



VALKYRIE



Bitcoin Miners ETF

1/2022

WHY WGMI?

Exposure

Gain exposure to the emerging bitcoin economy.

Accessible

Access through a traditional exchange traded fund.

Secure

Invest through a regulated stock exchange.

Expertise

Managed by leaders in the digital asset space.

Investing involves risk. Loss of principal is possible.

FUND OBJECTIVE

WGMI ("The Fund") is an actively managed exchange traded fund ("ETF") available through Nasdaq. The primary investment objective is to provide investors with total return by investing in public companies in the bitcoin mining industry. Climate positive portfolio emphasis with screening of holdings based on renewable energy usage.

- Invests primarily in public companies in the bitcoin mining industry.
- 80% of holdings utilize at least 50% renewable energy for mining.
- The fund does not invest directly in bitcoin.

FUND DETAILS

Ticker	WGMI
CUSIP	91917A207
ISIN	US 91917A2078
Exchange	Nasdaq
Fund Type	Public Equity ETF
Inception Date	TBD
Net Assets	TBD
Administrator	US Bancorp Fund Services LLC
Distributor	ALPS Distributors, Inc.
Custodian	U.S. Bank, N.A.
Advisor	Valkyrie Funds, LLC
Sub Advisor	Vident Investment Advisory, LLC
Total Expense Ratio	0.75%

TOP 10 Holdings

DESCRIPTION	CURRENT ALLOCATION	RENEWABLE ENERGY USAGE	SOURCE
ARGO BLOCKCHAIN PLC	10.0%	100%	ARGO
BITFARMS LTD/CANADA	10.0%	100%	BITFARMS
CLEANSARK INC	9.0%	90%	CLEANSARK
HIVE BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGIES	9.0%	100%	HIVE
STRONGHOLD DIGITAL MINING	8.0%	100%	STRONGHOLD
BIT DIGITAL INC	4.0%	55%	BIT DIGITAL
DIGIHOST TECHNOLOGY INC	4.0%	50%	DIGIHOST
DMG BLOCKCHAIN SOLUTIONS INC	4.0%	100%	DMG
MARATHON DIGITAL HOLDINGS IN	4.0%	NA	
POWER & DIGITAL INFRAS	4.0%	60%	CORE

Holdings are subject to change. For current portfolio holdings please visit valkyrie-funds.com. Portfolio holdings should not be considered as investment advice or a recommendation to buy, sell or hold any particular security.

WHY VALKYRIE?



Digital Asset Focus:

Valkyrie is a digital asset focused investment firm. We are committed to expanding access to this emerging asset class.



Deep Traditional Experience:

The Valkyrie team has deep expertise in traditional asset management with extensive backgrounds in building, launching, and scaling financial products with major financial firms.



Education First:

We believe that education allows for more responsible investing and are committed to leading in expanding resources for investors.

VALKYRIE FUNDS

Valkyrie Funds LLC ("Valkyrie Funds") is a specialized alternative financial services firm at the intersection of traditional finance and the emerging digital asset sector whose affiliates aim to offer asset management, research and other services. Headquartered in Nashville, Valkyrie Funds aims to provide exposure to the emerging digital asset class through traditional financial vehicles. Valkyrie Funds is led by seasoned asset managers who have previously launched multiple ETFs, publicly traded funds and ETPs, including digital asset funds with backgrounds across Guggenheim Partners, UBS, Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago Mercantile Exchange, and The World Bank.

PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT

Steven McClurg, Chief Investment Officer of Valkyrie. Steven McClurg has considerable finance and fintech experience. Most recently, Mr. McClurg founded Theseus Capital, a blockchain-powered asset management platform, followed by joining blockchain-focused merchant bank, Galaxy Digital, where he continued as Managing Director, building their asset management and public funds businesses. Most relevant, Mr. McClurg was a Managing Director at Guggenheim Partners, where he was a portfolio manager and responsible for portfolio construction and strategy for fixed income and private equity. He also has experience in leadership roles in technology companies such as Electronic Arts. Mr. McClurg holds an MS and an MBA from Pepperdine University, where he has served as an adjunct professor.

