

Teucrium 2x Long Daily XRP ETF (XXRP)

A series of Listed Funds Trust

Listed on NYSE Arca, Inc.

PROSPECTUS

April 6, 2025

These securities have not been approved or disapproved by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”), nor has the SEC passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this Prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

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TEUCRIUM 2X LONG DAILY XRP ETF - FUND SUMMARY

Important Information About the Fund

The Teucrium 2x Long Daily XRP ETF (the “Fund”) seeks daily investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to two times (2x) the daily price performance of XRP for a single day, not for any other period. A “single day” is measured from the time the Fund calculates its net asset value (“NAV”) to the time of the Fund’s next NAV calculation. **The return of the Fund for periods longer than a single day will be the result of its return for each day compounded over the period. The Fund’s returns for periods longer than a single day will very likely differ in amount, and possibly even direction, from the Fund’s stated multiple (2x) times the return of daily changes in the price of XRP for the same period. For periods longer than a single day, the Fund will lose money if XRP’s performance is flat, and it is possible that the Fund will lose money even if the price of XRP increases.** Longer holding periods, higher volatility in the price of XRP, and greater leveraged exposure each exacerbate the impact of compounding on an investor’s returns. During periods of higher XRP volatility, the volatility of XRP may affect the Fund’s return as much as or more than the return of the price of XRP.

The Fund presents different risks than other types of funds. The Fund uses leverage and is riskier than similarly benchmarked funds that do not use leverage. The Fund may not be suitable for all investors and should be used only by knowledgeable investors who understand the consequences of seeking daily leveraged (2x) investment results, including the impact of compounding on Fund performance. The Fund is intended to be used as a short-term trading vehicle. Investors in the Fund should actively manage and monitor their investments, as frequently as daily. The Fund is not intended to be used by, and is not appropriate for, investors who do not actively monitor and manage their portfolio. An investor in the Fund could potentially lose the full principal value of their investment within a single day.

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks daily investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to two times (2x) the daily price performance of XRP. **The Fund does not seek to achieve its stated investment objective over a period of time greater than a single day.**

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund (“Shares”). **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.**

Shareholder Fees (<i>fees paid directly from your investment</i>)	None
Annual Fund Operating Expenses¹ (<i>expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment</i>)	
Management Fee	1.89%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses ^{1,2}	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.89%

¹ Estimated for the current fiscal year. “Other Expenses” does not include fees paid to the Fund’s swap contract counterparties, or the management fees, performance fees, and expenses of the reference assets or trading vehicles underlying such swap contracts. These fees and expenses, which are not reflected in this Annual Fund Operating Expenses table, are embedded in the returns of the swap contracts (*i.e.*, the fees and expenses reduce the investment returns of the swap contracts) and represent an indirect cost of investing in the Fund.

² Teucrium Investment Advisors, LLC (the “Adviser”), the Fund’s investment adviser, also serves as the investment adviser to the Subsidiary (defined below) and provides the Subsidiary with the same type of management, under essentially the same terms, as it provides the Fund. The Adviser has agreed to waive the management fee of 1.89% to be paid by the Subsidiary. This waiver will continue in effect for so long as the Fund invests in the Subsidiary, and at least through April 6, 2026. This waiver may be terminated only with the approval of the Subsidiary’s Board of Directors.

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 redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. The Example does not take into account brokerage commissions that you may pay on your purchases and sales of Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year \$192

3 Years \$594

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund invests in financial instruments that the Adviser believes in combination should produce daily returns (before fees and expenses) that correspond to two times (2x) the daily price performance of XRP. However, there can be no guarantee that such a strategy will produce the desired results or that any XRP-related investment will provide returns that closely correlate to those produced by XRP. Generally, XRP-related investments are subject to certain implementation costs and expenses not applicable to direct investments in XRP that will cause the returns of XRP-related investments to differ from those of direct investments in XRP. Additionally, the ability to trade XRP 24 hours a day may give rise to differences in returns of XRP-related investments that trade during standard market hours.

The Fund will invest principally in the financial instruments listed below:

- **Swap Agreements.** Initially, the Fund expects to achieve its exposure to XRP primarily through its investment in one or more swap agreements. As more XRP-related investments become available for investment, the Adviser will invest in those XRP-related investments that it believes will most effectively enable the Fund to achieve its investment objective. Swap agreements are derivative contracts entered into primarily with major global financial institutions for a specified period. In a standard swap transaction, two parties agree to exchange or “swap” payments based on the change in value of a reference asset or benchmark, such as an index, or in the case of the Fund, the return earned on an investment in XRP that is equal, on a daily basis, to 200% of the value of the Fund’s net assets (each, an “XRP Swap”). As of the date of this Prospectus, it is expected that the Fund (and certain of its investments) will reference one or more of the following benchmarks for purposes of determining the price of XRP: (i) the CME CF XRP-Dollar Reference Rate (the “XRP Reference Rate”); (ii) CME CF XRP-Dollar Real Time Index (the “XRP Index”); (iii) exchange-traded products (“ETPs”) that hold XRP directly (a “Spot XRP ETP”), or (iv) other benchmarks that the Adviser believes produce daily returns consistent with those of XRP (collectively with the XRP Reference Rate, the XRP Index, and any Spot XRP ETP, the “Reference Assets”). The XRP Reference Rate is a benchmark index price for XRP that reflects aggregated trade data from multiple U.S. dollar-denominated XRP markets operated by major cryptocurrency exchanges that conform to CF Benchmarks’ robust eligibility criteria and is calculated daily. The XRP Index is a benchmark index price for XRP that reflects aggregated order data from U.S. dollar-denominated XRP markets operated by major cryptocurrency exchanges that conform to CF Benchmarks’ robust eligibility criteria and is calculated every second. The XRP Swaps may reference Spot XRP ETPs listed on a U.S. or European exchange. The Fund may also invest directly in shares of Spot XRP ETPs. Such Spot XRP ETPs are not registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”) and, therefore, do not provide investors with the investor protections of the 1940 Act. As of the date of this Prospectus, there were no U.S. Spot XRP ETPs available for the Fund to invest in or use as a reference asset. Thus, initially, the Fund expects to invest in one or more XRP Swaps the reference asset for which will be one or more of the following Spot XRP ETPs, each of which is listed on a European exchange as of the date of this Prospectus: 21Shares XRP ETP, Bitwise Physical XRP ETP, Virtune XRP ETP, WisdomTree Physical XRP ETP and CoinShares Physical XRP ETP. Generally, any such XRP Swap will provide the Fund with a return earned by the Spot XRP ETP that is equal, on a daily basis, to 200% of the value of the Fund’s net assets, be fully funded with all collateral maintained by a third party pursuant to a triparty arrangement, and be subject to daily collateral adjustments to align the value of collateral with the value of the reference asset. The Fund also may invest directly in one or more of the afore-mentioned Spot XRP ETPs.
- **XRP Futures Contracts.** To obtain 2x daily exposure to XRP, the Fund may enter into, as the “buyer,” XRP futures contracts that trade on an exchange registered with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”) (“XRP Futures Contracts”). In order to maintain its 2x daily exposure to XRP, the Fund intends to exit its futures contracts as they near expiration and replace them with new futures contracts with a later expiration date. This process is referred to as “rolling.” The Fund may invest in XRP Futures Contracts of any expiration date traded on any CFTC-regulated commodity futures exchange, also known as a “designated contract market” (“DCM”).
- **XRP Options.** The Fund also may invest in exchange-traded options contracts that reference XRP, XRP Futures Contracts, or Spot XRP ETPs (“XRP Options” and, collectively with XRP Swaps and XRP Futures Contracts, “XRP-related investments”). As of the date of this Prospectus, there were no XRP Options available for investment by the Fund. However, it is expected that XRP Options will be available in the near future. To the extent available, the Fund may invest in options traded on an exchange registered with the CFTC, or on foreign exchanges. In general, an option is a contract that gives the purchaser (holder) of the option, in return for a premium, the right to buy from (call) or sell to (put) the seller (writer) of the option the security or currency underlying the option at a specified exercise price. Traditional exchange-traded options

contracts have standardized terms, such as the type (call or put), the reference asset, the strike price and expiration date. In the U.S., exchange-traded options contracts are guaranteed for settlement by the Options Clearing Corporation (“OCC”).

The Fund may also invest in equity securities of “XRP-related companies.” For these purposes, XRP-related companies are companies, including Spot XRP ETPs that the Adviser believes provide returns that generally correspond, or are closely related, to the performance of XRP. Similar to other types of XRP-related investments, there can be no assurance that the returns of XRP-related companies will correspond, or be closely-related, to the performance of XRP.

The mix of financial instruments to achieve the desired exposure to XRP is at the sole discretion of the Adviser. The Adviser may consider the following factors, among others, when determining the Fund’s investments in XRP Swaps, XRP Futures Contracts, XRP Options, other financial instruments, and XRP-related companies: liquidity, regulatory requirements, risk mitigation measures, the Fund’s FCMs (as defined below), the financial condition of counterparties and market conditions.

The Fund also expects to engage in reverse repurchase agreements, a form of borrowing, and to use the proceeds for investment purposes.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of the Fund’s assets in, or provide exposure equal to, financial instruments that the Adviser believes, in combination, should produce daily returns consistent with the Fund’s investment objective of seeking daily investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to two times (2x) the daily price performance of XRP. **The Fund does not invest directly in XRP.**

The Fund expects to invest in XRP-related investments primarily indirectly through a wholly-owned subsidiary organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands (the “Subsidiary”). The Fund’s investment in the Subsidiary is intended to provide the Fund with exposure to XRP-related investments within the limits of current federal income tax laws applicable to investment companies such as the Fund, which limit the ability of investment companies to invest directly in certain investments that do not generate qualifying income for tax purposes. The Subsidiary, which is also managed by the Adviser, has the same investment objective as the Fund, but it may invest in certain investments, such as XRP-related investments, to a greater extent than the Fund. Except as otherwise noted, for purposes of this Prospectus, references to the Fund’s investments include the Fund’s indirect investments through the Subsidiary. Because the Fund intends to elect to be treated as a regulated investment company (“RIC”) under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), the size of the Fund’s investment in the Subsidiary generally will be limited to 25% of the Fund’s total assets, tested at the end of each fiscal quarter (the “Asset Diversification Test”).

The Adviser attempts to consistently apply leverage to obtain Reference Asset exposure for the Fund equal to 200% of the value of its net assets and expects to adjust its exposure to the Reference Assets daily to maintain such exposure. A “single day,” “day,” or “trading day” is measured from the time the Fund calculates its net asset value (“NAV”) to the time of the Fund’s next NAV calculation.

The Fund will attempt to achieve its investment objective without regard to the overall market movement or the increase or decrease of the price of XRP. At the close of the markets on each trading day, the Adviser determines the type, quantity, and mix of investment positions, so that its exposure to the price of XRP is consistent with the Fund’s investment objective. The impact of movements in the price of XRP during the day will generally require the Fund to adjust its exposure to the Reference Assets on a daily basis. For example, if the price of XRP has risen on a given day, net assets of the Fund should rise, meaning the Fund’s exposure will need to be increased. Conversely, if the price of XRP has fallen on a given day, net assets of the Fund should fall, meaning the Fund’s exposure will need to be reduced. These adjustments typically result in high portfolio turnover.

The Fund also expects to invest in cash, cash equivalents, or high-quality securities, such as (i) U.S. Government securities, including bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury; (ii) money market funds; and/or (iii) corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade or determined by the Adviser to be of comparable quality. Such investments are designed to provide liquidity or collateralize the Fund’s investments in financial instruments, such as certain of the XRP-related investments.

The Fund is classified as a “non-diversified” investment company under the 1940 Act and, therefore, may invest a greater percentage of its assets in a particular issuer than a diversified fund.

Daily rebalancing and the compounding of each day’s return over time means that the return of the Fund for a period longer than a single day will be the result of each day’s returns compounded over the period, which will likely differ in amount, and possibly even direction, from two times (2x) the price performance of XRP for the same period. The Fund will lose money if the price performance of XRP is flat over time, and the Fund can lose money regardless of the performance of the price of XRP because of daily rebalancing, the volatility of the price of XRP, compounding of each day’s return, and other factors. See “Principal Investment Risks” below.

XRP Futures Contracts

Futures contracts are agreements between two parties that are executed on a DCM, *i.e.*, a commodity futures exchange, and that are cleared and margined through a derivatives clearing organization (“DCO”), *i.e.*, a clearing house. One party agrees to buy a commodity from the other party at a later date at a price and quantity agreed upon when the contract is made. Such contracts may also

be referred to as “non-spot” futures contracts to differentiate from spot contracts, in which the purchase of the commodity occurs immediately. In market terminology, a party who purchases a futures contract is long in the market and a party who sells a futures contract is short in the market. The contractual obligations of a buyer or seller may generally be satisfied by taking or making physical delivery of the underlying commodity or by making an offsetting sale or purchase of an identical futures contract on the same or linked exchange before the designated date of delivery. The difference between the price at which the futures contract is purchased or sold and the price paid for the offsetting sale or purchase, after allowance for brokerage commissions, constitutes the profit or loss to the trader.

Futures contracts with a longer term to expiration may be priced higher than futures contracts with a shorter term to expiration, a relationship called “contango”. When rolling futures contracts that are in contango the Fund will close its long position by selling the shorter term contract at a relatively lower price and buying a longer-dated contract at a relatively higher price. The presence of contango will adversely affect the performance of the Fund, and could result in a negative yield for the Fund. Conversely, futures contracts with a longer term to expiration may be priced lower than futures contracts with a shorter term to expiration, a relationship called “backwardation”. When rolling long futures contracts that are in backwardation, the Fund will close its long position by selling the shorter term contract at a relatively higher price and buying a longer-dated contract at a relatively lower price. The presence of backwardation may positively affect the performance of the Fund.

XRP Options

An option is a contract that gives the purchaser of the option, in return for the premium paid, the right to buy an underlying reference instrument, such as a specified security, currency, index, or other instrument, from the writer of the option (in the case of a call option), or to sell a specified reference instrument to the writer of the option (in the case of a put option) at a designated price during the term of the option. The premium paid by the buyer of an option will reflect, among other things, the relationship of the exercise price to the market price and the volatility of the underlying reference instrument, the remaining term of the option, supply, demand, interest rates and/or currency exchange rates. An American style put or call option may be exercised at any time during the option period while a European style put or call option may be exercised only upon expiration or during a fixed period prior thereto.

Additional Information about the Spot XRP ETPs

It is currently expected that the Fund will initially derive a significant amount of its exposure to the price performance of XRP from its direct investment in one or more Spot XRP ETPs and swap agreements or options that reference a Spot XRP ETP. The Spot XRP ETPs in which the Fund may invest (or which may be used as a reference asset) are exchange-traded products that are designed to provide exposure to the performance of XRP and are fully secured by holdings of XRP. Each non-U.S. Spot XRP ETPs issues bonds that are collateralized by the respective amount of units of XRP. The Issuer shall at any given time procure in relation to issued bonds that it holds such amount of the underlying XRP equal to or exceeding the aggregate claims of the bondholders, expressed as a number of units of XRP. The value and performance of the Bonds materially depends on the value and performance of issuer’s holdings of XRP. Based on the non-U.S. Spot XRP ETPs’ payment and delivery obligations to bondholders, the bonds are expected (subject to the deduction of any fees and costs) to track the performance of XRP nearly 1:1.

An investor cannot purchase the bonds issued by non-U.S. Spot XRP ETPs directly from the issuer in the primary market. Initially, in the primary market, the bonds may only be subscribed for or purchased by authorized participants. Once the bonds issued by non-U.S. Spot XRP ETPs have been subscribed for or purchased in the primary market, investors may purchase the bonds in the secondary market from any person on an anonymous basis (i) via the relevant stock exchange (in case of bonds admitted to trading on a stock exchange) or (ii) over the counter.

As of the date of this Prospectus, there are no U.S. Spot XRP ETPs available for the Fund to invest in or use as a reference asset. Additional information about each of the Spot XRP ETPs in which the Fund may invest (or use as a reference asset) is detailed below:

Name and Ticker	Domicile	Listing Exchange(s)	XRP Holdings (as of March 14, 2025)
21Shares XRP ETP (AXRP)	Switzerland	SIX Swiss Exchange Boerse Duesseldorf Boerse Stuttgart BX Swiss Deutsche Boerse Xetra Euronext Amsterdam Euronext Paris Gettex	\$234,102,030.50
Bitwise Physical XRP ETP (GGRP)	Germany	Deutsche Boerse Xetra	109,393,488.35
Virtune XRP ETP (VIRXRP)	Sweden	Nasdaq Stockholm Nasdaq Helsinki	50,146,061.28

WisdomTree Physical XRP ETP (XRPW)	Jersey	SIX Swiss Exchange Euronext Paris Euronext Amsterdam Deutsche Boerse Xetra	107,303,793.70
CoinShares Physical XRP ETP (XRPL)	Jersey	Deutsche Boerse Xetra	89,954,671.40

The value of shares of a Spot XRP ETP may not directly correspond to the price of XRP, and is highly volatile. The price of a Spot XRP ETP may go down even if the price of the underlying asset, XRP, remains unchanged. Additionally, shares that trade at a premium mean that an investor who purchases \$1 of a portfolio will actually own less than \$1 in assets.

Each Spot XRP ETP is a passive investment vehicle that does not seek to generate returns beyond tracking the price of XRP. This means the sponsor does not speculatively sell XRP at times when its price is high or speculatively acquire XRP at low prices in the expectation of future price increases. The Spot XRP ETPs will not utilize hedging, leverage, derivatives or any similar arrangements in seeking to meet its investment objective. Each Spot XRP ETP's custodian will keep custody of the Spot XRP ETP's XRP, and will keep all of the private keys associated with such Spot XRP ETP's XRP held by the custodian in "cold storage." "Cold storage" is a safeguarding method by which the private keys corresponding to the particular Spot XRP ETP's XRP are generated and stored in an offline manner using computers or devices that are not connected to the internet, which is intended to make them more resistant to hacking.

XRP

XRP is a digital asset that is created and transmitted through the operations of the XRP Ledger, a distributed ledger upon which XRP transactions are processed and settled. XRP can be used to pay for goods and services or it can be converted to fiat currencies, such as the U.S. dollar. The XRP Ledger is based on a shared public ledger similar to the Bitcoin network. However, the XRP Ledger differentiates itself from other digital asset networks in that its stated primary function is transactional utility, not store of value. The XRP Ledger is designed to be a global real-time payment and settlement system. XRP and the XRP Ledger aim to improve the speed at which parties on the network may transfer value while also reducing the fees and delays associated with the traditional methods of interbank payments.

No single entity controls the XRP Ledger. Instead, a network of independent nodes validates transactions pursuant to a consensus-based algorithm (the "Ripple Protocol Consensus Algorithm"). It is this mechanism, as opposed to the proof-of-work mechanism utilized by the Bitcoin blockchain, that allows the XRP Ledger to be fast, energy-efficient and scalable, and therefore suitable for its most prominent use, the facilitation of cross-border financial transactions.

These independent nodes do not mine new blocks but participate in a consensus process to ensure that transactions are valid and correctly ordered on the ledger. Any node can be a validator, but for practical purposes, the XRP Ledger depends on a list of trusted validators known as the Unique Node List or "UNL." Validators are entities (such as individuals, institutions, or other organizations) that run nodes to participate in the consensus process. These validators ensure the integrity and accuracy of the ledger. Each node in the network maintains a Unique Node List — a list of other validators that the node trusts to reliably validate transactions; however, there needs to be some overlap in the UNLs for consensus to work effectively.

Principal Investment Risks

XRP and XRP-related investments 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 \$0. You should be prepared for the possibility of losing your entire investment. The performance of XRP-related investments, and therefore the performance of the Fund, may differ significantly from the performance of XRP.

The principal risks of investing in the Fund are summarized below. Each risk summarized below is considered a "principal risk" of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect the Fund's NAV, trading price, yield, total return, and/or ability to meet its investment objective.

As with any investment, there is a risk that you could lose all or a portion of your money invested in the Fund. The Fund may not achieve its leveraged investment objective. The Fund presents risks not traditionally associated with other mutual funds and ETFs. For example, due to the Fund's daily leveraged investment objective, a small adverse move in XRP price will result in larger and potentially substantial declines in the Fund. The following risks could affect the value of your investment in the Fund:

- **XRP Risk.** Crypto assets, such as XRP, operate without central authority or banks and are not backed by any government. Crypto assets are often referred to as a "virtual asset" or "digital asset," and operate as a decentralized, peer-to-peer financial trading platform and value storage that is used like money. A crypto asset is also not a legal tender. Investments linked to XRP can be highly volatile compared to investments in traditional securities and the Fund may experience sudden and large losses. The markets for XRP and XRP-related investments may become illiquid. These markets may fluctuate widely based on a variety of

factors including changes in overall market movements, political and economic events, wars, acts of terrorism, natural disasters (including disease, epidemics and pandemics) and changes in interest rates or inflation rates. An investor should be prepared to lose the full principal value of their investment suddenly and without warning. A number of factors affect the price and market for XRP:

- *New Technology.* XRP is a relatively new technological innovation with a limited operating history. XRP has a relatively limited history of existence and operations. There is a limited established performance record for the price of XRP and, in turn, a limited basis for evaluating an investment in XRP.
- *Supply and Demand of XRP.* Unlike other digital assets such as bitcoin or ether, XRP is not and was not mined gradually over time. Instead, all 100 billion XRP tokens were created at the time of the XRP Ledger's launch in 2012. This means that every XRP token that exists today, or will ever exist, was generated from the outset of the XRP Ledger. As a result, there is no ability for the supply of XRP to be adjusted in response to economic conditions. For instance, there is no ability for the supply of XRP to be increased to meet rising demand, which could lead to price volatility. In addition, unlike blockchains that utilize "proof-of-work" or "proof-of-stake" where miners or stakers are rewarded with newly minted coins or tokens, XRP validators are not incentivized by block rewards since there is no new issuance of XRP.

