

Statement of Additional Information



Bitwise Bitcoin Option Income Strategy ETF (IBTB)
Bitwise BITQ Option Income Strategy ETF (IBQ)
Bitwise Ethereum Option Income Strategy ETF (IETH)

AUGUST 4, 2025,
AS SUPPLEMENTED ON SEPTEMBER 30, 2025

This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) is not a prospectus. It should be read in conjunction with the prospectus dated August 4, 2025, as it may be revised from time to time (the “Prospectus”), for the Bitwise Bitcoin Option Income Strategy ETF, Bitwise BITQ Option Income Strategy ETF and Bitwise Ethereum Option Income Strategy ETF (each, a “Fund,” and collectively, the “Funds”), each a series of the Bitwise Funds Trust (the “Trust”). The Funds’ Prospectus is hereby incorporated by reference. Capitalized terms used herein that are not defined have the same meanings as in the Prospectus, unless otherwise noted. A copy of the Funds’ Prospectus may be obtained without charge by writing to the Funds’ distributor, Foreside Fund Services, LLC, at Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100, Portland, ME 04101, or by calling toll free at (866) 880-7228. You may also obtain a Prospectus by visiting the Fund’s website at <https://www.ibtbetf.com> (for Bitwise Bitcoin Option Income Strategy ETF), <https://www.ibqetf.com> (for Bitwise BITQ Option Income Strategy ETF) or <https://www.iethetf.com> (for Bitwise Ethereum Option Income Strategy ETF).

References to the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”), or other applicable law, will include any rules promulgated thereunder and any guidance, interpretations or modifications by the SEC, SEC staff or other authority with appropriate jurisdiction, including court interpretations, and exemptive, no action or other relief or permission from the SEC, SEC staff or other authority.

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUST AND THE FUNDS

The Trust was organized as a Delaware statutory trust on April 28, 2022, and is authorized to issue an unlimited number of shares in one or more series. The Trust is an open-end management investment company registered under the 1940 Act. The Trust currently offers shares in 12 separate series representing separate portfolios of investments. This SAI relates solely to the Funds, each of which is non-diversified. Each Fund, as a series of the Trust, represents a beneficial interest in a separate portfolio of securities and other assets with its own objective and policies.

Bitwise Investment Manager, LLC serves as each Fund's investment adviser ("BIM" or the "Adviser"). Foreside Fund Services, LLC, serves as each Fund's distributor ("Foreside" or the "Distributor").

The Board of Trustees of the Trust (the "Board of Trustees" or the "Trustees") has the right to establish additional series in the future to determine the preferences, voting powers, rights and privileges thereof and to modify such preferences, voting powers, rights and privileges without shareholder approval. Shares of any series may also be divided into one or more classes at the discretion of the Trustees. The Trust or any series or class thereof may be terminated at any time by the Board of Trustees upon written notice to the shareholders.

Each Fund's shares ("Fund Shares") list and principally trade on NYSE Arca, Inc. (the "Exchange"). Fund Shares trade on the Exchange at market prices that may be below, at or above a Fund's net asset value ("NAV"). ETFs, such as the Funds, do not sell or redeem an individual Fund Shares. Instead, a Fund offers, issues and redeems Fund Shares at NAV only in aggregations of a specified number of Fund Shares (each a "Creation Unit"). Financial entities known as "authorized participants" (which are discussed in greater detail below) have contractual arrangements with a Fund or the Distributor to purchase and redeem a Fund's Shares directly with a Fund in Creation Units in exchange for the securities comprising a Fund and/or cash, or some combination thereof. Fund Shares are traded in the secondary market and elsewhere at market prices that may be at, above, or below a Fund's NAV. Fund Shares are only redeemable in Creation Units by authorized participants. An authorized participant that purchases a Creation Unit of Fund Shares deposits with a Fund a "basket" of securities and/or other assets identified by a Fund that day, and then receives the Creation Unit of Fund Shares in return for those assets. The redemption process is the reverse of the purchase process: the authorized participant redeems a Creation Unit of Fund Shares for a basket of securities and other assets. The basket is generally representative of a Fund's portfolio, and together with a cash balancing amount, it is equal to the NAV of the Fund Shares comprising the Creation Unit. Pursuant to Rule 6c-11 of the 1940 Act, a Fund may utilize baskets that are not representative of a Fund's portfolio. Such "custom baskets" are discussed in the section entitled "Creations and Redemptions of Creation Units." Transaction fees and other costs associated with creations or redemptions that include cash may be higher than the transaction fees and other costs associated with in-kind creations or redemptions. In all cases, conditions with respect to creations and redemptions of shares and fees will be limited in accordance with the requirements of SEC rules and regulations applicable to management investment companies offering redeemable securities.

EXCHANGE LISTING AND TRADING

Fund Shares are listed for trading and trade throughout the day on the Exchange and in other secondary markets. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of Fund Shares will continue to be met. The Exchange may, but is not required to, remove the Fund Shares from listing if, among other things: (i) following the initial 12-month period beginning upon the commencement of trading of Fund Shares, there are fewer than 50 record and/or beneficial owners of Fund Shares; (ii) a Fund is no longer eligible to operate in reliance on Rule 6c-11; (iii) any of the other listing requirements are not continuously maintained; or (iv) any event shall occur or condition shall exist that, in the opinion of the Exchange, makes further dealings on the Exchange inadvisable. The Exchange will also remove Fund Shares from listing and trading upon termination of the Fund.

As in the case of other stocks traded on the Exchange, brokers' commissions on transactions will be based on negotiated commission rates at customary levels.

The Trust reserves the right to adjust the price levels of Fund Shares in the future to help maintain convenient trading ranges for investors. Any adjustments would be accomplished through stock splits or reverse stock splits, which would have no effect on the net assets of the Fund.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES

The Prospectus describes the investment objective and certain policies of the Funds. The following supplements the information contained in the Prospectus concerning the investment objective and policies of the Funds.

Each Fund is subject to the following fundamental policies, which may not be changed without approval of the holders of a majority of the outstanding voting securities (as such term is defined in the 1940 Act) of the Fund:

- (1) The Fund may not issue senior securities, except as permitted under the 1940 Act.
- (2) The Fund may not borrow money, except as permitted under the 1940 Act.
- (3) The Fund will not underwrite the securities of other issuers except to the extent the Fund may be considered an underwriter under the 1933 Act in connection with the purchase and sale of portfolio securities.

- (4) The Fund will not purchase or sell real estate or interests therein, unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments (but this shall not prohibit the Fund from purchasing or selling securities or other instruments backed by real estate or of issuers engaged in real estate activities).
- (5) The Fund may not make loans, except as permitted under the 1940 Act and exemptive orders granted thereunder.
- (6) The Fund may not purchase or sell physical commodities unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments (but this shall not prevent the Fund from purchasing or selling options, futures contracts, forward contracts or other derivative instruments, or from investing in securities or other instruments backed by physical commodities).
- (7) Bitwise Bitcoin Option Income Strategy ETF will concentrate (*i.e.*, invest more than 25% of its total assets) its investments in investments or instruments that provide exposure to bitcoin. For purposes of this limitation, securities of the U.S. government (including its agencies and instrumentalities), repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. government securities, and securities of state or municipal governments and their political subdivisions are not considered to be issued by members of any industry.
Bitwise BITQ Option Income Strategy ETF will not concentrate its investments (*i.e.*, hold 25% or more of its total assets in the securities of a particular industry or group of industries), except that the Fund will concentrate to approximately the same extent that the Bitwise Crypto Industry Innovators ETF concentrates. For purposes of this limitation, securities of the U.S. government (including its agencies and instrumentalities), repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. government securities, and securities of state or municipal governments and their political subdivisions are not considered to be issued by members of any industry.

Bitwise Ethereum Option Income Strategy ETF will concentrate (*i.e.*, invest more than 25% of its total assets) its investments in investments or instruments that provide exposure to ether. For purposes of this limitation, securities of the U.S. government (including its agencies and instrumentalities), repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. government securities, and securities of state or municipal governments and their political subdivisions are not considered to be issued by members of any industry.

For purposes of applying restriction (1) above, under the 1940 Act as currently in effect, a Fund is not permitted to issue senior securities, except that the Fund may borrow from any bank if immediately after such borrowing the value of the Fund's total assets is at least 300% of the principal amount of all of the Fund's borrowings (*i.e.*, the principal amount of the borrowings may not exceed 33 1/3% of the Fund's total assets). In the event that such asset coverage shall at any time fall below 300% a Fund shall, within three days thereafter (not including Sundays and holidays), reduce the amount of its borrowings to an extent that the asset coverage of such borrowings shall be at least 300%. The fundamental investment limitations set forth above limit a Fund's ability to engage in certain investment practices and purchase securities or other instruments to the extent permitted by, or consistent with, applicable law. As such, these limitations will change as the statute, rules, regulations or orders (or, if applicable, interpretations) change, and no shareholder vote will be required or sought.

Except for restriction (2), if a percentage restriction is adhered to at the time of investment, a later increase in percentage resulting from a change in market value of the investment or the total assets will not constitute a violation of that restriction. With respect to restriction (2), if the limitations are exceeded as a result of a change in market value then a Fund will reduce the amount of borrowings within three days thereafter to the extent necessary to comply with the limitations (not including Sundays and holidays).

For purposes of applying restriction (5) above, a Fund may not make loans to other persons, except through (i) the purchase of debt securities permissible under a Fund's investment policies, (ii) repurchase agreements, or (iii) the lending of portfolio securities (if any), provided that no such loan of portfolio securities may be made by a Fund if, as a result, the aggregate of such loans would exceed 33-1/3% of the value of the Fund's total assets.

With respect to the fundamental policy relating to concentration set forth in (7) above, the 1940 Act does not define what constitutes "concentration" in an industry. The SEC staff has taken the position that investment of 25% or more of a fund's total assets in one or more issuers conducting their principal activities in the same industry or group of industries constitutes concentration. It is possible that interpretations of concentration could change in the future. The policy in (7) above will be interpreted to refer to concentration as that term may be interpreted from time to time. The policy also will be interpreted to permit investment without limit in the following: securities of the U.S. government and its agencies or instrumentalities; securities of state, territory, possession or municipal governments and their authorities, agencies, instrumentalities or political subdivisions; and repurchase agreements collateralized by any such obligations. Accordingly, issuers of the foregoing securities will not be considered to be members of any industry. There also will be no limit on investment in issuers domiciled in a single jurisdiction or country. Finance companies will be considered to be in the industries of their parents if their activities are primarily related to financing the activities of the parents. Each foreign government will be considered to be a member of a separate industry. With respect to a Fund's industry classifications, the Funds currently utilize any one or more of the industry sub-classifications used by one or more widely recognized market indexes or rating group indexes, and/or as defined by Fund management. The policy also will be interpreted to give broad authority to a Fund as to how to classify issuers within or among industries.

The foregoing fundamental policies of a Fund may not be changed without the affirmative vote of the majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund. The 1940 Act defines a majority vote as the vote of the lesser of (i) 67% or more of the voting securities

represented at a meeting at which more than 50% of the outstanding securities are represented; or (ii) more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities. With respect to the submission of a change in an investment policy to the holders of outstanding voting securities of a Fund, such matter shall be deemed to have been effectively acted upon with respect to a Fund if a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund vote for the approval of such matter, notwithstanding that such matter has not been approved by the holders of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of any other series of the Trust affected by such matter.

In addition to the foregoing fundamental policies, each Fund is also subject to strategies and policies discussed herein which, unless otherwise noted, are non-fundamental policies and may be changed by the Board of Trustees.

INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Each Fund is actively managed and seeks to achieve its investment objectives through the use of a synthetic covered call strategy that provides current income while also providing exposure to the price return of the asset indicated by its name, subject to a limit on potential investment gains. A Fund seeks to provide its synthetic long exposure through the purchase and sale of a combination of call and put option contracts that utilize a specific asset as the reference asset. A Fund's sale of call options to generate income will potentially limit the degree to which such Fund will participate in any gains experienced by the underlying reference asset.

The Bitwise Bitcoin Option Income Strategy ETF will invest at least 80% of its net assets plus borrowings in Bitcoin ETP Options, as such term is defined in the prospectus.

The Bitwise BITQ Option Income Strategy ETF will invest at least 80% of its net assets plus borrowings in options contracts with reference assets that cumulatively provide exposure to the performance of the Bitwise Industry Innovators ETF ("BITQ"). Such option contracts may utilize BITQ itself as the reference asset or such option contracts may utilize the securities held by BITQ ("BITQ Constituents") that approximately replicate the performance of BITQ as the reference assets.

The Bitwise Ethereum Option Income Strategy ETF will invest at least 80% of its net assets plus borrowings in Ether ETP Options, as such term is defined in the prospectus.

For purposes of compliance with these investment policies, derivative contracts will be valued at their notional value. A Fund's shareholders are entitled to 60 days' prior written notice to any change in its non-fundamental investment policy.

TYPES OF INVESTMENTS

Options Contracts. A Fund will buy and write (sell) options on specific assets (in this case, shares of pooled investment vehicles) for the purpose of realizing its investment objective. By buying a call option, a Fund has the right, in return for a premium paid during the term of the option, to buy the asset underlying the option at the exercise price. By writing (selling) a call option, a Fund becomes obligated during the term of the option to sell the asset underlying the option at the exercise price if the option is exercised. Conversely, by buying a put option, a Fund has the right, in return for a premium paid during the term of the option, to sell the asset underlying the option at the exercise price. By writing a put option, a Fund becomes obligated during the term of the option to purchase the asset underlying the option at the exercise price if the option is exercised. Cash-settled options give the holder (purchaser) of an option the right to receive an amount of cash upon exercise of the option. Receipt of this cash amount will depend upon the value of the underlying asset upon which the option is based being greater than (in the case of a call) or less than (in the case of a put) the level at which the exercise price of the option is set. The amount of cash received, if any, will be the difference between the value of the underlying asset and the exercise price of the option, multiplied by a specified dollar multiple. The writer (seller) of the option is obligated, in return for the premiums received from the purchaser of the option, to make delivery of this amount to the purchaser.

