

Prospectus

Bitwise[®]

Bitwise Ethereum Strategy ETF

(NYSE Arca—AETH)

May 1, 2024

Bitwise Ethereum Strategy ETF (the “Fund”) is a series of the Bitwise Funds Trust (the “Trust”) and an exchange-traded fund (“ETF”). The Fund lists and principally trades its shares on NYSE Arca, Inc. (“NYSE Arca” or the “Exchange”).

Neither the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) nor the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”) has approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

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Investment Objective

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

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fees	0.85%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses	0.67%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.05%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.57%
Fee Waiver/Expense Reimbursement⁽¹⁾	(0.67)%
Total Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver/Expense Reimbursement⁽²⁾	0.90%

(1) The Fund’s investment adviser has contractually agreed to waive its advisory fees and/or assume as its own expense certain expenses otherwise payable by the Fund to the extent necessary to ensure that total annual fund operating expenses do not exceed 0.85% of average daily net assets until October 2, 2025.

(2) The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table may not correlate to the expense ratios in the Fund's financial highlights and financial statements because the financial highlights and financial statements reflect only the operating expenses of the Fund and do not include Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses, which are fees and expenses incurred indirectly by the Fund through its investments in certain underlying investment companies.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated, and then sell all of your Fund Shares at the end of those periods. This example assumes that the fee waiver and expense agreement described will be terminated following October 2, 2025. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs, whether you sell or hold your Fund Shares, would be:

Year 1	Year 3	Year 5	Year 10
\$92	\$430	\$792	\$1,811

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. During the period September 29, 2023 (commencement of operations) through December 31, 2023, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 0% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective through managed exposure to ether futures contracts (“Ether Futures Contracts”) and investments in short-term debt securities. **The Fund does not invest directly in ether.** Bitwise Investment Manager, LLC serves as the Fund’s investment adviser (“BIM” or the “Adviser”).

The Fund generally seeks to invest in cash-settled, front-month Ether Futures Contracts. The Fund may also invest in back-month, cash-settled Ether Futures Contracts. Front-month Ether Futures Contracts are those contracts with the shortest time to maturity. Back-month Ether Futures Contracts are those with longer times to maturity.

Ether Futures Contracts are standardized, cash-settled futures contracts traded on commodity exchanges registered with the CFTC that use ether as the reference asset. Currently, the only such contracts the Fund will hold are those traded on, or subject to the rules of, the Chicago Mercantile Exchange (“CME”). In general, a futures contract is a legal agreement to buy or sell a standardized asset on a specific date or during a specific month that is facilitated through a futures exchange, such as the CME. When a futures contract reaches its expiration, the holder of a futures contract (such as the Fund) must sell that futures contract and replace them with new futures contracts with a later expiration date. This is called “rolling.” Ether Futures Contracts are cash settled on their expiration date, unless they are “rolled” prior to expiration. The Fund intends to “roll” its futures positions in the week prior to expiration and will typically roll to the next available contract (*i.e.*, the contract with the next upcoming expiration date). However, the Fund is not required to roll the contracts at any specific time and the Adviser may roll the contracts at any time of its choosing, depending upon prevailing market conditions and other factors. The Fund’s regular purchases and sales of individual Ether Futures Contracts throughout the year may cause the Fund to experience higher than normal portfolio turnover.

Before an Ether Futures Contract’s expiration, it may trade at a value that is higher or lower than the spot price of ether. When an Ether Futures Contract is trading at a price that is greater than the spot price of ether, the market is said to be in “contango.” If the Ether Futures Contract is trading at a price that is lower than the spot price of ether, the market is said to be in “backwardation.” As the time to expiry of the Ether Futures Contract decreases, the price will trend towards the spot price of ether. When an Ether Futures Contract is in contango, this will cause the return of the contract to underperform the spot price of ether. When an Ether Futures Contract is in backwardation, this will cause the return of the contract to overperform the spot price of ether. The performance of Ether Futures Contracts and ether may not be precisely correlated, over short or long periods of time. To the extent the Fund has investments in back-month Ether Futures Contracts, the Fund’s performance can be expected to be less correlated with the price of ether than if it held front-month Ether Futures Contracts.

The Fund invests in Ether Futures Contracts exclusively through a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Fund organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands (the “Subsidiary”). The Fund does not invest directly in Ether Futures Contracts. The Fund’s investment in the Subsidiary is intended to provide the Fund with exposure to the Ether Futures Contracts markets in accordance with applicable rules and regulations. The Subsidiary and the Fund have the same investment adviser and investment objective. The Subsidiary follows the same general investment policies and restrictions as the Fund. Except as noted herein, for purposes of this Prospectus, references to the Fund’s investment strategies and risks include those of the Subsidiary. The Fund complies with the provisions of the 1940 Act governing investment policies and capital structure and leverage on an aggregate basis with the Subsidiary. Furthermore, Bitwise Investment Manager, LLC, as the investment adviser to the Subsidiary, complies with the provisions of the 1940 Act relating to investment advisory contracts as it relates to its advisory agreement with the Subsidiary. The Subsidiary also complies with the provisions of the 1940 Act relating to affiliated transactions and custody. Because the Fund intends to qualify for treatment as a regulated investment company (“RIC”) under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), the size of the Fund’s investment in the Subsidiary will not exceed 25% of the Fund’s total assets at each quarter end of the Fund’s fiscal year.

The Fund is classified as “non-diversified” under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the “1940 Act”), which means it has the ability to invest a relatively high percentage of its assets in financial instruments with a single counterparty or a few counterparties. **The Fund does not invest in, or seek direct exposure to, the current “spot” or cash price of ether. Investors seeking direct exposure to the price of ether should consider an investment other than the Fund.**

While the Fund intends to achieve its investment objective primarily through its investment in Ether Futures Contracts, the Fund expects to invest its remaining assets (up to 75%) in any one or more of the following to provide liquidity, serve as margin or collateralize the Fund’s investments in Ether Futures Contracts: U.S. Treasuries, other U.S. government obligations, money market funds, cash and cash-like equivalents (*e.g.*, high quality commercial paper and similar instruments that are rated investment grade or, if unrated, of comparable quality, as the Adviser determines), 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), municipal debt securities, Treasury inflation protected securities (“TIPS”), sovereign debt obligations of non-U.S. countries and repurchase agreements. Due to the high margin requirements that are unique to Ether Futures Contracts and certain tests that must be met in order to qualify as a RIC, the Fund may also utilize reverse repurchase agreements during certain times of the year to help maintain the desired level of exposure to Ether Futures Contracts.

Additional Information on Ether

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

on the Ethereum network. Smart contract operations are executed on the Ethereum blockchain in exchange for payment of ether. The Ethereum network is one of a number of projects intended to expand blockchain use beyond just a peer-to-peer money system.

The Ethereum network is decentralized in that it does not require governmental authorities or financial institution intermediaries to create, transmit or determine the value of ether. Rather, following the initial distribution of ether, ether is created, burned and allocated by the Ethereum network protocol through a process that is currently subject to an issuance and burn rate. Among other things, ether is used to pay for transaction fees and computational services (i.e., smart contracts) on the Ethereum network; users of the Ethereum network pay for the computational power of the machines executing the requested operations with ether. Requiring payment in ether on the Ethereum network incentivizes developers to write quality applications and increases the efficiency of the Ethereum network because wasteful code costs more. It also ensures that the Ethereum network remains economically viable by compensating people for their contributed computational resources. Unlike other digital assets, such as bitcoin, which are solely created through a progressive mining process, 72.0 million ether or “ETH” were created in connection with the launch of the Ethereum network. The Ether Futures Contracts held by the Fund are cash settled based upon the CME CF Ether-Dollar Reference Rate. The CME CF Ether-Dollar Reference Rate aggregates ether U.S. dollar transactions on certain major digital asset trading venues and is calculated using volume-weighted trading price data from those digital asset trading venues.

In 2014, the Ethereum Foundation - a Swiss non-profit organization - conducted an initial coin offering (ICO) for ether, raising \$18.3 million. Based on its most recent disclosure, as of March 31, 2022, the Ethereum Foundation had \$1.6 billion in assets, including \$1.3 billion in crypto asset holdings, of which 99.1% was in ether. The Ethereum Foundation stated that this represented 0.297% of total ether supply. The Ethereum Foundation is dedicated to the development of the Ethereum blockchain, and supports its growth by funding developers, projects, and teams that it believes will help the Ethereum blockchain and its surrounding ecosystem thrive.

Principal Risks

As with all investments, there are certain risks of investing in the Fund. Fund Shares will change in value, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. An investment in the Fund is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

Ether and Ether Futures Contracts are relatively new investments. They are subject to unique and substantial risks, and historically, have been subject to significant price volatility. The value of an investment in the Fund could decline significantly and without warning, including to zero. You may lose the full value of your investment within a single day. If you are not prepared to accept significant and unexpected changes in the value of the Fund and the possibility that you could lose your entire investment in the Fund you should not invest in the Fund. The performance of Ether Futures Contracts and therefore the performance of the Fund may differ significantly from the performance of ether.

Ether Futures Contracts Risk. The market for Ether Futures Contracts may be less developed, and potentially less liquid and more volatile, than more established futures markets. While the market for Ether Futures Contracts has grown substantially since Ether Futures Contracts commenced trading, there can be no assurance that this growth will continue. The price for Ether Futures Contracts is based on a number of factors, including the supply of and the demand for Ether Futures Contracts. Market conditions and expectations, position limits, accountability levels, collateral requirements, availability of counterparties, and other factors each can impact the supply of and demand for Ether Futures Contracts. Additionally, due to the high margin requirements that are unique to Ether Futures Contracts, the Fund may experience difficulty maintaining the desired level of exposure to Ether Futures Contracts. If the Fund is unable to achieve such exposure it may not be able to meet its investment objective and the Fund’s returns may be different or lower than expected. Additionally, collateral requirements may require the Fund to liquidate its positions, potentially incurring losses and expenses, when it otherwise would not do so. Investing in derivatives like Ether Futures Contracts may be considered aggressive and may expose the Fund to significant risks. These risks include counterparty risk and liquidity risk.

Investment Strategy Risk. The Fund invests in Ether Futures Contracts. **The Fund does not invest directly in or hold ether.** As a result, the price of Ether Futures Contracts should be expected to differ from the current cash price of ether, which is sometimes referred to as the “spot” price of ether. Consequently, the performance of the Fund should be expected to perform differently from the spot price of ether. These differences could be significant.

Market and Volatility Risk. The prices of ether and Ether Futures Contracts have historically been highly volatile. The value of ether has been, and may continue to be, substantially dependent on speculation, such that trading and investing in these assets generally may not be based on fundamental analysis. The value of the Fund’s investments in Ether Futures Contracts – and therefore the value of an investment in the Fund – could decline significantly and without warning, including to zero. If you are not prepared to accept significant and unexpected changes in the value of the Fund and the possibility that you could lose your entire investment in the Fund you should not invest in the Fund.

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

the price of Ether Futures Contracts, which could decrease the correlation between the performance of Ether Futures Contracts and the “spot” price of ether.