Additionally, the fixed supply of XRP, combined with the burning of XRP (permanently destroyed) as transaction fees, could create deflationary pressure over time. A small amount of XRP is burned with every transaction to prevent spam on the network. While the amount of XRP burned per transaction is minuscule, over time, the total supply of XRP will slowly decrease. This could lead to a deflationary environment where the decreasing supply drives up the price of XRP, making it less practical as a medium of exchange. Additionally, as the total supply of XRP slowly shrinks due to burning, liquidity could become an issue in the distant future, potentially making it harder for businesses and users to access sufficient XRP for their transactions.

The fixed supply of XRP could also contribute to price volatility, especially if demand fluctuates significantly. Since the supply of XRP is fixed, any significant surge in demand can result in large price spikes. For example, during periods of high market activity or speculation, the price of XRP could rapidly increase due to the inability to expand supply to match demand. This volatility could make XRP less predictable for businesses that rely on it for payments. Digital assets with a flexible supply, such as stablecoins, can adjust to maintain a stable value. XRP, however, could experience price swings that make it less attractive for everyday transactions or long-term financial planning.

The fixed supply of XRP may also not scale well with rapidly expanding use cases. To the extent more businesses, financial institutions, and payment providers adopt XRP for cross-border transactions and other use cases, there is a risk that the fixed supply may not meet such growing demand, leading to supply shortages and further price volatility. In the case of massive adoption, the scarcity of XRP could raise its value too much, making it less appealing for day-to-day transactions or use as a liquidity bridge in cross-border payments, as businesses might prefer a more stable and widely available currency.

Ripple Labs holds a large portion of the XRP supply, which has led to concerns about centralization. Despite escrow mechanisms that gradually release XRP into the market, Ripple Labs still retains control over a significant portion of XRP, which can impact market dynamics if large amounts are sold. The concentration of XRP in the hands of Ripple Labs and early stakeholders could affect the market's confidence in XRP as a decentralized asset.

- *Adoption and Use of XRP.* The continued adoption of XRP will require growth in its usage as a means of exchange and payment. Even if growth in XRP adoption continues in the near or medium-term, there is no assurance that XRP usage will continue to grow over the long-term. A contraction in the use of XRP may result in a lack of liquidity, increased volatility in and a reduction to the price of XRP.
- *The Regulatory Environment Relating to XRP.* The regulation of cryptocurrencies, digital assets and related investments in the U.S. is in its nascent stages and the nature and extent of the regulatory framework to be implemented is not yet clear. Federal and state, as well as foreign governments may restrict the use and exchange of a crypto asset, such as XRP. Depending on its characteristics, a digital asset, including XRP, may be considered a "security" under U.S. federal and/or state securities laws. The test for determining whether a particular digital asset is a "security" is complex and difficult to apply, and the outcome is difficult to predict. Any enforcement action by the SEC or a state securities regulator asserting that XRP is a security, or a court decision to that effect, would be expected to have an immediate material adverse impact on the trading price of XRP, as well as the Shares. This is because the business models behind most digital assets are incompatible with regulations applying to transactions in securities. If a digital asset is determined to be a security, it is likely to become difficult or impossible for the digital asset to be traded, cleared or custodied in the United States through the same channels used by non-security digital assets, which in addition to materially and adversely affecting the trading value of the digital asset is likely to significantly impact its liquidity and market participants' ability to convert the digital asset into U.S. dollars. Any assertion that a digital asset is a security by the SEC or another regulatory authority may have similar effects.
- *Largely Unregulated Marketplace.* Digital asset markets, including spot markets for XRP, are growing rapidly. The spot markets through which XRP and other digital assets trade are new and, in some cases, may be subject to but not comply with

their relevant jurisdiction's regulations. These markets are local, national and international and include a broadening range of digital assets and participants. Significant trading may occur on systems and platforms with minimum predictability. Spot markets may impose daily, weekly, monthly or customer-specific transaction or withdrawal limits or suspend withdrawals entirely, rendering the exchange of XRP for fiat currency difficult or impossible. Participation in spot markets requires users to take on credit risk by transferring XRP from a personal account to a third party's account.

Digital asset exchanges do not appear to be subject to, or may not comply with, regulation in a similar manner as other regulated trading platforms, such as national securities exchanges or designated contract markets. Many digital asset exchanges are unlicensed, unregulated, operate without extensive supervision by governmental authorities, and do not provide the public with significant information regarding their ownership structure, management team, corporate practices, cybersecurity, and regulatory compliance. In particular, those located outside the United States may be subject to significantly less stringent regulatory and compliance requirements in their local jurisdictions.

As a result, trading activity on or reported by these digital asset exchanges is generally significantly less regulated than trading in regulated U.S. securities and commodities markets, and may reflect behavior that would be prohibited in regulated U.S. trading venues. Furthermore, many spot markets lack certain safeguards put in place by more traditional exchanges to enhance the stability of trading on the exchange and prevent flash crashes, such as limit-down circuit breakers. As a result, the prices of digital assets such as XRP on digital asset exchanges may be subject to larger and/or more frequent sudden declines than assets traded on more traditional exchanges. Tools to detect and deter fraudulent or manipulative trading activities (such as market manipulation, front-running of trades, and wash-trading) may not be available to or employed by digital asset exchanges or may not exist at all. As a result, the marketplace may lose confidence in, or may experience problems relating to, these venues.

No XRP exchange is immune from these risks. While the Fund does not buy or sell XRP on XRP spot markets, the closure or temporary shutdown of XRP exchanges due to fraud, business failure, hackers or malware, or government-mandated regulation may reduce confidence in the XRP network and can slow down the mass adoption of XRP. Further, spot market failures or that of any other major component of the overall XRP ecosystem can have an adverse effect on XRP markets and the price of XRP and could therefore have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund. Furthermore, the closure or temporary shutdown of an XRP spot market may impact the Fund's ability to determine the value of its XRP holdings or for the Fund's Authorized Participants to effectively arbitrage the Shares.

- *Cybersecurity.* As a digital asset, XRP is subject to the risk that malicious actors will exploit flaws in its code or structure that will allow them to, among other things, steal XRP held by others, control the blockchain, or steal personally identifying information. The occurrence of any of these events is likely to have a significant adverse impact on the price and liquidity of XRP and any XRP-related investments and therefore the value of an investment in the Fund. Additionally, the XRP Ledger's functionality relies on the Internet. A significant disruption of Internet connectivity affecting large numbers of users or geographic areas could impede the functionality of the XRP Ledger. Any technical disruptions or regulatory limitations that affect Internet access may have an adverse effect on the XRP Ledger, the price of XRP and the value of an investment in the Fund. Finally, crypto asset platforms may stop operating or permanently shut down due to fraud, technical glitches, hackers or malware.
- *Forks.* XRP, along with many other digital assets, are open source projects. The infrastructure and ecosystem that powers the XRP network are developed by different parties, including affiliated and non-affiliated engineers, developers, validators, platform developers, evangelists, marketers, exchange operators and other companies based around a service regarding XRP, each of whom may have different motivations, drivers, philosophies and incentives.

As a result, any individual can propose refinements or improvements to the XRP network's source code through one or more software upgrades that could alter the protocols governing the XRP network and the properties of XRP. When a modification is proposed and a substantial majority of users and validators consent to the modification, the change is implemented and the XRP network remains uninterrupted. However, a "hard fork" occurs if less than a substantial majority of users and validators consent to the proposed modification, and the modification is not compatible with the software prior to its modification. In other words, two incompatible networks would then exist: (1) one network running the pre-modified software and (2) another network running the modified software. The effect of such a fork would be the existence of two versions of XRP running in parallel, and the creation of a new digital asset which lacks interchangeability with its predecessor. This is in contrast to a "soft fork," or a proposed modification to the software governing the network that results in a post-update network that is compatible with the network as it existed prior to the update, because it restricts the network operations that can be performed after the update.

Forks may have a detrimental effect on the value of XRP. Forks can also introduce new security risks.

- **XRP Exposure Risk.** The Fund seeks to have significant exposure to XRP. As a result, the Fund's performance may be disproportionately and significantly impacted by performance of XRP or events materially affecting the XRP ecosystem. The Fund's exposure to XRP makes it more susceptible to any single occurrence affecting XRP or XRP-related investments, and may subject the Fund to greater market risk than more diversified funds.

The remaining principal risks are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate finding particular risks and comparing them with those of other funds.

- **Active Management Risk.** The Fund is actively managed and may not meet its investment objective based on the Adviser's success or failure to implement strategies for the Fund. The Fund invests in complex instruments (each described below), including swap agreements and futures contracts. Such instruments may create enhanced risks for the Fund and the Adviser's ability to control the Fund's level of risk will depend on the Adviser's skill in managing such instruments. In addition, the Adviser's evaluations and assumptions regarding investments, interest rates, inflation, and other factors may not successfully achieve the Fund's investment objective given actual market conditions.
- **Cash Transaction Risk.** The Fund expects to effect all of its creations and redemptions for cash, rather than in-kind securities. The Fund may be required to sell or unwind portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to recognize a capital gain that it might not have recognized if it had made a redemption in kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher annual capital gain distributions than if the in-kind redemption process was used. The use of cash creations and redemptions may also cause the Fund's shares to trade in the market at wider bid-ask spreads or greater premiums or discounts to the Fund's NAV. Further, effecting purchases and redemptions primarily in cash may cause the Fund to incur certain costs, such as portfolio transaction costs. These costs can decrease the Fund's NAV if not offset by an authorized participant transaction fee.
- **Clearing Broker Risk.** The failure or bankruptcy of the Fund's and the Subsidiary's clearing broker could result in a substantial loss of Fund assets. Under current CFTC regulations, a clearing broker maintains customers' assets in a bulk segregated account. If a clearing broker fails to do so or is unable to satisfy a substantial deficit in a customer account, its other customers may be subject to risk of loss of their funds in the event of that clearing broker's bankruptcy. In that event, the clearing broker's customers, such as the Fund and the Subsidiary, are entitled to recover, even in respect of property specifically traceable to them, only a proportional share of all property available for distribution to all of that clearing broker's customers.
- **Collateral Securities Risk.** Collateral may include obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities, including bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury, money market funds and corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper. Some securities issued or guaranteed by federal agencies and U.S. government-sponsored instrumentalities may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, in which case the investor must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the security for ultimate repayment, and may not be able to assert a claim against the United States itself in the event that the agency or instrumentality does not meet its commitment. The U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities do not guarantee the market value of their securities, and consequently, the value of such securities may fluctuate. Although the Fund may hold securities that carry U.S. government guarantees, these guarantees do not extend to shares of the Fund. The Fund's investments in U.S. government securities will change in value in response to interest rate changes and other factors, such as the perception of an issuer's creditworthiness. Money market funds are subject to management fees and other expenses. Therefore, investments in money market funds will cause the Fund to bear indirectly a proportional share of the fees and costs of the money market funds in which it invests. At the same time, the Fund will continue to pay its own management fees and expenses with respect to all of its assets, including any portion invested in the shares of the money market fund. It is possible to lose money by investing in money market funds. Corporate debt securities such as commercial paper generally are short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses. Corporate debt may be rated investment-grade or below investment-grade and may carry variable or floating rates of interest. Corporate debt securities carry both credit risk and interest rate risk. Credit risk is the risk that the Fund could lose money if the issuer of a corporate debt security is unable to pay interest or repay principal when it is due. Interest rate risk is the risk that interest rates rise and fall over time. For example, the value of fixed-income securities generally decrease when interest rates rise, which may cause the Fund's value to decrease. Also, investments in fixed-income securities with longer maturities fluctuate more in response to interest rate changes. Some corporate debt securities that are rated below investment-grade generally are considered speculative because they present a greater risk of loss, including default, than higher quality debt securities.
- **Commodity Pool Regulatory Risk.** The Fund's investment exposure to commodity futures and swaps will cause it to be deemed to be a commodity pool, thereby subjecting the Fund to regulation under the Commodity Exchange Act ("CEA") and CFTC rules. The Adviser is registered as a Commodity Trading Advisor ("CTA") and a Commodity Pool Operator ("CPO"), and the Fund will be operated in accordance with applicable CFTC rules, as well as the regulatory scheme applicable to registered investment companies. Registration as a CPO imposes additional compliance obligations on the Adviser and the Fund related to additional laws, regulations, and enforcement policies, which could increase compliance costs and may affect the operations and financial performance of the Fund.
- **Counterparty Risk.** Counterparty risk is the risk that a counterparty to Fund transactions (e.g., swap transactions) will be unable or unwilling to perform its contractual obligation to the Fund. The Fund expects to use futures contracts and swap agreements to gain exposure to XRP without purchasing XRP directly in order to achieve its investment objective. Through these investments and related arrangements, the Fund is exposed to the risk that the counterparty may be unwilling or unable to make timely payments contemplated by such arrangements or otherwise to meet its contractual obligations (i.e., counterparty credit risk). If the counterparty becomes bankrupt or defaults on (or otherwise becomes unable or unwilling to perform) its payment or other

obligations to the Fund, the Fund may not receive the full amount it is entitled to receive or may experience delays in recovering the collateral or other assets held by, or on behalf of, the counterparty. If this occurs, the value of your Shares in the Fund will decrease.

In addition, the Fund may enter into swap agreements with a limited number of counterparties, which may increase the Fund's exposure to counterparty credit risk. To the extent the Fund's counterparties are concentrated in the financial services sector, the Fund bears the risk that those counterparties may be adversely affected by legislative or regulatory changes, adverse market conditions, increased competition, and/or wide scale credit losses resulting from financial difficulties or borrowers affecting that economic sector. Further, there is a risk that no suitable counterparties will be willing to enter into, or continue to enter into, transactions with the Fund and, as a result, the Fund may not be able to achieve its investment objective.

- **Cybersecurity Risk.** Cybersecurity incidents may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to Fund assets or proprietary information, or cause the Fund, the Adviser, and/or other service providers (including custodians and financial intermediaries) to suffer data breaches or data corruption. Additionally, cybersecurity failures or breaches of the electronic systems of the Fund, the Adviser, or the Fund's other service providers, market makers, Authorized Participants ("APs"), the Fund's primary listing exchange, or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests have the ability to disrupt and negatively affect the Fund's business operations, including the ability to purchase and sell Shares, potentially resulting in financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders.
- **Daily Correlation/Tracking Risk.** There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation to the price performance of XRP and therefore achieve its daily leveraged investment objective. The Fund seeks to adjust its exposure to the Reference Assets daily to keep leverage consistent with its daily leveraged investment objective and to achieve a high degree of correlation with the price performance of XRP. In addition, the Fund's exposure to the price of XRP is impacted by the movement of the price of XRP. Because of this, it is unlikely that the Fund will be perfectly exposed to the price performance of XRP at the end of each day. The possibility of the Fund being materially over- or under-exposed to the price performance of XRP increases on days when the price of XRP is volatile near the close of the trading day. Market disruptions, regulatory restrictions, and extreme volatility will also adversely affect the Fund's ability to adjust exposure to the required levels.

The Fund may have difficulty achieving its daily leveraged investment objective for many reasons, including fees, expenses, transaction costs, financing costs related to the use of derivatives, accounting standards and their application to income items, disruptions, illiquidity or high volatility in the markets for the securities or financial instruments in which the Fund invests. The Fund may be subject to large movements of assets into and out of the Fund, potentially resulting in the Fund being over- or under-exposed to XRP. These factors could decrease the correlation between the performance of the Fund and XRP and may hinder the Fund's ability to meet its daily leveraged investment objective on or around that day.

- **Derivatives Risk.** The Fund's derivative investments have risks, including the imperfect correlation between the value of such instruments and the underlying assets or index; the loss of principal, including the potential loss of amounts greater than the initial amount invested in the derivative instrument; and illiquidity of the derivative investments. The derivatives used by the Fund may give rise to a form of leverage. Leverage magnifies the potential for gain and may result in greater losses, which in some cases may cause the Fund to liquidate other portfolio investments at inopportune times (*e.g.*, at a loss to comply with limits on leverage imposed by the 1940 Act or when the Adviser otherwise would have preferred to hold the investment) or to meet redemption requests. Certain of the Fund's transactions in derivatives could also affect the amount, timing, and character of distributions to shareholders, which may result in the Fund realizing more short-term capital gain and ordinary income subject to tax at ordinary income tax rates than it would if it did not engage in such transactions, which may adversely impact the Fund's after-tax returns. To the extent the Fund invests in such derivative instruments, the value of the Fund's portfolio is likely to experience greater volatility over short-term periods.
 - **Futures Contracts Risk.** The successful use of futures contracts draws upon the Adviser's skill and experience with respect to such instruments and is subject to special risk considerations. The primary risks associated with the use of futures contracts, which may adversely affect the Fund's NAV and total return, are (a) the imperfect correlation between the change in market value of the commodity future and the price of commodity; (b) possible lack of a liquid secondary market for a futures contract and the resulting inability to close a futures contract when desired; (c) losses caused by unanticipated market movements, which are potentially unlimited; (d) the Adviser's inability to predict correctly the direction of securities prices, interest rates, currency exchange rates and other economic factors; (e) the possibility that the counterparty will default in the performance of its obligations; and (f) if the Fund has insufficient cash, it may have to sell securities from its portfolio to meet daily variation margin requirements, and the Fund may have to sell securities at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so.

If the Fund's ability to obtain exposure to commodities futures consistent with its investment objective is disrupted for any reason, including limited liquidity in the commodities futures market, a disruption to the commodities futures, or as a result of margin requirements or position limits imposed by the Fund's FCMs, the DCM, or the CFTC on the Fund or the Adviser, the Fund would not be able to achieve its investment objective and may experience significant losses.

- *Cost of Futures Investment Risk.* When a commodities futures contract is nearing expiration, the Fund will generally sell it and use the proceeds to buy a commodities futures contract with a later expiration date. This practice is commonly referred to as “rolling.” The costs associated with rolling commodities futures contract 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. In addition, the presence of contango in certain futures contracts at the time of rolling would be expected to adversely affect the Fund. Similarly, the presence of backwardation in certain futures contracts at the time of rolling such contracts would be expected to positively affect the Fund. The futures contracts markets have experienced, and are likely to experience again in the future, extended periods in which contango or backwardation have affected various types of futures contracts. These extended periods have caused in the past, and may cause in the future, significant losses.
- *Swap Agreements Risk.* Swap agreements are contracts among the Fund and a counterparty to exchange the return of the pre-determined underlying investment (such as the rate of return of the underlying commodity). Swap agreements may be negotiated bilaterally and traded over-the-counter (“OTC”) between two parties or, for certain standardized swaps, must be exchange-traded through a futures commission merchant (“FCM”) and/or cleared through a clearinghouse that serves as a central counterparty. Swap agreements may be subject to fees and expenses, and by investing in swaps indirectly through the Fund, a shareholder will bear the expenses of such derivatives in addition to expenses of the Fund. Risks associated with the use of swap agreements are different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions, due in part to the fact they could be considered illiquid and many swaps trade on the OTC market. Swaps are particularly subject to counterparty credit, correlation, valuation, liquidity and leveraging risks. While exchange trading and central clearing are intended to reduce counterparty credit risk and increase liquidity, they do not make swap transactions risk-free. Additionally, applicable regulators have adopted rules imposing certain margin requirements, including minimums, on OTC swaps, which may result in the Fund and its counterparties posting higher margin amounts for OTC swaps, which could increase the cost of swap transactions to the Fund and impose added operational complexity.
- *Swaps Capacity Risk.* If the Fund’s or the Subsidiary’s ability to obtain exposure to swaps consistent with its investment objective is disrupted for any reason including, for example, limited liquidity in the XRP market, a disruption to the XRP market, or as a result of margin requirements or other limitations imposed by the Fund’s swaps dealers or the CFTC or other regulators, the Fund may not be able to achieve its investment objective and may experience significant losses.

In such circumstances, the Adviser intends to take such action as it believes appropriate and in the best interest of the Fund. Any disruption in the Fund’s or the Subsidiary’s ability to obtain exposure to swaps will cause the Fund’s performance to deviate from the performance of XRP. Additionally, the ability of the Fund or the Subsidiary to obtain exposure to swaps is limited by certain tax rules that limit the amount the Fund can invest in the Subsidiary as of the end of each tax quarter. Exceeding this amount may have tax consequences, see “Tax Risk” for more information.