In the case of cleared options, in order to secure the obligation to deliver the underlying asset in the case of a call option, the writer of a call option is required to deposit in escrow the underlying asset or other assets in accordance with the rules of the Options Clearing Corporation (the "OCC"), a clearing agency created to interpose itself between buyers and sellers of options. The OCC assumes the other side of every purchase and sale transaction on an exchange and, by doing so, guarantees performance by the other side of the transaction. Pursuant to relevant regulatory requirements, a Fund is required to agree in writing to be bound by the rules of the OCC. The principal reason for a Fund to write call options on assets held by a Fund is to attempt to realize, through the receipt of premiums, a greater return than would be realized on the underlying assets alone.

If a Fund that writes an option wishes to terminate a Fund's obligation, a Fund may effect a "closing purchase transaction." A Fund accomplishes this by buying an option of the same series as the option previously written by a Fund. The effect of the purchase is that the writer's position will be cancelled by the OCC. However, a writer may not effect a closing purchase transaction after the writer has been notified of the exercise of an option. Likewise, a Fund which is the holder of an option may liquidate its position by effecting a "closing sale transaction." A Fund accomplishes this by selling an option of the same series as the option previously purchased by a Fund. There is no guarantee that either a closing purchase or a closing sale transaction can be effected. If any call or put option is not exercised or sold, the option will become worthless on its expiration date. A Fund will realize a gain (or a loss) on a closing purchase transaction with respect to a call or a put option previously written by a Fund if the premium, plus commission costs, paid by a Fund to purchase the call or put option to close the transaction is less (or greater) than the premium, less commission costs, received by a Fund

on the sale of the call or the put option. A Fund also will realize a gain if a call or put option which a Fund has written lapses unexercised, because a Fund would retain the premium.

Although certain securities exchanges attempt to provide continuously liquid markets in which holders and writers of options can close out their positions at any time prior to the expiration of the option, no assurance can be given that a market will exist at all times for all outstanding options purchased or sold by a Fund. If an options market were to become unavailable, a Fund would be unable to realize its profits or limit its losses until a Fund could exercise options it holds, and a Fund would remain obligated until options it wrote were exercised or expired. Reasons for the absence of liquid secondary market on an exchange include the following: (i) there may be insufficient trading interest in certain options; (ii) restrictions may be imposed by an exchange on opening or closing transactions or both; (iii) trading halts, suspensions or other restrictions may be imposed with respect to particular classes or series of options; (iv) unusual or unforeseen circumstances may interrupt normal operations on an exchange; (v) the facilities of an exchange or the OCC may not at all times be adequate to handle current trading volume; or (vi) one or more exchanges could, for economic or other reasons, decide or be compelled at some future date to discontinue the trading of options (or a particular class or series of options) and those options would cease to exist although outstanding options on that exchange that had been issued by the OCC as a result of trades on that exchange would continue to be exercisable in accordance with their terms.

Securities self-regulatory organizations (e.g., the exchanges and FINRA) have established limitations governing the maximum number of call or put options of certain types that may be bought or written (sold) by a single investor, whether acting alone or in concert with others. These position limits may restrict the number of listed options which a Fund may buy or sell. While a Fund is not directly subject to these rules, as a result of rules applicable to the broker-dealers with whom a Fund transacts in options, it is required to agree in writing to be bound by relevant position limits.

Flexible EXchange options ("FLEX Options"). A Fund may also utilize FLEX Options. FLEX Options are a type of listed options contract with uniquely customizable terms that allow investors to customize key terms like style, strike price and expiration date that are standardized in a typical options contract. FLEX Options are also guaranteed for settlement by the OCC.

Illiquid Investments. Pursuant to Rule 22e-4 under the 1940 Act, a Fund may not acquire any "illiquid investment" if, immediately after the acquisition, the Fund would have invested more than 15% of its net assets in illiquid investments that are assets. An "illiquid investment" is any investment that a Fund reasonably expects cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment. Illiquid investments include repurchase agreements with a notice or demand period of more than seven days, certain stripped mortgage-backed securities, certain municipal leases, certain over-the-counter derivative instruments, securities and other financial instruments that are not readily marketable, and restricted securities unless, based upon a review of the relevant market, trading and investment-specific considerations, those investments are determined not to be illiquid. The Trust has implemented a liquidity risk management program and related procedures to identify illiquid investments pursuant to Rule 22e-4, and the Board of Trustees has approved the designation of the certain officers of the Trust to administer the Trust's liquidity risk management program and related procedures. In determining whether an investment is an illiquid investment, the designated officers of the Trust will take into account actual or estimated daily transaction volume of an investment, group of related investments or asset class and other relevant market, trading, and investment-specific considerations. In addition, in determining the liquidity of an investment, the designated officers of the Trust must determine whether trading varying portions of a position in a particular portfolio investment or asset class, in sizes that a Fund would reasonably anticipate trading, is reasonably expected to significantly affect its liquidity and, if so, a Fund must take this determination into account when classifying the liquidity of that investment or asset class.

In addition to actual or estimated daily transaction volume of an investment, group of related investments or asset class and other relevant market, trading and investment-specific considerations, the following factors, among others, will generally impact the classification of an investment as an "illiquid investment": (i) any investment that is placed on the Adviser's restricted trading list; and (ii) any investment that is delisted or for which there is a trading halt at the close of the trading day on the primary listing exchange at the time of classification (and in respect of which no active secondary market exists). Investments purchased by a Fund that are liquid at the time of purchase may subsequently become illiquid due to these and other events and circumstances. If one or more investments in a Fund's portfolio become illiquid, the Fund may exceed the 15% limitation in illiquid investments. In the event that changes in the portfolio or other external events cause a Fund to exceed this limit, the Fund must take steps to bring its illiquid investments that are assets to or below 15% of its net assets within a reasonable period of time. This requirement would not force a Fund to liquidate any portfolio instrument where the Fund would suffer a loss on the sale of that instrument.

Short-Term Instruments and Temporary Investments. A Fund may invest in short-term instruments, including money market instruments, on an ongoing basis to provide liquidity or for other reasons. Money market instruments are generally short-term investments that may include, but are not limited to: (i) shares of money market funds; (ii) obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities (including government-sponsored enterprises); (iii) negotiable certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances, fixed-time deposits and other obligations of U.S. and non-U.S. banks (including non-U.S. branches) and similar institutions; (iv) commercial paper rated, at the date of purchase, "Prime-1" by Moody's® Investors Service, Inc., "F-1" by Fitch Ratings, Inc., or "A-1" by Standard & Poor's® Financial Services, LLC, a subsidiary of S&P Global, Inc., or, if unrated, of comparable quality as determined by the Adviser; (v) non-convertible corporate debt securities (e.g., bonds and debentures) with remaining maturities at the date of purchase of not more than 397 days and that satisfy the rating requirements set forth in Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act;

(vi) repurchase agreements; and (vii) short-term U.S. dollar denominated obligations of non-U.S. banks (including U.S. branches) that, in the opinion of the Adviser, are of comparable quality to obligations of U.S. banks that may be purchased by the Fund. Any of these instruments may be purchased on a current or forward-settled basis. Time deposits are non-negotiable deposits maintained in banking institutions for specified periods of time at stated interest rates. Bankers' acceptances are time drafts drawn on commercial banks by borrowers, usually in connection with international transactions.

U.S. Government Obligations. The Funds may invest in various types of U.S. government obligations. U.S. government obligations are a type of bond and include securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities. Payment of principal and interest on U.S. government obligations (i) may be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. or (ii) may be backed solely by the issuing or guaranteeing agency or instrumentality itself (as with Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and Federal Home Loan Bank notes). In the latter case, the Funds must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the obligation for ultimate repayment, which agency or instrumentality may be privately owned. There can be no assurance that the U.S. government would provide financial support to its agencies or instrumentalities where it is not obligated to do so. As a general matter, the value of debt instruments, including U.S. government obligations, declines when market interest rates increase and rises when market interest rates decrease. Certain types of U.S. government obligations are subject to fluctuations in yield or value due to their structure or contract terms.

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

Each Fund buys and sells portfolio securities in the normal course of its investment activities. The proportion of a Fund's investment portfolio that is bought and sold during a year is known as the Fund's portfolio turnover rate. A turnover rate of 100% would occur, for example, if a Fund bought and sold securities valued at 100% of its net assets within one year. A high portfolio turnover rate could result in the payment by a Fund of increased brokerage costs, expenses and taxes.

INVESTMENT RISKS

Borrowing and Leverage Risk

When a Fund borrows money, it must pay interest and other fees, which will reduce a Fund's returns if such costs exceed the returns on the portfolio securities purchased or retained with such borrowings. Any such borrowings are intended to be temporary. However, under certain market conditions, including periods of low demand or decreased liquidity, such borrowings might be outstanding for longer periods of time. As prescribed by the 1940 Act, a Fund will be required to maintain specified asset coverage of at least 300% with respect to any bank borrowing immediately following such borrowing. A Fund may be required to dispose of assets on unfavorable terms if market fluctuations or other factors reduce a Fund's asset coverage to less than the prescribed amount.

Covered Call Option Risk

By writing covered call options in return for the receipt of premiums, a Fund will give up the opportunity to benefit from potential increases in the value of the reference asset above the exercise prices of the written options but will continue to bear the risk of declines in the value of the reference asset. The premiums received from the options may not be sufficient to offset any losses sustained from the volatility of the reference asset over time.

The covered call strategy may be subject to imperfect matching or price correlation between the written options and the reference asset, which could reduce a Fund's returns. Exchanges may suspend the trading of options (for example due to volatile markets or if trading in the reference asset is halted). If trading is suspended, a Fund may be unable to write or purchase options at times that may be desirable or advantageous to a Fund to do so. If a Fund is unable to extinguish the option position before exercise, a Fund may be required to deliver the corresponding shares of the reference asset, resulting in increased transaction costs, tracking error, underinvestment and, potentially, the realization of capital gains. Further, this could lead to repurchasing shares of the reference asset or selling the corresponding options at a less favorable price than a Fund might have received had the options been extinguished. A Fund uses options which are struck once per month, and the timing of changes in the price of the reference asset may affect a Fund's performance. For example, if the reference asset experiences a drop in price followed by a quick rebound, a Fund may be unable to fully participate in the rebound if the rebound occurs immediately after a Fund's roll date. In addition, if trading is suspended, a Fund may be unable to purchase an offsetting option for purposes of closing out an existing written option at the originally scheduled time and date.

Cybersecurity Risk

A Fund is susceptible to potential operational risks through breaches in cybersecurity. A breach in cybersecurity refers to both intentional and unintentional events that may cause a Fund to lose proprietary information, suffer data corruption or lose operational capacity. Such events could cause a Fund to incur regulatory penalties, reputational damage, additional compliance costs associated with corrective measures and/or financial loss. Cybersecurity breaches may involve unauthorized access to a Fund's digital information systems through "hacking" or malicious software coding but may also result from outside attacks such as denial-of-service attacks through efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users. In addition, cybersecurity breaches of a Fund's third-party service providers, such as its administrator, transfer agent, custodian or sub-adviser, as applicable, or issuers in which a Fund invests, can also subject a Fund to many of the same risks associated with direct cybersecurity breaches. A Fund has established risk management systems designed to

reduce the risks associated with cybersecurity. However, there is no guarantee that such efforts will succeed, especially because a Fund does not directly control the cybersecurity systems of issuers or third-party service providers.

Derivatives Risk

The use of derivatives presents risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in traditional securities. Among the risks presented are market risk, credit risk, management risk and liquidity risk. The Fund will only invest in exchange-traded futures contracts and will not invest in any over-the-counter derivatives. The use of derivatives can lead to losses because of adverse movements in the price or value of the underlying asset, index or rate, which may be magnified by certain features of the derivatives. The success of the Adviser's derivatives strategies will depend on its ability to assess and predict the impact of market or economic developments on the underlying asset, index or rate and the derivative itself, without the benefit of observing the performance of the derivative under all possible market conditions. Liquidity risk exists when a security cannot be purchased or sold at the time desired, or cannot be purchased or sold without adversely affecting the price. Certain specific risks associated with an investment in derivatives may include: market risk, credit risk, correlation risk, liquidity risk, legal risk and systemic or "interconnection" risk, as specified below.

1. *Market Risk*. Market risk is the risk that the value of the underlying assets may go up or down. Adverse movements in the value of an underlying asset can expose the Fund to losses. Market risk is the primary risk associated with derivative transactions. Derivative instruments may include elements of leverage and, accordingly, fluctuations in the value of the derivative instrument in relation to the underlying asset may be magnified. The successful use of derivative instruments depends upon a variety of factors, particularly the portfolio managers' ability to predict movements of the securities, currencies and commodities markets, which may require different skills than predicting changes in the prices of individual securities. There can be no assurance that any particular strategy adopted will succeed. A decision to engage in a derivative transaction will reflect the portfolio managers' judgment that the derivative transaction will provide value to the Fund and its shareholders and is consistent with the Fund's objective, investment limitations and operating policies. In making such a judgment, the portfolio managers will analyze the benefits and risks of the derivative transactions and weigh them in the context of the Fund's overall investments and investment objective.
2. *Credit Risk*. Credit risk is the risk that a loss may be sustained as a result of the failure of a counterparty to comply with the terms of a derivative instrument. Specifically, a futures commission merchant ("FCM") or clearing house could fail to perform its obligations, causing significant losses to the Fund. For example, the Fund could lose margin payments it has deposited with an FCM as well as any gains owed but not paid to the Fund, if the FCM or clearing house becomes insolvent or otherwise fails to perform its obligations. Credit risk of market participants with respect to derivatives that are centrally cleared is concentrated in a few clearing houses and it is not clear how an insolvency proceeding of a clearing house would be conducted and what impact an insolvency of a clearing house would have on the financial system. Under current CFTC regulations, a FCM maintains customers' assets in a bulk segregated account. If a FCM 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 FCM's bankruptcy. In that event, in the case of futures and options on futures, the FCM's customers 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 FCM's customers. In addition, if the FCM does not comply with the applicable regulations, or in the event of a fraud or misappropriation of customer assets by the FCM, the Fund could have only an unsecured creditor claim in an insolvency of the FCM with respect to the margin held by the FCM. FCMs are also required to transfer to the clearing house the amount of margin required by the clearing house, which amount is generally held in an omnibus account at the clearing house for all customers of the FCM.
3. *Correlation Risk*. Correlation risk is the risk that there might be an imperfect correlation, or even no correlation, between price movements of a derivative instrument and price movements of the underlying reference asset. This might occur due to factors unrelated to the value of the investments underlying reference asset, such as speculative or other pressures on the markets in which these instruments are traded.
4. *Liquidity Risk*. Liquidity risk is the risk that a derivative instrument cannot be sold, closed out or replaced quickly at or very close to its fundamental value. Generally, exchange contracts are very liquid because the exchange clearing house is the counterparty of every contract. The Fund's ability to sell or close out a position in an instrument prior to expiration or maturity depends upon the existence of a liquid secondary market or, in the absence of such a market, the ability and willingness of the counterparty to enter into a transaction closing out the position. Due to liquidity risk, there is no assurance that any derivatives position can be sold or closed out at a time and price that is favorable to the Fund.
5. *Legal Risk*. Legal risk is the risk of loss caused by the unenforceability of a party's obligations under the derivative. While a party seeking price certainty agrees to surrender the potential upside in exchange for downside protection, the party taking the risk is looking for a positive payoff. Despite this voluntary assumption of risk, a counterparty that has lost money in a derivative transaction may try to avoid payment by exploiting various legal uncertainties about certain derivative products.
6. *Systemic or "Interconnection" Risk*. Systemic or "interconnection" risk is the risk that a disruption in the financial markets will cause difficulties for all market participants. In other words, a disruption in one market will spill over into other markets, perhaps creating a chain reaction.

