

GRAYSCALE ETHEREUM CLASSIC TRUST (ETC) **(F/K/A Ethereum Classic Investment Trust)**

A Delaware Trust

Sponsored by

Grayscale Investments, LLC
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Primary Standard Industrial Code: 6221

2019 ANNUAL REPORT

Shares Representing Common Units of Fractional Undivided Beneficial Interest
No Par Value Per Share
Unlimited Shares Authorized
9,797,400 Shares Issued and Outstanding as of December 31, 2019

OTCQX: ETCG

Grayscale Investments, LLC (the “Sponsor”), on behalf of Grayscale Ethereum Classic Trust (ETC) (the “Trust”), is responsible for the content of this annual report for the year ended December 31, 2019 (the “Annual Report”), which has been prepared to fulfill the disclosure requirements of the OTCQX U.S. marketplace. The information contained in this Annual Report has not been filed with, or approved by, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) or any state securities commission. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

All references to “the Trust,” “the Sponsor,” “the Issuer,” “Grayscale Ethereum Classic Trust (ETC),” “we,” “us” or “our” refers to the Trust or the Sponsor, as the context indicates. The Trust is a passive entity with no operations, and where the context requires, we provide disclosure with respect to the Sponsor, which administers the Trust.

Dated as of March 20, 2020

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Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

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

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

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

Glossary

In this Annual Report, each of the following terms has the meaning assigned to it here:

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

“Additional Trust Expenses” — Together, any expenses incurred by the Trust in addition to the Sponsor’s Fee that are not Sponsor-paid Expenses, including, but not limited to, (i) taxes and governmental charges, (ii) expenses and costs of any extraordinary services performed by the Sponsor (or any other service provider) on behalf of the Trust to protect the Trust or the interests of Shareholders (including in connection with any Incidental Rights and any IR Virtual Currency), (iii) any indemnification of the Security Vendors, or other agents, service providers or counterparties of the Trust, (iv) the fees and expenses related to the listing, quotation or trading of the Shares on any Secondary Market (including legal, marketing and audit fees and expenses) to the extent exceeding \$600,000 in any given Fiscal Year and (v) extraordinary legal fees and expenses, including any legal fees and expenses incurred in connection with litigation, regulatory enforcement or investigation matters.

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

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

“Affirmative Action” — A decision by the Trust to acquire or abandon specific Incidental Rights and IR Virtual Currency other than pursuant to the Prospective Abandonment Notice delivered by the Trust to the Custodian.

“Agent” — A Person appointed by the Trust to act on behalf of the Shareholders in connection with any distribution of Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency

“Annual Report” — This Annual Report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019.

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

“Authorized Participant Self-Administered Account” — An ETC wallet address that is known to the Custodian as belonging to the Authorized Participant.

“Basket” — A block of 100 Shares.

“Basket ETC Amount” — On any trade date, the number of ETC required as of such trade date for each Creation Basket or Redemption Basket, as determined by dividing (x) the number of ETC owned by the Trust at 4:00 p.m., New York time, on such trade date, after deducting the number of ETC representing the U.S. dollar value of accrued but unpaid fees and expenses of the Trust (converted using the ETC Index Price at such time, and carried to the eighth decimal place), by (y) the number of Shares outstanding at such time (with the quotient so obtained calculated to one one-hundred-millionth of one ETC (*i.e.*, carried to the eighth decimal place)), and multiplying such quotient by 100.

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

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

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

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

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

“Covered Person” — As defined in the section “Material Contracts.”

“Creation Basket” — Basket of Shares issued by the Trust in exchange for deposits of the Basket ETC Amount required for each such Creation Basket.

“Creation Time” — With respect to the creation of any Shares by the Trust, the time at which the Trust creates such Shares.

“Custodial Services” — The Custodian’s services that (i) allow ETC to be deposited from a public blockchain address to the Trust’s ETC Account and (ii) allow the Trust and the Sponsor to withdraw ETC from the Trust’s ETC Account to a public blockchain address the Trust or the Sponsor controls pursuant to instructions the Trust or the Sponsor provides to the Custodian.

“Custodian” — Coinbase Custody Trust Company, LLC.

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

“Custodian Fee” — Fee payable to the Custodian for services it provides to the Trust, which the Sponsor shall pay to the Custodian as Sponsor-paid Expense.

“DCG” — Digital Currency Group, Inc.

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

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

“DSTA” — The Delaware Statutory Trust Act, as amended.

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

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

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

“ETC Account” — An account holding the Trust’s ETC which, in the discretion of the Sponsor, could be an on-blockchain hot or cold wallet or a collection of accounts or sub-accounts maintained by one or more security vendors engaged by the Trust that represent or relate to on-blockchain ETC accounts that hold the Trust’s ETC.

“ETC Benchmark Exchange” — An ETC Exchange that represents at least 10% of the aggregate trading volume of the ETC Exchange Market during the last 30 consecutive calendar days and that to the knowledge of the Sponsor are in substantial compliance with the laws, rules and regulations, including any anti-money laundering and know-your-customer procedures, of such ETC Exchange’s jurisdiction. If there are fewer than three individual ETC Benchmark Exchanges each of which represent at least 10% of the aggregate trading volume on the ETC Exchange Market during the last 30 consecutive calendar days, then the ETC Benchmark Exchanges that will serve as the basis for the ETC Index Price calculation will be those ETC Benchmark Exchanges that meet the above-described requirements, as well as one or more additional ETC Exchanges, as selected by the Sponsor, that has a specified minimum monthly trading volume.

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

“ETC Exchange Market” — The global exchange market for the trading of ETC, which consists of transactions on electronic ETC Exchanges.

“ETC Holdings” — The aggregate value, expressed in U.S. dollars, of the Trust’s assets (other than U.S. dollars or other fiat currency), less its liabilities (which include estimated accrued but unpaid fees and expenses), calculated in the manner set forth under “Valuation of ETC and Determination of the Trust’s ETC Holdings.” See also “Management’s Discussion and Analysis – Critical Accounting Policies – Valuation of Ethereum Classic” for a description of the Trust’s NAV, as calculated in accordance with GAAP.

“ETC Holdings Fee Basis Amount” —The amount on which the Sponsor’s Fee is based, as calculated in the manner set forth under “Valuation of ETC and Determination of the Trust’s ETC Holdings.”

“ETC Index Price” — The U.S. dollar value of an ETC derived from the ETC Exchanges that are reflected in the Index, calculated at 4:00 p.m., New York time, on each business day. See “Description of the Trust — The Index and the ETC Index Price” for a description of how the ETC Index Price is calculated.

“ETC Market” — A dealer market, brokered market, principal-to-principal market or exchange market on which Ethereum Classic tokens are bought and sold.

“ETH”, “Ether” or “Ethereum” — Ethereum tokens, which are a type of digital asset based on an open source cryptographic protocol existing on the Ethereum Network, comprising units that constitute the assets underlying the Trust’s Shares.

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

“Ethereum Network” — The online, end-user-to-end-user network hosting a public transaction ledger, known as the Ethereum blockchain, and the source code comprising the basis for the cryptographic and algorithmic protocols governing the Ethereum Network.

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

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

“FDIC” — The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

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

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

“GAAP” — United States generally accepted accounting principles

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

“ICO” — Initial coin offering.

“Incidental Rights” — Rights to acquire, or otherwise establish dominion and control over, any virtual currency or other asset or right, which rights are incident to the Trust’s ownership of ETC and arise without any action of the Trust, or of the Sponsor or Trustee on behalf of the Trust.

“Index” — The TradeBlock ECX Index.

“Index License Agreement” — The license agreement entered into by the Index Provider and the Sponsor governing the Sponsor’s use of the Index for calculation of the ETC Index Price.

“Index Provider” — TradeBlock, Inc., a Delaware corporation that publishes the Index.

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

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

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

“IR Virtual Currency” — Any virtual currency tokens, or other asset or right, acquired by the Trust through the exercise (subject to the applicable provisions of the Trust Agreement) of any Incidental Right.

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

“Key Maintainer” — Ledger SAS, who was engaged by the Sponsor to assist in the maintenance of the Trust’s ETC prior to the engagement of the Custodian.

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

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

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

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

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

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

“Off-blockchain Transaction” — The transfer of control over, or ownership of, a specific digital wallet holding ETC, or of the reallocation of ownership of certain ETC in a pooled-ownership digital wallet.

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

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

“Pre-Creation Abandonment” — The abandonment by the Trust, irrevocably for no direct or indirect consideration, all Incidental Rights and IR Virtual Currency to which the Trust would otherwise be entitled, effective immediately prior to a Creation Time.

“Prospective Abandonment Notice” — A notice delivered by the Sponsor to the Custodian, on behalf of the Trust, stating that the Trust is abandoning irrevocably for no direct or indirect consideration, effective immediately prior to each Creation Time, all Incidental Rights and IR Virtual Currency to which it would otherwise be entitled as of such time and with respect to which the Trust has not taken any Affirmative Action at or prior to such time.

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

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

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

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

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

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

“Security Vendors Fee” — Fees for the Security Vendor and any other security vendor engaged by the Trust.

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

“Shareholder” — Any person that owns Shares.

“Shares” — Common units of fractional undivided beneficial interest in, and ownership of, the Trust.

“SIPC” — The Securities Investor Protection Corporation.

“Sponsor” — Grayscale Investments, LLC.

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

that qualifies as an Additional Trust Expense will be deemed to be an Additional Trust Expense and not a Sponsor-paid Expense.

“Sponsor’s Fee” — A fee, payable in ETC, which accrues daily in U.S. dollars at an annual rate of 3.0% of the ETC Holdings Fee Basis Amount of the Trust as of 4:00 p.m., New York time, on each day, provided that for a day that is not a business day, the calculation of the Sponsor’s Fee will be based on the ETC Holdings Fee Basis Amount from the most recent business day, reduced by the accrued and unpaid Sponsor’s Fee for such most recent business day and for each day after such most recent business day and prior to the relevant calculation date.

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

“Total Basket ETC Amount” — With respect to any creation or redemption order, the applicable Basket ETC Amount multiplied by the number of Baskets being created or redeemed.

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

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

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

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

“Trust” — Grayscale Ethereum Classic Trust (ETC), a Delaware statutory trust, formed on April 18, 2017 under the DSTA and pursuant to the Trust Agreement.

“Trust Agreement” — The Second Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust and Trust Agreement between the Trustee and the Sponsor establishing and governing the operations of the Trust, as amended by Amendment No. 1 thereto and as the same may be further amended from time to time.

“Trustee” — Delaware Trust Company, a Delaware trust company, is the Delaware trustee of the Trust.

“U.S.” — United States.

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

PART A. GENERAL COMPANY INFORMATION

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

The name of the trust is Grayscale Ethereum Classic Trust (ETC). The Trust was previously named Ethereum Classic Investment Trust, whose name was changed pursuant to a Certificate of Amendment to the Certificate of Trust of Ethereum Classic Investment Trust filed with the Delaware Secretary of State on January 11, 2019.

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

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

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

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

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

Investor relations contact: Michael Sonnenshein
Grayscale Investments, LLC
250 Park Avenue South
New York, NY 10003
Telephone: (212) 668-1427
Facsimile: (212) 937-3645
Email: info@grayscale.co

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

The Trust was formed as a statutory trust in the State of Delaware on April 18, 2017. The Trust is currently active in the State of Delaware.

PART B. SHARE STRUCTURE

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

The only class of securities outstanding is common units of fractional undivided beneficial interest (“Shares”), which represent ownership in the Trust. The Trust’s trading symbol on the OTCQX U.S. Marketplace of the OTC Markets Group Inc. is “ETCG” and CUSIP number for the Trust’s Shares is 38963Q107.

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

A. Par or Stated Value

The Shares represent units of fractional undivided beneficial interest in and ownership of the Trust and have no par value.

B. Common or Preferred Stock

General

The Trust is authorized under the Trust Agreement to create and issue an unlimited number of Shares. The Trust issues Shares only in Baskets (a Basket equals a block of 100 Shares) in connection with creation orders. The Shares represent common units of fractional undivided beneficial interest in and ownership of the Trust and have no par value.

The Shares may be purchased from the Trust on an ongoing basis, but only upon the order of Authorized Participants and only in blocks of 100 Shares, which are referred to as Baskets. The Trust creates Shares on an ongoing basis, but only in Baskets. Initially, each Share represented one ETC. As of December 31, 2019, each Share represented approximately 0.9225 of one ETC. Shareholders that are not Authorized Participants may not purchase (or, if then permitted, redeem) Shares or Baskets from the Trust. At this time, the Trust is not operating a redemption program for Shares and therefore the Shares are not redeemable by the Trust.

Description of Limited Rights

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

Voting and Approvals

The Shareholders take no part in the management or control of the Trust. Under the Trust Agreement, Shareholders have limited voting rights. For example, in the event that the Sponsor withdraws, a majority of the Shareholders may elect and appoint a successor sponsor to carry out the affairs of the Trust. In addition, no amendments to the Trust Agreement that materially adversely affect the interests of Shareholders may be made without the vote of at least a majority (over 50%) of the Shares (not including any Shares held by the Sponsor or its affiliates). However, the Sponsor may make any other amendments to the Trust Agreement in its sole discretion without Shareholder consent, provided that the Sponsor provides 20 days’ notice of any such amendment.

Distributions

Pursuant to the terms of the Trust Agreement, the Trust may make distributions on its Shares in cash or in kind, including in such form as is necessary or permissible for the Trust to facilitate its Shareholders' access to any Incidental Rights or to IR Virtual Currency.

In addition, if the Trust is terminated and liquidated, the Sponsor will distribute to the Shareholders any amounts of the cash proceeds of the liquidation remaining after the satisfaction of all outstanding liabilities of the Trust and the establishment of reserves for applicable taxes, other governmental charges and contingent or future liabilities as the Sponsor will determine. See "Description of the Trust Agreement—The Trustee—Termination of the Trust." Shareholders of record on the record date fixed by the Transfer Agent for a distribution will be entitled to receive their pro rata portions of any distribution.

The Trust did not make any in-kind distributions in connection with forks in the Ethereum Classic Blockchain for the year ended December 31, 2019.

Appointment of Agent

Pursuant to the terms of the Trust Agreement, by holding the Shares, Shareholders will be deemed to agree that the Sponsor may cause the Trust to appoint an agent (any person appointed in such capacity, an "Agent") to act on behalf of the Shareholders in connection with any distribution of Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency if the Sponsor has determined in good faith that such appointment is reasonably necessary or in the best interests of the Trust and the Shareholders in order to facilitate the distribution of any Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency. The Sponsor may cause the Trust to appoint Grayscale Investments, LLC (acting other than in its capacity as Sponsor) or any of its affiliates to act in such capacity.

Any Agent appointed to facilitate a distribution of Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency will receive an in-kind distribution of Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency on behalf of the Shareholders of record with respect to such distribution, and following receipt of such distribution, will determine, in its sole discretion and without any direction from the Trust, or the Sponsor, in its capacity as Sponsor of the Trust, whether and when to sell the distributed Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency on behalf of the record date Shareholders. If the Agent is able to do so, it will remit the cash proceeds to the record date Shareholders. There can be no assurance as to the price or prices for any Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency that the Agent may realize, and the value of the Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency may increase or decrease between the date of distribution in-kind and the date of sale by the Agent or after any sale by the Agent.

Any Agent appointed pursuant to the Trust Agreement will not receive any compensation in connection with its role as agent. However, any Agent will be entitled to receive from the record-date Shareholders, out of the distributed Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency, an amount of Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency with an aggregate fair market value equal to the amount of administrative and other reasonable expenses incurred by the Agent in connection with its activities as agent of the record-date Shareholders, including expenses incurred by the Agent in connection with any post-distribution sale of such Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency.

The Sponsor currently expects that it will cause the Trust to appoint Grayscale Investments, LLC, acting other than in its capacity as Sponsor, as Agent to facilitate the distribution of any Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency to Shareholders. The Trust has no right to receive any information about any distributed Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency or the disposition thereof from the record date Shareholders, their Agent or any other person.

In lieu of appointing an Agent and distributing Incidental Rights and IR Virtual Currency, the Trust may also determine to abandon Incidental Rights and IR Virtual Currency. The Trust has informed the Custodian that it is

irrevocably abandoning, as of any date on which the Trust creates Shares, any Incidental Rights or IR Virtual Currency to which it would otherwise be entitled as of such date and with respect to which it has not taken any other action on or prior to such date. See “Description of the Trust—Incidental Rights and IR Virtual Currency.”

Creation of Shares

The Trust creates Shares such times and for such periods as determined by the Sponsor, but only in one or more whole Baskets. A Basket equals 100 Shares. As of December 31, 2019, each Share represented approximately 0.9225 of one ETC. See “Description of Creation of Shares.” The creation of a Basket requires the delivery to the Trust of the number of ETC represented by one Share immediately prior to such creation multiplied by 100. The Trust may from time to time halt creations. As a result, the Shares may trade at a substantial premium over, or substantial discount to, the value of the Trust’s ETC Holdings per Share. This is because Authorized Participants would not be able to take advantage of arbitrage opportunities created when the market value of the Shares deviates from the value of the Trust’s ETC Holdings per Share

Redemption of Shares

Redemptions of Shares are currently not permitted, and the Trust is unable to redeem Shares. Subject to receipt of regulatory approval from the SEC and approval by the Sponsor in its sole discretion, the Trust may in the future operate a redemption program. ***Because the Trust does not believe that the SEC would, at this time, entertain an application for the waiver of rules needed in order to operate an ongoing redemption program, the Trust currently has no intention of seeking regulatory approval from the SEC to operate an ongoing redemption program.***

Even if such relief is sought in the future, no assurance can be given as to the timing of such relief or that such relief will be granted. If such relief is granted and the Sponsor approves a redemption program, the Shares will be redeemable only in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Agreement and the relevant Participant Agreement. See “Risk Factors—Risk Factors Related to the Trust and the Shares—Because of the holding period under Rule 144 and the lack of an ongoing redemption program, there is no arbitrage mechanism to keep the price of the Shares closely linked to the ETC Index Price and the Shares have historically traded at a substantial premium over the ETC Holdings per Share” and “Risk Factors—Risk Factors Related to the Trust and the Shares—The restrictions on transfer and redemption may result in losses on an investment in the Shares.”

Transfer Restrictions

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

Because of the one year holding period and the lack of an ongoing redemption program, the Shares purchased directly from the Trust should be considered an illiquid investment. No assurances are given that after the one year holding period, there will be any market for the resale of Shares, or, if there is such a market, as to the price at which such Shares may be sold into such a market.

On a monthly basis, the Trust aggregates the Shares that have been held over a year by non-affiliates of the Trust to assess whether the Rule 144 transfer restriction legends may be removed. Any Shares that qualify for the removal of the Rule 144 transfer restriction legends are presented to outside counsel, who may instruct the Transfer Agent to remove the transfer restriction legends from the Shares, allowing the Shares to then be resold

without restriction, including on the OTCQX U.S. marketplace. The outside counsel requires that certain representations be made, providing that:

- the Shares subject to each sale have been held for more than a year by the selling Shareholder;
- the Shareholder is the sole beneficial owner of the Shares;
- the Sponsor is aware of no circumstances in which the Shareholder would be considered an underwriter or engaged in the distribution of securities for the Trust;
- none of the Shares are subject to any agreement granting any pledge, lien, mortgage, hypothecation, security interest, charge, option or encumbrance;
- none of the identified selling Shareholders is an affiliate of the Sponsor;
- the Sponsor consents to the transfer of the Shares; and
- outside counsel and the Transfer Agent can rely on the representations.

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

Book-Entry Form

Shares of the Trust are held primarily in book-entry form by the Transfer Agent. The Sponsor or its delegate will direct the Transfer Agent to credit the number of Creation Baskets (or, if the Trust receives the required permissions and the Sponsor subsequently decides to commence a redemption program, debit the number of Redemption Baskets) to the investor on behalf of which an Authorized Participant submitted a creation order. The Transfer Agent will issue Creation Baskets (and, if permitted, cancel Redemption Baskets). Transfers will be made in accordance with standard securities industry practice. The Sponsor may cause the Trust to issue Shares in certificated form in limited circumstances in its sole discretion.

Share Splits

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

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

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Trust had unlimited Shares authorized. As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, there were 9,797,400 and 5,073,700 Shares issued and outstanding, respectively.

The following table shows the number of the Shares outstanding:

	As of December 31,	
	2019	2018
(i) Number of Shares authorized	Unlimited	Unlimited
(ii) Number of Shares outstanding	9,797,400	5,073,700
(iii) Number of Shares freely tradable (public float)¹	2,745,023	1,190,074
(iv) Number of beneficial holders owning at least 100 Shares²	93	103
(v) Number of holders of record	93	103

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

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

¹ Public float means the total number of unrestricted shares not held directly or indirectly by an officer, director, any person who is the beneficial owner of more than 10 percent of the total shares outstanding, or anyone who controls, is controlled by or is under common control with such person, or any immediate family members of officers, directors and control persons. Freely tradable shares inclusive of holders with more than 10 percent of total shares outstanding was 2,745,023 and 1,190,074 for the years ending December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

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

PART C. BUSINESS INFORMATION

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

A. Business Development

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

In addition, the Trust may engage in any lawful activity necessary or desirable in order to facilitate Shareholders' access to Incidental Rights or IR Virtual Currency, provided that such activities do not conflict with the terms of the Trust Agreement. The Trust will not be actively managed. It will not engage in any activities designed to obtain a profit from, or to ameliorate losses caused by, changes in the market prices of ETC.

On July 29, 2019, the Sponsor entered into an agreement with Coinbase Custody Trust Company, LLC (the "Custodian") to serve as custodian for the underlying asset of the Trust (the "Custodian Agreement"). The Custodian Agreement establishes the rights and responsibilities of the Custodian, the Sponsor, and the Trust with respect to the safekeeping of the Trust's digital assets. The Custodian Agreement is for an initial term of three years with a fee based on a percentage of assets under custody for each of the investment products sponsored or managed by the Sponsor and for which the Custodian serves as the custodian. The fee paid to the Custodian is a Sponsor-paid Expense. During the initial term, either party may terminate for certain events described in the agreement, and after the initial term, either party may also terminate upon ninety days' prior written notice. The Custodian is responsible for holding the private key(s) that provide access to the Trust's digital wallets and vaults, whereas previously, Ledger SAS, the key maintainer, was responsible for maintaining certain security factors that provided access to the Trust's digital assets.

The existing agreements that previously provided for the safekeeping of the Trust's digital assets were terminated following the transfer of the safekeeping role to the Custodian from Ledger SAS. The Custodian Agreement will have no impact on the Trust's Prospective Abandonment policy as it relates to any Incidental Rights or IR Virtual Currency.

Trust Objective

The investment objective of the Trust is for the Shares (based on ETC per Share) to reflect the value of the ETC held by the Trust, determined by reference to the ETC Index Price, less the Trust's expenses and other liabilities. The Shares are intended to constitute a cost-effective and convenient means of gaining investment exposure to ETC. A substantial direct investment in ETC may require expensive and sometimes complicated arrangements in connection with the acquisition, security and safekeeping of the ETC and may involve the payment of substantial fees to acquire such ETC from third-party facilitators through cash payments of U.S. dollars. Although the Shares will not be the exact equivalent of a direct investment in ETC, they provide investors with an alternative that constitutes a relatively cost-effective way to participate in ETC markets through the securities market. Because the value of the Shares is correlated with the value of the ETC held by the Trust, it is important to understand the investment attributes of, and the market for, ETC.

At this time, the Trust is not operating a redemption program for Shares and therefore Shares are not redeemable by the Trust. In addition, the Trust may halt creations for extended periods of time. As a result, the value of the Shares of the Trust may not approximate, and the Shares may trade at a substantial premium over, or substantial discount to, the value of the Trust’s ETC Holdings per Share. In the past, the price of the Shares as quoted on OTCQX has varied significantly from the value of the Trust’s ETC Holdings per Share. This is because Authorized Participants may not be able to take advantage of arbitrage opportunities created when the market value of the Shares deviates from the value of the Trust’s ETC Holdings per Share, causing the Shares to trade at a substantial premium, a substantial discount to, to the value of the Trust’s ETC Holdings per Share. The Shares may also trade at a substantial premium over, or a substantial discount to, the value of the Trust’s ETC Holdings per Share as a result of price volatility, trading volatility, trading volume and closings of ETC Exchanges due to fraud, failure, security breaches or otherwise. For a discussion of risks relating to the unavailability of a redemption program, see “Risk Factors—Risk Factors Related to the Trust and the Shares—Because of the holding period under Rule 144 and the lack of an ongoing redemption program, there is no arbitrage mechanism to keep the price of the Shares closely linked to the ETC Index Price and the Shares have historically traded at a substantial premium over the ETC Holdings per Share” and “Risk Factors—Risk Factors Related to the Trust and the Shares—The restrictions on transfer and redemption may result in losses on an investment in the Shares.”

Strategy Behind the Shares

The Shares are intended to offer investors an opportunity to participate in ETC markets through an investment in securities. As of December 31, 2019, each Share represented approximately 0.9225 of one ETC. The logistics of accepting, transferring and safekeeping of ETC are dealt with by the Sponsor and the Custodian Agreement, and the related expenses are built into the price of the Shares. Therefore, Shareholders do not have additional tasks or costs over and above those generally associated with investing in any other privately placed security.

The Shares are intended to provide institutional and retail investors with a simple and cost-effective means, with minimal credit risk, of gaining investment benefits similar to those of directly holding ETC. The Shares offer an investment that is:

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

hardware, software, administration and continued technological development that are used by the Custodian may not be available or cost-effective for many investors.

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

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

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

Secondary Market Trading

While the Trust's investment objective is for the Shares (based on ETC per Share) to reflect the value of the ETC held by the Trust, as determined by reference to the ETC Index Price, less the Trust's expenses and other liabilities, the Shares may trade in the Secondary Market on the OTCQX (or on another Secondary Market in the future) at prices that are lower or higher than the ETC Holdings per Share or NAV per Share. The amount of the discount or premium in the trading price relative to the ETC Holdings per Share may be influenced by non-concurrent trading hours and liquidity between OTCQX and larger ETC Exchanges in the ETC Exchange Market. While the Shares are listed and trade on the OTCQX from 6:00 a.m. until 5:00 p.m., New York time, liquidity in the ETC Exchange Market may fluctuate depending upon the volume and availability of larger ETC Exchanges. As a result, during periods in which ETC Exchange Market liquidity is limited or a major ETC Exchange is off-line, trading spreads, and the resulting premium or discount, on the Shares may widen.

1. The form of organization of the issuer.

The Trust is a Delaware statutory trust.

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

The Trust was formed on April 18, 2017.

3. The issuer's fiscal year end date.

The Trust's fiscal year end date is December 31.

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. Any change of control.

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

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

The Trust has only one class of outstanding equity securities. The Trust has experienced increases of more than 10% of the Shares since inception of the Trust (April 18, 2017). The Trust is an investment trust that has no limit on the number of Shares that can be issued. The Trust publishes the total number of Shares outstanding as of the end of each month on the Sponsor's website at www.grayscale.co.

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

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

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

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

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

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

B. Business of Issuer.

OVERVIEW OF THE ETC INDUSTRY AND MARKET

Introduction to ETC and the Ethereum Classic Network

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

The Ethereum Classic Network is the rebranded version of the original Ethereum Network. The Ethereum Network was originally described in a 2013 white paper by Vitalik Buterin, a programmer involved with Bitcoin, with the goal of creating a global platform for decentralized applications powered by smart contracts. The formal development of the Ethereum Network began through a Swiss firm called Ethereum Switzerland GmbH in conjunction with several other entities. Subsequently, the Ethereum Foundation, a Swiss non-profit, was set up to oversee the protocol's development.

The Ethereum Network went live on July 30, 2015. Unlike other digital assets such as Bitcoin, which are solely created through a progressive mining process, 72 million ether ("ETH") were created in connection with the

launch of the Ethereum Network. For additional information on the initial distribution, see “Overview of the ETC Industry and Market —Creation of ETC.” Coinciding with the network launch, it was decided that EthSuisse would be dissolved, designating the Ethereum Foundation as the sole organization dedicated to protocol development. Following the hard fork in the Ethereum Network in July 2016 as described under “—The Dao and Ethereum Classic” below, the 72 million ETH created in connection with the launch of the Ethereum Network were rebranded as ETC.

The Ethereum Classic Network is decentralized and does not require governmental authorities or financial institution intermediaries to create, transmit or determine the value of ETC. Rather, following the initial distribution of ETC, ETC is created and allocated by the Ethereum Classic Network protocol through a “mining” process subject to a strict, well-known issuance schedule. It is estimated that the supply will level off near 210 million ETC by the year 2070 with a capped maximum of 230 million ETC that can ever enter circulation. The value of ETC is determined by the supply of and demand for ETC on the ETC Exchanges or in private end-user-to-end-user transactions.

New ETC are created and rewarded to the miners of a block in the Ethereum Classic Blockchain for verifying transactions. The Ethereum Classic Blockchain is effectively a decentralized database that includes all blocks that have been solved by miners and it is updated to include new blocks as they are solved. Each ETC transaction is broadcast to the Ethereum Classic Network and, when included in a block, recorded in the Ethereum Classic Blockchain. As each new block records outstanding ETC transactions, and outstanding transactions are settled and validated through such recording, the Ethereum Classic Blockchain represents a complete, transparent and unbroken history of all transactions of the Ethereum Classic Network. For further details, see “—Creation of New ETC.”

Among other things, ETC is used to pay for transaction fees and computational services (*i.e.*, smart contracts) on the Ethereum Classic Network; users of the Ethereum Classic Network pay for the computational power of the machines executing the requested operations with ETC. Requiring payment in ETC on the Ethereum Classic Network incentivizes developers to write quality applications and increases the efficiency of the Ethereum Classic Network because wasteful code costs more. It also ensures that the Ethereum Classic Network remains economically viable by compensating people for their contributed computational resources.

Smart Contracts and Development on the Ethereum Classic Network

Smart contracts are programs that run on a blockchain that can execute automatically when certain conditions are met. Smart contracts facilitate the exchange of anything representative of value, such as money, information, property, or voting rights. Using smart contracts, users can send or receive digital assets, create markets, store registries of debts or promises, represent ownership of property or a company, move funds in accordance with conditional instructions and create new digital assets.

Development on the Ethereum Classic Network involves building more complex tools on top of smart contracts, such as decentralized apps (DApps) and organizations that are autonomous, known as decentralized autonomous organizations (DAOs). For example, ABC Co., a company that distributes charitable donations on behalf of users, could hold donated funds in smart contracts that are paid to charities only if the condition that the charity makes an impact is met.

The DAO and Ethereum Classic

In July 2016, the Ethereum Network experienced what is referred to as a permanent hard fork that resulted in two slightly different versions of its blockchain: Ethereum and Ethereum Classic.

