

OSPREY BNB CHAIN TRUST

A Delaware Trust

Sponsored by

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Primary Standard Industrial Code: 6221

ANNUAL REPORT

For the year ending December 31, 2024
(the “Reporting Period”)

Units Representing Common Units of Fractional Undivided Beneficial Interest
No Par Value Per Unit

3,592,001 Units Issued and Outstanding as of December 31, 2024
3,044,958 Units Issued and Outstanding as of September 30, 2024

Osprey Funds, LLC (the “Sponsor”), on behalf of Osprey BNB Chain Trust (the “Trust”), is responsible for the content of this annual report for the year ended December 31, 2024 (the “Annual Report”), which has been prepared to fulfill the disclosure requirements of the OTCQX 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,” “Osprey BNB Trust” , “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.

Indicate by check mark whether the company is a shell company (as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act of 1933 (“Securities Act”) and Rule 12b-2 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Exchange Act”)). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the company’s shell status has changed since the previous reporting period. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether a change in control of the company has occurred over this reporting period. Yes No

This Annual Report reflects financial results through December 31, 2024. It was prepared as of March 18, 2025.

Capitalized terms used and not defined herein shall have the meanings ascribed to them in the Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust and Trust Agreement of Osprey BNB Chain Trust, dated as of March 18, 2022, (“Trust Agreement”) as may be amended from time to time or the Confidential Private Placement Memorandum Offering Units in Osprey BNB Chain Trust (“PPM”), dated as of December 21, 2023.

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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” in our Annual Report. 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 BNB and new technologies such as blockchain technology;
- the inability to redeem Units;
- the economic conditions in the BNB industry and market;
- general economic, market and business conditions;
- the use of technology by us and our vendors, including Copper Technologies, LLC, the Trust’s Custodian (“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;
- lack of an organized trading market for the Units and the risk that any organized trading market that seeks to provide liquidity for the sale of Units in the future will not provide sufficient liquidity for Unitholders seeking to sell their Units or otherwise does not operate efficiently; 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 Units. Should one or more of the risks discussed under “Risk Factors” in our Annual Report 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.

PART A. GENERAL COMPANY INFORMATION

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

The name of the Trust is Osprey BNB Chain Trust. Prior to March 18, 2022, the Trust was called the "Osprey Binance Trust."

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

The address of the Sponsor is: Osprey Funds, LLC
 1241 Post Road, 2nd Floor
 Fairfield, CT 06824

The Sponsor's telephone number is: (914) 214-4697

The Sponsor's website: The Sponsor maintains a corporate website <https://ospreyfund.io>, 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:

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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 November 15, 2021. 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 shares of fractional undivided beneficial interest (“Units”), which represent ownership in the Trust. The Trust’s trading symbol on the over-the-counter (“OTC”) Market of the OTC Markets Group Inc. is “OBNB” and the CUSIP number for its Units is 68839V105.

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

A. Par or Stated Value

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

B. Common or Preferred Stock

General.

Each Unit is a fractional undivided beneficial interest in the Trust and has no par value. The Trust is authorized under the Trust Agreement to create and issue an unlimited number of Units..

Description of Limited Rights under Units

The Units 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 Unitholder will not have the statutory rights normally associated with the ownership of shares of a corporation. Each Unit is transferable, fully paid and non-assessable. But Unitholders will have no voting rights, and the Trust does not intend to pay regular dividends, although it may pay dividends, at the sole discretion of the Sponsor, such as upon the sale of BNB resulting from a fork in the BNB Chain, as discussed below. Moreover, the Units do not entitle their holders to any conversion, preemptive or redemption rights or any rights to distributions, except as provided below.

No Voting Rights

Under the Trust Agreement, Unitholders will have no voting rights, including matters pertaining to the management of the Trust.

Distributions

Upon liquidation of the Trust, the Sponsor will distribute to the Unitholders any amounts of the cash proceeds of the liquidation remaining after the satisfaction of all outstanding liabilities of the Trust. Unitholders of record on the record date fixed by the Sponsor for a distribution will be entitled to receive their pro rata portion of any distribution.

No Redemption of Units

Currently, Units may not be redeemed. In the future, redemptions may be permitted. But there can be no assurance as to whether or when redemptions may be permitted, as determined by the

Sponsor in its sole discretion. At such time as the Sponsor decides to allow redemptions, if ever, the Sponsor will amend the Trust Agreement to include Unit redemption procedures.

Book-Entry Form

Individual certificates will not be issued for the Units. Units shall be held in book-entry form by the Transfer Agent. The Sponsor or its delegate shall direct the Transfer Agent (which may be the Sponsor or an Affiliate) to credit or debit the number of Units to the applicable Purchaser. The Transfer Agent shall issue or cancel each Purchaser’s Units, as applicable.

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

As of December 31, 2024, and 2023, the Trust had unlimited Units authorized. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, there were 3,592,001 and 1,882,401 Units issued and outstanding, respectively.

The following table shows the number of the Units outstanding:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Number of Units outstanding	3,592,001	1,882,401	1,882,401
Unrestricted Units	2,410,602	-	-
Number of beneficial Unitholders owning at least 100 Units ¹	50	1	1
Total number of Unitholders of record ¹	50	1	1

¹The totals above include Cede & Co. as nominee for DTC for the Units traded on OTC Markets. Therefore, these numbers do not include the individual holders who have bought Units on OTC Markets or transferred their eligible Units to their brokerage accounts. Because most of the Trust’s Units are held by brokers and other institutions on behalf of Shareholders, we are unable to estimate the total number of Shareholders represented by these record holders.

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

The Trust’s Transfer Agent is Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company. The Transfer Agent’s address is 1 State Street, 30th Floor, New York, New York 10004, and its telephone number is (212)

509-4000. The Transfer Agent is registered under the Exchange Act and is regulated as such by the SEC.

PART C. BUSINESS INFORMATION

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

A. Business Development

The activities of the Trust are limited to the following, among others (i) issuing Units in exchange for cash or BNB transferred to the Trust as consideration in connection with the issuance of the Units; (ii) purchasing and holding BNB for the for the benefit of the Unitholders; (iii) transferring or selling BNB, as necessary to cover the 2.5% Management Fee, as well as other fees and expenses such as, but not limited to, taxes and governmental charges, expenses and costs, expenses and indemnities related to any extraordinary services performed by the Sponsor (or any other Service Provider, including the Trustee) on behalf of the Trust to protect the Trust or the interests of Unitholders, indemnification expenses, fees, and expenses related to public trading on OTCQX market operated by OTC Markets Group (“OTCQX”) or another secondary market (“Extraordinary Expenses”); (iv) permitting the BNB held by the Trust to be bonded by the Custodian to the BNB Chain for the purpose of securing staking rewards payable to the Sponsor – see “Staking Rewards”; (v) transferring BNB in exchange for Units surrendered for redemption (subject to obtaining regulatory approval from the SEC and approval from the Sponsor); (vi) causing the Sponsor to sell BNB on the termination of the Trust; (vii) making distributions of BNB (including virtual currency incidental to airdrops or forks) or cash from the sale thereof; and (viii) engaging in all administrative and security procedures necessary to accomplish such activities in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Agreement and the Custodian Agreement.

The Trust will not be actively managed. The Trust will not engage in any activities designed to obtain a profit from, or to ameliorate losses caused by, changes in the market prices of BNB.

Trust Objective

The investment objective of the Trust is solely for the Units to realize long-term capital appreciation by tracking the price of BNB tokens, the native token to the BNB Chain, as defined below (“BNB”) on each business day, less liabilities and expenses of the Trust. The Units are designed as a convenient and cost-effective method for Unitholders to gain exposure to BNB without making a direct investment in BNB.

At this time, the Trust is not operating a redemption program for Units and therefore Units are not redeemable by the Trust. In addition, the Trust may halt issuances of Units for extended periods of time. As a result, the value of the Units of the Trust may not approximate, and if traded on any secondary market, the Units may trade at a substantial premium over, or discount to, the value of the BNB held by the Trust, less the Trust’s expenses and other liabilities.

Strategy Behind the Units

The Units are intended to offer Unitholders an opportunity to participate in BNB markets through an investment in securities. The logistics of accepting, transferring, and safekeeping of BNB are dealt with by the Sponsor and the Custodian, and the related expenses are built into the price of the

Units. Therefore, Unitholders do not have additional tasks or costs over and above those generally associated with investing in any other comparable privately placed security.

Secondary Market Trading

While the Trust's investment objective is for the Units to reflect the value of the BNB held by the Trust, less the Aggregate Trust Expenses and other liabilities, the Units 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 BNB Holdings per Unit. The amount of the discount or premium in the trading price relative to the BNB Holdings per Unit may be influenced by non-concurrent trading hours and liquidity between OTCQX and larger BNB Exchanges in the BNB Exchange Market. While the Sponsor has obtained approval for listing and trading of the Units on the OTCQX, there is no guarantee that a liquid secondary market in the Units will develop or be maintained. Investors should therefore be willing to risk being unable to sell their Units in a liquid, organized secondary market, potentially leading to a reduction in Unit value.

Risks of Investing in Units

Overview – Information about BNB.

The BNB token (“BNB”) is the native token of the BNB Chain. It is a digital asset that is issued by, and transmitted through, the operations of the BNB Chain. “The BNB Chain” is an online, decentralized, distributed computing platform that operates on a peer-to-peer basis. The BNB Chain uses the combination Proof of Stake (“PoS”) Sybil control methodology and Byzantine Fault Tolerant consensus mechanism to ensure the secure transfer and authenticity of each BNB, and hosts the public transaction ledger on which all BNB is recorded (the “BNB Chain”). The BNB Chain is a decentralized file, or ledger, that contains all the records of BNB, and is stored in multiple copies globally on the computers of users of the BNB Chain.

A cryptocurrency is a virtual or digital asset, often referred to as a token or coin, which can serve as virtual or digital money. Cryptocurrencies are secured by cryptography and use blockchain ledgers to record and validate transactions. As a cryptocurrency, BNB can be used as a form of payment for goods and services with merchants that accept BNB, it can be lent or borrowed, it can be used as collateral for a wide range of financial transactions and it can be used as a medium of exchange to purchase intangible assets such as other blockchain based tokens or crypto-collectibles. BNB can also be bought or sold in exchange for U.S. dollars or other fiat currencies, either through digital asset exchanges or in individual end-user-to-end-user transactions under a barter system. In addition to these uses, BNB also has speculative value, and investors can buy and sell BNB or hold it as an investment. BNB is mainly used for the functional mechanisms of the BNB Chain, including: fees for transactions, governance of the network and staking for network operations.

BNB is “stored” on a blockchain and is linked to a unique digital address, or wallet, that is associated with a public key and a private key. The public key is used to generate the address that is available to other users of the BNB Chain. The address serves as the location to which BNB can be transferred and from which BNB can be sent. The private key authorizes the transfer or “spending” of BNB from its associated public address. Ownership of BNB is established by recording on the BNB Chain the unique address and the amount of BNB held. The wallet thus holds the cryptographic keys associated with BNB, rather than the BNB itself. BNB cannot be

transferred by a holder unless that holder provides the private key. See “Description of BNB Transfers.”

The BNB Chain is the decentralized, publicly distributed ledger that holds BNB and the mechanism that allows people to exchange BNB. All transactions on the BNB Chain are recorded on the BNB Chain. Like other blockchains, the BNB Chain can be thought of as a collective chain of digital signatures that reflect transaction history. The BNB Chain is downloaded and stored, in whole or in part, on the computers of each user. The BNB Chain is a record of every BNB, every transaction in BNB in order and every public address on the BNB Chain. Every computer on the BNB Chain is a “node”, and collectively all of the nodes ensure that each new transaction in BNB adheres to certain rules before it is added to the BNB Chain.

Transaction data are permanently recorded on the BNB Chain in data files called “blocks”, which reflect transactions that have been recorded and authenticated by BNB Chain participants. Each newly recorded block of transactions refers back to and “connects” with the immediately preceding recorded block in the ledger. Each new block records outstanding BNB transactions, and outstanding transactions are settled and validated through such recording. Although there are size limits to each block, the BNB Chain is designed to represent a complete, transparent, secure and unbroken history of all the transactions that have occurred on the BNB Chain. The BNB Chain and associated software programs can view the BNB Chain to determine the exact balance, if any, of BNB associated with any public address listed on the BNB Chain.

BNB Token

The BNB token is the native currency of the BNB Chain. Unlike tokens generated by mining on blockchains that use a Proof of Work algorithm, the BNB Chain uses Proof of Stake algorithms. Proof of Stake means that the authority to build consensus and therefore to add blocks to the BNB Chain is conferred to actors in the system based on existing BNBs held on the network and not by solving increasingly or decreasingly complex cryptographic math problems in order to win the right to finalize a block and therefore earn a reward. As of December 31, 2024, BNB was the fourth largest virtual currency ranked by US dollar value with a market capitalization of \$101 billion. BNB is divisible to up to eight decimal places into units named “Jagers” (1 Jager equals .00000001 BNB).

Concurrent with the launch of the Binance Exchange in July of 2017, Binance minted 200 million BNB tokens on the Ethereum Blockchain using its ERC-20 functionality. These tokens were initially created for the purposes of allowing the holder of BNB to pay for fees incurred from the use of the Binance Exchange as well as serving as an exchangeable asset for other crypto currencies traded or launching on the Binance Exchange. The percentage discount of the exchange fees granted to BNB users started at 50% in July of 2017 and would decrease by half each subsequent year until the 5th year at which point the discount would be eliminated (July of 2022). Since creation, the available uses of BNB have grown to include paying for trading fees on the Binance DEX, paying transaction fees on the BNB Chain, paying for goods and services to merchants that accept the Binance Card or Binance Pay mobile application, donating to the Binance Charity Organization, as well as other utility-based applications for applications built on the BNB Chain.

After creation, Binance issued the 200 million BNB as follows: 10% (20 million BNB) to angel investors in Binance Ltd., 40% (80 million BNB) to the founding employees of Binance Exchange subject to a 4 year schedule, and 50% (100 million BNB) to individuals in exchange for Ethereum

(ETH) or the equivalent Ethereum price in Bitcoin in three consecutive tranches from July 1, 2017 to July 21, 2017 using a first-come, first-served basis until all 100 million were sold. Binance priced the tranches at 0.00037 ETH, 0.0004 ETH, and 0.0043 ETH per BNB and raised ETH approximately equivalent to \$15 million.

According to the terms stated by Binance in their whitepaper and subsequent communications associated with the creation and issuance of BNB, the 200 million BNB initially created would be the maximum BNB to exist. In addition, Binance also implemented a deflationary program whereby Binance, in its discretion and not through an on-chain mechanism, would purchase BNB tokens in the open market and then destroy these BNB (known as “burning”) on a quarterly basis. The amount of BNB burned was set at the US dollar equivalent of 20% of Binance Exchange profits in that quarter. The maximum amount of BNB to be burned is capped at 100 million, reducing the maximum BNB in existence to 100 million.

In March of 2019, this program was revised such that (a) the BNB burned would be sourced from the Binance treasury and (b) the amount of BNB to be burned would be determined by an undisclosed percentage of trading volume on the Binance DEX. In October of 2021, the BNB Chain added an additional BNB burning mechanism (the “Real-Time” mechanism) that burns BNB tokens at a fixed ratio to the gas fee collected by validators for each block. In January of 2022, the burning program was adjusted again such that the amount of BNB to be burned on a quarterly basis would be determined by an algorithm using the inputs of (a) the total number blocks produced by the BNB Chain in a quarter, (b) the average price of the BNB token against the US Dollar and, (c) a constant value as a price anchor (the “Auto-Burn” mechanism). The Auto-Burn mechanism supplants the previous methodology for determining the amount of BNB burned on a quarterly basis. The Real-Time burning methodology remains in place in addition to the quarterly burns.

In October 2022, hackers were able to exploit the BNB Token Hub, explained further in the “Regulation of BNB” section below, and create (mint) 2 million BNB tokens, increasing the maximum supply to 202 million.

Binance’s overall target burn of 100 million BNB remained unchanged. In addition, to the Real-Time burning mechanism, Binance has conducted 27 consecutive quarterly BNB burns since inception, removing, in total, 52,976,109.40 BNB. As of May 2024, the total outstanding BNB is approximately 148 million.

In April of 2019, Binance launched the mainnet of the BNB Beacon Chain and initiated a swap program for the ERC-20 BNB tokens on the Ethereum Blockchain from the July 2017 creation. Holders of BNB were directed to deposit their ERC-20 based BNB at a Binance controlled wallet after which they were issued BNB tokens issued from the newly formed BNB Beacon Chain using its BEP-2 format. After the swap, all remaining ERC-20 BNB tokens were burned leaving only an equivalent amount of BEP-2 BNB tokens.

In September of 2020, Binance launched the Binance Smart Chain (BSC) and corresponding BNB BEP-20 token standard. While BEP-2 BNB tokens were intended to be used within the Binance ecosystem, BEP-20 BNB tokens were designed to be used with the BSC. The establishment of the BSC blockchain gave developers smart contract (self-executing, code-based contracts) functionality which allowed for the creation and utilization of decentralized applications (dApps). In April 2024, BNB Chain developers began the BNB Chain Fusion which will retire the BNB

Beacon Chain in favor of the functionality offered by the BSC. All BNB on the Beacon Chain will be migrated to the BSC, which has been rebranded to the “BNB Chain”.

Reward Distribution

In order to incentivize the development of the BNB Chain by creating the largest possible ecosystem of developers and users of the BNB Chain, holders of BNB are eligible to participate in securing the BNB Chain by “staking” their BNB to the BNB Chain and are therefore entitled to “rewards” distributed to them in the form of BNB. Staking is where an actor on the network acquires BNB and then pledges that BNB to the network as collateral. This collateral is then put at risk of loss (known as “slashing”) to ensure the proper running of a node on the BNB Chain and collecting rewards for services rendered to the network in the process of forming consensus and adding blocks to the BNB Chain. In lieu of running a node, a holder of BNB may pledge or “delegate” their BNB as collateral to a third party that is running a node on the BNB Chain (known as “Validator”). Pledged BNB to a Validator is not at risk of slashing; however, BNB pledged directly by Validators is subject to loss.

The number of staking rewards allocated from the new BNB issuance to holders of staked BNB on the BNB Chain will be calculated for a specified time period of block production and then distributed across the active delegated stake and Validator set in proportion to their weighted stake in that account, minus a commission to the Validator for expenses incurred running the node. Holders of BNB that is not staked to the BNB Chain will not receive rewards.

BNB Transaction Fees

Several resources in a blockchain network are limited: for example, storage and computation. Transaction fees prevent individual users from consuming too many resources. Due to the high speed at which the BNB Chain processes and finalizes transactions, the BNB Chain has less need to ration capacity and therefore uses a minimum fee model, as opposed to the gas-metering model found on networks such as Ethereum. As such, fees are charged prior to transaction execution; once the fee is paid, nodes will execute the transaction.

Description of BNB Transfers

For one party to transfer BNB to another over the BNB Chain, both parties must have BNB Chain addresses, or “wallets,” as described above. Each wallet has an associated public key, as well as an associated private key. In general, in order to obtain a BNB Chain wallet, a user generally must first install on a computer or mobile device a BNB Chain software program.

Wallets that are used to store cryptographic keys can be “hot” or “cold.” A hot wallet is connected to the internet, and is thus readily available to facilitate trading, but may be more vulnerable to hacking. A cold wallet is a wallet that stores cryptographic keys offline, such as on a computer that has no internet access, a segregated piece of hardware, or a piece of paper.

The transaction process is different for the sender and the recipient. To receive BNB, the recipient must provide its public address to the sender. The recipient does not disclose its private key as part of this process.

From the sender’s perspective, once the sender has the recipient’s public address (or public key), the sender can initiate the transfer by executing a transaction that includes the recipient’s wallet address, the amount of BNB to be sent and the private key of the sender’s wallet that is transferring the BNB. To execute a transaction, the sender must have internet access. The sender does not reveal their public key in verifying the transaction to the BNB Chain, but the sender does not reveal their private key publicly. The private key serves as validation that the transaction has been authorized by the holder of the associated public key. The resulting transaction is sent by the user’s BNB Chain software program to the decentralized BNB Chain for eventual inclusion in the BNB Chain. Once the transaction is added to a new block that is included in the BNB Chain, the BNB Chain software program of both parties will show confirmation of the transaction on the BNB Chain and reflect an adjustment to the BNB balance associated with each party’s public key, completing the transaction. Once a transaction is confirmed on the BNB Chain, it is irreversible.

A private key is like a password to a bank account. Neither the sender nor the recipient reveal the private keys associated with their wallets because the private key gives anyone who has access to the private key the ability to transfer BNB from that wallet to other users. Therefore, if a user were to lose their private key irretrievably without any backup, the user would permanently lose access to the BNB contained in that wallet.

Some transactions in BNB are conducted “off-Blockchain,” such as through a digital asset exchange, and are therefore not recorded on the BNB Chain. “Off-Blockchain transactions” may involve, for example, the reallocation of ownership of an amount of BNB in a pooled-ownership digital wallet, such as a digital wallet owned by a digital asset exchange, from one exchange participant to another. Therefore, off-Blockchain transactions do not involve the transfer of transaction data on the BNB Chain and do not reflect a movement of BNB between addresses recorded on the BNB Chain. For these reasons, off-Blockchain transactions are not protected by the protocol behind the BNB Chain or recorded in, and validated through, the BNB Chain mechanism. In addition, information and data regarding off-Blockchain transactions are generally not publicly available. Transactions in BNB that are executed “off-Blockchain” do not require the payment of a fee, but may require a payment, for example, to the entity controlling a pooled-ownership digital wallet. Such transaction payments may or may not be required or allowed to be made in BNB.

BNB Applications & Adoption

There are three well-known fundamental functions of digital assets: a medium of exchange (i.e., a means to transport value), a store of value (i.e., a trusted place to park value), and a unit of account (i.e., a metric to define value). A digital asset such as BNB may be used, among other things, to perform any of these three functions. Many forms of these applications are under development on the BNB Chain.

Value of BNB

The value of BNB, as with most assets, is influenced by several factors, including the supply of and demand for BNB, the distribution of rewards, transaction fees, the number of competing digital assets, how BNB trades, regulations governing its sale and trade, and the protocol itself. See “Risk Factors and Potential Conflicts of Interest—Risks Associated with Investing Directly or Indirectly in BNB—Valuation Risk.” Due to the dynamic of these factors as well as others, the value of BNB is difficult to determine and the price of BNB can fluctuate. Demand for BNB can also be

influenced by the applications that are built on the BNB Chain. Although it is not possible to predict with certainty the price trajectory of BNB, the investment objective of the Trust is solely long-term capital appreciation by tracking the price of BNB.

The most common means of determining the value of BNB is by reviewing price data on one or more digital asset exchanges where BNB is traded publicly and transparently.

Regulation of BNB

Certain Historical Developments

In the United States, federal and state approaches to regulation and oversight of digital assets have varied significantly as between states, the states and the Federal government and among Federal agencies. The regulation on both the state and federal level generally come into focus upon the sale of digital assets that may constitute the sale of a security or when the sale can be considered to have constituted a money transmission under state law or under Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (“FinCEN”) regulations, as part of a money services business.

Many state legislatures have passed crypto-friendly laws hoping to inspire growth in their local economies with the use of digital assets and the underlying blockchain technology. For example, Wyoming currently exempts digital assets from property taxation and has adopted regulations that allow state-chartered banks to opt-in to providing custody services for digital assets. Other crypto-friendly laws that have passed include exemptions from state securities laws, money transmission statutes and other regulatory requirements. Other states have taken a more cautious approach in order to mitigate the risks associated with digital assets. For example, New York has passed laws generally considered restrictive of digital assets, while several large digital asset service providers, such as Gemini and Fidelity Digital Asset Services, have received New York State trust company charters.

The Federal government has focused its regulation at the administrative agency level (including FinCEN, the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”), the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the “CFTC”), the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”), the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (the “CFPB”), the Department of Justice, the Department of Homeland Security, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the IRS). The Federal government’s focus has been, in part, on the extent to which digital assets like BNB can be used to commit fraud or to launder the proceeds of illegal activities or fund criminal or terrorist enterprises, and on the safety and soundness of exchanges or other third-party service providers that hold or transact in digital assets for users.

In addition, the CFTC has made it clear that despite the fundraising presale that accompanied the creation of Ethereum, it views Ethereum as a commodity, like Bitcoin. BNB, by analogy, may therefore be deemed a commodity as well, although we cannot be certain. However, the CFTC has not issued regulations formalizing this position or required registration in any capacity. Nonetheless, futures, options, swaps and other derivative contracts that make reference to the price of a “digital asset” are subject to regulation by the CFTC under the Commodity Exchange Act (“CEA”). The CFTC has granted licenses for designated contract markets to list futures relating to digital assets. Accordingly, it is expected that BNB futures contracts could be launched on a CFTC-regulated platform in the future. On July 8, 2020, the CFTC announced the finalization of

its 2020-2024 strategic plan, in which it announced that it would develop a “holistic framework” to promote responsible innovation in digital assets.

The staff of the SEC has taken the position that digital assets can be, and often are, securities. However, the Director of the SEC’s Division of Corporation Finance explicitly stated in June 2018 that he did not believe that Ethereum and Bitcoin are securities, because they are sufficiently decentralized so that purchasers would no longer reasonably expect any person or group to perform essential managerial or entrepreneurial efforts with respect to those digital currencies. The SEC has approved rule provisions allowing exchange-traded funds that hold Bitcoin or Ethereum to list their shares on securities exchanges.

In pending litigation, to which neither the Trust nor the Sponsor is a party, the SEC has taken the position that BNB is a security, both when sold by Binance and when traded on the secondary market in transactions to which Binance is not a party. The court dismissed SEC claims based on the status of BNB as a security when traded on the secondary market, holding that the SEC had not properly alleged that secondary transactions in BNB are security transactions. The SEC has indicated that it will seek leave of the court to amend its complaint to address other aspects of the court’s ruling, and it is possible that the amended complaint will also allege that secondary transactions in BNB are security transactions. However, it cannot be determined at this time whether the SEC will be granted leave to amend its complaint, whether any such amended complaint will allege that secondary transactions in BNB are security transactions, or whether the court will rule that secondary transactions in BNB are in fact security transactions.

Additionally, the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) has classified certain virtual currencies -- which it defined as a digital representation of value that functions as a medium of exchange, a unit of account and/or a store of value -- as property that is not currency for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The IRS indicated that virtual currency that has an equivalent value in real currency, or that acts as a substitute for real currency, can be referred to as convertible virtual currency. The IRS stated that convertible virtual currency was not “real” currency because it did not have legal tender status in any jurisdiction. The degree to which such interpretations will become the norm is unknown. The New York State Department of Taxation and Finance, citing the IRS classification, defined convertible virtual currency as “intangible property,” and a number of other states have issued their own guidance regarding the tax treatment of virtual currencies for state income or sales tax purposes.

On July 22, 2020, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (the “OCC”) issued an interpretive letter stating that national banks may provide cryptocurrency custody services to their customers. The permitted services include holding unique cryptographic keys associated with cryptocurrency. The OCC noted that banks have traditionally provided safekeeping and custody services and that there is a growing demand for safe places to store cryptographic keys for customers and for related custody services. The OCC concluded that, by providing such services, banks would be able to continue to perform the financial intermediation function that they have historically fulfilled in providing payment, loan and deposit services.

Illicit Use and Fraudulent Activity

As with any other asset or medium of exchange, BNB can be used to purchase illegal goods, fund unlawful activities or to launder money. Digital assets have been used for unlawful gambling and for the purchase of illegal goods.

Using BNB provides users with a certain degree of anonymity, insofar as sending and receiving BNB on the BNB Chain does not involve the use of personal information, but rather a public address on the BNB Chain (i.e., BNB addresses are string of characters that appear random). Anonymity is limited, however, by the fact that digital asset exchanges conduct anti-money laundering and “know your client” verifications on their customers due in part to such anonymity. However, the Trust is unable to track the prior movement of BNB that it may purchase or trade to check for prior illicit activity. In the event of such prior illicit activity, the Trust’s BNB may be subject to “clawback” by courts or regulators, which would reduce the value of Units.

During the past several years, a number of digital asset businesses have been associated with or have been victims of theft and fraudulent schemes. For example, in 2014, the largest digital asset exchange at the time, Mt. Gox, filed for bankruptcy in Japan amid reports the exchange lost up to 850,000 Bitcoin, valued then at over \$450 million, as well as \$28 million in cash from the exchange’s bank accounts. Similarly, it has been reported that digital asset exchange Coincheck lost approximately \$500 million to hackers in 2018 and that digital asset exchange Binance lost approximately \$40 million to hackers in 2019. In 2020, five major digital currency exchange hacks took place. Four hacks resulted in the theft of digital currency while one involved stolen customer data. In total, \$286,933,760 worth of digital currency and 200 pieces of customer data were stolen from digital currency exchanges in 2020.

In addition, Ponzi schemes have been created on the Ethereum Network, as well other digital asset ecosystems like the Bitcoin network. In particular, smart contract platforms like the Ethereum Network have proven to be useful to conduct such schemes, by positioning a party with malicious intent as a trustworthy counterparty as advertised by the Ethereum Network. In a recent study, 184 Ponzi schemes were found to be active on the Ethereum Network, and similar schemes could be created on the BNB Chain.