Failure to Qualify as a Regulated Investment Company Risk

If, in any year, a Fund fails to qualify as a regulated investment company under the applicable tax laws, the Fund would be taxed as an ordinary corporation. In such circumstances, a Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest and make substantial distributions before requalifying as a regulated investment company that is accorded special tax treatment. If a Fund fails to qualify as a regulated investment company, distributions to the Fund's shareholders generally would be eligible for the dividends received deduction in the case of corporate shareholders.

Liquidity Risk

A Fund may have investments that they may not be able to dispose of or close out readily at a favorable time or price (or at all), or at a price approximating the Fund's valuation of the investment. For example, certain investments may be subject to restrictions on resale, may trade over-the-counter or in limited volume, or may not have an active trading market. Illiquid securities may trade at a discount from comparable, more liquid investments and may be subject to wide fluctuations in market value. It may be difficult for a Fund to value illiquid securities accurately. The market for certain investments may become illiquid under adverse market or economic conditions independent of any specific adverse changes in the conditions of a particular issuer. If a Fund needed to sell a large block of illiquid securities to meet shareholder redemption request or to raise cash, these sales could further reduce the securities' prices and adversely affect performance of the Fund. Disposal of illiquid securities may entail registration expenses and other transaction costs that are higher than those for liquid securities.

Options Risk

The use of options involves investment strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions and depends on the ability of a Fund's portfolio manager to forecast market movements correctly. The prices of options are influenced by, among other things, actual and anticipated changes in the value of the underlying asset, including the anticipated volatility, which in turn are affected by fiscal and monetary policies and by national and international political and economic events. As a seller (writer) of a put option, the seller will tend to lose money if the value of the reference asset falls below the strike price. As the seller (writer) of a call option, the seller will tend to lose money if the value of the reference asset rises above the strike price. As the buyer of a put or call option, the buyer risks losing the entire premium invested in the option if the buyer does not exercise the option. The effective use of options also depends on a Fund's ability to terminate option positions at times deemed desirable to do so. There is no assurance that a Fund will be able to effect closing transactions at any particular time or at an acceptable price. In addition, there may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in values of options and their underlying securities and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain options. Options may also involve the use of leverage, which could result in greater price volatility than other markets.

Trading Issues Risk

Although Fund Shares are listed for trading on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for such Fund Shares will develop or be maintained. Trading in Fund Shares on the Exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Fund Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Fund Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange's "circuit breaker" rules. Market makers are under no obligation to make a market in the Fund Shares, and authorized participants are not obligated to submit purchase or redemption orders for Creation Units. In the event market makers cease making a market in the Fund Shares or authorized participants stop submitting purchase or redemption orders for Creation Units, Fund Shares may trade at a larger premium or discount to their NAV. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged. The Fund may have difficulty maintaining its listing on the Exchange in the event the Fund's assets are small or the Fund does not have enough shareholders.

U.S. Treasury Obligations Risk

U.S. Treasury obligations may differ from other securities in their interest rates, maturities, times of issuance and other characteristics. Similar to other issuers, changes to the financial condition or credit rating of the U.S. government may cause the value of a Fund's U.S. Treasury obligations to decline. U.S. Treasury securities are rated AA+ by S&P Global Ratings. A downgrade of the rating of U.S. Treasury securities may cause the value of a Fund's U.S. Treasury obligations to decline. Because U.S. government debt obligations are often used as a benchmark for other borrowing arrangements, a downgrade could also result in higher interest rates for a range of borrowers, cause disruptions in the international bond markets and have a substantial adverse effect on the U.S. and global economy.

A high national debt level may increase market pressures to meet government funding needs, which may drive debt cost higher and lead the government to issue additional debt, thereby increasing refinancing risk. A high national debt also raises concerns that the U.S. government will not be able to make principal or interest payments when they are due. If market participants determine that U.S. sovereign debt levels have become unsustainable, the value of the U.S. dollar could decline, thus increasing inflationary pressures, particularly with respect to services outsourced to non-U.S. providers and imported goods and constrain or prevent the U.S. government from implementing effective countercyclical fiscal policy in economic downturns. Direct obligations of the U.S. Treasury have historically involved little risk of loss of principal if held to maturity. However, due to fluctuations in interest rates, the market value of

such securities may vary during the period that shareholders own shares of a Fund. Notwithstanding that U.S. Treasury obligations are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S., circumstances could arise that could prevent the timely payment of interest or principal, such as reaching the legislative “debt ceiling.” Such non-payment would result in losses to a Fund and substantial negative consequences for the U.S. economy and the global financial system.

Valuation Risk

A Fund 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 a Fund could sell or close out a portfolio position for the value established for it at any time, and it is possible that a Fund would incur a loss because a portfolio position is sold or closed out at a discount to the valuation established by a Fund at that time. A Fund’s ability to value investments may be impacted by technological issues or errors by pricing services or other third-party service providers.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

The general supervision of the duties performed for a Fund under the Investment Management Agreement (as defined below) is the responsibility of the Board of Trustees. There are four Trustees of the Trust, one of whom is an “interested person” (as the term is defined in the 1940 Act) (the “Interested Trustee”) and three of whom are Trustees who are not officers or employees of BIM or any of its affiliates (each an “Independent Trustee” and collectively the “Independent Trustees”). The Trustees serve for indefinite terms until their resignation, death or removal. The Trust has not established a lead Independent Trustee position. The Trustees set broad policies for the Funds, choose the Trust’s officers and hire the Funds’ investment adviser. Each Trustee, except for Paul Fusaro, is an Independent Trustee. Mr. Fusaro is deemed an Interested Trustee of the Trust due to his position as Chief Operating Officer of BIM and President of the Trust. The officers of the Trust manage its day-to-day operations, are responsible to the Board of Trustees and serve indefinite terms. The following is a list of the Trustees and executive officers of the Trust and a statement of their present positions and principal occupations during the past five years, the number of portfolios each Trustee oversees and the other directorships they have held during the past five years, if applicable.

NAME, ADDRESS AND YEAR OF BIRTH	POSITION AND OFFICES WITH TRUST	TERM OF OFFICE AND YEAR FIRST ELECTED OR APPOINTED	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS DURING PAST 5 YEARS	NUMBER OF PORTFOLIOS IN THE BITWISE FUND COMPLEX OVERSEEN BY TRUSTEE	OTHER TRUSTEESHIPS OR DIRECTORSHIPS HELD BY TRUSTEE DURING THE PAST 5 YEARS
Interested Trustees					
Paul Fusaro ⁽¹⁾ c/o Bitwise Investment Manager, LLC 250 Montgomery Street Suite 200 San Francisco, CA 94104 Y.O.B.: 1985	Chairman of the Board of Trustees; President	- Indefinite term - Since inception	President (2021 - present), Chief Operating Officer (2018 – 2021) of Bitwise Asset Management; Chief Operating Officer and Secretary of Bitwise Investment Manager, LLC (2022 – present)	12	None
Independent Trustees					
David Fogel c/o Bitwise Investment Manager, LLC 250 Montgomery Street Suite 200 San Francisco, CA 94104 Y.O.B.: 1971	Trustee	- Indefinite term - Since inception	Chief Executive Officer of North Country Colocation Services Corp. (2022 – present); Senior Adviser of U.S. Department of State (2020 – 2021); Chief of Staff of the Export-Import Bank of the United States (2019 – 2020); Senior Adviser of New York Life Investment Management (2018); President and Chief Executive Officer of IndexIQ LLC (2006 – 2017)	12	Ligilo Inc. (2022 – present)

NAME, ADDRESS AND YEAR OF BIRTH	POSITION AND OFFICES WITH TRUST	TERM OF OFFICE AND YEAR FIRST ELECTED OR APPOINTED	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS DURING PAST 5 YEARS	NUMBER OF PORTFOLIOS IN THE BITWISE FUND COMPLEX OVERSEEN BY TRUSTEE	OTHER TRUSTEESHIPS OR DIRECTORSHIPS HELD BY TRUSTEE DURING THE PAST 5 YEARS
Jena Watson c/o Bitwise Investment Manager, LLC 250 Montgomery Street Suite 200 San Francisco, CA 94104 Y.O.B.: 1972	Trustee	• Indefinite term • Since inception	Partner of ArentFox Shiff LLP (2023 – present); Senior Vice President, Assistant General Counsel and Corporate Secretary of HomeStreet Bank (2021 – 2023); Senior Counsel of Silicon Valley Bank (2018 – 2021)	12	City of Belvedere Parks and Open Spaces (2021 – present)
Terrence Olson c/o Bitwise Investment Manager, LLC 250 Montgomery Street Suite 200 San Francisco, CA 94104 Y.O.B.: 1967	Trustee	• Indefinite term • Since inception	Consultant for Two Tides Advisory, LLC (2025 – present); Chief Finance Officer of Andalusian Credit Partners, LLC (2023 – 2024); Chief Operating Officer and Chief Financial Officer of First Eagle Alternative Credit, LLC (2020 – 2021)	12	ISQ Infrastructure Company, LLC (2025 – present)
Officers of the Trust					
Jim Gallo ⁽²⁾ c/o Foreside Fund Officer Services, LLC Three Canal Plaza Portland, ME 04101	Treasurer and Principal Financial Officer	• Indefinite term • Since inception	Principal Consultant of ACA Foreside (2022 – present); Vice President and Director of Fund/Client Accounting of Bank of New York Mellon (2002 – 2022)	N/A	N/A
Johanna Collins-Wood c/o Bitwise Investment Manager, LLC 250 Montgomery Street Suite 200 San Francisco, CA 94104	Secretary and Vice President	• Indefinite term • Since inception	Senior Counsel of Bitwise Asset Management (2021 – present); Chief Compliance Officer of Bitwise Investment Manager, LLC (2022 – present); Associate of Wilson, Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati LLP (2019 – 2021); Associate of Pepper Hamilton LLP (2017 – 2019)	N/A	N/A
James Bebrin c/o Bitwise Investment Manager, LLC 250 Montgomery Street Suite 200 San Francisco, CA 94104	Assistant Treasurer	• Indefinite term • Since 2022	Director of Controls and Fund Administration of Bitwise Asset Management (2021 – present); Fund Manager of WisdomTree Asset Management (2015 – 2021)	N/A	N/A
Kevin Hourihan ⁽²⁾ c/o Foreside Fund Officer Services, LLC Three Canal Plaza Portland, ME 04101	Chief Compliance Officer and Anti-Money Laundering Officer	• Indefinite term • Since inception	Fund Chief Compliance Officer of Foreside Fund Officer Services, LLC (2022 – present); Chief Compliance Officer of Ashmore Funds (2017 – 2022); Chief Compliance Officer of Ashmore Equities Investment Management (2015 – 2019)	N/A	N/A

- (1) Mr. Fusaro is deemed an “interested person” of the Trust due to his position as Chief Operating Officer and Secretary of Bitwise Investment Manager, LLC and President of the Trust.
- (2) Mr. Gallo and Mr. Hourihan are employees of Foreside Fund Officer Services, LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Foreside Financial Group, LLC, an affiliate of the Fund’s distributor.

UNITARY BOARD LEADERSHIP STRUCTURE

Each Trustee serves as a trustee of all funds in the Bitwise Fund Complex (as defined below), which is known as a “unitary” board leadership structure. Each Trustee currently serves as a trustee of the Fund and is anticipated to serve as a trustee for future Funds

advised by BIM (each, a “Bitwise Fund” and collectively, the “Bitwise Fund Complex”). None of the Trustees who are not “interested persons” of the Trust, nor any of their immediate family members, have ever been a director, officer, or employee of, or consultant to, BIM or any of its affiliates. Mr. Fusaro, an Interested Trustee, serves as the Chair of the Board of Trustees for each Fund in the Bitwise Fund Complex.

The same four persons serve as Trustees on the Board of Trustees and are anticipated to serve on the Board of Trustees of all other funds in the Bitwise Fund Complex. The unitary board structure was adopted for the Bitwise Fund Complex because of the efficiencies it achieves with respect to the governance and oversight of the Bitwise Funds. Each Bitwise Fund is subject to the rules and regulations of the 1940 Act (and other applicable securities laws), which means that many of the Bitwise Funds face similar issues with respect to certain of their fundamental activities, including risk management, portfolio liquidity, portfolio valuation and financial reporting. Because of the similar and often overlapping issues facing the Bitwise Funds, including among any such exchange-traded funds, the Board of Trustees of the Bitwise Funds believes that maintaining a unitary board structure promotes efficiency and consistency in the governance and oversight of all Bitwise Funds and reduces the costs, administrative burdens and possible conflicts that may result from having multiple boards. In adopting a unitary board structure, the Trustees seek to provide effective governance through establishing a board the overall composition of which, as a body, possesses the appropriate skills, diversity, independence and experience to oversee the Fund’s business.