Margin levels for swap contracts based on XRP may be substantially higher than margin requirements for more established swaps and futures contracts. Additionally, margin requirements are subject to change, and may be raised in the future by swaps dealers or regulators. High margin requirements could prevent the Fund, or the Subsidiary, from obtaining sufficient exposure to XRP-based swaps and may adversely affect its ability to achieve its investment objective. Further, swaps counterparties utilized by the Fund or Subsidiary may impose limits on the amount of exposure to swaps contracts the Fund or Subsidiary can obtain through such counterparty. If the Fund or Subsidiary cannot obtain sufficient exposure to XRP-based swaps, the Fund may not be able to achieve its investment objective.

- *Options Risk.* The buyer of an option acquires the right, but not the obligation, to buy (a call option) or sell (a put option) a certain quantity of a security (the underlying security) or instrument, including a futures contract or swap, at a certain price up to a specified point in time. The seller or writer of an option is obligated to sell (a call option) or buy (a put option) the underlying instrument. When the Fund sells an option, it gains the amount of the premium it receives, but also incurs a liability representing the value of the option it has sold until the option is either exercised and finishes “in the money,” meaning it has value and can be sold, or the option expires worthless, or the expiration of the option is “rolled,” or extended forward. The value of the options in which the Fund invests is based partly on the volatility used by market participants to price such options (*i.e.*, implied volatility). Accordingly, increases in the implied volatility of such options will cause the value of such options to increase (even if the prices of the options’ underlying assets do not change), which will result in a corresponding increase in the liabilities of the Fund under such options and thus decrease the Fund’s NAV.

Options are often used to manage or hedge risk because they enable an investor to buy or sell an asset in the future at an agreed-upon price. Options used by the Fund to reduce volatility may not perform as intended and may not fully protect the Fund against declines in the value of its portfolio investments. Options also are used for other reasons, such as to manage exposure to changes in interest rates and bond prices; as an efficient means of adjusting overall exposure to certain markets; in an effort to enhance income; to protect the value of portfolio securities or other instruments; and to adjust portfolio duration.

Options are subject to correlation risk. The writing and purchasing of options are highly specialized activities as the successful use of options depends on the Adviser’s ability to predict correctly future price fluctuations and the degree of

correlation between the markets for options and the underlying instruments. Exchanges can limit the number of positions that can be held or controlled by the Fund or its Adviser, thus limiting the ability to implement the Fund's strategies. Options also are particularly subject to leverage risk and can be subject to liquidity risk. Because option premiums paid or received by the Fund are small in relation to the market value of the investments underlying the options, the Fund is exposed to the risk that buying and selling put and call options can be more speculative than investing directly in securities.

Purchasing put options may result in the Fund's loss of premiums paid in the event that the put options expire unexercised. To the extent that the Fund reduces its put option holdings relative to the number of call options sold by the Fund, the Fund's ability to mitigate losses in the event of a market decline will be reduced.

- *Foreign Exchange-Traded Options and Futures.* Participation in foreign futures and foreign options transactions involves the execution and clearing of trades on, or subject to the rules of, a foreign board of trade. Neither the National Futures Association nor any domestic exchange regulates activities of any foreign boards of trade, including the execution, delivery, and clearing of transactions, or has the power to compel enforcement of the rules of a foreign board of trade or any applicable foreign law. This is true even if the exchange is formally linked to a domestic market so that a position taken on the market may be liquidated by a transaction on another market. Moreover, such laws or regulations will vary depending on the foreign country in which the foreign futures or foreign options transaction occurs. For these reasons, when the Fund trades foreign futures or foreign options contracts, it may not be afforded certain of the protective measures provided by the Commodity Exchange Act, the CFTC's regulations, and the rules of the National Futures Association and any domestic exchange, including the right to use reparations proceedings before the CFTC and arbitration proceedings provided by the National Futures Association or any domestic futures exchange. In particular, proceeds derived from foreign futures or foreign options transactions may not be provided the same protections as proceeds derived from transactions on U.S. futures exchanges. In addition, the price of any foreign futures or foreign options contract and, therefore, the potential profit and loss thereon, may be affected by any variance in the foreign exchange rate between the time the Fund's orders are placed and the time they are liquidated, offset, or exercised.
- **Early Close/Trading Halt Risk.** An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific investments, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may result in the Fund being unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments. In such circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments, and/or may incur substantial trading losses.
- **Effects of Compounding and Market Volatility Risk.** The Fund has a daily leveraged investment objective and the Fund's performance for periods greater than a trading day will be the result of each day's returns compounded over the period, which is very likely to differ from two times (2x) the price performance of XRP, before fees and expenses. Compounding affects all investments, but has a more significant impact on funds that are leveraged and that rebalance daily. For a leveraged fund, if adverse daily performance of the price of XRP reduces the amount of a shareholder's investment, any further adverse daily performance will lead to a smaller dollar loss because the shareholder's investment had already been reduced by the prior adverse performance. Equally, however, if favorable daily performance of the price of XRP increases the amount of a shareholder's investment, the dollar amount lost due to future adverse performance will increase because the shareholder's investment has increased.

The effect of compounding becomes more pronounced as volatility of the price of XRP and the holding period increase. The impact of compounding will impact each shareholder differently depending on the period of time an investment in the Fund is held and the volatility of the price of XRP during the shareholder's holding period of an investment in the Fund.

The table below provides examples of how reference price volatility could affect the Fund's performance. The table illustrates the impact of two factors that affect the Fund's performance: XRP price volatility and the price performance of XRP. The price performance of XRP shows the percentage change in the price of XRP over the specified time period, while XRP price volatility is a statistical measure of the magnitude of fluctuations in the price performance during that time period. As illustrated below, even if the price change over two equal time periods is identical, different price volatility (*i.e.*, fluctuations in the rates of return) during the two time periods could result in drastically different Fund performance for the two time periods due to the effects of compounding daily returns during the time periods.

Fund performance for periods greater than one single day can be estimated given any set of assumptions for the following factors: a) price volatility; b) price performance; c) period of time; d) financing rates associated with leveraged exposure; and e) other Fund expenses. The table below illustrates the impact of two principal factors – price volatility and price performance – on Fund performance. The table shows estimated Fund returns for a number of combinations of price volatility and price performance over a one-year period. Performance shown in the chart assumes that: (i) no dividends were paid with respect to the reference asset; (ii) there were no Fund expenses; and (iii) borrowing/lending rates (to obtain leveraged exposure) of 0%. If Fund expenses and/or actual borrowing/lending rates were reflected, the estimated returns would be different than those shown. Particularly during periods of higher price volatility, compounding will cause results for periods longer than a trading day to vary from two times (2x) the performance of the price of XRP.

As shown in the table below, the Fund would be expected to lose 6.1% if the price of XRP did not change over a one year period during which the price experienced annualized volatility of 25%. At higher ranges of volatility, there is a chance of a significant loss of value in the Fund, even if the price is flat. **For instance, if the annualized volatility of the price of XRP is 100%, the Fund would be expected to lose 63.2% of its value, even if the cumulative change in the price of XRP for the year was 0%.** Areas shaded red (or dark gray) represent those scenarios where the Fund can be expected to return less than two times (2x) the change in the price of XRP and those shaded green (or light gray) represent those scenarios where the Fund can be expected to return more than two times (2x) the change in the price of XRP. The Fund’s actual returns may be significantly better or worse than the returns shown below as a result of any of the factors discussed above or in “Daily Correlation/Tracking Risk” above.

One Year Price Performance	Two Times (2x) One Year Price Performance	Volatility Rate				
		10%	25%	50%	75%	100%
Return	Return					
-60%	-120%	-84.2%	-85.0%	-87.5%	-90.9%	-94.1%
-50%	-100%	-75.2%	-76.5%	-80.5%	-85.8%	-90.8%
-40%	-80%	-64.4%	-66.2%	-72.0%	-79.5%	-86.8%
-30%	-60%	-51.5%	-54.0%	-61.8%	-72.1%	-82.0%
-20%	-40%	-36.6%	-39.9%	-50.2%	-63.5%	-76.5%
-10%	-20%	-19.8%	-23.9%	-36.9%	-53.8%	-70.2%
0%	0%	-1.0%	-6.1%	-22.1%	-43.0%	-63.2%
10%	20%	19.8%	13.7%	-5.8%	-31.1%	-55.5%
20%	40%	42.6%	35.3%	12.1%	-18.0%	-47.0%
30%	60%	67.3%	58.8%	31.6%	-3.7%	-37.8%
40%	80%	94.0%	84.1%	52.6%	11.7%	-27.9%
50%	100%	122.8%	111.4%	75.2%	28.2%	-17.2%
60%	120%	153.5%	140.5%	99.4%	45.9%	-5.8%

- **ETF Risks.** The Fund is an ETF and, as a result of its structure, it is exposed to the following risks:
 - *Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as APs. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting if either: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.
 - *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares Risk.* Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
 - *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV Risk.* As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund’s NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.
 - *Trading Risk.* Although Shares are listed for trading on the NYSE Arca, Inc. (the “Exchange”) and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund’s underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than the Shares.
- **High Portfolio Turnover Risk.** The Fund may frequently buy and sell investments. Higher portfolio turnover may result in the Fund paying higher levels of transaction costs and generating greater tax liabilities for shareholders. Portfolio turnover risk may cause the Fund’s performance to be less than you expect.
- **Intra-Day Investment Risk.** The Fund seeks leveraged investment results from the close of the market on a given trading day until the close of the market on the subsequent trading day. The exact exposure of an investment in the Fund intraday in the secondary market is a function of the difference between the price of XRP at the market close on the first trading day and the price of XRP at the time of purchase. If the price of XRP increases, the Fund’s net assets will rise by the same amount as the Fund’s exposure. Conversely, if the price of XRP declines, the Fund’s net assets will decline by the same amount as the Fund’s

exposure. Thus, an investor that purchases shares intra-day may experience performance that is greater than, or less than, the Fund's stated multiple of the price performance of XRP.

If there is a significant intra-day market event and/or the price of XRP experiences a significant decrease, the Fund may not meet its investment objective or rebalance its portfolio appropriately. Additionally, the Fund may close to purchases and sales of Shares prior to the close of regular trading on the Exchange and incur significant losses.

- **Leverage Risk.** The Fund seeks to achieve and maintain the exposure to the price of XRP by using leverage. 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. Swaps and futures trading involves a degree of leverage and as a result, a relatively small price movement in the reference asset may result in immediate and substantial losses to the Fund.
- **Liquidity Risk.** Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. This can reduce the Fund's returns because the Fund may be unable to transact at advantageous times or prices.
- **Market Risk.** The trading prices of securities and other instruments fluctuate in response to a variety of factors. These factors include events impacting the entire market or specific market segments, such as political, market and economic developments, as well as events that impact specific issuers. The Fund's NAV and market price, like security and commodity prices generally, may fluctuate significantly in response to these and other factors. As a result, an investor could lose money over short or long periods of time. U.S. and international markets have experienced significant periods of volatility in recent years due to a number of these factors, including the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and related public health issues, growth concerns in the U.S. and overseas, uncertainties regarding interest rates, and trade tensions. In addition, local, regional or global events such as war, including Russia's invasion of Ukraine, acts of terrorism, recessions, rising inflation, or other events could have a significant negative impact on the Fund and its investments. These developments as well as other events could result in further market volatility and negatively affect financial asset prices, the liquidity of certain securities and the normal operations of securities exchanges and other markets.
- **New Fund Risk.** The Fund is a recently organized investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors have no track record or history on which to base their investment decision.
- **Non-Diversification Risk.** Because the Fund is "non-diversified," it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a lesser number of issuers than if it was a diversified fund. As a result, the Fund may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer or a lesser number of issuers than a fund that invests more widely. This may increase the Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively small number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.
- **Reverse Repurchase Agreements Risk.** A reverse repurchase agreement is the sale by the Fund of a debt obligation to a party for a specified price, with the simultaneous agreement by the Fund to repurchase that debt obligation from that party on a future date at an agreed upon price. Similar to borrowing, reverse repurchase agreements provide the Fund with cash for investment purposes, which creates leverage and subjects the Fund to the risks of leverage. Reverse repurchase agreements also involve the risk that the other party may fail to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. The Fund could lose money if it is unable to recover the securities and the value of collateral held by the Fund, including the value of the investments made with cash collateral, is less than the value of securities.
- **Spot XRP ETP Risks.** In addition to the risks associated with XRP noted above, Spot XRP ETPs are subject to additional risks:
 - **ETP Risk.** The Fund may invest in Spot XRP ETPs or use them as reference assets for XRP-related investments. ETP shares trade like exchange-traded funds on a securities exchange. The price of a Spot XRP ETP is derived from and based upon the value of spot XRP and cash held by the Spot XRP ETP. However, shares of Spot XRP ETPs are not traded at net asset value, but may trade at prices above or below the value of their underlying portfolios. The level of risk involved in the purchase or sale of a Spot XRP ETP is similar to the risk involved in the purchase or sale of an exchange-traded fund, except that the pricing mechanism for a Spot XRP ETP is based on a basket of XRP and cash. Thus, the risks of owning a Spot XRP ETP generally reflects the risks of owning the underlying XRP and cash that the Spot XRP ETP holds. Certain Spot XRP ETPs, such as the Bitwise Physical XRP ETP, Virtune XRP ETP, and WisdomTree Physical XRP ETP, have a limited history of operations. Because certain Spot XRP ETPs are relatively new products, their shares may have a lack of liquidity, which could result in the market price of the Spot XRP ETP shares being more volatile than the underlying portfolio of XRP and cash. Disruptions in the markets for XRP could result in losses on investment in Spot XRP ETPs. In addition, an actual trading market may not develop for Spot XRP ETP shares and the listing exchange may halt trading of a Spot XRP ETP's shares. Spot XRP ETPs are subject to management fees and other fees that may increase their costs versus the costs of owning XRP directly. The Fund will indirectly bear its proportionate share of management fees and other expenses that are

charged by the Spot XRP ETP in addition to the management fees and other expenses paid by the Fund. The Fund will pay brokerage commissions in connection with the purchase and sale of shares of Spot XRP ETPs.

If the process of creation and redemption of baskets for the Spot XRP ETPs encounters any unanticipated difficulties, the possibility for arbitrage transactions by authorized participants intended to keep the price of the shares closely linked to the price of XRP may not exist and, as a result, the price of the shares may fall or otherwise diverge from net asset value. The liquidity of the shares may also be affected by the withdrawal from participation of authorized participants. Security threats to the Spot XRP ETP account at the custodian could result in the halting of the Spot XRP ETP's operations and a loss of the Spot XRP ETP's assets or damage to the reputation of the Spot XRP ETP, each of which could result in a reduction in the value of the Fund's Shares. The price used to calculate the value of the Spot XRP ETP's XRP may be volatile, adversely affecting the value of the Shares. If the Spot XRP ETP's custodian agreement is terminated or its custodian fails to provide services as required, the Spot XRP ETP may need to find and appoint a replacement custodian, which could pose a challenge to the safekeeping of the Spot XRP ETP's XRP, and the Spot XRP ETP's ability to continue to operate may be adversely affected. Loss of a critical banking relationship for, or the failure of a bank used by, the Spot XRP ETP's prime execution agent could adversely impact the Spot XRP ETP's ability to create or redeem baskets, or could cause losses to the Spot XRP ETPs. A Spot XRP ETP may suspend the issuance of shares at any time which will impact the price of shares of a Spot XRP ETP, resulting in significant difference (premium/discount) between the Spot XRP ETP's market price and its net asset value. Additionally, the Fund may be unable to transact in the shares of the Spot XRP ETP at an acceptable price and therefore the Fund may be unable to achieve its investment objective.

- **Exposure Concentration Risk.** It is currently expected that the Fund will derive a significant amount of its exposure to the price performance of XRP as a result of investing directly in Spot XRP ETPs or swap agreements or options that reference Spot XRP ETPs. As a result, the Fund's performance will be highly dependent on the performance of the Spot XRP ETPs. If shares of the Spot XRP ETPs were to be delisted or lose their entire value, Fund Shares would also be expected to suffer a loss of value. The Fund's strategy makes the Fund extremely susceptible to issuer-specific events relating to the Spot XRP ETPs that may not necessarily affect the XRP market more broadly. This inherently makes an investment in the Fund riskier than an investment in a fund that provides more diversified exposure. Neither the Fund nor the Adviser have conducted due diligence upon the Spot XRP ETPs and make no representations or warranties whatsoever regarding the Spot XRP ETPs' ability to acquire, dispose of or maintain proper custody of XRP. In the event that there is an issue regarding the Spot XRP ETPs' ability to acquire, dispose of or maintain proper custody of XRP, the Fund's returns will be negatively impacted.
- **Foreign Securities Risk.** The Spot XRP ETPs that are used as reference assets for the Fund's XRP-related investments, or in which the Fund may invest directly, may be domiciled in foreign countries and listed on foreign exchanges. ETPs domiciled in Europe may be less liquid than U.S. ETPs and their trading activity may be fractured as a result of listing on multiple exchanges. A European ETP may also trade in multiple currencies. Changes in currency exchange rates affect the value of investments denominated in a foreign currency, and therefore the value of such investments in the Fund's portfolio. The Fund's net asset value could decline if a currency to which the Fund has exposure depreciates against the U.S. dollar or if there are delays or limits on repatriation of such currency. Currency exchange rates can be very volatile and can change quickly and unpredictably. As a result, the value of an investment in the Fund may change quickly and without warning.

Investments in non-U.S. securities involve certain risks that may not be present with investments in U.S. securities. These include risks of adverse changes in foreign economic, political, regulatory and other conditions, or changes in currency exchange rates or exchange control regulations (including limitations on currency movements and exchanges). The securities of some foreign companies may be less liquid and, at times, more volatile than securities of comparable U.S. companies. There may be less information publicly available about a non-U.S. issuer than a U.S. issuer. Non-U.S. issuers may be subject to different accounting, auditing, financial reporting and investor protection standards than U.S. issuers. Investments in non-U.S. securities may be subject to withholding or other taxes and may be subject to additional trading, settlement, custodial, and operational risks. With respect to certain countries, there is the possibility of government intervention and expropriation or nationalization of assets. Because legal systems differ, there also is the possibility that it will be difficult to obtain or enforce legal judgments in certain countries. Since foreign exchanges may be open on days when the Fund does not price its shares, the value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund's shares. Conversely, Shares may trade on days when foreign exchanges are closed. Each of these factors can make investments in the Fund more volatile and potentially less liquid than other types of investments.

- **Subsidiary Investment Risk.** By investing in the Subsidiary, the Fund is indirectly exposed to the risks associated with the Subsidiary's investments. The derivatives and other investments held by the Subsidiary are generally similar to those that are permitted to be held by the Fund and are subject to the same risks that apply to similar investments if held directly by the Fund. The Subsidiary is not registered under the 1940 Act, and, unless otherwise noted in this Prospectus, is not subject to all the investor protections of the 1940 Act. Changes in the laws of the United States and/or the Cayman Islands could result in the inability of the Fund and/or the Subsidiary to continue to operate as it does currently and could adversely affect the Fund. For example, the Cayman Islands does not currently impose any income, corporate or capital gains tax or withholding tax on the

Subsidiary. If Cayman Islands law changes such that the Subsidiary must pay Cayman Islands taxes, Fund shareholders would likely suffer decreased investment returns.

- **Tax Risk.** The Fund may gain most of its exposure to XRP through its investment in the Subsidiary, which may invest directly in XRP-related investments, including swaps, futures contracts and reverse repurchase agreements. In order for the Fund to qualify as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code, the Fund must, among other requirements, derive at least 90% of its gross income for each taxable year from sources generating “qualifying income” for purposes of the “qualifying income test,” which is described in more detail in the section titled “Federal Income Taxes” in the SAI. The Fund’s investment in the Subsidiary is expected to provide the Fund with exposure to XRP-related investments within the limitations of the federal tax requirements of Subchapter M of the Code for qualification as a RIC. The “Subpart F” income (defined in Section 951 of the Code to include passive income) of the Fund attributable to its investment in the Subsidiary is “qualifying income” to the Fund to the extent that such income is derived with respect to the Fund’s business of investing in stock, securities or currencies. The Fund expects its “Subpart F” income attributable to its investment in the Subsidiary to be derived with respect to the Fund’s business of investing in stock, securities or currencies and accordingly expects its “Subpart F” income attributable to its investment in the Subsidiary to be treated as “qualifying income.” The Fund generally will be required to include in its own taxable income the “Subpart F” 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 RIC and would be taken into account for purposes of the 4% excise tax. The Adviser will carefully monitor the Fund’s investments in the Subsidiary to ensure that no more than 25% of the Fund’s assets are invested in the Subsidiary to comply with the Asset Diversification Test as described in more detail in the SAI.

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 (the “Board”) may determine to reorganize or close the Fund or materially change the Fund’s investment objective and strategies. In the event that the Fund fails to qualify as a RIC, the Fund will promptly notify shareholders of the implications of that failure.

