



SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-102812; File No. SR-NASDAQ-2025-030]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC; Notice of Filing of a Proposed Rule Change to List and Trade Shares of Grayscale Avalanche Trust (AVAX) under Nasdaq Rule 5711(d) (Commodity-Based Trust Shares)

April 10, 2025.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Act”)¹, and Rule 19b-4 thereunder,² notice is hereby given that on March 27, 2025 The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC (“Nasdaq” or “Exchange”) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC” or “Commission”) the proposed rule change as described in Items I and II below, which Items have been prepared by the Exchange. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

I. Self-Regulatory Organization’s Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

The Exchange proposes to list and trade shares of Grayscale Avalanche Trust (AVAX) (the “Trust”) under Nasdaq Rule 5711(d) (“Commodity-Based Trust Shares”). The shares of the Trust are referred to herein as the “Shares.”

The text of the proposed rule change is available on the Exchange’s Website at <https://listingcenter.nasdaq.com/rulebook/nasdaq/rulefilings>, at the principal office of the Exchange, and at the Commission’s Public Reference Room.

II. Self-Regulatory Organization’s Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, the Exchange included statements concerning the purpose of and basis for the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

proposed rule change. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The Exchange has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant aspects of such statements.

A. Self-Regulatory Organization’s Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

The Exchange proposes to list and trade the Shares under Nasdaq Rule 5711(d), which governs the listing and trading of Commodity-Based Trust Shares on the Exchange.³ The sponsors of the Trust are Grayscale Operating, LLC and Grayscale Investments Sponsors, LLC (each, a “Sponsor” and, collectively, the “Sponsors”), each a Delaware limited liability company.⁴ The Sponsors are indirect wholly owned subsidiaries of Digital Currency Group, Inc. (“Digital Currency Group”). The trustee for the Trust is CSC Delaware Trust Company (“Trustee”). The custodian for the Trust is Coinbase Custody Trust Company, LLC (“Custodian”). The administrator and transfer agent of the Trust is expected to be BNY Mellon Asset Servicing, a division of The Bank of New York Mellon (the “Transfer Agent”). The distribution and marketing agent for the Trust is expected to be Foreside Fund Services, LLC (the “Marketing Agent”). The index provider for the Trust is CoinDesk Indices, Inc. (the “Index Provider”).

The Trust is a Delaware statutory trust that operates pursuant to a trust agreement between the Sponsor and the Trustee (“Trust Agreement”).

Operation of the Trust

According to the prospectus the Trust intends to file (the “Prospectus”), the Trust’s assets consist solely of AVAX, the native token of the Avalanche Network (as defined below) (“AVAX”).

³ The Commission approved Nasdaq Rule 5711 in Securities Exchange Act Release No. 66648 (March 23, 2012), 77 FR 19428 (March 30, 2012) (SR-NASDAQ-2012-013).

⁴ As of May 3, 2025, Grayscale Operating, LLC will cease to act as Sponsor of the Trust and Grayscale Investment Sponsors, LLC will be sole Sponsor of the Trust.

Each Share represents a proportional interest, based on the total number of Shares outstanding, in the Trust's assets as determined by reference to the Index Price,⁵ less the Trust's expenses and other liabilities (which include accrued but unpaid fees and expenses). The Sponsors expect that the market price of the Shares will fluctuate over time in response to the market prices of AVAX. In addition, because the Shares reflect the estimated accrued but unpaid expenses of the Trust, the number of AVAX represented by a Share will gradually decrease over time as the Trust's AVAX are used to pay the Trust's expenses.

The activities of the Trust are limited to (i) issuing "Baskets" (as defined below) in exchange for AVAX transferred to the Trust as consideration in connection with creations, (ii) transferring or selling AVAX as necessary to cover the "Sponsor's Fee"⁶ and/or certain Trust expenses, (iii) transferring AVAX in exchange for Baskets surrendered for redemption (subject to obtaining regulatory approval from the Commission and approval of the Sponsor), (iv) causing the Sponsor to sell AVAX on the termination of the Trust, and (v) engaging in all administrative and security procedures necessary to accomplish such activities in accordance with the

⁵ The "Index Price" means the U.S. dollar value of AVAX derived from the Digital Asset Trading Platforms (as defined below) that are reflected in the CoinDesk AVAX CCIXber Reference Rate (the "Index"), calculated at 4:00 p.m., New York time, on each business day.

⁶ The Sponsor's Fee means a fee, payable in AVAX, which will daily in U.S. dollars at an annual rate of a to-be-determined percentage of the NAV Fee Basis Amount of the Trust as of 4:00 p.m., New York time, on each day, provided that for a day that is not a business day, the calculation of the Sponsor's Fee will be based on the NAV Fee Basis Amount from the most recent business day, reduced by the accrued and unpaid Sponsor's Fee for such most recent business day and for each day after such most recent business day and prior to the relevant calculation date. The "NAV Fee Basis Amount" is calculated in the manner set forth under "Valuation of AVAX and Determination of NAV" below.

provisions of the Trust Agreement, the Custodian Agreement, the Index License Agreement, and the Participant Agreements (each as defined below).

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 AVAX.

The Trust is not a registered investment company under the Investment Company Act and the Sponsors believe that the Trust is not required to register under the Investment Company Act.

Investment Objective

According to the Prospectus, and as further described below, the Trust's investment objective is for the value of the Shares (based on AVAX per Share) to reflect the value of the AVAX held by the Trust, determined by reference to the Index Price, less the Trust's expenses and other liabilities. While an investment in the Shares is not a direct investment in AVAX, the Shares are designed to provide investors with a cost-effective and convenient way to gain investment exposure to AVAX. Generally speaking, a substantial direct investment in AVAX may require expensive and sometimes complicated arrangements in connection with the acquisition, security and safekeeping of the AVAX and may involve the payment of substantial fees to acquire such AVAX from third-party facilitators through cash payments of U.S. dollars. Because the value of the Shares is correlated with the value of AVAX held by the Trust, it is important to understand the investment attributes of, and the market for, AVAX.

The Trust uses the Index Price to calculate its "NAV," which is the aggregate value, expressed in U.S. dollars, of the Trust's assets (other than U.S. dollars or other fiat currency), less the U.S. dollar value of the Trust's expenses and other liabilities calculated in the manner set

forth under “Valuation of AVAX and Determination of NAV.” “NAV per Share” is calculated by dividing NAV by the number of Shares then outstanding.

Valuation of AVAX and Determination of NAV

The following is a description of the material terms of the Trust Agreement as they relate to valuation of the Trust’s AVAX and the NAV calculations.

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

1. Determine the Index Price as of such business day.
2. Multiply the Index Price by the Trust’s aggregate number of AVAX owned by the Trust as of 4:00 p.m., New York time, on the immediately preceding day, less the aggregate number of AVAX payable as the accrued and unpaid Sponsor’s Fee as of 4:00 p.m., New York time, on the immediately preceding day.
3. Add the U.S. dollar value of AVAX, calculated using the Index Price, receivable under pending creation orders, if any, determined by multiplying the number of the Baskets represented by such creation orders by the Basket Amount and then multiplying such product by the Index Price.⁷
4. Subtract the U.S. dollar amount of accrued and unpaid Additional Trust Expenses, if any.⁸
5. Subtract the U.S. dollar value of the AVAX, calculated using the Index Price, to be distributed under pending redemption orders, if any, determined by multiplying the

⁷ “Baskets” and “Basket Amount” have the meanings set forth in “Creation and Redemption of Shares” below.