Annually, the Board of Trustees will review its governance structure and the committee structures, its performance and functions and any processes that would enhance board governance over the business of the Bitwise Funds. The Board of Trustees has determined that its leadership structure, including the unitary board and committee structure, is appropriate based on the characteristics of the funds it serves and the characteristics of the Bitwise Fund Complex as a whole.

The Board of Trustees has established two standing committees (as described below) and has delegated certain of its responsibilities to those committees. The Board of Trustees and its committees meet frequently throughout the year to oversee the activities of the Fund, review contractual arrangements with and the performance of service providers, oversee compliance with regulatory requirements and review Fund performance. The Independent Trustees are represented by independent legal counsel at all Board and committee meetings. Generally, the Board of Trustees acts by majority vote of the Trustees present at a meeting, assuming a quorum is present, unless otherwise required by applicable law.

The two standing committees of the Board of Trustees are the Nominating Committee and the Audit Committee.

The Nominating Committee is responsible for appointing and nominating non-interested persons to the Board of Trustees. Ms. Watson, Mr. Fogel and Mr. Olson are members of the Nominating Committee, with Ms. Watson serving as its Chair. If there is no vacancy on the Board of Trustees, the Board of Trustees will not actively seek recommendations from other parties, including shareholders. The Nominating Committee will not consider new trustee candidates who are 70 years of age or older or would turn 70 years old during the first three years of their service on the Board of Trustees. When a vacancy on the Board of Trustees occurs and nominations are sought to fill such vacancy, the Nominating Committee may seek nominations from those sources it deems appropriate in its discretion, including shareholders of the Funds. To submit a recommendation for nomination as a candidate for a position on the Board of Trustees, shareholders of the Funds should mail such recommendation to Johanna Collins-Wood, Secretary, at the Trust’s address, 250 Montgomery Street, Suite 200, San Francisco, CA 94104. Such recommendation shall include the following information: (i) a statement in writing setting forth (A) the name, age, date of birth, business address, residence address and nationality of the person or persons to be nominated; (B) the class or series and number of all shares of a Fund owned of record or beneficially by each such person or persons, as reported to such shareholder by such nominee(s); (C) any other information regarding each such person required by paragraphs (a), (d), (e) and (f) of Item 401 of Regulation S-K or paragraph (b) of Item 22 of Rule 14a-101 (Schedule 14A) under the 1934 Act; (D) any other information regarding the person or persons to be nominated that would be required to be disclosed in a proxy statement or other filings required to be made in connection with solicitation of proxies for election of trustees or directors pursuant to Section 14 of the 1934 Act and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder; and (E) whether such shareholder believes any nominee is or will be an “interested person” of a Fund (as defined in the 1940 Act) and, if not an “interested person,” information regarding each nominee that will be sufficient for the Fund to make such determination; and (ii) the written and signed consent of any person to be nominated to be named as a nominee and to serve as a trustee if elected. In addition, the Trustees may require any proposed nominee to furnish such other information as they may reasonably require or deem necessary to determine the eligibility of such proposed nominee to serve as a Trustee.

The Audit Committee is responsible for overseeing the Fund’s accounting and financial reporting process, the system of internal controls and audit process and for evaluating and appointing independent auditors (subject also to approval of the Board of Trustees). Ms. Watson, Mr. Fogel and Mr. Olson serve on the Audit Committee, with Mr. Olson serving as its Chair.

RISK OVERSIGHT

As part of the general oversight of the Funds, the Board of Trustees is involved in the risk oversight of the Funds. The Board of Trustees has adopted and periodically reviews policies and procedures designed to address the Funds’ risks. Oversight of investment and compliance risk, including, if applicable, oversight of any sub-advisers, is performed primarily at the Board of Trustees level in conjunction with the Trust’s Chief Compliance Officer (“CCO”) and Anti-Money Laundering Officer.

The Board has appointed a CCO who oversees the implementation and evaluation of the Fund's compliance program. Kevin Hourihan of Foreside Fund Officer Services, LLC ("Foreside Officer Services") serves as CCO and Anti-Money Laundering Officer of the Trust. In a joint effort between the Trust and Foreside Officer Services to ensure the Trust complies with Rule 38a-1 under the 1940 Act, Foreside Officer Services has agreed to render services to the Trust by entering into a Chief Compliance Officer Services Agreement (the "CCO Services Agreement") with the Trust. Pursuant to the CCO Services Agreement, Foreside Officer Services designates, subject to the Trust's approval, one of its own employees to serve as CCO of the Trust within the meaning of Rule 38a-1. Mr. Hourihan currently serves in such capacity under the terms of the CCO Services Agreement.

Oversight of other risks also occurs at the committee level. The Adviser's investment oversight group reports to the Board of Trustees at quarterly meetings regarding, among other things, Fund performance and the various drivers of such performance as well as information related to the Adviser and its operations and processes. The Board of Trustees reviews reports on each Fund's and the service providers' compliance policies and procedures at each quarterly Board of Trustee meeting and receives an annual report from the CCO regarding the operations of a Fund's and the service providers' compliance programs. In addition, the Independent Trustees meet privately each quarter with the CCO. The Audit Committee reviews with the Adviser each Fund's major financial risk exposures and the steps the Adviser has taken to monitor and control these exposures, including each Fund's risk assessment and risk management policies and guidelines. The Audit Committee also, as appropriate, reviews in a general manner the processes other Board committees have in place with respect to risk assessment and risk management. The Nominating Committee monitors all matters related to the corporate governance of the Trust.

Not all risks that may affect a Fund can be identified nor can controls be developed to eliminate or mitigate their occurrence or effects. It may not be practical or cost effective to eliminate or mitigate certain risks, the processes and controls employed to address certain risks may be limited in their effectiveness, and some risks are simply beyond the reasonable control of a Fund, the Adviser or other service providers. Moreover, it is necessary to bear certain risks (such as investment-related risks) to achieve a Fund's goals. As a result of the foregoing and other factors, a Fund's ability to manage risk is subject to substantial limitations.

BOARD DIVERSIFICATION AND TRUSTEE QUALIFICATIONS

As described above, the Nominating Committee of the Board of Trustees oversees matters related to the nomination of Trustees. The Nominating Committee seeks to establish an effective Board of Trustees with an appropriate range of skills and diversity, including, as appropriate, differences in background, professional experience, education, vocations and other individual characteristics and traits in the aggregate. Each Trustee must meet certain basic requirements, including relevant skills and experience, time availability and, if qualifying as an Independent Trustee, independence from the Adviser, underwriters or other service providers, including any affiliates of these entities.

Listed below for each current Trustee are the experiences, qualifications and attributes that led to the conclusion, as of the date of this SAI, that each current Trustee should serve as a Trustee in light of the Trust's business and structure.

Independent Trustees. Jena Watson is the Chair of the Bitwise Fund Complex Nominating Committee and has served as a Trustee on the Bitwise Funds Trust's Board of Trustees since 2022. She is currently a partner at ArentFox Schiff LLP, a role she has held since 2023. Prior to joining ArentFox Schiff, Ms. Watson served as the Senior Vice President, Assistant General Counsel and Corporate Secretary for HomeStreet Bank from 2021 to 2023. Ms. Watson served as Senior Counsel for Silicon Valley Bank from 2018 until 2021.

David Fogel has served as a Trustee on the Bitwise Funds Trust's Board of Trustees since 2022. He currently serves as the Chief Executive Officer of North Country Colocation Services Corp., a role he has held since 2022. From 2020 until 2021, Mr. Fogel was a Senior Adviser to the U.S. Department of State. Prior to his time at the U.S. State Department, he served as the Chief of Staff of the Export-Import Bank of the United States, a role he held from 2019 to 2020. From 2006 until 2017, he served as the President and Chief Executive Officer of IndexIQ LLC and, in 2018, served as Senior Adviser of New York Life Investment Management, an affiliate of IndexIQ LLC.

Terrence Olson is the Chair of the Bitwise Fund Complex Audit Committee and has served as a Trustee on the Bitwise Funds Trust's Board of Trustees since 2022. Mr. Olson currently serves as a consultant for Two Tides Advisory, LLC. Mr. Olson served as the Chief Finance Officer of Andalusian Credit Partners from 2023 to 2024. From 2020 to 2021, Mr. Olson served as the Chief Operating Officer and Chief Financial Officer of First Eagle Alternative Credit, LLC. Prior to that, he served in the same role, Chief Operating Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of THL Credit Advisors, LLC.

Interested Trustee. Paul (Teddy) Fusaro is the Chair of the Board of Trustees of the Bitwise Fund Complex and serves as the Chief Operating Officer and Secretary of BIM. Mr. Fusaro also serves as the President of Bitwise Asset Management, the parent of BIM, a role in which he has served since 2021. Prior to being appointed President in 2021, Mr. Fusaro served as the Chief Operating Officer of Bitwise Asset Management since 2018. Prior to that, Mr. Fusaro was Senior Vice President and Head of Portfolio Management and Capital Markets at IndexIQ, the ETF issuer unit of New York Life Investment Management. Prior to IndexIQ, he was Vice President of Portfolio Management and co-head of Trading and Operations at Direxion Investments.

As of September 11, 2025, each Independent Trustee, except for Jena Watson, is paid a fixed annual retainer of \$50,000. Ms. Watson has waived her compensation in connection with her current role as a partner of ArentFox Schiff LLP. Trustees are also reimbursed for travel and out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with all meetings.

The following table sets forth the estimated compensation to be paid by the Trust each Independent Trustee (excluding reimbursement for travel and out-of-pocket expenses) for services to the Funds and the aggregate compensation paid to them for services to the Bitwise Fund Complex during the fiscal period ended December 31, 2024. The Trust has no retirement or pension plans. The officers and Trustees who are “interested persons” as designated above serve without any compensation from the Trust. The Trust has no employees. Its officers are compensated by BIM.

NAME OF TRUSTEE	ESTIMATED COMPENSATION FROM THE FUNDS	TOTAL COMPENSATION FROM THE BITWISE FUND COMPLEX
Jena Watson	\$2,500	\$0
David Fogel	\$2,500	\$10,000
Terrence Olson	\$2,500	\$10,000

The following table sets forth the dollar range of equity securities beneficially owned by the Interested and Independent Trustees in the Fund and all funds overseen by the Trustees in the Bitwise Fund Complex as of December 31, 2024:

TRUSTEE	DOLLAR RANGE OF EQUITY SECURITIES IN THE FUND	AGGREGATE DOLLAR RANGE OF EQUITY SECURITIES IN ALL REGISTERED INVESTMENT COMPANIES OVERSEEN BY TRUSTEE IN THE BITWISE FUND COMPLEX
<u>Interested Trustee</u>		
Paul Fusaro	None	None
<u>Independent Trustees</u>		
Jena Watson	None	None
David Fogel	None	None
Terrence Olson	None	None

As of December 31, 2024, the Independent Trustees of the Trust and immediate family members did not own beneficially or of record any class of securities of an investment adviser or principal underwriter of the Funds or any person directly or indirectly controlling, controlled by, or under common control with an investment adviser or principal underwriter of the Funds.

As of the date of this Statement of Additional Information, the officers of the Trust and Trustees, in the aggregate, owned less than 1% of the shares of the Funds.

CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF SECURITIES

A principal shareholder is any person who owns (either of record or beneficially) 5% or more of the outstanding shares of a fund. A control person is one who owns, either directly or indirectly, more than 25% of the voting securities of a company or acknowledges the existence of control.

INVESTMENT ADVISER AND OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS

Investment Adviser. Bitwise Investment Manager, LLC, 250 Montgomery Street, Suite 200, San Francisco, CA 94104, serves as the investment adviser to the Funds. BIM is a Delaware limited liability company with a sole member, Bitwise Asset Management, Inc. BIM discharges its responsibilities subject to the policies of the Board of Trustees. BIM also administers the Trust’s business affairs, provides office facilities and equipment and certain clerical, bookkeeping and administrative services, and permits any of its officers or employees to serve without compensation as Trustees or officers of the Trust if elected to such positions.

Pursuant to an investment management agreement between BIM and the Trust, on behalf of the Funds (the “Investment Management Agreement”), BIM oversees the investment of the Fund’s assets and is responsible for paying all expenses of the Fund, excluding the fee payments under the Investment Management Agreement, interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses and other expenses connected with the execution of portfolio transactions, distribution and service fees payable pursuant to a Rule 12b-1 plan, if any, and extraordinary expenses. Each Fund has agreed to pay BIM an annual management fee equal to 0.95% of its daily net assets.

Under the Investment Management Agreement, BIM shall not be liable for any loss sustained by reason of the purchase, sale or retention of any security, whether or not such purchase, sale or retention shall have been based upon the investigation and research made by any other individual, firm or corporation, if such recommendation shall have been selected with due care and in good faith, except loss resulting from willful misfeasance, bad faith, or gross negligence on the part of BIM in the performance of its obligations and duties, or

by reason of its reckless disregard of its obligations and duties. The Investment Management Agreement is in place for the original initial two-year term, and thereafter only if approved annually by the Board of Trustees, including a majority of the Independent Trustees. The Investment Management Agreement terminates automatically upon assignment and is terminable at any time without penalty as to the Fund by the Board of Trustees, including a majority of the Independent Trustees, or by vote of the holders of a majority of a Fund's outstanding voting securities on 60 days' written notice to BIM, or by BIM on 60 days' written notice to a Fund.

Portfolio Managers. The portfolio managers are primarily and jointly responsible for the day-to-day management of the Funds. There are currently three portfolio managers, as follows:

Jennifer Thornton, Portfolio Manager at BIM. Jennifer Thornton is Senior Index Fund Portfolio Manager at Bitwise. She is responsible for managing Bitwise's suite of crypto index products, including performance and adherence to strategy and fund guidelines. Prior to joining Bitwise in 2021, Ms. Thornton worked for BlackRock in the ETF and Index Investments (EII) Americas Portfolio Management group. Previous to this role, she was with the Transition Management team in Trading and Liquidity Strategies, providing risk managed solutions to institutional investors undergoing portfolio reorganizations in multiple asset classes. Previous to BlackRock, Ms. Thornton was a transition portfolio manager, a project manager for system implementations, and a relationship manager overseeing dealings with strategic investment service partners at Barclays Global Investors. She earned an MBA degree from San Francisco State University and a BBA degree in marketing from the University of Mississippi.