Ether Risk. Ether is a relatively new innovation and the market for ether is subject to rapid price swings, changes and uncertainty. The further development of the Ethereum network and the acceptance and use of ether are subject to a variety of factors that are difficult to evaluate. The slowing, stopping or reversing of the development of the Ethereum network or the acceptance of ether may adversely affect the price of ether. Ether is subject to the risk of fraud, theft, manipulation or security failures, operational or other problems that impact the digital asset trading venues on which ether trades. The Ethereum blockchain, including the smart contracts running on the Ethereum blockchain, may contain flaws that can be exploited by hackers. A significant portion of ether is held by a small number of holders sometimes referred to as “whales.” Transactions of these holders may influence the price of ether.

Unlike the exchanges for more traditional assets, such as equity securities and futures contracts, ether and the digital asset trading venues on which it trades are largely unregulated. As a result of the lack of regulation, individuals or groups may engage in fraud or market manipulation (including using social media to promote ether in a way that artificially increases the price of ether). Investors may be more exposed to the risk of theft, fraud and market manipulation than when investing in more traditional asset classes. Over the past several years, a number of digital asset trading venues have been closed due to fraud, failure or security breaches. Investors in ether may have little or no recourse should such theft, fraud or manipulation occur and could suffer significant losses. Legal or regulatory changes may negatively impact the operation of the Ethereum network or restrict the use of ether. The Fund may also be negatively impacted by regulatory enforcement actions against the digital asset trading venues upon which ether trades. Such actions could significantly reduce the number of venues upon which ether trades and could negatively impact the Ether Futures Contracts held by the Fund that reference the price of ether. In addition, digital asset trading venues, ether validators and other participants may have significant exposure to other digital assets. Instability in the price, availability or legal or regulatory status of those instruments may adversely impact the operation of the digital asset trading venues and the Ethereum network. The realization of any of these risks could result in a decline in the acceptance of ether and consequently a reduction in the value of ether, Ether Futures Contracts, and Shares of the Fund. Such occurrences could also impair the Fund’s ability to meet its investment objective pursuant to its investment strategy.

There is regulatory uncertainty regarding the status of ether under the federal and state securities laws. While the CFTC has classified ether as a commodity and approved the listing of Ether Futures Contracts on a commodity exchange regulated by the CFTC, it is possible that in the future a court could determine that ether is a security. The impact of such a determination on the Ether Futures Contracts held by the Fund is difficult to predict. However, it may significantly negatively impact the value of the Fund and/or hamper the ability of the Adviser to meet the Fund’s investment objective pursuant to its current investment strategy, especially if the Ether Futures Contracts were delisted or the volume with which such contracts were traded was significantly reduced.

The Ethereum network is maintained and secured by a group of validators who post (or “stake”) ether to the network, and then work to validate transactions and finalize settlement on the blockchain. The staked ether works like collateral to ensure that the validators act honestly and provide a high quality of service; if they fail, the network can seize (or “slash”) the staked ether. The decentralized nature of the Ethereum blockchain makes it vulnerable to certain types of attacks if there is a significant concentration in the ownership or control of the total amount of staked ether. For example, if a malicious actor (or group of actors) controlled 33% of the total staked ether, even temporarily, they would have the ability to prevent the Ethereum blockchain from finalizing transactions. Although the blockchain has certain protections in place that may allow it to restore the ability to finalize transactions over time, any failure to finalize transactions – whether temporary or ongoing – could significantly impact the value of ether, and thereby of the Ether Futures Contracts owned by the Fund. Additionally, if a malicious actor (or group of actors) were to gain control of more than 50% of all staked ether, even temporarily, that actor (or group of actors) would be able to censor transactions, double-spend ether in certain situations, and re-order recently added blocks to extract value from arbitrage. Although it may be challenging for a malicious actor (or group of actors) to gain control of 50% of all staked ether, such an attack would significantly impact the value of ether, and thereby of the Ether Futures Contracts owned by the Fund. Finally, if a malicious actor (or group of actors) were to gain control of more than 66% of all staked ether, even temporarily, they would have additional and significant powers, including the ability to do long-range reorganizations of the blockchain’s history, double-spend ether in many situations, and censor transactions, as the Ethereum blockchain’s protocol grants a supermajority (*i.e.* 66% or more) of staked ether the ability to reverse finality on the blockchain without having their staked ether slashed. Although it may be challenging for a malicious actor (or group of actors) to gain control of 66% of all staked ether, such an attack would significantly impact the value of ether, and thereby of the Ether Futures Contracts owned by the Fund.

A blockchain is a public database that is updated, shared and maintained across many computers in a network. The software that powers a blockchain is known as its protocol. Like all software, these protocols may update or change from time-to-time. In the case of the Ethereum protocol, updates are made based on proposals submitted by developers, but only if a majority of the users and validators adopt the new proposals and update their individual copies of the protocol. Certain upgrade proposals to a blockchain may not be accepted by all the participants in an ecosystem. If one significant group adopts a proposed upgrade and another does not – or if groups adopt different upgrades – this can result in a “fork” of the blockchain, wherein two distinct sets of users and validators or users and miners run two different versions of a protocol. If the versions are sufficiently different such that the two versions of the protocol cannot simultaneously maintain and update a shared record of the blockchain database, it is called a “hard fork.” A hard fork can result in the creation of two competing blockchains, each with its own native crypto assets. For instance, in June 2016, the

Ethereum community faced a divisive choice: whether to reverse a large hack (theft) of ether from a third-party project called “The DAO,” a decentralized autonomous organization that was designed to act as a decentralized, investor-directed venture capital firm operating in the Ethereum ecosystem. While the hack didn’t directly impact the Ethereum protocol itself, it harmed trust in the ecosystem. The majority of the ecosystem chose to reverse the hacked transactions and return the stolen ether to its original holders, while a minority believed that reversing the transactions was the incorrect course. This led to a hard fork in the Ethereum blockchain, with the smaller of the two communities taking the name Ethereum Classic and running a separate blockchain with its own native crypto asset. Additional forks of the Ethereum blockchains are possible. A large-scale fork could introduce risk, uncertainty, or confusion into the Ethereum blockchains, or could fraction the value of the main blockchain and its native crypto asset, which could significantly impact the value of ether, and thereby of the Ether Futures Contracts held by the Fund.

While the Ethereum blockchain has, to date, been one of the most successful blockchains as measured by market capitalization, daily active users, or hosted applications, there is no guarantee that it will maintain this leadership position in the future. Over the years, developers have created multiple competing public blockchains that, similar to the Ethereum blockchain, are designed to support the development, deployment and operation of smart contracts. Many of these competing blockchains have certain technical advantages as compared to the Ethereum blockchain, including faster processing and settlement times, higher throughput and lower fees. The Ethereum blockchain has, during multiple moments in its history, become “congested,” meaning that the blockchain could not rapidly process all of the transactions that had been proposed by users. This has led to slow processing times, delayed settlement, and significant spikes in the fees paid to have transactions processed. It is possible that existing and/or new blockchains may be able to take users, investment and future growth away from the Ethereum blockchain by offering greater throughput or other advantageous features. If these blockchains are successful, it could harm the price of ether, and thereby, of the Ether Futures Contracts held by the Fund. In addition, one way that the Ethereum ecosystem has attempted to address the issue of throughput (also called “scalability”) is by the development of “Layer 2” scaling solutions. Layer 2 scaling solutions are separate blockchains built on top of “Layer 1” blockchains like Ethereum for the purpose of augmenting the throughput of the Layer 1 blockchain, and often, providing lower fees for transaction processing and/or faster settlement times. Layer 2 solutions are commonly considered the primary way that the Ethereum network is expected to scale in the future. Layer 2 blockchains introduce certain risks into the Ethereum ecosystem that should be considered. For instance, Layer 2 blockchains are a relatively new and still developing technology. Technological issues – including hacks, bugs, or failures – could introduce risk or harm confidence in the Ethereum ecosystem, which could negatively impact the price of ether. In addition, users may choose to settle an increasing share of transactions on Layer 2 blockchains, which could negatively impact the transaction activity on, and the amount of fee revenue generated by, the Ethereum blockchain itself, which could negatively impact the price of ether. Any developments with Layer 2 blockchains that negatively impact the price of ether will negatively impact the value of Ether Futures Contracts held by the Fund.

Ether Futures Contracts Capacity Risk. If the Fund’s ability to obtain exposure to Ether Futures Contracts consistent with its investment objective is disrupted for any reason including, for example, limited liquidity in the Ether Futures Contracts market, a disruption to the Ether Futures Contracts market, or as a result of margin requirements, position limits, accountability levels, or other limitations imposed by the Fund’s futures commission merchants (“FCMs”), the listing exchanges, or the CFTC, the Fund may not be able to achieve its investment objective and may experience significant losses.

Any disruption in the Fund’s ability to obtain exposure to Ether Futures Contracts will cause the Fund’s performance to deviate from the performance of Ether Futures Contracts, and consequently, ether. Additionally, the ability of the Fund to obtain exposure to Ether Futures Contracts is limited by certain tax rules that limit the amount the Fund can invest in its wholly-owned subsidiary as of the end of each tax quarter. Exceeding this amount may have tax consequences, see “Tax Risk.”

Cost of Futures Investment Risk. When an Ether Futures Contract is nearing expiration, the Fund will “roll” the futures contract, which means it will generally sell the Ether Futures Contract and use the proceeds to buy an Ether Futures Contract with a later expiration date. When rolling futures contracts that are in contango, the Fund would sell a lower priced, expiring contract and purchase a higher priced, longer-dated contract. The price difference between the expiring contract and longer-dated contract associated with rolling futures contracts is typically substantially higher than the price difference associated with rolling other futures contracts. Ether Futures Contracts have historically experienced extended periods of contango. Contango in the Ether Futures Contracts market may have a significant adverse impact on the performance of the Fund and may cause Ether Futures Contracts, and the Fund, to underperform the spot price of ether. Both contango and backwardation would reduce the Fund’s correlation to the spot price of ether and may limit or prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective. The impact of both contango and backwardation may also be greater to the extent the Fund invests in back-month Ether Futures Contracts.

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

Active Market Risk. Although Fund Shares are listed for trading on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for Fund Shares will develop or be maintained. Fund Shares trade on the Exchange at market prices that may be below, at or above the Fund’s net asset value. Securities, including Fund Shares, are subject to market fluctuations and liquidity constraints that

may be caused by such factors as economic, political, or regulatory developments, changes in interest rates, and/or perceived trends in securities prices. Fund Shares could decline in value or underperform other investments.

Borrowing Risk. The Fund may borrow for investment purposes using reverse repurchase agreements. The cost of borrowing may reduce the Fund's return. Borrowing may cause a Fund to liquidate positions under adverse market conditions to satisfy its repayment obligations. Borrowing increases the risk of loss and may increase the volatility of the Fund.

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

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

Concentration Risk. The Fund may be susceptible to an increased risk of loss, including losses due to adverse events that affect the Fund's investments more than the market as a whole, to the extent that the Fund's investments are concentrated in investments that provide exposure to ether.

Counterparty Risk. Fund transactions involving a counterparty are subject to the risk that the counterparty will not fulfill its obligation to the Fund. Counterparty risk may arise because of the counterparty's financial condition (*i.e.*, financial difficulties, bankruptcy, or insolvency), market activities and developments, or other reasons, whether foreseen or not. A counterparty's inability to fulfill its obligation may result in significant financial loss to the Fund. The Fund may be unable to recover its investment from the counterparty or may obtain a limited recovery, and/or recovery may be delayed.