⁸ A “Digital Asset Market” is a “Brokered Market,” “Dealer Market,” “Principal-to-Principal Market” or “Exchange Market,” as each such term is defined in the Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Codification Master Glossary. The “Digital Asset Trading Platform Market” is the global trading platform market for the trading of AVAX, which consists of transactions on electronic Digital Asset Trading Platforms. A “Digital Asset Trading Platform” is an electronic marketplace where trading participants may trade, buy and sell AVAX based on bid-ask trading. The largest Digital Asset Trading Platforms are online and typically trade on a 24-hour basis, publishing transaction price and volume data.

number of Baskets to be redeemed represented by such redemption orders by the Basket Amount and then multiplying such product by the Index Price (the amount derived from steps 1 through 5 above, the “NAV Fee Basis Amount”).

6. Subtract the U.S. dollar amount of the Sponsor’s Fee that accrues for such business day, as calculated based on the NAV Fee Basis Amount for such business day.

In the event that the Sponsor determines that the primary methodology used to determine the Index Price is not an appropriate basis for valuation of the Trust’s AVAX, the Sponsor will utilize the cascading set of rules as described in “Determination of the Index Price When Index Price is Unavailable” below.

AVAX and the Avalanche Network

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

Avalanche Network is one of a number of projects intended to expand blockchain use beyond just a peer-to-peer money system.

The Avalanche Network primarily uses a proof-of-stake consensus mechanism to incentivize AVAX holders to validate transactions. Unlike proof-of-work, in which miners expend computational resources to compete to validate transactions and are rewarded coins in proportion to the amount of computational resources expended, in proof-of-stake, validators risk or “stake” coins to compete to be randomly selected to validate transactions and are rewarded coins in proportion to the amount of coins staked. Proof-of-stake is viewed as more energy efficient and scalable than proof-of-work and is sometimes referred to as “virtual mining”.

Unlike with the Bitcoin blockchain, whereby every node validates every transaction, each Avalanche validator is only required to validate the “Primary Network,” which is comprised of three blockchains—the Exchange (X) Chain, the Platform (P) Chain, and the Contract (C) Chain—which each have a specific use. On the Exchange (X) Chain, AVAX and other assets exist and are traded. The Platform (P) Chain coordinates validators and creates subnets (as defined below). Finally, the Contract (C) Chain executes smart contracts.

Whereas all validators are required to validate the Primary Network and the three blockchains described above, active validators of the Primary Network may additionally elect to validate certain non-core blockchains (i.e., blockchains that are not fundamental to or necessary for the Avalanche Network to operate) of the Avalanche Network. Avalanche Network users can create tokens and transact on these non-core blockchains (each such blockchain, a “subnet”) for specific applications and use cases. Transactions on these subnets are intended to be faster and less expensive than if they occurred on one single blockchain. The Primary Network then coordinates activities among the subnets. For example, a single dApp might utilize a subnet to facilitate its core transactions and functionalities, while being able to interact with other Avalanche dApps and subnets via the Primary Network.

These efficiencies can be achieved because the Avalanche Network uses a subset of validators to validate subnets, reducing the resources required to validate transactions across the entire ecosystem. Consequently, the Avalanche Network is reportedly one of the fastest networks when measured by transaction time-to-finality at relatively low transaction costs.

Components of the Avalanche protocol were first conceived in a 2018 document by the pseudonymous “Team Rocket.” Development of the Avalanche Network is overseen by Ava Labs Inc. (“Ava Labs”), a Delaware corporation headquartered in New York, which was founded by Cornell University Professor Emin Gun Sirer and graduate student Maofan Yin to formalize the Avalanche Protocol. Ava Labs administered the original network launch and token distribution.

Although Ava Labs and the associated Avalanche Foundation Limited (“Avalanche Foundation”) continue to exert significant influence over the direction of the development of Avalanche, the Avalanche Network, like the Ethereum network, is decentralized and does not require governmental authorities or financial institution intermediaries to create, transmit or determine the value of AVAX.

At the time of initial distribution, Ava Labs represented the largest owner, holding approximately 72 million AVAX, or 10% of the total supply of AVAX, most in unreleased supply yet to be distributed and held in treasury, and Avalanche Foundation held approximately 67 million AVAX, or 9.25% of the total supply of AVAX.⁹ As of March 20, 2025, approximately 414 million AVAX, or 58% of the total supply of AVAX was in circulation distributed across multiple wallets.

Custody of the Trust’s AVAX

Digital assets and digital asset transactions are recorded and validated on blockchains, the public transaction ledgers of a digital asset network. Each digital asset blockchain serves as a

⁹ SEQ, Why Avalanche (AVAX) has the potential to be an incredible store of value, Medium: Avalanche Hub (Oct. 18, 2020), <https://medium.com/avalanche-hub/why-avalanche-avax-has-the-potential-to-be-an-incredible-store-of-value-8ef6e68cbb60>.

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

Key Generation

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

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

Key Storage

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

The “Digital Asset Account” is a segregated custody account controlled and secured by the Custodian to store private keys, which allows for the transfer of ownership or control of the Trust’s AVAX on the Trust’s behalf. The Digital Asset Account uses offline storage, or “cold,” mechanisms to secure the Trust’s private keys. The term cold storage refers to a safeguarding method by which the private keys corresponding to digital assets are disconnected and/or deleted entirely from the internet. Cold storage of private keys may involve keeping such keys on a non-networked (or “air-gapped”) computer or electronic device or storing the private keys on a

storage device (for example, a USB thumb drive) or printed medium (for example, papyrus, paper, or a metallic object). A digital wallet may receive deposits of digital assets but may not send digital assets without use of the digital assets' corresponding private keys. In order to send digital assets from a digital wallet in which the private keys are kept in cold storage, either the private keys must be retrieved from cold storage and entered into an online, or "hot," digital asset software program to sign the transaction, or the unsigned transaction must be transferred to the cold server in which the private keys are held for signature by the private keys and then transferred back to the online digital asset software program. At that point, the user of the digital wallet can transfer its digital assets.

Security Procedures

The Custodian is the custodian of the Trust's private keys (which, as noted above, facilitate the transfer of ownership or control of the Trust's AVAX) in accordance with the terms and provisions of the custodian agreement by and between the Custodian, the Sponsor and the Trust (the "Custodian Agreement"). Transfers from the Digital Asset Account require certain security procedures, including, but not limited to, multiple encrypted private key shards, usernames, passwords and 2-step verification. Multiple private key shards held by the Custodian must be combined to reconstitute the private key to sign any transaction in order to transfer the Trust's assets. Private key shards are distributed geographically in secure vaults around the world, including in the United States.

As a result, if any one secure vault is ever compromised, this event will have no impact on the ability of the Trust to access its assets, other than a possible delay in operations, while one

or more of the other secure vaults is used instead. These security procedures are intended to remove single points of failure in the protection of the Trust's assets.

Transfers of AVAX to the Digital Asset Account will be available to the Trust once processed on the Blockchain.

