/or increase the costs of such financing transactions, which could adversely affect the value or performance of the Fund.

Reverse Repurchase Agreement Risk. The futures and reverse repurchase agreements the Fund may enter into involve substantial risk. The Fund may enter into reverse repurchase agreements that are traded on an exchange, as well as reverse repurchase agreements that are traded over the counter. Over-the-counter ("OTC") reverse repurchase agreements may be standardized or have customized features and may have limited or no liquidity. The Fund's reverse repurchase agreements may be centrally cleared or settled bilaterally directly with a counterparty. The Fund's reverse repurchase agreements may be cash-settled or physically-settled. The Fund incurs costs in connection with opening and closing reverse repurchase agreements.

The use of reverse repurchase agreements can lead to losses because of adverse movements in the price or value of the underlying reference, due to failure of a counterparty or due to tax or regulatory constraints. The performance of the Fund's reverse repurchase agreements may not correlate as expected to the performance of such market, thereby causing the Fund to fail to achieve its original purpose for using such reverse repurchase agreements. Reverse repurchase agreements instruments may be difficult to value, may be illiquid and may be subject to wide swings in valuation caused by changes in the value of the underlying reference.

Because bilateral reverse repurchase agreements are traded between counterparties based on contractual relationships, the Fund is subject to the risk that a counterparty will not perform its obligations under the related contracts. There can be no assurance that a counterparty will not default and that the Fund will not sustain a loss on a transaction as a result. In situations where the Fund is required to post collateral with a counterparty, the counterparty may fail to segregate the collateral or may commingle the collateral with the counterparty's own assets. As a result, in the event of the counterparty's bankruptcy or insolvency, the Fund's collateral may be subject to the conflicting claims of the counterparty's creditors, and the Fund may be exposed to the risk of a court treating the Fund as a general unsecured creditor of the counterparty, rather than as the owner of the collateral.

The Commission has adopted Rule 18f-4 that would place additional limits on the use of reverse repurchase agreements by registered investment companies, such as the Fund. See "Futures Risk" above.

Counterparty Risk. The Fund's use of reverse repurchase agreements exposes it to the risk that the counterparties will be unable or unwilling to make timely settlement payments or otherwise honor their obligations. Some reverse repurchase agreements can be closed only with the consent of the other party to the agreement. If the counterparty defaults, the Fund will still have contractual remedies but may not be able to enforce them. The Fund may invest in reverse repurchase agreements with a limited number of counterparties, and events affecting the creditworthiness of any of those counterparties may have a pronounced effect on the Fund. Because the contract for each reverse repurchase agreement is individually negotiated, the counterparty may interpret contractual terms differently than the Fund and, if it does, the Fund may decide not to pursue its claims against the counterparty to avoid incurring the cost and unpredictability of legal proceedings. The Fund, therefore, may be unable to obtain payments the Adviser believes are owed to it under reverse repurchase agreements, or those payments may be delayed or made only after the Fund has incurred the costs of litigation.

The Fund is subject to the risk that issuers of the Fund's portfolio instruments may default on their obligations under those instruments and that certain events may occur that have an immediate and significant adverse effect on the value of those instruments. There can be no assurance that an issuer of an instrument in which the Fund invests will not default or that an event that has an immediate and significant adverse effect on the value of an instrument will not occur and that the Fund will not sustain a loss on a transaction as a result.

Transactions entered into by the Fund may be executed on various U.S. exchanges and may be cleared and settled through various clearinghouses, custodians, depositories and prime brokers throughout the world. Although the Fund attempts to execute, clear and settle the transactions through entities the Adviser believes to be sound, there can be no assurance that a failure by any such entity will not lead to a loss to the Fund.

Target Exposure and Rebalancing Risk. Although the Fund seeks to achieve and maintain exposure to Bitcoin equal to the Target Exposure, it is possible in certain circumstances that the Fund may not succeed in achieving or maintaining this exposure, possibly maintaining substantially lower exposure for extended periods of time. This could happen if the Fund needs to invest more of its total assets in Cash and Fixed Income Investments to maintain qualification as a RIC under the Code; if the Bitcoin futures held by the Subsidiary do not have sufficient exposure to Bitcoin to reach the Target Exposure without the Fund having to invest more than 25% of its total assets in the Subsidiary; or under the circumstances described above under "Borrowing and Leverage."

The Fund's ability to maintain this level of exposure to Bitcoin is dependent on its FCM(s) not increasing the collateral the Fund is required to post as a percentage of the value of the Fund's Bitcoin futures, and the Fund's ability to increase its exposure to Bitcoin is dependent on its FCM(s) decreasing this amount of collateral. There can be no assurance that the Fund's FCM(s) will not instead increase the amount of collateral the Fund is required to post, thereby causing the Fund to reduce its exposure to Bitcoin. In particular, if in the future the Fund were to grow beyond the $25 million Initial Cap on its net assets, it is possible that the Fund would need to expand its list of FCMs to include FCMs that require more collateral than the Fund's current FCM(s) at that time. If this were the case, one consequence of increasing the Fund's net assets would be to reduce the Fund's exposure to Bitcoin as a percentage of net assets of the Fund.

In order to seek to achieve and maintain exposure to Bitcoin through Bitcoin futures equal to the Target Exposure of 100%, the Fund will need to periodically rebalance the Bitcoin futures held by the Subsidiary. This rebalancing means that returns of the Fund will not compound to the same extent as, and may deviate substantially from, the returns from holding an amount of Bitcoin equal to the net assets of the Fund directly. The magnitude and direction of this effect is impossible to predict and is highly dependent on the path of Bitcoin price movements and the timing of rebalancings. For instance, if the Fund's exposure to Bitcoin through Bitcoin futures is less than the Target Exposure, then if the price of Bitcoin increases steadily over time, it is likely that the Fund will underperform a direct investment in an equivalent amount of Bitcoin. Other things being equal, more significant movements, up or down, will require more significant adjustments to the Bitcoin futures held by the Subsidiary. Because of this, it is possible that the Fund's actual exposure to Bitcoin will deviate from the Target Exposure during periods of time when the prices of Bitcoin futures are volatile. These risks are particularly acute for the Fund due to the high degree of volatility in Bitcoin futures.

Additionally, the rebalancing of the Fund's Bitcoin futures may result in a large amount of trading volume relative to the size of the Bitcoin futures market, which may expose the Fund to increased trading costs and commissions and may adversely affect the market price of the Bitcoin futures held by the Fund. This risk is heightened for Bitcoin futures because Bitcoin futures roll on a monthly basis, unlike many futures contracts which roll on a quarterly basis.

The time and manner in which the Fund rebalances the Bitcoin futures held by the Subsidiary may vary at the discretion of the Adviser depending on market conditions and other circumstances.

Tracking Error Risk. Although the Fund seeks to achieve and maintain exposure to Bitcoin equal to the Target Exposure, there are several factors that may cause the returns of the Fund to differ substantially from the returns from holding an amount of Bitcoin equal to the net assets of the Fund directly. For instance, it is possible in certain circumstances that the Fund may reduce its exposure to Bitcoin, possibly substantially and for extended periods of time. This could happen if the Fund needs to invest more of its total assets in Cash and Fixed Income Investments to maintain qualification as a RIC under the Code, if the Bitcoin futures held by the Subsidiary do not have sufficient exposure to Bitcoin to reach the Fund's Target Exposure without the Fund having to invest more than 25% of its total assets in the Subsidiary, or under the circumstances described above under "Borrowing and Leverage."

Another important difference between investing in the Fund and holding Bitcoin directly is that, for the reasons discussed above under "Investment Objective and Principal Investment Policies," the Fund will hold the Cash and Fixed Income Investments. Although the Adviser expects the value of the Cash and Fixed Income Investments to be significantly less volatile than the value of the Fund's Bitcoin investments, changes in the value of the Cash and Fixed Income Investments will impact the Fund's NAV. This means, for example, that it is possible that an increase in the price of Bitcoin could fail to result in an increase in the Fund's NAV if it is offset by a decrease in the value of the Cash and Fixed Income Investments.

The composition of the market participants in the Bitcoin futures markets may cause the returns of the Fund to differ significantly from the return on holding Bitcoin directly. In a situation where demand for Bitcoin futures comes primarily from market participants looking to hedge their long positions in direct Bitcoin holdings, in order to induce speculators to purchase the other side (the long side) of the Bitcoin futures, the hedger generally must sell the Bitcoin futures at a lower price than the expected future cash price of Bitcoin (which may be referred to as "backwardation"). Conversely, in a situation where demand for Bitcoin futures comes primarily from investors looking to acquire long exposure to Bitcoin, speculators will generally only sell the other side (the short side) of the Bitcoin futures at a higher futures price than the expected future cash price of Bitcoin (which may be referred to as "contango"). The changing nature of the participants in the Bitcoin futures market will influence whether futures prices are above or below the expected future cash price, which can result in the Fund under- or over-performing a direct investment in Bitcoin.

Additionally, the Fund intends to gain exposure to Bitcoin through cash-settled Bitcoin futures. These instruments involve the risk that changes in their value may not move as expected relative to changes in the value of Bitcoin. Cash-settled Bitcoin futures are based on reference rates, not the Bitcoin cash market. There is not a single source for pricing Bitcoin and pricing from one Bitcoin exchange to the next can vary. There can be no assurance that the reference rates underlying cash-settled Bitcoin futures, and consequently the price of cash-settled Bitcoin futures, will track the value of Bitcoin. In addition, Bitcoin futures have a limited trading history and there can be no assurance that the value of Bitcoin futures will track the value of Bitcoin, at any particular time or on average and over time. In particular, the volatility of the price of Bitcoin makes it more likely that the futures exchange circuit breaker will be triggered, which halts trading in the Bitcoin futures for a specified period of time if the price of the futures moves more than a specified percentage from the previous trading day's closing price. In the event a circuit breaker is triggered, the Fund may be temporarily unable to rebalance its exposure to Bitcoin, and the value of its investments in Bitcoin futures may deviate substantially from the value of an amount of Bitcoin equal to the net assets of the Fund. See "Valuation Risk" below.