- **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 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 ability to value investments may be impacted by technological issues or errors by pricing services or other third-party service providers.
- **Volatility Risk.** The value of certain of the Fund’s investments, including swaps and futures, is subject to market risk. Market risk is the risk that the value of the investments to which the Fund is exposed will fall, which could occur due to general market or economic conditions or other factors.
- **Whipsaw Markets Risk.** The Fund may be subject to the forces of “whipsaw” markets (as opposed to choppy or stable markets), in which significant price movements develop but then repeatedly reverse. “Whipsaw” describes a situation where a security’s price is moving in one direction but then quickly pivots to move in the opposite direction. Such market conditions could cause substantial losses to the Fund.
- **XRP-Related Company Risk.** If the Fund is unable to obtain its desired exposure to XRP Swaps, the Fund may obtain exposure by investing in securities of “XRP-related companies.” There can be no assurance that the returns of XRP-related companies will correspond, or be closely-related, to the performance of XRP. XRP-related companies face rapid changes in technology, intense competition including the development and acceptance of competing platforms or technologies, loss or impairment of intellectual property rights, cyclical economic patterns, shifting consumer preferences, evolving industry standards, adverse effects of changes to a network’s or software’s protocols, a rapidly changing regulatory environment, and dependency on certain key personnel (including highly skilled financial services professionals and software engineers). XRP-related companies may be susceptible to operational and information security risks including those associated with hardware or software failures, interruptions, or delays in service by third party vendors, and security breaches. Certain XRP-related companies, such as Spot XRP ETPs may be subject to the risks associated with investing directly in XRP.
- **XRP-Related Investments Tax Risk.** As a RIC, the Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income each taxable year from certain qualifying sources of income under the Code. The income of the Fund from certain XRP-related investments may be

treated as non-qualifying income for purposes of the Fund's qualification as a RIC, in which case, the Fund might fail to qualify as a RIC and be subject to federal income tax at the Fund level. To the extent the Fund invests directly in XRP-related investments, the Fund will seek to restrict its income from such instruments that do not generate qualifying income to a maximum of 10% of its gross income (when combined with its other investments that produce non-qualifying income) to comply with the qualifying income test necessary for the Fund to qualify as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. However, the Fund may generate more non-qualifying income than anticipated, may not be able to generate qualifying income in a particular taxable year at levels sufficient to meet the qualifying income test, or may not be able to accurately predict the non-qualifying income from these investments.

The extent to which the Fund invests in XRP-related investments may be limited by the qualifying income test and the Asset Diversification Test, which the Fund must continue to satisfy to maintain its status as a RIC. 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 would be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed. Failure to comply with the requirements for qualification as a RIC could have significant negative tax consequences to Fund shareholders. Under certain circumstances, the Fund may be able to cure a failure to meet the qualifying income requirement, but in order to do so the Fund may incur significant Fund-level taxes, which would effectively reduce (and could eliminate) the Fund's returns. The tax treatment of certain XRP-related investments 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.

Performance

The Fund is new and therefore does not have a performance history for a full calendar year. In the future, performance information for the Fund will be presented in this section. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.teucrium.com.

Management

Investment Adviser: Teucrium Investment Advisors, LLC

Portfolio Managers: Springer Harris, a Portfolio Manager of the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in April 2025. Spencer Kristiansen and Joran Haugens, each Portfolio Managers of the Adviser, have been portfolio managers of the Fund since its inception in April 2025.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only in large blocks known as "Creation Units," which only APs (typically, broker-dealers) may purchase or redeem. The Fund generally issues and redeems Creation Units in exchange for a portfolio of securities and/or a designated amount of U.S. cash.

Shares are listed on the Exchange, and individual Shares may only be bought and sold in the secondary market through a broker or dealer at market prices, rather than NAV. Because Shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount).

An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares (the "bid" price) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares (the "ask" price) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market. The difference in the bid and ask prices is referred to as the "bid-ask spread."

Recent information regarding the Fund's NAV, market price, how often Shares traded on the Exchange at a premium or discount, and bid-ask spreads can be found on the Fund's website at www.teucrium.com.

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions are generally taxable as ordinary income, qualified dividend income, or capital gains (or a combination), unless your investment is held in an individual retirement account ("IRA") or other tax-advantaged account. Distributions on investments made through tax-deferred arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of assets from those accounts.

Financial Intermediary Compensation

If you purchase Shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) (an "Intermediary"), the Adviser or its affiliates may pay Intermediaries for certain activities related to the Fund, including participation in activities that are designed to make Intermediaries more knowledgeable about exchange-traded products, including the Fund, or for other activities, such as marketing, educational training or other initiatives related to the sale or promotion of Shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Any such arrangements do not result in increased Fund expenses. Ask your salesperson or visit the Intermediary's website for more information.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND

Investment Objective

The Fund's investment objective may be changed by the Board of Trustees of Listed Funds Trust (the "Trust") without shareholder approval upon written notice to shareholders.

The Fund is designed to seek daily investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to two times (2x) the daily total return of XRP. If, on a given day, XRP gains 1%, the Fund is designed to gain approximately 2% (which is equal to two times 1%). Conversely, if XRP loses 1% on a given day, the Fund is designed to lose approximately 2%. The Fund seeks leveraged investment results on a daily basis – from the close of regular trading on one trading day to the close on the next trading day – which should not be equated with seeking a leveraged investment objective for any other period. **The Fund is designed as a short-term trading vehicle. The Fund is intended to be used by investors who intend to actively monitor and manage their portfolios.**

Principal Investment Strategies

The Adviser uses a number of investment techniques in an effort to achieve the stated investment objective for the Fund. The Fund seeks two times (2x) the daily price performance of XRP on a given day. To do this, the Adviser creates net "long" positions for the Fund. The Adviser may create short positions in the Fund even though the net exposure in the Fund will be long. Long positions move in the same direction as XRP, advancing when XRP advances and declining when XRP declines.

In seeking to achieve the Fund's investment objective, the Adviser uses statistical and quantitative analysis to determine the investments the Fund makes and the techniques it employs. The Adviser determines the type, quantity, and mix of investment positions that it believes in combination should produce daily returns consistent with the Fund's investment objective. In general, if the Fund is performing as designed, the return of XRP will dictate the return for the Fund. The Adviser does not invest the assets of the Fund in securities, derivatives, or other investments based on the Adviser's view of the investment merit of a particular security, instrument, or company, nor does it conduct conventional investment research or analysis or forecast market movements or trends. The Fund generally pursues its investment objective regardless of the market conditions and does not take defensive positions.

The Fund has a clearly articulated daily leveraged investment objective which requires the Fund to seek economic exposure in excess of its net assets (*i.e.*, economic leverage). The Fund invests in some combination of financial instruments so that it generates economic exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective.

The Fund will invest significantly in swap agreements, options and futures contracts to obtain economic "leverage." Leveraging allows the Adviser to generate a greater positive or negative return for the Fund than what would be generated on the invested capital without leverage, thus changing small market movements into larger changes in the value of the investments of the Fund.

At the close of the markets on each trading day, the Fund will position its portfolio to ensure that the Fund's exposure to XRP is consistent with the Fund's stated investment objective. The impact of market movements during the day will generally require the Fund to adjust its exposure to the Reference Assets on a daily basis. If XRP has risen on a given day, the Fund's net assets should rise, meaning its exposure will typically need to be increased. Conversely, if XRP has fallen on a given day, the Fund's net assets should fall, meaning its exposure will typically need to be reduced.

The Fund may have difficulty in achieving its daily leveraged investment objective due to fees, expenses, transaction costs, income items, accounting standards, significant purchase and redemption activity by Fund shareholders, and/or disruptions or a temporary lack of liquidity in the markets for the investments held by the Fund.

An XRP-related exchange or market may close or issue trading halts, or the ability to buy or sell certain XRP-related investments may be restricted, which may result in the Fund being unable to buy or sell certain financial instruments. In such circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses.

The Fund may also invest in equity securities of "XRP-related companies." For these purposes, XRP-related companies are companies, including Spot XRP ETPs, that the Adviser believes provide returns that generally correspond, or are closely related, to the performance of XRP.

If the Fund is unable to obtain sufficient leveraged exposure to XRP due to the limited availability of necessary investments or financial instruments, the Fund could, among other things, limit or suspend creation units until the Adviser determines that the requisite exposure to XRP is obtainable. During the period that creation units are suspended, the Fund could trade at a significant premium or discount to its NAV and could experience substantial redemptions.

Swap Agreements

Most swaps entered into by the Fund provide for the calculation and settlement of the obligations of the parties to the agreement on a "net basis" with a single payment. Consequently, the Fund's current obligations (or rights) under a swap will generally be equal only to the net amount to be paid or received under the agreement based on the relative values of the positions held by each party to the agreement (the "net amount"). Other swaps may require initial premium (discount) payments as well as periodic payments (receipts) related to the interest leg of the swap or to the return on the reference entity. The Fund's current obligations under the types of swaps

that the Fund expects to enter into (e.g., total return swaps) will be accrued daily (offset against any amounts owed to the Fund by the counterparty to the swap) and any accrued but unpaid net amounts owed to a swap counterparty will be collateralized by the Fund posting collateral to a tri-party account between the Fund’s custodian, the Fund, and the counterparty. However, typically no payments will be made until the settlement date.

Swap agreements do not involve the delivery of securities or other underlying assets. Accordingly, if a swap is entered into on a net basis and if the counterparty to a swap agreement defaults, the Fund’s risk of loss consists of the net amount of payments that the Fund is contractually entitled to receive, if any.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements

The Fund may invest in reverse repurchase agreements, which are a form of borrowing in which the Fund sells portfolio securities to financial institutions and agrees to repurchase them at a mutually agreed-upon date and price that is higher than the original sale price, and uses the proceeds for investment purchases.

When the Fund seeks to reduce its total assets exposure to the Reference Assets held by its Subsidiary, it may use short-term Treasury bills it owns (or purchase additional Treasury bills as needed) to transact in reverse repurchase agreement transactions, which are ostensibly loans to the Fund. Those loans will increase the gross assets of the Fund, which the Adviser expects will allow the Fund to meet the Asset Diversification Test. When the Fund enters into a reverse repurchase agreement, it will either (i) be consistent with Section 18 of the 1940 Act and maintain asset coverage of at least 300% of the value of the reverse repurchase agreement; or (ii) treat the reverse repurchase agreement transactions as derivative transactions for purposes of Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act (“Rule 18f-4”), including as applicable, the value-at-risk based limit on leverage risk.

A Cautionary Note to Investors Regarding Dramatic XRP Movements

The Fund seeks daily exposure to XRP equal to 200% of its net assets. As a consequence, the Fund could lose an amount greater than its net assets in the event of a decline in the value of XRP in excess of 50% of the value of XRP. The risk of total loss exists. If the price of XRP has a dramatic adverse movement that causes a material decline in the Fund’s net assets, the terms of the Fund’s swap agreements may permit the counterparty to immediately close out the swap transaction. In that event, the Fund may be unable to enter into another swap agreement or invest in other derivatives to achieve exposure consistent with the Fund’s investment objective. This may prevent the Fund from achieving its leveraged investment objective, even if the price of XRP later reverses completely or partially.

Understanding the Risks and Long-Term Performance of Daily Objective Funds – the Impact of Compounding

The Fund is designed to provide leveraged (2x) results on a daily basis. The Fund, however, is unlikely to provide a simple multiple (i.e., 2x) of the price performance of XRP over periods longer than a single day.

- **Why?** The hypothetical example below illustrates how daily leveraged fund returns can behave for periods longer than a single day.

Take a hypothetical fund XYZ that seeks to achieve twice the daily price performance of XYZ digital asset (“XYZ DA”). On each day, fund XYZ performs in line with its objective (2x the daily price performance of XYZ DA before fees and expenses). Notice that over the entire five-day period, the fund’s total return is considerably less than two times that of the period performance of the price of XYZ DA. For the five-day period, the price of XYZ DA gained 5.1% while fund XYZ gained 9.9% (versus 2 x 5.1% or 10.2%). In other scenarios, the return of a daily rebalanced fund could be greater than three times the return of the asset.

	Price of XYZ DA		Fund XYZ	
	Level	Daily Performance	Daily Performance	Net Asset Value
Start	100.0			\$100.00
Day 1	103.0	3.0%	6.0%	\$106.00
Day 2	99.9	-3.0%	-6.0%	\$99.62
Day 3	103.9	4.0%	8.0%	\$107.60
Day 4	101.3	-2.5%	-5.0%	\$102.21
Day 5	105.1	3.8%	7.5%	\$109.88
Total Return		5.1%	9.9%	

- **Why does this happen?** This effect is caused by compounding, which exists in all investments, but has a more significant impact on a daily leveraged fund. The return of a daily leveraged fund for a period longer than a single day is the result of its return for each day compounded over the period and usually will differ in amount, and possibly even direction, from the daily leveraged fund’s stated multiple times the change in the price of the daily leveraged fund’s respective underlying asset for the same period. In general, during periods of higher volatility in the asset’s price, compounding will cause longer term results to be less than the multiple of the change in the asset’s price. This effect becomes more pronounced as volatility increases.

Conversely, in periods of lower volatility in the asset's price, fund returns over longer periods can be higher than the multiple of the change in the asset's price. Actual results for a particular period, before fees and expenses, are also dependent on the following factors: a) the volatility of the asset's price; b) the change in the asset's price; c) period of time; d) financing rates associated with derivatives; and e) other fund expenses. The examples herein illustrate the impact of two principal factors — price volatility and price change — on fund performance.

- **What it means to you.** Daily leveraged funds, if used properly and in conjunction with the investor's view on the future direction and volatility of the markets, can be useful tools for knowledgeable investors who want to manage their exposure to various markets and market segments. Investors should understand the consequences of seeking daily investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the performance of a daily benchmark such as the multiple (*i.e.*, 2x) of the daily performance of a reference price for a single day, not for any other period, including the impact of compounding on fund performance. Investors should monitor and/or periodically rebalance their portfolios (which will possibly trigger transaction costs and tax consequences), as frequently as daily. Investors considering the Fund should understand that it is designed to provide a positive multiple of a price change for a single day, not for any other period.

Additionally, investors should recognize that the degree of volatility of XRP's price can have a dramatic effect on the Fund's longer-term performance. The more volatile XRP's price is, the more the Fund's longer-term performance will negatively deviate from a simple multiple (*i.e.*, 2x) of XRP's longer-term performance. The return of the Fund for a period longer than a single day is the result of its return for each day compounded over the period and usually will differ in amount, and possibly even direction, from the Fund's stated multiple times the price change of XRP for the same period. For periods longer than a single day, the Fund will lose money if XRP's price performance is flat over time, and it is possible that the Fund will lose money over time regardless of the price change of XRP, as a result of daily rebalancing, XRP price's volatility, compounding, and other factors. **An investor in the Fund could potentially lose the full principal value of his/her investment within a single day.**

Additional Information about XRP

XRP and XRP Ledger

XRP is a digital asset that is created and transmitted through the operations of the XRP Ledger, a distributed ledger upon which XRP transactions are processed and settled. XRP can be used to pay for goods and services or it can be converted to fiat currencies, such as the U.S. dollar. The XRP Ledger is based on a shared public ledger, the XRP Ledger, similar to the Bitcoin network. However, the XRP Ledger differentiates itself from other digital asset networks in that its stated primary function is transactional utility, not store of value. The XRP Ledger is designed to be a global real-time payment and settlement system. As a result, the XRP Ledger and XRP aim to improve the speed at which parties on the network may transfer value while also reducing the fees and delays associated with the traditional methods of interbank payments.

No single entity controls the XRP Ledger. Instead, a network of independent nodes validates transactions pursuant to the Ripple Protocol Consensus Algorithm. It is this mechanism, as opposed to the proof-of-work mechanism utilized by the Bitcoin blockchain, that allows the XRP Ledger to be fast, energy-efficient and scalable, and therefore suitable for its most prominent use case, the facilitation of cross-border financial transactions. Unlike proof-of-work systems, which require massive computational power to secure the network, the Ripple Protocol Consensus Algorithm utilized by the XRP Ledger is extremely lightweight in terms of energy usage, as it relies on trusted validators rather than mining. The XRP Ledger can handle up to 1,500 transactions per second, far more than the Bitcoin or Ethereum blockchain. This makes the XRP Ledger suitable for high-volume use cases, such as cross-border payments. Lastly, because validators do not need to spend resources on mining, transaction fees are extremely low (typically a fraction of a cent per transaction).

Transactions are validated on the XRP Ledger by a network of independent validator nodes. These nodes do not mine new blocks but participate in a consensus process to ensure that transactions are valid and correctly ordered on the XRP Ledger. Any node can be a validator, but for practical purposes, the XRP Ledger depends on a list of trusted validators known as the Unique Node List or "UNL." Validators are entities (which can be individuals, institutions, or other organizations) that run nodes to participate in the consensus process. These validators ensure the integrity and accuracy of the ledger. Each node in the network maintains a Unique Node List — a list of other validators that the node trusts to reliably validate transactions. The XRP Ledger's architecture means that different nodes may maintain different UNLs, but there needs to be some overlap in the UNLs for the consensus mechanism to work effectively. Similar to the Bitcoin network, anyone can join and start using the XRP Ledger; however, unlike the Bitcoin network, which operates on a fully permissionless blockchain, the XRP Ledger is maintained by a network of trusted nodes that accept or reject transactions on the XRP Ledger.

Each XRP Ledger address, or wallet, is associated with a unique "public key" and "private key" pair. To receive XRP, the XRP recipient must provide its public key to the party initiating the transfer. This activity is analogous to a recipient for a transaction in U.S. dollars providing a routing address in wire instructions to the payor so that cash may be wired to the recipient's account. The payor approves the transfer to the address provided by the recipient by "signing" a transaction that consists of the recipient's public key with the private key of the address from where the payor is transferring the XRP. The recipient, however, does not make public or provide to the sender its related private key.

The XRP Ledger (XRPL) has historically maintained high availability but has experienced a few notable disruptions. On February 4, 2025, the XRPL experienced an unexpected halt in block production for approximately 64 minutes, during which no new ledgers were validated, temporarily pausing all transactions. The root cause remains under investigation, but preliminary analysis suggests a validation issue that prevented consensus from being reached. On November 25, 2024, the XRPL faced a 10-minute disruption when several nodes crashed and restarted simultaneously, briefly halting transaction processing. The issue was traced to a caching-layer bug introduced in a prior software update, which was later addressed by the RippleX team through a recommended upgrade to the latest Rippled version. Despite these incidents, the XRPL has generally been reliable, with no asset losses occurring, and built-in safety protocols ensured eventual network recovery.

XRP Markets and Exchanges

XRP can be transferred in direct peer-to-peer transactions through the direct sending of XRP over the XRP Ledger from one XRP address to another. While XRP was originally intended to be used primarily as a means to conduct cross-border payments, XRP can also be used to pay other users of the XRP Ledger for goods and services under what resembles a barter system. Consumers can also pay merchants and other commercial businesses for goods or services through direct peer-to-peer transactions on the XRP Ledger or through third-party service providers.

In addition to using XRP to engage in cross-border transactions or payment for goods and services, investors may purchase and sell XRP to speculate as to the price of XRP in the XRP market, or as a long-term investment to diversify their portfolio. The price of XRP within the market is determined, in part, by the supply of and demand for XRP in the global XRP market, market expectations for the adoption of XRP as a store of value or as a viable cross-border payments facilitator, the number of merchants that accept XRP as a form of payment, the regulatory challenges faced by Ripple Labs and XRP, and the volume of peer-to-peer transactions, among other factors.

Limits on XRP Supply

Unlike other digital assets such as bitcoin or ether, XRP is not mined gradually over time. Instead, all 100 billion XRP tokens were created at the time of the XRP Ledger's launch in 2012. This means that every XRP token that exists today was generated from the outset, without the need for a mining process. Of the 100 billion XRP generated by the XRP Ledger's code, the founders of Ripple Labs retained 20 billion XRP and the rest, nearly 80 billion XRP, was provided to Ripple Labs.

In 2017, to address concerns about the large portion of XRP held by Ripple Labs, the company introduced an escrow mechanism to lock up a significant portion of its XRP holdings. Under this mechanism, Ripple Labs placed 55 billion XRP (55% of the total supply) into a series of time-locked escrow accounts. The escrow releases 1 billion XRP per month over 55 months. This process adds a level of predictability and transparency about how much XRP can enter the market each month. If Ripple Labs does not use all of the 1 billion XRP released in a given month, the remaining amount is placed back into escrow for future release. The purpose of this escrow system is to reassure the market that Ripple Labs will not release too much XRP at once, which could potentially disrupt XRP's price or market dynamics.