In April 2016, a blockchain solutions company known as Slock.it announced the launch of a decentralized autonomous organization, known as “The DAO” on the Ethereum Network. The DAO was designed as a decentralized crowdfunding model, in which anyone could contribute ETH tokens to The DAO in order to become

a voting member and equity stakeholder in the organization. Members of The DAO could then make proposals about different projects to pursue and put them to a vote. By committing to profitable projects, members would be rewarded based on the terms of a smart contract and their proportional interest in The DAO. As of May 27, 2016, \$150 million, or approximately 14% of all ETH outstanding, was contributed to, and invested in, The DAO.

On June 17, 2016, an anonymous hacker exploited The DAO smart contract code to syphon approximately \$60 million, or 3.6 million ETH, into a segregated account. Upon the news of the breach, the price of ETH was quickly cut in half, as investors liquidated their holdings and members of the Ethereum community worked to determine a solution.

In the days that followed, several attempts were made to retrieve the stolen funds and secure the Ethereum Network. However, it soon became apparent that direct interference with the protocol (*i.e.*, a hard fork) would be necessary. The argument for the hard fork was that it would create an entirely new version of the Ethereum blockchain, erasing any record of the theft, and restoring the stolen funds to their original owners. The counterargument was that it would be antithetical to the core principle of immutability of the Ethereum blockchain.

The decision over whether or not to hard fork the Ethereum blockchain was put to a vote of Ethereum community members. A majority of votes were cast in favor of a hard fork. On July 15, 2016, a hard fork specification was implemented by the Ethereum Foundation. On July 20, 2016, the Ethereum Network completed the hard fork, and a new version of the blockchain, without recognition of the theft, was born.

Many believed that after the hard fork the original version of the Ethereum blockchain would dissipate entirely. However, a group of miners continued to mine the original Ethereum blockchain for philosophical and economic reasons. On July 20, 2016, the original Ethereum protocol was rebranded as Ethereum Classic, and its native token as ETC, preserving the untampered transaction history (including The DAO theft). Following the hard fork of Ethereum, each holder of ETH automatically received an equivalent number of ETC tokens.

Overview of the Ethereum Classic Network's Operations

In order to own, transfer or use ETC directly on the Ethereum Classic Network (as opposed to through an intermediary, such as a custodian), a person generally must have internet access to connect to the Ethereum Classic Network. ETC transactions may be made directly between end-users without the need for a third-party intermediary. To prevent the possibility of double-spending ETC, a user must notify the Ethereum Classic Network of the transaction by broadcasting the transaction data to its network peers. The Ethereum Classic Network provides confirmation against double-spending by memorializing every transaction in the Ethereum Classic Blockchain, which is publicly accessible and transparent. This memorialization and verification against double-spending is accomplished through the Ethereum Classic Network mining process, which adds “blocks” of data, including recent transaction information, to the Ethereum Classic Blockchain.

Brief Description of ETC Transfers

Prior to engaging in ETC transactions directly on the Ethereum Classic Network, a user generally must first install on its computer or mobile device an Ethereum Classic Network software program that will allow the user to generate a private and public key pair associated with an ETC address, commonly referred to as a “wallet.” The Ethereum Classic Network software program and the ETC address also enable the user to connect to the Ethereum Classic Network and transfer ETC to, and receive ETC from, other users.

Each Ethereum Classic Network address, or wallet, is associated with a unique “public key” and “private key” pair. To receive ETC, the ETC recipient must provide its public key to the party initiating the transfer. This activity is analogous to a recipient for a transaction in U.S. dollars providing a routing address in wire instructions to the payor so that cash may be wired to the recipient’s account. The payor approves the transfer to the address provided by the recipient by “signing” a transaction that consists of the recipient’s public key with the private key

of the address from where the payor is transferring the ETC. The recipient, however, does not make public or provide to the sender its related private key.

Neither the recipient nor the sender reveal their private keys in a transaction, because the private key authorizes access to, and transfer of the funds in that address to other users. Therefore, if a user loses his private key, the user may permanently lose access to the ETC contained in the associated address. Likewise, ETC is irretrievably lost if the private key associated with them is deleted and no backup has been made. When sending ETC, a user's Ethereum Classic Network software program must validate the transaction with the associated private key. The resulting digitally validated transaction is sent by the user's Ethereum Classic Network software program to the Ethereum Classic Network to allow transaction confirmation.

Some ETC transactions are conducted "off-blockchain" and are therefore not recorded in the Ethereum Classic Blockchain. Some Off-blockchain Transactions involve the transfer of control over, or ownership of, a specific digital wallet holding ETC or the reallocation of ownership of certain ETC in a pooled-ownership digital wallet, such as a digital wallet owned by an ETC Exchange. In contrast to on-blockchain transactions, which are publicly recorded on the Ethereum Classic Blockchain, information and data regarding off-blockchain transactions are generally not publicly available. Therefore, off-blockchain transactions are not truly ETC transactions in that they do not involve the transfer of transaction data on the Ethereum Classic Network and do not reflect a movement of ETC between addresses recorded in the Ethereum Classic Blockchain. For these reasons, off-blockchain transactions are subject to risks as any such transfer of ETC ownership is not protected by the protocol behind the Ethereum Classic Network or recorded in, and validated through, the blockchain mechanism.

Summary of an ETC Transaction

In an ETC transaction directly on the Ethereum Classic Network (as opposed to through an intermediary, such as a custodian) between two parties, the following circumstances must initially be in place: (i) the party seeking to send ETC must have an Ethereum Classic Network public key, and the Ethereum Classic Network must recognize that public key as having sufficient ETC for the transaction; (ii) the receiving party must have an Ethereum Classic Network public key; and (iii) the spending party must have internet access with which to send its spending transaction.

Next, the receiving party must provide the spending party with its public key and allow the Ethereum Classic Blockchain to record the sending of ETC to that public key.

After the provision of a recipient's Ethereum Classic Network public key, the spending party must enter the address into its Ethereum Classic Network software program along with the number of ETC to be sent. The number of ETC to be sent will typically be agreed upon between the two parties based on a set number of ETC or an agreed upon conversion of the value of fiat currency to ETC. Since every computation on the Ethereum Classic Network requires the payment of ETC, including verification and memorialization of ETC transfers, there is a transaction fee involved with the transfer, which is based on computation complexity and not on the value of the transfer and is paid by the payor with a fractional number of ETC.

After the entry of the Ethereum Classic Network address, the number of ETC to be sent and the transaction fees, if any, to be paid, will be transmitted by the spending party. The transmission of the spending transaction results in the creation of a data packet by the spending party's Ethereum Classic Network software program, which is transmitted onto the decentralized Ethereum Classic Network, resulting in the distribution of the information among the software programs of users across the Ethereum Classic Network for eventual inclusion in the Ethereum Classic Blockchain.

As discussed in greater detail below in "—Creation of New ETC," Ethereum Classic Network miners record transactions when they solve for and add blocks of information to the Ethereum Classic Blockchain. When a miner solves for a block, it creates that block, which includes data relating to (i) the solution to the block, (ii) a reference to the prior block in the Ethereum Classic Blockchain to which the new block is being added and (iii)

transactions that have occurred but have not yet been added to the Ethereum Classic Blockchain. The miner becomes aware of outstanding, unrecorded transactions through the data packet transmission and distribution discussed above.

Upon the addition of a block included in the Ethereum Classic Blockchain, the Ethereum Classic Network software program of both the spending party and the receiving party will show confirmation of the transaction on the Ethereum Classic Blockchain and reflect an adjustment to the ETC balance in each party's Ethereum Classic Network public key, completing the ETC transaction. Once a transaction is confirmed on the Ethereum Classic Blockchain, it is irreversible.

Creation of New ETC

Initial Creation of ETC

Unlike other digital assets such as Bitcoin, which are solely created through a progressive mining process, 72 million ETC, which was at the time known as ether (ETH), were created in connection with the launch of the Ethereum Network. The initial 72 million ETC were distributed as follows:

Initial Distribution: 60 million ETC, or 83.33% of the supply, was sold to the public in a crowd sale conducted between July and August 2014 that raised approximately \$18 million.

Ethereum Foundation: 6 million ETC, or 8.33% of the supply, was distributed to the Ethereum Foundation for operational costs.

Ethereum Developers: 3 million ETC, or 4.17% of the supply, was distributed to developers who contributed to the Ethereum Network.

Developer Purchase Program: 3 million ETC, or 4.17% of the supply, was distributed to members of the Ethereum Foundation to purchase at the initial crowd sale price.

Following the launch of the Ethereum Classic Network, ETC supply increases through a progressive mining process.

Mining Process

The Ethereum Classic Network is kept running by computers all over the world. In order to incentivize those who incur the computational costs of securing the network by validating transactions, there is a reward that is given to the computer that was able to create the latest block on the chain. Every 15 seconds, on average, a new block is added to the Ethereum Classic Blockchain with the latest transactions processed by the network, and the computer that generated this block is currently awarded 4 ETC. In certain mining scenarios, ETC are sometimes sent to another miner if they are also able to find a solution, but their block was not included. This is referred to as an uncle/aunt reward. Due to the nature of the algorithm for block generation, this process (generating a "proof-of-work") is guaranteed to be random. Over time rewards are expected to be proportionate to the computational power of each machine.

The process by which ETC is "mined" results in new blocks being added to the Ethereum Classic Blockchain and new ETC tokens being issued to the miners. Computers on the Ethereum Classic Network engage in a set of prescribed complex mathematical calculations in order to add a block to the Ethereum Classic Blockchain and thereby confirm ETC transactions included in that block's data.

To begin mining, a user can download and run Ethereum Classic Network mining software, which turns the user's computer into a "node" on the Ethereum Classic Network that validates blocks. Each block contains the details of some or all of the most recent transactions that are not memorialized in prior blocks, as well as a record of the award of ETC to the miner who added the new block. Each unique block can only be solved and added to the

Ethereum Classic Blockchain by one miner. Therefore, all individual miners and mining pools on the Ethereum Classic Network are engaged in a competitive process of constantly increasing their computing power to improve their likelihood of solving for new blocks. As more miners join the Ethereum Classic Network and its processing power increases, the Ethereum Classic Network adjusts the complexity of the block-solving equation to maintain a predetermined pace of adding a new block to the Ethereum Classic Blockchain approximately every fifteen seconds. A miner's proposed block is added to the Ethereum Classic Blockchain once a majority of the nodes on the Ethereum Classic Network confirms the miner's work. Miners that are successful in adding a block to the Ethereum Classic Blockchain are automatically awarded ETC for their effort and may also receive transaction fees paid by transferors whose transactions are recorded in the block. This reward system is the method by which new ETC enter into circulation to the public.

Limits on ETC Supply

Recognizing the need for a robust economic framework that balances the long-term interests of investors, developers, and business operators alike, key stakeholders in the Ethereum Classic community announced their commitment to implement a new monetary model on March 1, 2017, which became effective in December 2017.

Similar to the policy for Bitcoin, the new policy was built on the fundamental economic principle that the value of an asset is a function of its utility and its scarcity. As such, it establishes a hard cap on the total ETC issuance. The previous miner reward of 4 ETC per block was reduced by 20% to 3.2 ETC per block at block number five million on March 16, 2020, and will be reduced another 20% every five million blocks thereafter. A block of transactions is confirmed on the Ethereum Classic Network approximately every 15 seconds. Due to slight variations in the block reward rate, it is anticipated that the total supply of ETC will reach approximately 210 million by 2070 with a capped maximum of 230 million.

As of December 31, 2019, approximately 116 million ETC were outstanding.

Modifications to the ETC Protocol

The Ethereum Classic Network is an open source project with no official developer or group of developers that controls it. However, historically the Ethereum Classic Network's development has been overseen by a core group of developers that have been affiliated with ETC Labs, ETC Core, Ethereum Classic Cooperative and/or IOHK Gronthendieck Team. The core developers are able to access and alter the Ethereum Classic Network source code and, as a result, they are responsible for quasi-official releases of updates and other changes to the Ethereum Classic Network's source code.

These upgrades are often intended to keep ETC interoperable with Ethereum. For example, in September 2019, a network upgrade called Atlantis was implemented. The purpose of Atlantis, like Ethereum's Byzantium, was to increase the network's privacy and security. In 2020, a network upgrade called Agharta is expected to be implemented. The purpose of Agharta is to allow ETC to be interoperable with Ethereum despite the latter's Constantinople upgrade to ultimately introduce a proof-of-stake algorithm. Also in 2020, a network upgrade called Aztlan is expected to be implemented. The purpose of Aztlan, like Ethereum's Istanbul, is to make the network more denial of service-resistant, enable greater ETC and Zcash interoperability as well as other Equihash-based proof of work digital assets, and to increase the scalability and performance for solutions on zero-knowledge privacy technology like SNARKs and STARKs.

The release of updates to the Ethereum Classic Network's source code does not guarantee that the updates will be automatically adopted. Users and miners must accept any changes made to the Ethereum Classic Network source code by downloading the proposed modification of the Ethereum Classic Network's source code. A modification of the Ethereum Classic Network's source code is only effective with respect to the Ethereum Classic users and miners that download it. If a modification is accepted only by a percentage of users and miners, a division in the Ethereum Classic Network will occur such that one network will run the pre-modification source code and the other network will run the modified source code. Such a division is known as a "fork." See "Risk

Factors—Risk Factors Related to Digital Assets—A temporary or permanent “fork” could adversely affect an investment in the Shares”. Consequently, as a practical matter, a modification to the source code becomes part of the Ethereum Classic Network only if accepted by participants collectively having a majority of the processing power on the Ethereum Classic Network.

Core development of the Ethereum Classic source code has increasingly focused on modifications of the Ethereum Classic Network protocol to increase speed and scalability and also allow for financial and non-financial, next generation uses. The Trust’s activities will not directly relate to such projects, though such projects may utilize ETC as tokens for the facilitation of their non-financial uses, thereby potentially increasing demand for ETC and the utility of the Ethereum Classic Network as a whole. Conversely, projects that operate and are built within the Ethereum Classic Blockchain may increase the data flow on the Ethereum Classic Network and could either “bloat” the size of the Ethereum Classic Blockchain or slow confirmation times.

ETC Value

ETC Exchange Valuation

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

ETC Exchange Public Market Data

On each online ETC Exchange, ETC is traded with publicly disclosed valuations for each executed trade, measured by one or more fiat currencies such as the U.S. dollar or Euro or by the cryptocurrency Bitcoin. Over-the-counter dealers or market makers do not typically disclose their trade data.

The below tables reflect the trading volume in ETC and market share of the ETC-U.S. dollar and ETC-BTC trading pairs of each of the ETC Exchanges eligible for inclusion in the Index from April 24, 2017 (date of the first Creation Basket of the Trust) to December 31, 2019, using data reported by each ETC Exchange:

Ethereum Classic Exchanges included in the Index as of December 31, 2019

	Volume (ETC)	Market Share ¹
Coinbase Pro	116,581,956	16.53%
Kraken	62,959,281	8.93%
Bittrex	3,432,384	0.49%
Total ETC-U.S. dollar trading pair	182,973,621	25.95%

Ethereum Classic Exchanges included in the Index as of December 31, 2019

	Volume (ETC)	Market Share
Poloniex	241,515,824	33.89%
Total ETC-BTC trading pair	241,515,824	33.89%

Forms of Attack Against the Ethereum and Ethereum Classic Network

All networked systems are vulnerable to various kinds of attacks. As with any computer network, the Ethereum Classic Network contains certain flaws. For example, the Ethereum Classic Network is currently vulnerable to a “51% attack” where, if a mining pool were to gain control of more than 50% of the hash rate for a digital asset, a malicious actor would be able to gain full control of the network and the ability to manipulate the Ethereum Classic Blockchain. In January 2019, the Ethereum Classic Network was the target of a double-spend attack by an unknown actor that gained more than 50% of the processing power of the Ethereum Classic Network. The attack resulted in reorganizations of the Ethereum Classic Blockchain that allowed the attacker to reverse previously recorded transactions in excess of over \$1.0 million. The market capitalization of ETC also experienced a reduction following the attack, which resulted in a reduction in the value of the Shares. Although the value of Shares declined, the Trust did not suffer any direct losses as a result of the attack. Market participants subsequently took steps to mitigate future attacks by increasing the amount of block confirmations required to validate a transaction. The failure of these or other mitigating steps, or any future attacks on the Ethereum Classic Network, could negatively impact the value of ETC and an investment in the Shares of the Trust.

Moreover, The DAO was hacked in 2016, leading to the theft of 3.6 million ETH and, ultimately, a hard fork in the Ethereum Blockchain. See “—Introduction to ETC and the Ethereum Classic Network” above.

In addition, many digital asset networks have been subjected to a number of denial of service attacks, which has led to temporary delays in block creation and in the transfer of digital assets. Any similar attacks on the Ethereum

¹ Market share is calculated using trading volume (in ETC) provided by the Index Provider which include, Binance, Bitfinex, Bittrex, Coinbase Pro, Kraken, OKCoin and Poloniex.

During the year ended December 31, 2019, the ECX Index delisted the following constituents and currency pairs, Bitfinex (ETC/USD), Bitfinex (ETC/XBT), Kraken (ETC/XBT), Bittrex (ETC/XBT) and added Bittrex (ETC/XBT), Coinbase Pro (ETC/USD), Kraken (ETC/USD), Bittrex (ETC/USD).

Subsequent to the year ended December 31, 2019, the ECX Index delisted the following constituents and currency pairs Bittrex (ETC/USD), Poloniex (ETC/XBT), and added Bittrex (ETC/XBT).

Classic Network that impact the ability to transfer ETC could have a material adverse effect on the price of ETC and the value of an investment in the Shares.

Market Participants

Miners

Miners range from ETC enthusiasts to professional mining operations that design and build dedicated machines and data centers, including mining pools, which are groups of miners that act cohesively and combine their processing to solve blocks. When a pool solves a new block, the pool operator receives the ETC and, after taking a nominal fee, splits the resulting reward among the pool participants based on the processing power each of them contributed to solve for such block. Mining pools provide participants with access to smaller, but steadier and more frequent, ETC payouts. See “—Creation of New ETC” above.

Investment and Speculative Sector

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

Retail Sector

The retail sector includes users transacting in direct peer-to-peer ETC transactions through the direct sending of ETC over the Ethereum Classic Network. The retail sector also includes transactions between consumers paying for goods or services with ETC through direct transactions or third-party service providers such as BitPay, Coinbase and GoCoin. While the use of Bitcoin to purchase goods and services from commercial or service business is developing, ETC has not yet been accepted in the same manner due to its infancy and because ETC has a slightly different purpose than Bitcoin.

Service Sector

This sector includes companies that provide a variety of services including the buying, selling, payment processing and storing of ETC. For example, Bittrex, Coinbase Pro, Kraken and Poloniex are four of the largest ETC Exchanges by volume traded. Coinbase Custody Trust Company, LLC, the Custodian for the Trust, is a digital asset custodian that provides custodial accounts that store ETC for users. As the Ethereum Classic Network continues to grow in acceptance, it is anticipated that service providers will expand the currently available range of services and that additional parties will enter the service sector for the Ethereum Classic Network.

Competition

More than 5,000 other digital assets, as tracked by CoinMarketCap.com, have been developed since the inception of Bitcoin, currently the most developed digital asset because of the length of time it has been in existence, the investment in the infrastructure that supports it, and the network of individuals and entities that are using Bitcoin in transactions. While ETC has enjoyed some success in its limited history, the aggregate value of outstanding ETC is much smaller than that of Bitcoin and ETH and may be eclipsed by the more rapid development of other digital assets. In addition, while ETC was one of the first digital assets with a network that served as a smart contracts platform, a number of newer digital assets also function as smart contracts platforms, including Ethereum, EOS, Tezos and Horizen. Some industry groups are also creating private, permissioned blockchain versions of Ethereum. For example, J.P. Morgan and others are developing an open source platform called Quorum, which is described as a version of Ethereum designed for use by the financial services industry.

Government Oversight

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

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

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

Various foreign jurisdictions have, and may continue to, in the near future, adopt laws, regulations or directives that affect the Ethereum Classic Network, the ETC Exchange Market and their users, particularly ETC Exchanges and service providers that fall within such jurisdictions’ regulatory scope. For example, on December 28, 2017, the South Korean government announced measures to ban the opening of anonymous digital asset accounts, which went into effect beginning on January 30, 2018. Those measures also provide the government with the authority to close digital asset exchanges that do not comply with specified KYC processes. The Chinese and South Korean governments have also banned ICOs (although proposed legislation in South Korea would remove the ban if passed) and there are reports that Chinese regulators have taken action to shut down a number of China-based digital asset exchanges. Further, on January 11, 2018, the South Korean Justice Minister announced that it was preparing a bill to ban trading in all digital assets (although the Ministry of Finance has disputed such a ban) and on January 19, 2018, a Chinese news organization reported that the People’s Bank of China had ordered financial institutions to stop providing banking or funding to “any activity related to cryptocurrencies.” Similarly, in April 2018, the Reserve Bank of India banned the entities it regulates from providing services to any individuals or business entities dealing with or settling digital assets, although this ban is currently being challenged in Indian courts. There remains significant uncertainty regarding the South Korean, Indian and Chinese governments’ future actions with respect to the regulation of digital assets and digital asset exchanges. Such laws, regulations or directives may conflict with those of the United States and may negatively impact the acceptance of one or

more digital assets by users, merchants and service providers outside the United States and may therefore impede the growth or sustainability of the digital asset economy in the European Union, China, Japan, Russia and the United States and globally, or otherwise negatively affect the value of ETC. In July 2019, the United Kingdom’s Financial Conduct Authority proposed rules to address harm to retail consumers deriving from the sale of derivatives and exchange traded notes (“ETNs”) that reference certain types of digital assets, contending that they are “ill-suited” to retail investors citing extreme volatility, valuation challenges and association with financial crime. In addition to ETNs, the proposed ban would affect financial products including contracts for difference, options and futures. Public consultation on the proposed restriction is scheduled to close in October 2019. See “Risk Factors—Risk Factors Related to the Regulation of the Trust and the Shares—Regulatory changes or actions may alter the nature of an investment in the Shares or restrict the use of ETC, mining activity or the operation of the Ethereum Classic Network or the ETC Exchange Market in a manner that adversely affects an investment in the Shares.”

The effect of any future regulatory change on the Trust or ETC is impossible to predict, but such change could be substantial and adverse to the Trust and the value of the Shares.

Not a Regulated Commodity Pool

The Trust is not registered as an investment company under the Investment Company Act and the Sponsor believes that the Trust is not required to register under the Investment Company Act. The Trust will not trade, buy, sell or hold ETC derivatives, including ETC futures contracts, on any futures exchange. The Trust is authorized solely to take immediate delivery of actual ETC. The Sponsor does not believe the Trust’s activities are required to be regulated by the CFTC under the CEA as a “commodity pool” under current law, regulation and interpretation. The Trust will not be operated by a CFTC-regulated commodity pool operator because it will not trade, buy, sell or hold ETC derivatives, including ETC futures contracts, on any futures exchange. Investors in the Trust will not receive the regulatory protections afforded to investors in regulated commodity pools, nor may the COMEX division of the New York Mercantile Exchange or any futures exchange enforce its rules with respect to the Trust’s activities. In addition, investors in the Trust will not benefit from the protections afforded to investors in ETC futures contracts on regulated futures exchanges.

GRAYSCALE ETHEREUM CLASSIC TRUST (ETC)

Description of the Trust

The Trust is a Delaware Statutory Trust that was formed on April 18, 2017 by the filing of the Certificate of Trust with the Delaware Secretary of State in accordance with the provisions of the Delaware Statutory Trust Act (“DSTA”). On January 11, 2019, the Trust changed its name from Ethereum Classic Investment Trust to Grayscale Ethereum Classic Trust (ETC) by filing a Certificate of Amendment to the Certificate of Trust with the Delaware Secretary of State in accordance with the provisions of the DSTA. The Trust operates pursuant to the Trust Agreement.

In general, the Trust holds only ETC and, at such times and for such periods as determined by the Sponsor, issues Baskets in exchange for ETC. The investment objective of the Trust is for the Shares (based on ETC per Share) to reflect the value of the ETC held by the Trust, determined by reference to the ETC Index Price, less the Trust’s expenses and other liabilities. The Sponsor believes that, for many investors, the Shares will represent a cost-effective and convenient investment relative to a direct, outright investment in ETC. Although the redemption of Shares is provided for in the Trust Agreement, the redemption of Shares is not currently permitted and the Trust does not currently operate a redemption program. In addition, the Trust may from time to time halt creations of Shares. As a result, there can be no assurance that the value of the Shares will reflect the value of the Trust’s ETC Holdings per Share, and the Shares may trade at a substantial premium over, or a substantial discount to, the value of the Trust’s ETC Holdings per Share.

The Shares represent units of fractional undivided beneficial interest in, and ownership of, the Trust. The Trust is passive and is not managed like a corporation or an active investment vehicle. The Trust’s ETC are held in a blockchain account, the security of which is facilitated by the Sponsor, the Custodian and any other security vendor engaged by the Trust. The Trust’s ETC will be transferred out of the ETC Account only in the following circumstances: (i) transferred to pay the Sponsor’s Fee or any Additional Trust Expenses, (ii) distributed in connection with the redemption of Baskets (subject to the Trust’s obtaining regulatory approval from the SEC to operate an ongoing redemption program and the consent of the Sponsor), (iii) sold on an as-needed basis to pay Additional Trust Expenses or (iv) sold on behalf of the Trust in the event the Trust terminates and liquidates its assets or as otherwise required by law or regulation. Assuming that the Trust is treated as a grantor trust for U.S. federal income tax purposes, each delivery or sale of ETC by the Trust to pay the Sponsor’s Fee or any Additional Trust Expenses will be a taxable event for Shareholders. See “Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences—Tax Consequences to U.S. Holders.”

The Trust is not registered as an investment company under the Investment Company Act and the Sponsor believes that the Trust is not required to register under the Investment Company Act. The Trust will not hold or trade in commodity futures contracts or other derivative contracts regulated by the CEA, as administered by the CFTC. The Sponsor believes that the Trust is not a commodity pool for purposes of the CEA, and that neither the Sponsor nor the Trustee is subject to regulation as a commodity pool operator or a commodity trading adviser in connection with the operation of the Trust.

The Trust expects to create (and, should the Trust commence a redemption program, redeem) Shares from time to time but only in Baskets. A Basket equals a block of 100 Shares. The number of outstanding Shares is expected to increase and decrease from time to time as a result of the creation (and, should the Trust commence a redemption program, redemption) of Baskets. The creation or, if permitted, redemption of Baskets will require the delivery to the Trust or the distribution by the Trust, as applicable, of the number of ETC represented by the Baskets being created or redeemed. The creation and redemption of a Basket will be made only in exchange for the delivery to the Trust, or the distribution by the Trust, of the number of whole and fractional ETC represented by each Basket being created or redeemed, the number of which is determined by dividing (x) the number of ETC owned by the Trust at 4:00 p.m., New York time, on the relevant trade date, after deducting the number of ETC representing the U.S. dollar value of accrued but unpaid fees and expenses of the Trust (converted using the ETC

Index Price at such time, and carried to the eighth decimal place) by (y) the number of Shares outstanding at such time (with the quotient so obtained calculated to one one-hundred-millionth of one ETC (i.e., carried to the eighth decimal place)), and multiplying such quotient by 100.

As of December 31, 2019, each Share represented approximately 0.9225 of one ETC. Each Share in the initial Baskets represented approximately 1 ETC. The number of ETC required to create or, if permitted, to redeem a Basket is expected to continue to gradually decrease over time due to the transfer or sale of the Trust's ETC to pay the Sponsor's Fee and any Additional Trust Expenses. The Trust will not accept or distribute cash in exchange for Baskets, other than upon its dissolution. Authorized Participants may sell to other investors the Shares they purchase from the Trust only in transactions exempt from registration under the Securities Act. For a discussion of risks relating to the Trust's unavailability of a redemption program, see "Risk Factors—Risk Factors Related to the Trust and the Shares—Because of the holding period under Rule 144 and the lack of an ongoing redemption program, there is no arbitrage mechanism to keep the price of the Shares closely linked to the ETC Index Price and the Shares have historically traded at a substantial premium over the ETC Holdings per Share" and "Risk Factors—Risk Factors Related to the Trust and the Shares—The restrictions on transfer and redemption may result in losses on an investment in the Shares."

The Sponsor will determine the Trust's ETC Holdings on each business day as of 4:00 p.m., New York time, or as soon thereafter as practicable. The Sponsor will also determine the ETC Holdings per Share, which equals the ETC Holdings of the Trust divided by the number of outstanding Shares. Each business day, the Sponsor will publish the Trust's ETC Holdings and ETC Holdings per Share on the Trust's website, <https://grayscale.co/ethereum-classic-trust/#market-performance>, as soon as practicable after the Trust's ETC Holdings and ETC Holdings per Share have been determined by the Sponsor. See "Valuation of ETC and Determination of the Trust's ETC Holdings."

The Trust's assets consist solely of ETC, Incidental Rights, IR Virtual Currency, proceeds from the sale of ETC, Incidental Rights and IR Virtual Currency pending use of such cash for payment of Additional Trust Expenses or distribution to the Shareholders and any rights of the Trust pursuant to any agreements, other than the Trust Agreement, to which the Trust is a party. Each Share represents a proportional interest, based on the total number of Shares outstanding, in each of the Trust's assets as determined in the case of ETC by reference to the ETC Index Price, less the Trust's expenses and other liabilities (which include accrued but unpaid fees and expenses). The Sponsor expects that the market price of the Shares will fluctuate over time in response to the market prices of ETC. In addition, because the Shares will reflect the estimated accrued but unpaid expenses of the Trust, the number of ETC represented by a Share will gradually decrease over time as the Trust's ETC are used to pay the Trust's expenses. The Trust does not expect to take any Incidental Rights or IR Virtual Currency it may hold into account for purposes of determining the Trust's ETC Holdings or the ETC Holdings per Share.

Investors may obtain on a 24-hour basis ETC pricing information from various financial information service providers or Ethereum Classic Network information sites such as Tradeblock.com or CoinMarketCap.com. The spot prices and bid/ask spreads for ETC may also be available directly from ETC Exchanges. As of December 31, 2019, the constituent ETC Exchanges of the Index were Coinbase Pro, Kraken, and Bittrex.

ETC is carried at fair value for financial reporting purposes. Unlike the procedure used for determining the ETC Index Price and the Trust's ETC Holdings, which are calculated using a volume weighted average calculated across multiple ETC Exchanges, the fair value of ETC and NAV presented in the financial statements are calculated in accordance with GAAP based on the price provided by the ETC Exchange that the Trust considers its principal market as of 4:00 p.m., New York time, on the valuation date. The Trust determines its principal market (or in the absence of a principal market the most advantageous market) annually and conducts a quarterly analysis to determine (i) if there have been recent changes to each ETC Market's trading volume and level of activity in the trailing twelve months, (ii) if any ETC Markets have developed that the Trust has access to, or (iii) if recent changes to each ETC Market's price stability have occurred that would materially impact the selection of the principal market and necessitate a change in the Trust's determination of its principal market. The Trust

determined that as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 the principal market for purposes of determining the value of the ETC held by the Trust was Coinbase Pro.