Daniela Padilla, Portfolio Manager at BIM. Ms. Padilla is a Portfolio Manager at Bitwise with seven years of financial services experience. Ms. Padilla joined Bitwise in 2021 in a portfolio management capacity, and has four years of experience managing index funds and alternative investment portfolios at Bitwise, prior to which she gained four years of experience in financial services in operations and middle office roles at JP Morgan, BBVA Securities, and Barclay Investments.

Gayatri Choudhury, Quantitative Investment Analyst of BIM. Ms. Choudhury is a Quantitative Investment Analyst at Bitwise with five years of industry experience. She is responsible for the research, development, and portfolio management of Bitwise's suite of alpha products. Ms. Choudhury joined Bitwise in 2022 as a Quantitative Research analyst. Prior to Bitwise, she worked in ETF Product Development and Management at Global X and started her career as a management consultant at Sia Partners. She graduated from New York University with a B.A. in Mathematics.

Portfolio Manager Compensation. Each portfolio manager is compensated by BIM and is paid a fixed salary and discretionary bonus that is not based on the performance of the Funds.

Portfolio Manager Ownership of Fund Shares. As of the date of this Statement of Additional Information, the portfolio managers do not beneficially own any Fund Shares.

Other Accounts Managed by the Portfolio Managers. In addition to the Funds, the portfolio managers are responsible for the day-to-day management of certain other accounts, as listed below. The information below is provided as of December 31, 2024.

PORTFOLIO MANAGER	REGISTERED INVESTMENT COMPANIES	OTHER POOLED INVESTMENT VEHICLES	OTHER ACCOUNTS
	# OF ACCOUNTS (\$ ASSETS)	# OF ACCOUNTS (\$ ASSETS)	# OF ACCOUNTS (\$ ASSETS)
Jennifer Thornton	7 (\$5,627.5 million)	10 (\$165.2 million)	1 (\$0.03 million)
Daniela Padilla	7 (\$5,627.5 million)	10 (\$165.2 million)	1 (\$0.03 million)
Gayatri Choudhury	0 (\$0)	0 (\$0)	0 (\$0)

Conflicts of Interest. The portfolio managers' management of other accounts may give rise to potential conflicts of interest in connection with their management of a Fund's investments on the one hand, and the investments of the other accounts on the other. The other accounts might have similar investment objectives as a Fund or hold, purchase or sell securities that are eligible to be held, purchased or sold by a Fund. While the portfolio managers' management of other accounts may give rise to the following potential conflicts of interest, the Adviser does not believe that the conflicts, if any, are material or, to the extent any such conflicts are material, the Adviser believes that it has designed policies and procedures to manage those conflicts in an appropriate way.

Fund Administration. The administrator and fund accountant and transfer agent for the Funds is The Bank of New York Mellon, ("BNYM," "Administrator" or "Fund Accountant"), which has its principal office at 240 Greenwich Street, New York, New York 10286. BNYM provides administrative services pursuant to a fund administration agreement with the Trust (the "Fund Administration and Accounting Agreement") pursuant to which BNYM provides certain services, including, among others, (i) preparation of certain shareholder reports and communications; (ii) preparation of certain reports and filings with the SEC; (iii) certain net asset value computation services; and (iv) such other services for the Trust as may be mutually agreed upon between the Trust and BNYM.

For its services under the Fund Administration and Accounting Agreement, BNYM is paid an annual fee based on the average net assets of the Funds, subject to a minimum annual fee. Pursuant to the Funds' unitary management fee structure, BIM is responsible for paying for the services provided by BNYM, and the Funds do not directly pay BNYM.

Transfer and Dividend Agent. The Bank of New York Mellon, 240 Greenwich Street, New York, New York 10286, serves as the Trust's transfer and dividend disbursing agent (the "Transfer Agent"). Under its transfer agency agreement with the Trust, BNYM has undertaken with the Trust to provide the following services with respect to the Funds: (i) perform and facilitate the performance of purchases and redemptions of Creation Units, (ii) prepare and transmit by means of Depository Trust Company's ("DTC") book-entry system payments for dividends and distributions on or with respect to the Fund Shares declared by the Trust on behalf of the Funds, (iii) prepare and deliver reports, information and documents as specified in the transfer agency agreement, (iv) perform the customary services of a transfer agent and dividend disbursing agent, and (v) render certain other miscellaneous services as specified in the transfer agency agreement or as otherwise agreed upon.

Custodian. The Bank of New York Mellon, 240 Greenwich Street, New York, New York 10286, serves as custodian (the "Custodian") for each Fund's cash and securities. Pursuant to a custodian servicing agreement with the Funds (the "Custodian Agreement"), it is responsible for maintaining the books and records of each Fund's portfolio securities and cash. The Custodian does not assist in, and is not responsible for, investment decisions involving the assets of the Funds. BNYM may appoint domestic and foreign sub-custodians and use depositories from time to time to hold securities and other instruments purchased by the Trust in foreign countries and to hold cash and currencies for the Trust.

Distributor. Foreside Fund Services, LLC serves as distributor and principal underwriter of the Creation Units of the Funds. Its principal address is Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100, Portland, ME 04101. The Distributor has entered into a distribution agreement (the "Distribution Agreement") with the Trust pursuant to which it distributes Fund Shares. Shares are continuously offered for sale by the Funds through the Distributor only in Creation Units, as described below under the heading "Creation and Redemption of Creation Units."

BIM may, from time to time and from its own resources, pay, defray or absorb costs relating to distribution, including payments out of its own resources to the Distributor, or to otherwise promote the sale of Fund Shares. BIM's available resources to make these payments include profits from advisory fees received from the Funds. The services BIM may pay for include, but are not limited to, advertising and attaining access to certain conferences and seminars, as well as being presented with the opportunity to address investors and industry professionals through speeches and written marketing materials.

Since the inception of the Funds, there has been no underwriting commissions with respect to the sale of Fund Shares, and the Distributor did not receive compensation on redemptions for the Funds.

Aggregations. Fund Shares in less than Creation Units are not distributed by the Distributor. The Distributor will deliver the Prospectus and, upon request, this SAI to Authorized Participants purchasing Creation Units. The Distributor is a broker-dealer registered under the 1934 Act and a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA").

The Distribution Agreement provides that it may be terminated at any time, without the payment of any penalty, on at least 60 days' written notice by the Trust to the Distributor (i) by vote of a majority of the Independent Trustees; or (ii) by vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Funds. The Distribution Agreement will terminate automatically in the event of its assignment (as defined in the 1940 Act).

The Distributor may also enter into agreements with participants that utilize the facilities of the Depository Trust Company (the "DTC Participants"), which have international, operational, capabilities and place orders for Creation Units of the Fund Shares. Participating Parties (as defined in "Procedures for Creation of Creation Units" below) shall be DTC Participants (as defined in "DTC Acts as Securities Depository for Fund Shares" below).

BROKERAGE ALLOCATIONS

The Adviser is responsible for decisions to buy and sell securities for the Funds and for the placement of each Fund's securities business, the negotiation of the commissions to be paid on brokered transactions, the prices for principal trades in securities, and the allocation of portfolio brokerage and principal business. It is the policy of the Adviser to seek the best execution at the best security price available with respect to each transaction, and with respect to brokered transactions in light of the overall quality of brokerage and research services provided to the Adviser and its clients. The best price to a Fund means the best net price without regard to the mix between purchase or sale price and commission, if any. Purchases may be made from underwriters, dealers, and, on occasion, the issuers. Commissions will be paid on a Fund's futures transactions, if any. The purchase price of portfolio securities purchased from an underwriter or dealer may include underwriting commissions and dealer spreads. A Fund may pay markups on principal transactions. In selecting broker-dealers and in negotiating commissions, the Adviser considers, among other things, the firm's reliability, the quality of its execution services on a continuing basis and its financial condition.

Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "1934 Act") permits an investment adviser, under certain circumstances, to cause an account to pay a broker or dealer who supplies brokerage and research services a commission for effecting a transaction in excess of the amount of commission another broker or dealer would have charged for effecting the transaction. Brokerage and research services include (i) furnishing advice as to the value of securities, the advisability of investing, purchasing or selling securities, and the availability of securities or purchasers or sellers of securities; (ii) furnishing analyses and reports concerning issuers, industries, securities, economic factors and trends, portfolio strategy, and the performance of accounts; and (iii) effecting securities transactions and performing functions incidental thereto (such as clearance, settlement, and custody). Such brokerage and research

services are often referred to as “soft dollars.” The Adviser has advised the Board of Trustees that it does not currently intend to use soft dollars.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, in selecting brokers, the Adviser may in the future consider investment and market information and other research, such as economic, securities and performance measurement research provided by such brokers, and the quality and reliability of brokerage services, including execution capability, performance and financial responsibility. Accordingly, the commissions charged by any such broker may be greater than the amount another firm might charge if the Adviser determines in good faith that the amount of such commissions is reasonable in relation to the value of the research information and brokerage services provided by such broker to the Adviser or the Trust. In addition, the Adviser must determine that the research information received in this manner provides the Fund with benefits by supplementing the research otherwise available to the Funds. The Investment Management Agreement provides that such higher commissions will not be paid by a Fund unless the Adviser determines in good faith that the amount is reasonable in relation to the services provided. The investment advisory fees paid by a Fund to BIM under the Investment Management Agreement would not be reduced as a result of receipt by BIM of research services.

The Adviser places portfolio transactions for other advisory accounts advised by it, and research services furnished by firms through which a Fund effects securities transactions may be used by the Adviser in servicing all of its accounts; not all of such services may be used by the Adviser in connection with the Fund. The Adviser believes it is not possible to measure separately the benefits from research services to each of the accounts (including a Fund) advised by it. Because the volume and nature of the trading activities of the accounts are not uniform, the amount of commissions in excess of those charged by another broker paid by each account for brokerage and research services will vary. However, the Adviser believes such costs to a Fund will not be disproportionate to the benefits received by the Fund on a continuing basis. The Adviser seeks to allocate portfolio transactions equitably whenever concurrent decisions are made to purchase or sell securities by a Fund and another advisory account. In some cases, this procedure could have an adverse effect on the price or the amount of securities available to a Fund. In making such allocations between a Fund and other advisory accounts, the main factors considered by the Adviser are the respective investment objectives, the relative size of portfolio holding of the same or comparable securities, the availability of cash for investment and the size of investment commitments generally held.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Book Entry Only System. The following information supplements and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus.

DTC Acts as Securities Depository for Fund Shares. Fund Shares are represented by securities registered in the name of DTC or its nominee, Cede & Co., and deposited with, or on behalf of, DTC.

DTC, a limited-purpose trust company, was created to hold securities of its participants (the “DTC Participants”) and to facilitate the clearance and settlement of securities transactions among the DTC Participants in such securities through electronic book-entry changes in accounts of the DTC Participants, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of securities certificates. DTC Participants include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and certain other organizations, some of whom (and/or their representatives) own DTC. More specifically, DTC is owned by a number of its DTC Participants and by the New York Stock Exchange (the “NYSE”) and FINRA. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as banks, brokers, dealers and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a DTC Participant, either directly or indirectly (the “Indirect Participants”).

Beneficial ownership of shares is limited to DTC Participants, Indirect Participants and persons holding interests through DTC Participants and Indirect Participants. Ownership of beneficial interests in Fund Shares (owners of such beneficial interests are referred to herein as “Beneficial Owners”) is shown on, and the transfer of ownership is effected only through, records maintained by DTC (with respect to DTC Participants) and on the records of DTC Participants (with respect to Indirect Participants and Beneficial Owners that are not DTC Participants). Beneficial Owners will receive from or through the DTC Participant a written confirmation relating to their purchase and sale of Fund Shares.

Conveyance of all notices, statements and other communications to Beneficial Owners is effected as follows. Pursuant to a letter agreement between DTC and the Trust, DTC is required to make available to the Trust upon request and for a fee to be charged to the Trust a listing of the Fund Shares held by each DTC Participant. The Trust shall inquire of each such DTC Participant as to the number of Beneficial Owners holding Fund Shares, directly or indirectly, through such DTC Participant. The Trust shall provide each such DTC Participant with copies of such notice, statement or other communication, in such form, number and at such place as such DTC Participant may reasonably request, in order that such notice, statement or communication may be transmitted by such DTC Participant, directly or indirectly, to such Beneficial Owners. In addition, the Trust shall pay to each such DTC Participants a fair and reasonable amount as reimbursement for the expenses attendant to such transmittal, all subject to applicable statutory and regulatory requirements.

Fund distributions shall be made to DTC or its nominee, as the registered holder of all Fund Shares. DTC or its nominee, upon receipt of any such distributions, shall immediately credit DTC Participants’ accounts with payments in amounts proportionate to their respective beneficial interests in Fund Shares as shown on the records of DTC or its nominee. Payments by DTC Participants to Indirect Participants and Beneficial Owners of shares held through such DTC Participants will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is now the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in a “street name,” and will be the responsibility of such DTC Participants.

The Trust has no responsibility or liability for any aspect of the records relating to or notices to Beneficial Owners, or payments made on account of beneficial ownership interests in such shares, or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such beneficial ownership interests, or for any other aspect of the relationship between DTC and the DTC Participants or the relationship between such DTC Participants and the Indirect Participants and Beneficial Owners owning through such DTC Participants.

DTC may decide to discontinue providing its service with respect to shares at any time by giving reasonable notice to the Trust and discharging its responsibilities with respect thereto under applicable law. Under such circumstances, the Trust shall take action to find a replacement for DTC to perform its functions at a comparable cost.

Policy Regarding Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings. The Trust has adopted a policy regarding the disclosure of information about each Fund's portfolio holdings. The Board of Trustees must approve all material amendments to this policy. Each Fund's portfolio holdings are publicly disseminated each day the Fund is open for business through financial reporting and news services, including publicly accessible Internet websites. In addition, a basket composition file, which includes the security names and share quantities to deliver in exchange for Fund Shares, together with estimates and actual cash components, is publicly disseminated each day the NYSE is open for trading via the National Securities Clearing Corporation ("NSCC"). The basket represents one Creation Unit of each Fund. Each Fund's portfolio holdings are also available on the Fund's website at <https://www.ibtbtf.com> (for Bitwise Bitcoin Option Income Strategy ETF), <https://www.ibqetf.com> (for Bitwise BITQ Option Income Strategy ETF) or <https://www.iethetf.com> (for Bitwise Ethereum Option Income Strategy ETF). The Trust, Adviser and Distributor will not disseminate non-public information concerning the Trust.