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

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

Debt Securities Risk. Investments in debt securities subject the holder to the credit risk of the issuer. Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer or other obligor of a security will not be able or willing to make payments of interest and principal when due. Generally, the value of debt securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. To the extent that interest rates rise, certain underlying obligations may be paid off substantially slower than originally anticipated and the value of those securities may fall sharply. During periods of falling interest rates, the income received by the Fund may decline. If the principal on a debt security is prepaid before expected, the prepayments of principal may have to be reinvested in obligations paying interest at lower rates. Debt securities generally do not trade on a securities exchange making them generally less liquid and more difficult to value than common stock.

Digital Asset Industry Risk. The digital asset industry is a new, speculative, and still-developing industry that faces many risks. In this emerging environment, events that are not directly related to the security or utility of the Ethereum blockchain can nonetheless precipitate a significant decline in the price of ether. For instance, in May 2022, the collapse of the algorithmic stablecoin TerraUSD

and its paired crypto asset LUNA destroyed an estimated \$60 billion in value in the crypto ecosystem. Although TerraUSD and LUNA operated on their own blockchain (the “Terra” blockchain), the events nonetheless contributed to a sharp decline in the price of ether, which fell 30% from May 1, 2022 to May 31, 2022. As another example, in November 2022, FTX Trading Ltd. – an offshore digital asset trading venue specializing in crypto derivatives – collapsed and filed for bankruptcy. While a small fraction of total global trading volume in ether and related derivatives took place on FTX-related venues, the company's collapse nonetheless contributed to a significant decline in the price of ether, which fell 18% in November 2022. Additional instability, failures, bankruptcies or other negative events in the digital asset industry, including events that are not necessarily related to the security or utility of the Ethereum blockchain, could similarly negatively impact the price of ether, and thereby the Ether Futures Contracts held by the Fund.

Digital Asset Regulatory Risk. Digital asset markets in the U.S. exist in a state of regulatory uncertainty, and adverse legislative or regulatory developments could significantly harm the value of Ether Futures Contracts or the Fund's Shares, such as by banning, restricting or imposing onerous conditions or prohibitions on the use of ether, validating or mining activity, digital wallets, the provision of services related to trading and custodial services, the operation of the Ethereum network, or the digital asset markets generally. Such occurrences could also impair the Fund's ability to meet its investment objective pursuant to its investment strategy.

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

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

Inflation Risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the present value of the Fund's assets and distributions may decline. This risk is more prevalent with respect to fixed income securities held by the Fund.

Interest Rate Risk. Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of the debt securities in the Fund's portfolio will decline because of rising market interest rates. Interest rate risk is generally lower for shorter term debt securities and higher for longer-term debt securities. The Fund may be subject to a greater risk of rising interest rates than would normally be the case due to the current period of historically low rates and the effect of potential government fiscal policy initiatives and resulting market reaction to those initiatives. Duration is a reasonably accurate measure of a debt security's price sensitivity to changes in interest rates and a common measure of interest rate risk. Duration measures a debt security's expected life on a present value basis, taking into account the debt security's yield, interest payments and final maturity. In general, duration represents the expected percentage change in the value of a security for an immediate 1% change in interest rates. For example, the price of a debt security with a three-year duration would be expected to drop by approximately 3% in response to a 1% increase in interest rates. Therefore, prices of debt securities with shorter durations tend to be less sensitive to interest rate changes than debt securities with longer durations. As the value of a debt security changes over time, so will its duration.

Legislation and Litigation Risk. Legislation or litigation that affects the value of assets or securities held by the Fund may reduce the value of the Fund. From time to time, various legislative initiatives are proposed that may have a negative impact on certain assets or securities in which the Fund invests. In addition, litigation regarding any of the assets or securities owned by the Fund may negatively

impact the value of the Shares. Such legislation or litigation may cause the Fund to lose value or may result in higher portfolio turnover if the Adviser determines to sell such a holding.

Leverage Risk. The Fund seeks to achieve and maintain the exposure to the spot price of ether by using leverage inherent in futures contracts. Therefore, the Fund is subject to leverage risk. When the Fund purchases or sells an instrument or enters into a transaction without investing an amount equal to the full economic exposure of the instrument or transaction, it creates leverage, which can result in the Fund losing more than it originally invested. As a result, these investments may magnify losses to the Fund, and even a small market movement may result in significant losses to the Fund. Leverage may also cause the Fund to be more volatile because it may exaggerate the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of the Fund's portfolio securities. Futures trading involves a degree of leverage and as a result, a relatively small price movement in futures instruments may result in immediate and substantial losses to the Fund.

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

Market Risk. The prices of ether and Ether Futures Contracts have historically been highly volatile. The value of the Fund's investments in Ether Futures Contracts and other instruments that provide exposure to ether and Ether Futures Contracts – and therefore the value of an investment in the Fund – could decline significantly and without warning, including to zero. If you are not prepared to accept significant and unexpected changes in the value of the Fund and the possibility that you could lose your entire investment in the Fund you should not invest in the Fund.

Money Market Instruments Risk. The value of money market instruments may be affected by changing interest rates and by changes in the credit ratings of the investments. If a significant amount of the Fund's assets are invested in money market instruments, it will be more difficult for the Fund to achieve its investment objective. An investment in a money market fund is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency. It is possible to lose money by investing in a money market fund.

Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk. Mortgage-backed securities are subject to the same risks as investments in other types of debt securities, including credit risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk and valuation risk. However, these investments make the Fund more susceptible to adverse economic, political or regulatory events that affect the value of real estate. Mortgage-backed securities are also significantly affected by the rate of prepayments and modifications of the mortgage loans underlying those securities, as well as by other factors such as borrower defaults, delinquencies, realized or liquidation losses and other shortfalls. Mortgage-backed securities are particularly sensitive to prepayment risk, given that the term to maturity for mortgage loans is generally substantially longer than the expected lives of those securities. As the timing and amount of prepayments cannot be accurately predicted, the timing of changes in the rate of prepayments of the mortgage loans may significantly affect the Fund's actual yield to maturity on any mortgage-backed securities. Along with prepayment risk, mortgage-related securities are significantly affected by interest rate risk.

Municipal Securities Risk. Issuers, including governmental issuers, may be unable to pay their obligations as they come due. The values of municipal securities that depend on a specific revenue source to fund their payment obligations may fluctuate as a result of actual or anticipated changes in the cash flows generated by the revenue source or changes in the priority of the municipal obligation to receive the cash flows generated by the revenue source. The values of municipal securities held by the Fund may be adversely affected by local political and economic conditions and developments. Adverse conditions in an industry significant to a local economy could have a correspondingly adverse effect on the financial condition of local issuers. In addition, income from municipal securities held by the Fund could be declared taxable because of, among other things, unfavorable changes in tax laws, adverse interpretations by the Internal Revenue Service or state tax authorities, or noncompliant conduct of an issuer or other obligated party. Loss of tax-exempt status may cause interest received and distributed to shareholders by the Fund to be taxable and may result in a significant decline in the values of such municipal securities.

Non-Diversification Risk. As a "non-diversified" fund, the Fund may hold a smaller number of portfolio securities than many other funds. To the extent the Fund invests in a relatively small number of issuers, a decline in the market value of a particular security held by the Fund may affect its value more than if it invested in a larger number of issuers. The value of the Fund Shares may be more volatile than the values of shares of more diversified funds.

Operational Risk. The Fund is subject to risks arising from various operational factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund's service providers, counterparties or other third-parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or systems failures. The Fund relies on third-parties for a range of services, including custody. Any delay or failure relating to engaging or maintaining such service providers may affect the Fund's ability to meet its investment objective. Although the Fund and the Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures, there is no way to completely protect against such risks.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements Risk. Reverse repurchase agreements involve both counterparty risk and the risk that the value of securities that the Fund is obligated to repurchase under the agreement may decline below the repurchase price. Reverse repurchase agreements involve leverage risk; the Fund may lose money as a result of declines in the values both of the security subject to the reverse repurchase agreement and the instruments in which the Fund invested the proceeds of the reverse repurchase agreement.

Sovereign Debt Securities Risk. Sovereign debt securities are issued or guaranteed by foreign governmental entities. Investments in such securities are subject to the risk that the relevant sovereign government or governmental entity may delay or refuse to pay interest or repay principal on its debt. Such delays or refusals may be due to cash flow problems, insufficient foreign currency reserves, political considerations, the size of its debt relative to the economy or the failure to put in place economic reforms required by the International Monetary Fund or other multilateral agencies. There is no legal process for collecting sovereign debt that is not repaid, nor are there bankruptcy proceedings through which all or part of the unpaid sovereign debt may be collected.

Structural ETF Risks. The Fund is an ETF. Accordingly, it is subject to certain risks associated with its unique structure.

Authorized Participant Concentration Risk. Only an Authorized Participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund, and none of those Authorized Participants is obligated to engage in creation and/or redemption transactions. The Fund has a limited number of institutions that may act as Authorized Participants on an agency basis (*i.e.*, on behalf of other market participants). To the extent that Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to proceed with creation or redemption orders with respect to the Fund and no other Authorized Participant is able to step forward to create or redeem, Fund Shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to NAV and possibly face trading halts or delisting. Authorized Participant concentration risk may be heightened for ETFs, such as the Fund, that invest in securities issued by non-U.S. issuers or other securities or instruments that have lower trading volumes.

Cash Transactions Risk. The Fund expects to effect all of its creations and redemptions for cash, rather than in-kind securities. Paying redemption proceeds in cash rather than through in-kind delivery of portfolio securities may require the Fund to dispose of or sell portfolio securities or other assets at an inopportune time to obtain the cash needed to meet redemption orders. This may cause the Fund to sell a security and recognize a capital gain or loss that might not have been incurred if it had made a redemption in-kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher or lower annual capital gains distributions than ETFs that redeem in-kind. The use of cash creations and redemptions may also cause the Fund's Shares to trade in the market at greater bid-ask spreads or greater premiums or discounts to the Fund's NAV. Furthermore, the Fund may not be able to execute cash transactions for creation and redemption purposes at the same price used to determine the Fund's NAV. To the extent that the maximum additional charge for creation or redemption transactions is insufficient to cover the execution shortfall, the Fund's performance could be negatively impacted.

Costs of Buying and Selling Fund Shares. Due to the costs of buying or selling Fund Shares, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of Fund Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Fund Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

Premium/Discount Risk. As with all exchange-traded funds, Fund Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. The trading prices of Fund Shares in the secondary market may differ from the Fund's daily net asset value per share and there may be times when the market price of the shares is more than the net asset value per share (premium) or less than the net asset value per share (discount). This risk is heightened in times of market volatility or periods of steep market declines.