The Trust has no fixed termination date.

Valuation of ETC and Determination of the Trust's ETC Holdings

The Sponsor will evaluate the ETC held by the Trust and determine the ETC Holdings of the Trust in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Trust Agreement. The following is a description of the material terms of the Trust Agreement as they relate to valuation of the Trust's ETC and the ETC Holdings calculations.

On each business day at 4:00 p.m., New York time, or as soon thereafter as practicable (the "Evaluation Time"), the Sponsor or its delegate will evaluate the ETC held by the Trust and calculate and publish the ETC Holdings of the Trust. To calculate the ETC Holdings, the Sponsor will:

1. Determine the ETC Index Price as of such business day;
2. Multiply the ETC Index Price by the aggregate number of ETC owned by the Trust as of 4:00 p.m., New York time, on the immediately preceding day, less the aggregate number of ETC payable as the accrued and unpaid Sponsor's Fee as of 4:00 p.m., New York time, on the immediately preceding day;
3. Add the U.S. dollar value of ETC, calculated using the ETC Index Price, receivable under pending creation orders, if any, determined by multiplying the number of Creation Baskets represented by such creation orders by the Basket ETC Amount and then multiplying such product by the ETC Index Price;
4. Subtract the U.S. dollar amount of accrued and unpaid Additional Trust Expenses, if any;
5. Subtract the U.S. dollar value of the ETC, as calculated using the ETC Index Price, to be distributed under pending redemption orders, if any, determined by multiplying the number of Redemption Baskets represented by such redemption orders by the Basket ETC Amount and then multiplying such product by the ETC Index Price (the amount derived from steps 1 through 5 above, the "ETC Holdings Fee Basis Amount"); and
6. Subtract the U.S. dollar value of the Sponsor's Fee that accrues for such business day, as calculated based on the ETC Holdings Fee Basis Amount for such business day.

In the event that the Sponsor determines that the primary methodology used to determine the ETC Index Price is not an appropriate basis for valuation of the Trust's ETC, the Sponsor will utilize the cascading set of rules as described in "Description of the Trust—The Index and the ETC Index Price." In addition, in the event that the Trust holds any Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency, the Sponsor may, in its discretion, include the value of such Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency in the determination of the Trust's ETC Holdings, provided that the Sponsor has determined in good faith a method for assigning an objective value to such Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency. At this time, the Trust does not expect to take any Incidental Rights or IR Virtual Currency it may hold into account for purposes of determining the Trust's ETC Holdings or the ETC Holdings per Share.

The Sponsor will publish the ETC Index Price, the Trust's ETC Holdings and the ETC Holdings per Share on the Trust's website as soon as practicable after its determination by the Sponsor. If the ETC Holdings and ETC Holdings per Share have been calculated using a price per ETC other than the ETC Index Price for such Evaluation Time, the publication on the Trust's website will note the valuation methodology used and the price per ETC resulting from such calculation.

In the event of a hard fork of the Ethereum Classic Network, the Sponsor will, if permitted by the terms of the Trust Agreement, use its discretion to determine, in good faith, which peer-to-peer network, among a group of

incompatible forks of the Ethereum Classic Network, is generally accepted as ETC and should therefore be considered “ETC” for the Trust’s purposes. The Sponsor will base its determination on a variety of then relevant factors, including (but not limited to) the following: (i) the Sponsor’s beliefs regarding expectations of the core developers of ETC, users, services, businesses, miners and other constituencies and (ii) the actual continued acceptance of, mining power on, and community engagement with the Ethereum Classic Network.

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

Incidental Rights and IR Virtual Currency

From time to time, the Trust may come into possession of rights incident to its ownership of ETC, which permit the Trust to acquire, or otherwise establish dominion and control over, other virtual currencies. These rights are generally expected to arise in connection with forks in the Blockchain, airdrops offered to holders of ETC and other similar events and arise without any action of the Trust or of the Sponsor or Trustee on behalf of the Trust. We refer to these rights as “Incidental Rights” and any such virtual currency acquired through Incidental Rights as “IR Virtual Currency.” Pursuant to the terms of the Trust Agreement, the Trust may take any lawful action necessary or desirable in connection with the Trust’s ownership of Incidental Rights, including the acquisition of IR Virtual Currency, unless such action would adversely affect the status of the Trust as a grantor trust for U.S. federal income tax purposes or otherwise be prohibited by the Trust Agreement. These actions include (i) selling Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency and distributing the cash proceeds to Shareholders, (ii) distributing Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency in-kind to the Shareholders or to an agent acting on behalf of the Shareholders for sale by such agent if an in-kind distribution would otherwise be infeasible and (iii) irrevocably abandoning Incidental Rights or IR Virtual Currency. The Trust may also use Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency to pay the Sponsor’s Fee and Additional Trust Expenses, if any, as discussed below under “—Trust Expenses.” However, the Trust does not expect to take any Incidental Rights or IR Virtual Currency it may hold into account for purposes of determining the Trust’s ETC Holdings, the ETC Holdings per Share, the NAV and the NAV per Share.

With respect to any fork, airdrop or similar event, the Sponsor may, in its discretion, decide to cause the Trust to distribute the Incidental Rights or IR Virtual Currency in-kind to an agent of the Shareholders for resale by such agent, or to irrevocably abandon the Incidental Rights or IR Virtual Currency. In the case of a distribution in-kind to an agent acting on behalf of the Shareholders, the Shareholders’ agent will attempt to sell the Incidental Rights or IR Virtual Currency, and if the agent is able to do so, will remit the cash proceeds to Shareholders, net of expenses and any applicable withholding taxes. There can be no assurance as to the price or prices for any Incidental Rights or IR Virtual Currency that the agent may realize, and the value of the Incidental Rights or IR Virtual Currency may increase or decrease after any sale by the agent. In the case of abandonment of Incidental Rights or IR Virtual Currency, the Trust would not receive any direct or indirect consideration for the Incidental Rights or IR Virtual Currency and thus the value of the Shares will not reflect the value of the Incidental Rights or IR Virtual Currency.

On July 29, 2019 the Sponsor delivered to the Custodian, on behalf of the Trust, a notice (a “Prospective Abandonment Notice”) stating that the Trust is abandoning irrevocably for no direct or indirect consideration, effective immediately prior to each time at which the Trust creates Shares (any such time, a “Creation Time”), all Incidental Rights and IR Virtual Currency to which it would otherwise be entitled as of such time (any such abandonment, a “Pre-Creation Abandonment”), provided that a Pre-Creation Abandonment will not apply to any Incidental Rights and IR Virtual Currency if (i) the Trust has taken, or is taking at such time, an Affirmative Action to acquire or abandon such Incidental Rights and IR Virtual Currency at any time prior to such Creation

Time or (ii) such Incidental Rights and IR Virtual Currency has been subject to a previous Pre-Creation Abandonment. An Affirmative Action is a written notification from the Sponsor to the Custodian of the Trust's intention (i) to acquire and/or retain any Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency or (ii) to abandon any Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency with effect prior to the relevant Creation Time.

In determining whether to take an Affirmative Action to acquire and/or retain an Incidental Rights and IR Virtual Currency, the Trust takes into consideration a number of factors, including:

- the Custodian's agreement to provide access to the IR Virtual Currency;
- the availability of a safe and practical way to custody the IR Virtual Currency;
- the costs of taking possession and/or maintaining ownership of the IR Virtual Currency and whether such costs exceed the benefits of owning such IR Virtual Currency;
- whether there are any legal restrictions on, or tax implications with respect to, the ownership, sale or disposition of the Incidental Right or IR Virtual Currency, regardless of whether there is a safe and practical way to custody and secure such Incidental Right or IR Virtual Currency;
- the existence of a suitable market into which the Incidental Right or IR Virtual Currency may be sold; and
- whether the Incidental Right or IR Virtual Currency is, or may be, a security under federal securities laws.

In determining whether the IR Virtual Currency is, or may be, a security under federal securities laws, the Sponsor takes into account a number of factors, including the definition of a "security" under Section 2(a)(1) of the Securities Act and Section 3(a)(10) of the Exchange Act, *SEC v. W.J. Howey Co.*, 328 U.S. 293 (1946) and the case law interpreting it, as well as reports, orders, press releases, public statements and speeches by the SEC providing guidance on when a digital asset is a "security" for purposes of the federal securities laws.

As a result of the Prospective Abandonment Notice, since July 29, 2019, the Trust has irrevocably abandoned, prior to the Creation Time of any Shares, any Incidental Right or IR Virtual Currency that it may have any right to receive at such time. The Trust has also abandoned Incidental Rights and IR Virtual Currency through Affirmative Actions. The Trust has no right to receive any Incidental Right or IR Virtual Currency abandoned pursuant to either the Prospective Abandonment Notice or an Affirmative Action. Furthermore, the Custodian has no authority, pursuant to the Custodian Agreement or otherwise, to exercise, obtain or hold, as the case may be, any such abandoned Incidental Right or IR Virtual Currency on behalf of the Trust or to transfer any such abandoned Incidental Right or IR Virtual Currency to the Trust if the Trust terminates its custodial arrangement with the Custodian.

The Sponsor intends to evaluate each fork, airdrop or similar occurrence on a case-by-case basis in consultation with the Trust's legal advisors, tax consultants, and Custodian, and may decide to abandon any Incidental Rights or IR Virtual Currency resulting from a hard fork, airdrop or similar occurrence should the Sponsor conclude, in its discretion, that such abandonment is in the best interests of the Trust.

Secondary Market Trading

While the Trust's investment objective is for the Shares (based on ETC per Share) to reflect the value of ETC held by the Trust, as determined by reference to the ETC Index Price, less the Trust's expenses and other liabilities, the Shares may trade at prices that are lower or higher than the ETC Holdings per Share. The amount of the discount or premium in the trading price relative to the ETC Holdings per Share may be influenced by non-concurrent trading hours and liquidity between OTCQX and larger ETC Exchanges. While the Shares are quoted and trade on OTCQX from 6:00 a.m. until 5:00 p.m., New York time, liquidity in the ETC Markets may fluctuate depending upon the volume and availability of larger ETC Exchanges. As a result, during periods in which ETC Market liquidity is limited or a major ETC Exchange is off-line, trading spreads, and the resulting premium or discount, on the Shares may widen.

The Index and the ETC Index Price

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

Constituent Exchange Selection

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

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

An ETC Exchange is removed from the Index when it no longer satisfies the Inclusion Criteria. The Index Provider does not currently include data from over-the-counter markets or derivatives platforms in the Index. Over-the-counter data is not currently included because not all over-the-counter market data is available and it may include trades with a significant premium or discount paid for larger liquidity, which creates an uneven comparison relative to more active markets. There is also a higher potential for over-the-counter transactions to not be arms-length, and thus not be representative of a true market price. ETC derivative markets are also not currently included as the markets remain relatively thin. The Index Provider will consider IOSCO

principles for financial benchmarks and the management of trading venues of ETC derivatives when considering inclusion of over-the-counter or derivative platform data in the future.

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

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

Weighting & Adjustments

In addition to the foregoing, the Index applies an algorithm to the 24-hour volume-weighted average price of ETC on the Constituent Exchanges calculated on a per second basis. The Index's algorithm reflects a four-pronged methodology to calculate the ETC Index Price from the Constituent Exchanges:

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

The Sponsor believes the Index Provider's selection process for Constituent Exchanges as well as the methodology of the Index's algorithm provides a more accurate picture of ETC price movements than a simple average of ETC Exchange spot prices, and that the weighting of ETC prices on the Constituent Exchanges limits the inclusion of data that is influenced by temporary price dislocations that may result from technical problems, limited liquidity or fraudulent activity elsewhere in the ETC spot market. By referencing multiple

trading venues and weighting them based on trade activity, the Sponsor believes that the impact of any potential fraud, manipulation or anomalous trading activity occurring on any single venue is reduced.

The Trust values its ETC for operational and non-GAAP purposes by reference to the ETC Index Price. The ETC Index Price is the value of an ETC as represented by the Index, calculated at 4:00 p.m., New York time, on each business day. The Index Provider develops, calculates and publishes the Index on a continuous basis using the volume-weighted price at the ETC Benchmark Exchanges, as selected by the Index Provider.

Determining the ETC Index Price

The Sponsor will use the following cascading set of rules to calculate the ETC Index Price. For the avoidance of doubt, the Sponsor will employ the below rules sequentially and in the order as presented below, should one or more specific rule(s) fail:

1. ETC Index Price = The price set by the Index as of 4:00 p.m., New York time, on the valuation date. If the Index becomes unavailable, or if the Sponsor determines in good faith that the Index does not reflect an accurate ETC price, then the Sponsor will, on a best efforts basis, contact the Index Provider to obtain the ETC Index Price directly from the Index Provider. If after such contact the Index remains unavailable or the Sponsor continues to believe in good faith that the Index does not reflect an accurate ETC price, then the Sponsor will employ the next rule to determine the ETC Index Price.
2. ETC Index Price = The volume-weighted average ETC price for the immediately preceding 24-hour period at 4:00 p.m., New York time, on the trade date as published by a third party's public data feed that is reasonably reliable, subject to the requirement that such data is calculated based upon a volume-weighted price obtained from the major ETC Exchanges (the "Source"). Subject to the next sentence, if the Source becomes unavailable (e.g., data sources from the Source for ETC prices become unavailable, unwieldy or otherwise impractical for use) or if the Sponsor determines in good faith that the Source does not reflect an accurate ETC price, then the Sponsor will, on a best efforts basis, contact the Source in an attempt to obtain the relevant data. If after such contact the Source remains unavailable after such contact or the Sponsor continues to believe in good faith that the Source does not reflect an accurate ETC price, then the Sponsor will employ the next rule to determine the ETC Index Price.
3. ETC Index Price = The volume-weighted average price as calculated by dividing the sum of the total volume of ETC transactions in U.S. dollar by the total volume of transactions in ETC, in each case for the immediately preceding 24-hour period as of 4:00 p.m., New York time, on the trade date as published by a third party's public data feed that is reasonably reliable, subject to the requirement that such data is calculated based upon a volume-weighted price obtained from the major ETC Exchanges (the "Second Source"). Subject to the next sentence, if the Second Source becomes unavailable (e.g., data sources from the Second Source become unavailable, unwieldy or otherwise impractical for use) or if the Sponsor determines in good faith that the Second Source does not reflect an accurate ETC price, then the Sponsor will, on a best efforts basis, contact the Second Source in an attempt to obtain the relevant data. If after such contact the Second Source remains unavailable after such contact or the Sponsor continues to believe in good faith that the Second Source does not reflect an accurate ETC price, then the Sponsor will employ the next rule to determine the ETC Index Price.
4. ETC Index Price = The volume-weighted average price as calculated by dividing the sum of the total volume of ETC transactions in U.S. dollar by the total volume of transactions in ETC, in each case for the immediately preceding 24-hour period as of 4:00 p.m., New York time, on the trade date on the ETC benchmark exchanges that represent at least 10% of the aggregate trading volume of the ETC Exchange Market during the last 30 consecutive calendar days and that to the knowledge of the Sponsor are in substantial compliance with the laws, rules and regulations, including any anti-money laundering and know-your-customer procedures (collectively, "ETC Benchmark Exchanges"). If there are fewer than three individual ETC Benchmark Exchanges each of which represent at least 10% of the aggregate trading

volume on the ETC Exchange Market during the last 30 consecutive calendar days, then the ETC Benchmark Exchanges that will serve as the basis for the ETC Index Price calculation will be those ETC Benchmark Exchanges that meet the above-described requirements, as well as one or more additional ETC Exchanges, as selected by the Sponsor, that meets a monthly minimum trading volume requirement.

The Sponsor will review the composition of the exchanges that comprise the ETC Benchmark Exchanges at the beginning of each month in order to ensure the accuracy of such composition.

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

5. ETC Index Price = The Sponsor will use its best judgment to determine a good faith estimate of the ETC Index Price.

In the event of a fork, the Index Provider may calculate the ETC Index Price based on a virtual currency that the Sponsor does not believe to be the appropriate asset that is held by the Trust. In this event, the Sponsor has full discretion to use a different index provider or calculate the ETC Index Price itself using its best judgment.

Creation and Redemption of Shares

The Trust Agreement also provides procedures for the redemption of Shares. However, the Trust does not currently operate a redemption program and the Shares are not currently redeemable. Subject to receipt of regulatory approval from the SEC and approval by the Sponsor in its sole discretion, the Trust may in the future operate a redemption program. ***Because the Trust does not believe that the SEC would, at this time, entertain an application for the waiver of rules needed in order to operate an ongoing redemption program, the Trust currently has no intention of seeking regulatory approval from the SEC to operate an ongoing redemption program.***

The Trust will issue Shares to Authorized Participants from time to time, but only in one or more Baskets (with a Basket being a block of 100 Shares). The Trust will not issue fractions of a Basket. The creation (and, should the Trust commence a redemption program, redemption) of Baskets will be made only in exchange for the delivery to the Trust, or the distribution by the Trust, of the number of whole and fractional ETC represented by each Basket being created (or, should the Trust commence a redemption program, redeemed), which is determined by dividing (x) the number of ETC owned by the Trust at 4:00 p.m., New York time, on the trade date of a creation or redemption order, after deducting the number of ETC representing the U.S. dollar value of accrued but unpaid fees and expenses of the Trust (converted using the ETC Index Price at such time, and carried to the eighth decimal place), by (y) the number of Shares outstanding at such time (with the quotient so obtained calculated to one one-hundred-millionth of one ETC (i.e., carried to the eighth decimal place)), and multiplying such quotient by 100 (the “Basket ETC Amount”). All questions as to the calculation of the Basket ETC Amount will be conclusively determined by the Sponsor and will be final and binding on all persons interested in the Trust. The Basket ETC Amount multiplied by the number of Baskets being created or redeemed is the “Total Basket ETC Amount.” The number of ETC represented by a Share will gradually decrease over time as the Trust’s ETC are used to pay the Trust’s expenses. Each Share represented approximately 0.9225 ETC and 0.9506 of one ETC as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Authorized Participants are the only persons that may place orders to create (and, should the Trust commence a redemption program, redeem) Baskets. Each Authorized Participant must (i) be a registered broker-dealer, (ii) enter into a Participant Agreement with the Sponsor and (iii) own an ETC wallet address that is recognized by the Sponsor and the Custodian as belonging to the Authorized Participant (an “Authorized Participant Self-Administered Account”). An Authorized Participant may act for its own account or as agent for investors who have entered into a subscription agreement (each such agreement, a “Subscription Agreement”) with the Authorized Participant (each such investor, an “Investor”). An investor that enters into a Subscription Agreement with an Authorized Participant subscribes for Shares by submitting a purchase order and paying a subscription amount to the Authorized Participant.

An Investor may pay the subscription amount in cash or ETC. In the event that the Investor pays the subscription amount in cash, the Authorized Participant will use such cash to purchase ETC with such cash, and will contribute those ETC in kind to the Trust, on behalf of the Investor. In exchange, the Authorized Participant will receive Shares of the Trust on behalf of the Investor, and the Shares will then be registered in the name of the Investor. In the event that the Investor pays the subscription amount in ETC, the Investor will transfer such ETC to the Authorized Participant, which will contribute such ETC in kind to the Trust, and receive Shares of the Trust, on behalf of the Investor, and the Shares will then be registered in the name of the Investor. For the avoidance of doubt, in either case, the Authorized Participant will act as the agent of the Investor with respect to the contribution of cash or ETC to the Trust in exchange for Shares.

The creation of Baskets requires the delivery to the Trust of the Total Basket ETC Amount..

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

Authorized Participants do not pay a transaction fee to the Trust in connection with the creation or, if permitted, redemption of Baskets, but there may be transaction fees associated with the validation of the transfer of ETC by the Ethereum Classic Network. Authorized Participants who deposit ETC with the Trust in exchange for Baskets will receive no fees, commissions or other form of compensation or inducement of any kind from either the Sponsor or the Trust, and no such person has any obligation or responsibility to the Sponsor or the Trust to effect any sale or resale of Shares.

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

Creation Procedures

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

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

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

Redemption Procedures

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

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

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

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

Suspension or Rejection of Orders and Total Basket ETC Amount

The creation or, if permitted, redemption of Shares may be suspended generally, or refused with respect to particular requested creations or redemptions, during any period when the transfer books of the Transfer Agent are closed or if circumstances outside the control of the Sponsor or its delegates make it for all practical purposes not feasible to process such creation orders or redemption orders. The Sponsor may reject an order or, after accepting an order, may cancel such order by rejecting the Total Basket ETC Amount, in the case of creations, or the Baskets to be redeemed, in the case of redemptions, if (i) such order is not presented in proper form as described in the Participant Agreement, (ii) the transfer of the Total Basket ETC Amount, in the case of creations, comes from an account other than an Authorized Participant Self-Administered Account or (iii) the fulfillment of the order, in the opinion of counsel, might be unlawful, among other reasons. None of the Sponsor or its delegates will be liable for the suspension, rejection or acceptance of any creation order, redemption order or Total Basket ETC Amount.

In particular, upon the Trust's receipt of any Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency in connection with a fork, airdrop or similar event, the Sponsor will suspend creations and redemptions until it is able to cause the Trust to sell or distribute such Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency.

None of the Sponsor or its delegates will be liable for the suspension, rejection or acceptance of any creation order, redemption order or Total Basket ETC Amount.

Tax Responsibility

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

Trust Expenses

The Trust's only ordinary recurring expense is expected to be the Sponsor's Fee. The Sponsor's Fee will accrue daily in U.S. dollars at an annual rate of 3.0% of the ETC Holdings Fee Basis Amount of the Trust as of 4:00 p.m., New York time, on each day; provided that for a day that is not a business day, the calculation will be based on the ETC Holdings Fee Basis Amount from the most recent business day, reduced by the accrued and unpaid Sponsor's Fee for such most recent business day and for each day after such most recent business day and prior to the relevant calculation date. The dollar amount for each daily accrual will then be converted into ETC by reference to the same ETC Index Price used to determine such accrual. The Sponsor's Fee is payable to the Sponsor monthly in ETC in arrears.

To cause the Trust to pay the Sponsor's Fee, the Sponsor will instruct the Custodian to withdraw from the ETC Account the number of ETC equal to the accrued but unpaid Sponsor's Fee and transfer such ETC to the Sponsor's account at such times as the Sponsor determines in its absolute discretion.

If the Trust holds any Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency at any time, the Trust may also pay the Sponsor's Fee, in whole or in part, with such Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency by entering into an agreement with the Sponsor and transferring such Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency to the Sponsor at a value to be determined pursuant to such agreement. However, the Trust may use Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency to pay the Sponsor's Fee only if such agreement and transfer do not otherwise conflict with the terms of the Trust Agreement. The value of any such Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency will be determined on an arm's-length basis. The Trust currently expects that the value of any such Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency would be determined by reference to an index provided by the Index Provider or, in the absence of such an index, by reference to the cascading set of rules described in "Description of the Trust—Valuation of ETC and Determination of the Trust's ETC Holdings." If the Trust pays the Sponsor's Fee in Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency, in whole or in part, the amount of ETC that would otherwise have been used to satisfy such payment will be correspondingly reduced. The Sponsor, from time to time, may temporarily waive all or a portion of the Sponsor's Fee in its discretion. Presently, the Sponsor does not intend to waive any of the Sponsor's Fee.

In addition, in order to promote the growth and development of the Ethereum Classic Network, the Sponsor intends, but is not obligated, to direct up to one-third of the Sponsor's Fee towards initiatives that support development, marketing, and other community efforts relating to the Ethereum Classic Network.

After the Trust's payment of the Sponsor's Fee to the Sponsor, the Sponsor may elect to convert the ETC, Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency received as payment of the Sponsor's Fee into U.S. dollars. The rate at which the Sponsor converts such ETC, Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency into U.S. dollars may differ from the rate at which the Sponsor's Fee was determined. The Trust will not be responsible for any fees

and expenses incurred by the Sponsor to convert ETC, Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency received in payment of the Sponsor's Fee into U.S. dollars.

As partial consideration for its receipt of the Sponsor's Fee, the Sponsor has assumed the obligation to pay the Sponsor-paid Expenses. The Sponsor has not assumed the obligation to pay Additional Trust Expenses. Any expense that qualifies as an Additional Trust Expense will be deemed to be an Additional Trust Expense and not a Sponsor-paid Expense. If Additional Trust Expenses are incurred, the Sponsor (i) will instruct the Custodian to withdraw from the ETC Account ETC, Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency in such quantity as may be necessary to permit payment of such Additional Trust Expenses and (ii) may either (x) cause the Trust (or its delegate) to convert such ETC, Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency into U.S. dollars or other fiat currencies at the Actual Exchange Rate or (y) cause the Trust (or its delegate) to deliver such ETC, Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency in kind in satisfaction of such Additional Trust Expenses. However, the Trust may use Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency to pay Additional Trust Expenses only if doing so does not conflict with the terms of the Trust Agreement. The value of any such Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency will be determined on an arm's-length basis. The Trust currently expects that the value of any such Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency would be determined by reference to an index provided by the Index Provider or, in the absence of such an index, by reference to the cascading set of rules described in "Description of the Trust—The Index and the ETC Index Price." If the Trust pays the Additional Trust Expenses in Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency, in whole or in part, the amount of ETC that would otherwise have been used to satisfy such payment will be correspondingly reduced.

The number of ETC represented by a Share will decline each time the Trust pays the Sponsor's Fee or any Additional Trust Expenses by transferring or selling ETC. The quantity of ETC, Incidental Rights or IR Virtual Currency to be delivered to the Sponsor or other relevant payee in payment of the Sponsor's Fee or any Additional Trust Expenses, or sold to permit payment of Additional Trust Expenses, will vary from time to time depending on the level of the Trust's expenses and the value of ETC, Incidental Rights or IR Virtual Currency held by the Trust. See "Trust Expenses." Assuming that the Trust is a grantor trust for U.S. federal income tax purposes, each delivery or sale of ETC, Incidental Rights and IR Virtual Currency by the Trust for the payment of expenses will be a taxable event to Shareholders. See "Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences—Tax Consequences to U.S. Holders".

Impact of Trust Expenses on the Trust's ETC Holdings

The Trust will pay the Sponsor's Fee to the Sponsor in ETC, Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency. In addition, the Trust will sell ETC, Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency to raise the funds needed for the payment of any Additional Trust Expenses or will pay Additional Trust Expenses in ETC, Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency. The Trust's ETC, Incidental Rights and IR Virtual Currency, and the purchase price received as consideration for sales of ETC, Incidental Rights and IR Virtual Currency, will be the Trust's sole source of funds to cover the Sponsor's Fee and any Additional Trust Expenses. Because the number of ETC held by the Trust will decrease when ETC are used to pay the Sponsor's Fee or Additional Trust Expenses or are sold to permit the payment of Additional Trust Expenses, it is expected that the fractional number of ETC represented by each Share will gradually decrease over the life of the Trust. Accordingly, the Shareholders will bear the cost of the Sponsor's Fee and Additional Trust Expenses. New ETC that is transferred into the ETC Account in exchange for additional new Baskets issued by the Trust will not reverse this trend.

RISK FACTORS

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

Risk Factors Related to Digital Assets

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

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

- The trading prices of many digital assets, including ETC, have experienced extreme volatility in recent periods and may continue to do so. For instance, there were steep increases in the value of certain digital assets, including ETC, over the course of 2017, and multiple market observers asserted that digital assets were experiencing a "bubble." These increases were followed by steep drawdowns throughout 2018 in digital asset trading prices, including for ETC. These drawdowns notwithstanding, Bitcoin and other digital asset prices increased significantly again during 2019 and decreased significantly again in 2020 amidst broader market declines as a result of the novel coronavirus outbreak. The digital asset markets may still be experiencing a bubble or may experience a bubble again in the future. Extreme volatility in the future, including further declines in the trading prices of ETC, could have a material adverse effect on the value of the Shares and the Shares could lose all or substantially all of their value.
- Digital asset networks and the software used to operate them are in the early stages of development. Digital assets have experienced, and we expect will experience in the future, sharp fluctuations in value. Given the infancy of the development of digital asset networks, parties may be unwilling to transact in digital assets, which would dampen the growth, if any, of digital asset networks.
- Digital asset networks are dependent upon the internet. A disruption of the internet or a digital asset network, such as the Ethereum Classic Network, would affect the ability to transfer digital assets, including ETC, and, consequently, their value.
- The acceptance of software patches or upgrades by a significant, but not overwhelming, percentage of the users and miners in a digital asset network, such as the Ethereum Classic Network, could result in a "fork" in such network's blockchain, resulting in the operation of multiple separate networks.
- Governance of the Ethereum Classic Network is by voluntary consensus and open competition. As a result, there may be a lack of consensus or clarity on the governance of the Ethereum Classic Network, which may stymie the Ethereum Classic Network's utility and ability to grow and face challenges. In particular, it may be difficult to find solutions or marshal sufficient effort to overcome any future problems on the Ethereum Classic Network, especially long-term problems.
- The foregoing notwithstanding, in the Ethereum Classic Network, historically, a team of developers and engineers from organizations such as ETC Labs, ETC Core, the Ethereum Classic Cooperative and IOHK have proposed amendments and implemented updates to the Ethereum Classic Network's source code, which the public may choose to implement or ignore. These developers may evolve over time, largely based on self-determined participation. To the extent that a significant majority of users and miners adopt amendments to the Ethereum Classic Network, the Ethereum Classic Network will be subject to new protocols that may adversely affect the value of ETC.