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

The Sponsor will maintain ownership and control of the Trust's AVAX in a manner consistent with good delivery requirements for spot commodity transactions.

AVAX Value

Digital Asset Trading Platform Valuation

The value of AVAX is determined by the value that various market participants place on AVAX through their transactions. The most common means of determining the value of an AVAX is by surveying one or more Digital Asset Trading Platforms where AVAX is traded publicly and transparently.

Digital Asset Trading Platform Public Market Data

On each online Digital Asset Trading Platform, AVAX is traded with publicly disclosed valuations for each executed trade, measured by one or more fiat currencies such as the U.S. dollar or euro, or stablecoins such as U.S. Dollar Coin ("USDC"). Over-the-counter dealers or market makers do not typically disclose their trade data.

As of December 31, 2024, the Digital Asset Trading Platforms included in the Index were Bitstamp, Bullish, Bybit, Crypto.com, Gemini, Kraken, and OKX. As further described below, the Sponsor and the Trust reasonably believe each of these Digital Asset Trading Platforms are in material compliance with applicable licensing requirements based on the Trading Platform

Category and Jurisdiction, as detailed below, and maintain practices and policies designed to comply with anti-money laundering (“AML”) and know-your-customer (“KYC”) regulations.

- Bitstamp: A U.K.-based trading platform registered as a money services business (“MSB”) with the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (“FinCEN”) and licensed as a virtual currency business under the New York State Department of Financial Services (“NYDFS”) BitLicense as well as a money transmitter in various U.S. states.
- Bullish: A Gibraltar-based trading platform registered as an MSB with FinCEN. Bullish is not available to U.S. based customers. Bullish is categorized by the Index Provider as a “Category 2” trading platform which meets the Inclusion Criteria outlined below but is non-U.S. licensed.
- Bybit: A United Arab Emirates based trading platform. Bybit does not hold any licenses or registrations in the U.S. and is not available to U.S. based customers. Bybit is categorized by the Index Provider as a “Category 2” trading platform which meets the Inclusion Criteria outlined below but is non-U.S. licensed.
- Crypto.com: A Singapore-based trading platform registered as an MSB with FinCEN and licensed as a money transmitter in various U.S. states. Crypto.com does not hold a BitLicense.
- Gemini: A U.S.-based trading platform registered as an MSB with FinCEN and licensed as money transmitter in various U.S. states. Gemini is exempt from applying for a BitLicense under the framework established by NYDFS because of their trust charter under NY Banking Law.
- Kraken: A U.S.-based trading platform registered as an MSB with FinCEN and licensed as a money transmitter in various U.S. states. Kraken does not hold a BitLicense.

- OKX: A Seychelles based trading platform. OKX does not hold any licenses or registrations in the U.S. and is not available to U.S. based customers. OKX is categorized by the Index Provider as a “Category 2” trading platform which meets the Inclusion Criteria outlined below but is non-U.S. licensed.

Currently, there are several Digital Asset Trading Platforms operating worldwide and online Digital Asset Trading Platforms represent a substantial percentage of AVAX buying and selling activity and provide the most data with respect to prevailing valuations of AVAX. These trading platforms include established trading platforms such as trading platforms included in the Index which provide a number of options for buying and selling AVAX. The below table reflects the trading volume in AVAX and market share of the AVAX-U.S. dollar and AVAX-USDC trading pairs of each of the Digital Asset Trading Platforms included in the Index as of December 31, 2024 (collectively, “Constituent Trading Platforms”), using data since January 1, 2024:

AVAX Trading Platforms included in the Index as of December 31, 2024	Volume (AVAX)	Market Share⁽¹⁾
Kraken	42,568,182	11.43%
Crypto.com	20,093,962	5.40%
Bitstamp	7,807,791	2.10%
Gemini	2,293,338	0.62%
Total U.S. Dollar-AVAX trading pair	72,763,273	19.55%
AVAX Trading Platforms included in the Index as of December 31, 2024	Volume (AVAX)	Market Share⁽¹⁾
Bullish	32,307,111	28.34%
Bybit	18,651,429	16.36%
OKX	6,236,624	5.47%
Kraken	24,905	0.02%
Total USDC-AVAX trading pair	57,220,069	50.19%

(1) Market share is calculated using trading volume (in AVAX) for certain Digital Asset Trading Platforms including, Kraken, Crypto.com, Bitstamp, Gemini, Bullish, Bybit and OKX, as well as certain other large U.S.-dollar and USDC denominated Digital Asset Trading Platforms that were not included in the Index as of December 31, 2024, including Coinbase Bitfinex, Binance, Kucoin and MEXC.

The Index and the Index Price

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

The Index Price is determined by the Index Provider through a process in which trade data is cleansed and compiled in such a manner as to algorithmically reduce the impact of anomalous or manipulative trading. This is accomplished by the a) real-time introduction and capture of new trades on a trade-by-trade basis where prior trade data becomes immediately less relevant with new trades, b) utilization of an Outlier Detection Factor¹⁰ for excluding a price or price(s) deemed to be an outlier relative to the most recently calculated Index price, and c) utilization of a time penalty factor for penalizing inactivity for any of the Constituent Trading Platforms.

Constituent Trading Platform Selection

According to the Memorandum, the Digital Asset Trading Platforms that are included in the Index are selected by the Index Provider utilizing a methodology that is guided by the International Organization of Securities Commissions (“IOSCO”) principles for financial benchmarks. For a trading platform to become a Constituent Trading Platform, it must satisfy each of the criteria listed below (the “Inclusion Criteria”):

- No evidence in the past 12 months of trading restrictions on individuals or entities that would otherwise meet the trading platform’s eligibility requirements to trade;
- No evidence in the past 12 months of undisclosed restrictions on deposits or withdrawals from user accounts;

¹⁰ Outlier Detection Factor means a factor used for penalizing a price deemed to be an outlier in accordance with the Index Provider’s methodology.

- Real-time price discovery;
- Limited or no capital controls;¹¹
- Transparent ownership including a publicly-known ownership entity;
- Publicly available language and policies addressing legal and regulatory compliance in the U.S., including KYC, AML and other policies designed to comply with relevant regulations that might apply to it; and
- Offer programmatic spot trading of the trading pair¹² and reliably publish trade prices and volumes on a real-time basis through Rest and Websocket APIs.

All trading platforms that meet these Inclusion Criteria will be assigned to one Exchange

Category as defined by the additional criteria below:

- Category 1
 - Licensed and/or able to serve investors, retail or professional, in the U.S.; and
 - Maintain sufficient USD or USDC liquidity relative to the size of the listed assets.
- Category 2
 - Licensed (including in-principal licensure) and/or able to serve investors, retail or professional, in one or more of the following jurisdictions:
 - United Kingdom
 - European Union¹³
 - Hong Kong
 - Singapore; and

¹¹ “Capital controls” in this context means governmental sanctions that would limit the movement of capital into, or out of, the jurisdiction in which such Digital Asset Trading Platforms operate.

¹² Trading platforms with programmatic trading offer traders an application programming interface that permits trading by sending programmed commands to the trading platform.

¹³ In the event an exchange is only licensed or able to serve investors in select European Union countries and none of the other listed jurisdictions, the Index Provider reserves the right to evaluate its eligibility on a case-by-case basis.

- Maintain sufficient USD or USDC liquidity relative to the size of the listed assets.