Quarterly Portfolio Schedule. The Trust is required to disclose on a quarterly basis the complete schedule of each Fund's portfolio holdings with the SEC on Form N-PORT. The Trust discloses the complete schedule of a Fund's portfolio holdings on Form N-CSR after its second and fourth quarters. Form N-PORT and Form N-CSR for the Trust is available on the SEC's website at <https://www.sec.gov>. Each Fund's Form N-PORT and Form N-CSR may also be reviewed and copied at the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, D.C. and information on the operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling 1-800-SEC-0330. The Trust's Forms N-PORT and Form N-CSR are available without charge, upon request, by calling (415) 707-3663 or by writing to Bitwise Funds Trust, 250 Montgomery Street, Suite 200, San Francisco, CA 94104.

Codes of Ethics. In order to mitigate the possibility that a Fund will be adversely affected by personal trading, the Trust and the Adviser have adopted Codes of Ethics under Rule 17j-1 of the 1940 Act. These Codes of Ethics contain policies restricting securities trading in personal accounts access persons, Trustees and others who normally come into possession of information on portfolio transactions. Personnel subject to the Codes of Ethics may invest in securities that may be purchased or held by a Fund; however, the Codes of Ethics require that each transaction in such securities be reviewed by the Compliance Department. These Codes of Ethics are on public file with, and are available from, the SEC.

PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The Trust has adopted a proxy voting policy that seeks to ensure that proxies for securities held by a Fund are voted consistently with the best interests of the Fund.

The Board has delegated to the Adviser the proxy voting responsibilities for each Fund and has directed the Adviser to vote proxies consistent with the Fund's best interests. The Adviser has engaged the services of Institutional Shareholder Services, Inc. ("ISS") to make recommendations to the Adviser on the voting of proxies relating to securities held by a Fund. The Adviser has adopted the ISS Proxy Voting Guidelines. While these guidelines are not intended to be all-inclusive, they do provide guidance on the Adviser's general voting policies. The Adviser's use of the ISS Proxy Voting Guidelines is not intended to constrain the Adviser's consideration of any proxy proposal, and there may be times when the Adviser deviates from the ISS Proxy Voting Guidelines. The ISS Proxy Voting Guidelines are subject to change at the discretion of ISS and may be found at issgovernance.com.

Information regarding how a Fund voted proxies (if any) relating to portfolio securities during the most recent 12-month period ended June 30 is available upon request and without charge on the Fund's website at <https://www.ibtbtf.com> (for Bitwise Bitcoin Option Income Strategy ETF), <https://www.ibqetf.com> (for Bitwise BITQ Option Income Strategy ETF) or <https://www.iethetf.com> (for Bitwise Ethereum Option Income Strategy ETF), by calling (415) 707-3663, or by accessing the SEC's website at <https://www.sec.gov>.

CREATION AND REDEMPTION OF CREATION UNITS

General. ETFs, such as the Funds, generally issue and redeem their shares in primary market transactions through a creation and redemption mechanism and do not sell or redeem individual shares. Instead, financial entities, known as "Authorized Participants," have contractual arrangements with an ETF or one of the ETF's service providers to purchase and redeem ETF shares directly with the ETF in large blocks of shares known as "Creation Units." Prior to start of trading on each business day, an ETF publishes through the NSCC the "basket" of securities, cash, or other assets that it will accept in exchange for a Creation Unit of the ETF's shares. An Authorized Participant that wishes to effectuate a creation of an ETF's shares deposits with the ETF the "basket" of securities, cash or other assets identified by the ETF that day, and then receives the Creation Unit of the ETF's shares in return for those assets. After purchasing a Creation Unit, the Authorized Participant may continue to hold the ETF's shares or sell them in the secondary market. The redemption process is the reverse of the purchase process: the authorized participant redeems a Creation Unit of ETF shares for a basket of securities, cash or other assets. The combination of the creation and redemption process with secondary market trading in ETF shares and

underlying securities provides arbitrage opportunities that are designed to help keep the market price of ETF shares at or close to the NAV per share of the ETF.

Each Authorized Participant is a member or participant of a clearing agency registered with the SEC that has a written agreement with a Fund or one of its service providers that allows the Authorized Participant to place orders for the purchase or redemption of Creation Units (a “Participant Agreement”). Orders to purchase Creation Units must be delivered through an Authorized Participant that has executed a Participant Agreement and must comply with the applicable provisions of such Participant Agreement. Investors wishing to purchase or sell shares generally do so on an exchange. Institutional investors other than Authorized Participants are responsible for making arrangements for a redemption request to be made through an Authorized Participant.

A “Business Day” is generally any day on which the NYSE, the Exchange and the Trust are open for business. As of the date of this SAI, the NYSE observes the following holidays: New Year’s Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents’ Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Juneteenth, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. The Business Day on which an order to purchase or redeem Creation Units is received in proper form is referred to as the “Transmittal Date.”

Basket Composition and Custom Baskets. Rule 6c-11(c)(3) under of the 1940 Act requires an ETF relying on the exemptions offered by Rule 6c-11 to adopt and implement written policies and procedures governing the construction of baskets and the process that the ETF will use for the acceptance of baskets. In general, in connection with the construction and acceptance of baskets, the Adviser may consider various factors, including, but not limited to: (1) whether the securities, assets and other positions comprising a basket are consistent with the ETF’s investment objective(s), policies and disclosure; (2) whether the securities, assets, and other positions can legally and readily be acquired, transferred and held by the ETF and/or Authorized Participant(s), as applicable; (3) whether to utilize cash, either in lieu of securities or other instruments or as a cash balancing amount; and (4) in the case of an ETF that tracks an index, whether the securities, assets and other positions aid index tracking.

Each Fund may utilize a pro rata basket or a custom basket in reliance on Rule 6c-11. A “pro rata basket” is a basket that is a pro rata representation of the ETF’s portfolio holdings, except for minor deviations when it is not operationally feasible to include a particular instrument within the basket, except to the extent that a Fund utilized different baskets in transactions on the same Business Day.

Rule 6c-11 defines “custom baskets” to include two categories of baskets. First, a basket containing a non-representative selection of the ETF’s portfolio holdings would constitute a custom basket. These types of custom baskets include, but are not limited to, baskets that do not reflect: (i) a pro rata representation of a Fund’s portfolio holdings; (ii) a representative sampling of an ETF’s portfolio holdings; or (iii) changes due to a rebalancing or reconstitution of an ETF’s securities market index, if applicable. Second, if different baskets are used in transactions on the same Business Day, each basket after the initial basket would constitute a custom basket. For example, if an ETF exchanges a basket with either the same or another Authorized Participant that reflects a representative sampling that differs from the initial basket, that basket (and any such subsequent baskets) would be a custom basket. Similarly, if an ETF substitutes cash in lieu of a portion of basket assets for a single Authorized Participant, that basket would be a custom basket.

Under a variety of circumstances, an ETF and its shareholders may benefit from the flexibility afforded by custom baskets. In general terms, the use of custom baskets may reduce costs, increase efficiency and improve trading. Because utilizing custom baskets provides a way for an ETF to add, remove, and re-weight portfolio securities without transacting in the market, it may help the ETF to avoid transaction costs and adverse tax consequences. Rule 6c-11 provides an ETF with flexibility to use “custom baskets” if the ETF has adopted written policies and procedures that: (1) set forth detailed parameters for the construction and acceptance of custom baskets that are in the best interests of the ETF and its shareholders, including the process for any revisions to, or deviations from, those parameters; and (2) specify the titles or roles of employees of the ETF’s investment adviser who are required to review each custom basket for compliance with those parameters.

The use of baskets that do not correspond pro rata to an ETF’s portfolio holdings has historically created concern that an Authorized Participant could take advantage of its relationship with an ETF and pressure the ETF to construct a basket that favors an Authorized Participant to the detriment of the ETF’s shareholders. For example, because ETFs rely on Authorized Participants to maintain the secondary market by promoting an effective arbitrage mechanism, an Authorized Participant holding less liquid or less desirable securities potentially could pressure an ETF into accepting those securities in its basket in exchange for liquid ETF shares (*i.e.*, dumping). An Authorized Participant also could pressure the ETF into including in its basket certain desirable securities in exchange for ETF shares tendered for redemption (*i.e.*, cherry-picking). In either case, the ETF’s other investors would be disadvantaged and would be left holding shares of an ETF with a less liquid or less desirable portfolio of securities. The Adviser has adopted policies and procedures designed to mitigate these concerns, but there is ultimately no guarantee that such policies and procedures will be effective.

Basket Dissemination. Basket files are published for consumption through the NSCC, a subsidiary of Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation, and can be utilized for pricing, creations, redemptions, rebalancing and custom scenarios. In most instances, pro rata baskets are calculated and supplied by the ETF’s custodial bank based on ETF holdings, whereas non-pro rata, custom and forward-looking pro rata baskets are calculated by the Adviser and disseminated by the ETF’s custodial bank through the NSCC process.

Placement of Creation or Redemption Orders. All orders to purchase or redeem Creation Units are to be governed according to the applicable Participant Agreement that each Authorized Participant has executed. In general, all orders to purchase or redeem Creation Units must be received by the transfer agent in the proper form required by the Participant Agreement no later than the closing time of

the regular trading session of the NYSE (ordinarily 4:00 p.m. Eastern Standard Time) on each day the NYSE is open for business (the “Closing Time”) in order for the purchase or redemption of Creation Units to be effected based on the NAV of shares of a Fund as next determined on such date after receipt of the order in proper form. However, at its discretion, a Fund may require an Authorized Participant to submit orders to purchase or redeem Creation Units be placed earlier in the day (such as instances where an applicable market for a security comprising a creation or redemption basket closes earlier than usual).

Delivery of Redemption Proceeds. Deliveries of securities to Authorized Participants in connection with redemption orders are generally expected to be made within one Business Day. Due to the schedule of holidays in certain countries, however, the delivery of in-kind redemption proceeds for a Fund may take longer than one Business Day after the day on which the redemption request is received in proper form. Section 22(e) of the 1940 Act generally prohibits a registered open-end management investment company from postponing the date of satisfaction of redemption requests for more than seven days after the tender of a security for redemption. This prohibition can cause operational difficulties for ETFs that hold foreign investments and exchange in-kind baskets for Creation Units. For example, local market delivery cycles for transferring foreign investments to redeeming investors, together with local market holiday schedules, can sometimes require a delivery process in excess of seven days. However, Rule 6c-11 grants relief from Section 22(e) to permit an ETF to delay satisfaction of a redemption request for more than seven days if a local market holiday, or series of consecutive holidays, or the extended delivery cycles for transferring foreign investments to redeeming Authorized Participants, or the combination thereof prevents timely delivery of the foreign investment included in the ETF’s basket. Under this exemption, an ETF must deliver foreign investments as soon as practicable, but in no event later than 15 days after the tender to the ETF. The exemption therefore will permit a delay only to the extent that additional time for settlement is actually required when a local market holiday, or series of consecutive holidays, or the extended delivery cycles for transferring foreign investments to redeeming authorized participants prevents timely delivery of the foreign investment included in the ETF’s basket. If a foreign investment settles in less than 15 days, Rule 6c-11 requires an ETF to deliver it pursuant to the standard settlement time of the local market where the investment trades. Rule 6c-11 defines “foreign investment” as any security, asset or other position of the ETF issued by a foreign issuer (as defined by Rule 3b-4 under the 1934 Act), and that is traded on a trading market outside of the United States. This definition is not limited to “foreign securities,” but also includes other investments that may not be considered securities. Although these other investments may not be securities, they may present the same challenges for timely settlement as foreign securities if they are transferred in kind.

Creation Transaction Fees. A Fund imposes fees in connection with the purchase of Creation Units. These fees may vary based upon various facts-based circumstances, including, but not limited to, the composition of the securities included in the Creation Unit or the countries in which the transactions are settled. The price for each Creation Unit will equal the daily NAV per share of a Fund times the number of shares in a Creation Unit, plus the fees described above and, if applicable, any operational processing and brokerage costs, transfer fees, stamp taxes and part or all of the spread between the expected bid and offer side of the market related to the securities comprising the creation basket.

Redemption Transaction Fees. A Fund also imposes fees in connection with the redemption of Creation Units. These fees may vary based upon various facts-based circumstances, including, but not limited to, the composition of the securities included in the Creation Unit or the countries in which the transactions are settled. The price received for each Creation Unit will equal the daily NAV per share of a Fund times the number of shares in a Creation Unit, minus the fees described above and, if applicable, any operational processing and brokerage costs, transfer fees, stamp taxes and part or all of the spread between the expected bid and offer side of the market related to the securities comprising the redemption basket. Investors who use the services of a broker or other such intermediary in addition to an Authorized Participant to effect a redemption of a Creation Unit may also be assessed an amount to cover the cost of such services. The redemption fee charged by a Fund will comply with Rule 22c-2 of the 1940 Act which limits redemption fees to no more than 2% of the value of the shares redeemed.

Suspension of Creations. The SEC has stated its position that an ETF generally may suspend the issuance of Creation Units only for a limited time and only due to extraordinary circumstances, such as when the markets on which the ETF’s portfolio holdings are traded are closed for a limited period of time. The SEC has also stated that an ETF could not set transaction fees so high as to effectively suspend the issuance of Creation Units. Circumstances in which a Fund may suspend creations include, but are not limited to: (i) the order is not in proper form; (ii) the purchaser or group of related purchasers, upon obtaining the Creation Units of such Fund’s Shares ordered, would own 80% or more of the currently outstanding shares of such Fund; (iii) the required consideration is not delivered; (iv) the acceptance of the basket would, in the opinion of such Fund, be unlawful; or (v) there exist circumstances outside the control of such Fund that make it impossible to process purchases of Creation Units for all practical purposes. Examples of such circumstances include: acts of God or public service or utility problems such as fires, floods, extreme weather conditions and power outages resulting in telephone, telecopy and computer failures; market conditions or activities causing trading halts; systems failures involving computer or other information systems affecting a Fund, the Adviser, the Distributor, DTC, NSCC, the transfer agent, the custodian, any sub-custodian or any other participant in the purchase process; and similar extraordinary events. A Fund reserves the right to reject a creation order transmitted to it provided that such action does not result in a suspension of sales of creation units in contravention of 6c-11 and the SEC’s positions thereunder. The Transfer Agent shall notify a prospective creator of a Creation Unit and/or the Authorized Participant acting on behalf of such prospective creator of the rejection of the order of such person. The Trust, a Fund, the transfer agent, the custodian, any sub-custodian and the Distributor are under no duty, however, to give notification of any defects or irregularities in the delivery of baskets, nor shall any of them incur any liability for the failure to give any such notification.