Bill Cannon, Head of ETF Portfolio Management at Valkyrie. Prior to joining Valkyrie, Bill was a Managing Director at Guggenheim Partners Investment Management, where he was member of the insurance portfolio management division responsible for \$80 billion of assets under management. Before that, Mr. Cannon worked at the Chicago Mercantile Exchange and the Chicago Board Of Options Exchange as a derivatives broker for equity index and interest rate futures and options. Mr. Cannon earned a BA in Chemistry from the University of Vermont and an MBA from the Quinlan School of Business at Loyola University Chicago.

Rafael Zayas, CFA, Senior Vice President of Vident. Mr. Zayas has over 15 years of trading and portfolio management experience in global equity products and ETFs. He is SVP, Head of Portfolio Management and Trading, specializing in managing and trading of developed, emerging, and frontier market portfolios. Prior to joining Vident, he was a Portfolio Manager at Russell Investments where he oversaw over \$5 billion in quantitative strategies across global markets, including emerging, developed and frontier markets and listed alternatives. Before that, he was an equity Portfolio Manager at BNY Mellon Asset Management, where he was responsible for \$150 million in internationally listed global equity ETFs and assisted in managing \$3 billion of global ETF assets. Mr. Zayas holds a BS in Electrical Engineering from Cornell University. He also holds the Chartered Financial Analyst designation.

Ryan Dofflemeyer, Senior Portfolio Manager of Vident. Mr. Dofflemeyer has over 16 years of trading and portfolio management experience across various asset classes including both ETFs and mutual funds. He is Senior Portfolio Manager for Vident, specializing in managing and trading of global equity and multi-asset portfolios. Prior to joining Vident, he was a Senior Portfolio Manager at ProShares for over \$3 billion in ETF assets across global equities, commodities and volatility strategies. Before that, he was a Research Analyst at the Investment Company Institute in Washington DC. Mr. Dofflemeyer holds a BA from the University of Virginia and an MBA from the University of Maryland.



DISCLOSURES

This investment case does not constitute a recommendation of any investment strategy or product for a particular investor. Investors should consult a financial advisor/financial consultant before making any investment decisions.

Investing involves risks. The loss of principal is possible. The Fund's investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses should be considered before investing. The fund may not be suitable for all investors. The prospectus contains this and other important information, and it may be obtained at <https://valkyrie-funds.com/>. Read it carefully before investing.

Shares of ETFs are bought and sold at market price (not NAV) and are not individually redeemed from the Fund. Any applicable brokerage fees and commissions will reduce returns.

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

Bitcoin Investing Risk. The Fund is indirectly exposed to the risks of investing in bitcoin through its investments in the portfolio companies. Bitcoin is a new and highly speculative investment. The risks associated with bitcoin include the following:

Bitcoin is a new technological innovation with a limited history. There is no assurance that usage of bitcoin will continue to grow. A contraction in use of bitcoin may result in increased volatility or a reduction in the price of bitcoin, which could adversely impact the value of the Fund. The Bitcoin Network was launched in January 2009, platform trading in bitcoin began in 2010, and Bitcoin Futures trading began in 2017, each of which limits a potential shareholder's ability to evaluate an investment in the Fund.

The Fund's investments are exposed to risks associated with the price of bitcoin, which is subject to numerous factors and risks. The price of bitcoin is impacted by numerous factors, including:

- The total and available supply of bitcoin, including the possibility that a small group of early bitcoin adopters hold a significant proportion of the bitcoin that has thus far been created and that sales of bitcoin by such large holders may impact the price of bitcoin;
- Global bitcoin demand, which is influenced by the growth of retail merchants' and commercial businesses' acceptance of bitcoin as payment for goods and services, the security of online bitcoin exchanges and public bitcoin addresses that hold bitcoin, the perception that the use and holding of bitcoin is safe and secure, the lack of regulatory restrictions on their use, and the reputation regarding the use of bitcoin for illicit purposes;
- Global bitcoin supply, which is influenced by similar factors as global bitcoin demand, in addition to fiat currency (i.e., government currency not backed by an asset such as gold) needs by miners and taxpayers who may liquidate bitcoin holdings to meet tax obligations;
- Investors' expectations with respect to the rate of inflation of fiat currencies and deflation of bitcoin;
- Foreign exchange rates between fiat currencies and digital assets such as bitcoin;
- Interest rates;
- The continued operation of bitcoin exchanges in the United States and foreign jurisdictions, including their regulatory status, trading and custody policies, and cyber security;
- Investment and trading activities of large investors, including private and registered funds, that may directly or indirectly invest in bitcoin;
- Regulatory measures, if any, that restrict the use of bitcoin as a form of payment or the purchase or sale of bitcoin, including measures that restrict the direct or indirect participation in the bitcoin market by financial institutions or the introduction of bitcoin instruments;
- The maintenance and development of the open-source software protocol of the Bitcoin Network;
- Increased competition from other cryptocurrencies and digital assets, including forks of the Bitcoin Network;
- Developments in the information technology sector;
- Global or regional political, economic or financial events and situations;
- Investor or Bitcoin Network participant sentiments on the value or utility of bitcoin; and
- The dedication of mining power to the Bitcoin Network and the willingness of bitcoin miners to clear bitcoin transactions for relatively low fees.
- Negative developments in any of these factors could adversely impact an investment in the Fund.
- A decline in the adoption of bitcoin could negatively impact the performance of the Fund. As a new asset and technological innovation, the bitcoin industry is subject to a high degree of uncertainty. The adoption of bitcoin will require growth in its usage for various applications that include retail and commercial payments, cross-border and remittance transactions, speculative investment and technical applications. Adoption of bitcoin will also require an accommodating regulatory environment. A lack of expansion in usage of bitcoin could adversely affect the bitcoin futures contracts in which the Fund invests. In addition, there is no assurance that bitcoin will maintain its value over the long-term. The value of bitcoin is subject to risks related to its usage. Even if growth in bitcoin adoption occurs in the near or medium-term, there is no assurance that bitcoin usage will continue to grow over the long-term. A contraction in use of bitcoin may result in increased volatility or a reduction in the price of bitcoin, which would adversely impact the value of the Fund's shares. Recently, bitcoin has come under scrutiny for its environmental impact, specifically the amount of energy consumed by bitcoin miners. Some companies have indicated they will cease accepting bitcoin for certain kinds of purchases due to such environmental concerns. To the extent such concerns persist, the demand for bitcoin and the speed of its adoption could be suppressed.