A Digital Asset Trading Platform is removed as a Constituent Trading Platform when it no longer satisfies the Inclusion Criteria. The Index Provider does not currently include data from over-the-counter markets or derivatives platforms among the Constituent Trading Platforms. According to the Memorandum, over-the-counter data is not currently included because of the potential for trades to include a significant premium or discount paid for larger liquidity, which creates an uneven comparison relative to more active markets. There is also a higher potential for over-the-counter transactions to not be arms-length, and thus not be representative of a true market price.

The Index Provider and the Sponsor have entered into the index license agreement, dated as of February 1, 2022 (as amended, the “Index License Agreement”), governing the Sponsor’s use of the Index Price.¹⁴ Pursuant to the terms of the Index License Agreement, the Index Provider may adjust the calculation methodology for the Index Price without notice to, or consent of, the Trust or its shareholders. The Index Provider may decide to change the calculation methodology to maintain the integrity of the Index Price calculation should it identify or become aware of previously unknown variables or issues with the existing methodology that it believes could materially impact its performance and/or reliability. The Index Provider has sole discretion over the determination of Index Price and may change the methodologies for determining the Index Price from time to time. Shareholders will be notified of any material changes to the calculation methodology or the Index Price in the Trust’s current reports and will be notified of all other changes that the Sponsor considers significant in the Trust’s periodic or

¹⁴ Upon entering into the Index License Agreement, the Sponsor and the Index Provider terminated the license agreement between the parties dated as of February 28, 2019.

current reports. The Sponsor will determine the materiality of any changes to the Index Price on a case-by-case basis, in consultation with external counsel.

The Index Provider may change the trading venues that are used to calculate the Index or otherwise change the way in which the Index is calculated at any time. For example, the Index Provider has scheduled quarterly reviews in which it may add or remove Constituent Trading Platforms that satisfy or fail the Inclusion Criteria. The Index Provider does not have any obligation to consider the interests of the Sponsor, the Trust, the shareholders, or anyone else in connection with such changes. While the Index Provider is not required to publicize or explain the changes or to alert the Sponsor to such changes, it has historically notified the Trust (and other subscribers to the Index) of any material changes to the Constituent Trading Platforms, including any additions or removals, contemporaneous with its issuance of press releases in connection with the same. The Sponsor will notify investors of any such material event by filing a current report on Form 8-K. Although the Index methodology is designed to operate without any manual intervention, rare events would justify manual intervention. Intervention of this kind would be in response to non-market-related events, such as the halting of deposits or withdrawals of funds on a Digital Asset Trading Platform, the unannounced closure of operations on a Digital Asset Trading Platform, insolvency or the compromise of user funds. In the event that such an intervention is necessary, the Index Provider would issue a public announcement through its website, API or other established communication channels with its clients.

Determination of the Index Price

The Index applies an algorithm to the price of AVAX on the Constituent Trading Platforms calculated every 5 seconds over a 24-hour period. The Index's algorithm is expected to *reflect* a five-pronged methodology to calculate the Index Price from the Constituent Trading Platforms:

- Volume Weighting: Constituent Trading Platforms with greater liquidity receive a higher weighting in the Index, increasing the ability to execute against (i.e.,

replicate) the Index in the underlying spot markets. The Index Price methodology is a volume-weighted real-time price where each Constituent Trading Platform is weighted based on its trailing 24-hour volume.

- **FX Conversion:** The Index Price algorithm utilizes a volume-weighted real-time FX conversion rate for any trading activity for the relevant Stablecoin-USD pair. This normalizes all trading activity to USD denomination.
- **Outlier Detection Factor:** The Index Price algorithm excludes trade data and price(s) deemed to be an outlier relative to the most recently calculated Index Price.
- **Inactivity Adjustment:** The Index Price algorithm penalizes stale activity from any given Constituent Trading Platform. When a Constituent Trading Platform does not have recent trading data, the outdated prices and their contribution to the Index Price calculation is gradually reduced until it is de-weighted to 0.1%. Similarly, once trading activity at a Constituent Trading Platform resumes, the corresponding weighting for that Constituent Trading Platform will no longer be penalized.
- **Manipulation Resistance:** In order to mitigate the effects of wash trading and order book spoofing, and in an effort to prioritize the most significant Constituent Trading Platforms for a given asset – the Index utilizes a Constituent Trading Platform Selection and Review process, which seeks to identify the highest-ranking Constituent Trading Platforms based on both qualitative and quantitative factors. The Qualitative Review includes legal and regulation, data provision, security, trade monitoring, market quality, and negative events policy, among

others. The Quantitative Review includes review of trading activity for the asset on the given Constituent Trading Platform.

The Index Provider re-evaluates the weighting algorithm on a periodic basis, but maintains discretion to change the way in which an Index Price is calculated based on its periodic review or in extreme circumstances and does not make the exact methodology to calculate the Index Price publicly available. Nonetheless, the Sponsors believe that the Index is designed to limit exposure to trading or price distortion of any individual Digital Asset Trading Platform that experiences periods of unusual activity or limited liquidity by discounting, in real-time, anomalous price movements at individual Digital Asset Trading Platforms.

The Sponsors believe the Index Provider's selection process for Constituent Trading Platforms as well as the methodology of the Index Price's algorithm provides a more accurate picture of AVAX price movements than a simple average of Digital Asset Trading Platform spot prices, and that the weighting of AVAX prices on the Constituent Trading Platforms limits the inclusion of data that is influenced by temporary price dislocations that may result from technical problems, limited liquidity or fraudulent activity elsewhere in the AVAX spot market. By referencing multiple trading venues and weighting them based on trade activity, the Sponsors believe that the impact of any potential fraud, manipulation or anomalous trading activity occurring on any single venue is reduced.

If the Index Price becomes unavailable, or if the Sponsor determines in good faith that such Index Price does not reflect an accurate price for AVAX, then the Sponsor will, on a best efforts basis, contact the Index Provider to obtain the Index Price directly from the Index Provider. If after such contact such Index Price remains unavailable or the Sponsor continues to believe in good faith that such Index Price does not reflect an accurate price for AVAX, then the

Sponsor will employ a cascading set of rules to determine the Index Price, as described below in “Determination of the Index Price When Index Price is Unavailable.”

The Trust values its AVAX for operational purposes by reference to the Index Price. The Index Price is the value of AVAX as represented by the Index, calculated at 4:00 p.m., New York time, on each business day.

Illustrative Example

For the purposes of illustration, outlined below are examples of how the attributes that impact weighting and adjustments in the aforementioned methodology may be utilized to generate the Index Price for a digital asset. For example, Constituent Trading Platforms used to calculate the Index Price of the digital asset may include trading platforms such as Bitstamp, Kraken, LMAX Digital, and Crypto.com.