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

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

Because Ether Futures Contracts produce non-qualifying income for purposes of qualifying as a RIC, the Fund makes its investments in Ether Futures Contracts through the Subsidiary. The Fund intends to treat any income it may derive from the futures contracts received by the Subsidiary as "qualifying income" under the provisions of the Code applicable to RICs. The IRS has issued numerous

Private Letter Rulings (“PLRs”) provided to third parties not associated with the Fund or its affiliates (which only those parties may rely on as precedent) concluding that similar arrangements resulted in qualifying income. Many of such PLRs have now been revoked by the IRS. In March of 2019, the Internal Revenue Service published Regulations that concluded that income from a corporation similar to the Subsidiary would be qualifying income, if the income is related to the Fund’s business of investing in stocks or securities. Although the Regulations do not require distributions from the Subsidiary, the Fund intends to cause the Subsidiary to make distributions that would allow the Fund to make timely distributions to its shareholders. The Fund generally will be required to include in its own taxable income the income of the Subsidiary for a tax year, regardless of whether the Fund receives a distribution of the Subsidiary’s income in that tax year, and this income would nevertheless be subject to the distribution requirement for qualification as a regulated investment company and would be taken into account for purposes of the 4% excise tax.

TIPS Risk. Inflation-indexed debt securities, such as TIPS, are subject to the same risks as other types of debt securities, including credit risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk and valuation risk. The principal amount of an inflation-indexed security typically increases with inflation and decreases with deflation, as measured by a specified index. Although the holders of TIPS receive no less than the par value of the security at maturity, if the Fund purchases TIPS in the secondary market whose principal values have previously been adjusted upward and there is a period of subsequent declining inflation rates, the Fund may receive at maturity less than it invested and incur a loss.

U.S. Government Securities Risk. U.S. government securities are subject to interest rate risk but generally do not involve the credit risks associated with investments in other types of debt securities. As a result, the yields available from U.S. government securities are generally lower than the yields available from other debt securities. U.S. government securities are guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and the payment of principal when held to maturity.

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

Performance

Because the Fund has does not have performance history for a full calendar year, no performance information is presented for the Fund at this time. Once the Fund has completed a full calendar year of investment operations, this section will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the Fund’s average annual returns compare with a broad measure of market performance. Past performance does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available at no cost on the Fund’s website at <https://www.aethetf.com>.

Management

Investment Adviser: Bitwise Investment Manager, LLC

Portfolio Managers: Jennifer Thornton, Portfolio Manager at Bitwise Investment Manager, LLC and Daniela Padilla, Associate Portfolio Manager at Bitwise Investment Manager, LLC, are the individuals that are primarily and jointly responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. Ms. Thornton and Ms. Padilla have served as portfolio managers since the Fund’s inception in September 2023.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund issues (or redeems) Fund Shares to certain institutional investors (typically market makers or other broker-dealers) only in large blocks of Fund Shares known as “Creation Units.” Creation Unit transactions are conducted in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a designated portfolio of in-kind securities and/or cash.

Individual Fund Shares may only be purchased and sold on the Exchange, other national securities exchanges, electronic crossing networks and other alternative trading systems through your broker-dealer at market prices. Because Fund Shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Fund Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount). When buying or selling Fund Shares in the secondary market, you may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Fund Shares (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Fund Shares (ask) (the “bid-ask spread”). Recent information regarding the Fund’s NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads is available at <https://www.aethetf.com>.

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions are expected to be taxed as ordinary income, qualified dividend income and/or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or individual retirement account. Any withdrawals made from such tax-advantaged arrangement may be taxable to you.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

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

Additional Information About the Fund's Principal Investment Strategies

Overview

The Fund is a series of Bitwise Funds Trust and is regulated as an "investment company" under the 1940 Act. The Fund is actively managed and does not seek to track the performance of an index. Each of the policies described herein, including the investment objective of the Fund, constitutes a non-fundamental policy that may be changed by the Board of Trustees of the Trust (the "Board") without shareholder approval. Certain fundamental policies of the Fund are set forth in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information (the "SAI"). There can be no assurance that the Fund's objective will be achieved.

The Fund's investments are subject to certain requirements imposed by law and regulation, as well as the Fund's investment strategy. These requirements are generally applied at the time the Fund invests its assets. If, subsequent to an investment by the Fund, this requirement is no longer met, the Fund's future investments will be made in a manner that will bring the Fund into compliance with the requirement.

Additional Information Regarding the Fund's Principal Investment Strategy

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective through managed exposure to Ether Futures Contracts and investments in short-term debt securities. **The Fund does not invest directly in ether.** Bitwise Investment Manager, LLC serves as the Fund's investment adviser.

The Fund generally seeks to invest in cash-settled, front-month Ether Futures Contracts. The Fund may also invest in back-month, cash-settled Ether Futures Contracts. Front-month Ether Futures Contracts are those contracts with the shortest time to maturity. Back-month Ether Futures Contracts are those with longer times to maturity.

Ether Futures Contracts are standardized, cash-settled futures contracts traded on commodity exchanges registered with the CFTC that use ether as the reference asset. Currently, the only such contracts the Fund will hold are those traded on, or subject to the rules of, the CME. In general, a futures contract is a legal agreement to buy or sell a standardized asset on a specific date or during a specific month that is facilitated through a futures exchange, such as the CME. When a futures contract reaches its expiration, the holder of a futures contract (such as the Fund) must sell that futures contract and replace them with new futures contracts with a later expiration date. This is called "rolling." Ether Futures Contracts are cash settled on their expiration date, unless they are "rolled" prior to expiration. The Fund intends to "roll" its futures positions in the week prior to expiration and will typically roll to the next available contract (*i.e.*, the contract with the next upcoming expiration date). However, the Fund is not required to roll the contracts at any specific time and the Adviser may roll the contracts at any time of its choosing, depending upon prevailing market conditions and other factors. The Fund's regular purchases and sales of individual Ether Futures Contracts throughout the year may cause the Fund to experience higher than normal portfolio turnover.

Before an Ether Futures Contract's expiration, it may trade at a value that is higher or lower than the spot price of ether. When an Ether Futures Contract is trading at a price that is greater than the spot price of ether, the market is said to be in "contango." If the Ether Futures Contract is trading at a price that is lower than the spot price of ether, the market is said to be in "backwardation." As the time to expiry of the Ether Futures Contract decreases, the price will trend towards the spot price of ether. When an Ether Futures Contract is in contango, this will cause the return of the contract to underperform the spot price of ether. When an Ether Futures Contract is in backwardation, this will cause the return of the contract to overperform the spot price of ether. The performance of Ether Futures Contracts and ether may not be precisely correlated, over short or long periods of time. To the extent the Fund has investments in back-month Ether Futures Contracts, the Fund's performance can be expected to be less correlated with the price of ether than if it held front-month Ether Futures Contracts.

The Fund invests in Ether Futures Contracts exclusively through a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Fund organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands. The Fund does not invest directly in Ether Futures Contracts. The Fund's investment in the Subsidiary is intended to provide the Fund with exposure to the Ether Futures Contracts markets in accordance with applicable rules and regulations. The Subsidiary and the Fund have the same investment adviser and investment objective. The Subsidiary follows the same general investment policies and restrictions as the Fund. Except as noted herein, for purposes of this Prospectus, references to the Fund's

investment strategies and risks include those of the Subsidiary. The Fund complies with the provisions of the 1940 Act governing investment policies and capital structure and leverage on an aggregate basis with the Subsidiary. Furthermore, Bitwise Investment Manager, LLC, as the investment adviser to the Subsidiary, complies with the provisions of the 1940 Act relating to investment advisory contracts as it relates to its advisory agreement with the Subsidiary. The Subsidiary also complies with the provisions of the 1940 Act relating to affiliated transactions and custody. Because the Fund intends to qualify for treatment as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, the size of the Fund's investment in the Subsidiary will not exceed 25% of the Fund's total assets at each quarter end of the Fund's fiscal year.

The Fund is classified as "non-diversified" under the 1940 Act, which means it has the ability to invest a relatively high percentage of its assets in financial instruments with a single counterparty or a few counterparties. **The Fund does not invest in, or seek direct exposure to, the current "spot" or cash price of ether. Investors seeking direct exposure to the price of ether should consider an investment other than the Fund.**

While the Fund intends to achieve its investment objective primarily through its investment in Ether Futures Contracts, the Fund expects to invest its remaining assets (up to 75%) in any one or more of the following to provide liquidity, serve as margin or collateralize the Fund's investments in Ether Futures Contracts: U.S. Treasuries, other U.S. government obligations, money market funds, cash and cash-like equivalents (e.g., high quality commercial paper and similar instruments that are rated investment grade or, if unrated, of comparable quality, as the Adviser determines), 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), municipal debt securities, Treasury inflation protected securities ("TIPS"), sovereign debt obligations of non-U.S. countries and repurchase agreements. Due to the high margin requirements that are unique to Ether Futures Contracts and certain tests that must be met in order to qualify as a RIC, the Fund may also utilize reverse repurchase agreements during certain times of the year to help maintain the desired level of exposure to Ether Futures Contracts.

Additional Information on Ether

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

The Ethereum network is decentralized in that it does not require governmental authorities or financial institution intermediaries to create, transmit or determine the value of ether. Rather, following the initial distribution of ether, ether is created, burned and allocated by the Ethereum network protocol through a process that is currently subject to an issuance and burn rate. Among other things, ether is used to pay for transaction fees and computational services (i.e., smart contracts) on the Ethereum network; users of the Ethereum network pay for the computational power of the machines executing the requested operations with ether. Requiring payment in ether on the Ethereum network incentivizes developers to write quality applications and increases the efficiency of the Ethereum network because wasteful code costs more. It also ensures that the Ethereum network remains economically viable by compensating people for their contributed computational resources. Unlike other digital assets, such as bitcoin, which are solely created through a progressive mining process, 72.0 million ether or "ETH" were created in connection with the launch of the Ethereum network. The Ether Futures Contracts held by the Fund are cash settled based upon the CME CF Ether-Dollar Reference Rate. The CME CF Ether-Dollar Reference Rate aggregates ether U.S. dollar transactions on certain major digital asset trading venues and is calculated using volume-weighted trading price data from those digital asset trading venues.

Additional Risks of Investing in the Fund

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

Principal Risks

Ether and Ether Futures Contracts are relatively new investments. They are subject to unique and substantial risks, and historically, have been subject to significant price volatility. The value of an investment in the Fund could decline significantly and without warning, including to zero. You may lose the full value of your investment within a single day. If you are not

prepared to accept significant and unexpected changes in the value of the Fund and the possibility that you could lose your entire investment in the Fund you should not invest in the Fund. The performance of Ether Futures Contracts and therefore the performance of the Fund may differ significantly from the performance of ether.

Ether Futures Contracts Risk. The market for Ether Futures Contracts may be less developed, and potentially less liquid and more volatile, than more established futures markets. While the market for Ether Futures Contracts has grown substantially since Ether Futures Contracts commenced trading, there can be no assurance that this growth will continue. The price for Ether Futures Contracts is based on a number of factors, including the supply of and the demand for Ether Futures Contracts. Market conditions and expectations, position limits, accountability levels, collateral requirements, availability of counterparties, and other factors each can impact the supply of and demand for Ether Futures Contracts. Additionally, due to the high margin requirements that are unique to Ether Futures Contracts, the Fund may experience difficulty maintaining the desired level of exposure to Ether Futures Contracts. If the Fund is unable to achieve such exposure it may not be able to meet its investment objective and the Fund's returns may be different or lower than expected. Additionally, collateral requirements may require the Fund to liquidate its positions, potentially incurring losses and expenses, when it otherwise would not do so. Investing in derivatives like Ether Futures Contracts may be considered aggressive and may expose the Fund to significant risks. These risks include counterparty risk and liquidity risk.