DISCLOSURES

- Bitcoin trading prices are volatile and shareholders could lose all or substantially all of their investment in the Fund. Speculators and investors who seek to profit from trading and holding bitcoin generate a significant portion of bitcoin demand. Bitcoin speculation regarding future appreciation in the value of bitcoin may inflate and make more volatile the price of a bitcoin. As a result, bitcoin may be more likely to fluctuate in value due to changing investor confidence in future appreciation in the price of bitcoin.
- Regulation of participants in the bitcoin ecosystem continues to evolve in both the U.S. and foreign jurisdictions, which may restrict the use of bitcoin or otherwise impact the demand for bitcoin. As a technology, the Bitcoin Network is governed by its internal protocols and source code; however, the use by individuals or businesses of the Bitcoin Network and bitcoin may be subject to government regulation. Both domestic and foreign regulators and governments have increased focus on the use of the Bitcoin Network and bitcoin since 2013. In the U.S., federal and certain state authorities have exercised jurisdiction over specific uses of the Bitcoin Network and bitcoin, typically in the context of money service business regulation. Some foreign regulators and governments have exercised similar regulatory oversight; however, other jurisdictions have determined that regulatory action was premature or that the use of the Bitcoin Network should be prohibited or limited for reasons such as incompatibility with capital controls or financial system risks. Bitcoin market disruptions and resulting governmental interventions are unpredictable, and may make bitcoin illegal altogether. Future foreign regulations and directives may conflict with those in the U.S., and such regulatory actions may restrict or make bitcoin illegal in foreign jurisdictions. Future regulations and directives may impact the demand for bitcoin, and may also affect the ability of bitcoin exchanges to operate and for other market participants to enter into bitcoin transactions. To the extent that future regulatory actions or policies limit or restrict bitcoin usage, bitcoin trading or the ability to convert bitcoin to fiat currencies, the demand for bitcoin may be reduced, which may adversely affect investment in the Fund's shares. Regulation of bitcoin continues to evolve, the ultimate impact of which remains unclear and may adversely affect, among other things, the availability, value or performance of bitcoin and, thus, the companies in which the Fund invests. Moreover, in addition to exposing the Fund to potential new costs and expenses, additional regulation or changes to existing regulation may also require changes to the Fund's investment strategies. Although there continues to be uncertainty about the full impact of these and other regulatory changes, it is the case that the Fund may be subject to a more complex regulatory framework, and incur additional costs to comply with new requirements as well as to monitor for compliance with any new requirements going forward.
- Sales of newly mined bitcoin may cause the price of bitcoin to decline, which could negatively affect an investment in the Fund. Approximately 900 newly mined bitcoin are created each day. If the parties engaged in bitcoin mining choose not to hold the newly mined bitcoin, and, instead, make them available for sale, there can be downward pressure on the price of bitcoin. A bitcoin mining operation may be more likely to sell a higher percentage of its newly created bitcoin, and more rapidly so, if it is operating at a low profit margin, thus reducing the price of bitcoin. Lower bitcoin prices may result in further tightening of profit margins for miners and worsening profitability, thereby potentially causing even further selling pressure. Decreasing profit margins and increasing sales of newly mined bitcoin could result in a reduction in the price of bitcoin, which could adversely impact an investment in the Fund.
- Disruptions at bitcoin exchanges and potential consequences of a bitcoin exchange's failure could adversely affect an investment in the Fund. Bitcoin exchanges operate websites on which users can trade bitcoin for U.S. dollars, other government currencies or other digital assets. Trades on bitcoin exchanges are unrelated to transfers of bitcoin between users via the Bitcoin Network. Bitcoin trades on bitcoin exchanges are recorded on the bitcoin 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, other government currency or other digital asset. Bitcoin exchanges have a limited history. Since 2009, several bitcoin exchanges have been closed or experienced disruptions due to fraud, failure, security breaches or distributed denial of service attacks a/k/a "DDoS Attacks." A DDoS attack is a malicious attempt to disrupt the normal traffic of network by overwhelming the target or its infrastructure with a flood of internet traffic. 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 held at the exchanges. In 2014, the largest bitcoin exchange at the time, Mt. Gox, filed for bankruptcy in Japan amid reports the exchange lost up to 850,000 bitcoin, then valued then at over \$450 million. Bitcoin exchanges are also appealing targets for hackers and malware. In August 2016, Bitfinex, a bitcoin 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 \$65 million, a loss which was socialized and allocated to all Bitfinex account holders, regardless of whether the account holder held bitcoin or cash in their account. The potential for instability of bitcoin 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 bitcoin, which may result in greater volatility in bitcoin.