The Index Price algorithm, as described above, is designed to account for manipulation at the outset by only including data from executed trades on Constituent Trading Platforms that charge trading fees. Then, the below-listed elements may impact the weighting of the Constituent Trading Platforms on the Index Price as follows:

- **Volume Weighting:** Each Constituent Trading Platform will be weighted to appropriately reflect the trading volume share of the Constituent Trading Platform relative to all the Constituent Trading Platforms during this same period. For example, an average hourly weighting of 67.06%, 14.57%, 11.88%, and 6.49% for Bitstamp, Kraken, LMAX Digital, and Crypto.com, respectively, would represent each Constituent Trading Platform’s share of trading volume during the same period.
- **Inactivity Adjustment:** Assume that a Constituent Trading Platform represented a 14% weighting on the Index Price of the digital asset, which is based on the per-second calculations of its trading volume and price-variance relative to the cohort of Constituent Trading Platforms included in such Index, and then went offline

for approximately two hours. The index algorithm would automatically recognize inactivity and start de-weighting the Constituent Trading Platform at the 5-minute mark and continue to do so with each additional 5-minute period of inactivity until its influence was effectively zero, 25 minutes after becoming inactive. As soon as trading activity resumed at the Constituent Trading Platform, the index algorithm would re-weight it to the appropriate weighting based on trading volume and price-variance relative to the cohort of Constituent Trading Platforms included in the Index.

- **Price Outlier Detection:** New traded prices from Constituent Trading Platforms are compared to the latest calculated Index Price. In the event the new traded price deviates by +/- 5% from the latest calculated Index Price it will be considered an outlier and not used in the calculation of the Index Price until such time as a majority of the Constituent Trading Platforms are similarly considered outlier prices. In that case, the new prices will be used to calculate the Index Price. For example, if the Index Price is \$10 and a new trade price of \$11 from Constituent Trading Platform X, the price of \$11 will be considered an outlier and not used. However, if the most recent prices on a majority of the Constituent Trading Platforms are aligned with the price of \$11, then these prices will no longer be considered outliers and will be used to calculate the new Index Price.

Determination of the Index Price When Index Price is Unavailable

The Sponsor uses the following cascading set of rules to calculate the Index Price when the Index Price is unavailable.¹⁵ For the avoidance of doubt, the Sponsor will employ the below rules sequentially and in the order as presented below, should one or more specific rule(s) fail:

¹⁵ The Sponsor updated these rules on January 11, 2022.

1. Index Price = The price set by the Index as of 4:00 p.m., New York time, on the valuation date.¹⁶ If the Index becomes unavailable, or if the Sponsor determines in good faith that the Index does not reflect an accurate price, then the Sponsor will, on a best efforts basis, contact the Index Provider to obtain the Index Price directly from the Index Provider. If after such contact the Index remains unavailable or the Sponsor continues to believe in good faith that the Index does not reflect an accurate price, then the Sponsor will employ the next rule to determine the Index Price. There are no predefined criteria to make a good faith assessment and it will be made by the Sponsor in its sole discretion.
2. Index Price = The price set by Coin Metrics Real-Time Rate (the “Secondary Index”) as of 4:00 p.m., New York time, on the valuation date (the “Secondary Index Price”). The Secondary Index Price is a real-time reference rate price, calculated using trade data from constituent markets selected by Coin Metrics, Inc. (the “Secondary Index Provider”). The Secondary Index Price is calculated by applying weighted-median techniques to such trade data where half the weight is derived from the trading volume on each constituent market and half is derived from inverse price variance, where a constituent market with high price variance as a result of outliers or market anomalies compared to other constituent markets is assigned a smaller weight. The Secondary Index Provider and the Sponsor have entered into the master services agreement, dated as of August 4, 2020, and order forms thereunder, pursuant to which the Sponsor may obtain and use the Secondary Index and the Secondary Index Price from the Secondary Index Provider. If the Secondary Index becomes unavailable, or if the Sponsor determines in good faith that the Secondary Index does not reflect an accurate

¹⁶ The valuation date is any day for which the value of the AVAX in the Trust may be calculated utilizing the Index Price.

price, then the Sponsor will, on a best efforts basis, contact the Secondary Index Provider to obtain the Secondary Index Price directly from the Secondary Index Provider. If after such contact the Secondary Index remains unavailable or the Sponsor continues to believe in good faith that the Secondary Index does not reflect an accurate price, then the Sponsor will employ the next rule to determine the Index Price. There are no predefined criteria to make a good faith assessment and it will be made by the Sponsor in its sole discretion.

3. Index Price = The price set by the Trust's principal market (as defined in the Memorandum) (the "Tertiary Pricing Option") as of 4:00 p.m., New York time, on the valuation date. The Tertiary Pricing Option is a spot price derived from the principal market's public data feed that is believed to be consistently publishing pricing information as of 4:00 p.m., New York time, and is provided to the Sponsor via an application programming interface. If the Tertiary Pricing Option becomes unavailable, or if the Sponsor determines in good faith that the Tertiary Pricing Option does not reflect an accurate price, then the Sponsor will, on a best efforts basis, contact the Tertiary Pricing Provider to obtain the Tertiary Pricing Option directly from the Tertiary Pricing Provider. If after such contact the Tertiary Pricing Option remains unavailable after such contact or the Sponsor continues to believe in good faith that the Tertiary Pricing Option does not reflect an accurate price, then the Sponsor will employ the next rule to determine the

Index Price. There are no predefined criteria to make a good faith assessment and it will be made by the Sponsor in its sole discretion.

4. Index Price = The Sponsor will use its best judgment to determine a good faith estimate of the Index Price. There are no predefined criteria to make a good faith assessment and it will be made by the Sponsor in its sole discretion.

In the event of a fork, the Index Provider may calculate the Index Price based on a digital asset that the Sponsor does not believe to be an appropriate asset of the Trust (i.e., a digital asset other than AVAX).¹⁷ In this event, the Sponsor has full discretion to use a different index provider or calculate the Index Price itself using its best judgment. In such an event, the Exchange will submit a proposed rule filing to contemplate the assets that would subsequently be held by the Trust.

The Sponsor may, in its sole discretion, select a different index provider, select a different index price provided by the Index Provider, calculate the Index Price by using the

¹⁷ According to the Prospectus, the Avalanche Network operates using open-source protocols, meaning that any user can download the software, modify it and then propose that the users and validators of AVAX adopt the modification. When a modification is introduced and a substantial majority of users and validators' consent to the modification, the change is implemented and the network remains uninterrupted. However, if less than a substantial majority of users and validators' consent to the proposed modification, and the modification is not compatible with the software prior to its modification, the consequence would be what is known as a "hard fork" of the Avalanche Network, with one group running the pre-modified software and the other running the modified software. The effect of such a fork would be the existence of two versions of AVAX running in parallel, yet lacking interchangeability. Forks may also occur as a network community's response to a significant security breach.

cascading set of rules set forth above, or change the cascading set of rules set forth above at any time.¹⁸

Creation and Redemption of Shares

Authorized Participants may submit orders to create or redeem Shares under procedures for “Cash Orders.”

The Authorized Participants will deliver only cash to create Shares and will receive only cash when redeeming Shares. Further, Authorized Participants will not directly or indirectly purchase, hold, deliver, or receive AVAX as part of the creation or redemption process or otherwise direct the Trust or a third party with respect to purchasing, holding, delivering, or receiving AVAX as part of the creation or redemption process.