Valuation Risk. Under normal circumstances, the NAV of the Fund reflects the value of the assets held by the Fund, as of the time the NAV is calculated. The NAV of the Fund includes, in part, any unrealized profits or losses on open Bitcoin futures positions. The Fund's investments may be fair valued by the Adviser Valuation Committee as defined under, and in accordance with the procedures described under, "Determination of Net Asset Value" below. Due to the potential for trading halts, including as a result of forks or the volatility of Bitcoin futures, and the potential for fraud and manipulation in the Bitcoin cash markets, the likelihood of such a fair value determination may be higher in the case of the Fund than for similar funds that invest in different futures contracts. The fair value of an investment determined by the Adviser may be different from other value determinations of the same investment. Such fair value prices generally would be determined based on available inputs about the current value of the underlying reference assets and would be based on principles that the Adviser deems fair and equitable. Errors in calculation of the Fund's NAV also may cause the Fund's NAV to be overstated or understated and may affect the performance of the Fund and the value of an investment in the Fund.

Financing Risk. The ability of the Fund to maintain its target portfolio is highly dependent on its ability to obtain economic leverage through transactions such as reverse repurchase transactions or other forms of financing, as well as its ability to obtain sufficient exposure to Bitcoin through Bitcoin futures to achieve its target exposure, as described above under "Investment Objective and Principal Investment Policies" and "Borrowing and Leverage." Although the Fund intends to seek this leverage from various financial institutions and FCMs, there can be no assurance that these parties will provide or continue to provide leverage to the Fund in the future on acceptable terms, or at all. If these parties cease to provide the Fund with this leverage, the Fund will be forced to reduce its exposure to Bitcoin futures.

Government Securities Risk. The Fund may invest directly or indirectly in securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government (including U.S. Treasury obligations which differ in their interest rates, maturities and times of issuance) or its agencies and instrumentalities (such as the Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae), the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac)). U.S. government securities are subject to market risk, risks related to changes in interest rates and credit risk. Securities, such as those issued or guaranteed by Ginnie Mae or the U.S. Treasury, that are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States are guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity and the market prices for such securities will fluctuate. Notwithstanding that these securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, circumstances could arise that would prevent the payment of interest or principal. This would result in losses to the Fund. Securities issued or guaranteed by U.S. government related organizations, such as Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government and no assurance can be given that the U.S. government would provide financial support. Therefore, U.S. government-related organizations may not have the funds to meet their payment obligations in the future. As a result of their high credit quality and market liquidity, U.S. Government securities generally provide a lower current return than obligations of other issuers.

Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk. The Fund's investments in Agency MBS may involve risks that differ from or are greater than risks associated with other types of investments. The rate of pre-payments on underlying mortgages will affect the price and volatility of an Agency MBS, and may have the effect of shortening or extending the effective duration of the security relative to what was anticipated at the time of purchase.

Generally, rising interest rates tend to extend the duration of fixed rate mortgage-backed securities, making them more sensitive to changes in interest rates. As a result, in a period of rising interest rates, the Fund may exhibit additional volatility since individual mortgage holders are less likely to exercise prepayment options, thereby putting additional downward pressure on the value of these securities and potentially causing the Fund to lose money. This is known as extension risk. Agency MBS can be highly sensitive to rising interest rates, such that even small movements can cause the Fund to lose value. Agency MBS, and in particular those not backed by a government guarantee, are subject to credit risk. When interest rates decline, borrowers may pay off their mortgages sooner than expected. This can reduce the returns of the Fund because the Fund may have to reinvest that money at the lower prevailing interest rates. Agency MBS backed by adjustable rate mortgages may have increased risks of delinquency or default on the mortgage loan and in turn, losses on the Agency MBS into which that loan has been bundled.

The Agency MBS in which the Fund invests are also subject to risks associated with their structure and the nature of the underlying mortgages and the servicing of those mortgages. There is risk that the underlying debt securities will default. In the event of default, the holder of an Agency MBS may not have a security interest in the underlying collateral, and even if such a security interest exists, the recovery on repossessed collateral might be unavailable or inadequate. The risks and returns for investors like the Fund in Agency MBS depend on the tranche in which the investor holds an interest. Many Agency MBS in which the Fund invests may be difficult to value and may be deemed illiquid. The Fund's investment in Agency MBS may result in increased volatility in the Fund's NAV. The value of an investment in the Fund may be more volatile and other risks tend to be compounded if and to the extent that the Fund is exposed to Agency MBS. Any mishandling of related documentation by a servicer may also affect the rights of the security holders in and to the underlying collateral.

Municipal Debt Securities Risk. Investing in the municipal debt securities market involves the risks of investing in debt securities generally and certain other risks. The amount of public information available about the municipal debt securities in which the Fund may invest is generally less than that for corporate equities or bonds, and the investment performance of the Fund's investment in municipal debt securities may therefore be more dependent on the analytical abilities of the Adviser than its investments in taxable debt securities. The secondary market for municipal debt securities also tends to be less well developed or liquid than many other securities markets, which may adversely affect the Fund's ability to sell municipal debt securities at attractive prices.

The ability of municipal issuers to make timely payments of interest and principal may be diminished during general economic downturns, by litigation, legislation or political events, or by the bankruptcy of the issuer. Issuers of municipal debt securities also might seek protection under the bankruptcy laws. In the event of bankruptcy of such an issuer, the Fund could experience delays in collecting principal and interest, and the Fund may not, in all circumstances, be able to collect all principal and interest to which it is entitled. Adverse economic, business, legal or political developments might affect all or a substantial portion of the Fund's municipal debt securities in the same manner. The Fund will be particularly subject to these risks to the extent that it focuses its investments in municipal bonds in a particular state or geographic region.

Municipal debt securities are also subject to interest rate, credit, and illiquidity risk, which are discussed generally elsewhere in this prospectus, and elaborated upon below. The municipal issuer may be fiscally unstable or exposed to large liabilities that could impair its ability to honor its obligations. Municipal issuers with significant debt service requirements (in the near-to mid-term), unrated issuers and those with less capital and liquidity to absorb additional expenses may be most at risk. To the extent the Fund invests in lower quality or high yield municipal debt securities, it may be more sensitive to the adverse credit events in the municipal debt securities market. The treatment of municipalities in bankruptcy is more uncertain, and potentially more adverse to debt holders, than for corporate issues. Liquidity may sometimes be impaired in the municipal debt securities market, and the Fund may find it difficult to purchase or sell such securities at opportune times. Liquidity can be impaired due to interest rate concerns, credit events, or general supply and demand imbalances. Depending on the particular issuer and current economic conditions, municipal debt securities could be deemed more volatile investments.

Foreign Government Obligations and Securities of Supranational Entities Risk. Exposure to foreign government obligations makes the Fund vulnerable to the direct or indirect consequences of political, social or economic changes in the countries that issue the securities or in which the issuers are located. The ability and willingness of sovereign obligors or the governmental authorities that control repayment of their debt to pay principal and interest on such debt when due may depend on general economic and political conditions within the relevant country. Certain countries in which the Fund may have investment exposure have historically experienced, and may continue to experience, high rates of inflation, high interest rates and extreme poverty and unemployment. Some of these countries are also characterized by political uncertainty or instability. The ability of a foreign sovereign obligor to make timely payments on its external debt obligations also will be strongly influenced by the obligor's balance of payments, including export performance, its access to international credits and investments, fluctuations in interest rates and the extent of its foreign reserves. A governmental obligor may default on its obligations.

Debt Investing Risk. The values of debt securities to which the Fund is exposed change in response to interest rate changes. In general, the value of a debt security is likely to fall as interest rates rise. This risk is generally greater for obligations with longer maturities or for debt securities that do not pay current interest (such as zero-coupon securities). Debt securities with floating interest rates can be less sensitive to interest rate changes, although, to the extent the Fund's income is based on short-term interest rates that fluctuate over short periods of time, income received by the Fund may decrease as a result of a decline in interest rates; floating rate loans can also decrease in value if their interest rates do not rise as quickly or as much as market interest rates. Conversely, variable rate instruments generally will not increase in value if interest rates decline. When interest rates increase or for other reasons, debt securities may be repaid more slowly than expected. As a result, the maturity of the debt instrument may be extended, increasing the potential for loss.

Interest rate changes can be sudden and unpredictable, and the Fund may lose money as a result. A wide variety of factors can cause interest rates to fluctuate (e.g., central bank monetary policies, inflation rates, general economic conditions and market developments), and debt securities may be difficult to value during such periods. Over the past decade, governmental financial regulators, including the U.S. Federal Reserve, have taken steps to maintain historically low interest rates by purchasing bonds. Continued economic recovery, the U.S. Federal Reserve's conclusion of its quantitative easing program and recent increases in interest rates could increase the probability that interest rates will continue to rise in the near future. To the extent the U.S. Federal Reserve continues to raise interest rates, there is a risk that rates across the financial system may rise, which could have an adverse effect on prices for debt securities, overall economic activity, the financial condition of issuers of debt securities in which the Fund invests and on the management of the Fund.

Credit Risk. The value of a debt security depends on the issuer's credit quality or ability to pay principal and interest when due. The value of a debt security is likely to fall if an issuer or the guarantor of a security is unable or unwilling (or perceived to be unable or unwilling) to make timely principal and/or interest payments or otherwise to honor its obligations, or if the debt security's rating is downgraded. The obligations of issuers are subject to bankruptcy, insolvency and other laws affecting the rights and remedies of creditors. The value of a debt security can also decline in response to other changes in market, economic, industry, political and regulatory conditions that affect a particular type of debt security or issuer or debt securities generally.

Extension Risk. If interest rates rise, repayments of principal on certain debt securities may occur at a slower rate than expected and the expected maturity of those securities could lengthen as a result. Securities that are subject to extension risk generally have a greater potential for loss when prevailing interest rates rise, which could cause their values to fall sharply.