Additional Information about the Spot XRP ETPs

It is currently expected that the Fund will initially derive a significant amount of its exposure to the price performance of XRP from its direct investment in one or more Spot XRP ETPs and swap agreements or options that reference a Spot XRP ETP. The Spot XRP ETPs in which the Fund may invest (or which may be used as a reference asset) are exchange-traded products that are designed to provide exposure to the performance of XRP and are fully secured by holdings of XRP. The Spot XRP ETPs in which the Fund may invest include ETPs listed on a European exchange, or U.S. ETPs, which are exchange-traded funds registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended and listed on a U.S. national securities exchange, but not registered under the 1940 Act. Each non-U.S. Spot XRP ETPs issues bonds that are collateralized by the respective amount of units of XRP. the Issuer shall at any given time procure in relation to issued bonds that it holds such amount of the underlying XRP equal to or exceeding the aggregate claims of the bondholders, expressed as a number of units of XRP. The value and performance of the Bonds materially depends on the value and performance of issuer's holdings of XRP. Based on the non-U.S. Spot XRP ETPs' payment and delivery obligations to bondholders, the bonds are expected (subject to the deduction of any fees and costs) to track the performance of XRP nearly 1:1.

An investor cannot purchase the bonds issued by non-U.S. Spot XRP ETPs directly from the issuer in the primary market. Initially, in the primary market, the bonds may only be subscribed for or purchased by authorized participants. Once the bonds issued by non-U.S. Spot XRP ETPs have been subscribed for or purchased in the primary market, investors may purchase the bonds in the secondary market from any person on an anonymous basis (i) via the relevant stock exchange (in case of bonds admitted to trading on a stock exchange) or (ii) over the counter.

As of the date of this Prospectus, there are no U.S. Spot XRP ETPs available for the Fund to invest in or use as a reference asset. Additional information about each of the Spot XRP ETPs in which the Fund may invest (or use as a reference asset) is detailed below:

Name and Ticker	Domicile	Listing Exchange(s)	XRP Holdings (as of March 14, 2025)
21Shares XRP ETP (AXRP)	Switzerland	SIX Swiss Exchange Boerse Duesseldorf Boerse Stuttgart BX Swiss Deutsche Boerse Xetra Euronext Amsterdam Euronext Paris Gettex	\$234,102,030.50
Bitwise Physical XRP ETP (GGRP)	Germany	Deutsche Boerse Xetra	109,393,488.35
Virtune XRP ETP (VIRXRP)	Sweden	Nasdaq Stockholm Nasdaq Helsinki	50,146,061.28
WisdomTree Physical XRP ETP (XRPW)	Jersey	SIX Swiss Exchange Euronext Paris Euronext Amsterdam Deutsche Boerse Xetra	107,303,793.70
CoinShares Physical XRP ETP (XRPL)	Jersey	Deutsche Boerse Xetra	89,954,671.40

The value of shares of a Spot XRP ETP may not directly correspond to the price of XRP, and is highly volatile. The price of a Spot XRP ETP may go down even if the price of the underlying asset, XRP, remains unchanged. Additionally, shares that trade at a premium mean that an investor who purchases \$1 of a portfolio will actually own less than \$1 in assets.

Each Spot XRP ETP is a passive investment vehicle that does not seek to generate returns beyond tracking the price of XRP. This means the sponsor does not speculatively sell XRP at times when its price is high or speculatively acquire XRP at low prices in the expectation of future price increases. The Spot XRP ETPs will not utilize hedging, leverage, derivatives or any similar arrangements in seeking to meet its investment objective. Each Spot XRP ETP's custodian will keep custody of the Spot XRP ETP's XRP, and will keep all of the private keys associated with such Spot XRP ETP's XRP held by the custodian in "cold storage." "Cold storage" is a safeguarding method by which the private keys corresponding to the particular Spot XRP ETP's XRP are generated and stored in an offline manner using computers or devices that are not connected to the internet, which is intended to make them more resistant to hacking.

Principal Investment Risks

XRP and XRP-related investments 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 \$0. You should be prepared for the possibility of losing your entire investment. You may lose the entire principal amount of your investment in a single day. The performance of XRP-related investments, and therefore the performance of the Fund, may differ significantly from the performance of XRP.

An investment in the Fund entails risks. The Fund could lose money, or its performance could trail that of other investment alternatives. The following provides additional information about the Fund's principal risks. It is important that investors closely review and understand these risks before making an investment in the Fund. Each risk summarized below is considered a "principal risk" of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears.

- **XRP Risk.** Crypto assets, such as XRP, operate without central authority or banks and are not backed by any government. Crypto assets are often referred to as a "virtual asset" or "digital asset," and operate as a decentralized, peer-to-peer financial trading platform and value storage that is used like money. A crypto asset is also not a legal tender. Investments linked to XRP can be highly volatile compared to investments in traditional securities and the Fund may experience sudden and large losses. The markets for XRP and XRP-related investments may become illiquid. These markets may fluctuate widely based on a variety of factors including changes in overall market movements, political and economic events, wars, acts of terrorism, natural disasters (including disease, epidemics and pandemics) and changes in interest rates or inflation rates. An investor should be prepared to lose the full principal value of their investment suddenly and without warning. A number of factors affect the price and market for XRP:
 - *New Technology.* XRP is a relatively new technological innovation with a limited operating history. XRP has a relatively limited history of existence and operations. There is a limited established performance record for the price of XRP and, in turn, a limited basis for evaluating an investment in XRP.
 - *Supply and Demand of XRP.* Unlike other digital assets such as bitcoin or ether, XRP is not and was not mined gradually over time. Instead, all 100 billion XRP tokens were created at the time of the XRP Ledger's launch in 2012. This means

that every XRP token that exists today, or will ever exist, was generated from the outset of the XRP Ledger. As a result, there is no ability for the supply of XRP to be adjusted in response to economic conditions. For instance, there is no ability for the supply of XRP to be increased to meet rising demand, which could lead to price volatility. In addition, unlike blockchains that utilize “proof-of-work” or “proof-of-stake” where miners or stakers are rewarded with newly minted coins or tokens, XRP validators are not incentivized by block rewards since there is no new issuance of XRP.

Additionally, the fixed supply of XRP, combined with the burning of XRP (permanently destroyed) as transaction fees, could create deflationary pressure over time. A small amount of XRP is burned with every transaction to prevent spam on the network. While the amount of XRP burned per transaction is minuscule, over time, the total supply of XRP will slowly decrease. This could lead to a deflationary environment where the decreasing supply drives up the price of XRP, making it less practical as a medium of exchange. Additionally, as the total supply of XRP slowly shrinks due to burning, liquidity could become an issue in the distant future, potentially making it harder for businesses and users to access sufficient XRP for their transactions.

The fixed supply of XRP could also contribute to price volatility, especially if demand fluctuates significantly. Since the supply of XRP is fixed, any significant surge in demand can result in large price spikes. For example, during periods of high market activity or speculation, the price of XRP could rapidly increase due to the inability to expand supply to match demand. This volatility could make XRP less predictable for businesses that rely on it for payments. Digital assets with a flexible supply, such as stablecoins, can adjust to maintain a stable value. XRP, however, could experience price swings that make it less attractive for everyday transactions or long-term financial planning.

The fixed supply of XRP may also not scale well with rapidly expanding use cases. To the extent more businesses, financial institutions, and payment providers adopt XRP for cross-border transactions and other use cases, there is a risk that the fixed supply may not meet such growing demand, leading to supply shortages and further price volatility. In the case of massive adoption, the scarcity of XRP could raise its value too much, making it less appealing for day-to-day transactions or use as a liquidity bridge in cross-border payments, as businesses might prefer a more stable and widely available currency.

Ripple Labs holds a large portion of the XRP supply, which has led to concerns about centralization. Despite escrow mechanisms that gradually release XRP into the market, Ripple Labs still retains control over a significant portion of XRP, which can impact market dynamics if large amounts are sold. The concentration of XRP in the hands of Ripple Labs and early stakeholders could affect the market’s confidence in XRP as a decentralized asset.

- *Adoption and Use of XRP.* The continued adoption of XRP will require growth in its usage as a means of exchange and payment. Even if growth in XRP adoption continues in the near or medium-term, there is no assurance that XRP usage will continue to grow over the long-term. A contraction in the use of XRP may result in a lack of liquidity, increased volatility in and a reduction to the price of XRP.
- *The Regulatory Environment Relating to XRP.* Federal, state or foreign governments may restrict the use and exchange of a crypto asset, such as XRP, and regulation in the U.S. is still developing. Depending on its characteristics, a digital asset, including XRP, may be considered a “security” under U.S. federal and/or state securities laws. The test for determining whether a particular digital asset is a “security” is complex and difficult to apply, and the outcome is difficult to predict. Any enforcement action by the SEC or a state securities regulator asserting that XRP is a security, or a court decision to that effect, would be expected to have an immediate material adverse impact on the trading price of XRP, as well as the Shares. This is because the business models behind most digital assets are incompatible with regulations applying to transactions in securities. If a digital asset is determined to be a security, it is likely to become difficult or impossible for the digital asset to be traded, cleared or custodied in the United States through the same channels used by non-security digital assets, which in addition to materially and adversely affecting the trading value of the digital asset is likely to significantly impact its liquidity and market participants’ ability to convert the digital asset into U.S. dollars. Any assertion that a digital asset is a security by the SEC or another regulatory authority may have similar effects.

In December 2020, the SEC filed a complaint against Ripple Labs (the “Ripple Complaint”) and two of its executives (the “Ripple Defendants”), in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (the “S.D.N.Y.”) alleging that the Ripple Defendants had conducted unregistered securities offerings by selling XRP in contravention of Section 5 of the Securities Act. Under Section 5 of the Securities Act, it is unlawful for any person, directly or indirectly to offer to sell, offer to buy or purchase or sell a “security” unless a registration statement is in effect or has been filed with the SEC as to the offer and sale of such security to the public. The Ripple Defendants did not dispute that they had offered to sell and sold XRP through interstate commerce and that they had not filed a registration statement with the SEC for any offer or sale of XRP. Accordingly, the question before the S.D.N.Y. was whether the Ripple Defendants offered to sell or sold XRP as a security.

In the years prior to the filing of the Ripple Complaint, XRP's market capitalization at times reached over \$140 billion. However, in the weeks following the Ripple Complaint, XRP's market capitalization fell to less than \$10 billion, which was less than half of its market capitalization in the days prior to the complaint.

On July 13, 2023, the S.D.N.Y. issued several key rulings in the case. Most notably, the court did not find that XRP was inherently a security. The court distinguished between the XRP token itself and the manner in which it was sold. This finding was contrary to the SEC's argument, which was that XRP, by its nature, was a security under the definition provided by the Securities Act, notwithstanding the manner in which it was sold. The court found that the direct sale of XRP by the Ripple Defendants to certain sophisticated individuals and entities pursuant to written contracts did constitute the unregistered offer and sale of securities in violation of Section 5 of the Securities Act. However, the court also found that the programmatic sale of XRP by the Ripple Defendants over digital asset trading platforms in the secondary market did not constitute an unregistered sale of securities. Similarly, the court found that the XRP that Ripple Defendants granted to Ripple Labs employees as compensation or to third-party companies to incentivize the development of new applications for XRP and the XRP Ledger also did not constitute an unregistered sale of securities.

The S.D.N.Y. entered a final judgment in the case on August 7, 2024. On October 2, 2024, the SEC filed an appeal to the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, and on October 10, 2024, Ripple filed a cross-appeal. Any further SEC or state enforcement action asserting that XRP is a security, or a court ruling to that effect, would likely have an immediate and severe negative impact on XRP's trading price and the value of the Fund's shares.

- *Largely Unregulated Marketplace.* Digital asset markets, including spot markets for XRP, are growing rapidly. The spot markets through which XRP and other digital assets trade are new and, in some cases, may be subject to but not comply with their relevant jurisdiction's regulations. These markets are local, national and international and include a broadening range of digital assets and participants. Significant trading may occur on systems and platforms with minimum predictability. Spot markets may impose daily, weekly, monthly or customer-specific transaction or withdrawal limits or suspend withdrawals entirely, rendering the exchange of XRP for fiat currency difficult or impossible. Participation in spot markets requires users to take on credit risk by transferring XRP from a personal account to a third party's account.

Digital asset exchanges do not appear to be subject to, or may not comply with, regulation in a similar manner as other regulated trading platforms, such as national securities exchanges or designated contract markets. Many digital asset exchanges are unlicensed, unregulated, operate without extensive supervision by governmental authorities, and do not provide the public with significant information regarding their ownership structure, management team, corporate practices, cybersecurity, and regulatory compliance. In particular, those located outside the United States may be subject to significantly less stringent regulatory and compliance requirements in their local jurisdictions.

As a result, trading activity on or reported by these digital asset exchanges is generally significantly less regulated than trading in regulated U.S. securities and commodities markets, and may reflect behavior that would be prohibited in regulated U.S. trading venues. Furthermore, many spot markets lack certain safeguards put in place by more traditional exchanges to enhance the stability of trading on the exchange and prevent flash crashes, such as limit-down circuit breakers. As a result, the prices of digital assets such as XRP on digital asset exchanges may be subject to larger and/or more frequent sudden declines than assets traded on more traditional exchanges. Tools to detect and deter fraudulent or manipulative trading activities (such as market manipulation, front-running of trades, and wash-trading) may not be available to or employed by digital asset exchanges or may not exist at all. As a result, the marketplace may lose confidence in, or may experience problems relating to, these venues.

No XRP exchange is immune from these risks. While the Fund does not buy or sell XRP on XRP spot markets, the closure or temporary shutdown of XRP exchanges due to fraud, business failure, hackers or malware, or government-mandated regulation may reduce confidence in the XRP network and can slow down the mass adoption of XRP. Further, spot market failures or that of any other major component of the overall XRP ecosystem can have an adverse effect on XRP markets and the price of XRP and could therefore have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund. Furthermore, the closure or temporary shutdown of an XRP spot market may impact the Fund's ability to determine the value of its XRP holdings or for the Fund's Authorized Participants to effectively arbitrage the Shares.

- *Cybersecurity.* As a digital asset, XRP is subject to the risk that malicious actors will exploit flaws in its code or structure that will allow them to, among other things, steal XRP held by others, control the blockchain, or steal personally identifying information. The occurrence of any of these events is likely to have a significant adverse impact on the price and liquidity of XRP and any XRP-related investments and therefore the value of an investment in the Fund. Additionally, the XRP Ledger's functionality relies on the Internet. A significant disruption of Internet connectivity affecting large numbers of users or geographic areas could impede the functionality of the XRP Ledger. Any technical disruptions or regulatory limitations that affect Internet access may have an adverse effect on the XRP Ledger, the price of XRP and the value of an investment in the Fund. Finally, crypto asset platforms may stop operating or permanently shut down due to fraud, technical glitches, hackers or malware.

- *Forks.* XRP, along with many other digital assets, are open source projects. The infrastructure and ecosystem that powers the XRP network are developed by different parties, including affiliated and non-affiliated engineers, developers, validators, platform developers, evangelists, marketers, exchange operators and other companies based around a service regarding XRP, each of whom may have different motivations, drivers, philosophies and incentives.

As a result, any individual can propose refinements or improvements to the XRP network's source code through one or more software upgrades that could alter the protocols governing the XRP network and the properties of XRP. When a modification is proposed and a substantial majority of users and validators consent to the modification, the change is implemented and the XRP network remains uninterrupted. However, a "hard fork" occurs if less than a substantial majority of users and validators consent to the proposed modification, and the modification is not compatible with the software prior to its modification. In other words, two incompatible networks would then exist: (1) one network running the pre-modified software and (2) another network running the modified software. The effect of such a fork would be the existence of two versions of XRP running in parallel, and the creation of a new digital asset which lacks interchangeability with its predecessor. This is in contrast to a "soft fork," or a proposed modification to the software governing the network that results in a post-update network that is compatible with the network as it existed prior to the update, because it restricts the network operations that can be performed after the update.

Forks may have a detrimental effect on the value of XRP. Forks can also introduce new security risks.

- **XRP Exposure Risk.** The Fund seeks to have significant exposure to XRP. As a result, the Fund's performance may be disproportionately and significantly impacted by performance of XRP or events materially affecting the XRP ecosystem. The Fund's exposure to XRP makes it more susceptible to any single occurrence affecting XRP or XRP-related investments, and may subject the Fund to greater market risk than more diversified funds.

The remaining principal risks below are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate finding particular risks and comparing them with those of other funds.

- **Active Management Risk.** The Fund is actively managed and may not meet its investment objective based on the Adviser's success or failure to implement strategies for the Fund. The Fund invests in complex instruments (each described below), including swap agreements and futures contracts. Such instruments may create enhanced risks for the Fund and the Adviser's ability to control the Fund's level of risk will depend on the Adviser's skill in managing such instruments. In addition, the Adviser's evaluations and assumptions regarding investments, interest rates, inflation, and other factors may not successfully achieve the Fund's investment objective given actual market conditions.
- **Cash Transaction Risk.** The Fund expects to effect all of its creations and redemptions for cash, rather than in-kind securities. The Fund may be required to sell or unwind portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to recognize a capital gain that it might not have recognized if it had made a redemption in-kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher annual capital gain distributions than if the in-kind redemption process was used. The use of cash creations and redemptions may also cause the Fund's shares to trade in the market at wider bid-ask spreads or greater premiums or discounts to the Fund's NAV. As a practical matter, only institutions and large investors, such as market makers or other large broker dealers, create or redeem shares directly through the Fund. Most investors will buy and sell shares of the Fund on an exchange through a broker-dealer. 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.
- **Clearing Broker Risk.** The failure or bankruptcy of the Fund's and its Subsidiary's clearing broker could result in a substantial loss of Fund assets. Under current CFTC regulations, a clearing broker maintains customers' assets in a bulk segregated account. If a clearing broker fails to do so, or is unable to satisfy a substantial deficit in a customer account, its other customers may be subject to risk of loss of their funds in the event of that clearing broker's bankruptcy. In that event, the clearing broker's customers, such as the Fund and its Subsidiary, are entitled to recover, even in respect of property specifically traceable to them, only a proportional share of all property available for distribution to all of that clearing broker's customers.
- **Collateral Securities Risk.** Collateral may include obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities, including bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury, as well as money market funds and corporate debt securities. U.S. government securities include securities that are issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury, by various agencies of the U.S. government, or by various instrumentalities which have been established or sponsored by the U.S. government. U.S. Treasury securities are backed by the "full faith and credit" of the United States. Securities issued or guaranteed by federal agencies and U.S. government-sponsored instrumentalities may or may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. In the case of those U.S. government securities not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, the investor must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the security for ultimate repayment, and may not be able to assert a claim against the United States itself in the event that the agency or instrumentality does not meet its commitment. The U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities do not guarantee the market value of their securities, and consequently,

the value of such securities may fluctuate. The Fund's investments in U.S. government securities will change in value in response to interest rate changes and other factors, such as the perception of an issuer's creditworthiness.

Money market funds are subject to management fees and other expenses, and the Fund's investments in money market funds will cause it to bear proportionately the costs incurred by the money market funds' operations while simultaneously paying its own management fees and expenses. An investment in a money market fund is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. Money market funds may not have the value of their investments remain at \$1.00 per share; it is possible to lose money by investing in a money market fund.

Corporate debt securities such as commercial paper generally are short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses. Corporate debt securities carry both credit risk and interest rate risk. Credit risk is the risk that the issuer of a corporate debt security is unable to pay interest or repay principal when it is due and the holder of the corporate debt security could lose money. Interest rate risk is the risk that interest rates rise and fall over time. For example, the value of fixed-income securities generally decrease when interest rates rise, which may cause the Fund's value to decrease. Also, investments in fixed-income securities with longer maturities fluctuate more in response to interest rate changes. Some corporate debt securities that are rated below investment-grade generally are considered speculative because they present a greater risk of loss, including default, than higher quality debt securities.

- **Commodity Pool Regulatory Risk.** The Fund's investment exposure to commodities futures will cause it to be deemed to be a commodity pool, thereby subjecting the Fund to regulation under the CEA and CFTC rules. The Adviser is registered as a CPO, and the Fund will be operated in accordance with applicable CFTC rules, as well as the regulatory scheme applicable to registered investment companies. Registration as a CPO imposes additional compliance obligations on the Adviser and the Fund related to additional laws, regulations, and enforcement policies, which could increase compliance costs and may affect the operations and financial performance of the Fund. However, the Fund's status as a commodity pool and the Adviser's registration as a CPO are not expected to materially adversely affect the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. The CFTC has not passed on the adequacy of this Prospectus.
- **Counterparty Risk.** Counterparty risk is the risk that a counterparty to Fund transactions (e.g., swap transactions) will be unable or unwilling to perform its contractual obligation to the Fund. The Fund generally enters into derivatives transactions, such as futures contracts and swap agreements, with counterparties such that either party can terminate the contract without penalty prior to the termination date. The Fund may be negatively impacted if a counterparty becomes bankrupt or otherwise fails to perform its obligations under such a contract, if any collateral posted by the counterparty for the benefit of the Fund is insufficient, or if there are delays in the Fund's ability to access such collateral. If the counterparty becomes bankrupt or defaults on its payment obligations to the Fund, the Fund may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery, may obtain only a limited recovery, or may obtain no recovery, and the value of an investment held by the Fund may decline. The Fund also may not be able to exercise remedies, such as the termination of transactions, netting of obligations, and realization on collateral, if such remedies are stayed or eliminated under special resolutions adopted in the United States, the European Union, and various other jurisdictions. European Union rules and regulations intervene when a financial institution is experiencing financial difficulties and could reduce, eliminate, or convert a counterparty's obligations to the Fund to equity (sometimes referred to as a "bail-in").