Investment Strategy Risk. The Fund invests in Ether Futures Contracts. **The Fund does not invest directly in or hold ether.** As a result, the price of Ether Futures Contracts should be expected to differ from the current cash price of ether, which is sometimes referred to as the "spot" price of ether. Consequently, the performance of the Fund should be expected to perform differently from the spot price of ether. These differences could be significant.

Market and Volatility Risk. The prices of ether and Ether Futures Contracts have historically been highly volatile. The value of ether has been, and may continue to be, substantially dependent on speculation, such that trading and investing in these assets generally may not be based on fundamental analysis. The value of the Fund's investments in Ether Futures Contracts – and therefore the value of an investment in the Fund – could decline significantly and without warning, including to zero. If you are not prepared to accept significant and unexpected changes in the value of the Fund and the possibility that you could lose your entire investment in the Fund you should not invest in the Fund.

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

Ether Risk. Ether is a relatively new innovation and the market for ether is subject to rapid price swings, changes and uncertainty. The further development of the Ethereum network and the acceptance and use of ether are subject to a variety of factors that are difficult to evaluate. The slowing, stopping or reversing of the development of the Ethereum network or the acceptance of ether may adversely affect the price of ether. Ether is subject to the risk of fraud, theft, manipulation or security failures, operational or other problems that impact the digital asset trading venues on which ether trades. The Ethereum blockchain, including the smart contracts running on the Ethereum blockchain, may contain flaws that can be exploited by hackers. A significant portion of ether is held by a small number of holders sometimes referred to as "whales." Transactions of these holders may influence the price of ether.

Unlike the exchanges for more traditional assets, such as equity securities and futures contracts, ether and the digital asset trading venues on which it trades are largely unregulated. As a result of the lack of regulation, individuals or groups may engage in fraud or market manipulation (including using social media to promote ether in a way that artificially increases the price of ether). Investors may be more exposed to the risk of theft, fraud and market manipulation than when investing in more traditional asset classes. Over the past several years, a number of digital asset trading venues have been closed due to fraud, failure or security breaches. Investors in ether may have little or no recourse should such theft, fraud or manipulation occur and could suffer significant losses. Legal or regulatory changes may negatively impact the operation of the Ethereum network or restrict the use of ether. The Fund may also be negatively impacted by regulatory enforcement actions against the digital asset trading venues upon which ether trades. Such actions could significantly reduce the number of venues upon which ether trades and could negatively impact the Ether Futures Contracts held by the Fund that reference the price of ether. In addition, digital asset trading venues, ether validators and other participants may have significant exposure to other digital assets. Instability in the price, availability or legal or regulatory status of those instruments may adversely impact the operation of the digital asset trading venues and the Ethereum network. The realization of any of these risks could result in a decline in the acceptance of ether and consequently a reduction in the value of ether, Ether Futures Contracts, and Shares of the Fund. Such occurrences could also impair the Fund's ability to meet its investment objective pursuant to its investment strategy.

There is regulatory uncertainty regarding the status of ether under the federal and state securities laws. While the CFTC has classified ether as a commodity and approved the listing of Ether Futures Contracts on a commodity exchange regulated by the CFTC, it is possible that in the future a court could determine that ether is a security. The impact of such a determination on the Ether Futures

Contracts held by the Fund is difficult to predict. However, it may significantly negatively impact the value of the Fund and/or hamper the ability of the Adviser to meet the Fund's investment objective pursuant to its current investment strategy, especially if the Ether Futures Contracts were delisted or the volume with which such contracts were traded was significantly reduced.

The Ethereum network is maintained and secured by a group of validators who post (or "stake") ether to the network, and then work to validate transactions and finalize settlement on the blockchain. The staked ether works like collateral to ensure that the validators act honestly and provide a high quality of service; if they fail, the network can seize (or "slash") the staked ether. The decentralized nature of the Ethereum blockchain makes it vulnerable to certain types of attacks if there is a significant concentration in the ownership or control of the total amount of staked ether. For example, if a malicious actor (or group of actors) controlled 33% of the total staked ether, even temporarily, they would have the ability to prevent the Ethereum blockchain from finalizing transactions. Although the blockchain has certain protections in place that may allow it to restore the ability to finalize transactions over time, any failure to finalize transactions – whether temporary or ongoing – could significantly impact the value of ether, and thereby of the Ether Futures Contracts owned by the Fund. Additionally, if a malicious actor (or group of actors) were to gain control of more than 50% of all staked ether, even temporarily, that actor (or group of actors) would be able to censor transactions, double-spend ether in certain situations, and re-order recently added blocks to extract value from arbitrage. Although it may be challenging for a malicious actor (or group of actors) to gain control of 50% of all staked ether, such an attack would significantly impact the value of ether, and thereby of the Ether Futures Contracts owned by the Fund. Finally, if a malicious actor (or group of actors) were to gain control of more than 66% of all staked ether, even temporarily, they would have additional and significant powers, including the ability to do long-range reorganizations of the blockchain's history, double-spend ether in many situations, and censor transactions, as the Ethereum blockchain's protocol grants a supermajority (*i.e.* 66% or more) of staked ether the ability to reverse finality on the blockchain without having their staked ether slashed. Although it may be challenging for a malicious actor (or group of actors) to gain control of 66% of all staked ether, such an attack would significantly impact the value of ether, and thereby of the Ether Futures Contracts owned by the Fund.

A blockchain is a public database that is updated, shared and maintained across many computers in a network. The software that powers a blockchain is known as its protocol. Like all software, these protocols may update or change from time-to-time. In the case of the Ethereum protocol, updates are made based on proposals submitted by developers, but only if a majority of the users and validators adopt the new proposals and update their individual copies of the protocol. Certain upgrade proposals to a blockchain may not be accepted by all the participants in an ecosystem. If one significant group adopts a proposed upgrade and another does not – or if groups adopt different upgrades – this can result in a "fork" of the blockchain, wherein two distinct sets of users and validators or users and miners run two different versions of a protocol. If the versions are sufficiently different such that the two versions of the protocol cannot simultaneously maintain and update a shared record of the blockchain database, it is called a "hard fork." A hard fork can result in the creation of two competing blockchains, each with its own native crypto assets. For instance, in June 2016, the Ethereum community faced a divisive choice: whether to reverse a large hack (theft) of ether from a third-party project called "The DAO," a decentralized autonomous organization that was designed to act as a decentralized, investor-directed venture capital firm operating in the Ethereum ecosystem. While the hack didn't directly impact the Ethereum protocol itself, it harmed trust in the ecosystem. The majority of the ecosystem chose to reverse the hacked transactions and return the stolen ether to its original holders, while a minority believed that reversing the transactions was the incorrect course. This led to a hard fork in the Ethereum blockchain, with the smaller of the two communities taking the name Ethereum Classic and running a separate blockchain with its own native crypto asset. Additional forks of the Ethereum blockchains are possible. A large-scale fork could introduce risk, uncertainty, or confusion into the Ethereum blockchains, or could fraction the value of the main blockchain and its native crypto asset, which could significantly impact the value of ether, and thereby of the Ether Futures Contracts held by the Fund.

While the Ethereum blockchain has, to date, been one of the most successful blockchains as measured by market capitalization, daily active users, or hosted applications, there is no guarantee that it will maintain this leadership position in the future. Over the years, developers have created multiple competing public blockchains that, similar to the Ethereum blockchain, are designed to support the development, deployment and operation of smart contracts. Many of these competing blockchains have certain technical advantages as compared to the Ethereum blockchain, including faster processing and settlement times, higher throughput and lower fees. The Ethereum blockchain has, during multiple moments in its history, become "congested," meaning that the blockchain could not rapidly process all of the transactions that had been proposed by users. This has led to slow processing times, delayed settlement, and significant spikes in the fees paid to have transactions processed. It is possible that existing and/or new blockchains may be able to take users, investment and future growth away from the Ethereum blockchain by offering greater throughput or other advantageous features. If these blockchains are successful, it could harm the price of ether, and thereby, of the Ether Futures Contracts held by the Fund. In addition, one way that the Ethereum ecosystem has attempted to address the issue of throughput (also called "scalability") is by the development of "Layer 2" scaling solutions. Layer 2 scaling solutions are separate blockchains built on top of "Layer 1" blockchains like Ethereum for the purpose of augmenting the throughput of the Layer 1 blockchain, and often, providing lower fees for transaction processing and/or faster settlement times. Layer 2 solutions are commonly considered the primary way that the Ethereum network is expected to scale in the future. Layer 2 blockchains introduce certain risks into the Ethereum ecosystem that should be considered. For instance, Layer 2 blockchains are a relatively new and still developing technology. Technological issues – including hacks, bugs, or failures – could introduce risk or harm confidence in the Ethereum ecosystem, which could negatively impact the price of ether. In addition, users may choose to settle an increasing share of transactions on Layer 2 blockchains, which could negatively impact the transaction activity on, and the amount of fee revenue generated by, the Ethereum blockchain itself, which

could negatively impact the price of ether. Any developments with Layer 2 blockchains that negatively impact the price of ether will negatively impact the value of Ether Futures Contracts held by the Fund.

Ether Futures Contracts Capacity Risk. If the Fund's ability to obtain exposure to Ether Futures Contracts consistent with its investment objective is disrupted for any reason including, for example, limited liquidity in the Ether Futures Contracts market, a disruption to the Ether Futures Contracts market, or as a result of margin requirements, position limits, accountability levels, or other limitations imposed by the Fund's futures commission merchants ("FCMs"), the listing exchanges, or the CFTC, the Fund may not be able to achieve its investment objective and may experience significant losses. Any disruption in the Fund's ability to obtain exposure to Ether Futures Contracts will cause the Fund's performance to deviate from the performance of Ether Futures Contracts, and consequently, ether. Additionally, the ability of the Fund to obtain exposure to Ether Futures Contracts is limited by certain tax rules that limit the amount the Fund can invest in its wholly-owned subsidiary as of the end of each tax quarter. Exceeding this amount may have tax consequences, see "Tax Risk."

Cost of Futures Investment Risk. When an Ether Futures Contract is nearing expiration, the Fund will "roll" the futures contract, which means it will generally sell the Ether Futures Contract and use the proceeds to buy an Ether Futures Contract with a later expiration date. When rolling futures contracts that are in contango, the Fund would sell a lower priced, expiring contract and purchase a higher priced, longer-dated contract. The price difference between the expiring contract and longer-dated contract associated with rolling futures contracts is typically substantially higher than the price difference associated with rolling other futures contracts. Ether Futures Contracts have historically experienced extended periods of contango. Contango in the Ether Futures Contracts market may have a significant adverse impact on the performance of the Fund and may cause Ether Futures Contracts, and the Fund, to underperform the spot price of ether. Both contango and backwardation would reduce the Fund's correlation to the spot price of ether and may limit or prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective. The impact of both contango and backwardation may also be greater to the extent the Fund invests in back-month Ether Futures Contracts.