Suspension of Redemptions. An ETF may suspend the redemption of Creation Units only in accordance with Section 22(e) of the 1940 Act. Section 22(e) stipulates that no registered investment company shall suspend the right of redemption or postpone the date of payment or satisfaction upon redemption of any redeemable security in accordance with its terms for more than seven days after the tender of such security to the company or its agent designated for that purpose for redemption, except (1) for any period (A) during which the NYSE is closed other than customary weekend and holiday closings or (B) during which trading on the NYSE is restricted; (2) for any period during which an emergency exists as a result of which (A) disposal by the investment company of securities owned by it is not reasonably practicable or (B) it is not reasonably practicable for such company fairly to determine the value of its net assets; or (3) for such other periods as the SEC may by order permit for the protection of security holders of the investment company.

Exceptions to Use of Creation Units. Under Rule 6c-11 of the 1940 Act, ETFs are permitted to sell or redeem individual shares on the day of consummation of a reorganization, merger, conversion or liquidation. In these limited circumstances, an ETF may need to issue or redeem individual shares and may need to transact without utilizing Authorized Participants.

FEDERAL TAX MATTERS

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

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

As with any investment, prospective investors should seek advice based on their individual circumstances from their own tax advisor.

Each Fund intends to qualify annually and to elect to be treated as a regulated investment company under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code").

To qualify for the favorable U.S. federal income tax treatment generally accorded to regulated investment companies, a Fund must, among other things, (i) derive in each taxable year at least 90% of its gross income from dividends, interest, payments with respect to securities loans and gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities or foreign currencies or other income derived with respect to its business of investing in such stock, securities or currencies, or net income derived from interests in certain publicly traded partnerships; (ii) diversify its holdings so that, at the end of each quarter of the taxable year, (a) at least 50% of the market value of a Fund's assets is represented by cash and cash items (including receivables), U.S. government securities, the securities of other regulated investment companies and other securities, with such other securities of any one issuer generally limited for the purposes of this calculation to an amount not greater than 5% of the value of a Fund's total assets and not greater than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer, and (b) not more than 25% of the value of its total assets is invested in the securities (other than U.S. government securities or the securities of other regulated investment companies) of any one issuer, or two or more issuers which a Fund controls which are engaged in the same, similar or related trades or businesses, or the securities of one or more of certain publicly traded partnerships; and (iii) distribute at least 90% of its investment company taxable income (which includes, among other items, dividends, interest and net short-term capital gains in excess of net long-term capital losses) and at least 90% of its net tax-exempt interest income each taxable year. There are certain exceptions for failure to qualify if the failure is for reasonable cause or is *de minimis*, and certain corrective action is taken and certain tax payments are made by a Fund.

As a regulated investment company, a Fund generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on its investment company taxable income (as that term is defined in the Code, but without regard to the deduction for dividends paid) and net capital gain (the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss), if any, that it distributes to shareholders. Each Fund intends to distribute to its shareholders, at least annually, substantially all of its investment company taxable income and net capital gain. If a Fund retains any net capital gain or investment company taxable income, it will generally be subject to federal income tax at regular corporate rates on the amount retained. In addition, amounts not distributed on a timely basis in accordance with a calendar-year distribution requirement are subject to a nondeductible 4% excise tax unless, generally, a Fund distributes during each calendar year an amount equal to the sum of (1) at least 98% of its ordinary income (not taking into account any capital gains or losses) for the calendar year, (2) at least 98.2% of its capital gains in excess of its capital losses (adjusted for certain ordinary losses) for the one-year period ending October 31 of the calendar year, and (3) any ordinary income and capital gains for previous years that were not distributed during those years. In order to prevent application of the excise tax, each Fund intends to make its distributions in accordance with the calendar-year distribution requirement. A distribution will be treated as paid on December 31 of the current calendar year if it is declared by a Fund in October, November or December with a record date in such a month and paid by a Fund during January of the following calendar year. Such distributions will be taxable to shareholders in the calendar year in which the distributions are declared rather than the calendar year in which the distributions are received.

Subject to certain reasonable cause and *de minimis* exceptions, if a Fund fails to qualify as a regulated investment company or fails to satisfy the 90% distribution requirement in any taxable year, such Fund would be taxed as an ordinary corporation on its taxable income (even if such income were distributed to its shareholders) and all distributions out of earnings and profits would be taxed to shareholders as ordinary income.

Distributions. Dividends paid out of a Fund's investment company taxable income are generally taxable to a shareholder as ordinary income to the extent of such Fund's earnings and profits, whether paid in cash or reinvested in additional shares. However, certain ordinary income distributions received from a Fund may be taxed at capital gains tax rates. In particular, ordinary income dividends received by an individual shareholder from a regulated investment company such as a Fund are generally taxed at the same rates that apply to net capital gain, provided that certain holding period requirements are satisfied and provided the dividends are attributable to qualifying dividends received by such Fund itself.

The Funds will provide notice to its shareholders of the amount of any distributions that may be taken into account as a dividend, which is eligible for the capital gains tax rates. The Funds cannot make any guarantees as to the amount of any distribution which will be regarded as a qualifying dividend.

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

A corporation that owns Fund Shares generally will not be entitled to the dividends received deduction with respect to many dividends received from such Fund because the dividends received deduction is generally not available for distributions from regulated investment companies. However, certain ordinary income dividends on shares that are attributable to qualifying dividends received by a Fund from certain domestic corporations may be reported by such Fund as being eligible for the dividends received deduction.

Distributions of net capital gain (the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss), if any, properly reported as capital gain dividends are taxable to a shareholder as long-term capital gains, regardless of how long the shareholder has held Fund Shares. An election may be available to you to defer recognition of the gain attributable to a capital gain dividend if you make certain qualifying investments within a limited time. You should talk to your tax advisor about the availability of this deferral election and its requirements. Shareholders receiving distributions in the form of additional a Fund's Shares, rather than cash, generally will have a tax basis in each such Fund Share equal to the value of a share of a Fund on the reinvestment date. A distribution of an amount in excess of a Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits will be treated by a shareholder as a return of capital which is applied against and reduces the shareholder's basis in his or her Fund Shares. To the extent that the amount of any such distribution exceeds the shareholder's basis in his or her Fund Shares, the excess will be treated by the shareholder as gain from a sale or exchange of such Fund Shares.

Shareholders will be notified annually as to the U.S. federal income tax status of distributions, and shareholders receiving distributions in the form of additional Fund's Shares will receive a report as to the value of those Fund's Shares.

Sale or Exchange of Fund Shares. Upon the sale or other disposition of Fund Shares, which a shareholder holds as a capital asset, such a shareholder may realize a capital gain or loss, which will be long-term or short-term depending upon the shareholder's holding period for Fund Shares. Generally, a shareholder's gain or loss will be a long-term gain or loss if Fund Shares have been held for more than one year. An election may be available to you to defer recognition of capital gain if you make certain qualifying investments within a limited time. You should talk to your tax advisor about the availability of this deferral election and its requirements.

Any loss realized on a sale or exchange will be disallowed to the extent that shares disposed of are replaced (including through reinvestment of dividends) within a period of 61 days beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after disposition of shares or to the extent that the shareholder, during such period, acquires or enters into an option or contract to acquire substantially identical stock or securities. In such a case, the basis of a Fund Shares acquired will be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss. Any loss realized by a shareholder on a disposition of Fund Shares held by the shareholder for six months or less will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any distributions of long-term capital gain received by the shareholder with respect to such Fund Shares.

Taxes on Purchase and Redemption of Creation Units. If a shareholder exchanges securities for Creation Units the shareholder will generally recognize a gain or a loss. The gain or loss will be equal to the difference between the market value of the Creation Units at the time and the shareholder's aggregate basis in the securities surrendered and the Cash Component paid. If a shareholder exchanges Creation Units for securities, then the shareholder will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the shareholder's basis in the Creation Units and the aggregate market value of the securities received and the Cash Redemption Amount. The Internal Revenue Service, however, may assert that a loss realized upon an exchange of securities for Creation Units or Creation Units for securities cannot be deducted currently under the rules governing "wash sales," or on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position.

Nature of Fund Investments. Certain of the Funds' investment practices are subject to special and complex federal income tax provisions that may, among other things, (i) disallow, suspend or otherwise limit the allowance of certain losses or deductions; (ii) convert lower taxed long-term capital gain into higher taxed short-term capital gain or ordinary income; (iii) convert an ordinary loss or a deduction into a capital loss (the deductibility of which is more limited); (iv) cause a Fund to recognize income or gain without a corresponding

receipt of cash; (v) adversely affect the time as to when a purchase or sale of stock or securities is deemed to occur; and (vi) adversely alter the characterization of certain complex financial transactions.

Investments in Certain Non-U.S. Corporations. If a Fund holds an equity interest in any “passive foreign investment companies” (“PFICs”), which are generally certain non-U.S. corporations that receive at least 75% of their annual gross income from passive sources (such as interest, dividends, certain rents and royalties or capital gains) or that hold at least 50% of their assets in investments producing such passive income, such Fund could be subject to U.S. federal income tax and additional interest charges on gains and certain distributions with respect to those equity interests, even if all the income or gain is timely distributed to its shareholders. A Fund will not be able to pass through to its shareholders any credit or deduction for such taxes. A Fund may be able to make an election that could ameliorate these adverse tax consequences. In this case, a Fund would recognize as ordinary income any increase in the value of such PFIC shares, and as ordinary loss any decrease in such value to the extent it did not exceed prior increases included in income. Under this election, a Fund might be required to recognize in a year income in excess of its distributions from PFICs and its proceeds from dispositions of PFIC stock during that year, and such income would nevertheless be subject to the distribution requirement and would be taken into account for purposes of the 4% excise tax (described above). Dividends paid by PFICs are not treated as qualified dividend income.

Backup Withholding. A Fund may be required to withhold U.S. federal income tax from all taxable distributions and sale proceeds payable to shareholders who fail to provide such Fund with their correct taxpayer identification number or fail to make required certifications, or who have been notified by the Internal Revenue Service that they are subject to backup withholding. Corporate shareholders and certain other shareholders specified in the Code generally are exempt from such backup withholding. This withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld may be credited against the shareholder’s U.S. federal income tax liability.

Non-U.S. Shareholders. U.S. taxation of a shareholder who, as to the United States, is a nonresident alien individual, a non-U.S. trust or estate, a non-U.S. corporation or non-U.S. partnership (“non-U.S. shareholder”) depends on whether the income of a Fund is “effectively connected” with a U.S. trade or business carried on by the shareholder.

In addition to the rules described in this section concerning the potential imposition of withholding on distributions to non-U.S. persons, distributions to non-U.S. persons that are “financial institutions” may be subject to a withholding tax of 30% unless an agreement is in place between the financial institution and the U.S. Treasury to collect and disclose information about accounts, equity investments or debt interests in the financial institution held by one or more U.S. persons or the institution is resident in a jurisdiction that has entered into such an agreement with the U.S. Treasury. For these purposes, a “financial institution” means any entity that (i) accepts deposits in the ordinary course of a banking or similar business; (ii) holds financial assets for the account of others as a substantial portion of its business; or (iii) is engaged (or holds itself out as being engaged) primarily in the business of investing, reinvesting or trading in securities, partnership interests, commodities or any interest (including a futures contract or option) in such securities, partnership interests or commodities. This withholding tax is also currently scheduled to apply to the gross proceeds from the disposition of securities that produce U.S. source interest or dividends. However, proposed regulations may eliminate the requirement to withhold on payments of gross proceeds from dispositions.

Distributions to non-financial non-U.S. entities (other than publicly traded non-U.S. entities, entities owned by residents of U.S. possessions, non-U.S. governments, international organizations, or non-U.S. central banks), will also be subject to a withholding tax of 30% if the entity does not certify that the entity does not have any substantial U.S. owners or provide the name, address and TIN of each substantial U.S. owner. This withholding tax is also currently scheduled to apply to the gross proceeds from the disposition of securities that produce U.S. source interest or dividends. However, proposed regulations may eliminate the requirement to withhold on payments of gross proceeds from dispositions.

Income Not Effectively Connected. If the income from a Fund is not “effectively connected” with a U.S. trade or business carried on by the non-U.S. shareholder, distributions of investment company taxable income will generally be subject to a U.S. tax of 30% (or lower treaty rate), which tax is generally withheld from such distributions.

Distributions of capital gain dividends and any amounts retained by a Fund which are properly reported by such Fund as undistributed capital gains will not be subject to U.S. tax at the rate of 30% (or lower treaty rate) unless the non-U.S. shareholder is a nonresident alien individual and is physically present in the United States for more than 182 days during the taxable year and meets certain other requirements. However, this 30% tax on capital gains of nonresident alien individuals who are physically present in the United States for more than the 182-day period only applies in exceptional cases because any individual present in the United States for more than 182 days during the taxable year is generally treated as a resident for U.S. income tax purposes; in that case, he or she would be subject to U.S. income tax on his or her worldwide income at the graduated rates applicable to U.S. citizens rather than the 30% U.S. tax. In the case of a non-U.S. shareholder who is a nonresident alien individual, a Fund may be required to withhold U.S. income tax from distributions of net capital gain unless the non-U.S. shareholder certifies his or her non-U.S. status under penalties of perjury or otherwise establishes an exemption. If a non-U.S. shareholder is a nonresident alien individual, any gain such shareholder realizes upon the sale or exchange of such shareholder’s shares in a Fund in the United States will ordinarily be exempt from U.S. tax unless the gain is U.S. source income and such shareholder is physically present in the United States for more than 182 days during the taxable year and meets certain other requirements.