Prepayment Risk. The issuer of a debt security may repay all or a portion of the principal prior to the security's maturity. In times of declining interest rates, there is a greater likelihood that the Fund's higher yielding securities will be pre-paid with the Fund being unable to reinvest the proceeds in an investment with as great a yield. Prepayments can therefore result in lower yields to shareholders of the Fund.

Epidemic and Pandemic Risk. The COVID-19 pandemic, which began in December 2019 and has spread worldwide, has caused many governments to implement measures to slow the spread of the outbreak through quarantines, travel restrictions, heightened border scrutiny and other measures. The outbreak and government measures taken in response have also had a significant impact, both directly and indirectly, on businesses and commerce, as worker shortages have occurred, supply chains have been disrupted, facilities and production have been suspended and demand for certain goods and services, such as medical services and supplies, has spiked, while demand for other goods and services, such as travel, has fallen. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has adversely affected the economies of many nations or the entire global economy, the financial performance of individual issuers, borrowers and sectors and the health of capital markets and other markets generally in potentially significant and unforeseen ways. The COVID-19 crisis has also exacerbated other pre-existing political, social and economic risks in certain countries or globally. Other public health crisis that may arise in the future could have similar or other unforeseen effects. The duration of the COVID-19 outbreak or any such future outbreak and its effects cannot be determined with certainty. The COVID-19 outbreak has led, and in the future the COVID-19 outbreak or other future public health crises could lead, to a significant economic downturn or recession, increased market volatility, a greater number of market closures, higher default rates and adverse effects on the values and liquidity of securities or other assets. Such impacts, which may vary across asset classes, may adversely affect the performance of the Fund's investments, the Fund and your investment in the Fund. The impact of COVID-19 or any future public health crisis may also heighten the other risks disclosed in this prospectus.

Cash Position Risk. To the extent that the Fund holds assets in cash, cash equivalents, and other short-term investments, the ability of the Fund to meet its investment objective may be limited.

Interest Rate Risk. The values of the Fund's investments in debt securities will generally change in response to interest rate changes. In general, the value of a debt security is likely to fall as interest rates rise. This risk is generally greater for obligations with longer maturities or for debt securities that do not pay current interest. Debt securities with floating interest rates can be less sensitive to interest rate changes, although, to the extent the Fund's income is based on short-term interest rates that fluctuate over short periods of time, income received by the Fund may decrease as a result of a decline in interest rates; floating rate loans can also decrease in value if their interest rates do not rise as quickly or as much as market interest rates. Conversely, variable rate instruments generally will not increase in value if interest rates decline. When interest rates increase or for other reasons, debt securities may be repaid more slowly than expected. As a result, the maturity of the debt instrument may be extended, increasing the potential for loss.

Interest rate changes can be sudden and unpredictable, and the Fund may lose money as a result. A wide variety of factors can cause interest rates to fluctuate (*e.g.*, central bank monetary policies, inflation rates, general economic conditions and market developments), and debt securities may be difficult to value during such periods. Over the past decade, governmental financial regulators, including the U.S. Federal Reserve, have taken steps to maintain historically low interest rates by purchasing bonds. To the extent the U.S. Federal Reserve raises interest rates, there is a risk that rates across the financial system may rise, which could have an adverse effect on prices for debt securities, overall economic activity, the financial condition of issuers of debt securities in which the Fund invests and on the management of the Fund.

Non-Diversification Risk. The Fund is classified as a "non-diversified" fund under the 1940 Act. Accordingly, the Fund may invest a greater portion of its assets in the securities of a single issuer than if it were a "diversified" fund. To the extent that the Fund invests a higher percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer, the Fund is subject to a higher degree of risk associated with and developments affecting that issuer than a fund that invests more widely.

Management and Operational Risk; Cyber-Security Risk. The Fund is subject to management risk because it relies on the Adviser's ability to achieve its investment objective. The Fund runs the risk that the Adviser's investment techniques will fail to produce desired results and cause the Fund to incur significant losses. The Adviser may fail to use futures effectively, may select investments that do not perform as anticipated by the Adviser and may choose to hedge or not to hedge positions at disadvantageous times. Additionally, as described above under "Target Exposure and Rebalancing Risk," the Fund will need to periodically rebalance its positions in Bitcoin futures and Cash and Fixed Income Investments. The Fund runs the risk that the Adviser may choose to perform such rebalancings at disadvantageous times. For example, the Adviser may rebalance the Fund's investments by reducing the Fund's exposure to Bitcoin shortly before an increase in the price of Bitcoin.

Any imperfections, errors or limitations in quantitative analyses and models used by the Adviser as part of its investment process could affect the Fund's performance. Models that appear to explain prior market data can fail to predict future market events. Further, the data used in models may be inaccurate or may not include the most recent information about a company or a security.

The Fund also is subject to the risk of loss as a result of other services provided by the Adviser and other service providers, including pricing, administrative, accounting, tax, legal, custody, transfer agency and other services. Operational risk includes the possibility of loss caused by inadequate procedures and controls, human error and cyber attacks, disruptions and failures affecting, or by, a service provider. For example, trading delays or errors (both human and systematic) could prevent the Fund from benefiting from potential investment gains or avoiding losses. In addition, the Adviser's workforce, as well as the workforces of the Fund's other service providers and counterparties, may also be adversely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic or efforts to mitigate the pandemic, including government-mandated shutdowns, requests or orders for employees to work remotely, and other social distancing measures, which could result in an adverse impact on the Fund's ability to conduct its business.

The Fund, Adviser and their service providers are exposed to cybersecurity risk.

The Fund and its service providers' use of internet, technology and information systems may expose the Fund to potential risks linked to cyber-security breaches of those technological or information systems. Cyber-security breaches could allow unauthorized parties to gain access to proprietary information, customer data or Fund assets, or cause the Fund or its service providers to suffer data corruption or lose operational functionality. With the increased use of technology, mobile devices and cloud-based service offerings and the dependence on the internet and computer systems to perform necessary business functions, investment companies (such as the Fund) and their service providers (including the Adviser) may be prone to operational and information security risks resulting from cyber attacks and/or other technological malfunctions. In general, cyber attacks are deliberate, but unintentional events may have similar effects. Cyber attacks include, among others, stealing or corrupting data maintained online or digitally, preventing legitimate users from accessing information or services on a website, ransomware, releasing confidential information without authorization, and causing operational disruption. Successful cyber attacks against, or security breakdowns of, the Fund, the Adviser, or the custodian, transfer agent, or other third-party service provider may adversely affect the Fund or its shareholders. For instance, cyber attacks may interfere with the processing of shareholder transactions, interfere with quantitative models, affect the Fund's ability to calculate its NAV, cause the release of private shareholder information or confidential Fund information, impede trading, cause reputational damage, result in theft of Fund assets, and subject the Fund to regulatory fines, penalties or financial losses, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and additional compliance costs. Similar types of cyber-security risks are also present for issuers of securities in which the Fund invests or Bitcoin and Bitcoin futures market participants, which could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers or market participants, and may cause the Fund's investment in such securities to lose value. While the Adviser has established business continuity plans and systems that it believes are reasonably designed to prevent cyber attacks, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems including the possibility that certain risks have not been, or cannot be, identified. Service providers may have limited indemnification obligations to the Adviser or the Fund, each of whom could be negatively impacted as a result.

Subsidiary Risk. Investing through the Subsidiary may expose investors to additional or different risks than if the Fund invested directly. By investing through its Subsidiary, the Fund is exposed to the risks associated with the Subsidiary's investments. The instruments held by the Subsidiary will be instruments that are permitted to be held by the Fund and subject to the same risks that apply to similar investments if held directly by the Fund. There can be no assurance that the investment objective of the Subsidiary will be achieved. The Subsidiary is not registered as an investment company under the 1940 Act and is not subject to all of the investor protections of the 1940 Act, although the Subsidiary is subject to the rules of the CFTC and the NFA and is managed pursuant to the compliance policies and procedures of the Fund applicable to it. Changes in the laws of the United States and/or the jurisdiction in which the Subsidiary is organized could result in the inability of the Fund and/or the Subsidiary to operate as described in this prospectus and could adversely affect the Fund.

Repurchase Offers Risk. As described under "Periodic Repurchase Offers" below, the Fund is an "interval fund." In order to provide liquidity to shareholders, the Fund, subject to applicable law, conducts quarterly repurchase offers of the Fund's outstanding Shares at NAV, subject to approval of the Board. In all cases such repurchase offers will be for at least 5% and not more than 25%, pursuant to Rule 23c-3 under the 1940 Act. The Fund believes that these repurchase offers are generally beneficial to the Fund's shareholders, and repurchases generally will be funded from available cash or sales of portfolio securities. However, repurchase offers and the need to fund repurchase obligations may affect the ability of the Fund to be fully invested or may force the Fund to maintain a higher percentage of its assets in liquid investments, which may harm the Fund's investment performance.

Moreover, diminution in the size of the Fund through repurchases may result in untimely sales of portfolio securities (with associated imputed transaction costs, which may be significant), and may limit the ability of the Fund to participate in new investment opportunities or to achieve its investment objective. If the Fund employed investment leverage, repurchases of Shares would compound the adverse effects of leverage in a declining market. In addition, if the Fund borrows to finance repurchases, interest on that borrowing will negatively affect shareholders who do not tender their Shares by increasing the Fund's expenses and reducing any net investment income. If a repurchase offer is oversubscribed, the Fund will repurchase the Shares tendered on a pro rata basis, and shareholders will have to wait until the next repurchase offer to make another repurchase request. As a result, shareholders may be unable to liquidate all or a given percentage of their investment in the Fund during a particular repurchase offer. Some shareholders, in anticipation of proration, may tender more Shares than they wish to have repurchased in a particular quarter, thereby increasing the likelihood that proration will occur.