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

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

Borrowing Risk. The Fund may borrow for investment purposes using reverse repurchase agreements. The cost of borrowing may reduce the Fund's return. Borrowing may cause a Fund to liquidate positions under adverse market conditions to satisfy its repayment obligations. Borrowing increases the risk of loss and may increase the volatility of the Fund.

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

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

Concentration Risk. The Fund may be susceptible to an increased risk of loss, including losses due to adverse events that affect the Fund's investments more than the market as a whole, to the extent that the Fund's investments are concentrated in investments that provide exposure to ether.

Counterparty Risk. Fund transactions involving a counterparty are subject to the risk that the counterparty will not fulfill its obligation to the Fund. Counterparty risk may arise because of the counterparty's financial condition (*i.e.*, financial difficulties, bankruptcy, or

insolvency), market activities and developments, or other reasons, whether foreseen or not. A counterparty's inability to fulfill its obligation may result in significant financial loss to the Fund. The Fund may be unable to recover its investment from the counterparty or may obtain a limited recovery, and/or recovery may be delayed.

Credit Risk. An issuer or other obligated party of a debt security may be unable or unwilling to make dividend, interest and/or principal payments when due. In addition, the value of a debt security may decline because of concerns about the issuer's ability or unwillingness to make such payments. Debt securities are subject to varying degrees of credit risk which are often reflected in credit ratings. The credit rating of a debt security may be lowered if the issuer or other obligated party suffers adverse changes to its financial condition. These adverse changes may lead to greater volatility in the price of the debt security and affect the security's liquidity. To the extent that the Fund holds debt securities that are secured or guaranteed by financial institutions, changes in credit quality of such financial institutions could cause values of the debt security to deviate.

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

Debt Securities Risk. Investments in debt securities subject the holder to the credit risk of the issuer. Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer or other obligor of a security will not be able or willing to make payments of interest and principal when due. Generally, the value of debt securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. To the extent that interest rates rise, certain underlying obligations may be paid off substantially slower than originally anticipated and the value of those securities may fall sharply. During periods of falling interest rates, the income received by the Fund may decline. If the principal on a debt security is prepaid before expected, the prepayments of principal may have to be reinvested in obligations paying interest at lower rates. Debt securities generally do not trade on a securities exchange making them generally less liquid and more difficult to value than common stock.

Digital Asset Industry Risk. The digital asset industry is a new, speculative, and still-developing industry that faces many risks. In this emerging environment, events that are not directly related to the security or utility of the Ethereum blockchain can nonetheless precipitate a significant decline in the price of ether. For instance, in May 2022, the collapse of the algorithmic stablecoin TerraUSD and its paired crypto asset LUNA destroyed an estimated \$60 billion in value in the crypto ecosystem. Although TerraUSD and LUNA operated on their own blockchain (the "Terra" blockchain), the events nonetheless contributed to a sharp decline in the price of ether, which fell 30% from May 1, 2022 to May 31, 2022. As another example, in November 2022, FTX Trading Ltd. – an offshore digital asset trading venue specializing in crypto derivatives – collapsed and filed for bankruptcy. While a small fraction of total global trading volume in ether and related derivatives took place on FTX-related venues, the company's collapse nonetheless contributed to a significant decline in the price of ether, which fell 18% in November 2022. Additional instability, failures, bankruptcies or other negative events in the digital asset industry, including events that are not necessarily related to the security or utility of the Ethereum blockchain, could similarly negatively impact the price of ether, and thereby the Ether Futures Contracts held by the Fund.

Digital Asset Regulatory Risk. Digital asset markets in the U.S. exist in a state of regulatory uncertainty, and adverse legislative or regulatory developments could significantly harm the value of Ether Futures Contracts or the Fund's Shares, such as by banning, restricting or imposing onerous conditions or prohibitions on the use of ether, validating or mining activity, digital wallets, the provision of services related to trading and custodying digital assets, the operation of the Ethereum network, or the digital asset markets generally. Such occurrences could also impair the Fund's ability to meet its investment objective pursuant to its investment strategy.

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

Futures Contracts Risk. Risks of futures contracts include: (i) an imperfect correlation between the value of the futures contract and the underlying asset; (ii) possible lack of a liquid secondary market; (iii) the inability to close a futures contract when desired; (iv) losses caused by unanticipated market movements, which may be unlimited; (v) an obligation for the Fund to make daily cash payments to maintain its required margin, particularly at times when the Fund may have insufficient cash; and (vi) unfavorable

execution prices from rapid selling. Unlike equities, which typically entitle the holder to a continuing stake in a corporation, futures contracts normally specify a certain date for settlement in cash based on the reference asset. As the futures contracts approach expiration, they may be replaced by similar contracts that have a later expiration. This process is referred to as “rolling.” If the market for these contracts is in “contango,” meaning that the prices of futures contracts in the nearer months are lower than the price of contracts in the distant months, the sale of the near-term month contract would be at a lower price than the longer-term contract, resulting in a cost to “roll” the futures contract. The actual realization of a potential roll cost will be dependent upon the difference in price of the near and distant contract. The costs associated with rolling Ether Futures Contracts typically are substantially higher than the costs associated with other futures contracts and may have a significant adverse impact on the performance of the Fund. Because the margin requirement for futures contracts is less than the value of the assets underlying the futures contract, futures trading involves a degree of leverage. As a result, a relatively small price movement in a futures contract may result in immediate and substantial loss, as well as gain, to the investor. For example, if at the time of purchase, 40% of the value of the futures contract is deposited as margin, a subsequent 20% decrease in the value of the futures contract would result in a loss of half of margin deposit, before any deduction for the transaction costs, if the account were then closed out. A decrease in excess of 40% would result in a loss exceeding the original margin deposit, if the futures contract were closed out. Thus, a purchase or sale of a futures contract may result in losses in excess of the amount initially invested in the futures contract. However, the Fund would presumably have sustained comparable losses if, instead of investing in the futures contract, it had invested in the underlying financial instrument and sold it after the decline.

Inflation Risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the present value of the Fund’s assets and distributions may decline. This risk is more prevalent with respect to debt securities held by the Fund. Inflation creates uncertainty over the future real value (after inflation) of an investment. Inflation rates may change frequently and drastically as a result of various factors, including unexpected shifts in the domestic or global economy, and the Fund’s investments may not keep pace with inflation, which may result in losses to Fund investors.

Interest Rate Risk. The value of debt securities held by the Fund will fluctuate in value with changes in interest rates. In general, debt securities will increase in value when interest rates fall and decrease in value when interest rates rise. The Fund may be subject to a greater risk of rising interest rates than would normally be the case due to the current period of historically low rates and the effect of potential government fiscal policy initiatives and resulting market reaction to those initiatives. Interest rate risk is generally lower for shorter term investments and higher for longer term investments. Duration is a common measure of interest rate risk. Duration measures a debt security’s expected life on a present value basis, taking into account the debt security’s yield, interest payments and final maturity. Duration is a reasonably accurate measure of a debt security’s price sensitivity to changes in interest rates. The longer the duration of a debt security, the greater the debt security’s price sensitivity is to changes in interest rates. Rising interest rates also may lengthen the duration of debt securities with call features, since exercise of the call because less likely as interest rates rise, which in turn will make the securities more sensitive to changes in interest rates and result in even steeper price declines in the event of further interest rate increases. Interest rate risk may be increased by the Fund’s investment in inverse floaters because of the leveraged nature of those investments. An increase in interest rates could also cause principal payments on a debt security to be repaid at a slower rate than expected. This risk is particularly prevalent for a callable debt security where an increase in interest rates could cause the issuer of that security to not redeem the security as anticipated on the call date, effectively lengthening the security’s expected maturity, in turn making that security more vulnerable to interest rate risk and reducing its market value. When interest rates fall, the Fund may be required to reinvest the proceeds from the sale, redemption or early prepayment of a debt security at a lower interest rate.

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

Leverage Risk. The Fund seeks to achieve and maintain the exposure to the spot price of ether by using leverage inherent in futures contracts. Therefore, the Fund is subject to leverage risk. When the Fund purchases or sells an instrument or enters into a transaction without investing an amount equal to the full economic exposure of the instrument or transaction, it creates leverage, which can result in the Fund losing more than it originally invested. As a result, these investments may magnify losses to the Fund, and even a small market movement may result in significant losses to the Fund. Leverage may also cause the Fund to be more volatile because it may exaggerate the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of the Fund’s portfolio securities. Futures trading involves a degree of leverage and as a result, a relatively small price movement in futures instruments may result in immediate and substantial losses to the Fund.

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

Market Risk. The prices of ether and Ether Futures Contracts have historically been highly volatile. The value of the Fund’s investments in Ether Futures Contracts and other instruments that provide exposure to ether and Ether Futures Contracts – and therefore the value of an investment in the Fund – could decline significantly and without warning, including to zero. If you are not

prepared to accept significant and unexpected changes in the value of the Fund and the possibility that you could lose your entire investment in the Fund you should not invest in the Fund.

Money Market Instruments Risk. The value of money market instruments may be affected by changing interest rates and by changes in the credit ratings of the investments. If a significant amount of the Fund's assets are invested in money market instruments, it will be more difficult for the Fund to achieve its investment objective. An investment in a money market fund is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency. It is possible to lose money by investing in a money market fund.

Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk. Mortgage-backed securities are subject to the same risks as investments in other types of debt securities, including credit risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk and valuation risk. However, these investments make the Fund more susceptible to adverse economic, political or regulatory events that affect the value of real estate. Mortgage-backed securities are also significantly affected by the rate of prepayments and modifications of the mortgage loans underlying those securities, as well as by other factors such as borrower defaults, delinquencies, realized or liquidation losses and other shortfalls. Mortgage-backed securities are particularly sensitive to prepayment risk, given that the term to maturity for mortgage loans is generally substantially longer than the expected lives of those securities. Nonetheless, the timing and amount of prepayments cannot be accurately predicted. The timing of changes in the rate of prepayments of the mortgage loans may significantly affect a Fund's actual yield to maturity on any mortgage-backed securities, even if the average rate of principal payments is consistent with the Fund's expectation. Along with prepayment risk, mortgage-related securities are significantly affected by interest rate risk. In a low interest rate environment, mortgage loan prepayments would generally be expected to increase due to factors such as re-financings and loan modifications at lower interest rates. In contrast, if prevailing interest rates rise, prepayments of mortgage loans would generally be expected to decline and therefore extend the weighted average lives of mortgage-related securities held or acquired by the Fund. Fund investments in mortgage-backed securities issued by Ginnie Mae are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. Fund investments in mortgage-backed securities issued by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, and there can be no assurance that the U.S. government would provide financial support to its agencies or instrumentalities where it is not obligated to do so.

Municipal Securities Risk. Issuers, including governmental issuers, may be unable to pay their obligations as they come due. The values of municipal securities that depend on a specific revenue source to fund their payment obligations may fluctuate as a result of actual or anticipated changes in the cash flows generated by the revenue source or changes in the priority of the municipal obligation to receive the cash flows generated by the revenue source. The values of municipal securities held by the Fund may be adversely affected by local political and economic conditions and developments. Adverse conditions in an industry significant to a local economy could have a correspondingly adverse effect on the financial condition of local issuers. In addition, income from municipal securities held by the Fund could be declared taxable because of, among other things, unfavorable changes in tax laws, adverse interpretations by the Internal Revenue Service or state tax authorities, or noncompliant conduct of an issuer or other obligated party. Loss of tax-exempt status may cause interest received and distributed to shareholders by the Fund to be taxable and may result in a significant decline in the values of such municipal securities.