The Fund typically enters into transactions with counterparties that present minimal risks based on the Adviser's assessment of the counterparty's creditworthiness, or its capacity to meet its financial obligations during the term of the derivative agreement or contract. The Adviser considers factors such as counterparty credit rating among other factors when determining whether a counterparty is creditworthy. The Adviser regularly monitors the creditworthiness of each counterparty with which the Fund transacts. The Fund generally enters into swap agreements or other financial instruments with major financial intermediaries and seeks to mitigate risks by generally requiring that the counterparties for the Fund post collateral, marked to market daily, in an amount approximately equal to what the counterparty owes the Fund, subject to certain minimum thresholds. To the extent any such collateral is insufficient or there are delays in accessing the collateral, the Fund will be exposed to the risks described above. If a counterparty's credit rating declines, the Fund may be subject to a bail-in, as described above.

In addition, the Fund may enter into swap agreements with a limited number of counterparties, which may increase the Fund's exposure to counterparty credit risk. To the extent the Fund's counterparties are concentrated in the financial services sector, the Fund bears the risk that those counterparties may be adversely affected by legislative or regulatory changes, adverse market conditions, increased competition, and/or wide scale credit losses resulting from financial difficulties or borrowers affecting the sector. There is a risk that no suitable counterparties are willing to enter into, or continue to enter into, transactions with the Fund and, as a result, the Fund may not be able to achieve its investment objective. Additionally, although a counterparty to a centrally cleared swap agreement is often backed by a FCM or a clearing organization that is further backed by a group of financial institutions, there may be instances in which a FCM or a clearing organization would fail to perform its obligations, causing significant losses to the Fund. The markets for certain derivatives, including those located in certain foreign countries, are relatively new and still developing, which may expose the Fund to increased counterparty credit and liquidity risks.

- **Cybersecurity Risk.** With the increased use of technologies such as the Internet and the dependence on computer systems to perform business and operational functions, funds (such as the Fund) and their service providers may be prone to operational and

information security risks resulting from cyber-attacks and/or technological malfunctions. In general, cyber-attacks are deliberate, but unintentional events may have similar effects. Cyber-attacks include, among others, stealing or corrupting data maintained online or digitally, preventing legitimate users from accessing information or services on a website, releasing confidential information without authorization, and causing operational disruption. Cybersecurity incidents may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to Fund assets or proprietary information, or cause the Fund, the Adviser, and/or other service providers (including custodians and financial intermediaries) to suffer data breaches or data corruption. Additionally, cybersecurity failures or breaches of the electronic systems of the Fund, the Adviser, or the Fund's other service providers, market makers, APs, the Fund's primary listing exchange, or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests have the ability to disrupt and negatively affect the Fund's business operations, including the ability to purchase and sell Shares, potentially resulting in financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders. For instance, cyber-attacks or technical malfunctions may interfere with the processing of shareholder or other transactions, affect the Fund's ability to calculate its NAV, cause the release of private shareholder information or confidential Fund information, impede trading, cause reputational damage, and subject the Fund to regulatory fines, penalties or financial losses, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and additional compliance costs. Cyber-attacks or technical malfunctions may render records of Fund assets and transactions, shareholder ownership of Shares, and other data integral to the functioning of the Fund inaccessible or inaccurate or incomplete. The Fund also may incur substantial costs for cybersecurity risk management to prevent cyber incidents in the future. The Fund and its shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result.

- **Daily Correlation/Tracking Risk.** There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation to XRP's price and therefore achieve its daily leveraged investment objective. The Fund seeks to adjust its exposure to the Reference Assets daily to keep leverage consistent with its daily leveraged investment objective and to achieve a high degree of correlation with XRP price's performance. In addition, the Fund's exposure to XRP price is impacted by XRP price's movement. Because of this, it is unlikely that the Fund will be perfectly exposed to XRP price at the end of each day. The possibility of the Fund being materially over- or under-exposed to XRP price increases on days when XRP price is volatile near the close of the trading day. Market disruptions, regulatory restrictions and extreme volatility will also adversely affect the Fund's ability to adjust exposure to the required levels.

The Fund may have difficulty achieving its daily leveraged investment objective for many reasons, including fees, expenses, transaction costs, financing costs related to the use of derivatives, accounting standards and their application to income items, disruptions, illiquidity or high volatility in the markets for the securities or financial instruments in which the Fund invests, early and unanticipated closings of the markets on which the holdings of the Fund trade resulting in the inability of the Fund to execute intended portfolio transactions, and regulatory and tax considerations, which may cause the Fund to hold (or not to hold) certain instruments. The Fund may take or refrain from taking positions in order to improve tax efficiency, comply with regulatory restrictions, or for other reasons, each of which may negatively affect the Fund's desired correlation with XRP. The Fund may be subject to large movements of assets into and out the Fund, potentially resulting in the Fund being over- or under-exposed to XRP. These factors could decrease the correlation between the performance of the Fund and XRP and may hinder the Fund's ability to meet its daily leveraged investment objective on or around that day.

- **Derivatives Risk.** The Fund's derivative investments have risks, including the imperfect correlation between the value of such instruments and the underlying assets; the loss of principal, including the potential loss of amounts greater than the initial amount invested in the derivative instrument; and illiquidity of the derivative investments. The derivatives used by the Fund may give rise to a form of leverage. Leverage magnifies the potential for gain and may result in greater losses, which in some cases may cause the Fund to liquidate other portfolio investments at inopportune times (*e.g.*, at a loss to comply with limits on leverage and asset segregation requirements imposed by the 1940 Act or when the Adviser otherwise would have preferred to hold the investment) or to meet redemption requests. Certain of the Fund's transactions in derivatives could also affect the amount, timing, and character of distributions to shareholders, which may result in the Fund realizing more short-term capital gain and ordinary income subject to tax at ordinary income tax rates than it would if it did not engage in such transactions, which may adversely impact the Fund's after-tax returns. To the extent the Fund invests in such derivative instruments, the value of the Fund's portfolio is likely to experience greater volatility over short-term periods.

- **Futures Contracts Risk.** The successful use of futures contracts draws upon the Adviser's skill and experience with respect to such instruments and is subject to special risk considerations. The primary risks associated with the use of futures contracts, which may adversely affect the Fund's NAV and total return, are: (a) the imperfect correlation between the change in market value of the futures contract and the price of underlying asset; (b) possible lack of a liquid market for a futures contract and the resulting inability to close a forward or futures contract when desired; (c) losses caused by unanticipated market movements, which are potentially unlimited; (d) the Adviser's inability to predict correctly the direction of securities prices, interest rates, currency exchange rates and other economic factors; (e) the possibility that the counterparty will default in the performance of its obligations; and (f) if the Fund has insufficient cash, it may have to sell securities from its portfolio to meet daily variation margin requirements, and the Fund may have to sell securities at a time when it maybe disadvantageous to do so. If the Fund's ability to obtain exposure to commodities futures consistent with its investment objective is disrupted for any reason, including limited liquidity in the commodities futures market, a disruption to the commodities futures, or as a result of margin requirements or position limits imposed by the Fund's FCMs, the DCM, or the CFTC on the Fund or the Adviser, the Fund would not be able to achieve its investment objective and may experience significant losses.

Investment in exchange-traded futures contracts may expose the Fund to the risks of a clearing broker (or a 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. Because futures contracts project price levels in the future, market circumstances may cause a discrepancy between the price of a futures contract and the movement in the underlying asset. In the event of adverse price movements, the Fund may be required to post additional "variation margin" to satisfy the necessary collateral requirements of the FCM. The Subsidiary intends to invest in futures contracts, which requires that the Subsidiary and/or its parent Fund maintain liquid assets sufficient to satisfy any margin or similar trading account maintenance requirements.

- *Cost of Futures Investment Risk.* When a commodities futures contract is nearing expiration, the Fund will generally sell it and use the proceeds to buy a commodities futures contract with a later expiration date. This is commonly referred to as "rolling." The price of commodities futures contracts further from expiration may be higher (a condition known as "contango") or lower (a condition known as "backwardation"), which can affect the Fund's performance. The futures contracts markets have experienced, and are likely to experience again in the future, extended periods in which contango or backwardation have affected various types of futures contracts. These extended periods have caused in the past, and may cause in the future, significant losses. In addition, the costs associated with rolling commodities 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 of the frequency with which the Fund expects to roll commodities futures contracts, the effects of such contango or backwardation may be greater than would be the case if the Fund experienced lower portfolio turnover.
- *Swap Agreements Risk.* Swap agreements are contracts for periods ranging from one day to more than one year and may be negotiated bilaterally and traded OTC between two parties or, for certain standardized swaps, must be exchange-traded through a FCM or swap execution facility and/or cleared through a clearinghouse that serves as a central counterparty. In a standard swap transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on particular predetermined investments or instruments. The Fund may enter into swap agreements, including, but not limited to total return swaps, index swaps, interest rate swaps, municipal market data rate locks, and credit default swaps. The Fund may utilize swap agreements in an attempt to gain exposure to certain securities without purchasing those securities to speculate on the movement of such securities or to hedge a position. Swap agreements may be subject to fees and expenses, and by investing in swaps indirectly through the Fund, a shareholder will bear the expenses of such derivatives in addition to expenses of the Fund. Risks associated with the use of swap agreements are different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions, largely due to the fact they could be considered illiquid and many swaps currently trade on the OTC market. Swaps are particularly subject to counterparty credit, correlation, valuation, liquidity and leveraging risks and could result in substantial losses to the Fund.

As noted above, certain standardized swaps are subject to mandatory exchange trading and central clearing. While exchange trading and central clearing are intended to reduce counterparty credit risk and increase liquidity, they do not make swap transactions risk-free. Additionally, the CFTC and other applicable regulators have adopted rules imposing certain margin requirements, including minimums, on OTC swaps, which may result in the Fund and its counterparties posting higher margin amounts for OTC swaps, which could increase the cost of swap transactions to the Fund and impose added operational complexity. The Dodd-Frank Act and related regulatory developments require the clearing and exchange-trading of many OTC derivative instruments that the CFTC and the SEC have defined as "swaps." Mandatory exchange-trading and clearing are occurring on a phased-in basis based on the type of market participant and CFTC approval of contracts for central clearing. The Adviser will continue to monitor developments in this area, particularly to the extent regulatory changes affect the Fund's ability to enter into swap agreements.

- *Swaps Capacity Risk.* If the Fund's or its Subsidiary's ability to obtain exposure to swaps consistent with its investment objective is disrupted for any reason including, for example, limited liquidity in the XRP market, a disruption to the XRP market, or as a result of margin requirements or other limitations imposed by the Fund's swaps dealers or the CFTC or other regulators, the Fund may not be able to achieve its investment objective and may experience significant losses.

In such circumstances, the Adviser intends to take such action as it believes appropriate and in the best interest of the Fund. Any disruption in the Fund's or its Subsidiary's ability to obtain exposure to swaps will cause the Fund's performance to deviate from the performance of XRP. Additionally, the ability of the Fund or its Subsidiary to obtain exposure to swaps is limited by certain tax rules that limit the amount the Fund can invest in the Subsidiary as of the end of each tax quarter. Exceeding this amount may have tax consequences, see "Tax Risk" for more information.

Margin levels for swap contracts based on XRP may be substantially higher than margin requirements for more established swaps and futures contracts. Additionally, margin requirements are subject to change, and may be raised in the future by swaps dealers or regulators. High margin requirements could prevent the Fund, or its Subsidiary, from obtaining sufficient exposure to XRP-based swaps and may adversely affect its ability to achieve its investment objective. Further, swaps

counterparties utilized by the Fund or its Subsidiary may impose limits on the amount of exposure to swaps contracts the Fund or its Subsidiary can obtain through such counterparty. If the Fund or its Subsidiary cannot obtain sufficient exposure to XRP-based swaps, the Fund may not be able to achieve its investment objective.

- **Options Risk.** The buyer of an option acquires the right, but not the obligation, to buy (a call option) or sell (a put option) a certain quantity of a security (the underlying security) or instrument, including a futures contract or swap, at a certain price up to a specified point in time. The seller or writer of an option is obligated to sell (a call option) or buy (a put option) the underlying instrument. When the Fund sells an option, it gains the amount of the premium it receives, but also incurs a liability representing the value of the option it has sold until the option is either exercised and finishes “in the money,” meaning it has value and can be sold, or the option expires worthless, or the expiration of the option is “rolled,” or extended forward. The value of the options in which the Fund invests is based partly on the volatility used by market participants to price such options (*i.e.*, implied volatility). Accordingly, increases in the implied volatility of such options will cause the value of such options to increase (even if the prices of the options’ underlying assets do not change), which will result in a corresponding increase in the liabilities of the Fund under such options and thus decrease the Fund’s NAV.

Options are often used to manage or hedge risk because they enable an investor to buy or sell an asset in the future at an agreed-upon price. Options used by the Fund to reduce volatility may not perform as intended and may not fully protect the Fund against declines in the value of its portfolio investments. Options also are used for other reasons, such as to manage exposure to changes in interest rates and bond prices; as an efficient means of adjusting overall exposure to certain markets; in an effort to enhance income; to protect the value of portfolio securities or other instruments; and to adjust portfolio duration.

Options are subject to correlation risk. The writing and purchasing of options are highly specialized activities as the successful use of options depends on the Adviser’s ability to predict correctly future price fluctuations and the degree of correlation between the markets for options and the underlying instruments. Exchanges can limit the number of positions that can be held or controlled by the Fund or its Adviser, thus limiting the ability to implement the Fund’s strategies. Options also are particularly subject to leverage risk and can be subject to liquidity risk. Because option premiums paid or received by the Fund are small in relation to the market value of the investments underlying the options, the Fund is exposed to the risk that buying and selling put and call options can be more speculative than investing directly in securities.

Purchasing put options may result in the Fund’s loss of premiums paid in the event that the put options expire unexercised. To the extent that the Fund reduces its put option holdings relative to the number of call options sold by the Fund, the Fund’s ability to mitigate losses in the event of a market decline will be reduced.

- **Foreign Exchange-Traded Options and Futures.** Participation in foreign futures and foreign options transactions involves the execution and clearing of trades on, or subject to the rules of, a foreign board of trade. Neither the National Futures Association nor any domestic exchange regulates activities of any foreign boards of trade, including the execution, delivery, and clearing of transactions, or has the power to compel enforcement of the rules of a foreign board of trade or any applicable foreign law. This is true even if the exchange is formally linked to a domestic market so that a position taken on the market may be liquidated by a transaction on another market. Moreover, such laws or regulations will vary depending on the foreign country in which the foreign futures or foreign options transaction occurs. For these reasons, when the funds trade foreign futures or foreign options contracts, they may not be afforded certain of the protective measures provided by the Commodity Exchange Act, the CFTC’s regulations, and the rules of the National Futures Association and any domestic exchange, including the right to use reparations proceedings before the CFTC and arbitration proceedings provided by the National Futures Association or any domestic futures exchange. In particular, proceeds derived from foreign futures or foreign options transactions may not be provided the same protections as proceeds derived from transactions on U.S. futures exchanges. In addition, the price of any foreign futures or foreign options contract and, therefore, the potential profit and loss thereon, may be affected by any variance in the foreign exchange rate between the time the funds’ orders are placed and the time they are liquidated, offset, or exercised.
- **Early Close/Trading Halt Risk.** An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may result in the Fund being unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments. In such circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments, and/or may incur substantial trading losses.
- **Effects of Compounding and Market Volatility Risk.** The Fund has daily leveraged investment objectives, and the Fund’s performance for periods greater than a trading day will be the result of each day’s returns compounded over the period, which is very likely to differ from XRP’s performance times the stated multiple in the Fund’s investment objective, before fees and expenses. Compounding affects all investments, but has a more significant impact on leveraged funds and funds that rebalance daily.

Over time, the cumulative percentage increase or decrease in the value of the Fund’s portfolio may diverge significantly from the cumulative percentage increase or decrease in 200% of the return of XRP due to the compounding effect of losses and gains on

the returns of the Fund. It also is expected that the Fund’s use of leverage will cause the Fund to underperform the return of 200% of XRP in a trendless or flat market.

The table below provides examples of how XRP volatility could affect the Fund’s performance. The table illustrates the impact of two factors that affect the Fund’s performance: XRP volatility and XRP return. XRP returns show the percentage change in the value of XRP over the specified time period, while XRP volatility is a statistical measure of the magnitude of fluctuations in the returns during that time period. As illustrated below, even if XRP return over two equal time periods is identical, different XRP volatility (*i.e.*, fluctuations in the rates of return) during the two time periods could result in drastically different Fund performance for the two time periods due to the effects of compounding daily returns during the time periods.

Fund performance for periods greater than one single day can be estimated given any set of assumptions for the following factors: a) price volatility; b) price performance; c) period of time; d) financing rates associated with leveraged exposure; and e) other Fund expenses. The tables below illustrate the impact of two principal factors – price volatility and price performance – on Fund performance. The tables show estimated Fund returns for a number of combinations of price volatility and price performance over a one-year period.

Performance shown in the table assumes that: (i) no dividends were paid with respect to XRP; (ii) there were no Fund expenses; and (iii) borrowing/lending rates (to obtain leveraged exposure for the Fund) of 0%. If Fund expenses and/or actual borrowing/lending rates were reflected, the estimated returns would be worse than those shown.

As shown below, the Fund would be expected to lose 6.1% if XRP provided no return over a one year period during which XRP experienced annualized volatility of 25%. If XRP’s annualized volatility were to rise to 75%, the hypothetical loss for a one year period widens to approximately 43% for the Fund. At higher ranges of volatility, there is a chance of a significant loss of value even if the price of XRP is flat. For instance, if XRP price’s annualized volatility is 100%, it is likely that the Fund would lose 63.2% of its value, even if XRP price’s cumulative return for the year was only 0%. The volatility of instruments that reflect the value of XRP, such as swaps, may differ from the volatility of XRP.

One Year Price Performance	Two Times (2x) One Year Price Performance	Volatility Rate				
		10%	25%	50%	75%	100%
Return	Return					
-60%	-120%	-84.2%	-85.0%	-87.5%	-90.9%	-94.1%
-50%	-100%	-75.2%	-76.5%	-80.5%	-85.8%	-90.8%
-40%	-80%	-64.4%	-66.2%	-72.0%	-79.5%	-86.8%
-30%	-60%	-51.5%	-54.0%	-61.8%	-72.1%	-82.0%
-20%	-40%	-36.6%	-39.9%	-50.2%	-63.5%	-76.5%
-10%	-20%	-19.8%	-23.9%	-36.9%	-53.8%	-70.2%
0%	0%	-1.0%	-6.1%	-22.1%	-43.0%	-63.2%
10%	20%	19.8%	13.7%	-5.8%	-31.1%	-55.5%
20%	40%	42.6%	35.3%	12.1%	-18.0%	-47.0%
30%	60%	67.3%	58.8%	31.6%	-3.7%	-37.8%
40%	80%	94.0%	84.1%	52.6%	11.7%	-27.9%
50%	100%	122.8%	111.4%	75.2%	28.2%	-17.2%
60%	120%	153.5%	140.5%	99.4%	45.9%	-5.8%

Holding an unmanaged position opens the investor to the risk of market volatility adversely affecting the performance of the investment. The Fund is not appropriate for investors who do not intend to actively monitor and manage their portfolios. The table is intended to underscore the fact that the Fund is designed as a short-term trading vehicle for investors who intend to actively monitor and manage their portfolios.