A shareholder may be subject to market and other risks, and the NAV of Shares tendered in a repurchase offer may decline between the Repurchase Request Deadline and the date on which the NAV for tendered Shares is determined. Because the repurchase price for Shares will be the NAV of the Shares on the Repurchase Pricing Date (as defined below), price volatility of Bitcoin may result in the repurchase price on any Repurchase Pricing Date being lower than the average NAV over a period. In addition, this volatility may contribute to an increased risk that the Fund's NAV per Share at the time an investor makes an investment decision will substantially differ from the price per Share that the investor will ultimately pay. In addition, the repurchase of Shares by the Fund may be a taxable event to shareholders.

Portfolio Turnover. The Fund's portfolio turnover and frequent trading of Bitcoin futures may result in higher transaction costs than if the Fund traded less frequently. A change in the securities held by the Fund is known as "portfolio turnover." The Fund expects to engage in portfolio turnover in response to shareholder purchases, to meet repurchase requests and to rebalance the size of the Subsidiary to comply with the Subsidiary Asset Cap due to changes in the price of Bitcoin futures. Depending on the level of shareholder purchase and repurchase activity and changes in the price of Bitcoin futures, the Fund may have significant portfolio turnover, potentially in excess of 100%. If the Fund realizes capital gains when it sells investments, it generally must pay those gains to shareholders, increasing its taxable distributions, including distributions of short-term capital gain, which are taxable as ordinary income to shareholders. Increased portfolio turnover may also result in higher brokerage fees or other transaction costs, which can reduce the Fund's performance. Portfolio turnover will not be a limiting factor should the Adviser deem it advisable to purchase or sell securities. In addition, although the Fund's trading of Bitcoin futures is not included in the calculation of portfolio turnover, the Fund's active and frequent trading of Bitcoin futures will result in transaction costs to the Fund.

Temporary Defensive and Interim Investments. Temporary defensive investments made by the Fund in times of adverse or unstable conditions may cause the Fund to not achieve its investment objectives. For temporary defensive purposes in times of adverse or unstable market, economic or political conditions, the Fund can invest up to 100% of its assets in investments that may be inconsistent with its principal investment strategy. Generally, the Fund would invest in money market instruments or in other short-term U.S. or foreign government securities. The Fund might also hold these types of securities as interim investments pending the investment of proceeds from the sale of its Shares or the sale of its portfolio securities or to meet anticipated repurchases of its Shares. To the extent the Fund invests in these securities, it might not achieve its investment objective.

Expense Risk. The actual expenses born by the Fund are impossible to predict and there can be no assurance that an expense limitation agreement will always be in place. Your actual costs of investing in the Fund may be higher than the expenses shown in "Annual Fund Operating Expenses" for a variety of reasons. For example, expense ratios may be higher than those shown if overall net assets decrease. The Fund's expense limitation agreement, which generally remains in effect for a period of one year, mitigates this risk. However, there is no assurance that the Adviser will renew such expense limitation agreement from year-to-year.

Reporting Requirements. Shareholders who beneficially own Shares that constitute more than 5% of the Fund's Shares may be subject to certain requirements under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the rules promulgated thereunder. These may include requirements to file certain reports with the Commission. The Fund has no obligation to file such reports on behalf of such shareholders or to notify shareholders that such reports are required to be made. Shareholders who may be subject to such requirements should consult with their legal advisers.

Anti-Takeover Provisions. The Fund's Agreement and Declaration of Trust (the "Declaration of Trust"), together with any amendments thereto, includes provisions that could limit the ability of other entities or persons to acquire control of the Fund or convert the Fund to open-end status.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

Board of Trustees

The Board oversees the conduct of the Fund's affairs and the Adviser's management of the Fund.

The Adviser

Stone Ridge acts as the Fund's investment manager under an Investment Management Agreement (the "Management Agreement"). Stone Ridge's principal office is located at 510 Madison Avenue, 21st Floor, New York, New York 10022. As of December 31, 2020, Stone Ridge's assets under management were approximately $10 billion. Stone Ridge is a Delaware limited liability company organized in 2012 and is controlled by Stone Ridge Holdings Group LP, a holding company for the Adviser and its affiliates.

Under the general oversight of the Board, Stone Ridge has been engaged to carry out the investment and reinvestment of the assets of the Fund, furnish continuously an investment program with respect to the Fund, determine which investments should be purchased, sold or exchanged and implement such determinations by causing the Fund to make investments directly or through its Subsidiary. Stone Ridge compensates all Trustees and officers of the Fund who are members of Stone Ridge's organization and who render investment services to the Fund. The Fund has agreed to pay Stone Ridge as compensation under the Management Agreement a fee in the amount of 1.00% of the average daily net assets of the Fund. Separately from the contractual expense limitation referenced under "Fund Expenses" above, Stone Ridge may voluntarily reimburse any fees and expenses of the Fund but is under no obligation to do so. Any such voluntary reimbursements may be terminated at any time.

A discussion regarding the considerations of the Fund's Board for approving the Management Agreement was included in the Fund's annual report to shareholders for the period ended October 31, 2020. The basis for subsequent continuations of the Management Agreement will be provided in annual or semi-annual reports to shareholders for the periods during which such continuations occur.

Pursuant to the Management Agreement, Stone Ridge agrees to manage the investment and reinvestment of the Fund's assets, determine what investments will be purchased, held, sold or exchanged by the Fund and what portion, if any, of the assets of the Fund will be held uninvested, and continuously review, supervise and administer the investment program of the Fund. Stone Ridge bears its own operating and overhead expenses attributable to its duties under the Management Agreement (such as salaries, bonuses, rent, office and administrative expenses, depreciation and amortization and auditing expenses), except that the Fund bears travel expenses (or an appropriate portion thereof) of Trustees or Fund officers who are partners, directors, trustees, or employees of Stone Ridge to the extent that such expenses relate to attendance at meetings of the Board or any committees thereof or advisers thereto, and the Fund bears all or a portion of the expenses related to the Fund's chief compliance officer, as may be approved by the Board from time to time. To the extent the Adviser receives advisory fees from the Subsidiary, the Adviser will not receive compensation from the Fund in respect of the assets of the Fund that are invested in the Subsidiary.

In addition, as described under "Distribution and Servicing Arrangements" below, the Adviser performs certain services and incurs certain expenses through its employees who are registered representatives of a broker-dealer with respect to the promotion of the Fund's Shares and the Adviser also performs certain services in connection with the servicing of shareholders. If amounts remain from the servicing fees and/or distribution fees paid pursuant to the Distribution and Servicing Plan and/or the Services Agreement after the intermediaries have been paid, such amounts may be used to compensate the Adviser for the services it provides and for the expenses it bears.

The Fund bears all other costs of its operations, including the compensation of the Independent Trustees; ordinary administrative and operating expenses, including the management fee and all expenses associated with the pricing of Fund assets; risk management expenses; ordinary and recurring investment expenses, including all fees and expenses directly related to portfolio transactions and positions for the Fund's account (including brokerage, clearing and settlement costs), custodial costs and interest charges; professional fees (including, without limitation, expenses of consultants, experts, and specialists); fees and expenses in connection with repurchase offers and any repurchases of Fund Shares; expenses in connection with the filing of Form PQR; legal expenses (including legal and other out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with the organization of the Fund and the offering of its shares); accounting and auditing expenses incurred in preparing, printing and delivering all reports (including such expenses incurred in connection with any Fund document) and tax information for shareholders and regulatory authorities, and all filing costs, fees, travel expenses and any other expenses directly related to the investment of the Fund's assets. The Fund pays any extraordinary expenses it may incur, including any litigation expenses.

Portfolio Managers

Paul Germain, Li Song, Ross Stevens and Gloria Tam are the Portfolio Managers of the Fund. Mr. Germain, Mr. Song, Mr. Stevens and Ms. Tam have been Portfolio Managers of the Fund since January 2021.

Paul Germain. Paul Germain, Portfolio Manager of the Fund, is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund and its investments jointly with Mr. Song, Mr. Stevens and Ms. Tam. Prior to joining Stone Ridge in 2015, Mr. Germain was the Global Head of Prime Services at Credit Suisse, where he worked from 2010 to 2015. Mr. Germain received his MBA from Harvard Business School and his BSE in Management from University of Pennsylvania (Wharton).

Li Song. Li Song, Portfolio Manager of the Fund, is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund and its investments jointly with Mr. Germain, Mr. Stevens and Ms. Tam. Prior to joining Stone Ridge in 2018, Mr. Song worked at Goldman Sachs as a senior strategist in Emerging Markets foreign exchange, interest rate, options, and credit products. Mr. Song received his PhD, M.Phil., and M.A. in Statistics from Columbia University and his B.S. in Mathematics at the University of Science and Technology of China.

Ross Stevens. Ross Stevens, Portfolio Manager of the Fund, is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund and its investments jointly with Mr. Germain, Mr. Song and Ms. Tam. Mr. Stevens founded Stone Ridge in 2012. Mr. Stevens received his PhD in Finance and Statistics from the University of Chicago (Booth) and his BSE in Finance from the University of Pennsylvania (Wharton).

Gloria Tam. Gloria Tam, Portfolio Manager of the Fund, is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund and its investments jointly with Mr. Germain, Mr. Song and Mr. Stevens. Prior to joining Stone Ridge in 2018, Ms. Tam worked at Cubist Systematic Strategies, a hedge fund, as a Portfolio Manager from 2015 to 2017. Prior to that, she was a trader at UBS on the program trading team. Ms. Tam received her Bachelor of Applied Science in Systems Design Engineering from the University of Waterloo and her Master of Mathematical Finance from the University of Toronto. Ms. Tam is a CFA Charterholder.

Additional Information Regarding the Adviser and Portfolio Managers

The Statement of Additional Information provides additional information about the Adviser, including information about potential conflicts of interest that the Adviser may face in managing the Fund, and about each Portfolio Manager's compensation, other accounts managed by each Portfolio Manager, and each Portfolio Manager's ownership of securities in the Fund. The Statement of Additional Information is part of this prospectus and is available free of charge by calling (855) 609-3680 or at www.stoneridgefunds.com. The information (other than this prospectus, including the Statement of Additional Information) contained on, or that can be accessed through, www.stoneridgefunds.com is not part of this prospectus or the Statement of Additional Information.