Distributions from a Fund that are properly reported by such Fund as an interest-related dividend attributable to certain interest income received by such Fund or as a short-term capital gain dividend attributable to certain net short-term capital gain income received by such Fund may not be subject to U.S. federal income taxes, including withholding taxes when received by certain non-U.S. shareholders, provided that such Fund makes certain elections and certain other conditions are met. For tax years after December 31, 2022, amounts paid to or recognized by a non-U.S. affiliate that are excluded from tax under the portfolio interest, capital gain dividends, short-term capital gains or tax-exempt interest dividend exceptions or applicable treaties, may be taken into consideration in determining whether a corporation is an “applicable corporation” subject to a 15% minimum tax on adjusted financial statement income.

In addition, capital gain distributions attributable to gains from U.S. real property interests (including certain U.S. real property holding corporations) will generally be subject to United States withholding tax and will give rise to an obligation on the part of the non-U.S. shareholder to file a United States tax return.

Income Effectively Connected. If the income from a Fund is “effectively connected” with a U.S. trade or business carried on by a non-U.S. shareholder, then distributions of investment company taxable income and capital gain dividends, any amounts retained by such Fund which are properly reported by such Fund as undistributed capital gains, and any gains realized upon the sale or exchange of such Fund’s Shares will be subject to U.S. income tax at the graduated rates applicable to U.S. citizens, residents and domestic corporations. Non-U.S. corporate shareholders may also be subject to the branch profits tax imposed by the Code. The tax consequences to a non-U.S. shareholder entitled to claim the benefits of an applicable tax treaty may differ from those described herein. Non-U.S. shareholders are advised to consult their own tax advisors with respect to the particular tax consequences to them of an investment in a Fund.

Capital Loss Carryforward. Net capital gains of a Fund that are available for distribution to shareholders will be computed by taking into account any applicable capital loss carryforward.

Other Taxation. Fund shareholders may be subject to state, local and foreign taxes on their Fund distributions. Shareholders are advised to consult their own tax advisors with respect to the particular tax consequences to them of an investment in a Fund.

DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

The following information supplements and should be read in conjunction with the section in the Prospectus entitled “Net Asset Value.”

The Board of Trustees has directed that the net asset value of Fund Shares (“NAV”) be determined as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE on each day that the NYSE is open for trading, except on certain days as stated in the Funds’ prospectus (the “Valuation Time”). The Board of Trustees has delegated to the Fund Accountant the responsibility for (1) calculating a Fund’s NAV, and (2) carrying out certain functions relating to the valuation of portfolio securities and other instruments in connection therewith. The Fund Accountant assumes these delegated responsibilities in accordance with the procedures and controls described forth below.

Pursuant to the Fund Administration and Accounting Agreement between the Trust and the Fund Accountant, the Fund Accountant has agreed to assemble the values of a Fund’s portfolio holdings pursuant to the Pricing Procedures (the “Pricing Procedures”) set forth in the Trust’s Compliance Policies and Procedures and compute the NAV of the Fund. The Fund Accountant will compile values for every portfolio security (“Preliminary Value”) in accordance with its “Ordinary Pricing Procedures” or “Fair Valuation Procedures” and test each Preliminary Value for ordinarily priced securities according to its Price Review Process. This process, the “Valuation Process,” will be conducted to determine the value of all securities held in a Fund’s portfolio (“Final Value”). If a Preliminary Value is available and passes the Price Review Process for a security at any given step, the process may be concluded for that security. In the event that a security is unable to be priced daily by any independent pricing agent or independent broker in accordance with the Pricing Procedures, and the Adviser believes that it is able to identify a fair market value for the security using a specified methodology until another pricing source is available or the security has been disposed of, the Adviser may direct the Fund Accountant to utilize such a price determined by such methodology.

The Fund Accountant is authorized to employ independent pricing services of the type commonly used in the investment company industry to provide current market values. Absent special circumstances, valuations for a type of instrument should all be made through an independent pricing service approved by the Adviser (“Pricing Services”). The Adviser will consider the qualifications, experience and history of the independent pricing agents; the methods, techniques, inputs and assumptions for different classes of holdings during different market conditions; and the quality of the pricing information provided when approving a particular independent pricing agent. On an ongoing basis, the Adviser, in consultation with the officers of the Trust and with input from the Fund Accountant, shall monitor and evaluate the Fund’s independent pricing agents.

In addition, the Fund Accountant may consider a valuation provided by an independent Valuation Vendor to provide either a Preliminary Value or to confirm the validity of a Preliminary Value as a Final Price, as provided for in the Pricing Procedures. A “Valuation Vendor” is a non-broker research firm approved by the Adviser for its expertise in providing security valuations through a modeling or evaluation process directly derived from observable and unobservable inputs. A Valuation Vendor utilizes market observables, if available, to determine the value. To the extent that market observables are not available as of the valuation date, the Valuation Vendor may use a statistical model to project the variables based on the historical data. To the extent that historical data is not available, comparable or historical benchmark data may be identified and used for estimation. To the extent comparable valuations are not available, the Valuation

Vendor may use industry averages. Other similar methodologies, including the expert evaluation of unobservable inputs by the Valuation Vendor, may also be used to create a value.

Equity Securities (Including American Depositary Receipts, Global Depositary Receipts and Preferred Stock. Securities traded or dealt in upon one or more securities exchange (whether domestic or foreign), except those listed on the National Association of Securities Dealers' Automated Quotation System ("Nasdaq"), and not subject to restrictions against resale shall be valued at:

A. Last Traded Price from the exchange in which the security is principally traded, or in the case of:

1. Nasdaq listed securities Nasdaq Official Closing Price "NOCP," when available.
 - (1) Non-U.S. equity securities prices are based upon primary local market conventions. Depending upon local market convention or regulation, the price may represent the last sale price or the mean between the last bid and ask price as at the close of the appropriate exchange or at designated times as determined by the appropriate governing body. For countries that allow securities to trade on multiple exchanges (e.g. U.S., Japan, Germany, and India), the value of the security shall be taken to be the last reported closing price from the security's primary exchange.
 - (2) Snapshot Price (for markets that have not closed), or if not available and in the absence of a recorded transaction.
 - (3) Mean Between Last Bid and Ask.
 - (4) If an Ask price is unavailable, the Last Bid Price.

An over-the-counter security not traded on an exchange or the Nasdaq is valued at:

1. Last Traded Price or in the absence of a recorded transaction sale price, or if the last sale price is unavailable.
2. Mean Between Last Bid and Ask, as quoted.
3. If an Ask price is unavailable, the Last Bid Price.

The value of portfolio securities traded primarily on foreign exchanges or a foreign over-the-counter market ("Foreign Securities") may take into account foreign currency exchange activity occurring between the Valuation Time and the close of trading on the foreign exchange where the security being valued trades.

Securities Subject to Tender Offer. Securities held by a Fund, or received as part of a "Creation Order," that may be subject to an outstanding tender offer, should be priced at the prevailing market price (if available) unless the Adviser and/or the Fund Accountant has determined that the security can and will be tendered. If such a determination has been made, the Adviser may consider whether the security should instead be priced at a value reflective of the tender offer.

Fixed Income Securities. Fixed income securities shall be valued by an independent pricing agent or by brokers using the mean between the bid and ask price. Such fixed income securities shall be valued using any of the following methodologies in descending order of preference:

- A. Evaluated Prices from a Pricing Service or the Valuation Vendor. An "Evaluated Price," such as a Matrix Price, Modeled Price or broker-quoted price may be used as a Preliminary Value. Such Evaluated Prices are created by using various observable inputs including, but not limited to pricing formulas, such as dividend discount models, option valuation formulas and discounted cash flow models that might be applicable.
- B. Broker Quote. For a broker to provide prices, the broker must be a broker who is an over-the-counter market maker known to make markets in the security in question, or to have available a matrix pricing or modeled pricing process adequate for that class of securities. The Adviser will provide names of brokers in order to obtain a Preliminary Value for a security. In collecting price quotes from brokers, the Fund Accountant shall strive to receive both a bid and an ask price from each broker queried for each separate security. If a bid and ask price are received from a broker, the Preliminary Value from that broker will be considered to be the mean of the bid and ask price. If a bid and ask price are not available, a bid price may be considered as that broker's Preliminary Value, but an ask price alone shall not. In the absence of more detailed information regarding the nature of a quote, a price received from a broker will be considered that Broker's Preliminary Value. A Matrix or Modeled Price received by a broker may also be utilized as a Preliminary Value if the broker does not have a broker quote readily available.
- C. Purchase Price. In the event a price cannot be obtained utilizing any of the methodologies described above, a Purchase Price can be used as the Final Value for up to five days from the purchase date, which will be considered a fair valuation and valued according to standing instructions from the Adviser.

Short-Term Debt Instruments. Fixed income debt instruments, such as commercial paper, bankers' acceptances and U.S. Treasury Bills having a maturity of less than 60 days are valued at market value using an evaluated mean from an approved Pricing Service.

Derivatives. Futures contracts shall be valued by using readily available market quotations provided by a Pricing Service. Futures contracts are generally valued at the last reported settlement price on the exchange on which they principally trade. If the settlement price is not available, then futures contracts shall be valued at the last traded price. Options traded on an exchange are generally valued at the mean between the current bid and ask prices on the exchange on which such options are traded. If a mean price is not available, the closing price is used. Calls written are valued at the last reported bid price, while calls purchased use the last reported ask price. Puts written are valued at the last reported ask price, while puts purchased are priced at the last reported bid price. Foreign currencies shall

be translated to U.S. dollars using current exchange rates provided by a Pricing Service. Prices for other derivatives for which no exchange price is available will be provided by a Pricing Service, a Valuation Vendor or a broker quote.

Rights and Warrants. Warrants or rights traded on an exchange are valued based on the last sale price on an exchange on the Valuation Date. If there are no sales on that day, the warrants or rights will be valued at the mean between the last reported bid and ask quotation. For rights and warrants not traded on an exchange, simple arithmetic can be used to price a security that has been created from corporate action related activity on an exchange-traded security where market observable inputs are available and a market price is unavailable. Generally, rights or warrants value will be based on the market value of the underlying securities, less the cost to “subscribe” to the underlying securities (*i.e.*, to exercise the right), adjusted for the subscription ratio (the “Valuation Formula”). The subscription ratio means the number of shares available to purchase per right. A right or warrant shall be valued at zero if: (i) the subscription cost exceeds the market value of the underlying securities; or (ii) the subscription terms are not known. In all cases, these calculations will be performed by the Fund Accountant.

When it is determined by the Adviser that a Fund that is entitled to receive rights or warrants but is not eligible to either subscribe, exercise or sell the rights or warrants (*i.e.* in cases where U.S. investors cannot hold securities), the rights or warrants shall be assigned a value of zero.

Spot and Forward Currency Exchange Contracts. Spot and forward currency exchange contracts shall be valued using mid evaluation rates at the close of the London Exchange as provided by an approved Pricing Service.

Other Assets and Liabilities. Other assets (such as receivables and capitalized start-up costs) and liabilities (such as payables and borrowings by a Fund) are to be valued at their book value absent a determination by the Adviser to value them on another basis.

If a price for an equity security cannot be obtained from a pricing agent, the Fund Accountant will promptly notify the Adviser. The Adviser will attempt to identify and provide contact information for at least one independent broker-dealer from whom the Fund Accountant will attempt to receive quotations for the security. The Adviser may act as an intermediary between the Fund Accountant and the independent broker-dealer.

In the event that (1) price quotations or valuations are not readily available using the methodologies described above, (2) readily available price quotations or valuations are not reflective of market value (prices deemed unreliable), or (3) a significant event has been recognized in relation to a security or class of securities, the Adviser shall determine such securities’ fair value in accordance with the Trust’s fair valuation process.

In determining the fair value of securities for which market quotations are not readily available, price quotations or valuations deemed unreliable or a significant event has occurred, the Adviser shall be guided by factors articulated by the SEC from time to time. No single standard for fair valuation can be established. The fair value of a security depends on the circumstances of each individual case and should take into consideration all indications of value available at the time of determination. Generally, “fair value” of a portfolio security represents the amount the owner might reasonably expect to receive for the security upon current sale.

The Adviser may use any item it considers relevant in developing a fair value for a security. The Adviser is under no obligation to align or justify a current day’s fair value with any prior Final Value used for NAV calculation purposes unless the Adviser determines the prior valuation to be currently relevant.

DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

The following information supplements and should be read in conjunction with the section in the Prospectus entitled “Dividends, Distributions and Taxes.”

General Policies. Dividends from net investment income of a Fund, if any, are declared and paid at least annually. Distributions of net realized securities gains, if any, generally are declared and paid once a year, but the Trust may make distributions on a more frequent basis. The Trust reserves the right to declare special distributions if, in its reasonable discretion, such action is necessary or advisable to preserve the status of a Fund as a regulated investment company or to avoid imposition of income or excise taxes on undistributed income.

Dividends and other distributions of Fund Shares are distributed, as described below, on a pro rata basis to Beneficial Owners of such shares. Dividend payments are made through DTC Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners then of record with proceeds received from a Fund.

Dividend Reinvestment Service. No reinvestment service is provided by the Trust. Broker-dealers may make available the DTC book-entry Dividend Reinvestment Service for use by Beneficial Owners of a Fund for reinvestment of their dividend distributions. Beneficial Owners should contact their brokers in order to determine the availability and costs of the service and the details of participation therein. Brokers may require Beneficial Owners to adhere to specific procedures and timetables. If this service is available and used, dividend distributions of both income and realized gains will be automatically reinvested in additional whole Fund Shares purchased in the secondary market.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Legal Counsel. Chapman and Cutler LLP, 320 South Canal Street, Chicago, Illinois 60606, is legal counsel to the Trust.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm. KPMG LLP, 345 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10154 serves as each Fund's independent registered public accounting firm. The firm audits each Fund's financial statements and performs other related audit services.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

To obtain a Fund's most current performance information, please call (415) 707-3663 or visit the Fund's website at <https://www.ibtbetf.com> (for Bitwise Bitcoin Option Income Strategy ETF), <https://www.ibqetf.com> (for Bitwise BITQ Option Income Strategy ETF) or <https://www.iethetf.com> (for Bitwise Ethereum Option Income Strategy ETF). From time to time, the Fund's performance information, such as yield or total return, may be quoted in advertisements or in communications to present or prospective shareholders. Performance quotations represent a Fund's past performance and should not be considered as representative of future results. Each Fund calculates its performance in accordance with the requirements of the rules and regulations under the 1940 Act, as they may be revised from time to time.