Numerous additional fraudulent and other illicit activities regarding digital assets are reported regularly by major media, both in the United States and abroad. Such illicit activity makes investment in BNB potentially riskier than investment in other, more established, vehicles. In particular, beginning in 2021, the press reported that Binance Holdings Ltd., the creator of BNB was under investigation by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service and Department of Justice for money laundering and tax evasion violations.

In October 2022, the BNB Token Hub, a bridge that allowed BNB holders to swap BEP-2 BNB for BEP-20 BNB and vice versa, was hacked for 2 million BNB, approximately \$570 million at the time. The exploit targeted a vulnerability in the cross-chain bridge, enabling the attacker to forge transactions to create and then withdraw new BNB tokens. BNB Chain developers acted quickly to halt the blockchain which prevented about 80% of the BNB from leaving the ecosystem, although the attackers were able to capture approximately \$110 million. 1.02 million BNB tokens that were prevented from leaving the BNB Chain ecosystem were burned following a vote by BNB validators and the rest will be burned through the usual burning process, which will bring the terminal circulating supply of BNB to the original goal of 100 million BNB.

Historical Price of BNB

The price of BNB is volatile and fluctuations are expected to have a direct impact on the value of the Units. However, movements in the price of BNB in the past are not a reliable indicator of future movements. Movements may be influenced by various factors, including supply and demand, geo-political uncertainties, economic concerns such as inflation, and real or speculative investor interest.

Competition

BNB is not the only available digital asset. Other digital currencies that have been developed prior to or since the inception of BNB, including, but not limited to, Bitcoin, Ethereum, XRP, Litecoin, Polkadot, Cardano, Algorand, Monero, Avalanche and Solana. Although a competitive digital asset could displace the market share BNB currently occupies, or a competitive blockchain could take market share from the BNB Chain, it would face significant headwinds due to the network effect and financial and intellectual investments currently enjoyed by BNB and the BNB Chain as one of the market leaders. As of March 2025, BNB's market capitalization was estimated to be approximately \$85 billion.

The above description of BNB and the BNB Chain, its regulation and trading and other relevant aspects is not meant to be full and complete. The Sponsor recommends that each investor do their own research and consult with their own advisors to understand BNB and how it and other cryptocurrencies operate and the risks involved in investing in BNB and other cryptocurrencies.

RISK FACTORS AND POTENTIAL CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

An investment in the Trust involves the risk of losing money. Consider the risks below as well as the rest of the information in this Memorandum before making an investment decision.

Risks Associated with Investing Directly or Indirectly in BNB

BNB, like other digital assets, is an extremely new and nontraditional asset. Digital assets, represented on a decentralized public transaction ledger that is maintained by an open source protocol, are substantively different from traditional assets and investments. Digital assets were only introduced within the past decade, and BNB was first released in 2020, which limits a potential Unitholder's ability to evaluate the performance of BNB. Because of the complex nature of BNB itself coupled with an investment with exposure to the performance thereof, an investor in the Trust may face numerous material risks that may not be present in other investments. These risks include:

Negative Press about Alleged Investigations Relating to BNB Creator and Affiliates May Subject BNB and Trust to Greater Scrutiny by Regulators

Beginning in 2021, the press began reporting that the U.S. government was investigating Binance Holdings Ltd., the creator of BNB, for potential offenses relating to money-laundering and tax evasion. In early 2022, press reports emerged that the SEC was investigating Binance.U.S., the U.S.-based subsidiary of Binance Holdings for possible trading violations under U.S. law. More recently, in March 2023, the CFTC brought an action in federal court alleging that Binance Holding

Limited, its affiliates, its Chief Executive Officer and former Chief Compliance Officer had engaged in conduct resulting in numerous violations of the CEA and related regulations. On November 3, 2023, Binance Holdings Limited (Binance) pleaded guilty and agreed to pay over \$4 billion to resolve the Justice Department’s investigation into violations related to the Bank Secrecy Act (BSA), failure to register as a money transmitting business, and the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA). Binance’s founder and chief executive officer (CEO), Changpeng Zhao, also pleaded guilty to failing to maintain an effective anti-money laundering (AML) program, in violation of the BSA and resigned as CEO of Binance. In addition, on June 5, 2023, the SEC charged Binance, BAM Trading Services Inc. (“BAM Trading” or “Binance.US”), and Changpeng Zhao with security law violations related to the operating an unregistered exchange, broker, and clearing agency, unregistered offer and sale of crypto assets, failure to restrict U.S. investors from accessing Binance.com, and misleading investors concerning the Binance.US’s market surveillance and controls. This SEC litigation is ongoing. The negative publicity and potential legal consequences could make it more difficult for the Trust to have its Units quoted on OTCQX and may delay or even prevent the Trust from facilitating the quotation of its Units on OTCQX.

Digital Asset Exchange Risk.

The digital asset exchanges on which BNB trades are new, developing in complexity and structure and, in many cases, unregulated. Digital asset exchanges are coming under more intense scrutiny from regulators around the world. Furthermore, many exchanges (including several of the most prominent U.S. dollar-denominated exchanges) do not provide the public with significant information regarding their ownership structure, management teams, corporate practices or regulatory compliance. As a result, the marketplace may lose confidence in or may experience problems relating to digital asset exchanges, including prominent exchanges which handle a significant portion of the volume of BNB trading. Digital asset exchanges may impose daily, weekly, monthly or customer-specific transaction or distribution limits, or the exchanges may suspend withdrawals entirely, rendering the exchange of virtual currency for fiat currency difficult or impossible.

In addition to the June 5, 2023 SEC case against Binance, Binance.US, and Changpeng Zhao discussed above, on June 6, 2023, the SEC filed a regulatory enforcement action in Manhattan District Court against digital asset exchange Coinbase, a U.S. competitor to Binance.US, alleging that the trading platform was operating as an unregistered securities exchange, broker, and clearing agency by making digital assets that the SEC alleged were securities available for investors to trade on its platform. The SEC further alleged that Coinbase was engaging in the offer and sale of unregistered securities in connection with its “staking program” that allows customers to earn profits by using digital assets as collateral to validate new transactions on some blockchains. The District Court denied Coinbase’s argument that the digital assets traded on the exchange and used in its “staking program” were not securities and certified an interlocutory appeal on the issue to the Second Circuit Court of Appeals on January 7, 2025.

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Digital asset exchanges generally operate outside of the United States. An investor may have difficulty in successfully pursuing claims in the courts of such countries or enforcing in the courts of such countries a judgment obtained in another country. In general, certain less developed countries lack fully developed legal systems and bodies of commercial law and practices normally found in countries with more developed market economies. Currently, there are no specific regulatory protections in place that would protect an investor in BNB from financial losses if a digital asset exchange were to fail or go out of business. Participation in digital asset exchanges requires users to assume risks by transferring traditional currencies from a traditional banking institution or BNB from a personal digital wallet account to a third party’s account. However, in July 2020, the OCC announced that national banks may provide cryptocurrency custody services to their customers. See “Information About the BNB Chain and BNB—Regulation of BNB—Certain Historical Developments.” As a result, it is possible that, in the future, investors will use banks to hold their cryptocurrency wallets.

A number of digital asset exchanges have been closed due to fraud, failure or cyber-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 loss of their account balances in such exchanges. While smaller exchanges are less likely to have the infrastructure and capitalization that make larger digital asset exchanges more stable, larger exchanges are more likely to be appealing targets for hackers and “malware” (*i.e.*, software used or programmed by attackers to disrupt computer operation, gather sensitive information or gain access to private computer systems).

In 2014, the largest digital asset exchange at the time, Mt. Gox, filed for bankruptcy in Japan amid reports the exchange lost over \$450 million in Bitcoin, as well as \$28 million in cash from the exchange’s bank accounts. In August 2016, Bitfinex, a digital asset exchange located in Hong Kong, reported a security breach that resulted in the theft of approximately 120,000 Bitcoin valued at the time at approximately \$72 million, a loss which was allocated to all Bitfinex account holders (rather than just specified holders whose wallets were affected directly), regardless of whether the account holder held Bitcoin or cash in their account. Similarly, it has been reported that digital asset exchange Coincheck lost approximately \$500 million to hackers in 2018. In 2020, a small South Korean peer-to-peer digital asset exchange, Good Cycle, was hacked for an amount of Ethereum valued at \$5 million. Upbit suffered a significant hack in November 2019, totaling 342,000 Ethereum, valued at approximately \$50 million at the time.

A lack of stability in the digital asset exchange market and the closure or temporary shutdown of exchanges due to fraud, business failure, hackers or malware, or government-mandated regulation may reduce confidence in the BNB Chain and result in greater volatility in the price of BNB. These potential consequences of a digital asset exchange’s failure could adversely affect the price of BNB, which would be likely to adversely affect the value of the Trust’s investments.

Competition Risk.

Many parties are developing a variety of digital assets. For example, the People’s Bank of China, the central bank of Sweden, the Bank of England, and the U.S. Federal Reserve are all in various stages of investigating and developing forms of central bank digital currencies. Private parties such as Facebook are also exploring the issuance of digital assets. It is possible that another digital asset could become materially popular due to either a perceived or exposed shortcoming of the BNB Chain protocol that is not immediately addressed by the BNB contributor community or a perceived advantage of an “altcoin” that includes features not incorporated into BNB. However, BNB has gained substantial market share, which may be in part due to perceived institutional backing or potentially advantageous features not incorporated into Bitcoin or Ethereum. Nevertheless, if another digital asset were to obtain significant market share (either in market capitalization, mining power or use as a payment technology), this could reduce BNB’s market share and have an impact on the demand for, and price of, BNB and thereby adversely affect the value of the Trust’s investments.

Intellectual Property Risk.

Third parties may assert intellectual property claims relating to the holding and transfer of digital assets and their source code. Regardless of the merit of any intellectual property or other legal action, any threatened action that reduces confidence in the BNB Chain’s long-term viability or the ability of end-users to hold and transfer BNB may adversely affect an investment in the Units. Additionally, a successful intellectual property claim could prevent market participants from accessing the BNB Chain or holding or transferring their BNB, which could adversely impact the price of BNB and the value of the Trust’s investments.

Internet and Cybersecurity Risk.

The BNB Chain’s functionality relies on the Internet. A significant disruption of Internet connectivity affecting large numbers of users or geographic areas could impede the functionality of the BNB Chain during the period of that disruption and could adversely affect user confidence in BNB and the BNB Chain, which could adversely affect the Trust. In addition, certain features of the BNB Chain, such as decentralization, open source protocol and reliance on peer-to-peer connectivity, may increase the risk of fraud or cyber-attack by potentially reducing the likelihood of a coordinated response in defense or prevention of such attack by network participants. Any incidents of fraud or cyber-attack on the BNB Chain could reduce confidence in the BNB Chain and BNB and adversely affect the value of the Trust’s investments.

New Asset and Limited Trading History Risk.

BNB, which is a new technological innovation with a limited history, is a new and highly speculative asset. There is no assurance that usage of BNB will continue to grow. A contraction in the use of BNB may result in increased volatility or a reduction in the price of BNB, which could adversely impact the value of the Trust. BNB and its trading history thus have existed for a relatively short time, which limits a potential Unitholder’s ability to evaluate an investment in the Trust. This limited history creates risks for investment in the Units.

Regulatory Risk.

The laws and regulations applicable to digital assets like BNB are evolving in the United States and foreign jurisdictions. In the United States, bills have been introduced in the U.S. Congress that could affect BNB, the BNB Chain, other digital assets, other blockchains, and other providers of digital asset services. None of these bills have been enacted into law, and it is unclear whether or when any law pertaining to digital assets might be enacted, as well as what provisions any such law might contain. As a result, it is impossible to predict the effect that any such law might have on the BNB Chain, the market for BNB, or the Trust.

In the absence of federal legislation, the individual states as well as various federal agencies have taken varying approaches to regulation and oversight of digital assets. On July 25, 2017, the SEC issued a Report of Investigation (the “Report”) which concluded that digital assets or tokens issued for the purpose of raising funds may be securities within the meaning of the federal securities laws. The Report emphasized that whether a digital asset is a security is based on the particular facts and circumstances, including the economic realities of the transactions. The SEC staff takes the view that digital assets can be, and most often are, securities, although the staff has said that Bitcoin and Ethereum are sufficiently decentralized so that they may not be securities. This staff view, however, is not binding on the SEC.

The CFTC, meanwhile, has taken the position that, depending on the circumstances, transactions in digital assets may fall within the scope of the CEA. The Trust is not registered as a commodity pool for purposes of the CEA, and the Sponsor is not registered as a commodity pool operator, a commodity trading advisor or otherwise. The Trust and the Sponsor will continue to monitor and evaluate whether any such registrations may be or may become required.

At the state level, some states like New York have passed laws and adopted regulations that are generally considered to be restrictive with respect to digital assets, while other states such as Wyoming have passed laws and adopted regulations that are generally considered to be more permissive with respect to digital assets. It is impossible to predict with certainty how the evolution of state laws with respect to digital assets may affect the BNB Chain and BNB in the future.

If BNB were determined to be a security under the federal or state securities laws by the SEC, by any other agency, or in a proceeding in a court of law, such a determination could have an adverse impact on BNB. For example, it might become more difficult for BNB to be traded, compared to other digital assets that are not considered to be securities, which could negatively affect the liquidity and general acceptance of BNB and cause users to migrate to other digital assets. Even if a different digital asset were deemed to be a security, there could be negative publicity or a decline in the general acceptance of digital assets that could have a negative impact on BNB or the BNB Chain. As a result, any determination by a regulatory agency or a court deeming any digital asset, particularly BNB, to be a security for purposes of federal or state securities laws could have an adverse effect on the Trust and on Units. In addition, to the extent that future regulatory actions or policies limit or enhance the ability to exchange BNB or utilize them for payments, the demand for BNB may be reduced or increased. Furthermore, regulatory actions may limit the ability of end-users to convert BNB into fiat currency (e.g., U.S. dollars) or use BNB to pay for goods and services.

To the extent that BNB were 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 of 1940 (the “Advisers Act”) and the Trust may be required to register as an investment company under the 1940 Act. Such additional registration may result in extraordinary, recurring and/or non-recurring expenses of the Trust, thereby materially and adversely impacting the Units. 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 BNB at a time that is disadvantageous to Unitholders.

Regulation of the digital asset industry as a whole continues to evolve and is subject to change. The effect of any future legal or regulatory developments on BNB or on the digital asset industry is impossible to predict, but such change could be substantial and adverse to the value of the Trust’s investments or to the Trust’s operations. Current and future legislation, CFTC and SEC rulemaking and other regulatory developments may affect how BNB is classified (*e.g.*, as a security, property, commodity, currency, etc.) and regulated. The impact that any such potential actions might have on the BNB Chain or BNB cannot be predicted at this time.

Because factors affecting the value of BNB transcend borders, the approach taken internationally relating to the regulation of BNB may also have an adverse effect on its value and thus on the value of an investment in the Trust, and BNB currently faces an uncertain regulatory landscape in many foreign jurisdictions. Since December 2013, regulators in jurisdictions including the United States, the United Kingdom, South Korea and Switzerland have provided greater regulatory clarity, while Chinese, Indian, Icelandic, and Vietnamese government officials have taken steps to limit the participation of their respective financial services sectors from directly interacting with the ecosystems of some digital assets, creating additional regulatory uncertainty in those countries. Various foreign jurisdictions may, in the near future, adopt laws, regulations or directives that affect the BNB Chain, BNB, the digital asset exchange market and their users, particularly digital asset exchanges and service providers that fall within such jurisdictions’ regulatory scope. Such laws, regulations or directives may conflict with those of the United States and may negatively impact the acceptance of BNB by users, merchants and service providers outside of the United States and may therefore impede the growth or sustainability of the BNB economy globally, or otherwise negatively affect the value of BNB. Foreign regulators and legislatures have also taken action against digital asset businesses or enacted restrictive regimes in response to adverse publicity arising from cybersecurity risks, potential consumer harm, or digital assets used in connection with criminal activity. The value of BNB could be impacted by such actions or by any resulting adverse publicity. The regulatory uncertainty surrounding the treatment of BNB by foreign jurisdictions creates risks for the Trust.

Current IRS guidance indicates that digital assets such as BNB should be treated and taxed as property, and that transactions involving the payment of BNB for goods and services should be treated as barter transactions. This treatment may create a potential tax reporting requirement in any circumstance where the ownership of BNB passes from one person to another, usually by means of BNB transactions. However, the tax treatment of digital currencies could change as a result of new laws or differing regulatory interpretations. Because of the evolving nature of digital currencies, it is not possible to predict potential future regulatory developments that may arise with respect to digital currencies, including forks, airdrops, staking and other similar events. Foreign jurisdictions may also elect to treat digital assets such as BNB differently for tax purposes. To the extent a foreign jurisdiction with a significant share of the market of BNB users imposes onerous

tax burdens on BNB users, or imposes sales or value added tax on purchases and sales of BNB for fiat currency, such actions could result in decreased demand for BNB in such jurisdiction, which could impact the price of BNB and negatively impact the value of the Trust's investments. Accounting standards may also change, creating an obligation to accrue for a tax liability that was not previously required to be accrued for or in situations where it is not expected to directly or indirectly be ultimately subject to such tax liability. These potential tax and accounting changes have the potential to increase or decrease interest in BNB, which could impact the price of BNB and the value of the Trust's investments.

The regulation of BNB, digital assets and related products and services continues to evolve. The inconsistent and sometimes conflicting regulatory landscape may make it more difficult for digital asset businesses to provide services, which may impede the growth of the BNB economy and have an adverse effect on consumer adoption of BNB. There is a possibility of future regulatory change altering, perhaps to a material extent, the nature of an investment in the Units or the ability of the Trust to continue to operate. Additionally, to the extent that BNB itself is determined to be a security, commodity future or other regulated asset, or to the extent that a United States or foreign government or quasi-governmental agency exerts regulatory authority over the BNB Chain, BNB trading or ownership in BNB, such determination may have an adverse effect on the value of your investment in the Trust. In sum, BNB regulation takes many different forms and will, therefore, impact BNB and its usage in a variety of manners. It is impossible to predict how future legal and regulatory changes, or the threat of such changes, may impact the Trust, the Sponsor and Unitholders.

Structural Risk.

If a significant proportion of the users on either the BNB Beacon Chain or BNB Smart Chain declined to install software upgrade(s), either one or both of these Chains could “fork.” If this were to occur, two separate BNB Beacon Chain and/or BNB Smart Chain could result, one running the pre-modification software program and the other running the modified version. Forks may also occur as a network community's response to a significant security breach.

In the event of a permanent fork into two separate and incompatible BNB Chains, the price movements of different versions of BNB on different BNB Chains could deviate. If such a permanent fork were to happen, the Sponsor would evaluate the characteristics of each BNB Chain to determine in its sole discretion which BNB Chain it believes would provide exposure that best comports with the Trust's investment objective. If the Sponsor determines to provide exposure to the price movements of BNB from a selected BNB Chain, and if the interest in such selected BNB Chain diminishes or increases relative to the BNB Chain that was not selected, this could adversely affect the value of the Trust's investments.

The nature of the BNB Chain's protocols and open-source software makes the protocols vulnerable to exploitation. If the governance mechanism responsible for maintaining the protocol is unable to address potential flaws in a timely manner, a malicious actor who detects flaws in the protocol could damage the BNB Chain and adversely affect the market for BNB. Any malicious damage to the protocol of the BNB Chain could also have an adverse impact on the operations of the Trust and on the value of the Units.

Supply Risk.

Although it is possible to view the amount of BNB owned by any public address, there is no registry showing which individuals or entities own BNB or the quantity of BNB owned by any particular person or entity. It is possible that a small group of early BNB adopters hold a significant proportion of the BNB that has thus far been created. There are no regulations in place that would prevent a large holder of BNB from selling their BNB, which could depress the price of BNB.

Currently, a significant portion of BNB demand is generated by speculators and investors seeking to profit from the short- or long-term holding of BNB. A lack of expansion by BNB as a means for other use cases, or a contraction of such use, may result in increased volatility, which could adversely affect an investment in the Trust.

Usage Risk.

The growth of the digital asset industry in general, and the BNB Chain in particular, is subject to a high degree of uncertainty. The factors affecting the further development of the BNB Chain include:

- worldwide growth in the adoption and use of BNB, which may be impacted by, among other things, negative publicity, perceived illicit uses of digital assets, security risks for individual holders of digital assets and software or hardware malfunctions affecting BNB users;
- government and quasi-government regulation of BNB and its use, or restrictions on or regulation of access to and operation of the BNB Chain;
- changes in consumer demographics and public tastes and preferences;
- the availability and popularity of other forms or methods of buying and selling goods and services, including new means of using fiat currencies or the development of central bank digital currencies; and
- general economic conditions and the regulatory environment relating to digital assets.

There is no assurance that the BNB Chain, or the ecosystem of developers, stakers and users necessary to accommodate it, will continue in existence or grow. Furthermore, there is no assurance that the availability of and access to BNB Chain service providers will not be negatively affected by government regulation or supply and demand of BNB. A decline in the popularity or acceptance of the BNB Chain may impair the price of BNB while an increased acceptance of the BNB Chain may benefit the price of BNB, either of which could have an impact on the value of the Trust's investments.

Valuation Risk.

Market fluctuations in the price of BNB could affect an investment in the value of the Trust. The market price of BNB may be highly volatile, and subject to a number of factors, including:

- An increase or decrease in BNB supply in circulation.
- BNB demand, which is influenced by BNB Chain adoption, the growth of retail merchants' and commercial businesses' acceptance of BNB as a means of payment for goods and services, the security of online BNB exchanges and public and private keys associated with BNB, the

perception that the use and holding of BNB is safe and secure, and the lack of regulatory restrictions on their use;

- Investor attitudes and regulatory actions with respect to digital assets generally;
- Investors' expectations with respect to the rate of distribution and inflation;
- Interest rates;
- Currency exchange rates, including the rates at which BNB may be exchanged for fiat currencies;
- Fiat currency withdrawal and deposit policies with respect to the digital asset exchange market;
- Interruptions in service or failures of the digital asset exchange market;
- Investment and trading activities of large investors, including private and registered funds, that may directly or indirectly invest in BNB;
- Monetary policies of governments, trade restrictions, currency devaluations and revaluations;
- Efforts by governments to develop their own digital currencies;
- Regulatory measures, if any, that restrict the use of BNB or the purchase of BNB on the digital asset exchange market;
- The maintenance and development of the open source software protocol of the BNB Chain;
- Global or regional political, economic or financial events and situations; and
- Expectations among BNB market participants that the value of BNB will soon change.

In addition, investors should be aware that there is no assurance that BNB will maintain its long-term value. The failure of businesses to adopt BNB as a form of payment, especially if other digital assets are adopted, could have a negative impact on BNB's market value and on the value of the Units.

Market Related Risks

The Trust Is Subject to Market Risk.

Market risk refers to the risk that the market price of BNB held by the Trust will rise or fall, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. An investment in the Trust's Units is subject to market risk, including the possible loss of the entire principal of the investment.

NAV May Not Always Correspond to the Market Price of BNB and, as a Result, Units May Be Purchased (or Redeemed, if Ever Permitted) at a Value that Differs From the Market Price of the Units.

The NAV of the Trust will change as fluctuations occur in the market price of the Trust's BNB holdings. If and when Unitholders are able to trade their Units on a secondary trading market, Unitholders should be aware that the market trading price of a Unit may be different from the NAV per Unit (i.e., Units may trade at a premium over, or a discount to, the NAV), and similarly the market trading price per Unit may be different from the NAV per Unit, for a number of reasons, including price volatility, trading volume and any closings of digital asset trading platforms due to fraud, failure, security breaches or otherwise. Consequently, an investor may be able to purchase Units at a discount or a premium to the market trading price per Unit (if and when Units trade on a secondary trading market). This price difference may be due, in large part, but not exclusively, to the fact that supply and demand forces at work in the secondary trading market for Units are related, but not identical, to the supply and demand forces influencing the market price of BNB.

Unitholders also should note that the size of the Trust in terms of total BNB held may change substantially over time and as Units are issued and redeemed (if ever permitted).

Suspension or Disruptions of Market Trading May Adversely Affect the Value of Units.

Units of the Trust are quoted on the OTCQX Best Market, an over-the-counter market operated by OTC Markets; however, there can be no assurance that the Units will continue to be quoted on any market. Quotation may be halted due to market conditions, or in light of the OTCQX rules and procedures. There can be no assurance that the requirements necessary to maintain the quotation of the Units on the OTCQX will continue to be met. This could adversely affect the value of the Units.

The Lack of Active Trading Markets For the Units May Result in Losses on an Investment in the Trust at the Time of Disposition of Units.

There can be no guarantee that an active trading market for the Units will develop or will be maintained. Even if an active trading market does develop, it may not provide significant liquidity, and the Units may not trade at prices advantageous to Unitholders. If a Unitholder wishes to sell Units at a time when no active market for such Units exists, the price received for the Units (assuming that the Unitholder is able to sell them) likely will be lower than the price a Unitholder would receive if an active market did exist and, accordingly, the Unitholder may suffer significant losses if they choose to sell at such a time.

The Trust's Acquisition and Sale of BNB May Impact the Supply and Demand of BNB, Which May Have a Negative Impact on the Price of the Units.

If the number of BNB acquired by the Trust is large enough relative to global BNB supply and demand, further issuances and redemptions (if any) of Units could have an impact on the supply of and demand for BNB in a manner unrelated to other factors affecting the global market for BNB. Such an impact could affect the BNB Price, which would directly affect the price at which Units are quoted on the OTCQX or the price of future Units issued or redeemed (if permitted) by the Trust.

A Possible "Short Squeeze" Due to a Sudden Increase in Demand for the Units that Largely Exceeds Supply May Lead to Price Volatility in the Units.

BNB Price speculation may involve long and short exposures. To the extent that aggregate short exposure exceeds the number of Units available for purchase (for example, in the event that large redemption requests by Unitholders dramatically affect Unit liquidity), Unitholders with short exposure may have to pay a premium to repurchase Units for delivery to Unit lenders. Those repurchases may, in turn, dramatically increase the price of the Units until additional Units are issued. This is often referred to as a "short squeeze." A short squeeze could lead to volatile price movements in the Units that are not directly correlated to the price of BNB, which could have an adverse effect on holders of Units.

The Trust's Buying and Selling Activity Associated with the Issuance and Redemption (if any) of Units May Adversely Affect an Investment in the Units.

The Trust's purchase of BNB in connection with Unit issuance orders may cause the price of BNB to increase, which will result in higher prices for the Units. Increases in the BNB Prices may also occur as a result of BNB purchases by other market participants who attempt to benefit from an increase in the market price of BNB when Units are issued. The market price of BNB may therefore decline immediately after Units are issued. Selling activity associated with sales of BNB from the Trust in connection with redemption orders may decrease the BNB Prices, which will result in lower prices for the Units. Decreases in BNB Prices may also occur as a result of selling activity by other market participants. In addition to the effect that purchases and sales of BNB by the Trust may have on the price of BNB, other exchange-traded products with similar investment objectives could represent a substantial portion of demand for BNB at any given time and the sales and purchases by such investment vehicles may impact the price of BNB. If the price of BNB declines, the trading price of the Units will generally also decline.

Difficulties or Limitations in the Processes of Issuance and Redemption (if any) of Units May Interfere with Opportunities for Arbitrage Transactions Intended to Keep the Price of the Units Closely Linked to the Price of BNB, Which May Adversely Affect an Investment in the Units.

If the processes of issuance and redemption of the Units encounter any unanticipated difficulties, potential market participants who would otherwise be willing to purchase or redeem Units to take advantage of any arbitrage opportunity arising from discrepancies between the price of the Units and the price of the underlying BNB may not take the risk that, as a result of those difficulties, they may not be able to realize the profit they expect. If this is the case, the liquidity of Units may decline and the price of the Units may fluctuate independently of the price of BNB and may fall. In addition, the Sponsor may postpone, suspend or reject purchase or redemption orders, as applicable, for a variety of permitted reasons under certain circumstances. To the extent such orders are postponed, suspended or rejected, the arbitrage mechanism resulting from the process through which investors purchase and redeem Units directly with the Trust may fail to closely link the price of the Units to the value of the underlying BNB, as measured using the BNB Price. If this is the case, the liquidity of the Units may decline and the price of the Units may fluctuate independently of the BNB Price and may fall.

Risks Related to the Over-the-Counter (“OTC”) Market and Digital Asset Exchanges

Fraud and Manipulation in the Markets for BNB May Affect the Value of the Units.

The price of BNB may be influenced by fraud and manipulation for a number of reasons, including but not limited to the following: most BNB spot markets are not regulated or supervised by a government agency; platforms may lack critical system safeguards, including adequate cybersecurity and privacy protections for their users; volatile market price swings or flash crashes; cyber risks, such as hacking customer wallets; and/or platforms selling from their own accounts and putting customers at an unfair disadvantage. Any act of fraud or manipulation in the BNB marketplace may adversely affect an investment in the Units.