Control Persons

A control person is a person who beneficially owns more than 25% of the voting securities of a company. Stone Ridge is currently the sole shareholder of the Fund and, therefore, a control person.

The Fund's Service Providers

Custodian. U.S. Bank NA, located at 1555 N. River Center Drive, Suite 302, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212, is the Fund's custodian.

Transfer Agent. U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, doing business as U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, located at 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, is the Fund's transfer agent and dividend disbursing agent.

Administrator. U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, doing business as U.S. Bank Global Fund Services (the "Administrator"), located at 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, is the Fund's administrator and accounting agent, performing general administrative tasks for the Fund, including keeping financial books and records of the Fund. The Fund compensates the Administrator at rates that are determined based on the aggregate net assets of the funds in the Stone Ridge fund complex, with each fund paying a pro rata portion of the fee allocated on the basis of the funds' net assets.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm. Ernst & Young LLP, 220 South 6th Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55402, serves as the Fund's Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm, and is registered with, and subject to regular inspection by, the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board.

Legal Counsel. Ropes & Gray LLP, located at 800 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts, acts as legal counsel to the Fund.

Distributions

The Fund intends to declare and pay dividends from net investment income and net realized capital gains at least annually, although the Fund may declare and pay dividends more frequently (e.g., quarterly). The Fund intends to distribute substantially all net investment income to shareholders at least once a year. Unless shareholders specify otherwise, dividends are reinvested in Shares of the Fund. The Fund may pay distributions from sources that may not be available in the future and that are unrelated to the Fund's performance, such as from offering proceeds, borrowings or amounts from the Fund's affiliates (e.g., fees or expenses waived or reimbursed by the Adviser) that are subject to repayment by the Fund.

SHAREHOLDER GUIDE

HOW TO BUY SHARES

The Fund has authorized the Transfer Agent and Distributor to receive orders on its behalf, and the Distributor has authorized select intermediaries to receive orders on behalf of the Fund. These intermediaries may be authorized to designate other intermediaries to receive orders on the Fund's behalf. The Fund is deemed to have received an order when the Transfer Agent, the Distributor, an intermediary, or if applicable, an intermediary's authorized designee, receives the order in good order. The Shares will be offered at NAV per share calculated each regular business day. Investors who invest in the Fund through an intermediary should contact their intermediary regarding purchase procedures. Investors may be charged a fee if they effect transactions through an intermediary.

Shares generally are available for investment only by clients of registered investment advisers and a limited number of certain other Eligible Investors. Certain investors may purchase Shares directly from the Fund by first contacting the Adviser at (855) 609-3680 to notify the Adviser of the proposed investment. Once notification has occurred, if approved, the investor will be directed to the Fund's Transfer Agent to complete the purchase transaction.

All investments are subject to approval of the Adviser, and all investors must complete and submit the necessary account registration forms in good order. The Fund reserves the right to reject any initial or additional investment and to suspend the offering of Shares. Purchase through an intermediary does not affect these eligibility requirements.

A purchase of Shares will be made at the NAV per share next determined following receipt of a purchase order in good order by the Fund, the Transfer Agent, the Distributor, an intermediary or an intermediary's authorized designee if received at a time when the Fund is open to new investments. A purchase order is in "good order" when the Fund, the Transfer Agent, the Distributor, an intermediary or, if applicable, an intermediary's authorized designee, receives all required information, including properly completed and signed documents, and the purchase order is approved by the Adviser. Once the Fund (or one of its authorized agents described above) accepts a purchase order, you may not cancel or revoke it. The Fund reserves the right to cancel any purchase order it receives if the Fund believes that it is in the best interest of the Fund's shareholders to do so.

Clients of investment advisory organizations may also be subject to investment advisory and other fees under their own arrangements with such organizations.

Shares are offered to the following groups of investors ("Eligible Investors"):

1. Institutional investors, including registered investment advisers (RIAs);
2. Clients of institutional investors;
3. Tax-exempt retirement plans of the Adviser and its affiliates and rollover accounts from those plans;
4. Certain other Eligible Investors as approved from time to time by the Adviser; Eligible Investors include employees, former employees, shareholders, members and directors and affiliates of the Adviser and the Fund or each of their affiliates, and friends and family members of such persons; and
5. Investment professionals or other financial intermediaries investing for their own accounts and their immediate family members.

Some intermediaries may impose different or additional eligibility requirements. The Adviser has the discretion to further modify or waive their eligibility requirements.

Shares of the Fund generally may be sold only to U.S. citizens, U.S. residents, and U.S. domestic corporations, partnerships, trusts or estates. The Fund reserves the right to refuse any request to purchase Shares.

Investment Minimums

There is no minimum investment requirement for an investment in the Shares.

Other Policies

No Share Certificates. The issuance of Shares is recorded electronically on the books of the Fund. You will receive a confirmation of, or account statement reflecting, each new transaction in your account, which will also show the total number of Shares of the Fund you own. You can rely on these statements in lieu of certificates. The Fund does not issue certificates representing Shares of the Fund.

Involuntary Redemptions. The Fund reserves the right to redeem an account if the value of the Shares is $1,000 or less for any reason, including market fluctuations. Before the Fund redeems such Shares and sends the proceeds to the shareholder, it will notify the shareholder that the value of the Shares in the account is less than the minimum amount and will allow the shareholder 60 days to make an additional investment in an amount that will increase the value of the account(s) to the minimum amount specified above before the redemption is processed. As a sale of your Fund Shares, the redemption may have tax consequences.

In addition, the Fund reserves the right under certain circumstances to redeem all or a portion of an account, without consent or other action by the shareholder.

Customer Identification Program

To help the government fight the funding of terrorism and money laundering activities, federal law requires all financial institutions to obtain, verify and record information that identifies each person that opens a new account and to determine whether such person's name appears on government lists of known or suspected terrorists and terrorist organizations.

In compliance with the USA PATRIOT Act of 2001, please note that the Transfer Agent or authorized intermediary will verify certain information upon account opening as part of the Trust's Anti-Money Laundering Program. You will be asked to supply certain required information, such as your full name, date of birth, social security number and permanent street address. If you are opening the account in the name of a legal entity (*e.g.*, partnership, limited liability company, business trust, corporation, etc.), you must also supply the identity of the beneficial owners. Mailing addresses containing only a P.O. Box may not be accepted.

If the identity of a customer cannot be verified, the account will be rejected or the customer will not be allowed to perform a transaction on the account until the customer's identity is verified. The Fund also reserves the right to close the account within 5 business days if clarifying information/documentation is not received.

The Fund and its agents are not responsible for any loss in an investor's account resulting from the investor's delay in providing all required identifying information or from closing an account and repurchasing an investor's Shares when an investor's identity is not verified.

In addition, the Fund may be required to "freeze" your account if there appears to be suspicious activity or if account information matches information on a government list of known terrorists or other suspicious persons.

Initial Asset Cap; Fund Closings

The Fund has initially capped its net assets at $25 million (the "Initial Cap"). Once the Initial Cap is met, the Fund is closed to new investors and only the reinvestment of dividends by existing investors is permitted. The Fund may re-open to new investment and subsequently close again to new investment at any time at the discretion of the Adviser. During the time the Fund is closed to new investments, Fund shareholders will continue to be able to participate in periodic repurchase offers, as described below.

The Initial Cap may be increased or decreased only by a vote of the Board. The Adviser will recommend to the Board that the Initial Cap be raised only if, following such increase, the maximum amount of Shares that the Fund could repurchase in any quarter (currently expected to be 5% of outstanding Shares) would not exceed 5% of the lowest of the four-week, three-month, six-month, one-year and two-year trailing average daily trading volumes of the Bitcoin futures held by the Fund (such lowest average daily trading volume, the "Lowest Trailing ADTV"). In addition, the Adviser will not recommend that the Initial Cap be raised by more than $10 million in any calendar month. If the maximum amount of Shares that the Fund could repurchase in any quarter (currently expected to be 5% of outstanding Shares) exceeds 10% of the Lowest Trailing ADTV, the Adviser will recommend to the Board that the Initial Cap be decreased to an amount such that, following such decrease, the maximum amount of Shares that the Fund could repurchase in any quarter would not exceed 5% of the Lowest Trailing ADTV. If the Initial Cap is so reduced, the Fund will not accept new investments (other than reinvestment of dividends or distributions) if the new investment would cause the assets of the Fund to exceed the reduced Initial Cap.

PERIODIC REPURCHASE OFFERS

The Fund is a closed-end interval fund and, to provide liquidity and the ability to receive NAV on a disposition of at least a portion of your Shares, makes periodic offers to repurchase Shares. Except as permitted by the Fund's interval structure, no shareholder has the right to require the Fund to repurchase its Shares. No public market for Shares exists, and none is expected to develop in the future. Consequently, shareholders generally are not able to liquidate their investment other than as a result of repurchases of their Shares by the Fund.

The Fund has adopted, pursuant to Rule 23c-3 under the 1940 Act, a fundamental policy, which cannot be changed without shareholder approval, requiring the Fund to offer to repurchase at least 5% and up to 25% of its Shares at NAV on a regular schedule. Although the policy permits repurchases of between 5% and 25% of the Fund's outstanding Shares, the Fund currently expects that quarterly repurchase offers will be for a maximum of 5% of the Fund's outstanding Shares. The schedule requires the Fund to make repurchase offers every three months.

Repurchase Process

The Fund makes quarterly repurchase offers in the months of February, May, August and November. Upon the commencement of a repurchase offer (which the Fund expects to commence approximately mid-month in each of the foregoing months), the Fund will send written notice to each shareholder setting forth, among other things:

- The percentage of outstanding Shares that the Fund is offering to repurchase and how the Fund will purchase Shares on a pro rata basis if the offer is oversubscribed,
- The Repurchase Request Deadline and the Repurchase Pricing Date (see below),
- The date by which the Fund will pay to shareholders the proceeds from their Shares accepted for repurchase,
- The NAV of the Shares as of a date no more than seven days before the date of the written notice and the means by which shareholders may ascertain the NAV,
- The procedures by which shareholders may tender their Shares and the right of shareholders to withdraw or modify their tenders before the Repurchase Request Deadline and
- The circumstances in which the Fund may suspend or postpone the repurchase offer.