- **ETF Risks.** The Fund is an ETF and, as a result of its structure, is exposed to the following risks:
 - *Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as APs. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting if either: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.
 - *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares Risk.* Investors buying or selling Shares in the secondary market will pay brokerage commissions or other charges imposed by brokers, as determined by that broker. Brokerage commissions are often a

fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of Shares. In addition, secondary market investors also will incur the cost of the difference between the price at which an investor is willing to buy Shares (the “bid” price) and the price at which an investor is willing to sell Shares (the “ask” price). This difference in bid and ask prices is often referred to as the “spread” or “bid/ask spread.” The bid/ask spread varies over time for Shares based on trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Further, a relatively small investor base in the Fund, asset swings in the Fund and/or increased market volatility may cause increased bid/ask spreads. Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

- *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV Risk.* As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund’s NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility or periods of steep market declines and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant. The market price of Shares during the trading day, like the price of any exchange-traded security, includes a “bid/ask” spread charged by the exchange specialist, market makers or other participants that trade Shares. In times of severe market disruption, the bid/ask spread can increase significantly. At those times, Shares are most likely to be traded at a discount to NAV, and the discount is likely to be greatest when the price of Shares is falling fastest, which may be the time that you most want to sell your Shares. The Adviser believes that, under normal market conditions, large market price discounts or premiums to NAV will not be sustained because of arbitrage opportunities. Because securities held by the Fund may trade on foreign exchanges that are closed when the Fund’s primary listing exchange is open, the Fund is likely to experience premiums or discounts greater than those of ETFs that invest in and hold only securities and other investments that are listed and trade in the U.S.
- *Trading Risk.* Although Shares are listed for trading on the Exchange and may be listed or traded on U.S. and non-U.S. stock exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for such Shares will develop or be maintained. Trading in Shares may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to Exchange “circuit breaker” rules, which temporarily halt trading on the Exchange when a decline in the S&P 500[®] Index during a single day reaches certain thresholds (e.g., 7%, 13%, and 20%). Additional rules applicable to the Exchange may halt trading in Shares when extraordinary volatility causes sudden, significant swings in the market price of Shares. There can be no assurance that Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund’s underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares.
- **High Portfolio Turnover Risk.** The Fund, through its Subsidiary, may frequently buy and sell investments. Higher portfolio turnover may result in the Fund paying higher levels of transaction costs and generating greater tax liabilities for shareholders. Portfolio turnover risk may cause the Fund’s performance to be less than you expect.
- **Intra-Day Investment Risk.** The Fund seeks daily leveraged investment results, which should not be equated with seeking an investment objective for shorter than a day. Thus, an investor who purchases Fund shares after close of the markets on one trading day and before the close of the markets on the next trading day will likely have more, or less, than two times (2x) the leveraged investment exposure to XRP, depending upon the movement of XRP from the end of one trading day until the time of purchase. If XRP moves in a direction favorable to the Fund, the investor will receive less than two times (2x) the exposure to XRP. Conversely, if XRP moves in a direction adverse to the Fund, the investor will receive exposure to XRP greater than two times (2x). Thus, an investor that purchases shares intra-day may experience performance that is greater than, or less than, the Fund’s stated multiple of XRP.

If there is a significant intra-day market event and/or the price of XRP experiences a significant change that is adverse to the Fund, the Fund may not meet its investment objective or rebalance its portfolio appropriately. Additionally, the Fund may close to purchases and sales of Shares prior to the close of regular trading on the Exchange and incur significant losses.

- **Leverage Risk.** The Fund seeks to achieve and maintain the exposure to the price of XRP by using leverage. 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. Swaps and futures trading involves a degree of leverage and as a result, a relatively small price movement in the reference asset may result in immediate and substantial losses to the Fund.

- **Liquidity Risk.** Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. To the extent the Fund invests in illiquid investments or investments that become less liquid, such investments may have a negative effect on the returns of the Fund because the Fund may be unable to sell the illiquid investments at an advantageous time or price. To the extent that the Fund’s principal investment strategies involve investing in securities with substantial market and/or credit risk, the Fund will tend to have the greatest exposure to liquidity risk. Liquid investments may become illiquid after purchase by the Fund, particularly during periods of market turmoil. Illiquid investments may be harder to value, especially in changing markets, and if the Fund is forced to sell these investments to meet redemption requests or for other cash needs, the Fund may suffer a loss. There can be no assurance that an investment that is deemed to be liquid when purchased will continue to be liquid for as long as it is held by the Fund.
- **Market Risk.** Market risks, including political, regulatory, market, and economic or other developments, and developments that impact specific economic sectors, industries or segments of the market, can affect the value of the Fund’s Shares. The Fund is subject to the risk that the prices of, and the income generated by, securities held by the Fund may decline significantly and/or rapidly in response to adverse conditions or other developments, such as interest rate fluctuations, and events directly involving specific issuers that may cause broad changes in market value, public perceptions concerning these developments, and adverse investor sentiment. Such events may cause the value of securities owned by the Fund to go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. There also is a risk that policy and legislative changes by the U.S. Government and/or Federal Reserve, or certain foreign governments and central banks, could cause increased volatility in financial markets and higher levels of Fund redemptions, which could have a negative impact on the Fund. These events may lead to periods of volatility and increased redemptions, which could cause the Fund to experience a loss when selling securities to meet redemption requests by shareholders. The risk of loss increases if the redemption requests are unusually large or frequent. Markets also tend to move in cycles, with periods of rising and falling prices. If there is a general decline in the securities and other markets, your investment in the Fund may lose value, regardless of the individual results of the securities and other instruments in which the Fund invests.

Local, regional, or global events, such as war, acts of terrorism, natural disasters, public health issues, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the market generally and on specific securities. The COVID-19 pandemic, Russia’s invasion of Ukraine, the Israel-Hamas conflict, and higher inflation have resulted in extreme volatility in the financial markets, economic downturns around the world, and severe losses, particularly to some sectors of the economy and individual issuers, and reduced liquidity of certain instruments. These events have caused significant disruptions to business operations, strained healthcare systems, disruptions to supply chains, large expansion of government deficits and debt as a result of government actions to mitigate the effects of such events, and widespread uncertainty regarding the long-term effects of such events. These or similar events could be prolonged and could adversely affect the value and liquidity of the Fund’s investments, impair the Fund’s ability to satisfy redemption requests, and negatively impact the Fund’s performance. Furthermore, economies and financial markets throughout the world are becoming increasingly interconnected. As a result, whether or not the Fund invests in securities of issuers located in or with significant exposure to countries experiencing economic and financial difficulties, the value and liquidity of the Fund’s investments may be negatively affected.

- **New Fund Risk.** The Fund is a recently organized investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors have no track record or history on which to base their investment decision. Moreover, investors will not be able to evaluate the Fund against one or more comparable funds on the basis of relative performance until the Fund has established a track record.
- **Non-Diversification Risk.** Because the Fund is “non-diversified,” it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a lesser number of issuers than if it was a diversified fund. As a result, the Fund may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer or a lesser number of issuers than a fund that invests more widely. This may increase the Fund’s volatility and cause the performance of a relatively small number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund’s performance.
- **Reverse Repurchase Agreement Risk.** A reverse repurchase agreement is the sale by the Fund of a debt obligation to a party for a specified price, with the simultaneous agreement by the Fund to repurchase that debt obligation from that party on a future date at an agreed upon price. Similar to borrowing, reverse repurchase agreements provide the Fund with cash for investment purposes, which creates leverage and subjects the Fund to the risks of leverage. Reverse repurchase agreements also involve the risk that the other party may fail to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. The Fund could lose money if it is unable to recover the securities and the value of collateral held by the Fund, including the value of the investments made with cash collateral, is less than the value of securities. Reverse repurchase agreements also create Fund expenses and require that the Fund have sufficient cash available to purchase the debt obligations when required. Reverse repurchase agreements also involve the risk that the market value of the debt obligation that is the subject of the reverse repurchase agreement could decline significantly below the price at which the Fund is obligated to repurchase the security.
- **Spot XRP ETP Risks.** In addition to the risks associated with XRP noted above, Spot XRP ETPs are subject to additional risks:
 - **ETP Risk.** The Fund may invest in Spot XRP ETPs or use them as reference assets for XRP-related investments. ETP shares trade like ETFs on a securities exchange. The price of a Spot XRP ETP is derived from and based upon the value of spot

XRP and cash held by the Spot XRP ETP. However, shares of Spot XRP ETPs are not traded at net asset value, but may trade at prices above or below the value of their underlying portfolios. The level of risk involved in the purchase or sale of a Spot XRP ETP is similar to the risk involved in the purchase or sale of an exchange-traded fund, except that the pricing mechanism for a Spot XRP ETP is based on a basket of XRP and cash. Thus, the risks of owning a Spot XRP ETP generally reflects the risks of owning the underlying XRP and cash that the Spot XRP ETP holds. Certain Spot XRP ETPs, such as the Bitwise Physical XRP ETP, Virtune XRP ETP, and WisdomTree Physical XRP ETP, have a limited history of operations. Because certain Spot XRP ETPs are relatively new products, their shares may have a lack of liquidity, which could result in the market price of the Spot XRP ETP shares being more volatile than the underlying portfolio of XRP and cash. Disruptions in the markets for XRP could result in losses on investment in Spot XRP ETPs. In addition, an actual trading market may not develop for Spot XRP ETP shares and the listing exchange may halt trading of a Spot XRP ETP's shares. Spot XRP ETPs are subject to management fees and other fees that may increase their costs versus the costs of owning XRP directly. The Fund will indirectly bear its proportionate share of management fees and other expenses that are charged by the Spot XRP ETP in addition to the management fees and other expenses paid by the Fund. The Fund will pay brokerage commissions in connection with the purchase and sale of shares of Spot XRP ETPs.

If the process of creation and redemption of baskets for the Spot XRP ETPs encounters any unanticipated difficulties, the possibility for arbitrage transactions by authorized participants intended to keep the price of the shares closely linked to the price of XRP may not exist and, as a result, the price of the shares may fall or otherwise diverge from net asset value. The liquidity of the shares may also be affected by the withdrawal from participation of authorized participants. Security threats to the Spot XRP ETP account at the custodian could result in the halting of the Spot XRP ETP's operations and a loss of the Spot XRP ETP's assets or damage to the reputation of the Spot XRP ETP, each of which could result in a reduction in the value of the Fund's Shares. The price used to calculate the value of the Spot XRP ETP's XRP may be volatile, adversely affecting the value of the Shares. If the Spot XRP ETP's custodian agreement is terminated or its custodian fails to provide services as required, the Spot XRP ETP may need to find and appoint a replacement custodian, which could pose a challenge to the safekeeping of the Spot XRP ETP's XRP, and the Spot XRP ETP's ability to continue to operate may be adversely affected. Loss of a critical banking relationship for, or the failure of a bank used by, the Spot XRP ETP's prime execution agent could adversely impact the Spot XRP ETP's ability to create or redeem baskets, or could cause losses to the Spot XRP ETPs. A Spot XRP ETP may suspend the issuance of shares at any time which will impact the price of shares of a Spot XRP ETP, resulting in significant difference (premium/discount) between the Spot XRP ETP's market price and its net asset value. Additionally, the Fund may be unable to transact in the shares of the Spot XRP ETP at an acceptable price and therefore the Fund may be unable to achieve its investment objective.

- **Exposure Concentration Risk.** It is currently expected that the Fund will derive a significant amount of its exposure to the price performance of XRP as a result of investing directly in Spot XRP ETPs or swap agreements or options that reference Spot XRP ETPs. As a result, the Fund's performance will be highly dependent on the performance of the Spot XRP ETPs. If shares of the Spot XRP ETPs were to be delisted or lose their entire value, Fund Shares would also be expected to suffer a loss of value. The Fund's strategy makes the Fund extremely susceptible to issuer-specific events relating to the Spot XRP ETPs that may not necessarily affect the XRP market more broadly. This inherently makes an investment in the Fund riskier than an investment in a fund that provides more diversified exposure. Neither the Fund nor the Adviser have conducted due diligence upon the Spot XRP ETPs and make no representations or warranties whatsoever regarding the Spot XRP ETPs' ability to acquire, dispose of or maintain proper custody of XRP. In the event that there is an issue regarding the Spot XRP ETPs' ability to acquire, dispose of or maintain proper custody of XRP, the Fund's returns will be negatively impacted.
- **Foreign Securities Risk.** The Spot XRP ETPs that are used as reference assets for the Fund's XRP-related investments, or in which the Fund may invest directly, may be domiciled in foreign countries and listed on foreign exchanges. ETPs domiciled in Europe may be less liquid than U.S. ETPs and their trading activity may be fractured as a result of listing on multiple exchanges. A European ETP may also trade in multiple currencies. Changes in currency exchange rates affect the value of investments denominated in a foreign currency, and therefore the value of such investments in the Fund's portfolio. The Fund's net asset value could decline if a currency to which the Fund has exposure depreciates against the U.S. dollar or if there are delays or limits on repatriation of such currency. Currency exchange rates can be very volatile and can change quickly and unpredictably. As a result, the value of an investment in the Fund may change quickly and without warning.

Investments in non-U.S. securities involve certain risks that may not be present with investments in U.S. securities. These include risks of adverse changes in foreign economic, political, regulatory and other conditions, or changes in currency exchange rates or exchange control regulations (including limitations on currency movements and exchanges). The securities of some foreign companies may be less liquid and, at times, more volatile than securities of comparable U.S. companies. There may be less information publicly available about a non-U.S. issuer than a U.S. issuer. Non-U.S. issuers may be subject to different accounting, auditing, financial reporting and investor protection standards than U.S. issuers. Investments in non-U.S. securities may be subject to withholding or other taxes and may be subject to additional trading, settlement, custodial, and operational risks. With respect to certain countries, there is the possibility of government intervention and expropriation or nationalization of assets. Because legal systems differ, there also is the possibility that it will be difficult to obtain or enforce legal judgments in certain countries. Since foreign exchanges may be open on days when the Fund does not price its

shares, the value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund's shares. Conversely, Shares may trade on days when foreign exchanges are closed. Each of these factors can make investments in the Fund more volatile and potentially less liquid than other types of investments.

- **Subsidiary Investment Risk.** By investing in the Subsidiary, the Fund is indirectly exposed to the risks associated with the Subsidiary's investments. The derivatives and other investments held by the Subsidiary are generally similar to those that are permitted to be held by the Fund and are subject to the same risks that apply to similar investments if held directly by the Fund. The Subsidiary is not registered under the 1940 Act, and, unless otherwise noted in this Prospectus, is not subject to all the investor protections of the 1940 Act. Changes in the laws of the United States and/or the Cayman Islands could result in the inability of the Fund and/or the Subsidiary to continue to operate as it does currently and could adversely affect the Fund. For example, the Cayman Islands does not currently impose any income, corporate or capital gains tax or withholding tax on the Subsidiary. If Cayman Islands law changes such that the Subsidiary must pay Cayman Islands taxes, the Fund shareholders would likely suffer decreased investment returns.
- **Tax Risk.** The Fund may gain most of its exposure to XRP through its investment in its Subsidiary, which invests directly in XRP-related investments, including swaps, futures contracts and reverse repurchase agreements. In order for the Fund to qualify as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code, the Fund must, among other requirements, derive at least 90% of its gross income for each taxable year from sources generating "qualifying income" for purposes of the "qualifying income test," which is described in more detail in the section titled "Federal Income Taxes" in the SAI. The Fund's investment in its Subsidiary is expected to provide the Fund with exposure to XRP-related investments within the limitations of the federal tax requirements of Subchapter M of the Code for qualification as a RIC. The "Subpart F" income (defined in Section 951 of the Code to include passive income) of the Fund attributable to its investment in its Subsidiary is "qualifying income" to the Fund to the extent that such income is derived with respect to the Fund's business of investing in stock, securities or currencies. The Fund expects its "Subpart F" income attributable to its investment in its Subsidiary to be derived with respect to the Fund's business of investing in stock, securities or currencies and accordingly expects its "Subpart F" income attributable to its investment in its Subsidiary to be treated as "qualifying income." The Fund generally will be required to include in its own taxable income and the "Subpart F" income of its Subsidiary for a tax year, regardless of whether the Fund receives a distribution of its 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. The Adviser will carefully monitor the Fund's investments in its Subsidiary to ensure that no more than 25% of the Fund's assets are invested in its Subsidiary to comply with the Asset Diversification Test as described in more detail in the SAI.

To the extent the Fund invests in XRP-related investments directly the Fund will seek to restrict its income from such instruments that do not generate qualifying income to a maximum of 10% of its gross income (when combined with its other investments that produce non-qualifying income) to comply with the qualifying income test necessary for the Fund to qualify as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. However, the Fund may generate more non-qualifying income than anticipated, may not be able to generate qualifying income in a particular taxable year at levels sufficient to meet the qualifying income test, or may not be able to accurately predict the non-qualifying income from these investments.

The extent to which the Fund directly or indirectly invests in XRP-related investments may be limited by the qualifying income and Asset Diversification Tests, which the Fund must continue to satisfy to maintain its status as a RIC.

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 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 Board may determine to reorganize or close the Fund or materially change the Fund's investment objective and strategies. In the event that the Fund fails to qualify as a RIC, the Fund will promptly notify shareholders of the implications of that failure.

- **Valuation Risk.** The Fund or its 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 its 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 its 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 Subsidiary at that time. The Adviser's ability to value investments may be impacted by technological issues or errors by pricing services or other third-party service providers.

- **Volatility Risk.** The value of certain of the Fund’s investments, including XRP-related investments, is subject to market risk. Market risk is the risk that the value of the investments to which the Fund is exposed will fall, which could occur due to general market or economic conditions or other factors.
- **Whipsaw Markets Risk.** The Fund may be subject to the forces of “whipsaw” markets (as opposed to choppy or stable markets), in which significant price movements develop but then repeatedly reverse. “Whipsaw” describes a situation where a security’s price is moving in one direction but then quickly pivots to move in the opposite direction. There are two types of whipsaw patterns. The first involves an upward movement in a price, which is then followed by a drastic downward move causing the price to fall relative to its original position. The second type occurs when a share price drops in value for a short time and then suddenly surges upward to a positive gain relative to the original position. Such market conditions could cause substantial losses to the Fund.
- **XRP-Related Company Risk.** If the Fund is unable to obtain its desired exposure to XRP Swaps, the Fund may obtain exposure by investing in or shorting securities of “XRP-related companies.” There can be no assurance that the returns of XRP-related companies will correspond, or be closely-related, to the performance of XRP. XRP-related companies face rapid changes in technology, intense competition including the development and acceptance of competing platforms or technologies, loss or impairment of intellectual property rights, cyclical economic patterns, shifting consumer preferences, evolving industry standards, adverse effects of changes to a network’s or software’s protocols, a rapidly changing regulatory environment, and dependency on certain key personnel (including highly skilled financial services professionals and software engineers). XRP-related companies may be susceptible to operational and information security risks including those associated with hardware or software failures, interruptions, or delays in service by third party vendors, and security breaches. Certain XRP-related companies may be subject to the risks associated with investing directly in XRP.
- **XRP-Related Investments Tax Risk.** As a RIC, the Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income for each taxable year from sources treated as qualifying income under the Code. The income of the Fund from certain XRP-related investments may be treated as non-qualifying income for purposes of the Fund’s qualification as a RIC, in which case the Fund might fail to qualify as a RIC and be subject to federal income tax at the Fund level. To the extent the Fund invests directly in XRP-related investments, the Fund will seek to restrict its income from such instruments that do not generate qualifying income to a maximum of 10% of its gross income (when combined with its other investments that produce non-qualifying income) to comply with the qualifying income test necessary for the Fund to qualify as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. However, the Fund may generate more non-qualifying income than anticipated, may not be able to generate qualifying income in a particular taxable year at levels sufficient to meet the qualifying income test, or may not be able to accurately predict the non-qualifying income from these investments.

The extent to which the Fund invests in XRP-related investments may be limited by the qualifying income test and the Asset Diversification Test, which the Fund must continue to satisfy to maintain its status as a RIC. 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 would be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed. Failure to comply with the requirements for qualification as a RIC could have significant negative tax consequences to the Fund’s shareholders. Under certain circumstances, the Fund may be able to cure a failure to meet the qualifying income requirement, but in order to do so the Fund may incur significant Fund-level taxes, which would effectively reduce (and could eliminate) the Fund’s returns. The tax treatment of certain XRP-related investments 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.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

Information about the Fund’s daily portfolio holdings is available at www.teucrium.com. A complete description of the Fund’s policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Fund’s portfolio holdings is available in the Fund’s Statement of Additional Information (the “SAI”).

MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser

Teucrium Investment Advisors, LLC, located at Three Main Street, Suite 215, Burlington, Vermont 05401, serves as the investment adviser for the Fund. The Adviser, subject to the general supervision and oversight of the Board, provides an investment management program for the Fund and manages the day-to-day investment of the Fund’s assets. The Adviser also arranges for transfer agency, custody, fund administration, distribution and all other services necessary for the Fund to operate. The Adviser is an SEC-registered investment adviser wholly owned by Teucrium Trading, LLC.

The Adviser continuously reviews, supervises, and administers the Fund’s investment program. The Board supervises the Adviser and establishes policies that the Adviser must follow in its day-to-day management activities. For the services it provides to the Fund, the Adviser is entitled to a unified management fee, which is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate of 1.89% based on the Fund’s average daily net assets.

Pursuant to an investment advisory agreement between the Trust, on behalf of the Fund, and the Adviser (the “Advisory Agreement”), the Adviser has agreed to pay all expenses of the Fund except the fee payable to the Adviser under the Advisory Agreement, interest charges on any borrowings, dividends and other expenses on securities sold short, taxes, brokerage commissions and other expenses incurred in placing orders for the purchase and sale of securities and other investment instruments, acquired fund fees and expenses, accrued deferred tax liability, extraordinary expenses, and distribution fees and expenses paid by the Trust under any distribution plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act (collectively, “Excluded Expenses”).

A discussion of the basis for the Board’s approval of the Fund’s Investment Advisory Agreement will be available in the Fund’s first Form N-CSR filing with the SEC.