- The loss or destruction of a private key required to access a digital asset such as ETC may be irreversible. If a private key is lost, destroyed or otherwise compromised and no backup of the private key is accessible, the Trust will be unable to access the ETC held in the ETC Account corresponding to that private key and the private key will not be capable of being restored by the Ethereum Classic Network.
- Bitcoin has only recently become selectively accepted and other digital assets are not currently widely accepted as a means of payment by retail and commercial outlets, and use of digital assets by consumers to pay such retail and commercial outlets remains limited. Banks and other established financial institutions may refuse to process funds for ETC transactions; process wire transfers to or from ETC Exchanges, ETC-related companies or service providers; or maintain accounts for persons or entities transacting in ETC. As a result, the price of ETC is largely determined by speculators and miners, thus contributing to price volatility that makes retailers less likely to accept it as a form of payment in the future.
- Miners, developers and users may switch to or adopt certain digital assets at the expense of their engagement with other digital asset networks, which may negatively impact those networks, including the Ethereum Classic Network.
- Over the past several years, digital asset mining operations have evolved from individual users mining with computer processors, graphics processing units and first generation application specific integrated circuit machines to “professionalized” mining operations using proprietary hardware or sophisticated machines. If the profit margins of digital asset mining operations are not sufficiently high, digital asset miners are more likely to immediately sell tokens earned by mining, resulting in an increase in liquid supply of that digital asset, which would generally tend to reduce that digital asset’s market price.
- To the extent that any miners cease to record transactions that do not include the payment of a transaction fee in solved blocks or do not record a transaction because the transaction fee is too low, such transactions will not be recorded on the blockchain until a block is solved by a miner who does not require the payment of transaction fees or is willing to accept a lower fee. Any widespread delays in the recording of transactions could result in a loss of confidence in the digital asset network.
- Many digital asset networks face significant scaling challenges and are being upgraded with various features to increase the speed and throughput of digital asset transactions. These attempts to increase the volume of transactions may not be effective.
- The open-source structure of many digital asset network protocols, such as the protocol for the Ethereum Classic Network, means that developers and other contributors are generally not directly compensated for their contributions in maintaining and developing such protocols. As a result, the developers and other contributors of a particular digital asset may lack a financial incentive to maintain or develop the network, or may lack the resources to adequately address emerging issues. Alternatively, some developers may be funded by companies whose interests are at odds with other participants in a particular digital asset network. A failure to properly monitor and upgrade the protocol of the Ethereum Classic Network could damage that network.
- Banks may not provide banking services, or may cut off banking services, to businesses that provide digital asset-related services or that accept digital assets as payment, which could dampen liquidity in the market and damage the public perception of digital assets generally or any one digital asset in particular, such as ETC, and their or its utility as a payment system, which could decrease the price of digital assets generally or individually.
- Certain privacy-preserving features have been or are expected to be introduced to a number of digital asset networks, such as the Ethereum Classic Network, and exchanges or businesses that facilitate transactions in may be at increased risk of having banking services cut off if there is a concern that these features interfere with the performance of anti-money laundering duties and economic sanctions checks.

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

The Ethereum Classic Network represents a new and rapidly evolving industry, and the value of an investment in the Shares depends on the development and acceptance of the Ethereum Classic Network.

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

- Many digital asset networks are still in the process of developing and making significant decisions, such as decisions that could affect monetary policies that govern the supply and issuance of their respective tokens. If any digital asset network does not successfully develop its policies on supply an issuance, or does so in a manner that is not attractive to network participants, there may not be sufficient network level support for such network, which could lead to a decline in support of and the price of the applicable digital asset.
- Many digital asset networks, such as the Ethereum Classic Network, are in the process of implementing software upgrades and other changes to their protocols. For example, in September 2019, a network upgrade called Atlantis was implemented on the Ethereum Classic Network. The purpose of Atlantis, like Ethereum’s Byzantium, was to increase the network’s privacy, security, and scalability. In 2020, a network upgrade called Agharta is expected to be implemented. The purpose of Agharta is to allow ETC to be interoperable with Ethereum despite the latter’s Constantinople upgrade to ultimately introduce a proof-of-stake algorithm. Also in 2020, a network upgrade called Aztlan is expected to be implemented. The purpose of Aztlan, like Ethereum’s Istanbul, is to make the network more denial of service-resistant, enable greater ETC and Zcash interoperability as well as other Equihash-based proof of work digital assets, and to increase the scalability and performance for solutions on zero-knowledge privacy technology like SNARKs and STARKs.
- Some digital asset networks may be the target of ill will from users of other digital asset networks. For example, the Ethereum hard fork resulted in the creation of the Ethereum Classic Network was contentious, and as a result some users of the Ethereum Network may harbor ill will toward the Ethereum Classic Network, and vice versa. These users may attempt to negatively impact the use or adoption of the other networks, respectively.
- Some digital asset networks, such as the Ethereum Network, contain a “difficulty bomb” under which mining will become extraordinarily difficult over time, rendering older versions of the applicable network unusable and encouraging miners to join hard forks upgrading the protocol. These upgrades may fail to work as expected or miners may choose to not join these forks, leading to a decline in support of and the price of such digital asset.
- Many digital assets have concentrated ownership. For example, as of December 31, 2019, the largest 100 ETC wallets held approximately 85% of the ETC in circulation and the largest 100 Bitcoin wallets held approximately 15% of the Bitcoin in circulation, and it is possible that some of these wallets are controlled by the same person or entity. Moreover, it is possible that other persons or entities control multiple wallets that collectively hold a significant number of digital assets, even if they individually only hold a small amount, and it is possible that some of these wallets are controlled by the same person or entity. As a result of this concentration of ownership, large sales or distributions by such holders could have an adverse effect on the market price of certain digital assets with highly concentrated ownership.

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

The Trust is not actively managed and will not have any formal strategy relating to the development of the Ethereum Classic Network.

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

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

A determination that ETC or any other digital asset is a "security" may adversely affect the value of ETC and an investment in the Shares, and result in potentially extraordinary, nonrecurring expenses to, or termination of, the Trust.

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

If ETC is determined to be a "security" under federal or state securities laws by the SEC or any other agency, or in a proceeding in a court of law or otherwise, it may have material adverse consequences for ETC as a digital asset. For example, it may become more difficult for ETC to be traded, cleared and custodied as compared to other digital assets that are not considered to be securities, which could in turn negatively affect the liquidity and

general acceptance of ETC and cause users to migrate to other digital assets. Further, if any other digital asset is determined to be a “security” under federal or state securities laws by the SEC or any other agency, or in a proceeding in a court of law or otherwise, it may have material adverse consequences for ETC as a digital asset due to negative publicity or a decline in the general acceptance of digital assets. As such, any determination that ETC or any other digital asset is a security under federal or state securities laws may adversely affect the value of the ETC and, as a result, an investment in the Shares.

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

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

The governance of decentralized networks, such as the Ethereum Classic Network, is by voluntary consensus and open competition. As a result, there may be a lack of consensus or clarity on the governance of any particular decentralized digital asset network, which may stymie such network’s utility and ability to grow and face challenges. The foregoing notwithstanding, the protocols for some decentralized networks, such as the Ethereum Classic Network, are informally managed by a group of core developers that propose amendments to the relevant network’s source code. In the case of Ethereum Classic, these core developers have historically been affiliated with ETC Labs, ETC Core, Ethereum Classic Cooperative and/or IOHK. Core developers’ roles evolve over time, largely based on self-determined participation. If a significant majority of users and miners adopt amendments to a decentralized network based on the proposals of such core developers, such network will be subject to new protocols that may adversely affect the value of ETC.

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

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

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

As of December 31, 2019, the Bitcoin network could handle approximately three to seven transactions per second and the Ethereum Network and Ethereum Classic Network could handle approximately seven to fifteen transactions per second. In an effort to increase the volume of transactions that can be processed on a given digital asset network, many digital assets are being upgraded with various features to increase the speed and throughput of digital asset transactions. For example, in August 2017, the Bitcoin network was upgraded with a technical feature known as “Segregated Witness” that potentially doubles the transactions per second that can be handled on-chain. More importantly, Segregated Witness also enables so-called second layer solutions, such as the

Lightning Network, or payment channels that greatly increase transaction throughput (i.e., millions of transactions per second). Wallets and “intermediaries,” or connecting nodes that facilitate payment channels, that support Segregated Witness or Lightning Network-like technologies have not seen wide-scale use as of December 31, 2019. Additionally, questions remain regarding Lightning Network services, such as its cost and who will serve as intermediaries.

As corresponding increases in throughput lag behind growth in the use of digital asset networks, average fees and settlement times may increase considerably. For example, the Bitcoin network has been, at times, at capacity, which has led to increased transaction fees. Since January 1, 2017, Bitcoin transaction fees have increased from \$0.35 per Bitcoin transaction, on average, to a high of \$55.16 per transaction, on average, on December 22, 2017. As of December 31, 2019, Bitcoin transaction fees stood at \$0.37 per Bitcoin transaction, on average. Increased fees and decreased settlement speeds could preclude certain uses for digital assets (e.g., micropayments), and could reduce demand for and the price of digital assets, which could adversely impact an investment in the Shares.

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

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

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

In January 2019, the Ethereum Classic Network was the target of a double-spend attack by an unknown actor that gained more than 50% of the processing power of the Ethereum Classic Network. The attack resulted in reorganizations of the Ethereum Classic Blockchain that allowed the attacker to reverse previously recorded transactions in excess of over \$1.0 million. The market capitalization of ETC also experienced a reduction following the attack, which resulted in a reduction in the value of the Shares. Although the value of Shares declined, the Trust did not suffer any direct losses as a result of the attack. Market participants subsequently took steps to mitigate future attacks by increasing the amount of block confirmations required to validate a transaction. The failure of these or other mitigating steps, or any future attacks on the Ethereum Classic Network, could negatively impact the value of ETC and an investment in the Shares of the Trust.

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

The Ethereum Classic Network operates using open-source protocols, meaning that any user can download the software, modify it and then propose that the users and miners of ETC adopt the modification. When a modification is introduced and a substantial majority of users and miners consent to the modification, the change is implemented and the network remains uninterrupted. However, if less than a substantial majority of users and miners consent to the proposed modification, and the modification is not compatible with the software prior to its modification, the consequence would be what is known as a “hard fork” of the Ethereum Classic Network, with one group running the pre-modified software and the other running the modified software. The effect of such a fork would be the existence of two versions of ETC running in parallel, yet lacking interchangeability. For example, in August 2017, Bitcoin “forked” into Bitcoin and a new digital asset, Bitcoin Cash, as a result of a several-year dispute over how to increase the rate of transactions that the Bitcoin network can process.

Forks may also occur as a network community’s response to a significant security breach. For example, in June 2016, an anonymous hacker exploited a smart contract running on the Ethereum Network to syphon approximately \$60 million of ETH held by The DAO, a distributed autonomous organization, into a segregated account. In response to the hack, most participants in the Ethereum community elected to adopt a “fork” that effectively reversed the hack. However, a minority of users continued to develop the original blockchain, now referred to as “Ethereum Classic” with the digital asset on that blockchain now referred to as Ether Classic, or ETC. ETC now trades on several digital asset exchanges. A fork may also occur as a result of an unintentional or unanticipated software flaw in the various versions of otherwise compatible software that users run. Such a fork could lead to users and miners abandoning the digital asset with the flawed software. It is possible, however, that a substantial number of users and miners could adopt an incompatible version of the digital asset while resisting community-led efforts to merge the two chains. This could result in a permanent fork, as in the case of Ether and Ether Classic.

In addition, many developers have initiated hard forks in the Bitcoin blockchain to launch new digital assets, such as Bitcoin Cash, Bitcoin Gold, Bitcoin Silver and Bitcoin Diamond, as well as the Bitcoin Cash blockchain to launch a new digital asset, Bitcoin Satoshi’s Vision. To the extent any such digital assets compete with ETC, such competition could impact demand for ETC and could adversely impact an investment in the Shares of the Trust.

Furthermore, a hard fork can lead to new security concerns. For example, when the Ethereum and Ethereum Classic Networks split in July 2016, replay attacks, in which transactions from one network were rebroadcast to nefarious effect on the other network, plagued Ethereum exchanges through at least October 2016. An Ethereum exchange announced in July 2016 that it had lost 40,000 Ether Classic, worth about \$100,000 at that time, as a result of replay attacks. Similar replay attack concerns occurred in connection with the Bitcoin Cash and Bitcoin Satoshi’s Vision networks split in November 2018. Another possible result of a hard fork is an inherent decrease in the level of security due to significant amounts of mining power remaining on one network or migrating instead to the new forked network. After a hard fork, it may become easier for an individual miner or mining pool’s hashing power to exceed 50% of the processing power of the digital asset network that retained or attracted less mining power, thereby making digital assets that rely on proof-of-work more susceptible to attack.

A future fork in the Ethereum Classic Network could adversely affect an investment in the Shares or the ability of the Trust to operate.

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

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

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

The Trust has informed the Custodian that it is irrevocably abandoning, as of any date on which the Trust creates Shares, any Incidental Rights or IR Virtual Currency to which it would otherwise be entitled as of such date and with respect to which it has not taken any other action on or prior to such date. In order to avert abandonment of an Incidental Right or IR Virtual Currency, the Trust will send a notice to the Custodian of its intention to retain such Incidental Right or IR Virtual Currency. The Sponsor intends to evaluate each future fork or airdrop on a case-by-case basis in consultation with the Trust’s legal advisors, tax consultants and Custodian. Any inability to recognize the economic benefit of a hard fork or airdrop could adversely affect an investment in the Shares. See “Description of the Trust—Incidental Rights and IR Virtual Currency.”

In the event of a hard fork of the Ethereum Classic Network, the Sponsor will, if permitted by the terms of the Trust Agreement, use its discretion to determine which network should be considered the appropriate network for the Trust’s purposes, and in doing so may adversely affect the value of the Shares.

In the event of a hard fork of the Ethereum Classic Network, the Sponsor will, if permitted by the terms of the Trust Agreement, use its discretion to determine, in good faith, which peer-to-peer network, among a group of incompatible forks of the Ethereum Classic Network, is generally accepted as the Ethereum Classic Network and should therefore be considered the appropriate network for the Trust’s purposes. The Sponsor will base its determination on a variety of then relevant factors, including, but not limited to, the Sponsor’s beliefs regarding expectations of the core developers of ETC, users, services, businesses, miners and other constituencies, as well as the actual continued acceptance of, mining power on, and community engagement with, the Ethereum Classic Network. There is no guarantee that the Sponsor will choose the digital asset that is ultimately the most valuable fork, and the Sponsor’s decision may adversely affect the value of the Shares as a result. The Sponsor may also disagree with investors, security vendors and the Index Provider on what is generally accepted as ETC and should therefore be considered “ETC” for the Trust’s purposes, which may also adversely affect the value of the Shares as a result.

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

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

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

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

From time to time, digital assets may undergo name changes and associated rebranding initiatives. For example, Bitcoin Cash may sometimes be referred to as Bitcoin ABC in an effort to differentiate itself from any Bitcoin Cash hard forks, such as Bitcoin Satoshi's Vision, and in the third quarter of 2018, the team behind Zen rebranded and changed the name of ZenCash to "Horizen." We cannot predict the impact of any name change and any associated rebranding initiative on ETC. After a name change and an associated rebranding initiative, a digital asset may not be able to achieve or maintain brand name recognition or status that is comparable to the recognition and status previously enjoyed by such digital asset. The failure of any name change and any associated rebranding initiative by a digital asset may result in such digital asset not realizing some or all of the anticipated benefits contemplated by the name change and associated rebranding initiative, and could negatively impact the value of ETC and an investment in the Shares of the Trust.

Risk Factors Related to the ETC Markets

The value of the Shares relates directly to the value of ETC, the value of which may be highly volatile and subject to fluctuations due to a number of factors.

The value of the Shares relates directly to the value of the ETC held by the Trust and fluctuations in the price of ETC could adversely affect an investment in the Shares. The market price of ETC may be highly volatile, and subject to a number of factors, including:

- An increase in the global ETC supply;
- Manipulative trading activity on ETC Exchanges, which in some cases, are unregulated;
- The adoption of ETC as a medium of exchange, store-of-value or other consumptive asset and the maintenance and development of the open-source software protocol of the Ethereum Classic Network;
- Forks in the Ethereum Classic Network;
- Investors' expectations with respect to interest rates, the rates of inflation of fiat currencies or ETC, and digital asset exchange rates;

- Consumer preferences and perceptions of ETC specifically and digital assets generally;
- Fiat currency withdrawal and deposit policies on ETC Exchanges;
- The liquidity of ETC Markets;
- Investment and trading activities of large investors that invest directly or indirectly in ETC;
- A “short squeeze” resulting from speculation on the price of ETC, if aggregate short exposure exceeds the number of Shares available for purchase;
- An active derivatives market for ETC or for digital assets generally;
- Monetary policies of governments, trade restrictions, currency devaluations and revaluations and regulatory measures or enforcement actions, if any, that restrict the use of ETC as a form of payment or the purchase of ETC on the ETC Markets;
- Global or regional political, economic or financial conditions, events and situations, such as the novel coronavirus outbreak;
- Fees associated with processing an ETC transaction and the speed at which ETC transactions are settled;
- Interruptions in service from or failures of major ETC Exchanges;
- Decreased confidence in ETC Exchanges due to the unregulated nature and lack of transparency surrounding the operations of ETC Exchanges;
- Increased competition from other forms of digital assets or payment services; and
- The Trust’s own acquisitions or dispositions of ETC, since there is no limit on the number of ETC that the Trust may acquire.

In addition, investors should be aware that there is no assurance that ETC will maintain its value in the long or intermediate term. In the event that the price of ETC declines, the Sponsor expects the value of an investment in the Shares to decline proportionately.

The value of an ETC as represented by the ETC Index Price or by the Trust’s principal market may also be subject to momentum pricing due to speculation regarding future appreciation in value, leading to greater volatility that could adversely affect an investment in the Shares. Momentum pricing typically is associated with growth stocks and other assets whose valuation, as determined by the investing public, accounts for future appreciation in value, if any. The Sponsor believes that momentum pricing of ETC has resulted, and may continue to result, in speculation regarding future appreciation in the value of ETC, inflating and making the ETC Index Price and principal market more volatile. As a result, ETC may be more likely to fluctuate in value due to changing investor confidence, which could impact future appreciation or depreciation in the ETC Index Price and principal market and could adversely affect the value of the Shares.

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

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

For example, in 2019 there were reports claiming that 80-95% of Bitcoin trading volume on digital asset exchanges was false or non-economic in nature, with specific focus on unregulated exchanges located outside of

the U.S. Such reports may indicate that the broader digital asset exchange market is significantly smaller than expected and that the U.S. makes up a significantly larger percentage of the digital asset exchange market than is commonly understood. Nonetheless, any actual or perceived false trading in the digital asset exchange market, and any other fraudulent or manipulative acts and practices, could adversely affect the value of ETC and/or negatively affect the market perception of ETC.

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

Negative perception, a lack of stability in the ETC Markets and the closure or temporary shutdown of digital asset exchanges due to fraud, business failure, hackers or malware, or government-mandated regulation may reduce confidence in the Ethereum Classic Network and result in greater volatility in the prices of ETC. Furthermore, the closure or temporary shutdown of an ETC Exchange used in calculating the ETC Index Price may result in a loss of confidence in the Trust’s ability to determine its ETC Holdings on a daily basis. These potential consequences of such an ETC Exchange’s failure could adversely affect an investment in the Shares.

The Index has a limited history and a failure of the ETC Index Price could adversely affect an investment in the Trust.

The Index has a limited history and the ETC Index Price is an average composite reference rate calculated using volume-weighted trading price data from various ETC Exchanges chosen by the Index Provider. Although the Index is designed to accurately capture the market price of ETC, third parties may be able to purchase and sell ETC on public or private markets not included among the constituent ETC Exchanges of the Index, and such transactions may take place at prices materially higher or lower than the ETC Index Price. For example, based on data provided by the Index Provider, for the year ended December 31, 2019, the maximum differential of the 4:00 p.m., New York time spot price of any single exchange included in the Index from the ETC Index Price was 62.90% and the average maximum differential of the 4:00 p.m., New York time spot price of any single exchange from the ETC Index Price was 47.61%. During this same period, the average differential of the 4:00 p.m., New York time spot prices of all the exchanges included in the Index from the ETC Index Price was 1.14%. The

timeframe chosen reflects the longest continuous period during which the ETC Exchanges that are currently included in the Index have been constituents. All ETC Exchanges that were included in the Index throughout the period were considered in this analysis. To the extent such prices differ materially from the ETC Index Price, investors may lose confidence in the Shares' ability to track the market price of ETC, which could adversely affect an investment in the Trust.

The ETC Index Price used to calculate the value of the Trust's ETC may be volatile, and purchasing activity in the ETC Markets associated with Basket creations may affect the ETC Index Price and Share trading prices, adversely affecting an investment in the Shares.

The price of ETC on public ETC Exchanges has a very limited history, and during this history, ETC prices on the ETC Markets more generally, and on ETC Exchanges individually, have been volatile and subject to influence by many factors, including operational interruptions. While the ETC Index is designed to limit exposure to the interruption of individual ETC Exchanges, the ETC Index Price, and the price of ETC generally, remains subject to volatility experienced by ETC Exchanges, and such volatility can adversely affect an investment in the Shares.

Furthermore, because the number of ETC Exchanges is limited, the ETC Index will necessarily be composed of a limited number of ETC Exchanges. If an ETC Exchange were subjected to regulatory, volatility or other pricing issues, the Index Provider would have limited ability to remove such ETC Exchange from the ETC Index, which could skew the price of ETC as represented by the ETC Index. Trading on a limited number of ETC Exchanges may result in less favorable prices and decreased liquidity of ETC and, therefore, could have an adverse effect on an investment in the Shares.

Purchasing activity associated with acquiring ETC required for the creation of Baskets may increase the market price of ETC on the ETC Markets, which will result in higher prices for the Shares. Increases in the market price of ETC may also occur as a result of the purchasing activity of other market participants. Other market participants may attempt to benefit from an increase in the market price of ETC that may result from increased purchasing activity of ETC connected with the issuance of Baskets. Consequently, the market price of ETC may decline immediately after Baskets are created. Decreases in the market price of ETC may also occur as a result of sales in Secondary Markets by other market participants. If the ETC Index Price declines, the trading price of the Shares will generally also decline.

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

As of December 31, 2019, ETC is the 21st largest digital asset by market capitalization, behind Bitcoin and others. As of December 31, 2019, there were over 5,000 alternative digital assets tracked by CoinMarketCap.com, having a total market capitalization of approximately \$190.9 billion (including the approximately \$523 million market cap of ETC), as calculated using market prices and total available supply of each digital asset. In addition, many consortiums and financial institutions are also researching and investing resources into private or permissioned smart contracts platforms rather than open platforms like the Ethereum Classic Network. Competition from the emergence or growth of alternative digital assets and smart contracts platforms, such as EOS, Tezos, Ethereum and Horizen could have a negative impact on the demand for, and price of, ETC and thereby adversely affect an investment in the Shares.

In addition, some digital asset networks may be the target of ill will from users of other digital asset networks. For example, the hard fork that resulted in the creation of the Ethereum Classic Network was contentious, and as a result some users of the Ethereum Network may harbor ill will toward the Ethereum Classic Network and vice versa. The users of these other networks may attempt to negatively impact the use or adoption of the Ethereum Classic Network.

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

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

There have been a growing number of attempts to list on national securities exchanges the shares of funds that hold digital assets or that have exposures to digital assets through derivatives. These investment vehicles attempt to provide institutional and retail investors exposure to markets for digital assets and related products. The SEC has repeatedly denied such requests. On January 18, 2018, the SEC's Division of Investment Management outlined several questions that sponsors would be expected to address before the SEC will consider granting approval for funds holding "substantial amounts" of cryptocurrencies or "cryptocurrency-related products." The questions, which focus on specific requirements of the Investment Company Act of 1940, generally fall into one of five key areas: valuation, liquidity, custody, arbitrage and potential manipulation. The SEC has not explicitly stated whether each of the questions set forth would also need to be addressed by entities with similar products and investment strategies that instead pursue registered offerings under the Securities Act, although such entities would need to comply with the registration and prospectus disclosure requirements of the Securities Act. Furthermore, the Sponsor previously withdrew its application with the SEC to list Grayscale Bitcoin Trust (BTC), an entity affiliated with the Trust, on a national security exchange. Requests to list the shares of other funds on national securities exchanges have also been submitted to the SEC, to which the SEC issued disapproval orders. More recently, the Chicago Board Options Exchange ("CBOE") withdrew a request to list the shares of the VanEck SolidX Bitcoin Trust in September 2019 and the SEC issued disapprovals of NYSE Arca's requests to list the shares of the Bitwise Bitcoin ETF Trust in October 2019 and the shares of the United States Bitcoin and Treasury Investment Trust in February 2020. The exchange listing of shares of digital asset funds would create more opportunities for institutional and retail investors to invest in the digital asset market. If exchange-listing requests are not approved by the SEC and further requests are ultimately denied by the SEC, increased investment interest by institutional or retail investors could fail to materialize, which could reduce the demand for digital assets generally and therefore adversely affect an investment in the Shares.

Risk Factors Related to the Trust and the Shares

An investment in the Shares may be influenced by a variety of factors unrelated to the value of ETC.

An investment in the Shares may be influenced by a variety of factors unrelated to the price of ETC and the ETC Exchanges included in the Index that may have an adverse effect on the price of the Shares. These factors include the following factors:

- Unanticipated problems or issues with respect to the mechanics of the Trust's operations and the trading of the Shares may arise, in particular due to the fact that the mechanisms and procedures governing the creation and offering of the Shares and storage of ETC have been developed specifically for this product;
- The Trust could experience difficulties in operating and maintaining its technical infrastructure, including in connection with expansions or updates to such infrastructure, which are likely to be complex and could lead to unanticipated delays, unforeseen expenses and security vulnerabilities;

- The Trust could experience unforeseen issues relating to the performance and effectiveness of the security procedures used to protect the ETC Account, or the security procedures may not protect against all errors, software flaws or other vulnerabilities in the Trust’s technical infrastructure, which could result in theft, loss or damage of its assets; or
- To the extent the Ethereum Classic Network implements privacy-preserving features, service providers may decide to terminate their relationships with the Trust due to concerns that the privacy-preserving features of the Ethereum Classic Network may increase the potential for ETC to be used to facilitate crime, exposing such service providers to potential reputational harm.

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

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

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

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

The Trust will not hold or trade in commodity interests regulated by the CEA, as administered by the CFTC. Furthermore, the Sponsor believes that the Trust is not a commodity pool for purposes of the CEA, and that neither the Sponsor nor the Trustee is subject to regulation by the CFTC as a commodity pool operator or a commodity trading advisor in connection with the operation of the Trust. Consequently, Shareholders will not have the regulatory protections provided to investors in CEA-regulated instruments or commodity pools.

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

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

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

Furthermore, because the Trust does not have the ability to redeem Shares of the Trust until given authorization by the SEC, the Shares could trade below the ETC Holdings per Share due to the fact that investors cannot currently realize any increase in the value of the Trust’s ETC through redemption. Therefore, the Trust may not

meet its objective for investment, which is to provide investors a cost-effective and convenient way to invest in ETC while avoiding the complication of directly holding ETC.

Affiliates of the Trust previously entered into a settlement agreement with the SEC concerning the operation of one of the affiliates' former redemption programs.

On April 1, 2014, Grayscale Bitcoin Trust (BTC) (“BTC Trust”), an affiliate of the Trust, launched a program pursuant to which its shareholders could request redemptions from Genesis, an affiliate of the Trust and the sole Authorized Participant of the BTC Trust at that time. On September 23, 2014, Genesis received a letter from the staff of the SEC’s Office of Compliance Inspections and Examinations summarizing the staff’s findings from an onsite review of Genesis’s broker-dealer activities conducted in June 2014. In its exit report, the staff stated that it had concluded that BTC Trust’s redemption program, in which its shareholders were permitted to request the redemption of their shares through Genesis, appeared to violate Regulation M under the Exchange Act because such redemptions of shares took place at the same time BTC Trust was in the process of creating shares. On July 11, 2016, Genesis and BTC Trust entered into a settlement agreement with the SEC whereby they agreed to a cease-and-desist order against future violations of Rules 101 and 102 of Regulation M under the Exchange Act. Genesis also agreed to pay disgorgement of \$51,650.11 in redemption fees it collected, plus prejudgment interest of \$2,105.68, for a total of \$53,755.79. Redemptions of Shares are currently not permitted and the Trust is unable to redeem Shares. The Trust currently has no intention of seeking an exemption from the SEC under Regulation M in order to institute a redemption program.

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

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

As the Sponsor and its management have limited history of operating investment vehicles like the Trust, their experience may be inadequate or unsuitable to manage the Trust.

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

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

Because of the holding period under Rule 144 and the lack of an ongoing redemption program, there is no arbitrage mechanism to keep the price of the Shares closely linked to the ETC Index Price and the Shares have historically traded at a substantial premium over the ETC Holdings per Share.

The Shares are subject to a holding period under Rule 144. In addition, the Trust does not currently operate an ongoing redemption program. As a result, the Trust cannot rely on arbitrage opportunities resulting from differences between the price of the Shares and the price of ETC to keep the price of the Shares closely linked to the ETC Index Price. As a result, the value of the Shares of the Trust may not approximate, and the Shares may trade at a substantial premium over, or a substantial discount to, the value of the Trust’s ETC Holdings per Share because Authorized Participants are not able to take advantage of arbitrage opportunities created when the market

value of the Shares deviates from the value of the Trust's ETC Holdings per Share. For example, in the past, the price of the Shares as quoted on OTCQX varied significantly from the ETC Holdings per Share due in part to the suspension of redemptions and has historically traded at a substantial premium over the ETC Holdings per Share. From May 10, 2018 to December 31, 2019, the maximum premium of the closing price of the Shares quoted on OTCQX over the value of the Trust's ETC Holdings per Share was 463% and the average premium was 121%. The closing price of the Shares, as quoted on OTCQX at 4:00 p.m., New York time, on each business day, has never been quoted at a discount. As of December 31, 2019, the Trust's Shares were quoted on OTCQX at a premium of 70% to the Trust's ETC Holdings per Share.

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

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

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

Security threats to the ETC Account could result in the halting of Trust operations and a loss of Trust assets or damage to the reputation of the Trust, each of which could result in a reduction in the price of the Shares.

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

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

The security procedures and operational infrastructure may be breached due to the actions of outside parties, error or malfeasance of an employee of the Sponsor, the Custodian, or otherwise, and, as a result, an unauthorized party may obtain access to the ETC Account, the private keys (and therefore ETC) or other data of the Trust. Additionally, outside parties may attempt to fraudulently induce employees of the Sponsor or the Custodian to disclose sensitive information in order to gain access to the Trust's infrastructure. As the techniques used to obtain

unauthorized access, disable or degrade service, or sabotage systems change frequently, or may be designed to remain dormant until a predetermined event and often are not recognized until launched against a target, the Sponsor and the Custodian may be unable to anticipate these techniques or implement adequate preventative measures.

An actual or perceived breach of the ETC Account could harm the Trust's operations, result in loss of the Trust's assets, damage the Trust's reputation and negatively affect the market perception of the effectiveness of the Trust, all of which could in turn reduce demand for the Shares, resulting in a reduction in the price of the Shares. The Trust may also cease operations, the occurrence of which could similarly result in a reduction in the price of the Shares.

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

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

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

The Sponsor may need to find and appoint a replacement custodian quickly, which could pose a challenge to the safekeeping of the Trust's ETC.