Disruptions at OTC Trading Desks and Potential Consequences of an OTC Trading Desk's Failure Could Adversely Affect an Investment in the Units.

There are a limited number of OTC trading desks with which the Trust can transact in BNB to effect issuances and redemptions (if any). A disruption at or withdrawal from the market by any

such OTC trading desk may adversely affect the Trust's ability to purchase or sell BNB, which may potentially negatively impact the market price of the Units. A disruption at one or more OTC trading desks could reduce liquidity in the market and may negatively impact the Trust's ability to value its BNB. Because there is currently no publicly disseminated and verifiable feed with respect to the price of BNB in the OTC market, investors must rely on other pricing sources, such as the BNB Price or prices obtained directly from the OTC trading desks or digital asset exchanges, to obtain the price of BNB.

Disruptions at Digital Asset Exchanges and Potential Consequences of a Digital Asset Exchange's Failure Could Adversely Affect an Investment in the Units.

Digital asset exchanges operate websites on which users can trade BNB for U.S. dollars, other government currencies and other digital assets. Trades on digital asset exchanges are unrelated to transfers of BNB between users via the BNB Chain. BNB trades on exchanges are recorded on the exchange's internal ledger only, and each internal ledger entry for a trade will correspond to an entry for an offsetting trade in U.S. dollars or other government currency. To sell BNB on a digital asset exchange, a user will transfer BNB (using the BNB Chain) from him or herself to the digital asset exchange. Conversely, to buy BNB on a digital asset exchange, a user will transfer U.S. dollars or other government currency to the digital asset exchange. After completing the transfer of BNB or U.S. dollars, the user will execute his or her trade and withdraw either the BNB (using the BNB Chain) or the U.S. dollars back to the user. In some cases, the user may maintain their BNB (or U.S. dollars) in an account on the digital asset exchange. Digital asset exchanges are an important part of the BNB industry.

Digital asset exchanges have a limited history. Since 2009, several digital asset exchanges have been closed or experienced disruptions due to fraud, failure, security breaches or distributed denial of service attacks, a/k/a "DDoS Attacks." In many of these instances, the customers of such exchanges were not compensated or made whole for the partial or complete losses of their funds, BNB or other cryptocurrencies held at the exchanges. In 2014, the largest digital asset exchange at the time, Mt. Gox, filed for bankruptcy in Japan amid reports the exchange lost up to 850,000 Bitcoin, valued then at over \$450 million. Digital asset exchanges are also appealing targets for hackers and malware. In August 2016, Bitfinex, an exchange located in Hong Kong, reported a security breach that resulted in the theft of approximately 120,000 Bitcoins valued at the time at approximately \$72 million, a loss which was allocated to all Bitfinex account holders (rather than just specified holders whose wallets were affected directly), regardless of whether the account holder held digital or cash in their account. In February 2017 following a statement by the People's Bank of China, China's three largest exchanges (BTCC, Huobi and OKCoin) suspended withdrawals of users' Bitcoin. Although withdrawals were permitted to resume in late May 2017, Chinese regulators in September 2017 issued a directive to Chinese exchanges to cease operations with respect to Chinese users by September 30, 2017. In July 2017, FinCEN and the U.S. Department of Justice levied a \$110 million fine and an indictment against BTC-e, another digital asset exchange and one of its operators for facilitating crimes such as drug sales, computer hacking, identity theft and ransomware attacks. Similar to the outcome of the Bitfinex breach, losses due to assets seized by FinCEN were allocated among exchange users. In addition, it has been reported that digital asset exchange Coincheck lost approximately \$500 million to hackers in 2018 and that digital asset exchange Binance lost approximately \$40 million to hackers in 2019. The potential for instability of digital asset exchanges and the closure or temporary shutdown of exchanges due

to fraud, business failure, hackers, DDoS or malware or government-mandated regulation may reduce confidence in BNB, which may result in greater volatility in the BNB Price.

Despite efforts to ensure accurate pricing, the BNB Price and the price of BNB generally remain subject to volatility. Such volatility could adversely affect an investment in the Units.

Momentum Pricing of BNB May Subject the Price of BNB to Greater Volatility and Adversely Affect an Investment in the Units.

Momentum pricing typically is associated with growth stocks and other assets whose valuation, as determined by the investing public, accounts for anticipated future appreciation in value. The Sponsor believes that momentum pricing of BNB has resulted, and may continue to result, in speculation regarding future appreciation in the value of BNB, inflating and making more volatile the value of BNB. As a result, BNB may be more likely to fluctuate in value due to changing investor confidence in future appreciation in the BNB Price, which could adversely affect an investment in the Units.

Operating Risks of the Trust

As the Sponsor and Its Management Have Little History of Operating the Trust, Their Experience May Be Inadequate or Unsuitable to Manage the Trust.

The Sponsor has only a limited history of past performance in managing the Trust. Similarly, the Sponsor's management has only a limited history of past performance in managing the Trust. The past performances of the Sponsor and management in other positions 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.

The Trust Has No Operating or Performance History.

The Trust has a limited operating history. Therefore, a potential Unitholder has limited performance history, aside from the historical price of BNB, to serve as a factor in evaluating an investment in the Trust.

The Units Are New Securities and Their Value Could Decrease if Unanticipated Operational or Trading Problems Arise.

The mechanisms and procedures governing the issuance, redemption (if any) and offering of the Units have been developed specifically for the Trust. Consequently, there may be unanticipated problems or issues with respect to the mechanisms of the operations of the Trust and the trading of the Units. In addition, to the extent that unanticipated operational or trading problems or issues arise, the Trust management's past experience and qualifications may not be suitable for solving these problems or issues. As a result, there is a risk that operational or trading problems could have a material adverse effect on an investment in the Units.

Fees and Expenses Are Charged Regardless of Profitability and May Result in Depletion of Assets.

Unitholders in the Trust will pay fees and expenses in connection with their investment in Units, including the Management Fee of an annualized 2.50 % of the average daily NAV of the Trust for each year, unless waived by the Sponsor. The Sponsor waived Management Fees until January 1, 2023, but has charged the Management Fee since then and has not indicated its intention to waive the fee further. The Sponsor will bear the routine operational, administrative and other ordinary fees and expenses of the Trust (the “Assumed Expenses”); provided, however, that the Trust shall be responsible for any non-routine and ordinary expenses, including in addition to the Management Fee, fees and expenses such as, but not limited to, taxes and governmental charges, expenses and costs, expenses and indemnities related to any extraordinary services performed by the Sponsor (or any other Service Provider, including the Trustee) on behalf of the Trust to protect the Trust or the interests of Unitholders, indemnification expenses, fees, and expenses related to public trading on OTCQX (“Extraordinary Expenses”).

The Security of the Trust’s BNB Holdings Cannot Be Assured by the Trust, the Custodian or Any Other Person.

The Trust’s BNB holdings will be held by the Custodian subject to security methods and procedures designed to ensure the Trust’s control over those holdings and keep those holdings safe from unauthorized use, theft or other misuse. See “Other Parties–Custodian–The Custodian’s Role”. However, no security measures can provide assurance that the Trust’s BNB holdings will not be affected by theft, misuse, cybersecurity breaches or other harms (including without limitation, collusion between the Custodian and the “Secure Third Party” (defined below) to steal Trust assets). Moreover, the Custodian is not responsible for, among other items, the default or insolvency or the acts or omissions of any third-party custodian, nominee, sub-custodian, or other person who holds BNB on the Trust’s behalf, unless acting on behalf of the Custodian. The Custodian also is not responsible for acting on instructions reasonably believed to be given by the Sponsor in accordance with procedures mutually agreed upon between the parties, the Custodian Agreement, as defined herein. In addition, although we may be entitled to indemnification for certain breaches of the Custodian Agreement or the loss or theft of the Trust’s assets, securing recovery for any such losses may require us to devote substantial time and resources to the task, with no guarantee of success. While the Trust has taken and will continue to take steps to secure its assets, the Trust’s assets are continuously subject to risks of theft, fraud and other security breaches, and some or all of the Trust’s assets may be lost or otherwise compromised as a result of such security breaches.

Possibility of Termination of the Trust May Adversely Affect a Unitholder’s Portfolio.

The Sponsor may terminate the Trust in its sole discretion upon the occurrence of certain events, and shall terminate the Trust upon the occurrence of certain other events. If this power is so exercised, Unitholders who may wish to continue to invest in BNB through the Trust will have to find another vehicle, and may not be able to find another vehicle that offers the same features as the Trust. Such detrimental developments could cause a Unitholder to liquidate its investments at an inopportune time and upset the overall maturity and timing of its investment portfolio.

Any Errors, Discontinuance or Changes in Determining the Value of the BNB Held by the Trust May Have an Adverse Effect on the Value of the Units.

The Administrator will determine the NAV of the Trust and the NAV per Unit on a daily basis as soon as practicable after 4:00 P.M. New York time on each day the New York Stock Exchange is open for business. The Administrator's determination will be made based on the BNB Market Price To the extent that such NAV or NAV per Unit is incorrectly calculated, there may be no liability for any error, but such misreporting of valuation data could adversely affect an investment in the Units.

Unitholders May Be Adversely Affected by Redemption Orders that Are Subject to Postponement, Suspension, or Rejection under Certain Circumstances.

If redemptions of Units are ever permitted, the Sponsor may nevertheless, in its discretion, suspend the right of redemption or postpone the redemption settlement date if (1) the order is not in proper form as determined by the Trust or Sponsor, (2) during an emergency as a result of which delivery, disposal or evaluation of BNB is not reasonably practicable or (3) for such other period as the Sponsor determines to be necessary for the protection of Unitholders. Any such postponement, suspension or rejection could adversely affect a redeeming investor. For example, the resulting delay may adversely affect the value of the investor's redemption proceeds if the NAV of the Trust declines during the period of delay. The Trust disclaims any liability for any loss or damage that may result from any such suspension or postponement.

As a Unitholder, You Will Not Have the Rights Normally Associated With Ownership of Units of Other Types of Investment Vehicles. For Example, You Will Have No Voting Rights, in Comparison to Those of Securityholders in Traditional Operating Companies.

The Trust is a passive investment vehicle with no active management and no board of directors. Thus, the Units are not entitled to the same rights as shares issued by a corporation operating a business enterprise with management and a board of directors. By acquiring Units, you are not acquiring the right to elect directors, to vote on certain matters regarding the issuer of your Units or to take other actions normally associated with the ownership of shares, such as the right to bring "oppression" or "derivative" actions. You will only have the extremely limited rights described under "Description of the Units."

The Value of the Units Will be Adversely Affected if the Trust Is Required to Indemnify the Sponsor, the Custodian or the Cash Custodian as Contemplated in the Trust Agreement, the Custodian Agreement or the Cash Custody Agreement.

Under the Trust Agreement, each of the Sponsor and the Trustee has a right to be indemnified from the Trust for any liability or expense it incurs without gross negligence, bad faith or willful misconduct on its part. Under the Trust Agreement, the Trust's officers, directors, employees and agents also have a right to be indemnified from the Trust for any liability or expense they incur without gross negligence, bad faith, or willful misconduct on their part. Similarly, the Custodian Agreement and the Cash Custody Agreement each provide for indemnification of the Custodian and the Cash Custodian, respectively, by the Trust under certain circumstances. That means that it may be necessary to sell assets of the Trust to cover losses or liability suffered by any of the

foregoing parties. Any sale of that kind would reduce the NAV of the Trust and the NAV per Unit, to the detriment of holders of the Units.

The Trust's BNB Trading May Subject the Trust to the Risk of Counterparty Non-Performance, Potentially Negatively Affecting the Market Price of the Units.

For its trading needs, the Trust may buy BNB from and sell BNB to both digital asset exchanges and OTC trading counterparties; however, the Trust intends to trade BNB primarily in large orders through OTC trading counterparties. The Trust will maintain delivery versus payment ("DVP") and receive versus payment ("RVP") terms with its digital asset exchange and OTC trading counterparties to reduce counterparty risk. Nevertheless, to the extent a digital asset exchange or OTC trading counterparty fails to perform, either by failing to deliver BNB when the Trust buys BNB, or by failing to deliver U.S. dollars when the Trust sells BNB, the Trust may not be able to issue or redeem (if ever permitted) Units, respectively. This exposes the Trust to the risk that a digital asset exchange or OTC counterparty will not settle a transaction in accordance with its terms and conditions, thus causing the Trust to suffer a loss. Therefore, the Trust faces the risk of trade failure and non-performance by digital asset exchanges and OTC counterparties and such non-performance may cause some or all of the Trust's trades, if any, to be unrealized.

The Trust's BNB Holdings Could Become Illiquid Which Could Cause Large Losses to Unitholders at Any Time or From Time to Time.

The Trust may not always be able to liquidate its BNB at a desired price, or at all. It may become difficult to execute a trade at a specific price when there is a relatively small volume of buy and sell orders in the marketplace, including on digital asset exchanges and with OTC BNB participants.

A market disruption, such as a foreign government taking political actions that disrupt the market in its currency, its commodity production or exports, or in another major export, can also make it difficult to liquidate a position. In the event of a fork of the BNB Chain, certain digital asset exchanges and/or OTC counterparties may halt deposits and withdrawals of BNB for a set period of time thus reducing liquidity in the markets. Unexpected market illiquidity may cause major losses to Unitholders at any time. The large amount of BNB the Trust may acquire increases the risk of illiquidity by both making its BNB more difficult to liquidate and increasing the losses incurred while trying to do so. To the extent the Trust is unable to purchase or sell BNB at a desired price as a result of illiquidity, the Trust may not be able to effect issuances and redemptions (if permitted) of Units for cash.

Transactions in BNB Are Irreversible and the Trust May Be Unable to Recover Improperly Transferred BNB.

BNB transactions on the BNB Blockchain are irreversible. An improper transfer, whether accidental or resulting from theft, can only be undone by the receiver of the BNB agreeing to send the BNB back to the original sender in a separate subsequent transaction. To the extent the Trust erroneously transfers, whether accidental or otherwise, BNB in incorrect amounts or to the wrong recipients, the Trust may be unable to recover the BNB, which could adversely affect an investment in the Units.

The Trust's BNB May Be Lost, Stolen or Subject to Other Inaccessibility.

There is a risk that part or all of the Trust's BNB could be lost, stolen or destroyed. Although the Trust will secure the Trust's BNB to seek to minimize the risk of loss, the Trust cannot guarantee that such a loss will be prevented. Access to the Trust's BNB could also be restricted by natural events (such as a hurricane or earthquake pandemic) or human actions (such as a terrorist attack). Any of these events may adversely affect the operations of the Trust and, consequently, an investment in the Units.

Any Disruptions to the Computer Technology Used by the Trust or its Service Providers Could Adversely Affect the Trust's Ability to Function and an Investment in the Units.

The Trust will monitor its technology and may develop and redesign its technology, including enhancements and alterations that may be implemented from time to time, and it expects its service providers to do the same. In doing so, there is risk that failures may occur and result in service interruptions or other negative consequences. Any technology updates that cause disruptions in the proper functioning of the Trust's or any of its service provider's technology systems may have an adverse impact on the Trust and an investment in the Units.

The Trust may take such steps as the Sponsor determines, in its sole judgment, to be required to maintain and upgrade its technology systems, in order to protect against failure, hacking, malware and general security threats, and it expects its service providers to take their own steps to maintain and upgrade their own technology systems with the same goals in mind. The Trust is not liable to Unitholders for the failure or penetration of technology systems absent gross negligence, willful misconduct or bad faith. To the extent technology systems fail or are penetrated, any loss of the Trust's BNB or loss of confidence in the Trust's ability to safeguard its BNB may adversely affect an investment in the Units.

The Trust's Computer Infrastructure May be Vulnerable to Security Breaches. Any Such Problems Could Cause Interruptions in the Trust's Operations and Adversely Affect an Investment in the Units.

The Trust's computer infrastructure is potentially vulnerable to physical or electronic computer break-ins, viruses and similar disruptive problems and security breaches. Any such problems or security breaches could give rise to a halt in the Trust's operations and expose the Trust to a risk of financial loss, litigation and other liabilities. In the event of a security breach, the Trust may cease operations, suspend redemptions or suffer a loss of BNB or other assets. Any of these events, particularly if they result in a loss of confidence in the Trust's ability to operate, could have a material adverse effect on an investment in the Units.

Technology System Failures Could Cause Interruptions in the Trust's Ability to Operate.

If the Trust's systems fail to perform, the Trust could experience disruptions in operations and slower response times, which may cause delays in the Trust's ability to buy or sell BNB. Any such failures may also result in the theft, loss or damage of the Trust's BNB. Any such theft, loss or damage of the Trust's BNB would have a negative impact on the value of the Units and adversely affect the Trust's ability to operate. In addition, a loss of confidence in the Trust's ability to secure

the Trust's BNB with its technology system may adversely affect the Trust and the value of an investment in the Units.

Staking Risk.

At any given time, a portion of the BNB held by the Trust will be bonded to the BNB Chain by the Staking Provider for purposes of securing inflationary network rewards and transaction fees. Staking is a discretionary activity that supports the operation and governance of the BNB Chain. BNB held by the Trust and staked to the BNB Chain is not immediately available for withdrawal and subject to a seven day "unbonding" period before being freely transferrable. Currently, Staking on the BNB Chain is not subject to permanent loss from Slashing, though that may be subject to change pursuant to changes in the protocol software. In the future, the BNB Chain may adjust the protocol through its governance mechanism to change the minimum amount of BNB necessary to participate in Staking; the minimum amount of time required to Stake; the maximum amount of BNB a node can Stake; and the reward rate for Staking.

Regulatory Risks

The Trust is Not a Registered Investment Company.

The Trust is not a registered investment company subject to the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"). Consequently, Unitholders of the Trust do not have the regulatory protections provided to Unitholders in registered investment companies such as, for example, the requirement that investment companies have a certain percentage of disinterested directors and requirements as to the relationship between the investment company and certain of its affiliates.

The Trust Could Be, or Could Become, Subject to the Commodity Exchange Act.

Currently, the CFTC takes the position that digital assets such as BNB are commodities, although it has not issued regulations to formalize this position. The Trust is not registered as a commodity pool for purposes of the CEA, and the Sponsor is not registered as a commodity pool operator, a commodity trading advisor or otherwise. While the Trust and the Sponsor will continue to monitor and evaluate whether any such registrations may be or may become required, there can be no assurance that the decision not to seek such registrations will not have an adverse effect on the Trust or the Sponsor.

Trading on Digital Asset Markets Outside the United States Is Not Subject to U.S. Regulation, and May Be Less Reliable than U.S. Markets.

To the extent any of the Trust's trading is conducted on digital asset markets outside the U.S., trading on such markets is not regulated by any U.S. governmental agency and may involve certain risks not applicable to trading in U.S. markets. Certain foreign markets may be more susceptible to disruption than U.S. markets. These factors could adversely affect the performance of the Trust.

Future Regulations May Require the Trust to Become Registered, or May Impose Other Regulatory Burdens, Which Could Harm the Trust or Even Cause the Trust to Liquidate.

Current and future legislation, CFTC and SEC rulemaking and other regulatory developments may affect the manner in which BNB is treated for classification and clearing purposes, and the manner in which the Units, the Trust and the Sponsor are regulated. Currently, the CFTC takes the position that digital assets are commodities and has brought enforcement actions against digital asset operators who have not registered as futures commission merchants or commodity pool operators, although several court challenges to this position are still pending and the CFTC has not yet issued regulations to formalize its position. However, the CFTC has announced that, as part of its 2020-2024 strategic plan, it will work to develop a “holistic framework” of regulation that would promote responsible innovation in digital assets. Although there have been several recent U.S. federal rulings with respect to whether virtual currencies are a form of money or a commodity, these rulings are not definitive and the Sponsor and the Trust cannot be certain as to how future regulatory developments may affect the treatment of BNB under the law. In the face of such developments, new or additional registration and compliance steps may result in extraordinary expenses to the Trust. If the Sponsor decides to terminate the Trust in response to changed regulatory circumstances, the Trust may be dissolved or liquidated at a time that is disadvantageous to Unitholders.

To the extent that BNB 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 or the Trust 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 nonrecurring expenses. If the Sponsor or the Trust determines not to comply with such additional regulatory requirements, the Sponsor will terminate the Trust. Any such termination could result in the liquidation of the Trust’s BNB at a time that is disadvantageous to Unitholders.

To the extent that BNB 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 1940 Act and Advisers Act. The Sponsor may be required to register as an investment adviser under the Advisers Act, and the Trust may be required to register as an investment company under the 1940 Act. Such additional registration may result in extraordinary, recurring and non-recurring expenses. If the Sponsor or the Trust determines not to comply with such additional regulatory requirements, the Sponsor will terminate the Trust. Any such termination could result in the liquidation of the Trust’s BNB at a time that is disadvantageous to Unitholders.

Banks May Not Provide Banking Services, or May Cut Off Banking Services, to Businesses that Provide BNB-Related Services or that Accept BNB as Payment, Which Could Directly Impact the Trust’s Operations, Damage the Public Perception of BNB and the Utility of BNB as a Payment System and Could Decrease the Price of BNB and Adversely Affect an Investment in the Units.

A number of companies that provide digital asset-related services have been unable to find banks that are willing to provide them with bank accounts and banking services. This may have an adverse impact on the Trust’s operations. Similarly, a number of such companies have had their existing bank accounts closed by their banks. Banks may refuse to provide bank accounts and other banking services to digital asset-related companies or companies that accept BNB for a number of reasons, such as perceived compliance risks or costs. The difficulty that many businesses that

provide digital asset-related services have and may continue to have in finding banks willing to provide them with bank accounts and other banking services may be currently decreasing the usefulness of BNB as a form of payment and harming public perception of BNB or could decrease its usefulness and harm its public perception in the future. Similarly, the usefulness of BNB as a form of payment system and the public perception of BNB could be damaged if banks were to close the accounts of many or of a few key businesses providing digital asset-related services. This could decrease the price of BNB and therefore adversely affect an investment in the Units. Most recently, since the failures of Signature Bank and Silvergate Bank, and possibly due to pressure from banking regulators many the press has reported that digital asset companies have had difficulties finding banking relationships. Press reports in April 2023 indicated that Binance.U.S. was having difficulty finding a U.S banking relationship. If true, this could threaten the viability of Binance.US as a business or otherwise adversely impact the value of BNB tokens and therefore Trust assets. See “Information About the BNB Chain and BNB—Regulation of BNB—Certain Historical Developments.”

It May Be Illegal, Now or in the Future, to Acquire, Own, Hold, Sell or Use BNB in One or More Countries, and Ownership of, Holding or Trading in Units May Also Be Considered Illegal and Subject to Sanctions.

The United States, China, Russia or other jurisdictions may take additional regulatory actions in the future that further, severely restrict the right to acquire, own, hold, sell or use BNB or to exchange BNB for fiat currency. Such an action may also result in the restriction of ownership, holding or trading in the Units. Such a restriction could subject the Trust or the Sponsor to investigations, civil or criminal fines and penalties, which could harm the reputation of the Trust or its Sponsor, and could result in the termination and liquidation of the Trust at a time that is disadvantageous to Unitholders, or may adversely affect an investment in the Units.

If Regulatory Changes or Interpretations of the Trust’s or Sponsor’s Activities Require Registration as Money Service Businesses Under the Regulations Promulgated by FinCEN Under the Authority of the U.S. Bank Secrecy Act or as Money Transmitters or Digital Currency Businesses Under State Regimes for the Licensing of Such Businesses, the Trust and/or Sponsor Could Suffer Reputational Harm and Also Extraordinary, Recurring and/or Nonrecurring Expenses, Which Would Adversely Impact an Investment in the Units.

If regulatory changes or interpretations of the Trust’s or Sponsor’s activities require the registration of the Trust or Sponsor as a money services business under the regulations promulgated by FinCEN under the authority of the U.S. Bank Secrecy Act, the Trust or Sponsor may be required to register and comply with such regulations. If regulatory changes or interpretations of the Trust’s or Sponsor’s activities require the licensing or other registration as a money transmitter or business engaged in digital currency activity (e.g., under the New York BitLicense regime, or equivalent designation) under state law in any state in which the Trust or Sponsor operates, the Trust or Sponsor may be required to seek licensure or otherwise register and comply with such state law. In the event of any such requirement, to the extent that the Sponsor decides to continue the Trust, the required registrations, licensure and regulatory compliance steps may result in extraordinary, nonrecurring expenses to the Trust. Regulatory compliance would include, among other things, implementing anti-money laundering and consumer protection programs.

To the extent the Trust or 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 its Sponsor, decrease the liquidity of the Units and have a material adverse effect on the price of the Units. If the Sponsor decides to comply with such additional federal or state regulatory obligations and continue the Trust, the required registrations, licensure and regulatory compliance steps may result in extraordinary, nonrecurring expenses to the Trust, possibly affecting an investment in the Units in a material and adverse manner. Furthermore, the Trust and its service providers may not be capable of complying with certain federal or state regulatory obligations applicable to money service businesses' money transmitters and businesses involved in digital currency business activity. If the Sponsor and/or the Trust determines not to comply with such requirements, the Sponsor will act to dissolve and liquidate the Trust. Any such termination could result in the liquidation of the Trust's BNB at a time that is disadvantageous to Unitholders.

Regulatory Tax Aspects of Staking Are Unclear.

Whether staking rewards (such as Staking Rewards) are immediately taxable is not clear due to a lack of guidance from the IRS and other tax authorities. The Trust can provide no assurances in this regard.

Potential Conflicts of Interest

Affiliates of the Sponsor may obtain exposure to BNB through investment in the Units. In addition, affiliates of the Sponsor have substantial direct investments in BNB outside of the Trust. Such affiliates of the Sponsor are permitted to manage such investments, taking into account their own interests, without regard to the interests of the Trust or its Unitholders. To the extent that any substantial investment in BNB is initiated, materially increased or materially reduced, such investment can affect the BNB Price. The initiation of, or material increases in, a substantial investment in BNB may result in an increase in the BNB Price. A material reduction in a substantial investment may result in a decrease in the BNB Price, having a negative impact on the value of the Units.

The Sponsor manages and expects to continue to manage other ventures, some of which may now or in the future have business objectives similar to or competing with those of the Trust. The Sponsor is not obligated to devote any specific amount of time to the affairs of the Trust and is not required to accord exclusivity or priority to the Trust in the event of investment opportunities arising from the application of speculative position limits or other factors. Situations may occur where the Trust could be disadvantaged because of the investment activities conducted by the Sponsor for other investment accounts.

Tax Risks

The Treatment of the Trust for U.S. Federal Income Tax Purposes Is Uncertain.

The Sponsor intends to take the position that the Trust will be 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, a *pro rata* portion of the Trust's income, gain, losses and deductions will "flow through" to each beneficial owner of Units.

The Trust Agreement was drafted in a manner intended to clarify the Trust's classification as a grantor trust for U.S. federal income tax purposes. However, due to the absence of direct legal authority addressing the classification of an entity such as the Trust, the IRS or a court might not agree that the Trust is properly treated as a grantor trust for U.S. federal income tax purposes. In particular, there are many unique aspects to a grantor trust holding a virtual currency such as BNB and there is no guidance from the IRS or the courts as to how the grantor trust rules are to be applied to virtual currencies.

If the IRS were successful in asserting that 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. If the Trust were classified as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes (that is not a publicly traded partnership as discussed below), the tax consequences of owning Units generally would not be materially different from the tax consequences described herein, although there might be certain differences, including with respect to the timing of recognition of gain or loss. In addition, tax information reports provided to Unitholders would be made in a different form. If the Trust were treated as a publicly traded partnership taxable as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, it would be subject to entity-level U.S. federal income tax (currently at a flat rate of 21%) on its net taxable income and certain distributions made by the Trust to Unitholders could be taxable as dividends to the extent of the Trust's current and accumulated earnings and profits (which, in the case of a Non-U.S. Holder, generally would be subject to U.S. federal withholding tax at a 30% rate (or a lower rate provided by an applicable income tax treaty)).

The Treatment of BNB for U.S. Federal Income Tax Purposes Is Uncertain.

The Trust intends to take the position that each beneficial owner of Units generally will be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as the owner of an undivided interest in the BNB held in the Trust. Due to the absence of direct legal authority, many significant aspects of the U.S. federal income tax treatment of BNB are uncertain, and the Sponsor does not intend to request a ruling from the IRS on these issues. On March 25, 2014, the IRS released a notice (the "Notice") discussing certain aspects of the treatment of convertible virtual currencies for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The Sponsor believes BNB should be considered such a convertible virtual currency, though the IRS has not confirmed this belief and therefore no assurances may be provided in this regard. It is assumed for the remainder of this discussion that BNB should be considered such a convertible virtual currency. In the Notice, the IRS stated that, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, virtual currencies are "property" that is not currency and that BNB may be held as a capital asset (if it otherwise qualifies as such). However, the Notice is not binding on the IRS and, accordingly, the IRS might not accept, and a court might not uphold, this treatment. If BNB were treated as currency for U.S. federal income tax purposes, gain recognized on the disposition of BNB would constitute ordinary income, and losses recognized on the disposition of BNB could be subject to special reporting requirements applicable to "reportable transactions," among other tax consequences.