The Trust will create Shares by receiving AVAX from a third party that is not the Authorized Participant, and the Trust, or an affiliate of the Trust (and in any event not the Authorized Participant), is responsible for selecting the third party to deliver the AVAX. Further, the third party will not be acting as an agent of the Authorized Participant with respect to the delivery of the AVAX to the Trust nor acting at the direction of the Authorized Participant with respect to the delivery of the AVAX to the Trust. The Trust will redeem Shares by delivering AVAX to a third party that is not the Authorized Participant, and the Trust, or an affiliate of the Trust (and in any event not the Authorized Participant), is responsible for selecting the third party to receive the AVAX. Further, the third party will not be acting as an agent of the Authorized Participant with respect to the receipt of the AVAX from the Trust nor

¹⁸ The Sponsor will provide notice of any such changes in the Trust’s periodic or current reports and, if the Sponsor makes such a change other than on an ad hoc or temporary basis, will file a proposed rule change with the Commission.

acting at the direction of the Authorized Participant with respect to the receipt of the AVAX from the Trust.

Cash Orders are made through the participation of a Liquidity Provider¹⁹ who obtains or receives AVAX in exchange for cash, and are facilitated by the Transfer Agent and Grayscale Investments Sponsors, LLC, acting in its capacity as the Liquidity Engager. Liquidity Providers are not party to the Participant Agreements (as defined below) and are engaged separately by the Liquidity Engager.

According to the Registration Statement, the Trust creates Baskets (as described below) of Shares only upon receipt of AVAX and redeems Shares only by distributing AVAX.

“Authorized Participants” are the only persons that may place orders to create and redeem Baskets. Each Authorized Participant must (i) be a registered broker-dealer and (ii) enter into an agreement with the Sponsor and Transfer Agent that provides the procedures for the creation and redemption of Baskets and for the delivery of AVAX required for the creation and redemption of Baskets via a Liquidity Provider (each, a “Participant Agreement”). An Authorized Participant may act for its own account or as agent for broker-dealers, custodians and other securities market

¹⁹ A “Liquidity Provider” means one or more eligible companies that facilitate the purchase and sale of AVAX in connection with creations or redemptions pursuant to Cash Orders. The Liquidity Providers with which Grayscale Investments Sponsors, LLC, acting other than in its capacity as the Sponsor (in such other capacity, the “Liquidity Engager”) will engage in AVAX transactions are third parties that are not affiliated with the Sponsor or the Trust and are not acting as agents of the Trust, the Sponsor, or any Authorized Participant, and all transactions will be done on an arms-length basis. Except for the contractual relationships between each Liquidity Provider and Grayscale Investments Sponsors, LLC in its capacity as the Liquidity Engager, there is no contractual relationship between each Liquidity Provider and the Trust, the Sponsor, or any Authorized Participant. When seeking to buy AVAX in connection with creations or sell AVAX in connection with redemptions, the Liquidity Engager will seek to obtain commercially reasonable prices and terms from the approved Liquidity Providers. Once agreed upon, the transaction will generally occur on an “over-the-counter” basis.

participants that wish to create or redeem Baskets. Shareholders who are not Authorized Participants will only be able to create or redeem their Shares through an Authorized Participant.

The Trust issues Shares to and redeems Shares from Authorized Participants on an ongoing basis, but only in one or more “Baskets” (with a Basket being a block of 10,000 Shares). The Trust will not issue fractions of a Basket.

The creation and redemption of Baskets will be made only in exchange for the delivery to the Trust, or the distribution by the Trust, of the number of whole and fractional AVAX represented by each Basket being created or redeemed, which is determined by dividing (x) the number of AVAX owned by the Trust at 4:00 p.m., New York time, on the trade date of a creation or redemption order, after deducting the number of AVAX representing the U.S. dollar value of accrued but unpaid fees and expenses of the Trust (converted using the Index Price at such time, and carried to the eighth decimal place), by (y) the number of Shares outstanding at such time (with the quotient so obtained calculated to one one-hundred-millionth of one AVAX (i.e., carried to the eighth decimal place)), and multiplying such quotient by 10,000 (the “Basket Amount”). The U.S. dollar value of a Basket is calculated by multiplying the Basket Amount by the Index Price as of the trade date (the “Basket NAV”). The Basket NAV multiplied by the number of Baskets being created or redeemed is referred to as the “Total Basket NAV.” All questions as to the calculation of the Basket Amount will be conclusively determined by the Sponsor and will be final and binding on all persons interested in the Trust. The number of AVAX represented by a Share will gradually decrease over time as the Trust’s AVAX are used to pay the Trust’s expenses.

The creation of Baskets requires the delivery by the Authorized Participant of a cash amount equivalent to the Total Basket Amount and the redemption of Baskets requires the

distribution to the Authorized Participant of a cash amount equivalent to the Total Basket Amount.

Although the Trust creates Baskets only upon the receipt of AVAX, and redeems Baskets only by distributing AVAX, an Authorized Participant will submit Cash Orders, pursuant to which the Authorized Participant will deposit cash with, or accept cash from, the Transfer Agent in connection with the creation and redemption of Baskets.

Cash Orders will be facilitated by the Transfer Agent and Liquidity Engager, acting other than in its capacity as Sponsor. On an order-by-order basis, the Liquidity Engager will engage one or more Liquidity Providers to obtain or receive AVAX in exchange for cash in connection with such order, as described in more detail below.

Unless the Sponsor requires that a Cash Order be effected at actual execution prices (an “Actual Execution Cash Order”),²⁰ each Authorized Participant that submits a Cash Order to create or redeem Baskets (a “Variable Fee Cash Order”)²¹ will pay a fee (the “Variable Fee”) based on the Total Basket NAV, and any price differential of AVAX between the trade date and the settlement date will be borne solely by the Liquidity Provider until such AVAX have been received or liquidated by the Trust. The Variable Fee is intended to cover all of a Liquidity Provider’s expenses in connection with the creation or redemption order, including any AVAX trading platform fees that the Liquidity Provider incurs in connection with buying or selling

²⁰ With respect to a creation or redemption pursuant to an Actual Execution Cash Order, as between the Trust and an Authorized Participant, the Authorized Participant is responsible for the dollar cost of the difference between the AVAX price utilized in calculating Total Basket NAV on the trade date and the price at which the Trust acquires or disposes of the AVAX on the settlement date. If the price realized in acquiring or disposing of the corresponding Total Basket Amount is higher than the Total Basket NAV, the Authorized Participant will bear the dollar cost of such difference, in the case of a creation, by delivering cash in the amount of such shortfall (the “Additional Creation Cash”) to the Cash Account or, in the case of a redemption, with the amount of cash to be delivered to the Authorized Participant being reduced by the amount of such difference (the “Redemption Cash Shortfall”). If the price realized in acquiring the corresponding Total Basket Amount is lower than the Total Basket NAV, the Authorized Participant will benefit from such difference, with the Trust promptly returning cash in the amount of such excess (the “Excess Creation Cash”) to the Authorized Participant.

²¹ Unless the Sponsor determines otherwise in its sole discretion based on market conditions and other factors existing at the time of such Cash Order, all creations and redemptions pursuant to Cash Orders are expected to be executed as Variable Fee Cash Orders, and any price differential of AVAX between the trade date and the settlement date will be borne solely by the Liquidity Provider until such AVAX have been received by the Trust.

AVAX. The amount may be changed by the Sponsor in its sole discretion at any time, and Liquidity Providers will communicate to the Sponsor in advance the Variable Fee they would be willing to accept in connection with a Variable Fee Cash Order, based on market conditions and other factors existing at the time of such Variable Fee Cash Order.