Non-Diversification Risk. As a "non-diversified" fund, the Fund may hold a smaller number of portfolio securities than many other funds. To the extent the Fund invests in a relatively small number of issuers, a decline in the market value of a particular security held by the Fund may affect its value more than if it invested in a larger number of issuers. The value of the Fund Shares may be more volatile than the values of shares of more diversified funds.

Operational Risk. The Fund is subject to risks arising from various operational factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund's service providers, counterparties or other third-parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or systems failures. The Fund relies on third-parties for a range of services, including custody. Any delay or failure relating to engaging or maintaining such service providers may affect the Fund's ability to meet its investment objective. Although the Fund and the Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures, there is no way to completely protect against such risks.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements Risk. Reverse repurchase agreements involve both counterparty risk and the risk that the value of securities that the Fund is obligated to repurchase under the agreement may decline below the repurchase price. Reverse repurchase agreements involve leverage risk; the Fund may lose money as a result of declines in the values both of the security subject to the reverse repurchase agreement and the instruments in which the Fund invested the proceeds of the reverse repurchase agreement.

Sovereign Debt Securities Risk. Sovereign debt securities are issued or guaranteed by foreign governmental entities. Investments in such securities are subject to the risk that the relevant sovereign government or governmental entity may delay or refuse to pay interest or repay principal on its debt. Such delays or refusals may be due to cash flow problems, insufficient foreign currency reserves, political considerations, the size of its debt relative to the economy or the failure to put in place economic reforms required by the International Monetary Fund or other multilateral agencies. There is no legal process for collecting sovereign debt that is not repaid, nor are there bankruptcy proceedings through which all or part of the unpaid sovereign debt may be collected.

Structural ETF Risks. The Fund is an ETF. Accordingly, it is subject to certain risks associated with its unique structure.

Authorized Participant Concentration Risk. Only an Authorized Participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund, and none of those Authorized Participants is obligated to engage in creation and/or redemption transactions. The Fund has a limited number of institutions that may act as Authorized Participants on an agency basis (i.e., on behalf of other market participants). To the extent that Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to proceed with creation or redemption orders with respect to the Fund and no other Authorized Participant is able to step forward to create or redeem, Fund Shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to NAV and possibly face trading halts or delisting. Authorized Participant concentration risk may be heightened for ETFs, such as the Fund, that invest in securities issued by non-U.S. issuers or other securities or instruments that have lower trading volumes.

Cash Transactions Risk. The Fund expects to effect all of its creations and redemptions for cash, rather than in-kind securities. Paying redemption proceeds in cash rather than through in-kind delivery of portfolio securities may require the Fund to dispose of or sell portfolio securities or other assets at an inopportune time to obtain the cash needed to meet redemption orders. This may cause the Fund to sell a security and recognize a capital gain or loss that might not have been incurred if it had made a redemption in-kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher or lower annual capital gains distributions than ETFs that redeem in-kind. The use of cash creations and redemptions may also cause the Fund's Shares to trade in the market at greater bid-ask spreads or greater premiums or discounts to the Fund's NAV. Furthermore, the Fund may not be able to execute cash transactions for creation and redemption purposes at the same price used to determine the Fund's NAV. To the extent that the maximum additional charge for creation or redemption transactions is insufficient to cover the execution shortfall, the Fund's performance could be negatively impacted.

Costs of Buying and Selling Fund Shares. Due to the costs of buying or selling Fund Shares, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of Fund Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Fund Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

Premium/Discount Risk. As with all exchange-traded funds, Fund Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. The trading prices of Fund Shares in the secondary market may differ from the Fund's daily net asset value per share and there may be times when the market price of the shares is more than the net asset value per share (premium) or less than the net asset value per share (discount). This risk is heightened in times of market volatility or periods of steep market declines.

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

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

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

in its own taxable income the income of the Subsidiary for a tax year, regardless of whether the Fund receives a distribution of the Subsidiary's income in that tax year, and this income would nevertheless be subject to the distribution requirement for qualification as a regulated investment company and would be taken into account for purposes of the 4% excise tax.

TIPS Risk. Inflation-indexed debt securities, such as TIPS, are subject to the same risks as other types of debt securities, including credit risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk and valuation risk. The principal amount of an inflation-indexed security typically increases with inflation and decreases with deflation, as measured by a specified index. Although the holders of TIPS receive no less than the par value of the security at maturity, if the Fund purchases TIPS in the secondary market whose principal values have previously been adjusted upward and there is a period of subsequent declining inflation rates, the Fund may receive at maturity less than it invested and incur a loss.

U.S. Government Securities Risk. U.S. government securities are subject to interest rate risk but generally do not involve the credit risks associated with investments in other types of debt securities. As a result, the yields available from U.S. government securities are generally lower than the yields available from other debt securities. U.S. government securities are guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and the payment of principal when held to maturity.

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

Management of the Fund

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

Investment Adviser. Bitwise Investment Manager, LLC ("BIM"), 250 Montgomery Street, Suite 200, San Francisco, California 94104, serves as the Fund's investment adviser. In its capacity as Adviser, BIM manages the Fund's investments subject to the supervision of the Board. BIM also arranges for transfer agency, custody, fund administration, distribution and all other services necessary for the Fund to operate.

Portfolio Managers. Jennifer Thornton and Daniela Padilla are primarily and jointly responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund.

- *Jennifer Thornton, Portfolio Manager of BIM.* Jennifer Thornton is Senior Index Fund Portfolio Manager at Bitwise. She is responsible for managing Bitwise's suite of crypto index products, including performance and adherence to strategy and fund guidelines. Prior to joining Bitwise in 2021, Ms. Thornton worked for BlackRock in the ETF and Index Investments (EII) Americas Portfolio Management group. Previous to this role, she was with the Transition Management team in Trading and Liquidity Strategies, providing risk managed solutions to institutional investors undergoing portfolio reorganizations in multiple asset classes. Previous to BlackRock, Ms. Thornton was a transition portfolio manager, a project manager for system implementations, and a relationship manager overseeing dealings with strategic investment service partners at Barclays Global Investors. She earned an MBA degree from San Francisco State University and a BBA degree in marketing from the University of Mississippi.
- *Daniela Padilla, Associate Portfolio Manager of BIM.* Ms. Padilla is an Associate Portfolio Manager at Bitwise with seven years of financial services experience. Ms. Padilla joined Bitwise in 2021 in a portfolio management capacity, and has 4 years of experience managing index funds and alternative investment portfolios at Bitwise, prior to which she gained four years of experience in financial services in operations and middle office roles at JP Morgan, BBVA Securities, and Barclay Investments.

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

Management Fee

Pursuant to an investment advisory agreement between BIM and the Trust, on behalf of the Fund (the “Investment Management Agreement”), the Fund has agreed to pay an annual unitary management fee to BIM in an amount equal to 0.85% of its average daily net assets. This unitary management fee is designed to pay the Fund’s expenses and to compensate BIM for the services it provides to the Fund. Out of the unitary management fee, BIM pays substantially all expenses of the Fund, including the cost of transfer agency, custody, fund administration, legal, audit and other service and license fees. However, BIM is not responsible for distribution and service fees payable pursuant to a Rule 12b-1 plan, if any, brokerage commissions and other expenses connected with the execution of portfolio transactions, taxes, interest, and extraordinary expenses.

Pursuant to a separate contractual arrangement, BIM has contracted, through October 2, 2025, to waive its fees and/or pay Fund expenses so that the Fund’s annual net operating expenses do not exceed 0.85%.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board’s approval of the Investment Management Agreement on behalf of the Fund is available in the Fund’s Annual Report to shareholders for the fiscal period ended December 31, 2023.

Management of the Subsidiary

The Subsidiary is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Fund. The Subsidiary is organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands and overseen by its own board of directors. The Fund is the sole shareholder of the Subsidiary, and it is currently expected that shares of the Subsidiary will not be sold or offered to other investors. The Fund and the Subsidiary in the aggregate are managed to comply with the compliance policies and procedures of the Fund. As a result, in managing the Fund’s and the Subsidiary’s portfolios, BIM will comply with the investment policies and restrictions that apply to the management of the Fund and the Subsidiary (on a consolidated basis), and, in particular, to the requirements relating to leverage, liquidity, brokerage, capital structure and the timing and method of the valuation of the Fund’s and the Subsidiary’s portfolio investments. The Trust’s Chief Compliance Officer oversees implementation of the Subsidiary’s policies and procedures and makes periodic reports to the Trust’s Board of Trustees regarding the Subsidiary’s compliance with its policies and procedures. BIM serves as the investment adviser of the Subsidiary and complies with provisions of the 1940 Act relating to investment advisory contracts. The Subsidiary does not pay either the Adviser a management fee for investment management services. While the Subsidiary has also entered into separate contracts for the provision of custody, transfer agency and audit services, the Adviser will pay for these expenses.

How to Buy and Sell Shares

Fund Shares are listed for secondary trading on the Exchange and individual Fund Shares may only be purchased and sold in the secondary market through a broker-dealer. The Exchange and secondary markets are closed on weekends and also are generally closed on the following holidays: New Year’s Day, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents’ Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day (observed), Juneteenth, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. The Exchange may close early on the business day before certain holidays and on the day after Thanksgiving Day. Exchange holiday schedules are subject to change without notice. If you buy or sell Fund Shares in the secondary market, you will pay the secondary market price for Fund Shares. In addition, you may incur customary brokerage commissions and charges and may pay some or all of the spread between the bid and the offered price in the secondary market on each leg of a round trip (purchase and sale) transaction.

The trading prices of Fund Shares fluctuate continuously throughout trading hours based on market supply and demand rather than the relevant Fund’s net asset value, which is calculated at the end of each business day. Fund Shares trade on the Exchange at prices that may be above (*i.e.*, at a premium) or below (*i.e.*, at a discount), to varying degrees, the daily net asset value of Fund Shares. The trading prices of Fund Shares may deviate significantly from the Fund’s net asset value during periods of market volatility. Given, however, that Fund Shares can be issued and redeemed daily in Creation Units, the Adviser believes that large discounts and premiums to net asset value should not be sustained over long periods.

Book Entry

Fund Shares are held in book-entry form, which means that no stock certificates are issued. The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”) or its nominee is the record owner of, and holds legal title to, all outstanding Fund Shares. Investors owning Fund Shares are beneficial owners as shown on the records of DTC or its participants. DTC serves as the securities depository for Fund Shares.

DTC participants include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and other institutions that directly or indirectly maintain a custodial relationship with DTC. As a beneficial owner of Fund Shares, you are not entitled to receive physical delivery of stock certificates or to have Fund Shares registered in your name, and you are not considered a registered owner of Fund Shares. Therefore, to exercise any right as an owner of Fund Shares, you must rely upon the procedures of DTC and its participants. These procedures are the same as those that apply to any other securities that you hold in book-entry or “street name” form.

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

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

Taxes

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

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

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

An adverse federal income tax audit of a partnership that the Fund invests in could result in the Fund being required to pay federal income tax or pay a deficiency dividend (without having received additional cash).