The Notice does not address other significant aspects of the U.S. federal income tax treatment of virtual currencies, including: (i) whether virtual currencies are properly treated as "commodities" for U.S. federal income tax purposes; (ii) whether virtual currencies are properly treated as "collectibles" for U.S. federal income tax purposes; (iii) the proper method of determining a holder's holding period and tax basis for virtual currencies acquired at different times or at varying

prices; and (iv) whether and how a holder of virtual currencies acquired at different times or at varying prices may designate, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, which of the virtual currencies is transferred in a subsequent sale, exchange or other disposition.

In 2019, 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 assets are taxable events giving rise to ordinary income and guidance with respect to the determination of the tax basis of digital assets. However, the Notice and the Ruling & FAQs do not address other significant aspects of the U.S. federal income tax treatment of digital assets. 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. 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 assets 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 assets 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 BNB. Future developments that may arise with respect to digital assets may increase the uncertainty with respect to the treatment of digital assets for U.S. federal income tax purposes. For example, the Notice addresses only digital assets that are “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 assets that are not within the scope of the Notice.

Prospective investors are urged to consult their tax advisers regarding the substantial uncertainty regarding the tax consequences of an investment in BNB or the Trust.

The Treatment of Staking for U.S. Federal Income Tax Purposes Is Uncertain.

The IRS has not provided any guidance regarding the tax treatment of staking and associated rewards (including Staking Rewards). It is unclear whether newly created reward tokens from staking activities are subject to immediate income taxation, whether they should be taxed only when sold, or some other alternative. The Sponsor can provide no assurances in this regard.

Future Developments in the Tax Treatment of BNB Could Adversely Affect an Investment in the Units.

On December 5, 2014, the New York State Department of Taxation and Finance issued guidance regarding the application of New York State tax law to virtual currencies such as BNB. The agency determined that New York State would follow the Notice with respect to the treatment of virtual currencies such as BNB for state income tax purposes. Furthermore, the agency took the position that virtual currencies such as BNB are a form of “intangible property,” with the result that the purchase and sale of BNB for fiat currency is not subject to state sales tax (although transactions of BNB for other goods and services may be subject to sales tax under barter transaction treatment). It is unclear if other states will follow the guidance of the New York State Department of Taxation

and Finance with respect to the treatment of virtual currencies such as BNB for income tax and sales tax purposes. If a state adopts a different treatment, such treatment may have negative consequences, including the imposition of a greater tax burden on investors in BNB or the imposition of a greater cost on the acquisition and disposition of BNB generally. Any such treatment may have a negative effect on prices of BNB in the digital asset exchange market and a negative impact on the Units.

The treatment of virtual currencies such as BNB for tax purposes by foreign jurisdictions may differ from the treatment of virtual currencies by the IRS or the New York State Department of Taxation and Finance. If a foreign jurisdiction with a significant share of the market of BNB users imposes onerous tax burdens on BNB users, or imposes sales or value-added tax on purchases and sales of BNB for fiat currency, such actions could result in decreased demand for BNB in such jurisdiction, which could affect the price of BNB and negatively affect an investment in the Units.

Any discussion of U.S. federal income tax matters set forth in this Memorandum or in any appendix hereto was written in connection with the promotion and marketing by the Trust and the Sponsor of the Units. Such discussion is not intended or written to be legal or tax advice to any person and is not intended or written to be used, and cannot be used, by any person for the purpose of avoiding any U.S. federal tax penalties that may be imposed on such person. Each investor should seek advice based on its particular circumstances from an independent tax advisor.

Certain Other Risks

You Should Consult Your Own Legal, Tax and Financial Advisers Regarding the Desirability of an Investment in the Units Because No Independent Advisers Were Appointed to Represent You in Connection with the Formation and Operation of the Trust.

While the Sponsor has consulted with legal, tax and financial advisers regarding the formation and operation of the Trust, no counsel has been appointed to represent you in connection with the offering of the Units. Accordingly, you should consult your own counsel, accountants and other advisers before investing in the Units.

Competing Claims Over Ownership of Intellectual Property Rights Related to the Trust Could Adversely Affect the Trust and an Investment in the Units.

The Sponsor believes that all intellectual property rights needed to operate the Trust have been obtained by the Sponsor. However, third parties may allege or assert ownership of intellectual property rights which may be related to the design, structure and operations of the Trust. The negotiation, litigation or settlement of such claims may result in expenses or damages that could adversely affect the Trust or lead to its termination.

Third parties may assert intellectual property claims relating to the holding and transfer of BNB and the BNB Chain source code, as well as to the determination of the NAV of the trust or the Units. Regardless of the merit of any intellectual property or other legal action, any threatened action that reduces confidence in BNB's long-term viability or the ability of end-users to hold and transfer BNB may adversely affect an investment in the Units. Additionally, a meritorious intellectual property claim could prevent the Trust and others from accessing the BNB Blockchain,

holding or transferring BNB, which could force the termination of the Trust and the liquidation of the Trust's BNB (if such liquidation is possible). As a result, an intellectual property claim against the Trust or other large participants within the BNB industry could adversely affect an investment in the Units or the ability of the Trust to operate.

Additional Matters Related to the Business of the Trust

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 November 15, 2021.

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 within the last three years.

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 within the last three years.

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 within 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 Units were initially issued and sold in May 2022, and 3,592,001 Units were sold through December 31, 2024. The Trust is an investment trust that has no limit on the number of Units that can be issued. The Trust publishes the total number of Units outstanding as of the end of each month on the Sponsor's website at www.ospreyfund.io.

9. Any past, pending or anticipated stock split, stock dividend, recapitalization, merger, acquisition, spinoff, or reorganization.

On August 3, 2022 the Sponsor effected a 1-to-6 reverse split of the Trust's issued and outstanding Units of fractional undivided beneficial interest. With the Unit split, Unitholders of record received 1 Unit of the Trust for each 6 Units held.

On May 15, 2024 the Sponsor effected a 3-for-1 stock split, where Unitholders received three Units of the Trust for every one Unit held as of the conversion date.

The Units that were issued prior to the splits were adjusted retroactively to reflect the splits.

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 Units 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.

None.

B. Business of Issuer.

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

The Trust's primary SIC Code is 6221.

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

The Trust's Sponsor is Osprey Funds, LLC ("Osprey Funds"), a Delaware limited liability company formed on October 31, 2018. The Sponsor's principal place of business is 1241 Post Road, 2nd Floor, Fairfield, CT 06824. Under the Delaware Limited Liability Company Act and the governing documents of the Sponsor, the Sponsors' unitholders are not responsible for the debts, obligations and liabilities of the Sponsor solely by reason of being members 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 Advisers Act or the CEA.

The Sponsor's Role

The Sponsor arranged for the creation of the Trust. The Sponsor will provide services to the Trust, and unless waived, will be paid a Management Fee equal to an annualized 2.50% of the average daily NAV of the Trust for each year; plus the Staking Rewards, which is a variable amount equal to the periodic staking rewards of the Trust gained from staking BNB. The Management Fee will accrue daily in BNB and will be payable, at the Sponsor's sole discretion, in BNB or in U.S. dollars at the BNB Market Price in effect at the time of such payment; and the Staking Rewards will accrue in BNB at the time the BNB is issued to the Trust by the applicable staking provider and will be payable, at the Sponsor's sole discretion, in BNB. The Sponsor expects that the Trust will pay the Management Fee in monthly installments in arrears.

The Sponsor will bear the routine operational, administrative and other ordinary fees and expenses of the Trust (the "Assumed Expenses"); provided, however, that the Trust shall be responsible for any non-routine and ordinary expenses, including in addition to the Management Fee (and Staking Rewards), fees and expenses such as, but not limited to, taxes and governmental charges, expenses and costs, expenses and indemnities related to any extraordinary services performed by the Sponsor (or any other Service Provider, including the Trustee) on behalf of the Trust to protect the Trust or the interests of Unitholders, indemnification expenses, fees, and expenses related to public trading on OTCQX, as defined below ("Extraordinary Expenses").

The Sponsor will: (1) select the Trustee, Custodian, Cash Custodian, and any other Trust service providers; (2) negotiate various agreements and fees for the Trust; (3) develop a marketing plan for the Trust on an ongoing basis and prepare marketing materials regarding the Units; (4) maintain the Trust's website; and (5) perform such other services as the Sponsor believes the Trust may require.

The Sponsor will engage the Custodian and the Cash Custodian (the "Service Providers") to assist in implementing the issuance (and redemption) process for the Trust.

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 Management Fee and the Staking Rewards are collectively paid by the Trust to the Sponsor as compensation for services performed under the Trust Agreement and for the Sponsor's agreement to pay the Assumed Expenses.

Conflicts of Interest

General

The Sponsor has not established formal procedures to resolve all potential conflicts of interest. Consequently, investors are 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.

Prospective investors should be aware that the Sponsor presently intends to assert that Unitholders have, by subscribing for Units 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.

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 companies under common control with the Sponsor. 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.

Proprietary Trading/Other Clients

Because the officers of the Sponsor may trade BNB 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 Unitholders.

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

Please refer to "Regulatory Risks" 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. Under the agreements between Rex Services, LLC (“Rex Services”) and the Sponsor, Rex Services provides legal, compliance, general administrative, operational, and marketing support to the Sponsor. Rex Financial, LLC is the parent company of Rex Services. Rex Financial, LLC had 21 employees as of December 31, 2024.

Item 9. The nature of products or services offered.

A. Principal products or services, and their markets.

The investment objective of the Trust is solely for the Units to realize long-term capital appreciation by tracking the price of BNB tokens, the native token to the BNB Chain, as defined below (“BNB”) on each business day, less liabilities and expenses of the Trust. The Units are designed as a convenient and cost-effective method for investors to gain investment exposure to BNB without making a direct investment in BNB.

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.

BNB is not the only available digital asset. Other digital currencies that have been developed prior to or since the inception of BNB, including, but not limited to, Bitcoin, Ethereum, XRP, Litecoin, Cardano, Monero, EOS, DOT and Zcash. Although a competitive digital asset could displace the market share BNB currently occupies, or a competitive blockchain could take market share from the BNB Chain, it would face significant headwinds due to the network effect and financial and intellectual investments currently enjoyed by BNB and the BNB Chain as one of the market leaders. As of March 2025, BNB’s market capitalization was estimated to be approximately \$85 billion.

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 “Regulatory Risks.”

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 1241 Post Road, 2nd Floor Fairfield, CT 06824.

PART D. MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 11. Company Insiders (Officers, Directors, and Control Persons)

A. 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, Gregory D. King, the Chief Executive Officer of the Sponsor, and Robert Rokose, the Chief Financial Officer 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:

Gregory D. King, Chief Executive Officer

Gregory D. King is Founder and CEO of Osprey Funds, LLC, and has served as CEO of the Sponsor since its inception in October 2018. Mr. King is the primary author of several financial industry innovations including creating the first-ever exchange-traded note (“ETN”) for Barclays in 2006. In 2009, Mr. King co-founded VelocityShares, LLC, a provider of alternative exchange-traded products (“ETPs”), partnering with Credit Suisse as product issuer. VelocityShares was acquired by Janus Capital in 2014. During his career, Mr. King has created and launched over 100 exchange-traded funds and notes for Barclays, Credit Suisse, Global X Funds, VelocityShares, Rex Shares, and Osprey Funds. Mr. King received a Master’s in Business Administration from the University of California, Davis, and is a CFA Charter holder. He has been an investor in Bitcoin since 2013.

Robert Rokose, Chief Finance Officer

Robert Rokose became Treasurer and CFO of the Sponsor in March 2020. He is also CFO of REX of Rex Financial, LLC. Bob has over 30 years of accounting and financial services experience. His previous roles include CFO of U.S. Funds at JP Morgan Asset Management, Managing Director and CFO for PIMCO/Allianz Funds, and Assistant Vice President and Assistant Controller of publicly-held Lexington Global Asset Managers. Mr. Rokose has served as a Financial Services Consultant and has acted in that role since November 2016. From May 2014 to October 2016, Mr. Rokose was CFO and Treasurer of AccuShares Investment Management where he led all financial accounting and reporting for the organization. Mr. Rokose is a Certified Public Accountant,

licensed in the state of New York. He has an undergraduate degree from Pace University and a Master's of Business Administration from the University of Connecticut

Sponsor Compensation

The Sponsor arranged for the creation of the Trust. The Sponsor will provide services to the Trust, and unless waived, will be paid a Management Fee equal to an annualized 2.50% of the average daily NAV of the Trust for each year; plus the Staking Rewards, which is a variable amount equal to the periodic staking rewards of the Trust gained from staking BNB.

Compensation of Directors

Not applicable.

Business Address

The business address for each of the Sponsor's officers is c/o Osprey Funds, LLC, 1241 Post Road, 2nd Floor, Fairfield, CT 06824.

Number and class of the issuer's securities beneficially owned by each such person.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Units of the Trust owned as of 12/31/2024
Robert Rokose, Chief Finance Officer.....	171
Greg King, CEO.....	1,749

B. Other Control Persons

The Purchasers have no voting rights in the Trust or the Sponsor, and there are currently no redemption rights associated with the Trust, the Sponsor does not believe any purchasers are a control person of the Sponsor.

The number of Units beneficially owned, and percentages of beneficial ownership set forth below are based on the number of Units outstanding as of December 31, 2024, and do not take into account ownership of the Units held through Cede & Co., a nominee of DTC, for which there is no publicly available information.

Off The Chain, LP: 887,540 Units (25%)
10337 Los Feliz Dr.
Orlando, FL 32836
Beneficial Owner: Brian Estes

B. Legal/Disciplinary History

None.

C. Disclosure of Family Relationships

None.

D. Disclosure of Related Party Transactions

None.

E. Disclosure of Conflicts of Interest

See “Potential Conflicts of Interest” and “Conflicts of Interest.”

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

The Trust’s audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024 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.

Such financial statements are incorporated by reference. Osprey BNB Chain Trust financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are attached in the Exhibit 1 of “Annual Report – 2023 and 2022”. This report can be found in Disclosure Section of OBNB page on the OTC Markets website <https://www.otcmarkets.com/otcapi/company/financial-report/418969/content>.

Item 14. The name, address, telephone number, and email address of each of the following outside providers that advise the issuer on matters relating to operations, business development and disclosure:

4. Independent Auditor

Cherry Bekaert LLP
201 E. Las Olas Blvd.
Suite 2010
Fort Lauderdale, FL 33301
Telephone: (954) 556-1720

7. 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 15. 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 and Potential Conflicts of Interest,” “Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements” or in other sections of this Annual Report.

Trust Overview

The investment objective of the Trust is solely for the Units to realize long-term capital appreciation by tracking the price of BNB tokens, on each business day, less liabilities and expenses of the Trust. The Units are designed as a convenient and cost-effective method for investors to gain investment exposure to BNB without making a direct investment in BNB.

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 BNB.

Proceeds received by the Trust from the issuance and sale of Units will be used to acquire BNB. The Trust may accrue staked, forked, or airdropped cryptocurrency coins from the Solana Network, or their respective U.S. dollar cash equivalents. Such BNB will in all cases be (1) owned by the Trust and held by the Custodian; (2) disbursed (after conversion to U.S. dollars, as applicable) to pay the Trust’s expenses; (3) distributed (after conversion to U.S. dollars, as applicable) to holders of the Trust’s Units (“Unitholders”) in connection with the redemption of Units, if and when redemptions of Units are ever permitted; (4) distributed (after conversion to U.S. dollars, as applicable), to Unitholders as dividends, if and when dividends are ever paid; and (5) liquidated in the event that the Trust is terminated or as otherwise required by law or regulation.

At this time, the Trust is not operating a redemption program for Units and therefore Units are not redeemable by the Trust. In addition, the Trust may halt issuances of Units for extended periods of time. As a result, the value of the Units of the Trust may not approximate, and when traded on any secondary market, the Units may trade at a substantial premium over, or discount to, the value of the BNB held by the Trust, less the Trust’s expenses and other liabilities.

Trust Expenses

The Trust’s only ordinary recurring charge is expected to be the remuneration due to the Sponsor (the “Management Fee”). The Management Fee equals 2.50% of the Trust assets per annum. The Sponsor expects that the Trust will pay the Management Fee in monthly installments in arrears.

The Sponsor will bear the routine operational, administrative and other ordinary fees and expenses of the Trust (the “Assumed Expenses”); provided, however, that the Trust shall be responsible for any non-routine and ordinary expenses, including in addition to the Management Fee, fees and expenses such as, but not limited to, taxes and governmental charges, expenses and costs, expenses

and indemnities related to any extraordinary services performed by the Sponsor (or any other Service Provider, including the Trustee) on behalf of the Trust to protect the Trust or the interests of Unitholders, indemnification expenses, and fees and expenses related to public trading on OTCQX (“Extraordinary Expenses”).

Staking Rewards

The Sponsor is committed to supporting the Binance community and ecosystem. To this end, the Sponsor will ensure that a portion of BNB held by the Trust will be staked by the Staking Provider to the BNB Chain (“staked”) for purposes of receiving rewards and participating in community governance programs, should they be available. BNB staked to the BNB Chain receives distributions in the form of BNB. Such rewards (“Staking Rewards”) are variable and will accrue to the benefit of the Sponsor only (i.e., paid entirely, promptly by the Trust to the Sponsor as received), and will be used, in part, to cover expenses related to operating the Trust. Any staking activity will have no material impact on the investment objective of the Trust which is to track the price of BNB.

Review of Financial Results

Audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024 are attached.

PART E. ISSUANCE HISTORY

Item 16. List of securities offerings and Units issued for services in the past two years.

The Trust has only one class of outstanding equity securities. Each Unit was sold for \$5.00 at inception of the Trust and afterwards Unit price is determined based on NAV applicable to the day on which that subscription amount is invested.

During May 2022, the Trust began a continuous offering of an unlimited number of Units with no par value, pursuant to Rule 506(c) under the Securities Act of 1933 (the “Rule 506 Offering”). All of the Units issued pursuant to this offering were “restricted securities”, subject to a minimum holding period of twelve months, unless the Trust becomes an SEC reporting entity, in which case the minimum holding period could be reduced to six months. 2,890,593 Units were sold pursuant to this offering.

During April 2024 the Trust commenced an offering of Units with no par value, up to \$10,000,000, registered in Connecticut and qualified in New York, pursuant to Rule 504 of Regulation D of the Securities Act (“Rule 504 Offering”). 701,408 Units were sold pursuant to this offering.

As of December 31, 2024, there were 3,592,001 Units issued and outstanding. The outstanding Units include 1,181,399 restricted securities that cannot be resold without registration or an exemption from registration under the Securities Act of 1933, and 2,410,602 unrestricted securities.

The Trust is an investment trust has no limit on the number of Units that can be issued. The Trust publishes the total number of Units outstanding as of the end of each month on the Sponsor’s website at www.ospreyfund.io. The Units offered by the Trust have not been registered under the

Securities Act, or any state or other securities laws, were offered and sold only to Accredited Investors, and were each sold in compliance with all applicable state or other securities laws.

PART F. EXHIBITS

Item 17. Material Contracts.

TRUST AGREEMENT

The Trust Agreement establishes the roles, rights and duties of the Sponsor and the Trustee.

Liability of the Sponsor and Indemnification

The Sponsor and its affiliates (each a “Covered Person”) will not be liable to the Trust or any Unitholder for any action taken, or for refraining from taking any action in good faith, having determined that such course of conduct was in the best interests of the Trust. However, the preceding liability exclusion will not protect the Sponsor 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 and held harmless 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, without fraud, gross negligence, bad faith, willful misconduct or a material breach of the Trust Agreement on the part of such indemnified party arising out of or in connection with the performance of its obligations under the Trust Agreement and under each other agreement entered into by the Sponsor in furtherance of the administration of the Trust (including, without limiting the scope of the foregoing, any Subscription Agreement) or any actions taken in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Agreement. Such indemnity shall include payment from the Trust of the costs and expenses incurred by such indemnified party in defending itself against any claim or liability in its capacity as Sponsor. Any amounts payable to an indemnified party may be payable in advance or shall be secured by a lien on the Trust. The Sponsor may, in its discretion, undertake any action that it may deem necessary or desirable in respect of the Trust Agreement and the interests of the Unitholders and, in such event, the legal expenses and costs of any such actions shall be expenses and costs of the Trust and the Sponsor shall be entitled to be reimbursed therefor by the Trust.

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.

The Trust Agreement provides that, in addition to any other requirements of applicable law, no Unitholder shall 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 Unitholders who (i) are not affiliates of one another and (ii) collectively hold at least 10% of the outstanding Units join in the bringing or maintaining of such action, suit or other proceeding, provided, however, that .the

preceding limitation shall not apply to derivative actions brought in the name of the Trust under the federal securities laws and the rules and regulations thereunder.

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 own 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 Unitholders. 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 Extraordinary Expenses. The Sponsor will be entitled to be reimbursed for the Extraordinary Expenses.

Successor Sponsors

If the Sponsor is adjudged bankrupt or insolvent, the Sponsor may terminate and liquidate the Trust and distribute its remaining assets in the Sponsor's capacity as Liquidating Trustee.

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 Unitholders 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 person. 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 Units. 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 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 BNB or other assets of the Trust.

Possible Repayment of Distributions Received by Unitholders; Indemnification by Unitholders

The Units 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 Unitholders. However, Unitholders 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 Unitholders will indemnify the Trust for any harm suffered by it as a result of Unitholders' actions unrelated to the activities of the Trust.

The foregoing repayment of distributions and indemnity provisions (other than the provision for Unitholders 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 shall be indemnified by the Trust as primary 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 the Trust shall not 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.

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 Unitholders for the purposes of, and subject to and limited by the terms and conditions set forth in, the Trust Agreement. Other than by issuance of the Units, the Trust has not created, incurred or assumed, and will not create, incur or assume, any indebtedness and it has not borrowed, and will not 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, attorney 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 Unitholders, shall appoint a successor trustee. The successor Trustee will become fully vested with all of the rights, powers, duties and obligations of the outgoing Trustee.

Amendments to the Trust Agreement

The Sponsor may amend the Trust Agreement without the consent of any Unitholder if the amendment does not materially adversely affect the interests of the Unitholders or affect the allocation of profits and losses among the Unitholders or between the Unitholders and the Sponsor. Any amendment that adversely affects the rights of Unitholders, dissolves the Trust or makes any material change to the Trust's basic investment policies or structure must be approved by the affirmative vote of Unitholders owning at least 50% of the outstanding Units.

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 BNB or seizes, impounds or otherwise restricts access to Trust assets;

- 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, and the Sponsor has made the determination that dissolution of the Trust is advisable;
- the Trust is required to obtain a license or make a registration under any state law regulating money transmitters, money services business, providers of prepaid or stored value, virtual currency business or similar entities, and the Sponsor has made the determination that dissolution of the Trust is advisable;
- 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 BNB Price;
- any ongoing event exists that either prevents the Trust from converting or makes impractical the Trust's reasonable efforts to convert BNB to U.S. dollars;
- 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 upon the withdrawal, removal, adjudication or admission of bankruptcy or insolvency of the Sponsor, or an event of withdrawal (each of the foregoing events an “Event of Withdrawal”) unless at the time there is at least one remaining Sponsor; or
- the Custodian resigns or is removed without replacement

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 1940 Act;
- the CFTC determines that the Trust is a commodity pool under the CEA;
- the Trust becomes insolvent or bankrupt;
- all of the Trust's assets are sold;

- the determination of the Sponsor that the ongoing management and operations of the Trust is imprudent or impractical and contrary to the interest of Unitholder, or that the aggregate net assets of the Trust in relation to the operating expenses of the Trust make it unreasonable or imprudent to continue the activities of 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; or
- if the Trustee notifies the Sponsor of the Trustee's election to resign and the Sponsor does not appoint a successor trustee within 60 days, the Trust will dissolve.

The death, legal disability, bankruptcy, insolvency, dissolution or withdrawal of any Unitholder (as long as such Unitholder is not the sole Unitholder of the Trust) shall not result in the termination of the Trust, and such Unitholder, his estate, custodian or personal representative shall have no right to withdraw or value such Unitholder's Units. Each Unitholder (and any assignee thereof) expressly agrees that in the event of his death, he waives on behalf of himself and his estate, and he directs the legal representative of his 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 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 Units by the Unitholders, Unitholders will receive a distribution in U.S. dollars or BNB or both, at the sole discretion of the Sponsor, after the Sponsor has sold the Trust's BNB and has paid or made provision for the Trust's claims and obligations.

Governing Law; Consent to Jurisdiction

The Trust Agreement and the rights of the Sponsor, Trustee and Unitholders under the Trust Agreement are governed by the laws of the State of Delaware. The Sponsor, the Trustee and, by accepting Units, each Unitholder consent to the jurisdiction of the courts of the State of New York and any federal courts located in the borough of Manhattan in New York City.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS-CRYPTO ASSET SERVICES

The Terms and Conditions – Crypto Asset Services (the “Custodian Agreement”) establishes the rights and responsibilities of the Custodian.

Access to the BNB Account; Deposits, Withdrawals and Storage

The Custodian has been engaged to keep in safe custody the Trust's digital assets.

When BNB is used for trading (such as when it is being sold to pay Trust expenses) the BNB will be pooled with BNB held by the Custodian for other clients. The Custodian has controls in place to ensure that the Trust's BNB is not used to settle trades of another custodial client.

BNB that is not being used for trading is held in a “Vault” separate from that of other custodial clients. Three key shards are created using multi-party computation: one key shard is retained by the Sponsor on behalf of the Trust; the second key shard is retained by Copper; and the third

key shard is maintained by a Secure Third Party appointed by the Sponsor. The Vault permits withdrawals only when two of the three key shards verify the instruction. Under normal conditions two key shards held by the Sponsor and the Custodian will be used; the third key shard held by the Secure Third Party is a failsafe that will be released to either the Custodian or the Sponsor under the limited circumstances described in the Trusted Third Party Agreement among the Sponsor, the Custodian and the Secure Third Party. These circumstances include where the Sponsor has been unreachable for more than seven days, in which case the Custodian would ensure that any BNB released would be moved for the benefit of the Trust.

Standard of Care; Limitations of Liability

Under the Custodial Agreement, the Custodian will perform its services to the level of skill and care as would reasonably be expected of a professional provider of such services. The Custodian, however, is not responsible for, among other items, the default or insolvency or the acts or omissions of any third-party custodian, nominee, sub-custodian, or other person who holds BNB on the Trust's behalf, unless acting on behalf of the Custodian. The Custodian also is not responsible for acting on instructions reasonably believed to be given by the Sponsor in accordance with procedures mutually agreed upon between the parties. The Custodian is responsible for losses from the Custodian's own error in executing a transaction (e.g., if Sponsor provides the correct destination address for executing a withdrawal instruction, but the Custodian erroneously sends the Trust's BNBs to another destination address).

The Custodian is not responsible for special, indirect or consequential damages, nor for losses due to events of force majeure.

Indemnity

Under the Custodian Agreement, each of the Trust and the Custodian agree to indemnify the other, and each of the other's affiliates, and such other party's (and such other party's affiliates' respective officers, directors, employees, agents or delegates harmless from any losses which may be suffered or incurred by such other party or any of such other party's affiliates (or officers, directors, employees, agents or delegates) directly or indirectly in connection with or as a result of any service performed or action permitted under the Custodian Agreement or the occurrence of an Event of Default (as defined in the Custodian Agreement), unless caused by the gross negligence, willful default or fraud of the person claiming indemnity.

Modification of Agreement

The Agreement may be modified or amended by the Custodian upon thirty days' written notice to the Trust upon the following events or occurrences: (1) changes in market practice relating to the dealing, management, execution, safekeeping and custody of BNB; (2) changes in the way the Custodian provides its services through its affiliates or through third parties; (3) changes in technology and the way in which instructions, including electronic communications are given and received, and (4) changes in applicable law.

Governing Law; Consent to Jurisdiction

The Custodian Agreement is governed by the law of the England and Wales.

Item 18. Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws.

Attached as an exhibit hereto is a copy of the Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust and Trust Agreement of Osprey BNB Chain Trust, dated as of March 18, 2022.

Item 19. Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers.

Not applicable.

Item 20. Issuer Certifications

I, Robert Rokose, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report of Osprey BNB Chain Trust.
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.

Date: March 18, 2025

/s/ Robert J. Rokose

By: Robert J. Rokose

Title: (Chief Financial Officer) of
Osprey Funds, LLC

I, Gregory D. King, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report of Osprey BNB Chain Trust.
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.

Date: March 18, 2025

/s/ Gregory D. King

By: Gregory D. King

Title: (Chief Executive Officer) of
Osprey Funds, LLC

Exhibit 1

Audited Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2024.



**Osprey BNB Chain Trust
Financial Statements**

December 31, 2024

Osprey BNB Chain Trust

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Report of Independent Auditor

To the Investors and Sponsor
Osprey BNB Chain Trust

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Osprey BNB Chain Trust (the “Trust”), which comprise the statement of assets and liabilities, including the schedule of investment as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and the related statements of operations, changes in net assets for each of the years in the two-year period ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Trust as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and the results of its operations for each of the years in the two-year period then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Trust and to meet our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. We believe the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Trust’s ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date the financial statements are available to be issued.

Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor’s report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not absolute assurance and, therefore, is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing audits in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audits.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Trust's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Trust's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audits, significant audit findings, and certain internal control related matters that we identified during the audits.

Cherry Bekaert LLP

Fort Lauderdale, Florida
March 18, 2025

Osprey BNB Chain Trust
Statements of Assets and Liabilities
December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023

(Amounts in U.S. dollars, except Units issued and outstanding)

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Assets		
Investment in BNB, at fair value (cost \$40,670,911 and \$18,347,423, respectively), including \$59,732,202 and \$15,135,834 staked BNB, respectively	\$ 63,024,775	\$ 15,217,710
Cash	101,408	367
Other assets	36,116	10,554
Total assets	<u>63,162,299</u>	<u>\$ 15,228,631</u>
Liabilities		
Subscriptions received in advance	100,000	-
Staking rewards payable to Sponsor	45,045	48,230
Management Fee payable	119,587	32,207
Due to Sponsor	1,410	370
Total liabilities	<u>266,042</u>	<u>80,807</u>
Net assets	<u>\$ 62,896,257</u>	<u>\$ 15,147,824</u>
Net assets		
Paid-in capital	\$ 41,842,275	\$ 18,824,010
Accumulated net investment loss	(1,441,409)	(395,394)
Accumulated net realized gain (loss) on investment in BNB	141,673	(137,825)
Accumulated net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investment in BNB	22,353,718	(3,142,967)
	<u>\$ 62,896,257</u>	<u>\$ 15,147,824</u>
Units issued and outstanding, no par value (unlimited Units authorized)	<u>3,592,001</u>	<u>1,882,401</u> ⁽¹⁾
Net asset value per Unit	<u>\$ 17.51</u>	<u>\$ 8.05</u>

⁽¹⁾ Units have been adjusted retroactively to reflect the 3:1 stock split effective May 15, 2024. See Note 2.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Osprey BNB Chain Trust
Schedules of Investment
December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023

(Amounts in U.S. dollars, except Units)

December 31, 2024

	<u>Units</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Percentage of Net Assets</u>
Investment in BNB * (cost \$40,670,911)	89,858.05	\$ 63,024,775	100 %
Liabilities, less cash and other assets		(128,518)	(0) %
Net assets		<u>\$ 62,896,257</u>	<u>100 %</u>

* amount includes \$59,732,202 of staked BNB as discussed in Notes 2 and 3.

December 31, 2023

	<u>Units</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Percentage of Net Assets</u>
Investment in BNB * (cost \$18,347,423)	48,781.46	\$ 15,217,710	100 %
Liabilities, less cash and other assets		(69,886)	(0) %
Net assets		<u>\$ 15,147,824</u>	<u>100 %</u>

* amount includes \$15,135,834 of staked BNB as discussed in Notes 2 and 3.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Osprey BNB Chain Trust
Statements of Operations
For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(Amounts in U.S. dollars)

	<u>Year ended December 31, 2024</u>	<u>Year ended December 31, 2023</u>
Investment income		
Income		
Staking rewards revenue	\$ 480,661	\$ 326,975
Other income	1,309	-
Total income	<u>481,970</u>	<u>326,975</u>
Expenses		
Staking rewards owed to the Sponsor	480,661	326,975
Management fee	984,750	327,917
Other expenses	62,574	38,433
Total expenses	<u>1,527,985</u>	<u>693,325</u>
Net investment loss	<u>(1,046,015)</u>	<u>(366,350)</u>
Net realized gain (loss) and net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investment in BNB		
Net realized gain (loss) on investment in BNB	279,498	(137,825)
Net change in unrealized appreciation on investment in BNB	<u>25,496,685</u>	<u>3,438,693</u>
Net realized gain (loss) and net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investment in BNB	<u>25,776,183</u>	<u>3,300,868</u>
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations	<u>\$ 24,730,168</u>	<u>\$ 2,934,518</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Osprey BNB Chain Trust
Statements of Changes in Net Assets
For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(Amounts in U.S. dollars, except Units issued and outstanding)

	Year ended December 31, 2024	Year ended December 31, 2023
Increase (decrease) in net assets from operations		
Net investment loss	\$ (1,046,015)	\$ (366,350)
Net realized gain (loss) on investment in BNB	279,498	(137,825)
Net change in unrealized appreciation on investment in BNB	25,496,685	3,438,693
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations	<u>24,730,168</u>	<u>2,934,518</u>
Increase in net assets from capital transactions		
Subscriptions	<u>23,018,265</u>	<u>-</u>
Net increase in net assets	<u>47,748,433</u>	<u>2,934,518</u>
Net assets at the beginning of the year	<u>15,147,824</u>	<u>12,213,306</u>
Net assets at the end of the year	<u>\$ 62,896,257</u>	<u>\$ 15,147,824</u>
Change in units issued and outstanding		
Units outstanding at the beginning of the year ⁽¹⁾	1,882,401	1,882,401
Subscriptions ⁽¹⁾	<u>1,709,600</u>	<u>-</u>
Units issued and outstanding at the end of the year	<u>3,592,001</u>	<u>1,882,401</u> ⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ Units have been adjusted retroactively to reflect the 3:1 stock split effective May 15, 2024. See Note 2.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Osprey BNB Chain Trust

Notes to the Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2024

1. Organization

Osprey BNB Chain Trust (the “Trust”) is a Delaware Statutory Trust that was formed on November 15, 2021 and commenced operations on May 5, 2022 and is governed by the Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust and Trust Agreement (the “Trust Agreement”) dated March 18, 2022. In general, the Trust holds cryptocurrency BNB (“BNB”) and, from time to time, issues common units of fractional undivided beneficial interest (“Units”) in exchange for BNB. The investment objective of the Trust is solely for the Units to realize long-term capital appreciation by tracking the price of BNB tokens, the native token to the BNB Chain, less liabilities and expenses of the Trust. The Units are designed as a method for investors to gain investment exposure to BNB, similar to a direct investment in BNB.

Osprey Funds, LLC (the “Sponsor”) acts as the sponsor of the Trust. Other funds under the Osprey name are also managed by the Sponsor. The Sponsor is responsible for the day-to-day administration of the Trust pursuant to the provisions of the Trust Agreement. The Sponsor is responsible for preparing and providing annual reports on behalf of the Trust to investors and is also responsible for selecting and monitoring the Trust’s service providers. As partial consideration for the Sponsor’s services, the Trust assigns staking rewards to the Sponsor and expects to pay the Sponsor a management fee (collectively, “Sponsor’s Fee”) as discussed in Notes 2 and 5. Pursuant to agreements between REX Services, LLC (“REX Services”) and the Sponsor, REX Services provides legal, compliance, general administrative, operational, and marketing support to the Sponsor. REX Financial, Inc. is the parent company of REX Services and REX Financial, LLC is the parent of REX Financial, Inc.

Copper Technologies (UK) Limited is the custodian of the Trust (the “Custodian”) and is responsible for safeguarding the BNB held by the Trust. The Custodian (directly, or through an affiliate) is also responsible for administering the coordination, execution, and reward management associated with staking services to the Trust. Delaware Trust Company serves as the trustee (the “Trustee”) of the Trust.

The transfer agent for the Trust (the “Transfer Agent”) is Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The financial statements are expressed in U.S. dollars and have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (“GAAP”). The Trust qualifies as an investment company for accounting purposes pursuant to the accounting and reporting guidance under Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) Topic 946, Financial Services – Investment Companies. The Trust is not registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) under the Investment Company Act of 1940.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncement

In this reporting period, the Trust adopted FASB Accounting Standards 2023-07, Segment Reporting (Topic 280) - Improvements to Reportable Segment Disclosures (“ASU 2023-07”). Adoption of the

Osprey BNB Chain Trust

Notes to the Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2024

enhanced standard impacted financial statement disclosures only and did not affect the Trust's financial position or results of operations. The Trust is deemed to be an individual reporting segment and the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Sponsor act as the Trust's chief operating decision maker ("CODM"). The CODM monitors the operating results of the Trust as a whole and the Trust's investment objective is pre-determined in accordance with the terms of the Trust Agreement. The financial information provided to and reviewed by the CODM is consistent with that presented in the Trust's financial statements.

Use of Estimates

GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements and accompanying notes. The most significant estimate in the financial

statements is the fair value of investments. Actual results could differ from those estimates and these differences could be material.

Cash

Cash is received by the Trust and held for investment in BNB. At times, bank deposits may be in excess of federally insured limits. Pursuant to the Statement of Cash Flows Topic of the Codification, the Trust qualifies for an exemption from the requirement to provide a statement of cash flows and has elected not to provide a statement of cash flows.

Subscriptions and Redemptions of Units

Proceeds received by the Trust from the issuance and sale of Units consist of BNB deposits, or their respective U.S. dollar cash equivalents. Such BNB (or cash equivalent) will only be (1) owned by the Trust and held by the Custodian (or, if cash, used by the Sponsor to purchase BNB to be held by the Custodian), (2) disbursed (or converted to U.S. dollars, if necessary) to pay the Trust's expenses, (3) distributed to Unitholders, or (4) liquidated in the event that the Trust terminates or as otherwise required by law or regulation.

During May 2022, the Trust began a continuous offering of an unlimited number of Units with no par value, pursuant to Rule 506(c) under the Securities Act of 1933 (the "Rule 506 Offering"). All of the Units issued pursuant to this offering were "restricted securities", subject to a minimum holding period of twelve months, unless the Trust becomes an SEC reporting entity, in which case the minimum holding period could be reduced to six months. 2,890,593 Units were sold pursuant to this offering.

During April 2024 the Trust commenced an offering of Units with no par value, up to \$10,000,000, registered in Connecticut and qualified in New York, pursuant to Rule 504 of Regulation D of the Securities Act (the "Rule 504 Offering"). 701,408 Units were sold pursuant to this offering.

On May 15, 2024 the Sponsor effected a 3-for-1 stock split, where Unitholders received three Units of the Trust for every one Unit held as of the conversion date. The Units that were issued prior to the split

Osprey BNB Chain Trust

Notes to the Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2024

were adjusted retroactively to reflect the split.

On December 12, 2024, the Trust's Units began trading on the OTCQX U.S. market, operated by OTC Markets Group, Inc., under the ticker symbol "OBNB".

As of December 31, 2024, there were 3,592,001 Units issued and outstanding. The outstanding Units include 1,181,399 restricted securities that cannot be resold without registration or an exemption from registration under the Securities Act of 1933, and 2,410,602 unrestricted securities.

The Trust conducts its transactions in BNB, including receiving BNB for the creation of Units, and delivering BNB in connection with the redemption of Units (if a redemption program were to be established) and for the payment of the Sponsor's Fee. The Trust does not buy or sell BNB for the purpose of seeking trading profits.

Investment Transactions and Revenue Recognition

The Trust identifies BNB as "other investment" in accordance with ASC 946. The Trust records investment transactions on a trade date basis and changes in fair value are reflected as the net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation on investment.

Realized gains and losses are calculated using a specific identification method. Realized gains and losses are recognized in connection with transactions, including settling obligations for the Sponsor's Fee in BNB.

Management Fees

In consideration for the management services to be provided to the Trust, the Sponsor receives from the Trust a management fee (the "Management Fee") payable monthly in arrears in an amount equal to 1/12th of 2.5% (2.5% per annum) of the Trust assets.

Staked BNB and Staking Rewards

The Sponsor is committed to supporting the Binance community and ecosystem. To this end, the Sponsor will ensure that substantially all of BNB held by the Trust will be bonded to the BNB Chain ("staked") for purposes of running a node or multiple nodes on the network. Staked BNB receives network inflation and transaction fees in the form of BNB tokens ("Staking Rewards"). Staking Rewards are variable and will accrue to the benefit of the Sponsor only (i.e., paid entirely, promptly by the Trust to the Sponsor as received) and will be used, in part, to cover expenses related to operating the Trust.

Under current BNB Chain network protocols, staked BNB is subject to a 7-day lock-up period, known as "unbonding" and, therefore, cannot be immediately withdrawn. Staking Rewards are earned by the Trust in BNB, which is noncash consideration, as the validator with whom the Trust has staked its BNB validates transactions on the BNB Chain. The Trust has concluded that the validator is the principal to the validation activities giving rise to the Staking Rewards and, therefore, the Trust recognizes only the

Osprey BNB Chain Trust

Notes to the Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2024

net amount (i.e., net of the Staking Rewards retained by the validator) of BNB to which it is entitled for staking its BNB with the validator. BNB Staking Rewards are measured at fair value on the date received, which does not materially differ BNB from the fair value at contract inception. The BNB is concurrently recognized as an expense equal to the amount of revenue recorded and payable to the Sponsor. The liability is paid to the Sponsor on a date determined by the Sponsor at its discretion.

Trust Expenses

In accordance with its Trust Agreement, the Sponsor will bear the routine operational, administrative and other ordinary fees and expenses of the Trust (the “Assumed Expenses”); provided, however, that the Trust shall be responsible for any non-routine and extraordinary expenses, including, in addition to the Sponsor’s Fee, fees and expenses such as, but not limited to, taxes and governmental charges,

expenses, and indemnities related to any extraordinary services performed by the Sponsor (or any other service provider, including the Trustee) on behalf of the Trust to protect the Trust or the interests of Unitholders, indemnification expenses, fees, and expenses related to public trading on OTC Markets (“Extraordinary Expenses”).

Fair Value Measurements

The Trust's investment in BNB is stated at fair value in accordance with ASC 820-10 *Fair Value Measurements*, which outlines the application of fair value accounting. Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (i.e., the “exit price”) in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. ASC 820-10 requires the Trust to

assume that BNB is sold in its principal market to market participants or, in the absence of a principal market, the most advantageous market. A principal market is the market with the greatest volume and level of activity for BNB, and the most advantageous market is defined as the market that maximizes the amount that would be received to sell the asset or minimizes the amount that would be paid to transfer the liability, after taking into account transaction costs. The principal market is generally selected based on the most liquid and reliable exchange (including consideration of the ability for the Trust to access the specific market, either directly or through an intermediary, at the end of each period).

GAAP utilizes a fair value hierarchy for inputs used in measuring fair value that maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs by requiring that the most observable inputs be used when available. Observable inputs are those that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability based on market data obtained from sources independent of the Trust. Unobservable inputs reflect the Trust's assumptions about the inputs market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on the best information available in the circumstances.

The fair value hierarchy is categorized into three levels based on the inputs as follows:

- Level 1 – Valuations based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Trust has the ability to access. Since valuations are based on quoted prices

Osprey BNB Chain Trust

Notes to the Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2024

- that are readily and regularly available in an active market, these valuations do not entail a significant degree of judgment.
- Level 2 – Valuations based on quoted prices in markets that are not active or for which significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 – Valuations based on inputs that are unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement.

The availability of valuation techniques and observable inputs can vary by investment. To the extent that valuations are based on sources that are less observable or unobservable in the market, the determination of fair value requires more judgment. Fair value estimates do not necessarily represent the amounts that may be ultimately realized by the Trust.

Definition of Net Asset Value

The net asset value (“NAV”) of the Trust is used by the Trust in its day-to-day operations to measure the net value of the Trust’s assets. NAV is calculated on each business day and is equal to the aggregate value of the Trust’s assets less its liabilities (which include accrued but unpaid fees and expenses, both estimated and finally determined), based on the BNB market price.

In calculating the value of the BNB held by the Trust on any business day, the Trust will use the market price as of 4:00 P.M. New York time. The Trust will also calculate NAV per Unit of the Trust daily, which equals NAV of the Trust divided by the number of outstanding Units (“NAV per Unit”).

3. Fair Value of BNB

The investment measured at fair value on a recurring basis and categorized using the three levels of fair value hierarchy consisted of the following as of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023:

December 31, 2024	Number of BNB	Per BNB Fair Value	Amount at Fair Value	Fair Value Measurement Category		
				Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Investment in BNB	89,858.05	\$ 701.382	\$ 63,024,775	\$ 63,024,775	\$ -	\$ -

December 31, 2023	Number of BNB	Per BNB Fair Value	Amount at Fair Value	Fair Value Measurement Category		
				Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Investment in BNB	48,781.46	\$ 311.957	\$ 15,217,710	\$ -	\$ 15,217,710	\$ -

The Trust determined the fair value per BNB using the price provided at 4:00 p.m., New York time, by the principal market.

Osprey BNB Chain Trust

Notes to the Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2024

As of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, approximately 85,163.64 BNB and 48,519 BNB were staked and valued at \$59,732,202, and \$15,135,834, respectively.

Staking rewards and Management Fee payable are recorded in BNB and converted into U.S. dollars using the fair value of BNB as of the reporting date. The fluctuations arising from the effect of changes in liability denominated in BNB are included with the net realized or unrealized appreciation or depreciation on investment in BNB in the statements of operations.

The following represents the changes in quantity and the respective fair value of BNB for the year ended December 31, 2024:

	<u>BNB</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
Balance at January 1, 2024	48,781.46	15,217,710
BNB purchases - Subscriptions	43,028.30	23,019,572
BNB received for Staking Rewards	950.62	480,661
BNB distributed for Staking Rewards, related party	(1,041.00)	(498,724)
BNB distributed for Management fee, related party	(1,719.06)	(919,233)
BNB distributed for other fees	(142.27)	(88,134)
Net realized gain on investment in BNB	-	329,346
Net change in unrealized appreciation on investment in BNB	-	25,483,577
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>89,858.05</u>	<u>63,024,775</u>

Net realized gain on the transfer of BNB to pay expenses for the year ended December 31, 2024, was \$279,498, which includes \$329,346 net realized gain on investment in BNB, and \$49,848 net realized loss resulted from the changes in liabilities denominated in BNB.

Net change in unrealized appreciation on investment in BNB for the year ended December 31, 2024, was \$25,496,685, which includes net change in unrealized appreciation on investment in BNB of \$25,483,577 and \$13,108 net unrealized appreciation due to changes in value of liabilities denominated in BNB.

The following represents the changes in quantity and the respective fair value of BNB for the year ended December 31, 2023:

Osprey BNB Chain Trust
Notes to the Financial Statements
As of December 31, 2024

	BNB	Fair Value
Balance at January 1, 2023	50,100.11	\$ 12,266,861
BNB received for Staking Rewards	1,250.96	326,975
BNB distributed for Staking Rewards, related party	(1,196.47)	(313,560)
BNB distributed for Management fee, related party	(1,127.78)	(300,559)
BNB distributed for other fees	(245.36)	(78,027)
Net realized loss on investment in BNB	-	(137,928)
Net change in unrealized appreciation on investment in BNB	-	3,453,948
Balance at December 31, 2023	48,781.46	\$ 15,217,710

Net realized loss on the transfer of BNB to pay expenses for the year ended December 31, 2023, was \$137,825, which includes \$137,928 net realized loss on investment in BNB, and \$103 net realized gain resulted from the changes in liabilities denominated in BNB. Net change in unrealized appreciation on investment in BNB for the year ended December 31, 2023, was \$3,438,693, which includes net change in unrealized appreciation on investment in BNB of \$3,453,948 and \$15,255 net unrealized depreciation due to changes in value of liabilities denominated in BNB.

4. Income Taxes

The Trust is a grantor trust for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Accordingly, the Trust will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax. Rather, each beneficial owner of Units will be treated as directly owning its pro rata Unit 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 Units.

In accordance with GAAP, the Trust has defined the threshold for recognizing the benefits of tax return positions in the financial statements as "more-likely-than-not" to be sustained by the applicable taxing authority and requires measurement of a tax position meeting the "more-likely-than-not" threshold, based on the largest benefit that is more than 50% likely to be realized. As of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 the Trust did not have a liability for any unrecognized tax amounts for uncertain tax positions related to federal, state, and local income taxes.

However, the conclusions concerning the determination of "more-likely-than-not" tax positions may be subject to review and adjustment at a later date based on factors including, but not limited to, further implementation guidance, and on-going analyses of and changes to tax laws, regulations and interpretations thereof.

The Sponsor of the Trust has evaluated whether or not there are uncertain tax positions that require financial statement recognition and has determined that no reserves for uncertain tax positions related to federal, state, and local income taxes existed as of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023. The tax years 2024, 2023 and 2022 are subject to examination by taxing authorities.

Osprey BNB Chain Trust

Notes to the Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2024

5. Related Parties

The Sponsor pays certain expenses on behalf of, and is reimbursed by, the Trust. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Trust reimbursed the Sponsor the expenses in the amount of \$88,134 and \$78,027 respectively. As of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, \$1,410 and \$370 of expenses remain payable to the Sponsor, respectively, which are recorded as due to the Sponsor in the accompanying statements of assets and liabilities.

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Trust incurred Management Fees of \$984,750 and \$327,917, respectively. As of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, there were unpaid Management Fees of \$119,587 and \$32,207, respectively, which are recorded as management fee payable in the accompanying statements of assets and liabilities.

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Trust received Staking Rewards in the amount of 950.62 BNB, and 1,250.96 BNB, respectively; and distributed 1,041.00 BNB and 1,196.47 BNB to the Sponsor, respectively. As of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, 64.22 BNB and 154.60 BNB remains payable, respectively, and is valued at \$45,045 and \$48,230 in the statement of assets and liabilities, respectively.

Certain Unitholders are related parties of the Trust. The aggregate number of Units owned by related parties is 1,920, valued at \$33,619, and 0, valued at \$0 as of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively.

6. Risks and Uncertainties

Investment in BNB

The Trust is subject to various risks including market risk, liquidity risk, and other risks related to its concentration in a single asset, BNB. Investments in BNB are currently unregulated, highly speculative, and subject to volatility.

The net asset value of the Trust relates primarily to the value of BNB held by the Trust, and fluctuations in the price of BNB could materially and adversely affect the value of the Units of the Trust. The price of BNB has a limited history. During such history, BNB prices have been volatile and subject to influence by many factors including the levels of liquidity.

If BNB exchanges continue to experience significant price fluctuations, the Trust may experience losses. Several factors may affect the price of BNB, including, but not limited to, global BNB supply and demand, theft of BNB from global exchanges or vaults, and competition from other forms of digital currency or payment services.

The BNB held by the Trust are commingled and the Trust's Unitholders have no specific rights to any specific BNB held by the Trust. In the event of the insolvency of the Trust, its assets may be inadequate to satisfy a claim by its Unitholders.

Osprey BNB Chain Trust

Notes to the Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2024

There is currently no clearing house for BNB, nor is there a central or major depository for the custody of BNB. There is a risk that some or all of the Trust's BNB could be lost or stolen, which would adversely impact Unitholders of the Trust. The Trust does not have insurance protection on its BNB which exposes the Trust and its Unitholders to the risk of loss of the Trust's BNB. Further, BNB transactions are irrevocable.

Stolen or incorrectly transferred BNB may be irretrievable. As a result, any incorrectly executed BNB transactions could adversely affect an investment in the Trust.

Cryptocurrencies such as BNB use private keys to authorize transactions and prove ownership of the asset. To the extent private keys for BNB addresses are lost, destroyed or otherwise compromised and no backup of the private keys are accessible, the Trust may be unable to access the BNB held in the associated addresses and the private keys will not be capable of being restored. The processes by which BNB transactions are settled are dependent on the BNB peer-to-peer network, and as such, the Trust is subject to operational risk. Unknown technical vulnerabilities, unanticipated disruptions to the Trust's operations or the operations of its service providers, and cybersecurity events may also adversely affect the value of BNB.

As digital assets like BNB have grown in popularity and market size, various countries and jurisdictions have begun to develop regulations governing the digital assets industry. Regulators are concerned such a large unregulated person-to-person global economy could be exploited by bad actors and used to evade taxes or launder money. To the extent that future regulatory actions or policies limit the ability to exchange BNB or utilize BNB for payments, the demand for BNB could be reduced. Furthermore, regulatory actions may limit the ability of end-users to convert BNB into fiat currency or use BNB to pay for goods and services. Such regulatory actions or policies could result in a reduction of demand, and in turn, a decline in the underlying unit price of BNB.

The effect of any future regulatory change on the Trust or BNB in general is not possible to predict, but such change could be substantial and adverse to the Trust and the value of the Trust's investments in BNB.

The Custodian

The Custodian employs a proprietary technology whereby the Trust's private keys are split into three sub-keys ("shards") in accordance with the terms and provisions of the custodial services agreement. Upon division, the shards are distributed to the Sponsor, the Custodian, and a secure third party,

independent of the Sponsor and the Custodian, to maintain secure accounts (the "Custody Accounts") for the Trust assets, in which the three shards of the private keys are placed in independent cold storage solutions. The Sponsor, the Custodian, and the secure third party will use certain security methods and procedures, such as algorithms, codes, passwords, encryption, biometrics, and telephone and video call-backs, as well as other undisclosed methodologies (together, the "Security Procedures") to help ensure the safekeeping of the Trust's BNB and private key shards. The Custodian is independent from the Sponsor.

Osprey BNB Chain Trust
Notes to the Financial Statements
As of December 31, 2024

The term “cold storage” refers to a safeguarding method by which private keys corresponding to BNB stored on a digital wallet are removed from any computers actively connected to the internet. A digital wallet may receive deposits of BNB but may not send BNB without use of the wallet’s private key.

7. Indemnifications

In the normal course of business, the Trust enters into contracts with service providers that contain a variety of representations and warranties and which provide general indemnifications. It is not possible to determine the maximum potential exposure or amount under these agreements due to the Trust having no prior claims.

8. Financial Highlights

	Year ended December 31, 2024	Year ended December 31, 2023
Per Unit Performance		
(for units outstanding throughout the year) ⁽¹⁾		
Net asset value per unit at beginning of year	\$ 8.05	\$ 6.49
<i>Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations</i>		
Net investment loss	(0.35)	(0.20)
Net change in realized and unrealized appreciation on investment in BNB	9.81	1.76
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations	9.46	1.56
Net asset value per unit at end of year	\$ 17.51	\$ 8.05
Total return	117.52 %	24.05 %
Ratios to average net asset value		
Expenses	3.77 %	5.25 %
Net investment loss	(2.58) %	(2.77) %

⁽¹⁾ Units have been adjusted retroactively to reflect the 3:1 stock split effective May 15, 2024. See Note 2.

Osprey BNB Chain Trust

Notes to the Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2024

An individual Unitholder's return, ratios, and per Unit performance may vary from those presented above based on the timing of Unit transactions.

Total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of the year and assuming redemption on the last day of the year.

9. Subsequent Events

There are no other events that have occurred through March 18, 2025, the date the financial statements were available to be issued, that require disclosure other than that which has already been disclosed in these notes to the financial statements.

Exhibit 2

Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust and Trust Agreement of Osprey BNB Chain Trust, dated as of March 18, 2022

**AMENDED AND RESTATED DECLARATION OF TRUST AND
TRUST AGREEMENT OF OSPREY BNB CHAIN TRUST**

Dated as of March 18, 2022

By and Among

OSPREY FUNDS, LLC,

DELAWARE TRUST COMPANY

and

THE UNITHOLDERS

from time to time hereunder

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AMENDED AND RESTATED OSPREY BNB CHAIN TRUST DECLARATION OF TRUST AND TRUST AGREEMENT

This AMENDED AND RESTATED DECLARATION OF TRUST AND TRUST AGREEMENT (“Trust Agreement”) of OSPREY BNB CHAIN TRUST is made and entered into as of the 18th day of March, 2022, by and among, OSPREY FUNDS, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, DELAWARE TRUST COMPANY, a Delaware corporation, as trustee, and the UNITHOLDERS from time to time hereunder.

* * *

RECITALS

WHEREAS, the Sponsor created the Trust for the purpose of creating and issuing Units (as defined below) representing an interest in BNBs, the native token of the BNB Chain (defined below);

WHEREAS, the Trust was originally named the Osprey Binance Trust, and operated pursuant to the Declaration of Trust and Trust Agreement, dated as of March 10, 2022, by and among the Sponsor, the Trustee, and the Unitholders from time to time to (“Original Trust Agreement”);

WHEREAS, Section 10.1 of Original the Trust Agreement provides that the Sponsor may amend the Original Trust Agreement without the consent of the Unitholders, subject to certain exceptions, including without limitation, that the Sponsor deems it necessary or appropriate and the amendment is not materially adverse to the interest of Unitholders;

WHEREAS,. The Sponsor deems it necessary or appropriate to rename the Trust as the Osprey BNB Chain Trust and amend and restate the Original Trust Agreement and make corresponding changes to reflect such name change, which changes in each case are not adverse to the interest of Unitholders;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exchange for fair and reasonable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which is hereby acknowledged, the parties hereby enter in this Trust Agreement as set forth below.

ARTICLE I

DEFINITIONS; THE TRUST

SECTION 1.1 *Definitions*. As used in this Trust Agreement, the following terms shall have the following meanings unless the context otherwise requires:

“Actual Exchange Rate” means the highest exchange rate and lowest fees the Sponsor can find within a reasonable time frame in order to pay the Management Fee and the Staking Rewards in USD.

“Affiliate” — An “Affiliate” of a Person means (i) any 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.

“Annual Update” means the annual report that is prepared pursuant to the Alternative Reporting Standard of the OTCQX U.S. Disclosure Guidelines.