The Sponsor could decide to replace Coinbase Custody Trust Company, LLC as the custodian of the Trust. Transferring maintenance responsibilities of the ETC Account to another party will likely be complex and could subject the Trust's ETC to the risk of loss during the transfer, which could have a negative impact on the performance of the Shares of the Trust or result in loss of the Trust's ETC.

The Sponsor may not be able to find a party willing to serve as the custodian under the same terms as the current Custodian Agreement. To the extent that Sponsor is not able to find a suitable party willing to serve as the custodian, the Sponsor may be required to terminate the Trust and liquidate the Trust's ETC. In addition, to the extent that the Sponsor finds a suitable party but must enter into a modified Custodian Agreement that is less favorable for the Trust or Sponsor, the value of the Trust's Shares could be adversely affected.

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

The Trust is not a banking institution or otherwise a member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") or Securities Investor Protection Corporation ("SIPC") and, therefore, deposits held with or assets held by the Trust are not subject to the protections enjoyed by depositors with FDIC or SIPC member institutions. In

addition, neither the Trust nor the Sponsor directly insures the Trust's ETC. While the Custodian has indicated to the Sponsor that it has insurance coverage of up to \$255 million that covers losses of the digital assets it custodies on behalf of its clients, including the Trust's ETC, resulting from theft, Shareholders cannot be assured that the Custodian will maintain adequate insurance or that such coverage will cover losses with respect to the Trust's ETC.

Furthermore, under the Custodian Agreement, the Custodian's liability with respect to the Trust will never exceed the value of the ETC on deposit in the ETC Account at the time of, and directly relating to, the events giving rise to the liability occurred, as determined in accordance with the Custodian Agreement. In addition, for as long as a cold storage address holds ETC with a value in excess of the Cold Storage Threshold (as defined below) for a period of five consecutive business days or more without being reduced to the Cold Storage Threshold or lower, the Custodian's maximum liability for such cold storage address shall be limited to the Cold Storage Threshold. The Sponsor monitors the value of ETC deposited in cold storage addresses for whether the Cold Storage Threshold has been met by determining the U.S. dollar value of ETC deposited in each cold storage address on business days. The Custodian is not liable for any lost profits or any special, incidental, indirect, intangible, or consequential damages, whether based in contract, tort, negligence, strict liability or otherwise, and whether or not the Custodian has been advised of such losses or the Custodian knew or should have known of the possibility of such damages. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Custodian is liable to the Sponsor and the Trust for the loss of any ETC to the extent that the Custodian directly caused such loss (including if the Trust or the Sponsor is not able to timely withdraw ETC from the ETC Account according to the Custodian Agreement), even if the Custodian meets its duty of exercising best efforts, and the Custodian is required to return to the Trust a quantity equal to the quantity of any such lost ETC.

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

The Trust may be required, or the Sponsor may deem it appropriate, to terminate and liquidate at a time that is disadvantageous to Shareholders.

If the Trust is required to terminate and liquidate, or the Sponsor determines in accordance with the terms of the Trust Agreement that it is appropriate to terminate and liquidate the Trust, such termination and liquidation could occur at a time that is disadvantageous to Shareholders, such as when the Actual Exchange Rate of ETC is lower than the ETC Index Price was at the time when Shareholders purchased their Shares. In such a case, when the Trust's ETC are sold as part of its liquidation, the resulting proceeds distributed to Shareholders will be less than if the Actual Exchange Rate were higher at the time of sale. See "Material Contracts—Description of the Trust Agreement—The Trustee—Termination of the Trust" for more information about the termination of the Trust, including when the termination of the Trust may be triggered by events outside the direct control of the Sponsor, the Trustee or the Shareholders.

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

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

Moreover, pursuant to the terms of the Trust Agreement, Shareholders' statutory right under Delaware law to bring a derivative action (i.e., to initiate a lawsuit in the name of the Trust in order to assert a claim belonging to the Trust against a fiduciary of the Trust or against a third-party when the Trust's management has refused to do so) is restricted. Under Delaware law, a shareholder may bring a derivative action if the shareholder is a shareholder at the time the action is brought and either (i) was a shareholder at the time of the transaction at issue or (ii) acquired the status of shareholder by operation of law or the Trust's governing instrument from a person who was a shareholder at the time of the transaction at issue. Additionally, Section 3816(e) of the Delaware Statutory Trust Act specifically provides that a "beneficial owner's right to bring a derivative action may be subject to such additional standards and restrictions, if any, as are set forth in the governing instrument of the statutory trust, including, without limitation, the requirement that beneficial owners owning a specified beneficial interest in the statutory trust join in the bringing of the derivative action." In addition to the requirements of applicable law and in accordance with Section 3816(e), the Trust Agreement provides that no Shareholder will have the right, power or authority to bring or maintain a derivative action, suit or other proceeding on behalf of the Trust unless two or more Shareholders who (i) are not affiliates of one another and (ii) collectively hold at least 10.0% of the outstanding Shares join in the bringing or maintaining of such action, suit or other proceeding.

Due to this additional requirement, a Shareholder attempting to bring or maintain a derivative action in the name of the Trust will be required to locate other Shareholders with which it is not affiliated and that have sufficient Shares to meet the 10.0% threshold based on the number of Shares outstanding on the date the claim is brought and thereafter throughout the duration of the action, suit or proceeding. This may be difficult and may result in increased costs to a Shareholder attempting to seek redress in the name of the Trust in court. Moreover, if Shareholders bringing a derivative action, suit or proceeding pursuant to this provision of the Trust Agreement do not hold 10.0% of the outstanding Shares on the date such an action, suit or proceeding is brought, or such Shareholders are unable to maintain Share ownership meeting the 10.0% threshold throughout the duration of the action, suit or proceeding, such Shareholders' derivative action may be subject to dismissal. As a result, the Trust Agreement limits the likelihood that a Shareholder will be able to successfully assert a derivative action in the name of the Trust, even if such Shareholder believes that he or she has a valid derivative action, suit or other proceeding to bring on behalf of the Trust. See "Material Contracts—Description of the Trust Agreement —The Sponsor" for more detail.

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

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

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

In consideration for the Sponsor's Fee, the Sponsor has contractually assumed all ordinary-course operational and periodic expenses of the Trust. See "Description of the Trust—Trust Expenses." Extraordinary expenses incurred by the Trust, such as taxes and governmental charges; expenses and costs of any extraordinary services performed by the Sponsor (or any other service provider) on behalf of the Trust to protect the Trust or the interests of Shareholders (including in connection with any Incidental Rights and any IR Virtual Currency); or extraordinary legal fees and expenses are not assumed by the Sponsor and are borne by the Trust. The Sponsor will cause the Trust to either (i) sell ETC, Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency held by the Trust or (ii) deliver ETC, Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency in-kind to pay Trust expenses not assumed by the Sponsor on an as-

needed basis. Accordingly, the Trust may be required to sell or otherwise dispose of ETC, Incidental Rights or IR Virtual Currency at a time when the trading prices for those assets are depressed.

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

- The Trust is not actively managed and no attempt will be made to protect against or to take advantage of fluctuations in the prices of ETC, Incidental Rights or IR Virtual Currency. Consequently, if the Trust incurs expenses in U.S. dollars, the Trust's ETC, Incidental Rights or IR Virtual Currency may be sold at a time when the values of the disposed assets are low, resulting in a negative impact on the value of the Shares.
- Because the Trust does not generate any income, every time that the Trust pays expenses, it will deliver ETC, Incidental Rights or IR Virtual Currency to the Sponsor or sell ETC, Incidental Rights or IR Virtual Currency. Any sales of the Trust's assets in connection with the payment of expenses will decrease the amount of the Trust's assets represented by each Share each time its assets are sold or transferred to the Sponsor.
- Assuming that the Trust is a grantor trust for U.S. federal income tax purposes, each delivery or sale of ETC, Incidental Rights or IR Virtual Currency by the Trust to pay the Sponsor's Fee and/or Additional Trust Expenses will be a taxable event to beneficial owners of Shares. Thus, the Trust's payment of expenses could result in beneficial owners of Shares incurring tax liability without an associated distribution from the Trust. Any such tax liability could adversely affect an investment in the Shares. See "Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences."

The Trust's delivery or sale of ETC to pay expenses or other operations of the Trust could result in Shareholders' incurring tax liability without an associated distribution from the Trust.

Assuming that the Trust is treated as a grantor trust for U.S. federal income tax purposes, each delivery of ETC by the Trust to pay the Sponsor's Fee or other expenses and each sale of ETC by the Trust to pay Additional Trust Expenses will be a taxable event to beneficial owners of Shares. Thus, the Trust's payment of expenses could result in beneficial owners of Shares incurring tax liability without an associated distribution from the Trust. Any such tax liability could adversely affect an investment in the Shares. See "Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences."

The value of the Shares will be adversely affected if the Trust is required to indemnify the Sponsor, the Trustee, the Transfer Agent or the Custodian under the Trust Agreement and the Custodian Agreement.

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

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

The Sponsor is not aware of any intellectual property rights claims that may prevent the Trust from operating and holding ETC, Incidental Rights or IR Virtual Currency. However, third parties may assert intellectual property rights claims relating to the operation of the Trust and the mechanics instituted for the investment in, holding of and transfer of ETC, Incidental Rights or IR Virtual Currency. Regardless of the merit of an intellectual property or other legal action, any legal expenses to defend or payments to settle such claims would be extraordinary expenses that would be borne by the Trust through the sale or transfer of its ETC, Incidental Rights or IR Virtual Currency. Additionally, a meritorious intellectual property rights claim could prevent the Trust from operating

and force the Sponsor to terminate the Trust and liquidate its ETC, Incidental Rights or IR Virtual Currency. As a result, an intellectual property rights claim against the Trust could adversely affect an investment in the Shares.

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

Regulatory changes or actions may alter the nature of an investment in the Shares or restrict the use of ETC, mining activity or the operation of the Ethereum Classic Network or the ETC Markets in a manner that adversely affects an investment in the Shares.

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

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

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

Many blockchain startups use digital asset networks, such as the Ethereum Network, to launch their initial coin offerings (“ICOs”). In July 2017, the SEC determined that tokens issued by the DAO, for instance, are securities under the U.S. securities laws. The SEC reasoned that the unregistered sale of digital asset tokens can, in certain circumstances, including ICOs, be considered illegal public offering of securities. In November 2018, the SEC determined that two other token issuances by companies called CarrierEQ, Inc., (d/b/a Airfox) and Paragon Coin, Inc. were unregistered securities offerings. And in September 2019, the SEC determined that the token issuance of EOS by a company called Block.one, was an unregistered securities offering and ordered Block.one to pay a \$24 million civil penalty. The SEC could make a similar determination with respect to digital tokens distributed in other ICOs. If the SEC were to determine that ETC is a security, the Trust and the Sponsor would be subject to additional regulatory and compliance requirements under U.S. federal securities laws, including the Investment Company Act and, with respect to the Sponsor, the Investment Advisers Act. In addition, the SEC’s determination or a market expectation of the SEC’s determination that any digital asset is a security could adversely affect the market price of such digital asset or digital assets generally and thus an investment in the Shares of the Trust.

Furthermore, a number of foreign jurisdictions have, like the SEC, also recently opined on the sale of digital asset tokens, including through ICOs. For example, China and South Korea have banned ICOs entirely and other jurisdictions, including Canada, Singapore and Hong Kong, have opined that ICOs may constitute securities offerings subject to local securities regulations. In July 2019, the United Kingdom’s Financial Conduct Authority

(the “FCA”) proposed rules to address harm to retail consumers deriving from the sale of derivatives and exchange traded notes (“ETNs”) that reference certain types of digital assets, contending that they are “ill-suited” to retail investors citing extreme volatility, valuation challenges and association with financial crime. In addition to ETNs, the proposed ban would affect financial products including contracts for difference, options and futures. Public consultation on the proposed restriction closed in October 2019. As of the date of this Annual Report, the FCA has not yet finalized its proposed ruling. A determination that ETC is a security under U.S. or foreign law could adversely affect an investment in the Shares.

Additionally, concerns have been raised about the electricity required to secure and maintain certain digital asset networks, such as the Bitcoin network. As of December 31, 2019, in connection with the mining process, over 119 million tera hashing operations are performed every second, non-stop on the Bitcoin network. Although measuring the electricity consumed by this process is difficult because these operations are performed by various machines with varying levels of efficiency, the process consumes a significant amount of energy. Further, in addition to the direct energy costs of performing these calculations, there are indirect costs that impact a digital asset network’s, such as the Ethereum Classic Network’s, total energy consumption, including the costs of cooling the machines that perform these calculations. In 2019, due to these concerns around energy consumption, particularly as such concerns relate to public utilities companies, various states and cities have implemented, or are considering implementing, moratoriums on digital asset mining in their jurisdictions. A significant reduction in mining activity as a result of such actions could adversely affect the security of such digital asset network, by making it easier for a malicious actor or botnet to manipulate such digital asset network’s blockchain. See “—If a malicious actor or botnet obtains control of more than 50% of the processing power on the Ethereum Classic Network, or otherwise obtains control over the Ethereum Classic Network through its influence over core developers or otherwise, such actor or botnet could manipulate the Ethereum Classic Blockchain to adversely affect an investment in the Shares or the ability of the Trust to operate.”

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

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

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

Additionally, to the extent an Authorized Participant, the Trust or the Sponsor is found to have operated without appropriate state or federal licenses, it may be subject to investigation, administrative or court proceedings, and

civil or criminal monetary fines and penalties, all of which would harm the reputation of the Trust or the Sponsor, decrease the liquidity, and have a material adverse effect on the price of, the Shares.

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

Current and future legislation, CFTC and SEC rulemaking and other regulatory developments may impact the manner in which ETC are treated for classification and clearing purposes. In particular, ETC may be classified by the CFTC as a “commodity interest” under the CEA or may be classified by the SEC as a “security” under U.S. federal securities laws. As of the date of this Annual Report, the Sponsor is not aware of any rules that have been proposed to regulate ETC as a commodity interest or a security. Although several U.S. federal district courts have recently held for certain purposes that other digital assets, such as ETC, are currency or a form of money, these rulings are not definitive. In 2019, the SEC and U.S. Congress have focused their attention and brought increased scrutiny to these issues. The Sponsor and the Trust cannot be certain as to how future regulatory developments will impact the treatment of ETC under the law. In the face of such developments, the required registrations and compliance steps may result in extraordinary, nonrecurring expenses to the Trust. If the Sponsor decides to terminate the Trust in response to the changed regulatory circumstances, the Trust may be dissolved or liquidated at a time that is disadvantageous to Shareholders.

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

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

The treatment of the Trust for U.S. federal income tax purposes is uncertain.

The Sponsor intends to take the position that the Trust is properly treated as a grantor trust for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Assuming that the Trust is a grantor trust, the Trust will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax. Rather, if the Trust is a grantor trust, each beneficial owner of Shares will be treated as directly owning its pro rata share of the Trust’s assets and a pro rata portion of the Trust’s income, gain, losses and deductions will “flow through” to each beneficial owner of Shares.

If the IRS were to disagree with, and successfully challenge, certain positions the Trust may take with respect to Incidental Rights and IR Virtual Currency, the Trust might not qualify as a grantor trust. In addition, the Sponsor has delivered to the Custodian, on behalf of the Trust, a Prospective Abandonment Notice stating that the Trust is irrevocably abandoning, effective immediately prior to each Creation Time, all Incidental Rights and IR Virtual Currency to which the Trust would otherwise be entitled as of such time and with respect to which it has not taken any Affirmative Action at or prior to such time. The Trust may also abandon Incidental Rights and IR Virtual Currency through Affirmative Actions. There can be no complete assurance that these abandonments will be

treated as effective for U.S. federal income tax purposes. If the Trust were treated as owning any asset other than ETC as of any date on which it creates Shares, it would likely cease to qualify as a grantor trust for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Because of the evolving nature of digital currencies, it is not possible to predict potential future developments that may arise with respect to digital currencies, including forks, airdrops and other similar occurrences. Assuming that the Trust is currently a grantor trust for U.S. federal income tax purposes, certain future developments could render it impossible, or impracticable, for the Trust to continue to be treated as a grantor trust for such purposes.

If the Trust is not properly classified as a grantor trust, the Trust might be classified as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes. However, due to the uncertain treatment of digital currency for U.S. federal income tax purposes (as discussed below in “Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences—Uncertainty Regarding the U.S. Federal Income Tax Treatment of Digital Currency”), there can be no assurance in this regard. If the Trust were classified as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the tax consequences of owning Shares generally would not be materially different from the tax consequences described herein, although there might be certain differences, including with respect to timing of the recognition of taxable income or loss. In addition, tax information reports provided to beneficial owners of Shares would be made in a different form. If the Trust were not classified as either a grantor trust or a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes, it would be classified as a corporation for such purposes. In that event, the Trust would be subject to entity-level U.S. federal income tax (currently at the rate of 21%) on its net taxable income and certain distributions made by the Trust to its Shareholders would be treated as taxable dividends to the extent of the Trust’s current and accumulated earnings and profits. Any such dividend distributed to a beneficial owner of Shares of the Trust that is a non-U.S. person for U.S. federal income tax purposes would be subject to U.S. federal withholding tax at a rate of 30% (or such lower rate as provided in an applicable tax treaty).

The treatment of digital currency for U.S. federal income tax purposes is uncertain.

As discussed in the section entitled “Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences—Uncertainty Regarding the U.S. Federal Income Tax Treatment of Digital Currency” below, assuming that the Trust is properly treated as a grantor trust for U.S. federal income tax purposes, each beneficial owner of Shares will be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as the owner of an undivided interest in the digital currency (and, if applicable, any Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency) held in the Trust. Due to the new and evolving nature of digital currencies and the absence of comprehensive guidance with respect to digital currencies, many significant aspects of the U.S. federal income tax treatment of digital currency are uncertain.

In 2014, the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) released a notice (the “Notice”) discussing certain aspects of “convertible virtual currency” (that is, digital currency that has an equivalent value in fiat currency or that acts as a substitute for fiat currency) for U.S. federal income tax purposes and, in particular, stating that such digital currency (i) is “property” (ii) is not “currency” for purposes of the rules relating to foreign currency gain or loss and (iii) may be held as a capital asset. Recently, the IRS released a revenue ruling and a set of “Frequently Asked Questions” (the “Ruling & FAQs”) that provide some additional guidance, including guidance to the effect that, under certain circumstances, hard forks of digital currencies are taxable events giving rise to ordinary income and guidance with respect to the determination of the tax basis of digital currency. However, the Notice and the Ruling & FAQs do not address other significant aspects of the U.S. federal income tax treatment of digital currencies. Moreover, although the Ruling & FAQs address the treatment of hard forks, there continues to be uncertainty with respect to the timing and amount of the income inclusions.

There can be no assurance that the IRS will not alter its position with respect to digital currencies in the future or that a court would uphold the treatment set forth in the Notice and the Ruling & FAQs. It is also unclear what additional guidance on the treatment of digital currencies for U.S. federal income tax purposes may be issued in the future. Any such alteration of the current IRS positions or additional guidance could result in adverse tax consequences for Shareholders and could have an adverse effect on the value of digital currency. Future

developments that may arise with respect to digital currencies may increase the uncertainty with respect to the treatment of digital currencies for U.S. federal income tax purposes. For example, the Notice addresses only digital currency that is “convertible virtual currency,” and it is conceivable that, as a result of a fork, airdrop or similar occurrence, the Trust will hold certain types of digital currency that are not within the scope of the Notice.

Shareholders are urged to consult their tax advisers regarding the tax consequences of an investment in the Trust and in digital currencies in general.

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

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

Because of the evolving nature of digital currencies, it is not possible to predict potential future developments that may arise with respect to digital currencies, including forks, airdrops and similar occurrences. Such developments may increase the uncertainty with respect to the treatment of digital currencies for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Moreover, certain future developments could render it impossible, or impracticable, for the Trust to continue to be treated as a grantor trust for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

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

The taxing authorities of certain states, including New York, (i) have announced that they will follow the Notice with respect to the treatment of digital currencies for state income tax purposes and/or (ii) have issued guidance exempting the purchase and/or sale of digital currencies for fiat currency from state sales tax. However, it is unclear what further guidance on the treatment of digital currencies for state tax purposes may be issued in the future.

The treatment of digital currencies for tax purposes by non-U.S. jurisdictions may differ from the treatment of digital currencies for U.S. federal, state or local tax purposes. It is possible, for example, that a non-U.S. jurisdiction would impose sales tax or value-added tax on purchases and sales of digital currencies for fiat currency. If a foreign jurisdiction with a significant share of the market of digital currency users imposes onerous tax burdens on digital currency users, or imposes sales or value-added tax on purchases and sales of digital currency for fiat currency, such actions could result in decreased demand in such jurisdiction for the digital currency held by the Trust.

Any future guidance on the treatment of digital currencies for state, local or non-U.S. tax purposes could increase the expenses of the Trust and could have an adverse effect on the prices of digital currencies, including on the price of ETC in the ETC Markets. As a result, any such future guidance could have an adverse effect on the value of the Shares.

A U.S. tax-exempt Shareholders may recognize “unrelated business taxable income” a consequence of an investment in Shares.

Under the guidance provided in the Ruling & FAQs, hard forks, airdrops and similar occurrences with respect to digital currencies will under certain circumstances be treated as taxable events giving rise to ordinary income. In the absence of guidance to the contrary, it is possible that any such income recognized by a U.S. tax-exempt Shareholder would constitute “unrelated business taxable income” (“UBTI”). A tax-exempt Shareholder should

consult its tax advisor regarding whether such Shareholder may recognize UBTI as a consequence of an investment in Shares.

Non-U.S. Holders may be subject to U.S. federal withholding tax on income derived from forks, airdrops and similar occurrences.

The Ruling & FAQs do not address whether income recognized by a non-U.S. person as a result of a fork, airdrop or similar occurrence could be subject to the 30% withholding tax imposed on U.S.-source “fixed or determinable annual or periodical” income. Non-U.S. Shareholders in the Trust should assume that, in the absence of guidance, a withholding agent (including the Sponsor) is likely to withhold 30% of any such income recognized by a non-U.S. Shareholder in respect of its Shares, including by deducting such withheld amounts from proceeds that such non-U.S. Shareholder would otherwise be entitled to receive in connection with a distribution of Incidental Rights or IR Virtual Currency.

Risk Factors Related to Potential Conflicts of Interest

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

The Sponsor will manage the affairs of the Trust. Conflicts of interest may arise among the Sponsor and its affiliates, including the Index Provider and the Authorized Participants, on the one hand, and the Trust and its Shareholders, on the other hand. As a result of these conflicts, the Sponsor may favor its own interests and the interests of its affiliates over the Trust and its Shareholders. These potential conflicts include, among others, the following:

- The Sponsor has no fiduciary duties to, and is allowed to take into account the interests of parties other than, the Trust and its Shareholders in resolving conflicts of interest other than as provided in the Trust Agreement;
- The Trust has agreed to indemnify the Sponsor and its affiliates pursuant to the Trust Agreement;
- The Sponsor is responsible for allocating its own limited resources among different clients and potential future business ventures, to each of which it owes fiduciary duties;
- The Sponsor and its staff also service affiliates of the Sponsor, including several other digital asset investment vehicles, and their respective clients and cannot devote all of its, or their, respective time or resources to the management of the affairs of the Trust;
- The Sponsor, its affiliates and their officers and employees are not prohibited from engaging in other businesses or activities, including those that might be in direct competition with the Trust;
- Affiliates of the Sponsor have substantial direct investments in ETC that they are permitted to manage taking into account their own interests without regard to the interests of the Trust or its Shareholders, and any increases, decreases or other changes in such investments could affect the ETC Index Price and, in turn, the price of the Shares;
- There is an absence of arm’s-length negotiation with respect to certain terms of the Trust, and, where applicable, there has been no independent due diligence conducted with respect to the Trust;
- Several employees of the Sponsor and the Sponsor’s parent company, Digital Currency Group, Inc., are FINRA-registered representatives who maintain their licenses through Genesis;
- Barry E. Silbert, the Chief Executive Officer of the Sponsor, owns approximately 0.5% of the Index Provider’s voting equity;

- Digital Currency Group, Inc. is (i) the sole member and parent company of the Sponsor and Genesis, the only acting Authorized Participant as of the date of this Annual Report, (ii) the owner of approximately 1.9% of the Index Provider’s voting equity and owns warrants representing approximately 1.1% of the Index Provider’s voting equity, (iii) a minority interest holder in Coinbase, which operates Coinbase Pro, one of the exchanges in the Index, and which is also the parent company of the Custodian, representing less than 1.0% of its equity and (iv) a minority interest holder in Kraken, one of the exchanges included in the Index, representing less than 1% of its equity;
- Digital Currency Group, Inc. has investments in a large number of digital assets and companies involved in the digital asset ecosystem, including exchanges and custodians. Digital Currency Group, Inc.’s positions on changes that should be adopted in the Ethereum Classic Network could be adverse to positions that would benefit the Trust or its Shareholders. Additionally, before or after a hard fork on the Ethereum Classic Network, Digital Currency Group, Inc.’s position regarding which fork among a group of incompatible forks of the Ethereum Classic Network should be considered the “true” Ethereum Classic Network could be adverse to positions that would most benefit the Trust.;
- Digital Currency Group, Inc. has been vocal in the past about its support for digital assets other than ETC. Any investments in, or public positions taken on, digital assets other than ETC by Digital Currency Group, Inc. could have an adverse impact on the price of ETC;
- The Sponsor decides whether to retain separate counsel, accountants or others to perform services for the Trust;
- The Sponsor and the Authorized Participant, Distributor and Marketer are affiliated parties that share a common parent company, Digital Currency Group, Inc.;
- While the Index Provider does not currently utilize data from over-the-counter markets or derivatives platforms, it may decide to include pricing from such markets or platforms in the future, which could include the affiliated Authorized Participant or Distributor and Marketer; and
- The Sponsor may appoint an agent to act on behalf of the Shareholders, including in connection with the distribution of any Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency, which agent may be the Sponsor or an affiliate of the Sponsor.

By investing in the Shares, investors agree and consent to the provisions set forth in the Trust Agreement. See “Material Contracts—Description of the Trust Agreement.”

For a further discussion of the conflicts of interest among the Sponsor, the Distributor, the Marketer, the Authorized Participant, the Index Provider, the Trust and others, see “Conflicts of Interest.”

Shareholders cannot be assured of the Sponsor’s continued services, the discontinuance of which may be detrimental to the Trust.

Shareholders cannot be assured that the Sponsor will be willing or able to continue to serve as sponsor to the Trust for any length of time. If the Sponsor discontinues its activities on behalf of the Trust and a substitute sponsor is not appointed, the Trust will terminate and liquidate its ETC.

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

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

The Custodian is a fiduciary under § 100 of the New York Banking Law and a qualified custodian for purposes of Rule 206(4)-2(d)(6) under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended, and is licensed to custody the Trust’s ETC in trust on the Trust’s behalf. However, during the initial term, the Custodian may terminate the Custodian Agreement for Cause (as defined in “Description of the Custodian Agreement—Termination”) at any time, and after the initial term, the Custodian can terminate the Agreement for any reason upon the notice period provided under the Custodian Agreement. If the Custodian resigns or is removed without replacement, the Trust will dissolve in accordance with the terms of the Trust Agreement.

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

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

An affiliate of the Sponsor is a leading online news publication and data provider in the digital asset industry whose publications could influence trading prices and demand for ETC.

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

TRADEBLOCK ECX INDEX

The Trust values its ETC by reference to the “ETC Index Price,” which is the volume-weighted index price of an ETC in U.S. dollars calculated by applying a weighting algorithm to the price and trading volume data of ETC for the immediately preceding 24-hour period as of 4:00 p.m., New York time, on each business day derived from the trading venues selected by the Index Provider and included in the TradeBlock ECX Index (the “Index”). The ETC Index Price is calculated using non-GAAP methodology and is not used in the Trust’s financial statements.

The Index is a U.S. dollar-denominated composite reference rate for the price of ETC. The Index is designed to (1) mitigate instances of fraud, manipulation and other anomalous trading activity, (2) provide a real-time, trade-weighted fair value of ETC and (3) appropriately handle and adjust for non-market related events.

Constituent Exchange Selection

The Index is designed to have limited exposure to interruption of individual ETC Exchanges by collecting transaction data from top ETC Exchanges in real-time and evaluating pricing data on a per-second basis. The ETC Exchanges that are included in the Index are selected by the Index Provider utilizing a methodology that is guided by the International Organization of Securities Commissions (“IOSCO”) principles for financial benchmarks. For an exchange to become an ETC Exchange included in the Index (a “Constituent Exchange”), it must satisfy the criteria listed below (the “Inclusion Criteria”):

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

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

The Index Provider may change the trading venues that are used to calculate the Index or otherwise change the way in which the Index is calculated at any time. The Index Provider does not have any obligation to consider the interests of the Sponsor, the Trust, the Shareholders, or anyone else in connection with such changes. The Index Provider is not required to publicize or explain the changes or to alert the Sponsor to such

changes. Although the Index methodology is designed to operate without any human interference, rare events would justify manual intervention. Intervention of this kind would be in response to non-market-related events, such as the halting of deposits or withdrawals of funds on an ETC Exchange, the unannounced closure of operations on an ETC Exchange, insolvency or the compromise of user funds. In the event that such an intervention is necessary, the Index Provider would issue a public announcement through its website, API and other established communication channels with its clients.

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

For additional information on the Index see "Description of the Trust— The Index and the ETC Index Price."

Certain Relationships

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

Barry E. Silbert, the founder of Digital Currency Group, Inc. and the Chief Executive Officer of the Sponsor, acts as an advisor to the Index Provider and owns approximately 0.5% of the Index Provider's voting equity as of the date of this Annual Report.

Digital Currency Group, Inc., the sole member and parent company of the Sponsor and Genesis, the only acting Authorized Participant as of December 31, 2019, owns approximately 1.9% of the Index Provider's voting equity and owns warrants representing approximately 1.1% of the Index Provider's voting equity as of the date of this Annual Report.

CUSTODY OF THE TRUST'S ETC

Digital assets and digital asset transactions are recorded and validated on blockchains, the public transaction ledgers of a digital asset network. Each digital asset blockchain serves as a record of ownership for all of the units of such digital asset, even in the case of certain privacy-focused digital assets, where the transactions themselves are not publicly viewable. All digital assets recorded on a blockchain are associated with a public blockchain address, also referred to as a digital wallet. Digital assets held at a particular public blockchain address may be accessed and transferred using a corresponding private key.

Key Generation

Public addresses and their corresponding private keys are generated by the Custodian in secret key generation ceremonies at secure locations inside faraday cages, which are enclosures used to block electromagnetic fields and thus mitigate against attacks. The Custodian uses quantum random number generators to generate the public and private key pairs.

Once generated, private keys are encrypted, separated into “shards” and then further encrypted. After the key generation ceremony, all materials used to generate private keys, including computers, are destroyed. All key generation ceremonies are performed offline. No party other than the Custodian has access to the private key shards of the Trust.