DISCLOSURES

- Demand for bitcoin is driven, in part, by its status as the most prominent and secure cryptocurrency. It is possible that a cryptocurrency other than bitcoin (often referred to as “Altcoins”) could have features that make it more desirable to a material portion of the digital asset user base, resulting in a reduction in demand for bitcoin, which could have a negative impact on the price of bitcoin and adversely affect the companies in which the Fund invests. The Bitcoin Network and bitcoin, as an asset, hold a “first-to-market” advantage over other digital assets. This first-to-market advantage is driven in large part by having the largest user base and, more importantly, the largest combined mining power in use to secure the Blockchain and transaction verification system. Having a large mining network results in greater user confidence regarding the security and long-term stability of a digital asset’s network and its blockchain; as a result, the advantage of more users and miners makes a digital asset more secure, which makes it more attractive to new users and miners, resulting in a network effect that strengthens the first-to-market advantage. Bitcoin also enjoys significantly greater acceptance and usage than other digital asset networks in the retail and commercial marketplace, due in large part to the relatively well-funded efforts of payment processing companies. Despite the marked first-mover advantage of the Bitcoin Network over other digital assets, it is possible that an altcoin could become materially popular due to either a perceived or exposed shortcoming of the Bitcoin Network protocol that is not immediately addressed by the bitcoin developers or a perceived advantage of an altcoin that includes features not incorporated into bitcoin. For example, the development of digital self-executing contracts (also known as “smart contracts” or “DeFi”) on the Ethereum network has permitted the value of its native unit (ether) to rival bitcoin for periods of time. If an Altcoin obtains significant market share (either in market capitalization, mining power or use as a payment technology), this could reduce bitcoin’s market share and have a negative impact on the demand for, and price of, bitcoin.
- Miners May Cease Expanding Processing Power to Create Blocks and Verify Transactions if They Are Not Adequately Compensated. Miners generate revenue from both newly created bitcoin (known as the “block reward”) and from fees taken upon verification of transactions. If the aggregate revenue from transaction fees and the block reward is below a miner’s cost, the miner may cease operations. An acute cessation of mining operations would reduce the collective processing power on the Blockchain, which would adversely affect the transaction verification process by temporarily decreasing the speed at which blocks are added to the Blockchain and make the Blockchain more vulnerable to a malicious actor obtaining control in excess of 50 percent of the processing power on the Blockchain. Reductions in processing power could result in material, though temporary, delays in transaction confirmation time. Any reduction in confidence in the transaction verification process or mining processing power may adversely impact the price of bitcoin. Furthermore, the block reward will decrease over time. In the summer of 2020, the block reward was reduced from 12.5 to 6.25 bitcoin, and it will further reduce to 3.125 bitcoin in 2024. As the block reward continues to decrease over time, the mining incentive structure will transition to a higher reliance on transaction verification fees in order to incentivize miners to continue to dedicate processing power to the Blockchain. If transaction verification fees become too high, the marketplace may be reluctant to use bitcoin. Decreased demand for bitcoin may adversely affect its price, which may adversely affect an investment in the Fund.
- Bitcoin Network development contributors could propose amendments to the Bitcoin Network’s protocols and software that, if accepted and authorized by large groups of Bitcoin Network users, could adversely affect an investment in the Fund. The Bitcoin Network is an open-source project meaning that any developer or computer scientist may review, propose changes to and develop software clients for the Bitcoin Network protocols. Although a small group of individuals referred to as the Core Developers previously exercised significant influence over the direction of Bitcoin Network development, no single party or group controls what refinements or improvements to the Bitcoin Network’s source code are proposed, approved or produced as upgrades or new software clients for Bitcoin Network users. A software update or new software client may alter the protocols and software that govern the Bitcoin Network and the properties of bitcoin, including the irreversibility of transactions and limitations on the mining of new bitcoin. When a modification is introduced and a substantial majority of users and miners consent to the modification, the change is implemented and the Bitcoin Network remains uninterrupted. However, if less than a substantial majority of users and miners consent to the proposed modification, and the modification is not compatible with the software prior to its modification, the consequence would be what is known as a “fork” (i.e., “split”) of the Bitcoin Network (and the Blockchain), with one prong running the pre-modified software and the other running the modified software. The effect of such a fork would be the existence of two versions of the Bitcoin Network running in parallel, but with each version’s underlying asset and blockchain lacking interchangeability. Additionally, a fork could be introduced by an unintentional, unanticipated software flaw in the multiple versions of otherwise compatible software users run. Although several chain forks have been addressed by community-led efforts to merge the two chains, such a fork could adversely affect Bitcoin’s viability. It is possible, however, that a substantial number of Bitcoin users and miners could adopt an incompatible version of Bitcoin while resisting community-led efforts to merge the two chains. This would result in a permanent fork. On August 1, 2017, after extended debates among developers as to how to improve the Bitcoin network’s transaction capacity, the Bitcoin network was forked by a group of developers and miners resulting in the creation of a new blockchain, which underlies the new digital asset “Bitcoin Cash” alongside the original Bitcoin Blockchain. Bitcoin and Bitcoin Cash now operate on separate, independent blockchains. Although the Bitcoin Network remained unchanged after the fork, it is unclear how such actions will affect the long-term viability of bitcoin and, accordingly, may adversely affect an investment in the Fund.