Alternatively, the Sponsor may require that a Cash Order be effected as an Actual Execution Cash Order, in its sole discretion based on market conditions and other factors existing at the time of such Cash Order, and under such circumstances, any price differential of AVAX between the trade date and the settlement date will be borne solely by the Authorized Participant until such AVAX have been received or liquidated by the Trust.

In the case of creations, to transfer the Total Basket Amount to the Trust's Digital Asset Account, the Liquidity Provider will transfer AVAX to one of the public key addresses associated with the Digital Asset Account and as provided by the Sponsor. In the case of redemptions, the same procedure is conducted, but in reverse, using the public key addresses associated with the wallet of the Liquidity Provider and as provided by such party. All such transactions will be conducted on the Avalanche Blockchain and parties acknowledge and agree that such transfers may be irreversible if done incorrectly.

Authorized Participants do not pay a transaction fee to the Trust in connection with the creation or redemption of Baskets, but there may be transaction fees associated with the validation of the transfer of AVAX by the Avalanche Network, which will be paid by the Custodian in the case of redemptions and the Authorized Participant or the Liquidity Provider in the case of creations. Service providers may charge Authorized Participants administrative fees for order placement and other services related to creation of Baskets. As discussed above, Authorized Participants will also pay the Variable Fee in connection with Variable Fee Cash Orders. Under certain circumstances, Authorized Participants may also be required to deposit additional cash in the Cash Account, or be entitled to receive excess cash from the Cash Account, in connection with creations and redemptions pursuant to Actual Execution Cash

Orders. Authorized Participants will receive no fees, commissions or other form of compensation or inducement of any kind from either the Sponsor or the Trust and no such person has any obligation or responsibility to the Sponsor or the Trust to effect any sale or resale of Shares.

The following is a summary of the procedures for the creation and redemption of Baskets.

Creation Procedures

On any business day, an Authorized Participant may place an order with the Transfer Agent to create one or more Baskets.

Cash Orders for creation must be placed with the Transfer Agent no later than 1:59:59 p.m., New York time.

The Sponsor may in its sole discretion limit the number of Shares created pursuant to Cash Orders on any specified day without notice to the Authorized Participants and may direct the Marketing Agent to reject any Cash Orders in excess of such capped amount. In exercising its discretion to limit the number of Shares created pursuant to Cash Orders, the Sponsor expects to take into consideration a number of factors, including the availability of Liquidity Providers to facilitate Cash Orders and the cost of processing Cash Orders.

Creations under Cash Orders will take place as follows, where “T” is the trade date and each day in the sequence must be a business day. Before a creation order is placed, the Sponsor determines if such creation order will be a Variable Fee Cash Order or an Actual Execution Cash Order, which determination is communicated to the Authorized Participant.

Trade Date (T)	Settlement Date (T+1, or T+2, as established at the time of order placement)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Authorized Participant places a creation order with the Transfer Agent. • The Marketing Agent accepts (or rejects) the creation order, which is communicated to the Authorized Participant by the Transfer Agent. • The Sponsor notifies the Liquidity Provider of the creation order. • The Sponsor determines the Total Basket NAV and any Variable Fee and Additional Creation Cash as soon as practicable after 4:00 p.m., New York time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Authorized Participant delivers to the Cash Account:¹ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (x) in the case of a Variable Fee Cash Order, the Total Basket NAV, plus any Variable Fee; or (y) in the case of an Actual Execution Cash Order, the Total Basket NAV, plus any Additional Creation Cash, less any Excess Creation Cash, if applicable (such amount, as applicable, the “Required Creation Cash”). • The Liquidity Provider transfers the Total Basket Amount to the Trust’s Digital Asset Account. • Once the Trust is in simultaneous possession of (x) the Total Basket Amount and (y) the Required Creation Cash, the Trust issues the aggregate number of Shares corresponding to the Baskets ordered by the Authorized Participant, which the Transfer Agent holds for the benefit of the Authorized Participant. • Cash equal to the Required Creation Cash is delivered to the Liquidity Provider from the Cash Account. • The Transfer Agent delivers Shares to the Authorized Participant by crediting the number of Baskets created to the Authorized Participant’s DTC account.

¹ The “Cash Account” means the account maintained by the Transfer Agent for purposes of receiving cash from, and distributing cash to, Authorized Participants in connection with creations and redemptions pursuant to Cash Orders. For the avoidance of doubt, the

Trust shall have no interest (beneficial, equitable or otherwise) in the Cash Account or any cash held therein.

Redemption Procedures

The procedures by which an Authorized Participant can redeem one or more Baskets mirror the procedures for the creation of Baskets. On any business day, an Authorized Participant may place a redemption order specifying the number of Baskets to be redeemed.

The redemption of Shares pursuant to Cash Orders will only take place if approved by the Sponsor in writing, in its sole discretion and on a case-by-case basis. In exercising its discretion to approve the redemption of Shares pursuant to Cash Orders, the Sponsor expects to take into consideration a number of factors, including the availability of Liquidity Providers to facilitate Cash Orders and the cost of processing Cash Orders.

Cash Orders for redemption must be placed no later than 1:59:59 p.m., New York time on each business day. The Authorized Participants may only redeem Baskets and cannot redeem any Shares in an amount less than a Basket.

Redemptions under Cash Orders will take place as follows, where “T” is the trade date and each day in the sequence must be a business day. Before a redemption order is placed, the

Sponsor determines if such redemption order will be a Variable Fee Cash Order or an Actual Execution Cash Order, which determination is communicated to the Authorized Participant.

Trade Date (T)	Settlement Date (T+1 (or T+2 on case by case basis, as approved by Sponsor))
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Authorized Participant places a redemption order with the Transfer Agent. • The Marketing Agent accepts (or rejects) the redemption order, which is communicated to the Authorized Participant by the Transfer Agent. • The Sponsor notifies the Liquidity Provider of the redemption order. • The Sponsor determines the Total Basket NAV and, in the case of a Variable Fee Cash Order, any Variable Fee, as soon as practicable after 4:00 p.m., New York time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Authorized Participant delivers Baskets to be redeemed from its DTC account to the Transfer Agent. • The Liquidity Provider delivers to the Cash Account: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (x) in the case of a Variable Fee Cash Order, the Total Basket NAV less any Variable Fee; or (y) in the case of an Actual Execution Cash Order, the actual proceeds to the Trust from the liquidation of the Total Basket Amount (such amount, as applicable, the “Required Redemption Cash”). • Once the Trust is in simultaneous possession of (x) the Total Basket Amount and (y) the Required Redemption Cash, the Transfer Agent cancels the Shares comprising the number of Baskets redeemed by the Authorized Participant. • The Custodian sends the Liquidity Provider the Total Basket Amount, and cash equal to the Required Redemption Cash is delivered to the Authorized Participant from the Cash Account.