“Assumed Expenses” shall have the meaning set forth in Section 4.8(a).

“BNB” means a type of a virtual currency based on an open source cryptographic protocol existing on the BNB Chain, and the assets underlying the Trust's Units and may include “forked” versions of such virtual currency as described in the Memorandum. .”

“BNB Account” means a hot wallet which is online and connected to the internet. The BNB Account is used along with the Trust Storage Account and the Trust Safekeeping Account, as applicable, to receive Unit deposits from Purchasers. Shortly after receipt of the appropriate number of BNBs, the BNBs are then transferred to the Trust Storage Account and/or the Trust Safekeeping Account, as applicable.

“BNB Chain” means the open source protocol of the peer-to-peer Binance computer network upon which BNB is based.

“BNB Purchase Amount” means the amount of BNBs or cash submitted by a Purchaser to purchase Units.

“Business Day” means each weekday on which banks are open in New York, New York.

“Certificate of Trust” means the Certificate of Trust of the Trust, including all amendments thereto, in the form attached hereto as Exhibit A, filed with the Secretary of State of the State of the state of Delaware.

“Code” means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

“Corporate Trust Office” means the principal office at which at any particular time the corporate trust business of the Trustee is administered, which office at the date hereof is located at 251 Little Falls Drive, Wilmington, DE 19808.

“Covered Person” means the Sponsor and its Affiliates and their respective members, managers, directors, officers employees, agents and controlling persons.

“Custodian” means Copper Technologies (UK) Ltd., or any other Person from time to time engaged to provide custodian services or related services to the Trust pursuant to authority delegated by the Sponsor.

“Delaware Trust Statute” means the Delaware Statutory Trust Act, Chapter 38 of Title 12 of the Delaware Code, 12 Del. C. § 3801 et seq., as the same may be amended from time-to-time.

“BNB Market Price” has the meaning assigned to such term as provided in the currently effective Memorandum.

“Event of Withdrawal” has the meaning set forth in Section 12.1(a) hereof.

“Extraordinary Expenses” has the meaning set forth in Section 4.8(b).

“Fiscal Year” has the meaning set forth in Article IX hereof.

“Indemnified Parties” has the meaning assigned to such term in Section 2.4.

“Internal Revenue Service” or **“IRS”** means the U.S. Internal Revenue Service or any successor thereto.

“Liquidating Trustee” has the meaning assigned thereto in Section 12.2.

“Management Fee” means a fee that accrues at 2.50% of the Trust’s NAV, and is payable to the Sponsor monthly in arrears.

“Memorandum” means the Confidential Private Placement Memorandum (or similar offering materials, as applicable), as the same may at any time and from time to time be amended or supplemented.

“Net Asset Value” means the aggregate value, expressed in USD, of the Trust's assets, less its liabilities (which include estimated accrued but unpaid fees and expenses). The Sponsor or its delegate shall calculate and publish the Trust's NAV each business day as of 4:00 p.m., Eastern time, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

In order to calculate the NAV, the Sponsor shall:

1. Determine the BNB Market Price.
2. Multiply the BNB Market Price by the Trust's aggregate number of BNBs owned as of 4:00 p.m., Eastern time on the immediately preceding day.
3. Add the dollar value of the BNBs receivable under pending Purchases.
4. Add the accrued but unpaid interest, if any and the value of other Trust assets, if any.
5. Subtract Extraordinary Expenses, if any.
6. Subtract other Trust expenses and liabilities, if any.

In the event that the Sponsor determines that the methodology used to determine the BNB Market Price is not an appropriate basis for valuation of the Trust's BNBs, the Sponsor shall determine an alternative methodology.

“Net Asset Value Per Unit” means the Net Asset Value divided by the number of Units outstanding on the date of calculation.

“**OTCQX**” means the OTCQX tier of the OTC Markets Group Inc.

“**OTCQX Application**” means the application that is required by the OTCQX which, if approved, will then enable the Units to be traded on the OTCQX.

“**OTCQX Fees**” means the fees outlined by Part 5 of the OTCQX Rules for U.S. Companies, as amended from time to time.

“**Percentage Interest**” shall be a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of any Unitholder's Units and the denominator of which is the total number of Units of the Trust outstanding as of the date of determination.

“**Permitted Investment**” means short-term obligations of (or guaranteed by) the United States or any agency or instrumentality thereof and in certificates of deposit or interest-bearing bank accounts of any bank or trust companies having a minimum stated capital and surplus of \$50,000,000. All such obligations must mature prior to the next distribution date, and be held to maturity.

“**Person**” means any natural person, partnership, limited liability company, statutory trust, corporation, association, or other legal entity.

“**Purchase Order**” has the meaning assigned thereto in Section 3.2(a)(i).

“**Purchase Order Date**” has the meaning assigned thereto in Section 3.2(a)(i).

“**Purchaser**” means a Person that, (i) has entered into a Subscription Agreement with the Sponsor and the Trust.

“**Quarterly Update**” means the quarterly report that is prepared pursuant to the Alternative Reporting Standard of the OTCQX U.S. Disclosure Guidelines.

“**Sponsor**” means Osprey Funds, LLC, or any substitute therefor as provided herein, or any successor thereto by merger or operation of law.

“**Staking**” means the activity under which BNB held by the Trust is bonded to a Staking Provider to participate in maintaining the operations of the proof-of-stake (“PoS”) for BNB or such similar program as provided by the Staking Provider.

“**Staking Rewards**” means a variable amount that shall be in the form of rewards earned by the Trust through staking BNBs held by the Trust, and that is payable to the Sponsor as accrued, such payment being a “**Staking Rewards Payment.**”

“**Staking Provider**” means the Person from time to time engaged to provide Staking services or related services to the Trust pursuant authority delegated by the Sponsor.

“**Subscription Agreement**” means an agreement among the Trust, the Sponsor and a Purchaser, substantially in the form of Exhibit B hereto, as it may be amended, modified or supplemented from time to time.

“Transfer Agent” means the Sponsor or any other Person from time to time engaged to provide such services or related services to the Trust pursuant to authority delegated by the Sponsor.

“Treasury Regulations” means regulations, including proposed or temporary regulations, promulgated under the Code. References herein to specific provisions of proposed or temporary regulations shall include analogous provisions of final Treasury Regulations or other successor Treasury Regulations.

“Trust” means Osprey BNB Chain Trust, a Delaware statutory trust formed pursuant to the Certificate of Trust, the business and affairs of which are governed by this Trust Agreement.

“Trust Agreement” means this Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust and Trust Agreement, as it may at any time or from time-to-time be amended.

“Trust Storage Account” means a wallet that is not online and not connected to the internet, used for storage of the Trust's BNBs where they are readily accessible and available to pay Trust expenses.

“Trust Safekeeping Account” means a wallet that is not online and not connected to the internet, used for “deep” cold storage of the Trust's BNBs where they are not readily accessible and can only be accessed as provided by the rules of the Custodian.

“Trustee” means Delaware Trust Company, its successors and assigns, or any substitute therefor as provided herein, acting not in its individual capacity but solely as trustee of the Trust.

“Trust Estate” means the all the BNBs on deposit in the Trust's accounts, and all proceeds from the sale of BNBs while such proceeds are held on deposit in the Trust's accounts, as well as any rights of the Trust pursuant to any other agreements to which the Trust is a party.

“Unitholder” means any person or entity who is or becomes an owner of Units of the Trust.

“Units” means the common units of fractional undivided beneficial interest in the profits, losses, distributions, capital and assets of, and ownership of, the Trust. Units may be owned by the Sponsor or a Unitholder.

SECTION 1.2 *Name.* The name of the Trust is “Osprey BNB Chain Trust” in which name the Sponsor shall cause the Trust to carry out its purposes as set forth in Section 1.5, make and execute contracts and other instruments in the name and on behalf of the Trust and sue and be sued in the name and on behalf of the Trust.

SECTION 1.3 *Delaware Trustee; Offices.*

(i) The sole Trustee of the Trust is Delaware Trust Company, which is located at the Corporate Trust Office or at such other address in the State of Delaware as the Trustee may designate in writing to the Unitholders. The Trustee shall receive service of process on the Trust in the State of Delaware at the foregoing address. In the event Delaware Trust Company resigns or is removed as the Trustee, the Trustee of the Trust in the State of Delaware shall be the successor Trustee, subject to Section 2.1.

(ii) The principal office of the Trust, and such additional offices as the Sponsor may establish, shall be located at such place or places inside or outside the State of Delaware as the Sponsor may designate from time to time in writing to the Trustee and the Unitholders. Initially, the principal office of the Trust shall be at c/o Osprey Funds, LLC, 1241 Post Road, Suite 200, Fairfield, Connecticut, 06824.

SECTION 1.4 *Declaration of Trust.* The Trust Estate shall be held in trust for the Unitholders. It is the intention of the parties hereto that the Trust shall be a statutory trust, under the Delaware Trust Statute and that this Trust Agreement shall constitute the governing instrument of the Trust. It is not the intention of the parties hereto to create a general partnership, limited partnership, limited liability company, joint stock association, corporation, bailment or any form of legal relationship other than a Delaware statutory trust that is treated as a grantor trust for U.S. federal income tax purposes and for purposes of applicable state and local tax laws. Nothing in this Trust Agreement shall be construed to make the Unitholders partners or members of a joint stock association. Effective as of the date hereof, the Trustee and the Sponsor shall have all of the rights, powers and duties set forth herein and in the Delaware Trust Statute with respect to accomplishing the purposes of the Trust. The Trustee has filed the certificate of trust required by Section 3810 of the Delaware Trust Statute in connection with the formation of the Trust under the Delaware Trust Statute.

SECTION 1.5 *Purposes and Powers.* The purposes of the Trust shall be to accept subscriptions for Units in BNBs in accordance with Article III hereof, to distribute BNBs upon redemptions of Units in accordance with Article VI hereof, if applicable, and to enter into any lawful transaction and engage in any lawful activities in furtherance of or incidental to the foregoing. The Trust shall not engage in any business activity and shall not acquire or own any assets other than BNBs, forked or airdropped cryptocurrency coins from the BNB Chain or cash from the sale of BNBs, as provided in this Trust Agreement, or take any of the actions set forth in Section 4.4. The Trust shall have all of the powers specified in Section 3.1 hereof as powers which may be exercised by a Sponsor on behalf of the Trust under this Trust Agreement. Nothing in this Trust Agreement shall be construed to give the Trustee or the Sponsor the power to vary the investment of the Unitholders within the meaning of Section 301.7704-4(c) or similar provisions of the Treasury Regulations, nor shall the Trustee or the Sponsor take any action that would vary the investment of the Unitholders.

SECTION 1.6 *Tax Treatment.* Each of the parties hereto, by entering into this Trust Agreement, (i) expresses its intention that, unless the IRS determines otherwise, in a ruling issued to the Trust (provided that the Trust, the Trustee and the Sponsor are under no obligation to seek such ruling) or unless required to do so by a “determination” as defined in Section 1313 of the Code, this Trust shall be treated as a grantor trust for U.S. federal income tax purposes; (ii) the Units will qualify under applicable tax law as interests in a grantor trust which holds the Trust Estate, (iii) agrees that it will file its own U.S. federal, state and local income, franchise and other tax returns in a manner that is consistent with clause (i) of this Section 1.6 and with the classification of the Trust as a grantor trust, and (iv) agrees to use reasonable efforts to notify the Sponsor promptly upon a receipt of any notice from any taxing authority having jurisdiction over such holders of Units with respect to the treatment of the Units as anything other than interests in a grantor trust.

SECTION 1.7 *Legal Title*. Legal title to all of the Trust Estate shall be vested in the Trust as a separate legal entity; provided, however, that where applicable law in any jurisdiction requires any part of the Trust Estate to be vested otherwise, the Sponsor may cause legal title to the Trust Estate or any portion thereof to be held by or in the name of the Sponsor or any other Person (other than a Unitholder) as nominee.

ARTICLE II

THE TRUSTEE

SECTION 2.1 *Term; Resignation*. Delaware Trust Company has been appointed and hereby agrees to serve as the Trustee of the Trust. The Trust shall have only one Trustee unless otherwise determined by the Sponsor. The Trustee shall serve until such time as the Trust is terminated or if the Sponsor removes the Trustee or the Trustee resigns. The Trustee may have normal banking and trust relationships with the Sponsor and their respective Affiliates; provided that none of (i) the Sponsor, (ii) any Person involved in the organization or operation of the Sponsor or the Trust or (iii) any Affiliate of any of them may be the Trustee hereunder. The Trustee is appointed to serve as the trustee of the Trust in the State of Delaware for the purpose of satisfying the requirement of Section 3807(a) of the Delaware Trust Statute that the Trust have at least one trustee with a principal place of business in Delaware. It is understood and agreed by the parties hereto that the Trustee shall have none of the duties or liabilities of the Sponsor and shall have no obligation to supervise or monitor the Sponsor or otherwise manage the Trust.

The Trustee is permitted to resign upon at least sixty (60) days' notice to the Sponsor upon which date such resignation shall be effective.

SECTION 2.2 *Powers*. Except to the extent expressly set forth in Section 1.3 and this Article, the duty and authority to manage the affairs of the Trust is vested in the Sponsor, which duty and authority the Sponsor may further delegate as provided herein, all pursuant to Section 3806(b)(7) of the Delaware Trust Statute. The duties of the Trustee shall be limited to (i) accepting legal process served on the Trust in the State of Delaware, (ii) the execution of any certificates required to be filed with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware which the Trustee is required to execute under Section 3811 of the Delaware Trust Statute, and (iii) any other duties specifically allocated to the Trustee in this Trust Agreement. The Trustee shall provide prompt notice to the Sponsor of its performance of any of the foregoing. The Sponsor shall reasonably keep the Trustee informed of any actions taken by the Sponsor with respect to the Trust that would reasonably be expected to affect the rights, obligations or liabilities of the Trustee hereunder or under the Delaware Trust Statute.

SECTION 2.3 *Compensation and Expenses of the Trustee*. The Trustee shall be entitled to receive from the Trust or the Sponsor, as applicable, reasonable compensation for its services hereunder as set forth in a separate fee agreement and shall be entitled to be reimbursed by the Trust or the Sponsor, as applicable, for reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred by it in the performance of its duties hereunder, including without limitation, the reasonable compensation, out-of-pocket expenses and disbursements of counsel and such other agents as the Trustee may employ in connection with the exercise and performance of its rights and duties hereunder. Though it is not

intended or expected that the Trustee will ever handle funds, however, to the extent that the Trustee receives Trust funds the Trustee may earn compensation in the form of short-term interest (“float”) on items like uncashed distribution checks (from the date issued until the date cashed), funds that the Trustee is directed not to invest, deposits awaiting investment direction or received too late to be invested overnight in previously directed investments.

SECTION 2.4 *Indemnification.*

(i) The Trust hereby agrees to be primary obligor and shall (i) compensate (to the extent not paid by the Sponsor on the Trust's behalf) the Trustee in accordance with a separate fee agreement with the Trustee, (ii) reimburse the Trustee for all reasonable expenses (including reasonable fees and expenses of counsel and other experts) and (iii) indemnify, defend and hold harmless the Trustee and any of the officers, directors, employees and agents of the Trustee (the “**Indemnified Persons**”) from and against any and all losses, damages, liabilities, claims, actions, suits, costs, expenses, disbursements (including the reasonable fees and expenses of counsel including legal fees and expenses in connection with the enforcement of its indemnification rights hereunder), taxes and penalties of any kind and nature whatsoever (collectively, “**Expenses**”), to the extent that such Expenses arise out of or are imposed upon or asserted at any time against such Indemnified Persons with respect to the performance of this Trust Agreement, the creation, operation or termination of the Trust or the transactions contemplated hereby; provided, however, that the Trust shall not be required to indemnify any Indemnified Person for any Expenses which are a result of the willful misconduct, bad faith or gross negligence of, an Indemnified Person. To the fullest extent permitted by law and by the requirement for treatment of the Trust as a grantor trust for tax purposes, Expenses to be incurred by an Indemnified Person shall, from time to time, be advanced by, or on behalf of, Sponsor prior to the final disposition of any matter upon receipt by the Sponsor of an undertaking by, or on behalf of, such Indemnified Person to repay such amount if it shall be determined that the Indemnified Person is not entitled to be indemnified under this Agreement.

(ii) As security for any amounts owing to the Trustee hereunder, the Trustee shall have a lien against the Trust property, which lien shall be prior to the rights of the Sponsor, or any other beneficial owner of the Trust. The obligations of the Trust and the Sponsor to indemnify the Indemnified Persons under this Section 2 shall survive the termination of this Trust Agreement and the resignation or removal of the Trustee.

SECTION 2.5 *Successor Trustee.* Upon the resignation or removal of the Trustee, the Sponsor shall appoint a successor Trustee by delivering a written instrument to the outgoing Trustee. Any successor Trustee must satisfy the requirements of Section 3807 of the Delaware Trust Statute. The successor Trustee shall become fully vested with all of the rights, powers, duties and obligations of the outgoing Trustee under this Trust Agreement, with like effect as if originally named as Trustee, and the outgoing Trustee shall be discharged of its duties and obligations under this Trust Agreement. Any business entity into which the Trustee may be merged or converted or with which it may be consolidated, or any entity resulting from any merger, conversion or consolidation to which the Trustee shall be a party, or any entity succeeding to all or substantially all of the corporate trust business of the Trustee, shall be the successor of the Trustee hereunder, to the fullest extent permitted by law without the execution or filing of any paper or any further act on the part of any of the parties hereto.

SECTION 2.6 *Liability of Trustee.* Except as otherwise provided in this Article, in accepting the trust created hereby, Delaware Trust Company acts solely as Trustee hereunder and not in its individual capacity, and all Persons having any claim against Delaware Trust Company by reason of the transactions contemplated by this Trust Agreement and any other agreement to which the Trust is a party shall look only to the Trust Estate for payment or satisfaction thereof. The Trustee shall not be liable or accountable hereunder to the Trust or to any other Person or under any other agreement to which the Trust is a party, except for the Trustee's own fraud, gross negligence, bad faith or willful misconduct. In particular, but not by way of limitation:

(i) the Trustee shall not be personally liable for any error of judgment made in good faith by the Trustee;

(ii) The Trustee shall have no liability or responsibility for the validity or sufficiency of this Trust Agreement or for the form, character, genuineness, sufficiency, value or validity of the Trust Estate;

(iii) The Trustee has not prepared or verified, and shall not be responsible or liable for, any information, disclosure or other statement in the Memorandum or in any other document issued or delivered in connection with the sale or transfer of the Units;

(iv) The Trustee shall not be responsible or liable for the genuineness, enforceability, collectability, value, sufficiency, location or existence of any of the BNBs or other assets of the Trust;

(v) The Trustee shall have no duty to, make any investigation as to the accuracy and completeness of any representation or warranty made by the Trust in any agreement entered into by the Trust;

(vi) The Trustee shall not be liable for any actions taken or omitted to be taken by it in accordance with the instructions of the Sponsor or the Liquidating Trustee;

(vii) The Trustee shall not have any liability for the acts or omissions of the Sponsor, the Custodian, their respective delegates or any other Person;

(viii) The Trustee shall have no duty or obligation to supervise the performance of any obligations of the Sponsor, the Custodian, or their respective delegates, any Purchaser or any other Person;

(ix) No provision of this Trust Agreement shall require the Trustee to act or expend or risk its own funds or otherwise incur any financial liability in the performance of any of its rights or powers hereunder;

(x) Under no circumstances shall the Trustee be liable for indebtedness evidenced by or other obligations of the Trust arising under this Trust Agreement or any other agreements to which the Trust is a party;

(xi) The Trustee shall be under no obligation to exercise any of the rights or powers vested in it by this Trust Agreement, or to institute, conduct or defend any litigation under

this Trust Agreement or any other agreements to which the Trust is a party, at the request, order or direction of the Sponsor unless the Sponsor has offered to Delaware Trust Company (in its capacity as Trustee and individually) security or indemnity satisfactory to it against the costs, expenses and liabilities that may be incurred by Delaware Trust Company (including, without limitation, the reasonable fees and expenses of its counsel) therein or thereby;

(xii) Notwithstanding anything contained herein to the contrary, the Trustee shall not be required to take any action in any jurisdiction other than in the State of Delaware if the taking of such action will (i) require the consent or approval or authorization or order of or the giving of notice to, or the registration with or taking of any action in respect of, any state or other governmental authority or agency of any jurisdiction other than the State of Delaware, (ii) result in any fee, tax or other governmental charge under the laws of any jurisdiction or any political subdivision thereof in existence as of the date hereof other than the State of Delaware becoming payable by the Trustee or (iii) subject the Trustee to personal jurisdiction, other than in the State of Delaware, for causes of action arising from personal acts unrelated to the consummation of the transactions by the Trustee, as the case may be, contemplated hereby; and

(xiii) To the extent that, at law or in equity, the Trustee has duties (including fiduciary duties) and liabilities relating thereto to the Trust, the Unitholders or to any other Person, the Trustee acting under this Trust Agreement shall not be liable to the Trust, the Unitholders or to any other Person for its good faith reliance on the provisions of this Trust Agreement. The provisions of this Trust Agreement, to the extent that they restrict or eliminate the duties and liabilities of the Trustee otherwise existing at law or in equity are agreed by the parties hereto to replace such other duties and liabilities of the Trustee.

(xiv) The Trustee shall not be liable for punitive, exemplary, consequential, special or similar damages however styled, including without limitation, lost profits, or for any losses due to forces beyond the control of the Trustee, including, without limitation, strikes, work stoppages, acts of war or terrorism, insurrection, revolution, nuclear or natural catastrophes or acts of God and interruptions, loss or malfunctions of utilities, communications or computer (software and hardware) services provided to the Trustee by third parties.

SECTION 2.7 *Reliance; Advice of Counsel.*

(a) In the absence of bad faith, the Trustee may conclusively rely upon certificates or opinions furnished to the Trustee and conforming to the requirements of this Trust Agreement in determining the truth of the statements and the correctness of the opinions contained therein, and shall incur no liability to anyone in acting or not acting on any signature, instrument, notice, resolution, request, consent, order, certificate, report, opinion, bond or other document or paper believed by it to be genuine and believed by it to be signed by the proper party or parties and need not investigate any fact or matter pertaining to or in any such document; provided, however, that the Trustee shall have examined any certificates or opinions so as to reasonably determine compliance of the same with the requirements of this Trust Agreement. The Trustee may accept a certified copy of a resolution of the board of directors or other governing body of any corporate party as conclusive evidence that such resolution has been duly adopted by such body and that the same is in full force and effect. As to any fact or matter the method of the determination of which

is not specifically prescribed herein, the Trustee may for all purposes hereof rely on a certificate, signed by the president or any vice president or by the treasurer or other authorized officers of the relevant party, as to such fact or matter, and such certificate shall constitute full protection to the Trustee for any action taken or omitted to be taken by it in good faith in reliance thereon.

(b) In the exercise or administration of the Trust hereunder and in the performance of its duties and obligations under this Trust Agreement, the Trustee, at the expense of the Trust (i) may act directly or through its agents, attorneys, custodians or nominees pursuant to agreements entered into with any of them, and the Trustee shall not be liable for the conduct or misconduct of such agents, attorneys, custodians or nominees if such agents, attorneys, custodians or nominees shall have been selected by the Trustee with reasonable care and (ii) may consult with counsel, accountants and other skilled professionals to be selected with reasonable care by it. The Trustee shall not be liable for anything done, suffered or omitted in good faith by it in accordance with the opinion or advice of any such counsel, accountant or other such Persons.

SECTION 2.8 *Payments to the Trustee.* Any amounts paid to the Trustee pursuant to this Article shall be deemed not to be a part of the Trust Estate immediately after such payment. Any amounts owing to the Trustee under this Trust Agreement shall constitute a claim against the Trust Estate. *Notwithstanding* any other provision of this Trust Agreement, all payments to the Trustee, including fees, expenses and any amounts paid in connection with indemnification of the Trustee in accordance with the terms of this Trust Agreement will be payable only in U.S. Dollars.

ARTICLE III

UNITS; CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS; ISSUANCE OF UNITS

SECTION 3.1 *General.* The Sponsor shall have the power and authority, without Unitholder approval, to issue Units from time to time as it deems necessary or desirable. The number of Units authorized shall be unlimited, and the Units so authorized may be represented in part by fractional Units, calculated to one ten-billionth of one BNB. From time to time, the Sponsor may divide or combine the Units into a greater or lesser number without thereby changing the proportionate beneficial interests. The Sponsor may issue Units in exchange for contributions of BNB or cash (or for no consideration if pursuant to a Unit dividend or split-up), all without action or approval of the Unitholders. All Units when so issued on the terms determined by the Sponsor shall be fully paid and non-assessable. Every Unitholder, by virtue of having purchased or otherwise acquired a Unit, shall be deemed to have expressly consented and agreed to be bound by the terms of this Trust Agreement.

SECTION 3.2 *Offer of Units; Procedures for Issuance.*

(a) General. Other than in connection with an offering pursuant to Rule 504 under the Securities Act pursuant to paragraph 3.2(b), the following procedures, as supplemented by the more detailed procedures specified in the Exhibits, annexes, attachments and procedures, as applicable, to the Subscription Agreement, which may be amended from time to time in accordance with the provisions of the Subscription Agreement (and any such amendment will not constitute an amendment of this Trust Agreement), will govern the Trust with respect to the issuance of Units.

Subject to the limitations upon and requirements for issuance of Units stated herein and in such procedures, the number of Units which may be issued by the Trust is unlimited.

(i) On any Business Day, a Purchaser may deposit the BNB Purchase Amount with the Custodian and submit an order to create Units (a “**Purchase Order**”) from the Trust via notification to the Sponsor or its delegate in the manner provided in the Subscription Agreement. Purchase Orders must be received by 3:00 p.m., Eastern time on a Business Day (the “**Purchase Order Date**”). The Sponsor or its delegate will process Purchase Orders only from Purchasers with respect to whom a Subscription Agreement is in full force and effect.

(ii) Any Purchase Order is subject to rejection by the Sponsor or its delegate pursuant to Section 3.2(b).

(iii) After receiving the BNB Purchase Amount and accepting a Purchaser's Purchase Order, the Sponsor or its delegate will have the Transfer Agent credit the Units to fill the Purchaser's Purchase Order within one Business Day immediately following the Purchase Order Date.

(iv) Determination of Units Issue. The number of Units to be issued with respect to the BNB Purchase Amount shall be determined using the most recently available BNB Market Price. Each Unit will be worth \$5.00 at inception of the Trust. The Sponsor or its delegate has final determination of all questions as to the determination of the number of Units issuable with respect to a particular BNB Purchase Amount.

(v) Delivery of Required Deposits. A Purchaser who places a Purchase Order shall deliver the BNB Purchase Amount to the (i) BNB Account, the Trust Storage Account, the Trust Safekeeping Account, at the Sponsor's instruction or (ii) a cash denominated account, at the direction of the Sponsor or its delegate, in each case by no later than 6:00 p.m., Eastern time on the Purchase Order Date. The expense and risk of delivery, ownership and safekeeping of BNBs, until such BNBs have been received by the Trust, shall be borne solely by the Purchaser. Upon receipt of the BNB Purchase Amount, the Custodian or delegated agent, as the case may be, shall transfer the BNB Purchase Amount to the Trust Storage Account, the Trust Safekeeping Account or a cash account, as applicable. The Sponsor or its delegate shall then direct the Transfer Agent to credit the number of Units ordered to the Purchaser's account on the next Business Day after the Purchase Order Date.

(vi) The Custodian may accept delivery of BNBs by such other means as the Sponsor, from time to time, may determine to be acceptable for the Trust.

(vii) The Sponsor, at its discretion, may delay the investment of a cash denominated Purchase Order into BNB, if it deems retaining such Purchase Order Amount in cash to be necessary or appropriate in the interest of the Trust or the Unitholders.

(b) Rule 504 Offerings. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Section 3.2, the Sponsor shall have the authority to issue Units, from time to time, pursuant to Rule 504 under the Securities Act, under such terms and conditions as are disclosed to Purchasers in the

relevant offering documents and as the Sponsor deems necessary or advisable to comply with applicable law or regulation.

(c) Rejection. The delivery of the Units against deposit of the BNB Purchase Amount may be suspended generally, or refused with respect to particular requested purchase, during any period when the transfer books of the Sponsor or its delegate are closed or if any such action is deemed necessary or advisable by the Sponsor or its delegate or for any reason at any time or from time to time. None of the Sponsor, its delegates, or the Custodian shall be liable for the rejection or acceptance of any Purchase Order or BNB Purchase Amount.

SECTION 3.3 *Book-Entry-Only System.*

(a) Units shall be held in book-entry form by the Transfer Agent. The Sponsor or its delegate shall direct the Transfer Agent (which may be the Sponsor or an Affiliate) to credit or debit the number of Units to the applicable Purchaser. The Transfer Agent shall issue or cancel each Purchaser's Units, as applicable.

(b) Secondary or Successor Custodian. If a successor to the Custodian shall be employed, the Trust and the Sponsor shall establish procedures acceptable to such successor with respect to the matters addressed in this Section.