DISCLOSURES

- The decentralized structure of Bitcoin Network software development may prevent the formation of a consensus on how to improve and modify the Bitcoin Network, which could prevent needed or desirable updates and thereby adversely impact an investment in the Fund. The lack of a formal or informal centralized structure in the development of Bitcoin Network means that parties with potentially competing motives and incentives must generate a consensus on how best to improve key elements of the Bitcoin Network protocols, such as how best to increase the transaction capacity of the Bitcoin Network. If developer proposals to improve the Bitcoin Network's protocols are incapable of obtaining an overwhelming consensus for adoption, a proposal may either be abandoned or indefinitely delayed pending the formation of consensus or the proposal may result in a fork. If a desirable or necessary improvement to the Bitcoin Network protocols is not implemented, it may have a negative impact on the functioning of the Bitcoin Network or the growth of user adoption. Any such delay may, therefore, have a negative impact on the secondary market price of bitcoin and the companies in which the Fund invests.
- The open-source structure of the Bitcoin Network protocol means that the contributors to the protocol are generally not directly compensated for their contributions in maintaining and developing the protocol. A failure to properly monitor and upgrade the protocol could damage the Bitcoin Network and, therefore, an investment in the companies in which the Fund invests. As the Bitcoin Network protocol is not sold and its use does not generate revenues for contributors, contributors are generally not compensated for maintaining and updating the Bitcoin Network protocol. Although some bitcoin industry participants have funded core developers, this type of financial incentive is not typical. The lack of guaranteed financial incentive for contributors to maintain or develop the Bitcoin Network and the lack of guaranteed resources to adequately address emerging issues with the Bitcoin Network may reduce incentives to address the issues adequately or in a timely manner. This may have a negative impact on the secondary market price of bitcoin and an investment in the Fund.
- Intellectual property rights claims may adversely affect the operation of the Bitcoin Network. 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 Bitcoin network's long-term viability or the ability of end-users to hold and transfer bitcoin may adversely affect an investment in the Fund. Additionally, a meritorious intellectual property claim could prevent end-users from accessing the Bitcoin Network or holding or transferring their bitcoin. As a result, an intellectual property claim could adversely affect an investment in the companies in which the Fund invests
- A malicious actor may attack the Bitcoin Network in an effort to prevent its function, which may adversely impact an investment in the Fund. A malicious actor may attack the Bitcoin Network in a number of ways, including a "50 Percent Attack" or a spam attack. If a malicious actor obtains a majority of the processing power (referred to herein as "aggregate hashrate") dedicated to mining on the Bitcoin Network, it will be able to exert unilateral control over the addition of blocks to the Blockchain. As long as the malicious actor enjoys this majority it may be able to "double-spend" its own bitcoin (i.e., spend the same bitcoin in two or more conflicting transactions) as well as prevent the confirmation of other Bitcoin transactions. If such a scenario were to materialize, it could adversely affect an investment in the Fund. More simply, a malicious actor could attempt to flood the pool of unconfirmed transactions (known as the "mempool") with tens of thousands of transactions in an effort to significantly slow the confirmation of legitimate transactions across the Bitcoin Network. Such a delay, if sustained for extended periods of time, could negatively impact the secondary market price of Bitcoin. These or any other form of attack on the Bitcoin Network could adversely affect an investment the companies in which the Fund invests.
- In the event of widespread disruption to the Internet, the market for bitcoins may become dangerously illiquid. The Bitcoin Network'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 Bitcoin Network and adversely affect the companies in which the Fund invests. In addition, certain features of the Bitcoin Network, such as decentralization, open source protocol,

The Fund is distributed by ALPS Distributors, Inc.

This is a new ETF with limited operating history.