Key Storage

Private key shards are distributed geographically in secure vaults around the world, including in the United States. The locations of the secure vaults may change regularly and are kept confidential by the Custodian for security purposes.

The ETC Account uses offline storage, or “cold” storage, mechanisms to secure the Trust’s private keys. The term cold storage refers to a safeguarding method by which the private keys corresponding to digital assets are disconnected and/or deleted entirely from the internet. Cold storage of private keys may involve keeping such keys on a non-networked (or “airgapped”) computer or electronic device or storing the private keys on a storage device (for example, a USB thumb drive) or printed medium (for example, papyrus, paper or a metallic object). A digital wallet may receive deposits of digital assets but may not send digital assets without use of the digital assets’ corresponding private keys. In order to send digital assets from a digital wallet in which the private keys are kept in cold storage, either the private keys must be retrieved from cold storage and entered into an online, or “hot”, digital asset software program to sign the transaction, or the unsigned transaction must be transferred to the cold server in which the private keys are held for signature by the private keys and then transferred back to the online digital asset software program. At that point, the user of the digital wallet can transfer its digital assets.

Security Procedures

The Custodian is the custodian of the Trust’s private keys in accordance with the terms and provisions of the Custodian Agreement. Transfers from the ETC Account requires certain security procedures, including but not limited to, multiple encrypted private key shards, usernames, passwords and 2-step verification. Multiple private key shards held by the Custodian must be combined to reconstitute the private key to sign any transaction in order to transfer the Trust’s assets. Private key shards are distributed geographically in secure vaults around the world, including in the United States.

As a result, if any one secure vault is ever compromised, this event will have no impact on the ability of the Trust to access its assets, other than a possible delay in operations, while one or more of the other secure vaults is used instead. These security procedures are intended to remove single points of failure in the protection of the Trust’s assets.

Transfers of ETC to the ETC Account will be available to the Trust once processed on the Ethereum Classic Blockchain.

Subject to obtaining regulatory approval to operate a redemption program and authorization of the Sponsor, the process of accessing and withdrawing ETC from the Trust to redeem a Basket by an Authorized Participant will follow the same general procedure as transferring ETC to the Trust to create a Basket by an Authorized Participant, only in reverse. See “Description of Creation of Shares.”

CERTAIN U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES

The following discussion addresses the material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the ownership of Shares. References to “Relevant Digital Currency” refer to ETC, the digital currency held by the Trust. This discussion does not describe all of the tax consequences that may be relevant to a beneficial owner of Shares in light of the beneficial owner’s particular circumstances, including tax consequences applicable to beneficial owners subject to special rules, such as:

- financial institutions;
- dealers in securities or commodities;
- traders in securities or commodities that have elected to apply a mark-to-market method of tax accounting in respect thereof;
- persons holding Shares as part of a hedge, “straddle,” integrated transaction or similar transaction;
- Authorized Participants (as defined below);
- U.S. Holders (as defined below) whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar;
- entities or arrangements classified as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes;
- real estate investment trusts;
- regulated investment companies; and
- tax-exempt entities, including individual retirement accounts.

This discussion applies only to Shares that are held as capital assets and does not address alternative minimum tax consequences or consequences of the Medicare contribution tax on net investment income.

If an entity or arrangement that is classified as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes holds Shares, the U.S. federal income tax treatment of a partner will generally depend on the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. Partnerships holding Shares and partners in those partnerships are urged to consult their tax advisers about the particular U.S. federal income tax consequences of owning Shares.

This discussion is based on the Code, administrative pronouncements, judicial decisions and final, temporary and proposed Treasury regulations as of the date hereof, changes to any of which subsequent to the date hereof may affect the tax consequences described herein. For the avoidance of doubt, this summary does not discuss any tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, local or foreign taxing jurisdiction. Shareholders are urged to consult their tax advisers about the application of the U.S. federal income tax laws to their particular situations, as well as any tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, local or foreign taxing jurisdiction.

Tax Treatment of the Trust

The Sponsor intends to take the position that the Trust is properly treated as a grantor trust for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Assuming that the Trust is a grantor trust, the Trust will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax. Rather, if the Trust is a grantor trust, each beneficial owner of Shares will be treated as directly owning its *pro rata* share of the Trust’s assets and a *pro rata* portion of the Trust’s income, gain, losses and deductions will “flow through” to each beneficial owner of Shares.

If the IRS were to disagree with, and successfully challenge, certain positions the Trust may take with respect to Incidental Rights and IR Virtual Currency, the Trust might not qualify as a grantor trust. In addition, the Sponsor has delivered to the Custodian, on behalf of the trust, a Prospective Abandonment Notice stating that the Trust is irrevocably abandoning, effective immediately prior to each Creation Time of Shares of the Trust, all Incidental Rights and IR Virtual Currency to which the Trust would otherwise be entitled as of such time and with respect to which it has not taken any Affirmative Action at or prior to such time. The Trust may also abandon Incidental

Rights and IR Virtual Currency through Affirmative Actions. There can be no complete assurance that these abandonments will be treated as effective for U.S. federal income tax purposes. If the Trust were treated as owning any asset other than the Relevant Digital Currency as of any date on which it creates Shares, it would likely cease to qualify as a grantor trust for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Because of the evolving nature of digital currencies, it is not possible to predict potential future developments that may arise with respect to digital currencies, including forks, airdrops and other similar occurrences. Assuming that the Trust is currently a grantor trust for U.S. federal income tax purposes, certain future developments could render it impossible, or impracticable, for the Trust to continue to be treated as a grantor trust for such purposes.

If the Trust is not properly classified as a grantor trust, the Trust might be classified as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes. However, due to the uncertain treatment of digital currency for U.S. federal income tax purposes (as discussed below in “Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences – Uncertainty Regarding the U.S. Federal Income Tax Treatment of Digital Currency”), there can be no assurance in this regard. If the Trust were classified as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the tax consequences of owning Shares generally would not be materially different from the tax consequences described herein, although there might be certain differences, including with respect to timing of the recognition of taxable income or loss. In addition, tax information reports provided to beneficial owners of Shares would be made in a different form. If the Trust were not classified as either a grantor trust or a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes, it would be classified as a corporation for such purposes. In that event, the Trust would be subject to entity-level U.S. federal income tax (currently at the rate of 21%) on its net taxable income and certain distributions made by the Trust to its Shareholders would be treated as taxable dividends to the extent of the Trust’s current and accumulated earnings and profits. Any such dividend distributed to a beneficial owner of Shares of the Trust that is a non-U.S. person for U.S. federal income tax purposes would be subject to U.S. federal withholding tax at a rate of 30% (or such lower rate as provided in an applicable tax treaty).

The remainder of this discussion is based on the assumption that the Trust will be treated as a grantor trust for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Uncertainty Regarding the U.S. Federal Income Tax Treatment of Digital Currency

Each beneficial owner of Shares will be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as the owner of an undivided interest in the Relevant Digital Currency (and, if applicable, any Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency) held in the Trust. Due to the new and evolving nature of digital currencies and the absence of comprehensive guidance with respect to digital currencies, many significant aspects of the U.S. federal income tax treatment of digital currency are uncertain.

In 2014, the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) released a notice (the “Notice”) discussing certain aspects of the treatment of “convertible virtual currency” (that is, digital currency that has an equivalent value in fiat currency or that acts as a substitute for fiat currency) for U.S. federal income tax purposes. In the Notice, the IRS stated that, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, such digital currency (i) is “property,” (ii) is not “currency” for purposes of the provisions of the Code relating to foreign currency gain or loss and (iii) may be held as a capital asset. Recently, the IRS released a revenue ruling and a set of “Frequently Asked Questions” (the “Ruling & FAQs”) that provide some additional guidance, including guidance to the effect that, under certain circumstances, hard forks of digital currencies are taxable events giving rise to ordinary income and guidance with respect to the determination of the tax basis of digital currency. However, the Notice and the Ruling & FAQs do not address other significant aspects of the U.S. federal income tax treatment of digital currencies. Moreover, although the Ruling & FAQs address the treatment of hard forks, there continues to be significant uncertainty with respect to the timing and amount of the income inclusions. While the Ruling & FAQs do not address most situations in which airdrops occur, it is clear from the reasoning of the Ruling & FAQs that the IRS generally would treat an airdrop as a taxable event giving rise to ordinary income.

There can be no assurance that the IRS will not alter its position with respect to digital currencies in the future or that a court would uphold the treatment set forth in the Notice and the Ruling & FAQs. It is also unclear what additional guidance on the treatment of digital currencies for U.S. federal income tax purposes may be issued in the future. Any such alteration of the current IRS positions or additional guidance could result in adverse tax consequences for Shareholders and could have an adverse effect on the prices of digital currencies, including the price of the Relevant Digital Currency in the ETC Markets, and therefore could have an adverse effect on the value of Shares. Future developments that may arise with respect to digital currencies may increase the uncertainty with respect to the treatment of digital currencies for U.S. federal income tax purposes. For example, the Notice addresses only digital currency that is “convertible virtual currency,” and it is conceivable that, as a result of a fork, airdrop or similar occurrence, the Trust will hold certain types of digital currency that are not within the scope of the Notice.

The remainder of this discussion assumes that digital currency, and any Incidental Rights or IR Virtual Currency that the Trust may hold, is properly treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as property that may be held as a capital asset and that is not currency for purposes of the provisions of the Code relating to foreign currency gain and loss.

Shareholders are urged to consult their tax advisers regarding the tax consequences of an investment in the Trust and in the digital currencies in general, including, in the case of prospective investors that are generally exempt from U.S. federal income taxation, whether such Shareholders may recognize “unrelated business taxable income” (“UBTI”) as a consequence of a fork, airdrop or similar occurrence.

Incidental Rights and IR Virtual Currency

It is possible that, in the future, the Trust will hold Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency that it receives in connection with its investment in the Relevant Digital Currency. The uncertainties with respect to the treatment of digital currency for U.S. federal income tax purposes, described above, apply to Incidental Rights and IR Virtual Currency, as well as to the Relevant Digital Currency. As described above, the Notice addressed only digital currency that is “convertible virtual currency,” defined as digital currency that has an equivalent value in fiat currency or that acts as a substitute for fiat currency. It is conceivable that certain IR Virtual Currency the Trust may receive in the future would not be within the scope of the Notice.

In general, it is expected that the Trust would receive Incidental Rights and IR Virtual Currency as a consequence of a fork, an airdrop or a similar occurrence related to its ownership of the Relevant Digital Currency. As described above, the Ruling & FAQs include guidance to the effect that, under certain circumstances, forks (and, presumably, airdrops) of digital currencies are taxable events giving rise to ordinary income, but there continues to be uncertainty with respect to the timing and amount of the income inclusions. The Trust’s receipt of Incidental Rights or IR Virtual Currency may give rise to other tax issues. The possibility that the Trust will receive Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency thus increases the uncertainties and risks with respect to the U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in Shares.

The Trust may distribute Incidental Rights or IR Virtual Currency, or cash from the sale of Incidental Rights or IR Virtual Currency, to the Shareholders. Alternatively, the Trust may form a liquidating trust to which it contributes Incidental Rights or IR Virtual Currency and distribute interests in the liquidating trust to the Shareholders. Any such distribution will not be a taxable event for a U.S. Holder (as defined below). A U.S. Holder’s tax basis in the Incidental Rights or IR Virtual Currency distributed, whether directly or through the medium of a liquidating trust, will be the same as the U.S. Holder’s tax basis in the distributed assets immediately prior to the distribution, and the U.S. Holder’s tax basis in its *pro rata* share of the Trust’s remaining assets will not include the amount of such basis. Immediately after any such distribution, the U.S. Holder’s holding period with respect to the distributed Incidental Rights or IR Virtual Currency will be the same as the U.S. Holder’s holding period with respect to the distributed assets immediately prior to the distribution. A subsequent sale of the distributed Incidental Rights or IR Virtual Currency will generally be a taxable event for a U.S. Holder.

For simplicity of presentation, the remainder of this discussion assumes that the Trust will hold only the Relevant Digital Currency. However, the principles set forth in the discussion below apply to all of the assets that the Trust may hold at any time, including Incidental Rights and IR Virtual Currency, as well as the Relevant Digital Currency. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, each beneficial owner of Shares generally will be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as owning an undivided interest in any Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency held in the Trust, and any transfers or sales of Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency by the Trust (other than distributions by the Trust, as described in the preceding paragraph) will be taxable events to Shareholders with respect to which Shareholders will generally recognize gain or loss in a manner similar to the recognition of gain or loss on a taxable disposition of the Relevant Digital Currency, as described below.

Tax Consequences to U.S. Holders

As used herein, the term “U.S. Holder” means a beneficial owner of a Share for U.S. federal income tax purposes that is:

- an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States for U.S. federal income tax purposes;
- a corporation, or other entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or of any political subdivision thereof; or
- an estate or trust the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source.

Except as specifically noted, the discussion below assumes that each U.S. Holder will acquire all of its Shares on the same date for the same price per Share and either solely for cash or solely for the Relevant Digital Currency that was originally acquired by the U.S. Holder for cash on the same date.

As discussed in the section entitled “Description of Creation of Shares,” a U.S. Holder may be able to acquire Shares of the Trust by contributing the Relevant Digital Currency in kind to the Trust (either directly or through an Authorized Participant acting as agent of the U.S. Holder). Assuming that the Trust is properly treated as a grantor trust for U.S. federal income tax purposes, such a contribution should not be a taxable event to the U.S. Holder.

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, each U.S. Holder will be treated as owning an undivided interest in the Relevant Digital Currency held in the Trust and will be treated as directly realizing its pro rata share of the Trust’s income, gains, losses and deductions. When a U.S. Holder purchases Shares solely for cash, (i) the U.S. Holder’s initial tax basis in its pro rata share of the Relevant Digital Currency held in the Trust will be equal to the amount paid for the Shares and (ii) the U.S. Holder’s holding period for its pro rata share of such Relevant Digital Currency will begin on the date of such purchase. When a U.S. Holder acquires Shares in exchange for the Relevant Digital Currency, (i) the U.S. Holder’s initial tax basis in its pro rata share of the Relevant Digital Currency held in the Trust will be equal to the U.S. Holder’s tax basis in the Relevant Digital Currency that the U.S. Holder transferred to the Trust and (ii) the U.S. Holder’s holding period for its pro rata share of such Relevant Digital Currency generally will include the period during which the U.S. Holder held the Relevant Digital Currency that the U.S. Holder transferred to the Trust. The Ruling & FAQs confirm that if a taxpayer acquires tokens of a digital currency at different times and for different prices, the taxpayer has a separate tax basis in each lot of such tokens. Under the Ruling & FAQs, if a U.S. Holder that owns more than one lot of Relevant Digital Currency contributes a portion of its Relevant Digital Currency to the Trust in exchange for Shares, the U.S. Holder may designate the lot(s) from which such contribution will be made, provided that the U.S. Holder is able to identify specifically which units of the Relevant Digital Currency it is contributing and to substantiate its tax basis in those units of the Relevant Digital Currency. In general, if a U.S. Holder acquires Shares (i) solely for cash at different prices, (ii) partly for cash and partly in exchange for a contribution of Relevant Digital Currency or (iii) in exchange for a contribution of Relevant Digital Currency with different tax bases, the U.S. Holder’s share of the Trust’s Relevant Digital Currency will consist of separate lots with separate tax bases. In addition, in this situation, the U.S. Holder’s holding period for the separate lots may be different. In addition, any IR Virtual

Currency that the Trust acquires in a hard fork or airdrop that is treated as a taxable event will constitute a separate lot with a separate tax basis and holding period.

When the Trust transfers the Relevant Digital Currency to the Sponsor as payment of the Sponsor's Fee, or sells the Relevant Digital Currency to fund payment of any Additional Trust Expenses, each U.S. Holder will be treated as having sold its *pro rata* share of those units of the Relevant Digital Currency for their fair market value at that time (which, in the case of Relevant Digital Currency sold by the Trust, generally will be equal to the cash proceeds received by the Trust in respect thereof). As a result, each U.S. Holder will recognize gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between (i) the fair market value of the U.S. Holder's *pro rata* share of the Relevant Digital Currency transferred and (ii) the U.S. Holder's tax basis for its *pro rata* share of the Relevant Digital Currency transferred. Any such gain or loss will be short-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. Holder's holding period for its *pro rata* share of the Relevant Digital Currency is one year or less and long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. Holder's holding period for its *pro rata* share of the Relevant Digital Currency is more than one year. A U.S. Holder's tax basis in its *pro rata* share of any Relevant Digital Currency transferred by the Trust generally will be determined by multiplying the tax basis of the U.S. Holder's *pro rata* share of all of the Relevant Digital Currency held in the Trust immediately prior to the transfer by a fraction the numerator of which is the amount of the Relevant Digital Currency transferred and the denominator of which is the total amount of the Relevant Digital Currency held in the Trust immediately prior to the transfer. Immediately after the transfer, the U.S. Holder's tax basis in its *pro rata* share of the Relevant Digital Currency remaining in the Trust will be equal to the tax basis of its *pro rata* share of the Relevant Digital Currency held in the Trust immediately prior to the transfer, less the portion of that tax basis allocable to its *pro rata* share of the Relevant Digital Currency transferred.

As noted above, the IRS has taken the position in the Ruling & FAQs that, under certain circumstances, a hard fork of a digital currency constitutes a taxable event giving rise to ordinary income, and it is clear from the reasoning of the Ruling & FAQs that the IRS generally would treat an airdrop as a taxable event giving rise to ordinary income. Under the Ruling & FAQs, a U.S. Holder will have a basis in any IR Virtual Currency received in a fork or airdrop equal to the amount of income the U.S. Holder recognizes as a result of such fork or airdrop and the U.S. Holder's holding period for such IR Virtual Currency will begin as of the time it recognizes such income.

U.S. Holders' *pro rata* shares of the expenses incurred by the Trust will be treated as "miscellaneous itemized deductions" for U.S. federal income tax purposes. As a result, for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017 and before January 1, 2026, a non-corporate U.S. Holder's share of these expenses will not be deductible for U.S. federal income tax purposes. For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2026, a non-corporate U.S. Holder's share of these expenses will be deductible for regular U.S. federal income tax purposes only to the extent that the U.S. Holder's share of the expenses, when combined with other "miscellaneous itemized deductions," exceeds 2% of the U.S. Holder's adjusted gross income for the particular year, will not be deductible for U.S. federal alternative minimum tax purposes and will be subject to certain other limitations on deductibility.

On a sale or other disposition of Shares, a U.S. Holder will be treated as having sold the Relevant Digital Currency underlying such Shares. Accordingly, the U.S. Holder generally will recognize gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between (i) the amount realized on the sale of the Shares and (ii) the portion of the U.S. Holder's tax basis in its *pro rata* share of the Relevant Digital Currency held in the Trust that is attributable to the Shares that were sold or otherwise subject to a disposition. Such tax basis generally will be determined by multiplying the tax basis of the U.S. Holder's *pro rata* share of all of the Relevant Digital Currency held in the Trust immediately prior to such sale or other disposition by a fraction the numerator of which is the number of Shares disposed of and the denominator of which is the total number of Shares held by such U.S. Holder immediately prior to such sale or other disposition (such fraction, expressed as a percentage, the "Share Percentage"). If the U.S. Holder's share of the Trust's Relevant Digital Currency consists of separate lots with separate tax bases and/or holding periods, the U.S. Holder will be treated as having sold the Share Percentage of each such lot. Gain or loss recognized by a U.S. Holder on a sale or other disposition of Shares will generally be short-term capital

gain or loss if the U.S. Holder's holding period for the Relevant Digital Currency underlying such Shares is one year or less and long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. Holder's holding period for the Relevant Digital Currency underlying such Shares is more than one year. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to significant limitations.

As explained above in "Description of the Trust," the Trust has not obtained authorization from the SEC to operate a redemption program. If such authorization is obtained and the Trust redeems all or portion of a U.S. Holder's Shares in exchange for the underlying Relevant Digital Currency represented by the redeemed Shares, such redemption will not be a taxable event to the U.S. Holder. The U.S. Holder's tax basis in the Relevant Digital Currency received in the redemption will be the same as the U.S. Holder's tax basis for the portion of its pro rata share of the Relevant Digital Currency held in the Trust immediately prior to the redemption that is attributable to the Shares redeemed, determined as described above. The U.S. Holder's holding period with respect to the Relevant Digital Currency received will include the period during which the U.S. Holder held the Shares so redeemed. A subsequent sale of the Relevant Digital Currency received in such redemption will generally be a taxable event.

After any sale, redemption or other disposition of fewer than all of a U.S. Holder's Shares, the U.S. Holder's tax basis in its *pro rata* share of the Relevant Digital Currency held in the Trust immediately after the disposition will equal the tax basis in its *pro rata* share of the total amount of the Relevant Digital Currency held in the Trust immediately prior to the disposition, less the portion of that tax basis that is taken into account in determining the amount of gain or loss recognized by the U.S. Holder on the disposition (or, in the case of a redemption, that is treated as the tax basis of the Relevant Digital Currency received by the U.S. Holder in the redemption).

Any brokerage or other transaction fee incurred by a U.S. Holder in purchasing Shares generally will be added to the U.S. Holder's tax basis in the underlying assets of the Trust. Similarly, any brokerage fee or other transaction fee incurred by a U.S. Holder in selling Shares generally will reduce the amount realized by the U.S. Holder with respect to the sale.

In the absence of guidance to the contrary, it is possible that any income recognized by a U.S. tax-exempt Shareholder as a consequence of a hard fork, airdrop or similar occurrence would constitute UBTI. A tax-exempt Shareholder should consult its tax advisor regarding whether such Shareholder may recognize some UBTI as a consequence of an investment in Shares.

Tax Consequences to Non-U.S. Holders

As used herein, the term "non-U.S. Holder" means a beneficial owner of a Share for U.S. federal income tax purposes that is not a U.S. Holder. The term "non-U.S. Holder" does not include (i) a nonresident alien individual who is present in the United States for 183 days or more in a taxable year, (ii) a former U.S. citizen or U.S. resident or an entity that has expatriated from the United States; (iii) a person whose income in respect of Shares is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States; or (iv) an entity that is treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Shareholders described in the preceding sentence should consult their tax advisers regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of owning Shares.

A non-U.S. Holder generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax with respect to its share of any gain recognized on the Trust's transfer of Relevant Digital Currency in payment of the Sponsor's Fee or any Additional Trust Expense or on the Trust's sale or other disposition of Relevant Digital Currency. In addition, assuming that the Trust holds no asset other than Relevant Digital Currency, a non-U.S. Holder generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax with respect to any gain it recognizes on a sale, redemption or other disposition of Shares. A non-U.S. Holder also will generally not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax with respect to any distribution received from the Trust, whether in cash or in kind.

Provided that it does not constitute income that is treated as “effectively connected” with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States, U.S.-source “fixed or determinable annual or periodical” (“FDAP”) income received, or treated as received, by a non-U.S. Holder will generally be subject to U.S. withholding tax at the rate of 30% (subject to possible reduction or elimination pursuant to an applicable tax treaty and to statutory exemptions such as the portfolio interest exemption). Although there is no guidance on point, it is likely that any ordinary income recognized by a non-U.S. Holder as a result of a fork, airdrop or similar occurrence would constitute FDAP income. It is unclear, however, whether any such FDAP income would be properly treated as U.S.-source or foreign-source FDAP income. Non-U.S. Shareholders in the Trust should assume that, in the absence of guidance, a withholding agent (including the Sponsor) is likely to withhold 30% from a non-U.S. Shareholder’s *pro rata* share of any such income, including by deducting such withheld amounts from proceeds that such non-U.S. Shareholder would otherwise be entitled to receive in connection with a distribution of Incidental Rights, IR Virtual Currency or proceeds from the disposition of Incidental Rights or IR Virtual Currency. A non-U.S. Holder that is a resident of a country that maintains an income tax treaty with the United States may be eligible to claim the benefits of that treaty to reduce or eliminate, or to obtain a partial or full refund of, the 30% U.S. withholding tax on its share of any such income, but only if the non-U.S. Holder’s home country treats the Trust as “fiscally transparent,” as defined in applicable Treasury regulations.

Although the nature of the Incidental Rights and IR Virtual Currency that the Trust may hold in the future is uncertain, it is unlikely that any such asset would give rise to income that is treated as “effectively connected” with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States or that any income derived by a non-U.S. Holder from any such asset would otherwise be subject to U.S. income or withholding tax, except as discussed above in connection with the fork, airdrop or similar occurrence giving rise to Incidental Rights or IR Virtual Currency. There can, however, be no complete assurance in this regard.

In order to prevent the possible imposition of U.S. “backup” withholding and (if applicable) to qualify for a reduced rate of withholding tax at source under a treaty, a non-U.S. Holder must comply with certain certification requirements (generally, by delivering a properly executed IRS Form W-8BEN or W-8BEN-E to the relevant withholding agent).

U.S. Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

The Trust or the appropriate broker will file certain information returns with the IRS and provide Shareholders with information regarding their annual income (if any) and expenses with respect to the Trust in accordance with applicable Treasury regulations.

A U.S. Holder will generally be subject to information reporting requirements and backup withholding unless (i) the U.S. Holder is a corporation or other exempt recipient or (ii) in the case of backup withholding, the U.S. Holder provides a correct taxpayer identification number and certifies that it is not subject to backup withholding. In order to avoid the information reporting and backup withholding requirements, a non-U.S. Holder may have to comply with certification procedures to establish that it is not a U.S. person. The amount of any backup withholding will be allowed as a credit against the Shareholder’s U.S. federal income tax liability and may entitle the holder to a refund, provided that the required information is furnished to the IRS.

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

The Trust’s primary SIC Code is 6221. The Trust’s secondary SIC code is 6199.

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

The Trust is a passive entity with no operations, and the Sponsor administers and manages the Trust as described in “Description of the Trust.”

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

The Trust has not at any time been a “shell company.”

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

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

The Sponsor

The Trust’s Sponsor is Grayscale Investments, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company formed on May 29, 2013 and a wholly owned subsidiary of Digital Currency Group, Inc. The Sponsor’s principal place of business is 250 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10003 and its telephone number is (212) 668-1427. Under the Delaware Limited Liability Company Act and the governing documents of the Sponsor, Digital Currency Group, Inc., the sole member of the Sponsor, is not responsible for the debts, obligations and liabilities of the Sponsor solely by reason of being the sole member of the Sponsor.

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

The Sponsor’s Role

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

The Sponsor is generally responsible for the day-to-day administration of the Trust under the provisions of the Trust Agreement. This includes (i) preparing and providing periodic reports and financial statements on behalf of the Trust to investors, (ii) processing orders to create (and, should the Trust commence a redemption program, redeem) Baskets and coordinating the processing of such orders with the Custodian and the Transfer Agent, (iii) calculating and publishing the ETC Holdings and the ETC Holdings per Share of the Trust each business day as of 4:00 p.m., New York time, or as soon thereafter as practicable, (iv) selecting and monitoring the Trust’s Service Providers and from time to time engaging additional, successor or replacement Service Providers, (v) instructing the Custodian to transfer the Trust’s ETC, as needed to pay the Sponsor’s Fee and any Additional Trust Expenses, (vi) upon dissolution of the Trust, distributing the Trust’s remaining ETC, Incidental Rights and IR Virtual Currency or the cash proceeds of the sale thereof to the owners of record of the Shares and (vii) establishing the principal market for GAAP valuation. In addition, if there is a fork in the Ethereum Classic Network after which there is a dispute as to which network resulting from the fork is the Ethereum Classic Network, the Sponsor has

the authority to select the network that it believes in good faith is the Ethereum Classic Network, unless such selection or authority would otherwise conflict with the Trust Agreement.

The Sponsor does not store, hold, or maintain custody or control of the Trust's ETC but instead has entered into the Custodian Agreement with the Custodian to facilitate the security of the Trust's ETC.

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

The Sponsor's Fee is paid by the Trust to the Sponsor as compensation for services performed under the Trust Agreement and as partial consideration for the Sponsor's agreement to pay the Sponsor-paid Expenses. See "Description of the Trust—Trust Expenses."

Authorized Participants

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

Each Authorized Participant must (i) be a registered broker-dealer, (ii) enter into a Participant Agreement with the Sponsor and (iii) own an Authorized Participant Self-Administered Account. A list of the current Authorized Participants can be obtained from the Sponsor. As of the date of this Annual Report, Genesis is the only acting Authorized Participant. The Sponsor intends to engage additional Authorized Participants who are unaffiliated with the Trust in the future.

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

The Distributor and Marketer

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

The Distributor and Marketer assists the Sponsor in developing an ongoing marketing plan for the Trust; preparing marketing materials regarding the Shares, including the content on the Trust's website, <https://grayscale.co/ethereum-classic-trust>; executing the marketing plan for the Trust; and providing strategic and tactical research to the Trust on the ETC Markets. The Distributor and Marketer and the Sponsor are affiliates of one another.

The Sponsor has entered into a Distribution and Marketing Agreement with the Distributor and Marketer.

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

Conflicts of Interest

General

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

The Sponsor presently intends to assert that Shareholders have, by subscribing for Shares of the Trust, consented to the following conflicts of interest in the event of any proceeding alleging that such conflicts violated any duty owed by the Sponsor to investors.

Digital Currency Group, Inc.

Digital Currency Group, Inc., the sole member and parent company of the Sponsor and Genesis, the only acting Authorized Participant as of the date of this Annual Report, owns (i) approximately 1.1% of the Index Provider's voting equity and owns warrants representing approximately 1.9% of the Index Rate Provider's voting equity, (ii) a minority interest in Coinbase, which operates Coinbase Pro, one of the exchanges included in the Index, and which is also the parent company of the Custodian, representing less than 1.0% of its equity and (iii) a minority interest in Kraken, one of the exchanges included in the Index, representing less than 1.0% of its equity.

Digital Currency Group, Inc. has investments in a large number of digital assets and companies involved in the digital asset ecosystem, including exchanges and custodians. Digital Currency Group, Inc.'s positions on changes that should be adopted in the Ethereum Classic Network could be adverse to positions that would benefit the Trust or its Shareholders. Additionally, before or after a hard fork, Digital Currency Group, Inc.'s position regarding which fork among a group of incompatible forks of the Ethereum Classic Network should be considered the "true" ETC could be adverse to positions that would most benefit the Trust.

The Sponsor

The Sponsor has a conflict of interest in allocating its own limited resources among, when applicable, different clients and potential future business ventures, to each of which it owes fiduciary duties. Additionally, the professional staff of the Sponsor also services other affiliates of the Trust, including other digital asset investment vehicles, and their respective clients. Although the Sponsor and its professional staff cannot and will not devote all of its or their respective time or resources to the management of the affairs of the Trust, the Sponsor intends to devote, and to cause its professional staff to devote, sufficient time and resources to manage properly the affairs of the Trust consistent with its or their respective fiduciary duties to the Trust and others.