Management of the Subsidiary

The Adviser also serves as the investment adviser and has overall responsibility for the general management and administration of the Subsidiary, pursuant to an investment advisory agreement between the Adviser and the Subsidiary. Under the agreement, the Adviser provides the Subsidiary with the same type of management, under essentially the same terms, as it provides the Fund, including that the Adviser has agreed to pay all expenses of the Subsidiary except for the management fee paid to the Adviser pursuant to its investment management agreement with the Subsidiary, interest charges on any borrowings, taxes, brokerage commissions and other expenses incurred in placing orders for the purchase and sale of securities and other investment instruments, acquired fund fees and expenses, accrued deferred tax liability, and extraordinary expenses. The Adviser, however, has agreed to waive the management fee of 1.89% to be paid by the Subsidiary. This waiver will continue in effect for so long as the Fund invests in the Subsidiary, and at least through April 6, 2026. The waiver may be terminated by the Adviser at the conclusion of any one-year term or by the Subsidiary’s Board of Directors at any time, or when the Adviser ceases to serve as such. The Subsidiary has also entered into separate contracts for the provision of custody, transfer agency, and accounting services with the same service providers that provide those services to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers

The individuals identified below are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund’s portfolio.

Springer Harris joined Teucrium Trading, LLC, the parent company of the Adviser, in April 2011. He has primary responsibilities for the Trade Operations for the Teucrium Funds. Prior to joining the firm, Mr. Harris was an Account Executive with Emergent Social Media Team at Weber Shandwick, a global public relations firm. He graduated cum laude with a B.A. in Business Management.

Spencer Kristiansen joined Teucrium Trading, LLC in July of 2022. He has responsibilities for Trade Operations and analysis for the Teucrium Funds. Prior to joining the firm, Mr. Kristiansen was an Investment Counselor for Fisher Investments from December 2021 until July 2022 and a Portfolio Advisor for Bank of America Merrill Lynch from January 2019 until September 2021. He graduated summa cum laude from Champlain College with a B.S. in Finance in 2018.

Joran Haugens joined Teucrium Trading, LLC in December of 2022. He has responsibilities for trade operations and execution for the Teucrium Funds. Prior to joining the firm, he worked as an account executive at ED&F Man Capital with a focus on agricultural commodities providing support, information, research, account management and execution for a wide range of customers. Mr. Haugens has more than 20 years of experience in execution and is Series 3 certified.

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

Other Service Providers

PINE Distributors LLC, (the “Distributor”), located at 501 South Cherry Street, Suite 610, Denver, Colorado 80246, serves as distributor and principal underwriter to the Fund. The Distributor will not distribute Shares in less than whole Creation Units, and it does not maintain a secondary market in the Shares. The Distributor is a broker-dealer registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (“FINRA”). The Distributor has no role in determining the policies of the Fund or the securities that are purchased or sold by the Fund and is not affiliated with the Adviser or any of its affiliates.

U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, doing business as U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, located at 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, serves as the administrator, transfer agent and index receipt agent (as applicable) for the Fund.

U.S. Bank National Association, located at 1555 North Rivercenter Drive, Suite 302, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212, serves as the custodian for the Fund.

Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP, located at 1111 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20004, serves as legal counsel to the Trust.

Cohen & Company, Ltd., located at 1835 Market Street, Suite 310, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103, serves as the Fund’s independent registered public accounting firm. The independent registered public accounting firm is responsible for auditing the annual financial statements of the Fund.

HOW TO BUY AND SELL SHARES

The Fund issues and redeems Shares only in Creation Units at the NAV per share next determined after receipt of an order from an AP. Only APs may acquire Shares directly from the Fund, and only APs may tender their Shares for redemption directly to the Fund, at NAV. APs must be a member or participant of a clearing agency registered with the SEC and must execute a Participant Agreement that has been agreed to by the Distributor, and that has been accepted by the Fund's transfer agent, with respect to purchases and redemptions of Creation Units. Once created, Shares trade in the secondary market in quantities less than a Creation Unit.

Most investors buy and sell Shares in secondary market transactions through brokers. Individual Shares are listed for trading on the secondary market on the Exchange and can be bought and sold throughout the trading day like other publicly traded securities.

When buying or selling Shares through a broker, you will incur customary brokerage commissions and charges, and you may pay some or all of the spread between the bid and the offer price in the secondary market on each leg of a round trip (purchase and sale) transaction. In addition, because secondary market transactions occur at market prices, you may pay more than NAV when you buy Shares and receive less than NAV when you sell those Shares.

Book Entry

Shares are held in book-entry form, which means that no stock certificates are issued. The Depository Trust Company (the "DTC") or its nominee is the record owner of all outstanding Shares.

Investors owning Shares are beneficial owners as shown on the records of DTC or its participants. DTC serves as the securities depository for all Shares. DTC's participants include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and other institutions that directly or indirectly maintain a custodial relationship with DTC. As a beneficial owner of Shares, you are not entitled to receive physical delivery of stock certificates or to have Shares registered in your name, and you are not considered a registered owner of Shares. Therefore, to exercise any right as an owner of Shares, you must rely upon the procedures of DTC and its participants. These procedures are the same as those that apply to any other securities that you hold in book entry or "street name" through your brokerage account.

Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Shares

The Fund imposes no restrictions on the frequency of purchases and redemptions of Shares. In determining not to approve a written, established policy, the Board evaluated the risks of market timing activities by Fund shareholders. Purchases and redemptions by APs, who are the only parties that may purchase or redeem Shares directly from the Fund, are an essential part of the ETF process and help keep Share trading prices in line with NAV. As such, the Fund accommodates frequent purchases and redemptions by APs. However, frequent purchases and redemptions for cash may increase tracking error and portfolio transaction costs and lead to the realization of capital gains. The Fund's fair valuation of their holdings consistent with the 1940 Act and Rule 2a-5 thereunder and their ability to impose transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of Creation Units to cover the custodial and other costs incurred by the Fund in effecting trades help to minimize the potential adverse consequences of frequent purchases and redemptions.

Determination of Net Asset Value

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

In calculating its NAV, the Fund generally values its assets on the basis of market quotations, last sale prices, or estimates of value furnished by a pricing service or brokers who make markets in such instruments. In particular, the Fund generally values equity securities traded on any recognized U.S. or non-U.S. exchange at the last sale price or official closing price on the exchange or system on which they are principally traded. Similarly, the Fund generally values its swap agreement investments based on the reference assets' (e.g., a Spot XRP ETP) closing price on its primary listing exchange. If such information is not available for an investment held by the Fund or is determined to be unreliable, the investment will be valued by the Adviser at fair value pursuant to procedures established by the Adviser and approved by the Board (as described below).

Fair Value Pricing

The Adviser has been designated by the Board as the valuation designee for the Fund pursuant to Rule 2a-5 under the 1940 Act. In its capacity as valuation designee, the Adviser has adopted procedures and methodologies to fair value Fund investments whose market prices are not "readily available" or are deemed to be unreliable. For example, such circumstances may arise when: (i) an investment has been de-listed or has had its trading halted or suspended; (ii) an investment's primary pricing source is unable or unwilling to provide a price; (iii) an investment's primary trading market is closed during regular market hours; or (iv) an investment's value is materially affected by events occurring after the close of the investment's primary trading market. Generally, when fair valuing an investment held by the Fund, the Adviser will take into account all reasonably available information that may be relevant to a particular valuation including, but not limited to, fundamental analytical data regarding the issuer, information relating to the issuer's business, recent trades or offers of the investment, general and/or specific market conditions and the specific facts giving rise to the need to fair value the investment. Fair value determinations are made in good faith and in accordance with the fair value methodologies established by the Adviser. Due to the subjective and variable nature of determining the fair value of a security or other

investment, there can be no assurance that the Adviser's determined fair value will match or closely correlate to any market quotation that subsequently becomes available or the price quoted or published by other sources. In addition, the Fund may not be able to obtain the fair value assigned to an investment if the Fund were to sell such investment at or near the time its fair value is determined.

Investments by Registered Investment Companies

Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act and the rules thereunder limit investments by registered investment companies in the securities of other investment companies. Registered investment companies are permitted to invest in the Fund beyond the limits set forth in section 12(d)(1), subject to certain terms and conditions, including that such investment companies enter into an agreement with the Fund.

Delivery of Shareholder Documents – Householding

Householding is an option available to certain investors of the Fund. Householding is a method of delivery, based on the preference of the individual investor, in which a single copy of certain shareholder documents can be delivered to investors who share the same address, even if their accounts are registered under different names. Householding for the Fund is available through certain broker-dealers. If you are interested in enrolling in householding and receiving a single copy of prospectuses and other shareholder documents, please contact your broker-dealer. If you are currently enrolled in householding and wish to change your householding status, please contact your broker-dealer.

DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS, AND TAXES

Dividends and Distributions

The Fund expects to pay out dividends in cash, if any, and distribute any net realized capital gains to its shareholders at least annually. The Fund will declare and pay capital gain distributions in cash, if any. Distributions in cash may be reinvested automatically in additional whole Shares only if the broker through whom you purchased Shares makes such option available. Your broker is responsible for distributing the income and capital gain distributions to you.

Taxes

The following discussion is a summary of certain important U.S. federal income tax considerations generally applicable to investments in the Fund. Your investment in the Fund may have other tax implications. Please consult your tax advisor about the tax consequences of an investment in Shares, including the possible application of foreign, state, and local tax laws. This summary does not apply to Shares held in an IRA or other tax-qualified plans, which are generally not subject to current tax. Transactions relating to Shares held in such accounts may, however, be taxable at some time in the future. This summary is based on current tax laws, which may change.

The Fund intends to qualify each year for treatment as a RIC. If it meets certain minimum distribution requirements, a RIC is not subject to tax at the fund level on income and gains from investments that are timely distributed to shareholders. However, the Fund's failure to qualify as a RIC or to meet minimum distribution requirements would result (if certain relief provisions were not available) in fund-level taxation and, consequently, a reduction in income available for distribution to shareholders.

Unless your investment in Shares is made through a tax-exempt entity or tax-advantaged account, such as an IRA, you need to be aware of the possible tax consequences when the Fund makes distributions, when you sell your Shares listed on the Exchange, and when you purchase or redeem Creation Units (APs only).

Taxes on Distributions

The Fund intends to distribute, at least annually, substantially all of its net investment income and net capital gains. For federal income tax purposes, distributions of investment income are generally taxable as ordinary income or qualified dividend income. Taxes on distributions of capital gains (if any) are determined by how long the Fund owned the investments that generated them, rather than how long a shareholder has owned his or her Shares. Sales of assets held by the Fund for more than one year generally result in long-term capital gains and losses, and sales of assets held by the Fund for one year or less generally result in short-term capital gains and losses. Distributions of the Fund's net capital gain (the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses) that are reported by the Fund as capital gain dividends ("Capital Gain Dividends") will be taxable as long-term capital gains, which for non-corporate shareholders are subject to tax at reduced rates of up to 20% (lower rates apply to individuals in lower tax brackets). Distributions of short-term capital gain will generally be taxable as ordinary income. Dividends and distributions are generally taxable to you whether you receive them in cash or reinvest them in additional Shares.

Distributions reported by the Fund as "qualified dividend income" are generally taxed to non-corporate shareholders at rates applicable to long-term capital gains, provided holding period and other requirements are met. "Qualified dividend income" generally is income derived from dividends paid by U.S. corporations or certain foreign corporations that are either incorporated in a U.S. possession or eligible for tax benefits under certain U.S. income tax treaties. In addition, dividends that the Fund receives in respect of stock of certain foreign corporations may be qualified dividend income if that stock is readily tradable on an established U.S. securities market. Corporate shareholders may be entitled to a dividends received deduction for the portion of dividends they receive from the Fund that are attributable to dividends received by the Fund from U.S. corporations, subject to certain limitations. For such dividends to be taxed as qualified dividend income to a non-corporate shareholder, the Fund must satisfy certain holding period requirements with respect to the underlying stock and the non-corporate shareholder must satisfy holding period requirements with respect to his or

her ownership of the Fund's Shares. Holding periods may be suspended for these purposes for stock that is hedged. The Fund's investment strategy will significantly limit its ability to distribute dividends eligible to be treated as qualified dividend income.

In the case of corporate shareholders, Fund distributions (other than Capital Gain Dividends) generally qualify for the dividends received deduction to the extent such distributions are so reported and do not exceed the gross amount of qualifying dividends received by the Fund for the year. Generally, and subject to certain limitations (including certain holding period limitations), a dividend will be treated as a qualifying dividend if it has been received from a domestic corporation. Certain of the Fund's investment strategies will significantly limit their ability to make distributions eligible for the dividends received deduction.

A RIC that receives business interest income may pass through its net business interest income for purposes of the tax rules applicable to the interest expense limitations under Section 163(j) of the Code. A RIC's total "Section 163(j) Interest Dividend" for a tax year is limited to the excess of the RIC's business interest income over the sum of its business interest expense and its other deductions properly allocable to its business interest income. A RIC may, in its discretion, designate all or a portion of ordinary dividends as Section 163(j) Interest Dividends, which would allow the recipient shareholder to treat the designated portion of such dividends as interest income for purposes of determining such shareholder's interest expense deduction limitation under Section 163(j) of the Code. This can potentially increase the amount of a shareholder's interest expense deductible under Section 163(j) of the Code. In general, to be eligible to treat a Section 163(j) Interest Dividend as interest income, you must have held your shares in the Fund for more than 180 days during the 361-day period beginning on the date that is 180 days before the date on which the share becomes ex-dividend with respect to such dividend. Section 163(j) Interest Dividends, if so designated by the Fund, will be reported to your financial intermediary or otherwise in accordance with the requirements specified by the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS").

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

In general, your distributions are subject to federal income tax for the year in which they are paid. Certain distributions paid in January, however, may be treated as paid on December 31 of the prior year. Distributions are generally taxable even if they are paid from income or gains earned by the Fund before your investment (and thus were included in the Shares' NAV when you purchased your Shares).

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

If you are neither a resident nor a citizen of the United States or if you are a foreign entity, distributions (other than Capital Gain Dividends) paid to you by the Fund will generally be subject to a U.S. withholding tax at the rate of 30%, unless a lower treaty rate applies. Gains from the sale or other disposition of your Shares from non-U.S. shareholders generally are not subject to U.S. taxation, unless you are a nonresident alien individual who is physically present in the U.S. for 183 days or more per year. The Fund may, under certain circumstances, report all or a portion of a dividend as an "interest-related dividend" or a "short-term capital gain dividend," which would generally be exempt from this 30% U.S. withholding tax, provided certain other requirements are met. Different tax consequences may result if you are a foreign shareholder engaged in a trade or business within the United States or if a tax treaty applies.

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

The Fund (or a financial intermediary, such as a broker, through which a shareholder owns Shares) generally is required to withhold and remit to the U.S. Treasury a percentage (currently 24%) of the taxable distributions and sale proceeds paid to any shareholder who fails to properly furnish a correct taxpayer identification number, who has underreported dividend or interest income, or who fails to certify that the shareholder is not subject to such withholding. Backup withholding is not an additional tax and any amounts withheld may be credited against the shareholder's ultimate U.S. tax liability.

Taxes When Shares are Sold on the Exchange

Provided that a shareholder holds Shares as capital assets, any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale or exchange of Shares generally is treated as a long-term capital gain or loss if Shares have been held for more than one year and as a short-term capital gain or loss if Shares have been held for one year or less. However, any capital loss on a sale of Shares held for six months or less is treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of Capital Gain Dividends paid with respect to such Shares. Any loss realized on a sale will be disallowed to the extent Shares are acquired, including through reinvestment of dividends, within a 61-day period beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the disposition of Shares. The ability to deduct capital losses may be limited.

The cost basis of Shares acquired by purchase will generally be based on the amount paid for the Shares and then may be subsequently adjusted for other applicable transactions as required by the Code. The difference between the selling price and the cost basis of Shares generally determines the amount of the capital gain or loss realized on the sale or exchange of Shares. Contact the broker through whom you purchased your Shares to obtain information with respect to the available cost basis reporting methods and elections for your account.

Taxes on Purchases and Redemptions of Creation Units

An AP having the U.S. dollar as its functional currency for U.S. federal income tax purposes who exchanges securities for Creation Units generally recognizes a gain or a loss. The gain or loss will be equal to the difference between the value of the Creation Units at the time of the exchange and the exchanging AP's aggregate basis in the securities delivered plus the amount of any cash paid for the Creation Units. An AP who exchanges Creation Units for securities will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the exchanging AP's basis in the Creation Units and the aggregate U.S. dollar market value of the securities received, plus any cash received for such Creation Units. The IRS may assert, however, that a loss that is realized upon an exchange of securities for Creation Units may not be currently deducted under the rules governing "wash sales" (for an AP who does not mark-to-market their holdings) or on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position. APs exchanging securities should consult their own tax advisor with respect to whether wash sale rules apply and when a loss might be deductible.

The Fund may include a payment of cash in addition to, or in place of, the delivery of a basket of securities upon the redemption of Creation Units. The Fund may sell portfolio securities to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to recognize investment income and/or capital gains or losses that it might not have recognized if it had completely satisfied the redemption in-kind. As a result, the Fund may be less tax efficient if it includes such a cash payment in the proceeds paid upon the redemption of Creation Units.

Net Investment Income Tax

U.S. individuals with income exceeding specified thresholds are subject to a 3.8% tax on all or a portion of their "net investment income," which includes interest, dividends, and certain capital gains (generally including capital gains distributions and capital gains realized on the sale of Shares). This 3.8% tax also applies to all or a portion of the undistributed net investment income of certain shareholders that are estates and trusts.

Foreign Investments by the Fund

The Fund invests in foreign securities. Interest and other income received by the Fund with respect to foreign securities may give rise to withholding and other taxes imposed by foreign countries. Tax conventions between certain countries and the United States may reduce or eliminate such taxes. If as of the close of a taxable year more than 50% of the value of the Fund's assets consists of certain foreign stock or securities, each the Fund will be eligible to elect to "pass through" to investors the amount of foreign income and similar taxes (including withholding taxes) paid by the Fund during that taxable year. This means that investors would be considered to have received as additional income their respective shares of such foreign taxes but may be entitled to either a corresponding tax deduction in calculating taxable income, or, subject to certain limitations, a credit in calculating federal income tax. If the Fund does not so elect, each the Fund will be entitled to claim a deduction for certain foreign taxes incurred by the Fund. The Fund (or a financial intermediary, such as a broker, through which a shareholder owns Shares) will notify you if it makes such an election and provide you with the information necessary to reflect foreign taxes paid on your income tax return.

The foregoing discussion summarizes some of the possible consequences under current federal tax law of an investment in the Fund. It is not a substitute for personal tax advice. You also may be subject to state and local tax on Fund distributions and sales of Shares. Consult your personal tax advisor about the potential tax consequences of an investment in Shares under all applicable tax laws. For more information, please see the section entitled "Federal Income Taxes" in the SAI.

DISTRIBUTION PLAN

The Board has adopted a Distribution and Service Plan (the "Plan") pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act. In accordance with the Plan, the Fund is authorized to pay an amount up to 0.25% of its average daily net assets each year for certain distribution-related activities and shareholder services.

No Rule 12b-1 fees are currently paid by the Fund, and there are no plans to impose these fees. However, in the event Rule 12b-1 fees are charged in the future, because the fees are paid out of Fund assets, over time these fees will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than certain other types of sales charges.

PREMIUM/DISCOUNT INFORMATION

Information regarding how often the Fund's Shares traded on the Exchange at a price above (*i.e.*, at a premium) or below (*i.e.*, at a discount) its NAV is available on the Fund's website at www.teucrium.com.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES

The Shares are not sponsored, endorsed, or promoted by the Exchange. The Exchange is not responsible for, nor has it participated in the determination of the timing, prices, or quantities of Shares to be issued, nor in the determination or calculation of the equation by which Shares are redeemable. The Exchange has no obligation or liability to owners of Shares in connection with the administration, marketing, or trading of Shares.

Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall the Exchange have any liability for any lost profits or indirect, punitive, special, or consequential damages even if notified of the possibility thereof.

The Adviser and the Fund make no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of Shares or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the Fund particularly.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Financial information is not available because the Fund had not commenced operations prior to the date of this Prospectus.

Teucrium 2x Long Daily XRP ETF

Adviser	Teucrium Investment Advisors, LLC Three Main Street, Suite 215 Burlington, Vermont 05401	Distributor	PINE Distributors LLC 501 South Cherry Street, Suite 610 Denver, Colorado 80246
Transfer Agent, Index Receipt Agent, and Administrator	U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC d/b/a U.S. Bank Global Fund Services 615 East Michigan Street Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202	Custodian	U.S. Bank, N.A. 1555 North Rivercenter Drive, Suite 302 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212
Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	Cohen & Company, Ltd. 1835 Market Street, Suite 310 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103	Legal Counsel	Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP 1111 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20004-2541

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

Statement of Additional Information: The Fund's SAI provides additional details about the investments of the Fund and certain other additional information. The SAI is on file with the SEC and is incorporated herein by reference into this Prospectus. It is legally considered a part of this Prospectus.

Annual/Semi-Annual Reports and Form N-CSR: Additional information about the Fund's investments will be available in the Fund's Annual and Semi-Annual Reports to shareholders and in Form N-CSR. In the Annual Report, when available, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance during its last fiscal year. In Form N-CSR, you will find the Fund's annual and semi-annual financial statements.

You can obtain free copies of these documents, request other information or make general inquiries about the Fund by contacting the Fund by calling 1-800-617-0004.

Shareholder reports and other information about the Fund also are available:

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

(SEC Investment Company Act File No. 811-23226)