SECTION 3.4 *Assets of the Trust.* The Trust Estate shall irrevocably belong to the Trust for all purposes, subject only to the rights of creditors of the Trust and except as may otherwise be required by applicable tax laws, and shall be so recorded upon the books of account of the Trust.

SECTION 3.5 *Liabilities of the Trust.* The Trust Estate shall be charged with the liabilities of the Trust; and all expenses, costs, charges and reserves attributable to the Trust. The Sponsor shall have full discretion, to the extent not inconsistent with applicable law, to determine which items shall be treated as income and which items as capital, and each such determination and allocation shall be conclusive and binding upon the Unitholders.

SECTION 3.6 *Distributions.* Distributions on Units, if any, may be paid with such frequency and amount as the Sponsor may determine in its sole discretion, which may be daily or otherwise, to the Unitholders from the Trust Estate, after providing for actual and accrued liabilities. All distributions on Units thereof shall be distributed pro rata to the Unitholders in proportion to the total outstanding Units held by such Unitholders at the date and time of record established for the payment of such distribution. Such distributions may be made in cash, Units or BNB, as determined by the Sponsor or pursuant to any program that the Sponsor may have in effect at the time for the election by each Unitholder of the mode of the making of such distribution to that Unitholder. The Units shall represent units of beneficial interest in the Trust Estate. Each Unitholder shall be entitled to receive its pro rata share of distributions in accordance with this Section. If the Trust comes to own any airdropped cryptocurrency (other than BNB), the Sponsor shall distribute such airdropped cryptocurrency within forty five days of receipt of such assets (or such longer time as the Sponsor reasonably requires to effect such distribution on a pro rata basis to Unitholders. If the Trust comes to own any forked versions of BNB, the Sponsor shall distribute such forked version or versions within forty-five days of receipt (or such longer time as the Sponsor reasonably requires to effect such distribution) on a pro rata basis to Unitholders if and to the extent that the Sponsor

determines in its reasonable discretion that such a distribution is necessary to preserve the federal tax treatment of the Trust as set forth in Section 1.6 if the Trust Agreement and may distribute such forked version or versions within forty-five days of receipt (or such longer time as the Sponsor reasonably requires to effect such distribution) on a pro rata basis to Unitholders if and to the extent the Sponsor determines it is in the best interest of the Unitholders.

SECTION 3.7 *Voting Rights*. Notwithstanding any other provision hereof, on each matter submitted to a vote of the Unitholders, each Unitholder shall be entitled to a single vote for each Unit held by such Person, or a proportionate fraction thereof if such Unit is fractional, with the number of Units held by such Person determined by the number of Units in its name on the books of the Trust in accordance with Section 3.3.

SECTION 3.8 *Equality*. All Units shall represent an equal proportionate beneficial interest in the assets of the Trust subject to the liabilities of the Trust, and each Unit shall be equal to each other Unit. The Sponsor may from time to time divide or combine the Units into a greater or lesser number of Units without thereby changing the proportionate beneficial interest in the assets of the Trust or in any way affecting the rights of Unitholders.

ARTICLE IV

THE SPONSOR

SECTION 4.1 *Management of the Trust*. Pursuant to Section 3806(b)(7) of the Delaware Trust Statute, the Trust shall be managed by the Sponsor in accordance with this Trust Agreement. The Sponsor may delegate as provided herein, the duty and authority to manage the affairs of the Trust. Any determination as to what is in the interests of the Trust made by the Sponsor in good faith shall be conclusive. In constructing the provisions of this Trust Agreement, the presumption shall be in favor of a grant of power to the Sponsor. The enumeration of any specific power in this Trust Agreement shall not be construed as limiting the aforesaid power.

SECTION 4.2 *Authority of Sponsor*. In addition to and not in limitation of any rights and powers conferred by law or other provisions of this Trust Agreement, and except as limited, restricted or prohibited by the express provisions of this Trust Agreement or the Delaware Trust Statute, the Sponsor shall have and may exercise on behalf of the Trust, all powers and rights necessary, proper, convenient or advisable to effectuate and carry out the purposes and objectives of the Trust, which shall include, without limitation, the following:

(a) To enter into, execute, deliver and maintain, and to cause the Trust to perform its obligations under, contracts, agreements (including but not limited to subscription agreements) and any or all other documents and instruments, and to do and perform all such things as may be in furtherance of Trust purposes or necessary or appropriate for the offer and sale of the Units, including, but not limited to, contracts with third parties various services, provided, however, that such services may be performed by an Affiliate or Affiliates of the Sponsor so long as the Sponsor has made a good faith determination that: (A) the Affiliate which it proposes to engage to perform such services is qualified to do so (considering the prior experience of the Affiliate or the individuals employed thereby); (B) the terms and conditions of the agreement pursuant to which such Affiliate is to perform services for the Trust are no less favorable to the

Trust than could be obtained from equally-qualified unaffiliated third parties; and (C) the maximum period covered by the agreement pursuant to which such Affiliate is to perform services for the Trust shall not exceed one year, and such agreement shall be terminable without penalty upon one hundred twenty (120) days' prior written notice by the Trust;

(b) To establish, maintain, deposit into, sign checks and/or otherwise draw upon accounts on behalf of the Trust with appropriate banking and savings institutions, and execute and/or accept any instrument or agreement incidental to the Trust's purposes, any such instrument or agreement so executed or accepted by the Sponsor in the Sponsor's name shall be deemed executed and accepted on behalf of the Trust by the Sponsor;

(c) To deposit, withdraw, pay, retain and distribute the Trust Estate or any portion thereof in any manner consistent with the provisions of this Trust Agreement;

(d) To supervise the preparation of the Memorandum and supplements and amendments thereto;

(e) To pay or authorize the payment of distributions to the Unitholders and expenses of the Trust;

(f) To act as Transfer Agent and perform functions customarily preferred by a transfer agent;

(g) To prepare, or cause to be prepared, and file, or cause to be filed, an application to enable the Units to be traded on the OTCQX or any other financial market deemed by the Sponsor to be in the interest of Unitholders and to take any other action and execute and deliver any certificate or documents that may be necessary to effectuate such trading;

(h) To bond or otherwise allocate such of the BNB held by the Trust to the Staking Provider (via the Custodian) or other service provider, as applicable, for the purpose of Staking as the Sponsor, in its sole discretion deems appropriate, and to earn as fees, any related rewards earned by the Trust pursuant to such Staking; and

(i) In the sole and absolute discretion of the Sponsor, to admit an additional Sponsor.

SECTION 4.3 *Obligations of the Sponsor.* In addition to the obligations expressly provided by the Delaware Trust Statute or this Trust Agreement, the Sponsor shall:

(a) Devote such of its time to the business and affairs of the Trust as it shall, in its discretion exercised in good faith, determine to be necessary to carry out the purposes of the Trust for the benefit of the Trust and the Unitholders;

(b) Execute, file, record and/or publish all certificates, statements and other documents and do any and all other things as may be appropriate for the formation, qualification and operation of the Trust and for the conduct of its business in all appropriate jurisdictions;

(c) Retain independent public accountants to audit the accounts of the Trust;

- (d) Employ attorneys to represent the Sponsor and as necessary, the Trust;
- (e) Select and enter into agreements with the Trust's Trustee and any other service provider;
- (f) Use its best efforts to maintain the status of the Trust as a grantor trust for U.S. federal income tax purposes under Subpart E, Part I of Subchapter J of the Code;
- (g) Monitor all fees charged to the Trust, and the services rendered by the service providers to the Trust, to determine whether the fees paid by, and the services rendered to, the Trust are at competitive rates and are the best price and services available under the circumstances, and if necessary, renegotiate the fee structure to obtain such rates and services for the Trust;
- (h) Have fiduciary responsibility for the safekeeping and use of the Trust Estate, whether or not in the Sponsor's immediate possession or control, and the Sponsor will not employ or permit others to employ the Trust Estate in any manner except for the benefit of the Trust, including, among other things, the utilization of any portion of the Trust Estate as compensating balances for the exclusive benefit of the Sponsor. The Sponsor shall at all times act with integrity and good faith and exercise due diligence in all activities relating to the Trust and in resolving conflicts of interest;
- (i) Receive directly or through its delegates from Purchaser and process properly submitted Purchase Orders, as described in Section 3.2(a);
- (j) Invest (except purchasing BNBs pursuant to a Purchase Order) or reinvest any cash held by the Trust (including reserves) in Permitted Investments.
- (k) In connection with Purchase Orders, receive directly or through its delegates the number of BNBs in an amount equal to the BNB Purchase Amount from Purchasers;
- (l) In connection with Purchase Orders, after receiving the BNB Purchase Amount and accepting a Purchaser's Purchase Order, the Sponsor or its delegate will direct the Transfer Agent to credit the Units to fill the Purchaser's Purchase Order within one Business Day immediately following the Purchase Order Date;
- (m) Receive directly or through its delegates from Purchasers and process properly submitted Redemption Orders, as permitted by Article VI;
- (n) In connection with Redemption Orders (if permitted), after receiving the Redemption Order (as defined in applicable policies and procedures; specifying the number of Units that the Unitholder wishes to redeem and confirming the Unitholder's Self-Administered Account information, the Sponsor or its delegates instructs the Custodian to send the Unitholder a number of BNBs equal to the BNB Redemption Amount (as defined in applicable policies and procedures) and directs the Transfer Agent to debit the number of Units redeemed from the Unitholder's account on the next business day after the redemption order date;
- (o) Interact with the Custodian and any other party as required;

(p) If the OTCQX Application is approved by OTCQX, then the Sponsor, on behalf of the Trust, shall cause the Trust to comply with all rules, orders and regulations of the OTCQX to which the Trust is subject as a result of the approval of the OTCQX Application and the Sponsor will take all such other actions which may reasonably be taken which are necessary for the Units to remain traded on the OTCQX until the Trust is either terminated or if the Units are no longer traded on the OTCQX. In addition, the Sponsor is authorized and shall take, all actions to prepare and, to the extent required by this Agreement or by law, mail to Unitholders any reports, press releases or statements, financial or otherwise, that the Sponsor determines are required to be provided to Unitholders by applicable law or governmental regulation or the requirements of OTCQX, as applicable;

(q) Delegate those of its duties hereunder as it shall determine from time to time to one or more Distributors, add any additional service providers, if needed and as applicable;

(r) Perform such other services as the Sponsor believes that the Trust may from time to time require; and

(s) In general, to do everything necessary, suitable or proper for the accomplishment of any purpose or the attainment of any object or the furtherance of any power herein set forth, either alone or in association with others, and to do every other act or thing incidental or appurtenant to or growing out of or connected with the aforesaid purposes, objects or powers.

The foregoing clauses shall be construed both as objects and powers, and the foregoing enumeration of specific powers shall not be held to limit or restrict in any manner the general powers of the Sponsor. Any action by the Sponsor hereunder shall be deemed an action on behalf of the Trust, and not an action in an individual capacity.

SECTION 4.4 *General Prohibitions.* The Trust shall not:

(a) Receive any property other than BNB or U.S. Dollars upon the issuance or sale of Units;

(b) Hold any property other than cash, Permitted Investments, BNBs (including any forked version thereof) or airdropped cryptocurrency coins;

(c) Redeem the Units other than as provided pursuant to Article VI or upon the dissolution of the Trust;

(d) Borrow money from or loan money to any Unitholder (including the Sponsor) or other Person;

(e) Except as expressly contemplated by this Agreement, create, incur, assume or suffer to exist any lien, mortgage, pledge conditional sales or other title retention agreement, charge, security interest or encumbrance, except for liens for taxes not delinquent or being contested in good faith and by appropriate proceedings and for which appropriate reserves have been established; provided, however, that for the avoidance of doubt, the Trust may permit its BNB to

be used for Staking as contemplated hereunder, the rewards of which shall be used to pay the Staking Rewards to the Sponsor;

(f) Comingle its assets with those of any other Person, except to the extent as permitted under applicable law and the regulation;

(g) Permit rebates to be received by the Sponsor or any Affiliate of the Sponsor, or permit the Sponsor or any Affiliate of the Sponsor to engage in any reciprocal business arrangements which would circumvent the foregoing prohibition; provided, however, that the foregoing prohibition is not intended to prevent the Trust from permitting the BNBs owned by the Trust to be used for Staking as contemplated by this Agreement or for the Sponsor to earn rewards resulting from such Staking in the form of Staking Rewards Payments;

(h) Invest (except purchasing BNBs pursuant to a Purchase Order) or reinvest any cash held by the Trust (including reserves) in anything other than Permitted Investments;

(i) Enter into any contract with the Sponsor or an Affiliate of the Sponsor (except for selling agreements for the sale of Units) which has a term of more than one year and which does not provide that it may be canceled by the Trust without penalty on one hundred twenty (120) days prior written notice or for the provision of services, except at rates and terms at least as favorable as those which may be obtained from third parties in arm's length negotiations; or

(j) Cause the Trust to elect to be treated as an association taxable as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

SECTION 4.5 Liability of Covered Persons. A Covered Person shall have no liability to the Trust or to any Unitholder or other Covered Person for any loss suffered by the Trust which arises out of any action or inaction of such Covered Person if such Covered Person, in good faith, determined that such course of conduct was in the best interest of the Trust and such course of conduct did not constitute fraud, gross negligence, bad faith or willful misconduct of such Covered Person. Subject to the foregoing, neither the Sponsor nor any other Covered Person shall be personally liable for the return or repayment of all or any portion of the capital or profits of any Unitholder or assignee thereof, it being expressly agreed that any such return of capital or profits made pursuant to this Trust Agreement shall be made solely from the assets of the Trust without any rights of contribution from the Sponsor or any other Covered Person. A Covered Person shall not be liable for the conduct or misconduct of any delegate selected by the Sponsor with reasonable care.

SECTION 4.6 Fiduciary Duty.

(a) To the extent that, at law or in equity, the Sponsor has duties (including fiduciary duties) and liabilities relating thereto to the Trust, the Unitholders or to any other Person, the Sponsor acting under this Trust Agreement shall not be liable to the Trust, the Unitholders or to any other Person for its good faith reliance on the provisions of this Trust Agreement subject to the standard of care in Section 4.6 herein. The provisions of this Trust Agreement, to the extent that they restrict or eliminate the duties and liabilities of the Sponsor otherwise existing at law or in equity are agreed by the parties hereto to replace such other duties and liabilities of the Sponsor. To the fullest

extent permitted by law, no person other than the Sponsor and the Trustee shall have any duties (including fiduciary duties) or liabilities at law or in equity to the Trust and the Unitholder or any other person.

(b) Unless otherwise expressly provided herein:

(i) whenever a conflict of interest exists or arises between the Sponsor or any of its Affiliates, on the one hand, and the Trust or any Unitholder or any other Person, on the other hand; or

(ii) whenever this Trust Agreement or any other agreement contemplated herein or therein provides that the Sponsor shall act in a manner that is, or provides terms that are, fair and reasonable to the Trust, any Unitholder or any other Person, the Sponsor shall resolve such conflict of interest, take such action or provide such terms, considering in each case the relative interest of each party (including its own interest) to such conflict, agreement, transaction or situation and the benefits and burdens relating to such interests, any customary or accepted industry practices, and any applicable generally accepted accounting practices or principles. In the absence of bad faith by the Sponsor, the resolution, action or terms so made, taken or provided by the Sponsor shall not constitute a breach of this Trust Agreement or any other agreement contemplated herein or of any duty or obligation of the Sponsor at law or in equity or otherwise.

(c) The Sponsor and any Affiliate of the Sponsor may engage in or possess an interest in other profit-seeking or business ventures of any nature or description, independently or with others, whether or not such ventures are competitive with the Trust and the doctrine of corporate opportunity, or any analogous doctrine, shall not apply to the Sponsor. If the Sponsor acquires knowledge of a potential transaction, agreement, arrangement or other matter that may be an opportunity for the Trust, it shall have no duty to communicate or offer such opportunity to the Trust, and the Sponsor shall not be liable to the Trust or to the Unitholders for breach of any fiduciary or other duty by reason of the fact that the Sponsor pursues or acquires for, or directs such opportunity to another Person or does not communicate such opportunity or information to the Trust. Neither the Trust nor any Unitholder shall have any rights or obligations by virtue of this Trust Agreement or the trust relationship created hereby in or to such independent ventures or the income or profits or losses derived therefrom, and the pursuit of such ventures, even if competitive with the purposes of the Trust, shall not be deemed wrongful or improper. Except to the extent expressly provided herein, the Sponsor may engage or be interested in any financial or other transaction with the Trust, the Unitholders or any Affiliate of the Trust or the Unitholders.

(d) To the fullest extent permitted by law and notwithstanding any other provision of this Agreement or in any agreement contemplated herein or applicable provisions of law or equity or otherwise, whenever in this Trust Agreement a Person is permitted or required to make a decision (a) in its “sole discretion” or “discretion” or under a grant of similar authority or latitude, the Person shall be entitled to consider only such interests and factors as it desires, including its own interests, and shall have no duty or obligation to give any consideration to any interest of or factors affecting the Trust, the Unitholders or any other Person, or (b) in its “good faith” or under another express standard, the Person shall act under such express standard and shall not be subject to any other or different standard. The term “good faith” as used in this Trust Agreement shall mean subjective good faith as such term is understood and interpreted under Delaware law.

SECTION 4.7 *Indemnification of the Sponsor and Unitholders.*

(a) The Sponsor shall be indemnified by the Trust against any losses, judgments, liabilities, expenses and amounts paid in settlement of any claims sustained by it in connection with its activities for the Trust, provided that (i) the Sponsor was acting on behalf of or performing services for the Trust and such liability or loss was not the result of fraud, gross negligence, bad faith, willful misconduct, or a material breach of this Trust Agreement on the part of the Sponsor and (ii) any such indemnification will only be recoverable from the Trust Estate. All rights to indemnification permitted herein and payment of associated expenses shall not be affected by the dissolution or other cessation to exist of the Sponsor, or the withdrawal, adjudication of bankruptcy or insolvency of the Sponsor, or the filing of a voluntary or involuntary petition in bankruptcy under Title 11 of the Code by or against the Sponsor.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 4.7(a) above, the Sponsor and any Person acting as broker-dealer for the Trust shall not be indemnified for any losses, liabilities or expenses arising from or out of an alleged violation of U.S. federal or state securities laws unless (i) there has been a successful adjudication on the merits of each count involving alleged securities law violations as to the particular indemnitee and the court approves the indemnification of such expenses (including, without limitation, litigation costs), (ii) such claims have been dismissed with prejudice on the merits by a court of competent jurisdiction as to the particular indemnitee and the court approves the indemnification of such expenses (including, without limitation, litigation costs) or (iii) a court of competent jurisdiction approves a settlement of the claims against a particular indemnitee and finds that indemnification of the settlement and related costs should be made.

(c) The Trust shall not incur the cost of that portion of any insurance which insures any party against any liability, the indemnification of which is herein prohibited.

(d) Expenses incurred in defending a threatened or pending civil, administrative or criminal action suit or proceeding against the Sponsor shall be paid by the Trust in advance of the final disposition of such action, suit or proceeding, if (i) the legal action relates to the performance of duties or services by the Sponsor on behalf of the Trust; (ii) the legal action is initiated by a third party who is not a Unitholder or the legal action is initiated by a Unitholder and a court of competent jurisdiction specifically approves such advance; and (iii) the Sponsor undertakes to repay the advanced funds with interest to the Trust in cases in which it is not entitled to indemnification under this Section 4.7.

(e) The term "Sponsor" as used only in this Section 4.7 shall include, in addition to the Sponsor, any other Covered Person performing services on behalf of the Trust and acting within the scope of the Sponsor's authority as set forth in this Trust Agreement.

(f) In the event the Trust is made a party to any claim, dispute, demand or litigation or otherwise incurs any loss, liability, damage, cost or expense as a result of or in connection with any Unitholder's (or assignee's) obligations or liabilities unrelated to Trust business, such Unitholder (or assignees cumulatively) shall indemnify, defend, hold harmless, and

reimburse the Trust for all such loss, liability, damage, cost and expense incurred, including attorneys' and accountants' fees.

SECTION 4.8 *Expenses and Limitations Thereon.*

(a) Management Fee and Staking Rewards Payments.

(i) The Trust shall pay a Management Fee, which accrues daily at an annual rate of 2.50% of the NAV of the Trust and is payable to the Sponsor monthly in arrears. The Sponsor, may, in its sole discretion, waive the Management Fee, in such amount, and for such period, as it deems appropriate. Such waiver shall not preclude the Sponsor from accruing the full Management Fee once such waiver period has ended.

(ii) The Trust shall pay the Sponsor the Staking Rewards Payments, which is a variable amount equal to the awards received by the Trust for the Staking of the Trust's BNB. The Staking Rewards Payments accrue promptly as earned by the Trust and are payable to the Sponsor as they accrue.

(iii) In order to pay the Management Fee (or the Staking Rewards Payments, as applicable) in USD, the Sponsor may be required to convert the Management Fee (or the Staking Rewards Payments, as applicable), as reflected by the appropriate number of BNBs, into USD. The Sponsor shall use its best efforts within a reasonable time frame in order to seek the Actual Exchange Rate. It is expected that the Management Fee exchange rate (or the Staking Rewards exchange rate, as applicable) and the Actual Exchange Rate may differ.

(iv) At the Sponsor's election, the Sponsor may elect to (i) direct its delegates or the Custodian to withdraw the BNB amount comprising the Management Fee (or, the Staking Rewards Payments), (ii) convert the Management Fee (or the Staking Rewards Payment) to USD and (iii) pay such dollar amount to the Sponsor, who will then pay itself as well as the relevant Assumed Expenses (as defined below). Alternatively, the Sponsor may elect to (i) direct its delegates or the Custodian to withdraw the BNB amount comprising the Management Fee (or, as applicable, the Staking Rewards), (ii) convert the Management Fee (or the Staking Rewards Payments) to USD and (iii) pay certain Assumed Expenses from the Management Fee (or as applicable the Staking Rewards Payments) and the remaining amount, if any, to the Sponsor.

(v) As consideration for receipt of the Management Fee and the Staking Rewards Payments, the Sponsor shall assume and pay routine and ordinary administrative and operating expenses of the Trust (the "**Assumed Expenses**"), however the Trust shall be responsible for any non-routine expenses, which will be paid by the Trust as Extraordinary Expenses (as defined below).

(b) The Trust shall pay expenses in addition to the Management Fee and the Staking Rewards Payments, such as, but not limited to, taxes and governmental charges, expenses and costs, expenses and indemnities related to any extraordinary services performed by the Sponsor (or any other Service Provider, including the Trustee) on behalf of the Trust to protect the Trust or the interests of Unitholders, indemnification expenses, fees, and expenses related to public trading on OTCQX (collectively, "**Extraordinary Expenses**").

(c) The Sponsor, its delegates or the Custodian shall withdraw BNBs as needed from the Trust Storage Account to pay the Management Fees and the Staking Reward Fees (as well as the Extraordinary Expenses, if any). The Sponsor or any Affiliate of the Sponsor may only be reimbursed for the actual cost to the Sponsor or such Affiliate of any expenses which it advances on behalf of the Trust for which payment the Trust is responsible. In addition, payment to the Sponsor or such Affiliate for indirect expenses incurred in performing services for the Trust in its capacity as the Sponsor of the Trust, such as salaries and fringe benefits of officers and directors, rent or depreciation, utilities and other administrative items generally falling within the category of the Sponsor's "overhead," is prohibited.

SECTION 4.9 *Business of Unitholders.* Except as otherwise specifically provided herein, any of the Unitholders and any shareholder, officer, director, employee or other person holding a legal or beneficial interest in an entity which is a Unitholder, may engage in or possess an interest in business ventures of every nature and description, independently or with others, and the pursuit of such ventures, even if competitive with the business of the Trust, shall not be deemed wrongful or improper.

SECTION 4.10 *Voluntary Withdrawal of the Sponsor.* The Sponsor may withdraw voluntarily as the Sponsor of the Trust only upon one hundred and twenty (120) days' prior written notice to all Unitholders and the Trustee. If the withdrawing Sponsor is the last remaining Sponsor, the Trust shall liquidate in accordance with Section 12.1(a)(vi) hereof. In the event of its removal or withdrawal, the Sponsor shall be entitled to a redemption of its Units at the Net Asset Value. If the Sponsor withdraws and a successor Sponsor is named, the withdrawing Sponsor shall pay all expenses as a result of its withdrawal.

SECTION 4.11 *Authorization of Memorandum.* Each Unitholder (or any permitted assignee thereof) hereby agrees that the Trust, the Sponsor and the Trustee are authorized to execute, deliver and perform the agreements, acts, transactions and matters contemplated hereby or described in or contemplated by the Memorandum on behalf of the Trust without any further act, approval or vote of the Unitholders, notwithstanding any other provision of this Trust Agreement, the Delaware Trust Statute or any applicable law, rule or regulation.

SECTION 4.12 *Litigation.* The Sponsor is hereby authorized to prosecute, defend, settle or compromise actions or claims at law or in equity as may be necessary or proper to enforce or protect the Trust's interests. The Sponsor shall satisfy any judgment, decree or decision of any court, board or authority having jurisdiction or any settlement of any suit or claim prior to judgment or final decision thereon, first, out of any insurance proceeds available therefor, next, out of the Trust's assets and, thereafter, out of the assets (to the extent that it is permitted to do so under the various other provisions of this Agreement) of the Sponsor.

ARTICLE V

TRANSFER OF UNITS

SECTION 5.1 *General Prohibition.* A Unitholder may not sell, assign, transfer or otherwise dispose of, or pledge, hypothecate or in any manner encumber any or all of his Units or any part of his right, title and interest in the capital or profits in the Trust except as permitted in this *Article* and any act in violation of this Article shall not be binding upon or recognized by the Trust (regardless of whether the Sponsor shall have knowledge thereof), unless approved in writing by the Sponsor.

SECTION 5.2 *Transfer of Sponsor's Units.*

(a) Upon an Event of Withdrawal (as defined in Section 12.1(a)(vi), the Sponsor's Units shall be purchased by the Trust for a purchase price in cash equal to the Net Asset Value thereof. The Sponsor will not cease to be a Sponsor of the Trust merely upon the occurrence of its making an assignment for the benefit of creditors, filing a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, filing a petition or answer seeking for itself any reorganization, arrangement, composition, readjustment, liquidation, dissolution or similar relief under any statute, law or regulation, filing an answer or other pleading admitting or failing to contest material allegations of a petition filed against it in any proceeding of this nature or seeking, consenting to or acquiescing in the appointment of a trustee, receiver or liquidator for itself or of all or any substantial part of its properties.

(b) To the full extent permitted by law, and on sixty (60) days' prior written notice to the Unitholders, nothing in this Trust Agreement shall be deemed to prevent the merger of the Sponsor with another corporation or other entity, the reorganization of the Sponsor into or with any other corporation or other entity, the transfer of all the capital stock of the Sponsor or the assumption of the rights, duties and liabilities of the Sponsor by, in the case of a merger, reorganization or consolidation, the surviving corporation or other entity by operation of law or the transfer of the Sponsor's Units to an Affiliate of the Sponsor. Without limiting the foregoing, none of the transactions referenced in the preceding sentence shall be deemed to be a voluntary withdrawal for purposes of Section 4.10 or an Event of Withdrawal for purposes of Section 5.2(a).

SECTION 5.3 *Transfer of Units.*

(a) Except for Units originally offered and sold in a transaction pursuant to Rule 504 under the Securities Act and freely transferable under applicable law or regulation, the Units are 'restricted securities' that cannot be resold, pledged, or otherwise transferred without registration under the Securities Act and state securities laws or exemption therefrom and may not be resold, pledged or otherwise transferred without the prior written consent of the Sponsor, which it may withhold in its sole discretion for any reason or for no reason. The Sponsor may provide such written consent in the Memorandum.

(b) Units shall be transferable on the books of account for the Trust only by the record holder thereof or by his or her duly authorized agent upon delivery to the Sponsor or the Transfer Agent or similar agent of a duly authorized instrument of transfer, and such evidence if

the genuineness of each such execution of such other matters as may be required by the Sponsor. Upon such delivery, and subject to any further requirements specified by the Sponsor, the transfer shall be recorded on the books of account for the Trust. Until a transfer is so recorded, the Unitholder of record of the Units shall be deemed to be the Unitholder with respect to such Units for all purposes hereunder and neither the Sponsor nor the Trust, the Transfer Agent nor any similar agent or registrar or any officer, employee or agent of the Trust shall be affected by any notice of a proposed transfer.

ARTICLE VI

REDEMPTIONS

SECTION 6.1 *Redemption of Units.* The Units may be redeemable upon receiving regulatory approval from the SEC and or otherwise as determined by the Sponsor in its sole discretion. Prior to accepting such redemptions, the Sponsor shall amend this Trust Agreement to include Unit redemptions procedures consistent with such regulatory approval (if any) pursuant to Section 10.1 hereof. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, a Unit may be redeemed no earlier than twelve (12) months after its date of issuance.