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

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

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

The Authorized Participant

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

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

Proprietary Trading/Other Clients

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

Relationships of the Index Provider with the Sponsor and management of the Sponsor

The Sponsor and its affiliates rely on services provided by the Index Provider (in addition to the calculation of the ETC Index Price), and may otherwise be interested in the success of the Index Provider. These relationships include:

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

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

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

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

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

The Trust has no employees. The Sponsor had 12 employees as of December 31, 2019.

Item 9. The nature of products and services offered.

A. Principal products or services, and their markets.

Not applicable.

B. Distribution methods of the products or services.

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

More than 5,000 other digital assets have been developed since the inception of Bitcoin, the first and currently the most developed digital asset because of the length of time it has been in existence, the investment in the infrastructure that supports it, and the network of individuals and entities that are using Bitcoin in transactions. While ETC has enjoyed some success in its limited history, the aggregate value of outstanding ETC is much smaller than that of Bitcoin and may be eclipsed by the more rapid development of other digital assets.

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

Not applicable.

F. Dependence on one or a few major customers.

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

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

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

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

PART D. MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION

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

Management of the Sponsor

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

The following individuals are the officers of the Sponsor responsible for overseeing the business and operations of the Trust.

Barry E. Silbert, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Barry E. Silbert, 43, is the founder and Chief Executive Officer of the Sponsor. Mr. Silbert is also the founder and Chief Executive Officer of Digital Currency Group, Inc. (“DCG”), a global enterprise that builds, buys, and invests in blockchain companies all over the world. DCG is the parent company of the Sponsor, the Authorized Participant, as well as CoinDesk.

A pioneer in Bitcoin investing, Mr. Silbert began buying Bitcoin in 2012 and quickly established himself as one of the earliest and most active investors in the industry.

Mr. Silbert founded DCG in 2015 and today, DCG sits at the epicenter of the blockchain industry, backing more than 150 companies across 30 countries, including Coinbase, Ripple, and Chainalysis. DCG also invests directly in digital currencies and other digital assets.

Prior to leading DCG, Mr. Silbert was the founder and CEO of SecondMarket, a technology company that was acquired by Nasdaq. Mr. Silbert has received numerous accolades for his leadership including Entrepreneur of the Year by both EY and Crain’s, and being selected to Fortune’s “40 under 40” list.

Before becoming an entrepreneur, Mr. Silbert worked as an investment banker. He graduated with honors from the Goizueta Business School of Emory University.

Simcha Wurtzel, Vice President, Finance

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

Michael Sonnenshein, Managing Director

Michael Sonnenshein, 33, has been Managing Director of the Sponsor since 2018. In this role, Mr. Sonnenshein oversees the daily operations and growth of the business and its \$2.5 billion in assets under management. Mr. Sonnenshein is responsible for maintaining many of the firm’s key client relationships including family offices, hedge funds, and other institutions as well as managing the development of the Sponsor’s single-asset and diversified digital currency products. From 2015 to 2017, Mr. Sonnenshein was Director of Sales & Business Development for the Sponsor. From 2014 to 2015, Mr. Sonnenshein served as an Account Executive for the

Sponsor. Prior to joining the Sponsor, Mr. Sonnenshein was a financial advisor at JP Morgan Securities, covering HNW individuals and institutions, and an analyst at Barclays Wealth, providing coverage to middle-market hedge funds and institutions. Mr. Sonnenshein earned his Bachelor of Business Administration from the Goizueta Business School at Emory University and his Master of Business Administration from the Leonard N. Stern School of Business at New York University. Mr. Sonnenshein was honored in 2018 as one of Business Insider's Rising Stars of Wall Street and serves as a member of the CME Group Bitcoin Futures Council and NYU Blockchain Association.

Executive Compensation

The Trust has no employees or directors and is managed by the Sponsor. None of the officers or members of the Sponsor receive compensation from the Trust. The Sponsor's Fee accrues daily at an annual rate of 3.0% of the Trust's ETC Holdings Fee Basis Amount and is payable monthly in arrears. For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Sponsor earned \$1,012,662 and \$1,956,644, respectively, from the Trust. As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the fair market value of the accrued and unpaid Sponsor's Fee was \$0 and \$175,731, respectively. In addition, the Sponsor may pay Additional Trust Expenses on behalf of the Trust and be reimbursed by the Trust. For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Trust incurred no Additional Trust Expenses.

Compensation of Directors

Not applicable.

Business Address

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

B. Legal/Disciplinary History

None.

C. Disclosure of Family Relationships

None.

D. Disclosure of Related Party Transactions

See "Conflicts of Interest" above.

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

The Trust's audited financial statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 are attached as Exhibit 1 to this Annual Report. The historical results presented herein are not necessarily indicative of financial results to be achieved in future periods. The Trust's audited financial statements attached as exhibits to this Annual Report are incorporated herein by reference and are considered as part of this Annual Report.

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

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

Item 14. Beneficial Owners.

As of March 16, 2020, Barry E. Silbert, Genesis and DCG International Investments Ltd. beneficially owned 2.15%, 0.115%, and 2.33%, respectively, of the Trust's Shares. Genesis and DCG International Investments Ltd. are wholly owned subsidiaries of DCG and, as such, DCG beneficially owned 22.59% of the Trust's Shares. The address of the aforementioned is c/o Grayscale Investments LLC, 250 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10003.

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

1. Counsel

Joseph A. Hall, Esq.
Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP
450 Lexington Avenue
New York, NY 10017
Telephone: (212) 450-4565
Facsimile: (212) 701-5565
Email: joseph.hall@davispolk.com

Andrew D. Thorpe, Esq.
Mintz, Levin, Cohn, Ferris, Glovsky and Popeo, P.C.
San Francisco, CA 94104
Telephone: (415) 432-6089
Email: adthorpe@mintz.com

2. Independent Auditor

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

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

Not applicable.

Item 16. Management’s Discussion and Analysis.

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

Trust Overview

The investment objective of the Trust is for the Shares (based on ETC per Share) to reflect the value of the ETC held by the Trust, determined by reference to the ETC Index Price, less the Trust’s expenses and other liabilities. The Shares are intended to constitute a cost-effective and convenient means of gaining investment exposure to ETC. A substantial direct investment in ETC may require expensive and sometimes complicated arrangements in connection with the acquisition, security and safekeeping of the ETC and may involve the payment of substantial fees to acquire such ETC from third-party facilitators through cash payments of U.S. dollars. Although the Shares will not be the exact equivalent of a direct investment in ETC, they provide investors with an alternative that constitutes a relatively cost-effective way to participate in ETC markets through the securities market. Because the value of the Shares is tied to the value of the ETC held by the Trust, it is important to understand the investment attributes of, and the market for, ETC.

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

In addition, the Trust may engage in any lawful activity necessary or desirable in order to facilitate Shareholders’ access to Incidental Rights or IR Virtual Currency, provided that such activities do not conflict with the terms of the Trust Agreement. The Trust will not be actively managed. It will not engage in any activities designed to obtain a profit from, or to ameliorate losses caused by, changes in the market prices of ETC.

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

The Custodian is responsible for holding the private key(s) that provide access to the Trust’s digital wallets and vaults, whereas previously, the Key Maintainer was responsible for maintaining certain Security Factors that provided access to the Trust’s digital assets.

The existing agreements that provided for the safekeeping of the Trust's ETC were terminated following the conversion of the safekeeping role to the Custodian.

Incidental Rights and IR Virtual Currency

From time to time, the Trust may come into possession of Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency by virtue of its ownership of ETC, generally through a fork in the Ethereum Classic Blockchain, an airdrop offered to holders of ETC or similar event. Pursuant to the terms of the Trust Agreement, the Trust may take any lawful action necessary or desirable in connection with the Trust's ownership of Incidental Rights, including the acquisition of IR Virtual Currency, unless such action would adversely affect the status of the Trust as a grantor trust for U.S. federal income tax purposes or otherwise be prohibited by the Trust Agreement. These actions include selling Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency and distributing the cash proceeds to Shareholders or distributing Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency in kind to Shareholders, or to an agent acting on behalf of the Shareholders if such distribution would otherwise be infeasible. The Trust may also use Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency to pay the Sponsor's Fee and Additional Trust Expenses, if any, as discussed below under "—Trust Expenses." However, the Trust does not expect to take any Incidental Rights or IR Virtual Currency it may hold into account for purposes of determining the Trust's ETC Holdings, the ETC Holdings per Share, NAV or the NAV per Share.

Trust Expenses

The Trust's only ordinary recurring expense is expected to be the Sponsor's Fee. The Sponsor's Fee will accrue daily in U.S. dollars at an annual rate of 3.0% of the ETC Holdings Fee Basis Amount as of 4:00 p.m., New York time, on each day; provided that for a day that is not a business day, the calculation will be based on the ETC Holdings Fee Basis Amount from the most recent business day, reduced by the accrued and unpaid Sponsor's Fee for such most recent business day and for each day after such most recent business day and prior to the relevant calculation date. This dollar amount for each daily accrual will then be converted into ETC by reference to the same ETC Index Price used to determine such accrual. The Sponsor's Fee is payable in ETC to the Sponsor monthly in arrears.

To cause the Trust to pay the Sponsor's Fee, the Sponsor will, by instructing the Custodian, withdraw from the ETC Account the number of ETC equal to the accrued but unpaid Sponsor's Fee and transfer such ETC to the Sponsor's account at such times as the Sponsor determines in its absolute discretion.

If the Trust holds any Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency at any time, the Trust may also pay the Sponsor's Fee, in whole or in part, with such Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency by entering into an agreement with the Sponsor and transferring such Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency to the Sponsor at a value to be determined pursuant to such agreement. However, the Trust may use Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency to pay the Sponsor's Fee only if such agreement and transfer do not otherwise conflict with the terms of the Trust Agreement. The value of any such Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency will be determined on an arm's-length basis. The Trust currently expects that the value of any such Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency would be determined by reference to an index provided by the Index Provider or, in the absence of such an index, by reference to the cascading set of rules described in "Description of the Trust—The Index and the ETC Index Price" in our Annual Report. If the Trust pays the Sponsor's Fee in Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency, in whole or in part, the amount of ETC that would otherwise have been used to satisfy such payment will be correspondingly reduced. The Sponsor, from time to time, may temporarily waive all or a portion of the Sponsor's Fee in its discretion for stated periods of time. Presently, the Sponsor does not intend to waive any of the Sponsor's Fee.

In addition, in order to assist in the development of the Ethereum Classic Network, the Sponsor intends, but is not obligated, to direct up to one-third of the Sponsor's Fee (or an annual rate of 1.0% of the daily ETC Holdings of the Trust) towards initiatives that support the development, marketing and other community efforts relating to

the Ethereum Classic Network at the sole discretion of the Sponsor for the first three years of the Trust's operations.

After the Trust's payment of the Sponsor's Fee to the Sponsor, the Sponsor may elect to convert the ETC, Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency received as payment of the Sponsor's Fee into U.S. dollars. The rate at which the Sponsor converts such ETC, Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency into U.S. dollars may differ from the rate at which the Sponsor's Fee was determined. The Trust will not be responsible for any fees and expenses incurred by the Sponsor to convert ETC, Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency received in payment of the Sponsor's Fee into U.S. dollars.

After payment of the Sponsor-paid Expenses for the Trust, the Sponsor may use the remaining portion of the Sponsor's Fee received from the Trust at its discretion, which may include the payment of fees from time to time for the referral of new investors in the Trust.

As partial consideration for its receipt of the Sponsor's Fee, the Sponsor has assumed the obligation to pay the Sponsor-paid Expenses. The Sponsor has not assumed the obligation to pay Additional Trust Expenses.

If Additional Trust Expenses are incurred, the Sponsor (i) will instruct the Custodian to withdraw from the ETC Account ETC, Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency in such quantity as may be necessary to permit payment of such Additional Trust Expenses and (ii) may either (x) cause the Trust (or its delegate) to convert such ETC, Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency into U.S. dollars or other fiat currencies at the Actual Exchange Rate or (y) cause the Trust (or its delegate) to deliver such ETC, Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency in kind in satisfaction of such Additional Trust Expenses. However, the Trust may use Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency to pay Additional Trust Expenses only if doing so does not conflict with the terms of the Trust Agreement. The value of any such Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency will be determined on an arm's-length basis. The Trust currently expects that the value of any such Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency would be determined by reference to an index provided by the Index Provider or, in the absence of such an index, by reference to the cascading set of rules described in "Description of the Trust—The Index and the ETC Index Price" in our Annual Report. If the Trust pays the Additional Trust Expenses in Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency, in whole or in part, the amount of ETC that would otherwise have been used to satisfy such payment will be correspondingly reduced.

The number of ETC represented by a Share will decline each time the Trust pays the Sponsor's Fee or any Additional Trust Expenses by transferring or selling ETC.

Impact of Trust Expenses on the Trust's ETC Holdings

The Trust will pay the Sponsor's Fee to the Sponsor in ETC, Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency. In addition, the Trust will sell ETC, Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency to raise the funds needed for the payment of any Additional Trust Expenses or will pay Additional Trust Expenses in ETC, Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency. The Trust's ETC, Incidental Rights and IR Virtual Currency, and the purchase price received as consideration for sales of ETC, Incidental Rights and IR Virtual Currency, will be the Trust's sole source of funds to cover the Sponsor's Fee and any Additional Trust Expenses. Because the number of ETC held by the Trust will decrease when ETC are used to pay the Sponsor's Fee or Additional Trust Expenses or are sold to permit the payment of Additional Trust Expenses, it is expected that the fractional number of ETC represented by each Share will gradually decrease over the life of the Trust. Accordingly, the Shareholders will bear the cost of the Sponsor's Fee and Additional Trust Expenses. New ETC that is transferred into the ETC Account in exchange for additional new Baskets issued by the Trust will not reverse this trend.

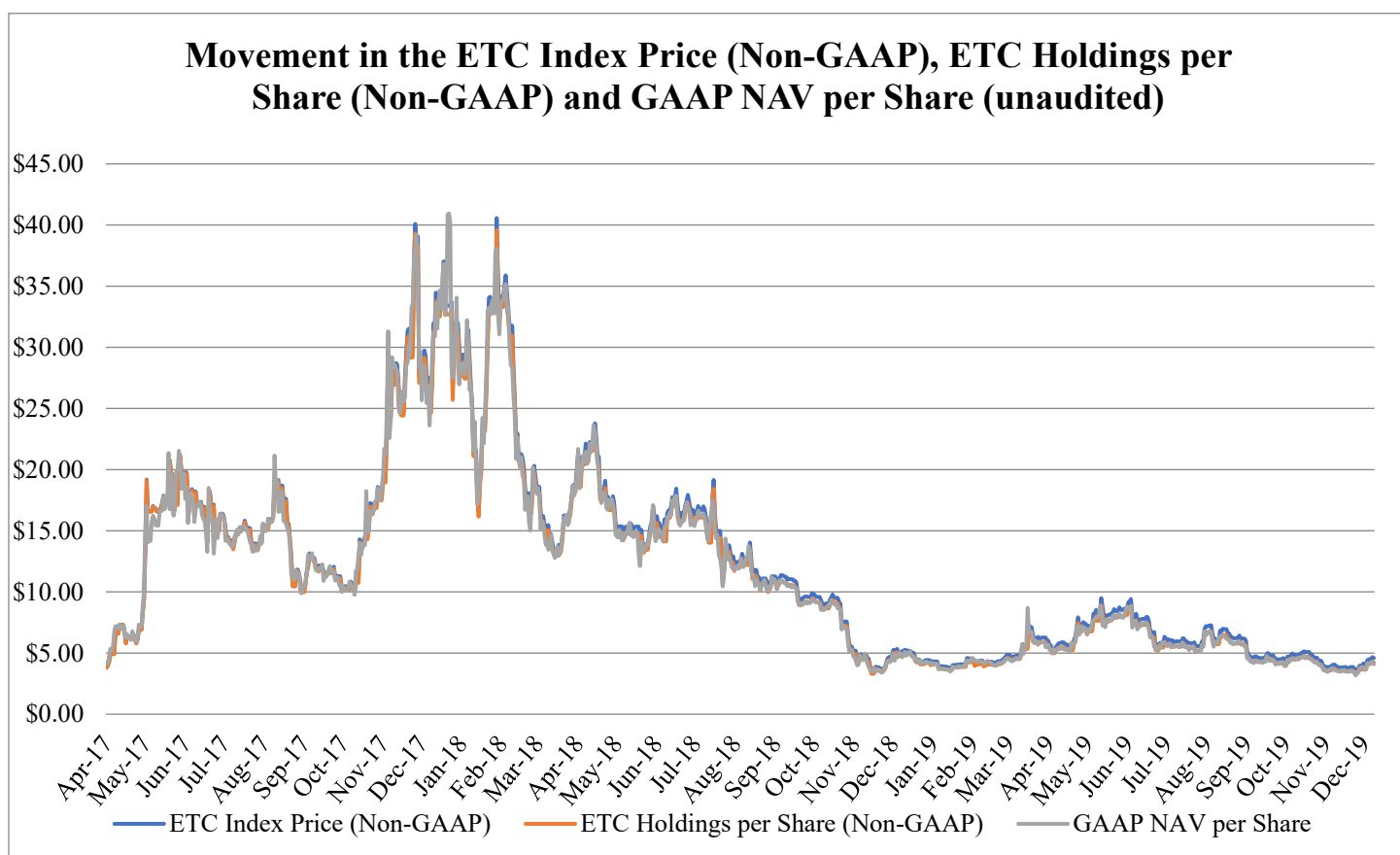
Forms of Attack Against the Ethereum Classic Network

All networked systems are vulnerable to various kinds of attacks. As with any computer network, the Ethereum Classic Network contains certain flaws. For example, the Ethereum Classic Network is currently vulnerable to a

“51% attack” where, if a mining pool were to gain control of more than 50% of the hash rate for a digital asset, a malicious actor would be able to gain full control of the network and the ability to manipulate the Ethereum Classic Blockchain. In January 2019, the Ethereum Classic Network was the target of a double-spend attack by an unknown actor that gained more than 50% of the processing power of the Ethereum Classic Network. The attack resulted in reorganizations of the Ethereum Classic Blockchain that allowed the attacker to reverse previously recorded transactions in excess of over \$1.0 million. The market capitalization of ETC also experienced a subsequent reduction following the attack, which resulted in a subsequent reduction in the value of the Shares. Although the value of Shares declined, the Trust did not suffer any direct losses as a result of the attack. Market participants subsequently took steps to mitigate future attacks by increasing the amount of block confirmations required to validate a transaction. The failure of these or other mitigating steps, or any future attacks on the Ethereum Classic Network, could negatively impact the value of ETC and an investment in the Shares of the Trust.

Ethereum Classic

Investing in the Shares does not insulate the investor from certain risks, including price volatility. The following table illustrates the movement in the ETC Holdings per Share (non-GAAP) versus the ETC Index Price (non-GAAP) and the Trust’s GAAP NAV per Share from April 24, 2017 to December 31, 2019:



For more information about how we determine the ETC Holdings per Share, see “Grayscale Ethereum Classic Trust — Valuation of ETC and Determination of the Trust’s ETC Holdings.”

Critical Accounting Policies

Correction of an Immaterial Misstatement

Subsequent to the issuance of the Trust’s quarterly financial statements for the three and six months ended June 30, 2019, the Trust determined that the calculation of realized gains and losses using an average cost method did

not conform to GAAP. The Trust assessed the materiality of this misstatement both quantitatively and qualitatively and determined the correction of this misstatement was immaterial to the Trust's prior financial statements taken as a whole. As a result, the Trust adjusted for this misstatement on July 1, 2019 by calculating realized gains and losses using the specific identification method and recording the out-of-period adjustment. Accordingly, the Trust increased unrealized losses by a de minimis amount and decreased realized losses to properly reflect the Trust's calculation of realized gains and losses using the specific identification method.

Investment Transactions and Revenue Recognition

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

Principal Market and Fair Value Determination

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

The Trust only receives ETC from the Authorized Participant and does not itself transact on any ETC Markets. Therefore, the Trust looks to the Authorized Participant when assessing entity-specific and market-based volume and level of activity for ETC Markets. The Authorized Participant transacts in a Brokered Market, a Dealer Market, Principal-to-Principal Markets and Exchange Markets, each as defined in the FASB Master Glossary. The Authorized Participant, as a related party of the Sponsor, provides information about the ETC Markets on which it transacts to the Trust. In determining which of the eligible ETC Markets is the Trust's principal market, the Trust reviews these criteria in the following order:

First, the Trust reviews a list of ETC Markets and excludes any ETC Markets that are non-accessible to the Trust and the Authorized Participant. The Trust or the Authorized Participant does not have access to ETC Exchanges that do not have a BitLicense and has access only to non-ETC Exchange Markets that the Authorized Participant reasonably believes are operating in compliance with applicable law, including federal and state licensing requirements, based upon information and assurances provided to it by each market.

Second, the Trust sorts the remaining ETC Markets from high to low by entity-specific and market-based volume and activity of ETC traded on each ETC Market in the trailing twelve months.

Third, the Trust then reviews intra-day pricing fluctuations and the degree of variances in price on ETC Markets to identify any material notable variances that may impact the volume or price information of a particular ETC Market.

Fourth, the Trust then selects an ETC Market as its principal market based on the highest market volume, activity and price stability in comparison to the other ETC Markets on the list. Based on information reasonably available to the Trust, Exchange Markets have the greatest volume and level of activity for the asset. The Trust therefore looks to accessible Exchange Markets as opposed to the Brokered Market, Dealer Market and Principal-to-

Principal Markets to determine its principal market. As a result of the aforementioned analysis, an Exchange Market has been selected as the Trust’s principal market.

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

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

Investment Company Considerations and Significant Estimates

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

Review of Financial Results

Financial Highlights for the Years Ended December 31, 2019 and 2018

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

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Net realized and unrealized loss on investment in Ethereum Classic	\$ (10,230)	\$ (90,485)
Net decrease in net assets resulting from operations	\$ (11,243)	\$ (92,441)
Net assets	\$ 40,010	\$ 23,632

Net realized and unrealized loss on investment in ETC for the year ended December 31, 2019 was (\$10,230), which includes a realized loss of (\$641) on the transfer of ETC to pay the Sponsor’s Fee, (\$84) net change in unrealized appreciation on the Sponsor’s Fee payable, and (\$9,505) net change in unrealized depreciation on investment in ETC. Net realized and unrealized loss on investment in ETC for the year was driven by ETC price depreciation from \$4.90 per ETC as of December 31, 2018 to \$4.43 per ETC as of December 31, 2019. Net decrease in net assets resulting from operations was (\$11,243) for the year ended December 31, 2019, which consisted of the net realized and unrealized loss on investment in ETC, plus the Sponsor’s Fee of \$1,013. Net assets increased to \$40,010 at December 31, 2019, a 69% increase for the year. The increase in net assets was due to the contribution of approximately 4,401,630 ETC with a value of \$27,621 to the Trust in connection with Share creations, partially offset by the aforementioned ETC price depreciation and the withdrawal of 222,629 ETC to pay the foregoing Sponsor’s Fee.

Net realized and unrealized loss on investment in ETC for the year ended December 31, 2018 was (\$90,485), which includes a realized gain of \$1,205 on the transfer of ETC to pay the Sponsor's Fee, \$200 net change in unrealized depreciation on the Sponsor's Fee payable, and (\$91,890) net change in unrealized depreciation on investment in ETC. Net realized and unrealized loss on investment in ETC for the year was driven by ETC price depreciation from \$26.52 per ETC as of December 31, 2017 to \$4.90 per ETC as of December 31, 2018. Net decrease in net assets resulting from operations was (\$92,441) for the year ended December 31, 2018, which consisted of the net realized and unrealized loss on investment in ETC, plus the Sponsor's Fee of \$1,956. Net assets decreased to \$23,632 at December 31, 2018, a 75% decrease for the year. The decrease in net assets was due to the aforementioned ETC price depreciation and the withdrawal of 111,915 ETC to pay the foregoing Sponsor's Fee, partially offset by the contribution of approximately 1,377,086 ETC with a value of \$21,363 to the Trust in connection with Share creations.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

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

Cash Resources and Liquidity

The Trust has not had a cash balance at any time since inception. When selling ETC, Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency to pay Additional Trust Expenses, the Sponsor endeavors to sell the exact number of ETC, Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency needed to pay expenses in order to minimize the Trust's holdings of assets other than ETC. As a consequence, the Sponsor expects that the Trust will not record any cash flow from its operations and that its cash balance will be zero at the end of each reporting period.

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

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

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

Selected Operating Data

(All ETC balances are rounded to the nearest whole ETC)

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Ethereum Classic:		
Opening balance	4,858,670	3,593,499
Creations	4,401,630	1,377,086
Sponsor's Fee, related party	(222,629)	(111,915)
Closing balance	9,037,671	4,858,670
Accrued but unpaid Sponsor's Fee, related party	-	(35,863)
Net closing balance	9,037,671	4,822,807

Number of Shares:		
Opening balance	5,073,700	3,646,400
Creations	4,723,700	1,427,300
Closing balance	9,797,400	5,073,700

	As of December 31,	
	2019	2018
Price of ETC on principal market ¹	\$ 4.43	\$ 4.90
NAV per Share ²	\$ 4.08	\$ 4.66
ETC Index Price	\$ 4.59	\$ 5.16
ETC Holdings per Share ³	\$ 4.23	\$ 4.90

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

¹ The Trust performed an assessment of the principal market at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, and identified the principal market as Coinbase Pro.

² As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, the NAV per Share was calculated using the fair value of ETC based on the price provided by Coinbase Pro, the ETC Exchange that the Trust currently considers its principal market, as of 4:00 p.m., New York time, on the valuation date.

³ The Trust's ETC Holdings per Share is derived from the ETC Index Price as represented by the Index as of 4:00 p.m., New York time, on the valuation date. The Trust's ETC Holdings per Share is calculated using a non-GAAP methodology where the volume-weighted average price is derived from multiple ETC Exchanges. See the section entitled "Grayscale Ethereum Classic Trust – Valuation of ETC and Determination of the Trust's ETC Holdings" above for a description of the Trust's ETC Holdings per Share. The ETC Exchanges used to calculate the ETC Index Price as of December 31, 2019 were Coinbase Pro, Bittrex, Kraken and Poloniex. As of December 31, 2019, the ETC Index Price was \$4.59 and the ETC Holdings per Share was \$4.23.

As of December 31, 2019, the Trust had a net closing balance with a value of \$41,482,909, based on the ETC Index Price (non-GAAP methodology). As of December 31, 2019, the Trust had a total market value of \$40,009,769, based on the principal market (Coinbase Pro).

As of December 31, 2018, the Trust had a net closing balance with a value of \$24,885,683, based on the ETC Index Price (non-GAAP methodology). As of December 31, 2018, the Trust had a total market value of \$23,631,753, based on the principal market (Coinbase Pro).

Historical Ethereum Classic Prices

As movements in the price of ETC will directly affect the price of the Shares, investors should understand recent movements in the price of ETC. Investors, however, should also be aware that past movements in the ETC price are not indicators of future movements. Movements may be influenced by various factors, including, but not limited to, government regulation, security breaches experienced by Service Providers, as well as political and economic uncertainties around the world.

During the period from April 24, 2017 (the first Creation Basket of the Trust) to December 31, 2019, the ETC price, based on the price reported by the Trust's principal market as of 4:00 p.m., New York time, traded between \$3.43 (December 17, 2019) per ETC and \$41.86 (January 14, 2018), the straight average was \$12.22, and the median was \$10.57. The average, high, low and end-of-period ETC prices for the period from April 24, 2017 (the first Creation Basket of the Trust) to December 31, 2017, and for the twelve months ended December 31, 2018 and 2019, based on the price reported by the Trust's principal market as of 4:00 p.m., New York time, on the applicable dates were:

<u>Period</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>End of period</u>	<u>Last business day</u>
April 24, 2017 (the first Creation Basket of the Trust) to December 31, 2017	\$15.92	\$39.99	12/20/2017	\$4.18	4/24/2017	\$26.52	\$27.35
Twelve months ended December 31, 2018	\$16.34	\$41.86	1/14/2018	\$3.56	12/15/2018	\$4.90	\$4.90
Twelve months ended December 31, 2019	\$5.56	\$9.46	6/26/2019	\$3.43	12/17/2019	\$4.43	\$4.43
April 24, 2017 (the first Creation Basket of the Trust) to December 31, 2019	\$12.22	\$41.86	1/14/2018	\$3.43	12/17/2019	\$4.43	\$4.43

PART E. ISSUANCE HISTORY

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

From January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2019, the Trust has offered the Shares pursuant to Rule 506 of the Regulation D under the Securities Act. The Shares offered by the Trust have not been registered under the Securities Act, or any state or other securities laws, and were offered and sold only to “accredited investors” within the meaning of Rule 501(a) of Regulation D under the Securities Act, and in compliance with any applicable state or other securities laws.

The table below describes the Shares offered, the Shares sold and the average and range of prices at which the Shares were offered and sold by the issuer. All Shares initially offered and sold by the Trust are restricted securities pursuant to Rule 144 under the Securities Act. Until the Shares sold by the Trust become unrestricted in accordance with Rule 144, the certificates or other documents evidencing the Shares will contain legends stating that the Shares have not been registered under the Securities Act and referring to the restrictions on transferability and sale of the Shares under the Securities Act. Such legends are removed upon Shares becoming unrestricted in accordance with Rule 144. From January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2019, no Shares, other securities of the Trust, or options to acquire such other securities were issued in exchange for services provided by any person or entity.

<u>Period</u>	<u>Shares Offered</u>	<u>Shares Sold</u>	<u>No. of Purchasers</u>	<u>Avg¹</u>	<u>High¹</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Low¹</u>	<u>Date</u>
Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2018	Unlimited	1,427,300	70	\$15.73	\$39.57	2/20/2018	\$3.30	12/9/2018
Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2019	Unlimited	4,723,700	65	\$5.17	\$8.92	6/3/2019	\$3.31	12/18/2019

¹ The prices reflected represent the ETC Index Price (non-GAAP methodology)

PART F. EXHIBITS

Item 18. Material Contracts.

Description of the Trust Agreement

The following is a description of the material terms of the Trust Agreement. The Trust Agreement establishes the roles, rights and duties of the Sponsor and the Trustee.

The Sponsor

Liability of the Sponsor and Indemnification

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

Each Covered Person will be indemnified by the Trust against any loss, judgment, liability, expense incurred or amount paid in settlement of any claim sustained by it in connection with the Covered Person’s activities for the Trust, provided that (i) the Covered Person was acting on behalf of, or performing services for, the Trust and had determined, in good faith, that such course of conduct was in the best interests of the Trust and such liability or loss was not the result of fraud, gross negligence, bad faith, willful misconduct or a material breach of the Trust Agreement on the part of such Covered Person and (ii) any such indemnification will be recoverable only from the property of the Trust. Any amounts payable to an indemnified party will be payable in advance under certain circumstances.