Distributions. After the end of each year, you will receive a tax statement that separates the distributions of the Fund into ordinary income distributions and capital gain dividends. Ordinary income distributions are generally taxed at your ordinary tax rate, however, as further discussed below, certain ordinary income distributions received from the Fund may be taxed at the capital gains tax rates. Generally, you will treat all capital gain dividends as long-term capital gains regardless of how long you have owned your shares.

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

Income from the Fund may also be subject to a 3.8% “Medicare tax.” This tax generally applies to your net investment income if your adjusted gross income exceeds certain threshold amounts, which are \$250,000 in the case of married couples filing joint returns and \$200,000 in the case of single individuals. Interest that is excluded from gross income and exempt-interest dividends from the Fund are generally not included in your net investment income for purposes of this tax.

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

Capital Gains and Losses and Certain Ordinary Income Dividends. If you are an individual, the maximum marginal stated federal tax rate for net capital gain is generally 20% (15% or 0% for taxpayers with taxable income below certain thresholds). Some capital gains, including some portion of your capital gain dividends may be taxed at a higher maximum stated tax rate. Capital gains may also be subject to the Medicare tax described above.

Net capital gain equals net long-term capital gain minus net short-term capital loss for the taxable year. Capital gain or loss is long-term if the holding period for the asset is more than one year and is short-term if the holding period for the asset is one year or less. You must exclude the date you purchase your shares to determine your holding period. The tax rates for capital gains realized from assets held for one year or less are generally the same as for ordinary income. The Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, treats certain capital gains as ordinary income in special situations.

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

Sale of Fund Shares. If you sell or redeem your Fund Shares, you will generally recognize a taxable gain or loss. To determine the amount of this gain or loss, you must subtract your tax basis in your Fund Shares from the amount you receive in the transaction. Your

tax basis in your Fund Shares is generally equal to the cost of your Fund Shares, generally including sales charges. In some cases, however, you may have to adjust your tax basis after you purchase your Fund Shares. Further, if you hold your Fund Shares for six months or less, any loss incurred by you related to the disposition of such Fund Shares will be disallowed to the extent of the exempt-interest dividends you received, except as otherwise described in the prior paragraph. An election may be available to you to defer recognition of capital gain if you make certain qualifying investments within a limited time. You should talk to your tax advisor about the availability of this deferral election and its requirements.

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

Treatment of Expenses. Expenses incurred and deducted by the Fund will generally not be treated as income taxable to you. If the Fund pays exempt-interest dividends, which are treated as exempt interest for federal income tax purposes, you will not be able to deduct some of your interest expense for debt that you incur or continue to purchase or carry your Fund Shares.

Non-U.S. Tax Credit. Because the Fund may invest in non-U.S. securities, the tax statement that you receive may include an item showing non-U.S. taxes the Fund paid to other countries. In this case, dividends taxed to you will include your share of the taxes the Fund paid to other countries. You may be able to deduct or receive a tax credit for your share of these taxes.

Non-U.S. Investors. If you are a non-U.S. investor (*i.e.*, an investor other than a U.S. citizen or resident or a U.S. corporation, partnership, estate or trust), you should be aware that, generally, subject to applicable tax treaties, distributions from the Fund are characterized as dividends for federal income tax purposes (other than dividends which a Fund properly reports as capital gain dividends) and, other than exempt-interest dividends, are subject to U.S. federal income taxes, including withholding taxes, subject to certain exceptions described below. However, distributions received by a non-U.S. investor from the Fund that are properly reported by the Fund as capital gain dividends may not be subject to U.S. federal income taxes, including withholding taxes, provided that the Fund makes certain elections and certain other conditions are met. Distributions from the Fund that are properly reported by the Fund as an interest related dividend attributable to certain interest income received by the Fund or as short-term capital gain income dividend attributable to certain net short term capital gain income received by the Fund may not be subject to U.S. federal income taxes, including withholding taxes when received by certain non-U.S. investors, provided that the Fund makes certain elections and certain other conditions are met.

Distributions may be subject to a U.S. withholding tax of 30% in the case of distributions to (i) certain non-U.S. financial institutions that have not entered into an agreement with the U.S. Treasury to collect and disclose certain information and are not resident in a jurisdiction that has entered into such an agreement with the U.S. Treasury and (ii) certain other non-U.S. entities that do not provide certain certifications and information about the entity’s U.S. owners. This withholding tax is also currently scheduled to apply to the gross proceeds from the disposition of securities that produce U.S. source interest or dividends. However, proposed regulations may eliminate the requirement to withhold on payments of gross proceeds from dispositions.

It is the responsibility of the entity through which you hold your Fund Shares to determine the applicable withholding.

The foregoing discussion summarizes some of the possible consequences under current federal tax law of an investment in the Fund. It is not a substitute for personal tax advice. You also may be subject to state and local taxes on Fund distributions and sales of Fund Shares.

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

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

If the Fund did not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions were not available, the Fund’s taxable income would be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed. In such event, in

order to re-qualify for taxation as a RIC, the Fund might be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest and make certain distributions. This would cause investors to incur higher tax liabilities than they otherwise would have incurred and would have a negative impact on Fund returns. In such event, the Fund's Board of Trustees may determine to reorganize or close the Fund or materially change the Fund's investment objective and strategies.

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

Changes in the laws of the United States and/or the Cayman Islands, under which the Fund and the Subsidiary is organized, respectively, could result in the inability of the Fund and/or the Subsidiary to operate as described in this prospectus and could negatively affect the Fund and its shareholders. For example, Cayman Islands law does not currently impose any income, corporate or capital gains tax, estate duty, inheritance tax, gift tax or withholding tax on the Subsidiary. If Cayman Islands law changes such that the Subsidiary must pay Cayman Islands governmental authority taxes, the Fund's shareholders would likely suffer decreased investment returns. There remains a risk that the tax treatment futures contracts may be affected by future regulatory or legislative changes that could affect the character, timing and/or amount of the Fund's taxable income or gains and distributions.

Distributor

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

Net Asset Value

The NAV of the Fund normally is determined once daily Monday through Friday, generally as of the close of regular trading hours of the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") (normally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time) on each day that the NYSE is open for trading, based on prices at the time of closing, provided that any Fund assets or liabilities denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar are translated into U.S. dollars at the prevailing market rates on the date of valuation as quoted by one or more data service providers. The NAV of the Fund is calculated by dividing the value of the net assets of the Fund (*i.e.*, the value of its total assets less total liabilities) by the total number of outstanding Fund Shares, generally rounded to the nearest cent. The value of the securities and other assets and liabilities held by the Fund is determined pursuant to valuation policies and procedures approved by the Board.

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

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

When market quotations are not readily available or are believed by the Adviser to be unreliable, the Fund's investments are valued at fair value. Fair value determinations are made by the Adviser in accordance with policies and procedures approved by the Board. The Adviser may conclude that a market quotation is not readily available or is unreliable if a security or other asset or liability does not have a price source due to its lack of trading or other reasons, if a market quotation differs significantly from recent price quotations or otherwise no longer appears to reflect fair value, where the security or other asset or liability is thinly traded, when there is a significant event subsequent to the most recent market quotation, or if the trading market on which a security is listed is suspended or closed and no appropriate alternative trading market is available.

Fair value represents a good faith approximation of the value of an asset or liability. The fair value of an asset or liability held by the Fund is the amount the Fund might reasonably expect to receive from the current sale of that asset or the cost to extinguish that liability in an arm's-length transaction. Valuing the Fund's investments using fair value pricing will result in prices that may differ from current market valuations and that may not be the prices at which those investments could have been sold during the period in which the particular fair values were used.

Fund Service Providers

The Bank of New York Mellon (“BNY Mellon”), located at 240 Greenwich Street, New York, New York 10286, serves as the Fund’s administrator, custodian and transfer agent. BNY Mellon is the principal operating subsidiary of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation.

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

KPMG LLP, 345 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10154, serves as the Fund’s independent registered public accounting firm and is responsible for auditing the annual financial statements of the Fund.

Premium/Discount Information

Information showing the number of days the market price of the Fund Shares was greater (at a premium) and less (at a discount) than the Fund’s NAV for the most recently completed calendar year, and the most recently completed calendar quarters since that year (or the life of the Fund, if shorter), is available at <https://www.aethetf.com>.

Investments by Other Investment Companies

Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act restricts investments by investment companies in the securities of other investment companies, including Fund Shares. The Fund is required to comply with the conditions of Rule 12d1-4 under the 1940 Act, which allows, subject to certain conditions, the Fund to invest in other registered investment companies and other registered investment companies to invest in the Fund beyond the limits contained in Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act.

Financial Highlights

The following financial highlights are intended to help you understand the financial history of the Fund for the past five fiscal years, or since inception, if the life of the Fund is shorter. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund Share. The total returns in this table represent the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in the Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). The information for the period September 29, 2023 (commencement of operations) through December 31, 2023 has been audited by KPMG LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, whose reports, along with the Fund’s financial statements, are included in the December 31, 2023 Annual Report of the Trust, which is available free, upon request.

Financial Highlights

	Period Ended December 31, 2023^(a)
Bitwise Ethereum Strategy ETF Selected Per Share Data	
Net Asset Value, beginning of period.....	\$25.00
Income (loss) from investment operations:	
Net investment income (loss) ^(b)	0.21
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss).....	8.92
Total from investment operations	9.13
Less distributions from:	
Net investment income	(2.14)
Total distributions.....	(2.14)
Net Asset Value, end of period.....	\$31.99
Total Return (%)	36.47^(c)
Ratios to Average Net Assets and Supplemental Data	
Net Assets, end of period (\$ millions)	\$2
Ratio of expenses before fee waiver (%).....	1.52 ^(d)
Ratio of expenses after fee waiver (%).....	0.85 ^(d)
Ratio of net investment income (loss) (%).....	2.77 ^(d)
Portfolio turnover rate (%) ^(e)	0 ^(c)

(a) For the period September 29, 2023 (commencement of operations) through December 31, 2023.

(b) Per share amounts have been calculated using the average shares outstanding.

(c) Not annualized.

(d) Annualized.

(e) Excludes the impact of in-kind transactions related to the processing of capital share transactions in Creation Units.

Bitwise®

Bitwise Ethereum Strategy ETF

For more detailed information on the Fund, several additional sources of information are available to you. The Fund's SAI, incorporated by reference into this prospectus, contains detailed information on the Fund's policies and operation. Additional information about the Fund's investments is available in the annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders. In the Fund's annual reports, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly impacted the Fund's performance during the last fiscal year. The Fund's most recent SAI, annual or semi-annual reports and certain other information are available free of charge by calling the Fund at (415) 745-9166 on the Fund's website at <https://www.aethetf.com> or through your financial advisor. Shareholders may call the toll-free number above with any inquiries.

You may obtain this and other information regarding the Fund, including the SAI and Codes of Ethics adopted by the Adviser, Distributor and the Trust, directly from the SEC. Information on the SEC's website is free of charge. Visit the SEC's on-line EDGAR database at <http://www.sec.gov>. You may also request information regarding the Fund by sending a request (along with a duplication fee) to the SEC by sending an electronic request to publicinfo@sec.gov.

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