The repurchase request deadline, which is the date by which shareholders wishing to tender Shares for repurchase must respond to the repurchase offer (the "Repurchase Request Deadline"), will be at least 21 days, and not more than 42 days, after the commencement of the applicable repurchase offer, as specified in the applicable written notice. The Repurchase Request Deadline will be strictly observed. If a shareholder fails to submit a repurchase request in good order by the Repurchase Request Deadline, the shareholder will be unable to liquidate Shares until a subsequent repurchase offer, and will have to resubmit a request in the next repurchase offer. Shareholders may withdraw or

change a repurchase request with a proper instruction submitted in good form at any point before the Repurchase Request Deadline.

The Fund anticipates that the repurchase pricing date, the date on which the repurchase price for Shares is determined (the "Repurchase Pricing Date"), will ordinarily be the same day as the Repurchase Request Deadline, but in no event will be (i) prior to the close of business on the day of the Repurchase Request Deadline or (ii) more than 14 days after the Repurchase Request Deadline (or the next business day, if the 14th day is not a business day).

The Fund typically distributes payment to shareholders between one and three business days after the Repurchase Pricing Date and will distribute such payment no later than seven (7) calendar days after such date (the "Repurchase Payment Deadline"). The Fund's NAV per share may change materially between the date a repurchase offer is mailed and the Repurchase Request Deadline, and it may also change materially between the Repurchase Request Deadline and the Repurchase Pricing Date (if they are different dates) or between the Repurchase Pricing Date and Repurchase Payment Deadline. The method by which the Fund calculates NAV is discussed below under "Determination of Net Asset Value." During the period an offer to repurchase is open, shareholders may obtain the current NAV by calling the Fund's Transfer Agent at (855) 609-3680.

The Fund does not currently charge a repurchase fee.

Suspension or Postponement of Repurchase Offers

The Fund may suspend or postpone a repurchase offer in limited circumstances set forth in Rule 23c-3 under the 1940 Act, as described below, but only with the approval of a majority of the Trustees, including a majority of Trustees who are not "interested persons" of the Fund, as defined in the 1940 Act.

The Fund may suspend or postpone a repurchase offer only: (1) if making or effecting the repurchase offer would cause the Fund to lose its status as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of Chapter 1 of the Code; (2) for any period during which the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") or any other market in which the securities owned by the Fund are principally traded is closed, other than customary weekend and holiday closings, or during which trading in such market is restricted; (3) for any period during which an emergency exists as a result of which disposal by the Fund of securities owned by it is not reasonably practicable, or during which it is not reasonably practicable for the Fund fairly to determine the value of its net assets; or (4) for such other periods as the Commission may by order permit for the protection of shareholders of the Fund.

Oversubscribed Repurchase Offers

There is no minimum number of Shares that must be tendered before the Fund will honor repurchase requests. However, the Fund's Trustees set for each repurchase offer a maximum percentage of Shares that may be repurchased by the Fund. In the event a repurchase offer by the Fund is oversubscribed, the Fund may repurchase, but is not required to repurchase, additional Shares up to a maximum amount of 2% of the outstanding Shares of the Fund. If the Fund determines not to repurchase additional Shares beyond the repurchase offer amount, or if shareholders tender an amount of Shares greater than that which the Fund is entitled to repurchase, the Fund will repurchase the Shares tendered on a pro rata basis.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, under certain circumstances, the Fund may, in its discretion, accept shares tendered by shareholders who own fewer than 100 shares and tender all of their shares for repurchase in a repurchase offer. In that case, these shares would be accepted before prorating the shares tendered by other shareholders. In addition, if a repurchase offer is oversubscribed, the Fund may offer to repurchase additional Shares in an amount determined by the Board that are tendered by an estate (an "Estate Offer"). If an Estate Offer is oversubscribed, the Fund will repurchase such Shares on a pro rata basis. As a result, there can be no assurance that the Fund will be able to repurchase all of the Shares tendered in an Estate Offer.

In addition, if a repurchase offer is oversubscribed as described above, the Fund will also repurchase any additional Shares that are tendered by (i) a trust that funds a tax-qualified defined benefit plan that has terminated or that the sponsor or governing body of such plan has voted to terminate or (ii) a limited liability company that is owned by one or more such trusts (the "Defined Benefit Plan Offer"). A "tax-qualified defined benefit plan" means a defined benefit plan that is qualified under section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (for example, a corporate defined benefit pension plan or a defined benefit Keogh plan). It does not include, among other things, any defined contribution plan, 401(k) plan or individual retirement account (IRA). If the Defined Benefit Plan Offer is oversubscribed, the Fund will repurchase such Shares on a pro rata basis. As a result, there can be no assurance that the Fund will be able to repurchase all of the Shares tendered in the Defined Benefit Plan Offer.

If the Fund repurchases any Shares pursuant to an Estate Offer or the Defined Benefit Plan Offer, this will not affect the number of Shares that it repurchases from other shareholders in the quarterly repurchase offers.

If any Shares that you wish to tender to the Fund are not repurchased because of proration, you will have to wait until the next repurchase offer and resubmit a new repurchase request, and your repurchase request will not be given any priority over other shareholders' requests. Thus, there is a risk that the Fund may not purchase all of the Shares you wish to have repurchased in a given repurchase offer or in any subsequent repurchase offer. In anticipation of the possibility of proration, some shareholders may tender more Shares than they wish to have repurchased in a particular quarter, increasing the likelihood of proration.

There is no assurance that you will be able to tender your Shares when or in the amount that you desire.

Consequences of Repurchase Offers

From the time the Fund distributes or publishes each repurchase offer notification until the Repurchase Pricing Date for that offer, the Fund must maintain liquid assets at least equal to the percentage of its Shares subject to the repurchase offer. For this purpose, "liquid assets" means assets that may be sold or otherwise disposed of in the ordinary course of business, at approximately the price at which the Fund values them, within the period between the Repurchase Request Deadline and the Repurchase Payment Deadline, or which mature by the Repurchase Payment Deadline. The Fund is also permitted to borrow up to the maximum extent permitted under the 1940 Act to fund Share repurchases.

If the Fund borrows money to finance repurchases, interest on that borrowing will negatively affect shareholders who do not tender their Shares by increasing the Fund's expenses and reducing any net investment income. There is no assurance that the Fund will be able sell a significant amount of additional Shares so as to mitigate these effects.

These and other possible risks associated with the Fund's repurchase offers are described under "Risk Considerations—Repurchase Offers Risk" above. In addition, the repurchase of Shares by the Fund will be a taxable event to shareholders, potentially even to those shareholders that do not participate in the repurchase. For a discussion of these tax consequences, see "Distributions and Federal Income Tax Matters" below and "Tax Status" in the Statement of Additional Information.

DISTRIBUTION AND SERVICING ARRANGEMENTS

ALPS Distributors, Inc., located at 1290 Broadway, Suite 1000, Denver, Colorado 80203 (the "Distributor"), is the principal underwriter and distributor of Shares of the Fund. The Distributor acts as the distributor of Shares for the Fund on a commercially reasonable basis, subject to various conditions, pursuant to the terms of its contract with the Fund. The Distributor is not obligated to sell any specific amount of Shares of the Fund, or to buy any of the Shares. Shares of the Fund are continuously offered through the Distributor, as the exclusive distributor. The Distributor also acts as agent for the Fund in connection with repurchases of Shares. The Fund has agreed to indemnify the Distributor and its affiliates against certain liabilities, including certain liabilities arising under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and the 1940 Act. The Distributor has agreed to indemnify the Fund, the Adviser and each Trustee against certain liabilities arising from the Distributor's willful misconduct, gross negligence or fraud in the performance of its duties, obligations or responsibilities under the distribution agreement.

No market currently exists for the Fund's Shares. The Fund's Shares are not listed, and the Fund does not currently intend to list its Shares, for trading on any national securities exchange. There is currently no secondary market for the Fund's Shares, and the Fund does not expect a secondary market in its Shares to develop. Neither the Adviser nor the Distributor intends to make a market in the Fund's Shares.

Financial intermediaries may provide varying investment products, programs, platforms and accounts for the benefit of shareholders. Such intermediaries generally charge fees in connection with a variety of services, which include (i) personal and account maintenance services, sub-transfer agency services and custodial services rendered to shareholders who are customers of the intermediary, including electronic transmission and processing of orders, electronic fund transfers between shareholders and the Fund, reinvestment of distributions, settlement and reconciliation of transactions, liaising with the Transfer Agent, facilitation of electronic delivery to shareholders of Fund documentation, monitoring shareholder accounts for back-up withholding and any other special tax reporting obligations, maintenance of books and records with respect to the foregoing, and other similar services (fees for such services, "servicing fees") and/or (ii) activities or expenses primarily intended to result in the sale of Shares (fees for such services, if any, "distribution fees"). Such fees may be based on the number of accounts or may be a percentage of the average value of accounts for which the intermediary provides services, and are intended to compensate intermediaries for their provision of services of the type that would be provided by the Transfer Agent or other service providers if the shares were registered on the books of the Fund. The Fund does not believe that any portion of fees currently paid to financial intermediaries are distribution fees.