Fiduciary and Regulatory Duties of the Sponsor

The Sponsor is not effectively subject to the duties and restrictions imposed on “fiduciaries” under both statutory and common law. Rather, the general fiduciary duties that would apply to the Sponsor are defined and limited in scope by the Trust Agreement.

Under Delaware law, a shareholder may bring a derivative action if the shareholder is a shareholder at the time the action is brought and either (i) was a shareholder at the time of the transaction at issue or (ii) acquired the status of shareholder by operation of law or the Trust’s governing instrument from a person who was a shareholder at the time of the transaction at issue. Additionally, Section 3816(e) of the Delaware Statutory Trust Act specifically provides that “a beneficial owner’s right to bring a derivative action may be subject to such additional standards and restrictions, if any, as are set forth in the governing instrument of the statutory trust, including, without limitation, the requirement that beneficial owners owning a specified beneficial interest in the statutory trust join in the bringing of the derivative action.” In addition to the requirements of applicable law, the Trust Agreement provides that no Shareholder will have the right, power or authority to bring or maintain a derivative action, suit or other proceeding on behalf of the Trust unless two or more Shareholders who (i) are not affiliates of one another and (ii) collectively hold at least 10.0% of the outstanding Shares join in the bringing or maintaining of such action, suit or other proceeding. The Trust selected the 10.0% ownership threshold because the Trust believed that this was a threshold that investors would be comfortable with based on market precedent.

Due to this additional requirement, a Shareholder attempting to bring a derivative action in the name of the Trust will be required to locate other Shareholders with which it is not affiliated and that have sufficient Shares to meet the 10.0% threshold based on the number of Shares outstanding on the date the claim is brought and thereafter throughout the duration of the action, suit or proceeding.

“Affiliate” is defined in the Trust Agreement to mean any natural person, partnership, limited liability company, statutory trust, corporation, association or other legal entity (each, a “Person”) directly or indirectly owning, controlling or holding with power to vote 10% or more of the outstanding voting securities of such Person, (ii) any Person 10% or more of whose outstanding voting securities are directly or indirectly owned, controlled or held with power to vote by such Person, (iii) any Person, directly or indirectly, controlling, controlled by or under common control of such Person, (iv) any employee, officer, director, member, manager or partner of such Person, or (v) if such Person is an employee, officer, director, member, manager or partner, any Person for which such Person acts in any such capacity.

Any Shareholders seeking to bring a derivative action may determine whether the 10.0% ownership threshold required to bring a derivative action has been met by dividing the number Shares owned by such Shareholders by the total number of Shares outstanding. Shareholders may determine the total number of Shares outstanding by reviewing the Trust’s annual filings on Form 10-K, quarterly filings on Form 10-Q and periodic reports on Form 8-K reporting sales of unregistered securities pursuant to Item 3.02 thereof, or by requesting the number of Shares outstanding at any time from the Sponsor pursuant to Sections 7.2 and 8.1 of the Trust Agreement and Section 3819(a) of the DSTA. Because the Trust is a grantor trust, it may only issue one class of securities, the Shares.

The Trust offers Shares on a periodic basis at such times and for such periods as the Sponsor determines in its sole discretion. As a result, in order to maintain the 10.0% ownership threshold required to maintain a derivative action, Shareholders may need to increase their holdings or locate additional Shareholders during the pendency of a claim. The Trust posts the number of Shares outstanding as of the end of each month on its website and as of the end of each quarter in its annual and quarterly filings with the SEC. The Trust additionally reports sales of unregistered securities on Form 8-K pursuant to Item 3.02 thereof. Shareholders may monitor the number of Shares outstanding at any time for purposes of calculating their ownership threshold by reviewing the Trust’s website and SEC filings and by requesting the number of Shares outstanding on any date from the Sponsor at any time pursuant to Sections 7.2 and 8.1 of the Trust Agreement. Shareholders have the opportunity at any time to increase their holdings or locate other Shareholders to maintain the 10.0% threshold throughout the duration of a derivative claim. Shareholders may do so by contacting Shareholders that are required to file Schedule 13Ds or Schedule 13Gs with the SEC or by requesting from the Sponsor the list of the names and last known address of all Shareholders pursuant to Sections 7.2 and 8.1 of the Trust Agreement and Section 3819(a) of the DSTA.

The Sponsor is not aware of any reason to believe that Section 7.4 of the Trust Agreement is not enforceable under state or federal law. The Court of Chancery of Delaware has stated that “[t]he DSTA is enabling in nature and, as such, permits a trust through its declarations of trust to delineate additional standards and requirements with which a stockholder-plaintiff must comply to proceed derivatively in the name of the trust.” *Hartsel v. Vanguard Group, Inc.*, Del. Ch. June 15, 2011. However, there is limited case law addressing the enforceability of provisions like Section 7.4 under state and federal law and it is possible that this provision would not be enforced by a court in another jurisdiction or under other circumstances.

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

Actions Taken to Protect the Trust

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

Successor Sponsors

If the Sponsor is adjudged bankrupt or insolvent, the Trust may dissolve and a liquidating Trustee may be appointed to terminate and liquidate the Trust and distribute its remaining assets. The Trustee will have no obligation to appoint a successor sponsor or to assume the duties of the Sponsor, and will have no liability to any person because the Trust is or is not terminated. However, if a certificate of dissolution or revocation of the Sponsor's charter is filed (and ninety (90) days have passed after the date of notice to the Sponsor of revocation without a reinstatement of the Sponsor's charter) or the withdrawal, removal, adjudication or admission of bankruptcy or insolvency of the Sponsor has occurred, Shareholders holding at least a majority (over 50%) of the Shares may agree in writing to continue the affairs of the Trust and to select, effective as of the date of such event, one or more successor Sponsors within ninety (90) days of any such event.

The Trustee

The Trustee is a fiduciary under the Trust Agreement and must satisfy the requirements of Section 3807 of the Delaware Trust Statute. However, the fiduciary duties, responsibilities and liabilities of the Trustee are limited by, and are only those specifically set forth in, the Trust Agreement.

Limitation on Trustee's Liability

Under the Trust Agreement, the Sponsor has exclusive control of the management of all aspects of the activities of the Trust and the Trustee has only nominal duties and liabilities to the Trust. The Trustee is appointed to serve as the trustee for the sole purpose of satisfying Section 3807(a) of the DSTA which requires that the Trust have at least one trustee with a principal place of business in the State of Delaware. The duties of the Trustee are limited to (i) accepting legal process served on the Trust in the State of Delaware and (ii) the execution of any certificates required to be filed with the Delaware Secretary of State which the Trustee is required to execute under the DSTA.

To the extent the Trustee has duties (including fiduciary duties) and liabilities to the Trust or the Shareholders under the DSTA, such duties and liabilities will be replaced by the duties and liabilities of the Trustee expressly set forth in the Trust Agreement. The Trustee will have no obligation to supervise, nor will it be liable for, the acts or omissions of the Sponsor, Custodian or any other security vendor engaged by the Trust. Neither the Trustee, either in its capacity as trustee or in its individual capacity, nor any director, officer or controlling person of the Trustee is, or has any liability as, the issuer, director, officer or controlling person of the issuer of Shares. The Trustee's liability is limited solely to the express obligations of the Trustee as set forth in the Trust Agreement.

Under the Trust Agreement, the Sponsor has the exclusive management, authority and control of all aspects of the activities of the Trust. The Trustee has no duty or liability to supervise or monitor the performance of the Sponsor, nor does the Trustee have any liability for the acts or omissions of the Sponsor. The existence of a trustee should not be taken as an indication of any additional level of management or supervision over the Trust. The Trust Agreement provides that the management authority with respect to the Trust is vested directly in the Sponsor. The Trust Agreement provides that the Trustee is not responsible or liable for the genuineness, enforceability, collectability, value, sufficiency, location or existence of any of the ETC or other assets of the Trust.

Possible Repayment of Distributions Received by Shareholders; Indemnification by Shareholders

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

The foregoing repayment of distributions and indemnity provisions (other than the provision for Shareholders indemnifying the Trust for taxes imposed upon it by a state, local or foreign taxing authority, which is included only as a formality due to the fact that many states do not have statutory trust statutes therefore the tax status of the Trust in such states might, theoretically, be challenged) are commonplace in statutory trusts and limited partnerships.

Indemnification of the Trustee

The Trustee and any of the officers, directors, employees and agents of the Trustee will be indemnified by the Trust as primary obligor and DCG as secondary obligor and held harmless against any loss, damage, liability, claim, action, suit, cost, expense, disbursement (including the reasonable fees and expenses of counsel), tax or penalty of any kind and nature whatsoever, arising out of, imposed upon or asserted at any time against such indemnified person in connection with the performance of its obligations under the Trust Agreement, the creation, operation or termination of the Trust or the transactions contemplated therein; provided, however, that neither the Trust nor DCG will be required to indemnify any such indemnified person for any such expenses which are a result of the willful misconduct, bad faith or gross negligence of such indemnified person. If the Trust has insufficient assets or improperly refuses to pay such an indemnified person within 60 days of a request for payment owed under the Trust Agreement, DCG will, as secondary obligor, compensate or reimburse the Trustee or indemnify, defend and hold harmless such an indemnified person as if it were the primary obligor under the Trust Agreement. Any amount payable to such an indemnified person under the Trust Agreement may be payable in advance under certain circumstances and will be secured by a lien on the Trust property. The obligations of DCG and the Trust to indemnify such indemnified persons under the Trust Agreement will survive the termination of the Trust Agreement.

Holding of Trust Property

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

The Trustee may employ agents, attorneys, accountants, auditors and nominees and will not be answerable for the conduct or misconduct of any such custodians, agents, attorneys or nominees if such custodians, agents, attorneys and nominees have been selected with reasonable care.

Resignation, Discharge or Removal of Trustee; Successor Trustees

The Trustee may resign as Trustee by written notice of its election so to do, delivered to the Sponsor with at least 60 days' notice. The Sponsor may remove the Trustee in its discretion. If the Trustee resigns or is removed, the Sponsor, acting on behalf of the Shareholders, will appoint a successor trustee. The successor Trustee will become fully vested with all of the rights, powers, duties and obligations of the outgoing Trustee.

If the Trustee resigns and no successor trustee is appointed within 180 days after the Trustee notifies the Sponsor of its resignation, the Trustee will terminate and liquidate the Trust and distribute its remaining assets.

Amendments to the Trust Agreement

In general, the Sponsor may amend the Trust Agreement without the consent of any Shareholder. In particular, the Sponsor may, without the approval of the Shareholders, amend the Trust Agreement if the Trust is advised at any time by the Trust's accountants or legal counsel that the amendments are necessary to permit the Trust to take the position that it is a grantor trust for U.S. federal income tax purposes. However, the Sponsor may not make an amendment, or otherwise supplement the Trust Agreement, if such amendment or supplement would permit the Sponsor, the Trustee or any other person to vary the investment of the Shareholders (within the meaning of applicable Treasury Regulations) or would otherwise adversely affect the status of the Trust as a grantor trust for U.S. federal income tax purposes. In addition, no amendments to the Trust Agreement that materially adversely affect the interests of Shareholders may be made without the vote of at least a majority (over 50%) of the Shares (not including any Shares held by the Sponsor or its affiliates). A Shareholder will be deemed to have consented to a modification or amendment of the Trust Agreement if the Sponsor has notified the Shareholders in writing of the proposed modification or amendment and the Shareholder has not, within 20 calendar days of such notice, notified the Sponsor in writing the Shareholder objects to such modification or amendment.

Termination of the Trust

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

- a U.S. federal or state regulator requires the Trust to shut down or forces the Trust to liquidate its ETC, or seizes, impounds or otherwise restricts access to Trust assets;
- any ongoing event exists that either prevents the Trust from making or makes impractical the Trust's reasonable efforts to make a fair determination of the ETC Index Price;
- any ongoing event exists that either prevents the Trust from converting or makes impractical the Trust's reasonable efforts to convert ETC to U.S. dollars; or
- the filing of a certificate of dissolution or revocation of the Sponsor's charter (and the expiration of 90 days after the date of notice to the Sponsor of revocation without a reinstatement of its charter) or the withdrawal, removal, adjudication or admission of bankruptcy or insolvency of the Sponsor has occurred unless (i) at the time there is at least one remaining Sponsor and that remaining Sponsor carries on the Trust or (ii) within 90 days of any such event Shareholders holding at least a majority (over 50%) of Shares agree in writing to continue the activities of the Trust and to select, effective as of the date of such event, one or more successor Sponsors.

The Sponsor may, in its sole discretion, dissolve the Trust if any of the following events occur:

- the SEC determines that the Trust is an investment company required to be registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940;
- the CFTC determines that the Trust is a commodity pool under the CEA;
- the Trust is determined to be a "money service business" under the regulations promulgated by FinCEN under the authority of the U.S. Bank Secrecy Act and is required to comply with certain FinCEN regulations thereunder;
- the Trust is required to obtain a license or make a registration under any state law regulating money transmitters, money services businesses, providers of prepaid or stored value or similar entities, or virtual currency businesses;
- the Trust becomes insolvent or bankrupt;

- a security vendor to the Trust, such as the Custodian, resigns or is removed without replacement;
- all of the Trust’s assets are sold;
- the determination of the Sponsor that the aggregate net assets of the Trust in relation to the expenses of the Trust make it unreasonable or imprudent to continue the Trust;
- the Sponsor receives notice from the IRS or from counsel for the Trust or the Sponsor that the Trust fails to qualify for treatment, or will not be treated, as a grantor trust under the Code;
- if the Trustee notifies the Sponsor of the Trustee’s election to resign and the Sponsor does not appoint a successor trustee within 180 days; or
- the Sponsor determines, in its sole discretion, that it is desirable or advisable for any reason to discontinue the affairs of the Trust.

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

Upon dissolution of the Trust and surrender of Shares by the Shareholders, Shareholders will receive a distribution in U.S. dollars or ETC, Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency, at the sole discretion of the Sponsor, after the Sponsor has sold the Trust’s ETC, Incidental Rights and IR Virtual Currency, if applicable, and has paid or made provision for the Trust’s claims and obligations.

If the Trust is forced to liquidate, the Trust will be liquidated under the Sponsor’s direction. The Sponsor, on behalf of the Trust, will engage directly with either accessible ETC Exchanges or over-the-counter ETC Exchanges to liquidate the Trust’s ETC as promptly as possible while obtaining the best fair value possible. The proceeds therefrom will be applied and distributed in the following order of priority: (a) to the expenses of liquidation and termination and to creditors, including Shareholders who are creditors, to the extent otherwise permitted by law, in satisfaction of liabilities of the Trust other than liabilities for distributions to Shareholders and (b) to the holders of Shares pro rata in accordance with the respective percentage of percentages of Shares that they hold. It is expected that the Sponsor would be subject to the same regulatory requirements as the Trust, and therefore, the exchanges available to the Sponsor will be the same exchanges available to the Trust.

Governing Law

The Trust Agreement and the rights of the Sponsor, Trustee and Shareholders under the Trust Agreement are governed by the laws of the State of Delaware. Each Participant Agreement is also governed by the laws of the State of Delaware.

Description of the Custodian Agreement

The Custodian Agreement establishes the rights and responsibilities of the Custodian, Sponsor, Trust and Authorized Participants with respect to the Trust’s ETC in the ETC Account, which is maintained and operated by the Custodian on behalf of the Trust. For a general description of the Custodian’s obligations, see “The Custodian—The Custodian’s Role.”

Account; Location of ETC

The Trust's ETC Account is a segregated custody account controlled and secured by the Custodian to store private keys, which allow for the transfer of ownership or control of the Trust's ETC, on the Trust's behalf. Private key shards associated with the Trust's ETC are distributed geographically by the Custodian in secure vaults around the world, including in the United States. The locations of the secure vaults may change regularly and are kept confidential by the Custodian for security purposes. The Custodian requires written approval of the Trust prior to changing the location of the private key shards, and therefore the Trust's ETC, including to a different state. The ETC Account uses offline storage, or cold storage, mechanisms to secure the Trust's private keys. The term cold storage refers to a safeguarding method by which the private keys corresponding to digital assets are disconnected and/or deleted entirely from the internet.

ETC in the ETC Account are not treated as general assets of the Custodian. Rather, the Custodian serves as a fiduciary and custodian on the Trust's behalf, and the ETC in the ETC Account are considered fiduciary assets that remain the Trust's property at all times.

Safekeeping of ETC

The Custodian will use best efforts to keep in safe custody on behalf of the Trust all ETC received by the Custodian. All ETC credited to the ETC Account will (i) be held in the ETC Account at all times, and the ETC Account will be controlled by the Custodian; (ii) be labeled or otherwise appropriately identified as being held for the Trust; (iii) be held in the ETC Account on a non-fungible basis; (iv) not be commingled with other digital assets held by the Custodian, whether held for the Custodian's own account or the account of other clients other than the Trust; (v) not without the prior written consent of the Trust be deposited or held with any third-party depository, custodian, clearance system or wallet; and (vi) for any ETC Account maintained by the Custodian on behalf of the Trust, the Custodian will use best efforts to keep the private key or keys secure, and will not disclose such keys to the Trust, the Sponsor or to any other individual or entity except to the extent that any keys are disclosed consistent with a standard of best efforts and as part of a multiple signature solution that would not result in the Trust or the Sponsor "storing, holding, or maintaining custody or control of" the ETC "on behalf of others" within the meaning of the New York BitLicense Rule (23 NYCRR Part 200) as in effect as of June 24, 2015 such that it would require the Trust or the Sponsor to become licensed under such law.

Insurance

The Custodian has indicated to the Sponsor that it has insurance coverage as a subsidiary under its parent company, Coinbase Global, Inc. (together with its affiliates, "Coinbase"), which procures fidelity (aka crime) insurance coverage of up to \$255 million. The Custodian's insurance coverage is limited to losses of the digital assets it custodies on behalf of its clients, including the Trust's ETC, resulting from theft, including internal theft by employees of Coinbase and theft or fraud by a director if the director is acting in the capacity of an employee of Coinbase.

Deposits, Withdrawals and Storage; Access to the ETC Account

The Custodial Services (i) allow ETC to be deposited from a public blockchain address to the ETC Account and (ii) allow the Trust or Sponsor to withdraw ETC from the ETC Account to a public blockchain address the Trust or the Sponsor controls (each such transaction is a "Custody Transaction").

The Custodian reserves the right to refuse to process or to cancel any pending Custody Transaction as required by law or in response to a subpoena, court order, or other binding government order or to enforce transaction, threshold, and condition limits, in each case as communicated to the Trust and the Sponsor as soon as reasonably practicable where the Custodian is permitted to do so, or if the Custodian reasonably believes that the Custody Transaction may violate or facilitate the violation of an applicable law, regulation or applicable rule of a

governmental authority or self-regulatory organization. The Custodian may suspend or restrict the Trust's and Sponsor's access to the Custodial Services, and/or deactivate, terminate or cancel the ETC Account if the Trust or Sponsor has taken certain actions, including any Prohibited Use or Prohibited Business as set forth in the Custodian Agreement.

From the time the Custodian has verified the authorization of a complete set of instructions to withdraw ETC from the ETC Account, the Custodian will have up to forty-eight (48) hours to process and complete such withdrawal. The Custodian will ensure that initiated deposits are processed in a timely manner but the Custodian makes no representations or warranties regarding the amount of time needed to complete processing which is dependent upon many factors outside of the Custodian's control.

Subject to certain exceptions in the Custodian Agreement, the Trust, the Sponsor and their authorized representatives will be able to access the ETC Account via the Custodian's website 99.9% of the time (excluding scheduled maintenance) in order to check information about the ETC Account, deposit ETC to the ETC Account or initiate a Custody Transaction (subject to the timing described above).

The Custodian makes no other representations or warranties with respect to the availability and/or accessibility of ETC or the availability and/or accessibility of the ETC Account or Custodial Services.

Subject to any legal and regulatory requirements, in order to support the Trust's ordinary course of deposits and withdrawals, which involves, or will in the future involve, deposits from and withdrawals to ETC accounts owned by any Authorized Participant, the Custodian will use commercially reasonable efforts to cooperate with the Trust and Sponsor to design and put in place via the Custodial Services a secure procedure to allow Authorized Participants to receive an ETC address for deposits by Authorized Participants, and to initiate withdrawals to ETC addresses controlled by Authorized Participants.

The Custodian Agreement further provides that the Trust's and the Sponsor's auditors or third-party accountants upon reasonable notice, have inspection rights to visit and inspect the ETC Account. Such auditors or third-party accountants are not obligated under the Custodian Agreement to exercise their inspection rights.

Security of the Account

The Custodian securely stores all digital asset private keys held by the Custodian in offline storage. Under the Custodian Agreement, the Custodian must use best efforts to keep private and public keys secure, and may not disclose private keys to the Sponsor, Trust or any other individual or entity.

The Custodian has implemented and will maintain a reasonable information security program that includes policies and procedures that are reasonably designed to safeguard the Custodian's electronic systems and the Trust's and the Sponsor's confidential information from, among other things, unauthorized access or misuse. In the event of a Data Security Event (as defined below), the Custodian will promptly (subject to any legal or regulatory requirements) notify the Trust and the Sponsor. "Data Security Event" is defined as any event whereby (a) an unauthorized person (whether within the Custodian or a third party) acquired or accessed the Trust's or the Sponsor's information, (b) the Trust's or the Sponsor's information is otherwise lost, stolen or compromised or (c) the Custodian's Chief Information Security Officer, or other senior security officer of a similar title, is no longer employed by the Custodian.

Record Keeping; Inspection and Auditing

The Custodian will keep timely and accurate records of its services pursuant to the Custodian Agreement, and such records must be retained by the Custodian for no less than seven years. The Custodian Agreement also provides that the Custodian will permit, to the extent it may legally do so, the Trust's or the Sponsor's auditors or third-party accountants, upon reasonable notice, to inspect, take extracts from and audit the records that it

maintains, take such steps as necessary to verify that satisfactory internal control system and procedures are in place, and visit and inspect the systems on which the ETC are held, all at such times as the Trust or the Sponsor may reasonably request. The Custodian is obligated to provide a copy of any audit report prepared by its internal or independent auditors to the Trust or the Sponsor.

Annual Certificate and Report

Once each calendar year, the Sponsor or Trust may request that the Custodian deliver a certificate signed by a duly authorized officer to certify that the Custodian has complied and is currently in compliance with the Custodian Agreement and that all representations and warranties made by the Custodian in the Custodian Agreement are true and correct on and as of the date of such certificate, and have been true and correct throughout the preceding year. In addition, the Custodian has agreed to allow the Trust and the Sponsor to take any necessary steps to verify that satisfactory internal control systems and procedures are in place, and to visit and inspect the systems on which the Custodian's digital assets are held.

For year 2020, and thereafter, no more than once per calendar year, the Trust and the Sponsor will be entitled to request that the Custodian produce or commission a new Services Organization Controls ("SOC") 1 report and SOC 2 report, and promptly deliver to the Trust and the Sponsor a copy thereof by December 31 of each year. The Custodian reserves the right to combine the SOC 1 and SOC 2 reports into a comprehensive report. In the event that the Custodian does not deliver a SOC 1 Report or SOC 2 Report, as applicable, the Sponsor and the Trust will be entitled to terminate the Agreement.

Standard of Care; Limitations of Liability

The Custodian will use best efforts to keep in safe custody on behalf of the Trust all ETC received by the Custodian. The Custodian is liable to the Sponsor and the Trust for the loss of any ETC to the extent that the Custodian directly caused such loss (including if the Trust or the Sponsor is not able to timely withdraw ETC from the ETC Account according to the Custodian Agreement or as a result of the Custodian's errors in executing a transaction on behalf of the Trust), even if the Custodian meets its duty of exercising best efforts, and the Custodian is required to return to the Trust a quantity equal to the quantity of any such lost ETC.

The Custodian's or Trust's total liability under the Custodian Agreement will never exceed the value of the ETC on deposit in the ETC Account at the time of, and directly relating to, the events giving rise to the liability occurred, the value of which will be determined in accordance with the Custodian Agreement. In addition, for as long as a cold storage address holds ETC with a value in excess of \$100 million (the "Cold Storage Threshold") for a period of five consecutive business days or more without being reduced to the Cold Storage Threshold or lower, the Custodian's maximum liability for such cold storage address shall be limited to the Cold Storage Threshold. The Sponsor monitors the value of ETC deposited in cold storage addresses for whether the Cold Storage Threshold has been met by determining the U.S. dollar value of ETC deposited in each cold storage address on business days. The Custodian or Trust are not liable to each other for any lost profits or any special, incidental, indirect, intangible, or consequential damages, whether based in contract, tort, negligence, strict liability or otherwise, and whether or not the Custodian has been advised of such losses or the Custodian knew or should have known of the possibility of such damages.

Furthermore, the Custodian is not liable for delays, suspension of operations, whether temporary or permanent, failure in performance, or interruption of service which result directly or indirectly from any cause or condition beyond the reasonable control of the Custodian, including but not limited to, any delay or failure due to any act of God, natural disasters, act of civil or military authorities, act of terrorists, including but not limited to cyber-related terrorist acts, hacking, government restrictions, exchange or market rulings, civil disturbance, war, strike or other labor dispute, fire, interruption in telecommunications or Internet services or network provider services, failure of equipment and/or software, other catastrophe or any other occurrence which is beyond the reasonable control of the Custodian and will not affect the validity and enforceability of any remaining provisions. For the

avoidance of doubt, a cybersecurity attack, hack or other intrusion by a third party or by someone associated with the Custodian is not a circumstance that is beyond the Custodian's reasonable control, to the extent due to the Custodian's failure to comply with its obligations under the Custodian Agreement.

The Custodian does not bear any liability, whatsoever, for any damage or interruptions caused by any computer viruses, spyware, scareware, Trojan horses, worms or other malware that may affect the Sponsor's or the Trust's computer or other equipment, or any phishing, spoofing or other attack, unless such damage or interruption originated from the Custodian due to its gross negligence, fraud, willful misconduct or breach of the Custodian Agreement.

Indemnity

Each of the Custodian and the Trust has agreed to indemnify and hold harmless the other such parties from any third-party claim or third-party demand (including reasonable and documented attorneys' fees and any fines, fees or penalties imposed by any regulatory authority) arising out of or related to the Custodian's or the Trust's, as the case may be, breach of the Custodian Agreement, inaccuracy in any of the Custodian's or the Trust's, as the case may be, representations or warranties in the Custodian Agreement, or the Custodian's or the Trust's, as the case may be, knowing, in the case of the Custodian, violation of any law, rule or regulation, or the rights of any third party, except where such claim directly results from the gross negligence, fraud or willful misconduct of the other such party.

Fees and Expenses

The Custodian Fee is an annualized fee charged monthly that is a percentage of the Trust's monthly assets under custody. Following the third anniversary of the Custodian Agreement, the fee may be adjusted by the Custodian with at least six months' advance notice. Any changes to the fee will be agreed to by the Trust and the Sponsor and the Custodian in writing. To the extent the parties cannot reach an agreement regarding any modifications in pricing, either party may elect to terminate the Custodian Agreement. It is the Trust's and the Sponsor's sole responsibility to determine whether, and to what extent, any taxes apply to any deposits or withdrawals conducted through the Custodial Services.

Term; Renewal

Subject to each party's termination rights, the Custodian Agreement is for a term of three years. Thereafter, the Custodian Agreement automatically renews for successive terms of one year, unless either party elects not to renew, by providing no less than thirty days' written notice to the other party prior to the expiration of the then-current term, or unless terminated earlier as provided herein.

Termination

During the Initial Term, either party may terminate the Custodian Agreement for Cause (as defined below) at any time by written notice to the other party, effective immediately, or on such later date as may be specified in the notice. "Cause" is defined as if: (i) such other party commits any material breach of any of its obligations under the Custodian Agreement; (ii) such other party is adjudged bankrupt or insolvent, or there is commenced against such party a case under any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency or other similar law now or hereafter in effect, or such party files an application for an arrangement with its creditors, seeks or consents to the appointment of a receiver, administrator or other similar official for all or any substantial part of its property, admits in writing its inability to pay its debts as they mature, or takes any corporate action in furtherance of any of the foregoing, or fails to meet applicable legal minimum capital requirements; or (iii) with respect to the Trust's and the Sponsor's right to terminate, any applicable law, rule or regulation or any change therein or in the interpretation or administration thereof has or may have a material adverse effect on the rights of the Trust, the Sponsor or any of their respective beneficiaries with respect to any services covered by the Custodian Agreement.

After the initial term, either party may terminate the Custodian Agreement (i) upon ninety (90) days' prior written notice to the other party and (ii) for Cause at any time by written notice to the other party, effective immediately, or on such later date as may be specified in the notice.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Sponsor and the Trust may cancel the ETC Account at any time by withdrawing all balances and contacting the Custodian. Upon termination of the Custodian Agreement, the Custodian will promptly upon the Sponsor's or the Trust's order deliver or cause to be delivered all digital assets held or controlled by the Custodian as of the effective date of termination, together with such copies of the records maintained pursuant to the Custodian Agreement and as the Sponsor and the Trust requests in writing.

Governing Law

The Custodian Agreement is governed by New York law.

Item 19. Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws.

Attached as an exhibit hereto is a copy of the Second Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust and Trust Agreement of Grayscale Ethereum Classic Trust (ETC) dated as of February 28, 2018 as amended by Amendment No. 1 thereto dated January 11, 2019.

Item 20. Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers.

Not applicable.

Item 21. Issuer's Certifications.

Certification

I, Barry E. Silbert, certify that:

1. I have reviewed the Annual Report, exhibits, and all notes thereto of Grayscale Ethereum Classic Trust (ETC);
2. Based on my knowledge, this Annual Report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this Annual Report; and
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included or incorporated by reference in this Annual Report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the issuer as of, and for, the periods presented in this Annual Report.

Dated March 20, 2020

/s/ Barry E. Silbert

By: Barry E. Silbert

Title: Chief Executive Officer of
Grayscale Investments, LLC

Certification

I, Simcha Wurtzel, certify that:

1. I have reviewed the Annual Report, exhibits, and all notes thereto of Grayscale Ethereum Classic Trust (ETC);
2. Based on my knowledge, this Annual Report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this Annual Report; and
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included or incorporated by reference in this Annual Report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the issuer as of, and for, the periods presented in this Annual Report.

Dated: March 20, 2020

/s/ Simcha Wurtzel

By: Simcha Wurtzel

Title: Vice President, Finance (Principal Financial Officer) of
Grayscale Investments, LLC

Exhibit 1

Audited Financial Statements for the Years Ended December 31, 2019 and 2018