ARTICLE VII

UNITHOLDERS

SECTION 7.1 *No Management or Control; Limited Liability.* The Unitholders shall not participate in the management or control of the Trust nor shall they enter into any transaction on behalf of the Trust or have the power to sign for or bind the Trust, said power being vested solely and exclusively in the Sponsor. Except as provided in Section 7.3 hereof, no Unitholder shall be bound by, or be personally liable for, the expenses, liabilities or obligations of the Trust in excess of his share of the Trust Estate. Except as provided in Section 7.3 hereof, each Unit owned by a Unitholder shall be fully paid and no assessment shall be made against any Unitholder. No salary shall be paid to any Unitholder in his capacity as a Unitholder, nor shall any Unitholder have a drawing account or earn interest on its share of the Trust Estate. By the purchase and acceptance or other lawful delivery and acceptance of Units, each owner shall be deemed to be a Unitholder and beneficiary of the Trust and vested with beneficial undivided interest in the Trust to the extent of the Units owned beneficially by such Unitholder, subject to the terms and conditions of this Trust Agreement.

SECTION 7.2 *Rights and Duties.* The Unitholders shall have the following rights, powers, privileges, duties and liabilities:

(a) The Unitholders shall have the right to obtain from the Sponsor information on all things affecting the Trust, provided that such is for a purpose reasonably related to the Unitholder's interest as a beneficial owner of the Trust.

(b) The Unitholders shall receive the share of the distributions provided for in this Trust Agreement in the manner and at the times provided for in this Trust Agreement.

(c) Except for the Unitholders' redemption rights set forth in Article VI hereof, Unitholders shall have the right to demand the return of their capital only upon the dissolution and winding up of the Trust and only to the extent of funds available therefor as provided in Section 12.2. In no event shall a Unitholder be entitled to demand or receive property other than cash upon the dissolution and winding up of the Trust. No Unitholder shall have priority over any other Unitholder as to distributions. The Unitholder shall not have any right to bring an action for partition against the Trust.

(d) Except as expressly set forth in this Trust Agreement, the Unitholders shall have no voting or other rights with respect to the Trust.

SECTION 7.3 *Limitation of Liability.*

(a) Except as provided in Section 4.7(f) hereof, and as otherwise provided under Delaware law, the Unitholders shall be entitled to the same limitation of personal liability extended to stockholders of private corporations for profit organized under the general corporation law of Delaware and no Unitholder shall be liable for claims against, or debts of the Trust in excess of his share of the Trust Estate, except in the event that the liability is founded upon misstatements or omissions contained in such Unitholder's Agreement delivered in connection with his purchase of Units. In addition, and subject to the exceptions set forth in the immediately preceding sentence, the Trust shall not make a claim against a Unitholder with respect to amounts distributed to such Unitholder or amounts received by such Unitholder upon redemption unless, under Delaware law, such Unitholder is liable to repay such amount.

(b) The Trust shall indemnify to the full extent permitted by law and the other provisions of this Agreement, and to the extent of the applicable Trust Estate, each Unitholder against any claims of liability asserted against such Unitholder solely because he is a beneficial owner of one or more Units as a Unitholder.

(c) Every written note, bond, contract, instrument, certificate or undertaking made or issued by the Sponsor shall give notice to the effect that the same was executed or made by or on behalf of the Trust and that the obligations of such instrument are not binding upon the Unitholders individually but are binding only upon the assets and property of the Trust, and no resort shall be had to the Unitholders' personal property for satisfaction of any obligation or claim thereunder, and appropriate references may be made to this Trust Agreement and may contain any further recital which the Sponsor deems appropriate, but the omission thereof shall not operate to bind the Unitholders individually or otherwise invalidate any such note, bond, contract, instrument, certificate or undertaking. Nothing contained in this Section 7.3 shall diminish the limitation on the liability of the Trust to the extent set forth in Section 3.4 and 3.5 hereof.

SECTION 7.4 *Derivative Actions.*

In addition to any other requirements of applicable law including Section 3816 of the Delaware Trust Statute, no Unitholder shall 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 Unitholders who (i) are not affiliates of one another and (ii) collectively hold at least 10% of the outstanding Units join in the bringing or maintaining of such action, suit or other proceeding; provided,

however, that the preceding limitation shall not apply to derivative actions brought in the name of the Trust under the federal securities laws and the rules and regulations thereunder.

ARTICLE VIII

BOOKS OF ACCOUNT AND REPORTS

SECTION 8.1 *Books of Account.* Proper books of account for the Trust shall be kept and shall be audited annually by an independent certified public accounting firm selected by the Sponsor in its sole discretion, and there shall be entered therein all transactions, matters and things relating to the Trust as are required by the applicable law and regulations and as are usually entered into books of account kept by trusts. The books of account shall be kept at the principal office of the Trust and each Unitholder (or any duly constituted designee of a Unitholder) shall have, at all times during normal business hours, free access to and the right to inspect and copy the same for any purpose reasonably related to the Unitholder's interest as a beneficial owner of the Trust. Such books of account shall be kept, and the Trust shall report its profits and losses on, the accrual method of accounting for financial accounting purposes on a Fiscal Year basis as described in Article X.

SECTION 8.2 *Quarterly Updates, Annual Updates and Account Statements.*

(a) The Sponsor will prepare and publish the Trust's Quarterly Updates and Annual Updates as required by the OTCQX's Alternative Reporting Standards and any other applicable rules and regulations of the OTCQX, in each case as and when applicable.

(b) The Unitholders will have access to the Trust's website, which shall allow Unitholders to view their unaudited account statements, as available.

SECTION 8.3 *Tax Information.* Appropriate tax information (adequate to enable each Unitholder to complete and file its U.S. federal tax return) shall be delivered to each Unitholder as soon as practicable following the end of each Fiscal Year but generally no later than March 15. All such tax returns and information will be filed in a manner consistent with the treatment of the Trust as a grantor trust. The Trust's taxable year shall be the calendar year. The Trust shall comply with all United States federal withholding requirements respecting distributions to, or receipts of amounts on behalf of, Unitholders that the Sponsor reasonably believes are applicable under the Code. The consent of Unitholders shall not be required for such withholding.

SECTION 8.4 *Calculation of Net Asset Value.* Net Asset Value shall be calculated at such times as the Sponsor shall determine from time to time.

SECTION 8.5 *Maintenance of Records.* The Sponsor shall maintain: (a) for a period of at least six Fiscal Years all books of account required by Section 8.1 hereof; a list of the names and last known address of, and number of Units owned by, all Unitholders, a copy of the Certificate of Trust and all certificates of amendment thereto, together with executed copies of any powers of attorney pursuant to which any certificate has been executed; copies of the Trust's U.S. federal, state and local income tax returns and reports, if any; and (b) for a period of at least six Fiscal Years copies of any effective written Trust Agreements, including any amendments thereto, and

any financial statements of the Trust. The Sponsor may keep and maintain the books and records of the Trust in paper, magnetic, electronic or other format at the Sponsor may determine in its sole discretion, provided the Sponsor uses reasonable care to prevent the loss or destruction of such records. If there is a conflict between this Section 8.5 and the rules and regulations of the OTCQX with respect to the maintenance of records, the records will be maintained pursuant to the rules and regulations of the OTCQX.

ARTICLE IX

FISCAL YEAR

SECTION 9.1 *Fiscal Year*. The Fiscal Year shall begin on the 1st day of January and end on the 31st day of December of each year. The first Fiscal Year of the Trust commenced on April 20, 2021 and shall end on December 31, 2021. The Fiscal Year in which the Trust shall terminate shall end on the date of such termination.

ARTICLE X

AMENDMENT OF TRUST AGREEMENT; MEETINGS

SECTION 10.1 Amendments to the Trust Agreement.

(a) Except as specifically provided in this Section 10.1, the Sponsor may, in its sole discretion, and without the approval of the Unitholders, make such amendments to (including any supplements to or deletions from) this Trust Agreement as the Sponsor deems necessary or appropriate; provided, however, that the Sponsor shall not be permitted to make any such amendment, or otherwise supplement this Trust Agreement, if such amendment or supplement would permit the Sponsor, the Trustee or any other Person to vary the investment of Unitholders (within the meaning of Treasury Regulations Section 301.7701-4(c)) or would otherwise adversely affect the status of the Trust as a grantor trust for U.,S. federal tax purposes.

Any amendments to this Trust Agreement which materially adversely affects the interests of the Unitholders shall occur only upon the vote of the Unitholders holding Units equal to at least a majority (over 50%) of the Units (not including Units held by the Sponsor and its Affiliates). For all purposes of this Section 10.1, a Unitholder shall be deemed to consent to a modification or amendment to this Trust Agreement if the Sponsor has notified such Unitholder in writing of the proposed modification or amendment and the Unitholder has not, within twenty (20) calendar days of such notice, notified the Sponsor in writing that the Unitholder objects to such modification or amendment. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, notice pursuant this Section 10.1 may be given by the Sponsor to the Unitholder by email or other electronic transmission and shall be deemed given upon receipt without requirement of confirmation.

Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary contained in Sections 10.1(a) hereof, the Sponsor may, without the approval of the Unitholders, amend the provisions of this Trust

Agreement if the Trust is advised at any time by the Trust's accountants or legal counsel that the amendments made are necessary to ensure that the Trust's status as a grantor trust will be respected for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

(b) Upon amendment of this Trust Agreement, the Certificate of Trust shall also be amended, if required by the Delaware Trust Statute, to reflect such change. At the expense of the Sponsor, the Trustee shall execute and file any amendment to the Certificate of Trust if so directed by the Sponsor.

(c) No amendment affecting the rights or duties of the Trustee shall be binding upon or effective against the Trustee unless consented to by the Trustee in writing. No amendment shall be made to this Trust Agreement without the consent of the Trustee if the Trustee reasonably believes that such amendment adversely affects any of the rights, duties or liabilities of the Trustee. The Trustee shall be under no obligation to execute any amendment to the Trust Agreement or to any agreement to which the Trust is a party until it has received an instruction letter and certification from the Sponsor, in form and substance reasonably satisfactory to the Trustee (i) directing the Trustee to execute such amendment, (ii) representing and warranting to the Trustee that such execution is authorized and permitted by the terms of the Trust Agreement and (if applicable) such other agreement to which the Trust is a party and does not conflict with or violate any other agreement to which the Trust is a party and (iii) confirming that such execution and acts related thereto are covered by the indemnity provisions of the Trust Agreement in favor of the Trustee and do not adversely affect the Trustee. The Trustee may, but is not required to enter into any amendment that has an adverse effect on the Trustee.

(d) To the fullest extent permitted by law, no provision of this Trust Agreement may be amended, waived or otherwise modified orally but only by a written instrument adopted in accordance with this Section.

SECTION 10.2 *Meetings of the Trust.* Meetings of the Unitholders may be called by the Sponsor and will be called by it upon the written request of Unitholders holding Units equal to at least 30% of the Units. Such call for a meeting shall be deemed to have been made upon the receipt by the Sponsor of a written request from Unitholders representing the requisite percentage of Units. The Sponsor shall deposit in the United States mails, within 15 days after receipt of said request, written notice to all Unitholders thereof of the meeting and the purpose of the meeting, which shall be held on a date, not less than 30 nor more than 60 days after the date of mailing of said notice, at a reasonable time and place. Any notice of meeting shall be accompanied by a description of the action to be taken at the meeting and an opinion of independent counsel as to the effect of such proposed action on the liability of Unitholders for the debts of the Trust. Unitholders may vote in person or by proxy at any such meeting.

SECTION 10.3 *Action Without a Meeting.* Any action required or permitted to be taken by Unitholders by vote may be taken without a meeting by written consent setting forth the actions so taken. Such written consents shall be treated for all purposes as votes at a meeting. If the vote or consent of any Unitholder to any action of the Trust or any Unitholder, as contemplated by this Trust Agreement, is solicited by the Sponsor, the solicitation shall be effected by notice to each Unitholder given in the manner provided in Section 13.5. The vote or consent of each Unitholder so solicited shall be deemed conclusively to have been cast or granted as requested in the notice of

solicitation, whether or not the notice of solicitation is actually received by that Unitholder, unless the Unitholder expresses written objection to the vote or consent by notice given in the manner provided in Section 13.5 below and actually received by the Trust within 20 days after the notice of solicitation is affected. The Covered Persons dealing with the Trust shall be entitled to act in reliance on any vote or consent which is deemed cast or granted pursuant to this Section and shall be fully indemnified by the Trust in so doing. Any action taken or omitted in reliance on any such deemed vote or consent of one or more Unitholders shall not be void or voidable by reason of timely communication made by or on behalf of all or any of such Unitholders in any manner other than as expressly provided in Section 13.5.

ARTICLE XI

TERM

SECTION 11.1 *Term.* The term for which the Trust is to exist shall be perpetual, unless terminated pursuant to the provisions of Article XII hereof or as otherwise provided by law.

ARTICLE XII

TERMINATION

SECTION 12.1 *Dissolution of the Trust.*

(a) *Events Requiring Dissolution of the Trust.* The Trust shall dissolve at any time upon the happening of any of the following events:

(i) a United States federal or state regulator requires the Trust to shut down or forces the Trust to liquidate its BNBs or seizes, impounds or otherwise restricts access to Trust assets;

(ii) the Trust is determined to be a “money service business” under the regulations promulgated by FinCEN under the authority of the US Bank Secrecy Act and is required to comply with certain FinCEN regulations thereunder, and the Sponsor has made the determination that dissolution of the Trust is advisable;

(iii) the Trust is required to obtain a license or make a registration under any state law regulating money transmitters, money services business, providers of prepaid or stored value or similar entities, virtual currency business, and the Sponsor has made the determination that dissolution of the Trust is advisable;

(iv) 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 BNB Market Price;

(v) any ongoing event exists that either prevents the Trust from converting or makes impractical the Trust's reasonable efforts to convert BNBs to USD;

(vi) 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 upon the withdrawal, removal, adjudication or admission of bankruptcy or insolvency of the Sponsor, or an event of withdrawal (each of the foregoing events an “**Event of Withdrawal**”) unless at the time there is at least one remaining; or

(vii) the Custodian resigns or is removed without replacement.

(b) *Discretionary Dissolution of the Trust.* The Sponsor may, in its sole discretion, dissolve the Trust if any of the following events occur:

(i) the SEC determines that the Trust is an investment company required to be registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940;

(ii) the CFTC determines that the Trust is a commodity pool under the Commodity Exchange Act;

(iii) the Trust becomes insolvent or bankrupt;

(iv) all of the Trust's assets are sold;

(v) the determination of the Sponsor that the ongoing management and operation of the Trust is imprudent or impractical and contrary to the interest of Unitholders, or that the aggregate net assets of the Trust in relation to the expenses of the Trust make it unreasonable or imprudent to continue the business of the Trust;

(vi) 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; and

(vii) if the Trustee notifies the Sponsor of the Trustee's election to resign and the Sponsor does not appoint a successor trustee within 60 days, the Trust will dissolve.

(c) The death, legal disability, bankruptcy, insolvency, dissolution, or withdrawal of any Unitholder (as long as such Unitholder is not the sole Unitholder of the Trust) shall not result in the termination of the Trust, and such Unitholder, his estate, custodian or personal representative shall have no right to withdraw or value such Unitholder's Units. Each Unitholder (and any assignee thereof) expressly agrees that in the event of his death, he waives on behalf of himself and his estate, and he directs the legal representative of his 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 the Trust, except for such rights as are set forth in Article VIII hereof relating to the Books of Account and reports of the Trust.

SECTION 12.2 *Distributions on Dissolution.* Upon the dissolution of the Trust, the Sponsor (in such capacity, the “**Liquidating Trustee**”) shall take full charge of the Trust Estate. The Liquidating Trustee shall have and may exercise, without further authorization or approval of any of the parties hereto, all of the powers conferred upon the Sponsor under the terms of this Trust Agreement, subject to all of the applicable limitations, contractual and otherwise, upon the exercise

of such powers, and provided that the Liquidating Trustee shall not have general liability for the acts, omissions, obligations and expenses of the Trust. Thereafter, in accordance with Section 3808(e) of the Delaware Trust Statute, the affairs of the Trust shall be wound up and all assets shall be liquidated as promptly as is consistent with obtaining the fair value thereof, and the proceeds therefrom shall be applied and distributed in the following order of priority: (a) to the expenses of liquidation and termination and to creditors, including Unitholders who are creditors, to the extent otherwise permitted by law, in satisfaction of liabilities of the Trust (whether by payment or the making of reasonable provision for payment thereof) other than liabilities for distributions to Unitholders, and (b) to the Sponsor and each Unitholder pro rata in accordance with their respective Percentage Interests.

SECTION 12.3 *Termination; Certificate of Cancellation.* Following the dissolution and distribution of the assets of the Trust, the Trust shall terminate and Sponsor or Liquidating Trustee, as the case may be, shall instruct the Trustee to execute and cause such certificate of cancellation of the Certificate of Trust to be filed in accordance with the Delaware Trust Statute at the expense of the Sponsor or the Liquidating Trustee as the case may be. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Trust Agreement, the existence of the Trust as a separate legal entity shall continue until the filing of such certificate of cancellation.

ARTICLE XIII

MISCELLANEOUS

SECTION 13.1 *Governing Law.* The validity and construction of this Trust Agreement and all amendments hereto shall be governed by the laws of the State of Delaware, and the rights of all parties hereto and the effect of every provision hereof shall be subject to and construed according to the laws of the State of Delaware without regard to the conflict of laws provisions thereof; provided, however, that causes of action for violations of U.S. federal or state securities laws shall not be governed by this Section 13.1, and provided, further, that the parties hereto intend that the provisions hereof shall control over any contrary or limiting statutory or common law of the State of Delaware (other than the Delaware Trust Statute) and that, to the maximum extent permitted by applicable law, there shall not be applicable to the Trust, the Trustee, the Sponsor, the Unitholders or this Trust Agreement any provision of the laws (statutory or common) of the State of Delaware (other than the Delaware Trust Statute) pertaining to trusts which relate to or regulate in a manner inconsistent with the terms hereof: (a) the filing with any court or governmental body or agency of trustee accounts or schedules of trustee fees and charges, (b) affirmative requirements to post bonds for trustees, officers, agents, or employees of a trust, (c) the necessity for obtaining court or other governmental approval concerning the acquisition, holding or disposition of real or personal property, (d) fees or other sums payable to trustees, officers, agents or employees of a trust, (e) the allocation of receipts and expenditures to income or principal, (f) restrictions or limitations on the permissible nature, amount or concentration of trust investments or requirements relating to the titling, storage or other manner of holding of trust assets, or (g) the establishment of fiduciary or other standards or responsibilities or limitations on the acts or powers of trustees or managers that are inconsistent with the limitations on liability or authorities and powers of the Trustee or the Sponsor set forth or referenced in this Trust Agreement. Section 3540 of Title 12 of the Delaware Code shall not apply to the Trust. The Trust shall be of the type commonly called a “statutory trust,” and without limiting the provisions hereof, but subject to Sections 1.5 and 1.6, the Trust may exercise all powers

that are ordinarily exercised by such a statutory trust under Delaware law. Subject to Sections 1.5 and 1.6, the Trust specifically reserves the right to exercise any of the powers or privileges afforded to statutory trusts and the absence of a specific reference herein to any such power, privilege or action shall not imply that the Trust may not exercise such power or privilege or take such actions.

SECTION 13.2 *Provisions In Conflict With Law or Regulations.*

(a) The provisions of this Trust Agreement are severable, and if the Sponsor shall determine, with the advice of counsel, that any one or more of such provisions (the “**Conflicting Provisions**”) are in conflict with the Code, the Delaware Trust Statute or other applicable U.S. federal or state laws or the rules and regulations of the OTCQX, the Conflicting Provisions shall be deemed never to have constituted a part of this Trust Agreement, even without any amendment of this Trust Agreement pursuant to this Trust Agreement; provided, however, that such determination by the Sponsor shall not affect or impair any of the remaining provisions of this Trust Agreement or render invalid or improper any action taken or omitted prior to such determination. No Sponsor or Trustee shall be liable for making or failing to make such a determination.

(b) If any provision of this Trust Agreement shall be held invalid or unenforceable in any jurisdiction, such holding shall not in any manner affect or render invalid or unenforceable such provision in any other jurisdiction or any other provision of this Trust Agreement in any jurisdiction.

SECTION 13.3 *Merger and Consolidation.* The Sponsor may cause (i) the Trust to be merged into or consolidated with, converted to or to sell all or substantially all of its assets to, another trust or entity; (ii) the Units of the Trust to be converted into beneficial interests in another statutory trust (or series thereof); or (iii) the Units of the Trust to be exchanged for units in another trust or company under or pursuant to any U.S. state or federal statute to the extent permitted by law. For the avoidance of doubt, the Sponsor, with written notice to the Unitholders, may approve and effect any of the transactions contemplated under (i) — (iii) above without any vote or other action of the Unitholders. This Section 13.3 shall not permit the Sponsor to cause the Trust to enter into a transaction that would result in the Trust not being treated as a grantor trust under applicable federal tax law.

SECTION 13.4 *Construction.* In this Trust Agreement, unless the context otherwise requires, words used in the singular or in the plural include both the plural and singular and words denoting any gender include all genders. The title and headings of different parts are inserted for convenience and shall not affect the meaning, construction or effect of this Trust Agreement.

SECTION 13.5 *Notices.* All notices or communications under this Trust Agreement (other than notices of pledge or encumbrance of Units, and reports and notices by the Sponsor to the Unitholders) shall be in writing and shall be effective upon personal delivery, or if sent by mail, postage prepaid, or if sent electronically, by facsimile or by overnight courier; and addressed, in each such case, to the address set forth in the books and records of the Trust or such other address as may be specified in writing, of the party to whom such notice is to be given, upon the deposit of such notice in the United States mail, upon transmission and electronic confirmation thereof or upon

deposit with a representative of an overnight courier, as the case may be. Notices of pledge or encumbrance of Units shall be effective upon timely receipt by the Sponsor in writing.

All notices that are required to be provided to the Trustee shall be sent to:

Delaware Trust Company
Attention: Corporate Trust Administration
251 Little Falls Drive
Wilmington, Delaware 19808

All notices that the Trustee is required to provide shall be sent

to: if to the Trust, at

Osprey BNB Chain Trust
1241 Post Road, Suite 200
Fairfield, CT 06824
Attention: Chief Operating Officer

if to the Sponsor, at

Osprey Funds, LLC
1241 Post Road, Suite 200
Fairfield, CT 06824
Attention: Chief Operating Officer

SECTION 13.6 *Counterparts*. This Trust Agreement may be executed in several counterparts, and all so executed shall constitute one agreement, binding on all of the parties hereto, notwithstanding that all the parties are not signatory to the original or the same counterpart.

SECTION 13.7 *Binding Nature of Trust Agreement*. The terms and provisions of this Trust Agreement shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the heirs, custodians, executors, estates, administrators, personal representatives, successors and permitted assigns of the respective Unitholders. For purposes of determining the rights of any Unitholder or assignee hereunder, the Trust and the Sponsor may rely upon the Trust records as to who are Unitholders and permitted assignees, and all Unitholders and assignees agree that the Trust and the Sponsor, in determining such rights, shall rely on such records and that Unitholders and assignees shall be bound by such determination.

SECTION 13.8 *No Legal Title to Trust Estate*. Subject to the provisions of Section 1.7 in the case of the Sponsor, the Unitholders shall not have legal title to any part of the Trust Estate.

SECTION 13.9 *Creditors*. No creditors of any Unitholders shall have any right to obtain possession of, or otherwise exercise legal or equitable remedies with respect to the Trust Estate.

SECTION 13.10 *Integration*. This Trust Agreement constitutes the entire agreement among the parties hereto pertaining to the subject matter hereof and supersedes all prior agreements and understandings pertaining thereto.

SECTION 13.11 *Goodwill; Use of Name.* No value shall be placed on the name or goodwill of the Trust, which shall belong exclusively to Osprey Funds, LLC.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned have duly executed this Declaration of Trust and Trust Agreement as of the day and year first above written.

DELAWARE TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee

By: _____
Name:
Title:

OSPREY FUNDS, LLC, as Sponsor

By: _____
Name:
Title:

Exhibit 3

Client Crypto Asset service agreement with Copper Technologies.



copper.co

Client Agreement — Crypto Asset Service



This agreement (the "Client Agreement") is dated Wednesday, 06 April 2022

Parties

- 1) **Copper Technologies (UK) Limited** incorporated and registered in England and Wales with company registration number 11148681 whose registered office address is at 64 North Row, 3rd Floor, London W1K 7DA, United Kingdom ("**Copper**", "**we**", "**us**" or "**our**"); and
- 2) **Osprey BNB Chain Trust** incorporated and registered in the United States with company registration number 6390017 whose registered office is at 1241 Post Road, 2nd Fl., Fairfield, CT, USA 06824 (the "**Client**" or "**you**").

Background

- A. The Client has completed the Account Opening Documentation and other documentation necessary to enable Copper to provide the Crypto Asset Service to the Client as further described in the Terms.
- B. Copper and the Client wish for Copper to provide its Crypto Asset Service to the Client on the terms and conditions set out in the Agreement.

Definitions

Unless the context otherwise requires, the terms used in this Agreement shall have the following meanings:

"Account" means the account or accounts we open for you in relation to the Crypto Asset Service.

"Account Opening Documentation" means the documentation provided and/or completed by you or on your behalf as part of our Account Opening Process, including the Account Opening Form, the Source of Wealth and Funds Declaration and such other documentation that you are required to provide or which requires completion by you in relation to your application to open an Account.

"Account Opening Form" means the form entitled "Application Form – Crypto Asset Service" which you must complete to apply for the opening of an Account with Copper.

"Account Opening Process" means the process pursuant to which you apply to open an Account with Copper in relation to the Crypto Asset Service.

"Agreement" shall have the meaning given to the term in paragraph 1.1 of this Client Agreement.



"Client Agreement" means this client agreement in which you agree to be bound by the Terms and the terms of the other documentation which together constitute the Agreement between you and us.

"Commencement Date" shall have the meaning given to the term in paragraph 1.2 of this Client Agreement.

"Crypto Asset Service" means the services described in the Terms and shall have the meaning given to such term in Schedule 1 of the Terms.

"Key Client Information" means:

- a) if you are a body corporate: (i) your name, registered number, registered office and principal place of business; (ii) your board of directors, or if there is no board, the members of the equivalent management body; (iii) the senior persons responsible for your operations; (iv) the law to which you are subject; (v) your legal owners; (vi) your beneficial owners; and (vii) your articles of association or other governing documents.

"Source of Wealth and Funds Declaration" means the form of the same title which you are required to complete so we can verify the source of your wealth and the origin of the funds that are remitted to us in accordance with our anti-money laundering and financial crime policy and procedures.

"Terms" means the document entitled "Crypto Asset Service Terms and Conditions", as amended from time to time.

Agreed Terms

1. CLIENT AGREEMENT

- 1.1 This Client Agreement together with the Account Opening Documentation, the Terms and the Fee Schedule referred to below, shall form the contractual agreement between Copper and the Client (the **"Agreement"**) governing the provision of the Crypto Asset Service by Copper to the Client.
- 1.2 The Agreement shall become effective from the date that we notify you in writing that your application to open an Account with us has been approved (the **"Commencement Date"**).

2. CLIENT ON-BOARDING AND ACCOUNT OPENING

- 2.1 To open an Account with us and for us to provide the Crypto Asset Service to you, you must complete our Account Opening Process which requires, without limitation, you:
 - 2.1.1 completing our Account Opening Documentation;



- 2.1.2 satisfying all requirements relating to our know-your-customer and related processes that form part of our Account Opening Process; and
- 2.1.3 providing such information as we may reasonably require in order for us to determine if you are eligible to open an Account.
- 2.2 We have the right to decline your application to open an Account without specifying the reasons for doing so and with no right to any compensation. If your application is successful, we will open an Account for you.
- 2.3 You hereby represent, warrant and confirm to us that:
 - 2.3.1 all information provided by you or on your behalf as part of our Account Opening Process is true, accurate and not misleading;
 - 2.3.2 you will tell us as soon as possible of any material change to the information you have provided to us, including, within 14 (fourteen) calendar days of becoming aware, of any material change to your Key Client Information;
 - 2.3.3 you will tell us as soon as possible if you become a U.S. person, a U.S. citizen or resident in the U.S. for tax purposes by any other means;
 - 2.3.4 you have been provided with a copy of the Client Agreement, including the Fee Schedule, and the Terms; and
 - 2.3.5 you have read, understood and agree to be bound by the terms of the Agreement.

3. COPPER'S CRYPTO ASSET SERVICE

- 3.1 As soon as possible after the Commencement Date, we shall open and maintain an Account for you for the purposes of providing the Crypto Asset Service to you.
- 3.2 You may request that we provide additional services to the Crypto Asset Service which may be subject to one or more separate agreements between you and us. We shall be under no obligation to provide such additional services to you and we shall confirm whether any such requests by you have been successful, the extent to which they are successful and what additional information (if any) we require from you in relation to your requests.

4. COPPER'S FEES

- 4.1 In consideration of the provision of the Crypto Asset Service by us, you shall pay to us the fees and other charges set out in the Fee Schedule below.
- 4.2 If we propose to make any changes to the Fee Schedule, we will inform you prior to any change becoming effective. If you do not agree to any change, you may terminate the Agreement in accordance with clause 25 of the Terms.