Servicing fees and distribution fees may be paid pursuant to a Distribution and Servicing Plan adopted by the Fund at the maximum annual rate of 0.05% and servicing fees may be paid pursuant to a Services Agreement between the Fund and the Adviser, under which the Fund has appointed the Adviser as "servicing agent" to compensate financial intermediaries, at an annual rate of 0.05%, in each case calculated as a percentage of the Fund's average daily net assets. These fees are paid out of the Fund's assets on an ongoing basis and may be administered or facilitated by the Distributor. Intermediaries generally receive payments pursuant to both the Distribution and Servicing Plan and the Services Agreement. The Adviser performs certain services and incurs certain expenses through its employees who are registered representatives of a broker-dealer with respect to the promotion of the Fund's Shares and the Adviser also performs certain services in connection with the servicing of shareholders. If amounts remain from the servicing fees and/or distribution fees after the intermediaries have been paid, such amounts may be used to compensate the Adviser for the services it provides and for the expenses it bears. The Distributor does not retain any portion of any servicing fees or distribution fees. To the extent that there are expenses associated with shareholder services that exceed the amounts payable pursuant to the Services Agreement or the Distribution and Servicing Plan, the Fund will bear such expenses.

DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

The NAV per share of the Fund's Shares is determined by dividing the total value of the Fund's portfolio investments, cash and other assets, less any liabilities (including accrued expenses or dividends), by the total number of Shares outstanding. The Fund's Shares are typically valued as of a particular time (the "Valuation Time") on each day that the NYSE opens for business.[1] The Valuation Time is ordinarily at the close of regular trading on the NYSE (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern time). In unusual circumstances, the Valuation Time may be at a time other than 4:00 p.m. Eastern time, for example, in the event of an earlier, unscheduled close or halt of trading on the NYSE. Current net asset values per share of the Fund may be obtained by contacting the Transfer Agent by telephone at (855) 609-3680.

In accordance with the regulations governing registered investment companies, the Fund's transactions in portfolio securities and purchases and sales of Fund Shares (which bear upon the number of Fund Shares outstanding) are generally not reflected in the NAV determined for the business day on which the transactions are effected (the trade date), but rather on the following business day.

The Board has approved procedures pursuant to which the Fund values its investments (the "Valuation Procedures"). The Board has established an Adviser Valuation Committee made up of employees of the Adviser to which the Board has delegated responsibility for overseeing the implementation of the Valuation Procedures, including fair value determinations made on behalf of the Board.

Listed below is a summary of certain of the methods generally used currently to value investments of the Fund under the Valuation Procedures:

Non-prime money market funds and cash sweep programs are generally valued at amortized cost.

Other debt securities, including corporate and government debt securities (of U.S. or foreign issuers) and municipal debt securities, loans, mortgage-backed securities, collateralized mortgage obligations and other asset-backed securities are valued by an independent pricing service at an evaluated (or estimated) mean between the closing bid and asked prices.

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[1] The NYSE is generally open from Monday through Friday, 9:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Eastern time. NYSE, NYSE Arca, NYSE Bonds and NYSE Arca Options markets will generally close on, and in observation of the following holidays: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Washington's Birthday, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day.

For investments in investment companies that are registered under the 1940 Act, the value of the shares of such funds is calculated based upon the net asset value per share of such funds. The prospectuses for such funds explain the circumstances under which they will use fair value pricing and its effects.

Exchange-traded derivatives, such as options and futures contracts, are valued at the settlement price on the exchange or mean of the bid and asked prices.

Non-exchange traded derivatives, including OTC options, are generally valued on the basis of valuations provided by a pricing service or using quotes provided by a broker/dealer (typically the counterparty).

Generally, the Fund must value its assets using market quotations when they are readily available. If, with respect to any portfolio instrument, market quotations are not readily available or available market quotations are deemed to be unreliable by the Adviser Valuation Committee, then such instruments will be valued as determined in good faith by the Adviser Valuation Committee. In these circumstances, the Fund determines fair value in a manner that seeks to reflect the market value of the security on the valuation date based on consideration by the Adviser Valuation Committee of any information or factors it deems appropriate.

Fair value pricing may require subjective determinations about the value of a portfolio instrument. Fair values may differ from quoted or published prices, or from prices that are used by others, for the same investments. Also, the use of fair value pricing may not always result in adjustments to the prices of securities or other assets or liabilities held by the Fund. It is possible that the fair value determined for a security may be materially different than the value that could be realized upon the sale of such security. Thus, fair valuation may have an unintended dilutive or accretive effect on the value of shareholders' investments in the Fund.

A substantial portion of the Fund's investments are U.S. dollar denominated investments. Investments initially valued in currencies other than the U.S. dollar are converted to U.S. dollars using exchange rates obtained from pricing services. As a result, the NAV of the Fund's Shares may be affected by changes in the value of currencies in relation to the U.S. dollar. International markets are sometimes open on days when U.S. markets are closed, which means that the value of foreign securities owned by the Fund could change on days when Fund Shares cannot be bought or sold. The value of investments traded in markets outside the U.S. or denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar may be affected significantly on a day that the NYSE is closed, and the NAV of the Fund's Shares may change on days when an investor is not able to purchase or sell Shares in connection with a periodic repurchase offer. The calculation of the Fund's NAV may not take place contemporaneously with the determination of the prices of foreign securities used in NAV calculations.

DISTRIBUTIONS AND FEDERAL INCOME TAX MATTERS

It is the Fund's policy to make distributions at least annually of all or substantially all of its net investment income and net realized capital gains, if any. If you elect to reinvest distributions, your distributions will be reinvested in additional Shares at the NAV calculated as of the payment date. The Fund will pay distributions on a per-share basis. As a result, on the ex-dividend date of such a payment, the NAV of the Fund will be reduced by the amount of the payment.

This section summarizes some of the important U.S. federal income tax consequences of investing in the Fund. This discussion does not address all aspects of taxation that may apply to shareholders or to specific types of shareholders such as tax-deferred retirement plans and persons who are not "U.S. persons" within the meaning of the Code. You should consult your tax adviser for information concerning the possible application of federal, state, local or non-U.S. tax laws to you. Please see the Statement of Additional Information for additional information regarding the tax aspects of investing in the Fund.

The Fund intends to elect to be treated as and intends to qualify to be treated each year as a RIC under Subchapter M of Chapter 1 of the Code. A RIC generally is not subject to federal income tax at the fund level on income and gains that are timely distributed to shareholders. To qualify for treatment as a RIC, the Fund must meet certain income, asset diversification and distribution requirements. Because the Fund intends to qualify as a RIC under the Code, the Fund will generally hold Cash and Fixed Income Investments such that, at the end of each fiscal quarter, at least 50% of the value of the Fund's total assets is represented by cash, U.S. government securities, and other securities limited in respect of any one issuer to a value not greater than 5% of the value of the Fund's total assets and not more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer.

The Fund's investment strategy will potentially be limited by its intention to qualify for treatment as a RIC. The tax treatment of certain of the Fund's investments under one or more of the qualification or distribution tests applicable to RICs is not certain. An adverse determination or future guidance by the IRS or a change in law might affect the Fund's ability to qualify for such treatment. Failure of the Fund to qualify and be eligible to be treated as a RIC would result in fund-level taxation and, consequently, a reduced return on your investment. The Fund could in some cases cure such failure, including by paying a Fund-level tax or interest, making additional distributions, or disposing of certain assets.

The Fund invests in a wholly-owned Subsidiary that is treated as a controlled foreign corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The Subsidiary will take steps to ensure that income recognized by the Fund in respect of the Subsidiary will be qualifying income and the Fund will limit its investments in the Subsidiary in the aggregate to 25% of the Fund's total assets.

The Fund's investment in foreign securities may be subject to foreign withholding or other taxes, which may decrease the Fund's yield on those securities.

In addition, the Fund's investments in debt instruments, foreign securities, foreign currencies, and futures contracts may increase or accelerate the Fund's recognition of income or gain and may affect the timing, amount or character of the Fund's distributions.

For federal income tax purposes, distributions of net investment income are generally taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. The tax treatment of Fund distributions of capital gains is determined by how long the Fund owned (or is deemed to have owned) the investments that generated them, rather than how long you owned your Shares. Distributions of net capital gains (the excess of the Fund's net long-term capital gains over its net short-term capital losses) that are properly reported by the Fund as capital gain dividends ("Capital Gain Dividends") will be taxable as long-term capital gains, includable in net capital gain and taxed to individuals at reduced rates. Distributions of net gains from the sale or deemed disposition of investments that the Fund owned (or is deemed to have owned) for one year or less will be taxable as ordinary income.

Distributions of investment income properly reported by the Fund as derived from "qualified dividend income," if any, will be taxed in the hands of individuals at the rates applicable to long-term capital gains, provided that certain holding period and other requirements are met at both the shareholder and Fund level.

If, in and with respect to any taxable year, the Fund makes a distribution to a shareholder in excess of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits, the excess distribution will be treated as a return of capital to the extent of such shareholder's tax basis in its Shares, and thereafter as capital gain. A return of capital is not taxable, but it reduces a shareholder's tax basis in its Shares, thus reducing any loss or increasing any gain on a subsequent taxable disposition by the shareholder of its Shares.

A 3.8% Medicare contribution tax is imposed on the "net investment income" of certain individuals, estates and trusts to the extent their income exceeds certain threshold amounts. "Net investment income" generally includes dividends, interest, and net gains from the disposition of investment property (including the Fund's ordinary income dividends, Capital Gain Dividends, and capital gains recognized on the sale, repurchase, or exchange of Fund Shares). Shareholders should consult their own tax advisers regarding the effect, if any, that this provision may have on their investment in Fund Shares.

A dividend will be treated as paid on December 31 of the current calendar year if it is declared by the Fund in October, November or December with a record date in such a month and paid by the Fund during January of the following calendar year.

Distributions are taxable to you even if they are paid from income or gains earned by the Fund prior to your investment (and thus were included in the price you paid for your Shares). For example, if you purchase Shares on or just before the record date of a Fund distribution, you will pay full price for the Shares and could receive a portion of your investment back as a taxable distribution. In general, you will be taxed on the distributions you receive from the Fund, whether you receive them as additional Shares or in cash.

Any gain or loss resulting from the sale or exchange of your Shares generally will be treated as a capital gain or loss for federal income tax purposes, which will be long-term or short-term depending on how long you have held your Shares.

Shareholders who tender all of the Shares they hold or are deemed to hold in response to a repurchase offer generally will be treated as having sold their Shares and generally will recognize a capital gain or loss. If a shareholder tenders fewer than all of its Shares, it is possible that any amounts that the shareholder receives in such repurchase will be taxable as a dividend to such shareholder, and there is a risk that shareholders who do not tender any of their Shares for repurchase will be treated as having received a dividend distribution as a result of their proportionate increase in the ownership of the Fund. The Fund's use of cash to repurchase Shares could adversely affect its ability to satisfy the distribution requirements for treatment as a RIC. The Fund could also recognize income in connection with its liquidation of portfolio securities to fund Share repurchases. Any such income would be taken into account in determining whether the distribution requirements are satisfied.

Investments through tax-qualified retirement plans and other tax-advantaged investors are generally not subject to current federal income tax.

In general, dividends (other than Capital Gain Dividends) paid by the Fund to a person who is not a "U.S. person" within the meaning of the Code (a "foreign shareholder") are subject to withholding of U.S. federal income tax at a rate of 30% (or lower applicable treaty rate). However, the Code provides a withholding tax exemption, if the Fund so elects, for certain interest-related dividends and short-term capital gain dividends paid to foreign shareholders.

Sections 1471-1474 of the Code, and the U.S. Treasury Regulations and IRS guidance issued thereunder (collectively, "FATCA"), generally require the Fund to obtain information sufficient to identify the status of each of its shareholders under FATCA or under an applicable intergovernmental agreement (an "IGA"). If a shareholder fails to provide this information or otherwise fails to comply with FATCA or an IGA, the Fund or its agent may be required to withhold under FATCA 30% of ordinary dividends the Fund pays to that shareholder. If a payment by the Fund is subject to FATCA withholding, the Fund or its agent is required to withhold even if the payment would otherwise be exempt from withholding under rules applicable to non-U.S. shareholders. The IRS and the Department of Treasury have issued proposed regulations providing that the gross proceeds of share redemptions or exchanges and Capital Gain Dividends the Fund pays will not be subject to FATCA withholding. Each prospective shareholder is urged to consult its tax adviser regarding the applicability of FATCA and any other reporting requirements. In addition, foreign countries have implemented or are considering, and may implement, laws similar in purpose and scope to FATCA, as more fully described above.

The discussion above is very general. Please consult your tax adviser about the effect that an investment in the Fund could have on your own tax situation, including possible foreign, federal, state or local tax consequences, or about any other tax questions you may have.

DIVIDEND REINVESTMENT PLAN

Dividends and capital gains distributions are treated in accordance with the instructions on your account opening form, and generally either are automatically reinvested, without sales charges, or are distributed to you in cash.

Your taxable income is the same regardless of which option you choose. As long as you hold Fund shares, you may change your election to participate in the dividend reinvestment plan by notifying the Transfer Agent or your financial intermediary, as applicable.

For further information about dividend reinvestment, contact the Transfer Agent by telephone at (855) 609-3680 or contact your financial intermediary.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FUND

The Fund is an investment portfolio of Stone Ridge Trust VI (the "Trust"), a statutory trust established under the laws of State of Delaware by the Certificate of Trust dated January 15, 2019. The Trust's Declaration of Trust authorizes the issuance of an unlimited number of common Shares of beneficial interest, par value, unless the Trustees shall otherwise determine, $0.001 per share. All Shares have equal rights to the payment of dividends and other distributions and the distribution of assets upon liquidation. Shares are, when issued, fully paid and non-assessable by the Fund and have no pre-emptive or conversion rights or rights to cumulative voting.

Shareholders are entitled to share equally in dividends declared by the Board payable to holders of Shares and in the net assets of the Fund available for distribution to holders of Shares upon liquidation after payment of the preferential amounts payable to holders of any outstanding preferred shares.

The Declaration of Trust provides for indemnification out of Fund property for all loss and expense of any shareholder or former shareholder held personally liable for the obligations of the Fund solely by reason of such person's status as a shareholder or former shareholder. Thus, the risk of a shareholder incurring financial loss on account of shareholder liability is limited to circumstances in which the Fund would be unable to meet its obligations.

Shareholders have no pre-emptive or conversion rights. Upon liquidation of the Fund, after paying or adequately providing for the payment of all liabilities of the Fund, and upon receipt of such releases, indemnities and refunding agreements as they deem necessary for their protection, the Trustees may distribute the remaining assets of the Fund among the holders of the Shares.

The Board may classify or reclassify any issued or unissued Shares of the Fund into shares of any class by redesignating such Shares or by setting or changing in any one or more respects, from time to time, the preferences, conversion or other rights, voting powers, restrictions, limitations as to dividends, qualifications or terms or conditions of repurchase of such Shares. Any such classification or reclassification will comply with the provisions of the Declaration of Trust and the 1940 Act.

As of December 31, 2020, the following number of Shares of the Fund was authorized for registration and outstanding:

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Title of Class	**Amount Authorized**	**Amount Held by the Fund for its Account**	**Amount of Outstanding Exclusive of Amount Shown Under (3)**
Common Shares of Beneficial Interest	2,500,000	$0	371,265

Anti-Takeover Provisions. The Declaration of Trust includes provisions that could have the effect of limiting the ability of other entities or persons to acquire control of the Trust or to change the composition of the Board by discouraging a third party from seeking to obtain control of the Trust. These provisions may have the effect of discouraging attempts to acquire control of the Trust, which attempts could have the effect of increasing the expenses of the Fund and interfering with the normal operation of the Fund. The Trustees are elected for indefinite terms and do not stand for reelection. A Trustee may be removed from office without cause only by a written instrument signed or adopted by a majority of the remaining Trustees or by a vote of the holders of at least two-thirds of the class of Shares of the Trust that are entitled to elect a Trustee and that are entitled to vote on the matter. The Declaration of Trust does not contain any other specific inhibiting provisions that would operate only with respect to an extraordinary transaction such as a merger, reorganization, tender offer, sale or transfer of substantially all of the Fund's assets or liquidation. Reference should be made to the Declaration of Trust on file with the Commission for the full text of these provisions.

REPORTS TO SHAREHOLDERS

The Fund sends to common shareholders unaudited semi-annual and audited annual reports, including a consolidated list of investments held.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The prospectus and the Statement of Additional Information do not contain all the information set forth in the Registration Statement that the Fund has filed with the Commission. The complete Registration Statement may be obtained from the Commission upon payment of the fee prescribed by its rules and regulations. The Statement of Additional Information can be obtained without charge by calling (855) 609-3680.

Statements contained in this prospectus as to the contents of any contract or other document referred to are not necessarily complete, and, in each instance, reference is made to the copy of such contract or other document filed as an exhibit to the Registration Statement of which this prospectus forms a part, each such statement being qualified in all respects by such reference.

STONE RIDGE'S PRIVACY NOTICE

Stone Ridge's Commitment to Its Customers[1]

Stone Ridge recognizes and respects the privacy expectation of each of its customers. Stone Ridge believes that the confidentiality and protection of its customers' non-public personal information is one of its fundamental responsibilities. This means, most importantly, that Stone Ridge does not sell customers' non-public personal information to any third parties. Stone Ridge uses its customers' non-public personal information primarily to complete financial transactions that its customers request or to make its customers aware of other financial products and services offered by a Stone Ridge affiliated company.

Information Stone Ridge Collects About Its Customers

Stone Ridge collects non-public personal information about its customers from the following sources:

- *Account Applications and Other Forms*, which may include a customer's name and address, social security number or tax identification number, total assets, income, and accounts at other institutions;

- *Account History*, which may include information about the transactions and balances in accounts with Stone Ridge; and

- *Correspondence*, which may include written, telephonic or electronic communications.

How Stone Ridge Handles Its Customers' Personal Information

As emphasized above, Stone Ridge does not sell non-public personal information about current or former customers to third parties. Below are the details of circumstances in which Stone Ridge may disclose non-public personal information to third parties:

- In order to complete certain transactions or account changes that a customer directs, it may be necessary to provide certain non-public personal information about that customer to companies, individuals, or groups that are not affiliated with Stone Ridge. For example, if a customer asks Stone Ridge to transfer assets from another financial institution, Stone Ridge will need to provide certain non-public personal information about that customer to the company to complete the transaction.

- In order to alert a customer to other financial products and services that a Stone Ridge affiliated company offers, Stone Ridge may share non-public personal information it has about that customer with a Stone Ridge affiliated company.

- In certain instances, Stone Ridge may contract with non-affiliated companies to perform services for or on behalf of Stone Ridge. Where necessary, Stone Ridge will disclose non-public personal information it has about its customers to these third parties. In all such cases, Stone Ridge will provide the third party with only the information necessary to carry out its assigned responsibilities and only for that purpose. In addition, Stone Ridge requires these third parties to treat Stone Ridge customers' non-public information with the same high degree of confidentiality that Stone Ridge does.

- Finally, Stone Ridge will release non-public information about customers if directed by that customer to do so or if Stone Ridge is authorized by law to do so.

How Stone Ridge Safeguards Its Customers' Personal Information

Stone Ridge restricts access to information about customers to its employees and to third parties, as described above. Stone Ridge maintains physical, electronic, and procedural safeguards reasonably designed to protect the confidentiality of its customers' non-public personal information.

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[1] For purposes of this notice, the term "customer" or "customers" includes both individuals who have investments with a Stone Ridge-affiliated company and individuals who have provided non-public personal information to a Stone Ridge affiliated company, but did not invest with a Stone Ridge affiliated company.

Keeping Its Customers Informed

As required by federal law, Stone Ridge will notify customers of Stone Ridge's Privacy Policy annually. Stone Ridge reserves the right to modify this policy at any time, but in the event that there is a change, Stone Ridge will promptly inform its customers of that change.

NYDIG Bitcoin Strategy Fund

For More Information

To obtain other information and for shareholder inquiries:

By telephone:	(855) 609-3680
By mail:	NYDIG Bitcoin Strategy Fund c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services 615 East Michigan Street Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202
On the Internet:	SEC EDGAR database – www.sec.gov

The Fund’s investment company registration number is 811-23478.