Suspension or Rejection of Orders and Total Basket Amount

The creation or redemption of Shares may be suspended generally, or refused with respect to particular requested creations or redemptions, during any period when the transfer books of the Transfer Agent are closed or if circumstances outside the control of the Sponsor or its delegates make it for all practicable purposes not feasible to process creation orders or redemption orders or for any other reason at any time or from time to time.²² The Transfer Agent may reject an order or, after accepting an order, may cancel such order if: (i) such order is not presented in proper form as described in the Participant Agreement, (ii) the transfer of the Total Basket Amount comes from an account other than a AVAX wallet address that is known to the Custodian as belonging to a Liquidity Provider or (iii) the fulfillment of the order, in the opinion of counsel, might be unlawful, among other reasons. None of the Sponsor or its delegates will be liable for the suspension, rejection or acceptance of any creation order or redemption order.

Availability of Information and Intraday Indicative Value

In addition to the price transparency of the Index, the Trust will provide information regarding the Trust's AVAX holdings as well as additional data regarding the Trust. The website for the Trust, which will be publicly accessible at no charge, will contain the following information: (a) the prior business day's NAV per Share; (b) the prior business day's Nasdaq official closing price; (c) calculation of the premium or discount of such Exchange official closing price against such NAV per Share; (d) data in chart form displaying the frequency distribution of discounts and premiums of the Exchange's official closing price against the NAV, within appropriate ranges for each of the four previous calendar quarters (or for the life of the Trust, if shorter); (e) the prospectus; and (f) other applicable quantitative information. The Trust

²² Extenuating circumstances outside of the control of the Sponsor and its delegates or that could cause the transfer books of the Transfer Agent to be closed are outlined in the Participant Agreement and include, for example, public service or utility problems, power outages resulting in telephone, telecopy and computer failures, acts of God such as fires, floods or extreme weather conditions, market conditions or activities causing trading halts, systems failures involving computer or other information systems, including any failures or outages of the Avalanche Network, affecting the Authorized Participant, the Sponsor, the Trust, the Transfer Agent, the Marketing Agent and the Custodian and similar extraordinary events.

will also disseminate the Trust's holdings on a daily basis on the Trust's website. Quotation and last sale information regarding the Shares will be disseminated through the facilities of the relevant securities information processor.

The intraday indicative value ("IIV") will be calculated by using the prior day's closing NAV per Share as a base and updating that value during the Exchange's regular market session of 9:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. ET (the "Regular Market Session") to reflect changes in the value of the Trust's AVAX holdings during the trading day. The IIV disseminated during the Regular Market Session should not be viewed as an actual real-time update of the NAV, because NAV per Share is calculated only once at the end of each trading day based upon the relevant end-of-day values of the Trust's investments. The IIV will be widely disseminated on a per-Share basis every 15 seconds during the Regular Market Session through the facilities of the relevant securities information processor by market data vendors. In addition, the IIV will be available through online information services, such as Bloomberg and Reuters.

Quotation and last sale information for AVAX is disseminated through a variety of major market data vendors. Information related to trading, including price and volume information, in AVAX is available from major market data vendors and from the trading platforms on which AVAX are traded. The normal trading hours for AVAX trading platforms are 24 hours per day, 365 days per year.

Information regarding market price and trading volume of the Shares will be continually available on a real-time basis throughout the day on brokers' computer screens and other electronic services. Information regarding the previous day's Nasdaq official closing price and trading volume information for the Shares will be published daily in the financial section of newspapers.

Applicable Standard

The Commission has historically approved or disapproved exchange filings to list and trade series of Trust Issued Receipts, including spot-based Commodity-Based Trust Shares, on

the basis of whether the listing exchange has in place a comprehensive surveillance sharing agreement with a regulated market of significant size related to the underlying commodity to be held.²³ The Commission has also consistently recognized, however, that this is not the *exclusive* means by which an ETP listing exchange can meet this statutory obligation.²⁴ A listing exchange could, alternatively, demonstrate that “other means to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices will be sufficient” to justify dispensing with a surveillance-sharing agreement with a regulated market of significant size.

The Commission has issued orders granting approval for proposals to list bitcoin- and ether-based commodity trust shares and bitcoin- and ether-based trust issued receipts (these proposed funds are nearly identical to the Trust, but proposed to hold bitcoin and ether, respectively, instead of AVAX) (“Spot Bitcoin ETPs” and “Spot ETH ETPs”). In both the Spot Bitcoin ETP Approval Order and Spot ETH ETP Approval Order, the Commission found that

²³ See Securities Exchange Act Release Nos. 78262 (July 8, 2016), 81 FR 78262 (July 14, 2016) (the “Winklevoss Proposal”). The Winklevoss Proposal was subsequently disapproved by the Commission. See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 83723 (July 26, 2018), 83 FR 37579 (August 1, 2018) (the “Winklevoss Order”). Prior orders from the Commission have pointed out that in every prior approval order for Commodity-Based Trust Shares, there has been a derivatives market that represents the regulated market of significant size, generally a Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the “CFTC”) regulated futures market. Further to this point, the Commission’s prior orders have noted that the spot commodities and currency markets for which it has previously approved spot ETPs are generally unregulated and that the Commission relied on the underlying futures market as the regulated market of significant size that formed the basis for approving the series of Currency and Commodity-Based Trust Shares, including gold, silver, platinum, palladium, copper, and other commodities and currencies. The Commission specifically noted in the Winklevoss Order that the approval order issued related to the first spot gold ETP “was based on an assumption that the currency market and the spot gold market were largely unregulated.” See Winklevoss Order at 37592. As such, the regulated market of significant size test does not require that the spot market be regulated in order for the Commission to approve this proposal, and precedent makes clear that an underlying market for a spot commodity or currency being a regulated market would actually be an exception to the norm. These largely unregulated currency and commodity markets do not provide the same protections as the markets that are subject to the Commission’s oversight, but the Commission has consistently looked to surveillance sharing agreements with the underlying futures market in order to determine whether such products were consistent with the Act. See Securities Exchange Act No. 99306 (January 10, 2024), 89 FR 3008 (January 17, 2024) (Self-Regulatory Organizations; NYSE Arca, Inc.; The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC; Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc.; Order Granting Accelerated Approval of Proposed Rule Changes, as Modified by Amendments Thereto, To List and Trade Bitcoin-Based Commodity-Based Trust Shares and Trust Units) (the “Spot Bitcoin ETP Approval Order”); 100224 (May 23, 2024), 89 FR 46937 (May 30, 2024) (Self-Regulatory Organizations; NYSE Arca, Inc.; The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC; Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc.; Order Granting Accelerated Approval of Proposed Rule Changes, as Modified by Amendments Thereto, To List and Trade Shares of Ether-Based Exchange-Traded Products) (the “Spot ETH ETP Approval Order”).

²⁴ See Winklevoss Order, 83 FR at 37580; see Spot Bitcoin ETP Approval Order, 89 FR at 3009; see Spot ETH ETP Approval Order 89 FR at 46938.

sufficient “other means” of preventing fraud and manipulation had been demonstrated that justified dispensing with a surveillance-sharing agreement with a market of significant size. Specifically, the Commission found that while the Chicago Mercantile Exchange (“CME”) futures market for both bitcoin and ether were not of “significant size” with respect to the spot market, the Exchange demonstrated that other means could be reasonably expected to assist in surveilling for fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices in the specific context of the proposals.

As further discussed below, both the Exchange and the Sponsor believe that this proposal and the analysis to be included are sufficient to establish that there are sufficient “other means” of preventing fraud and manipulation that warrant dispensing of the surveillance-sharing agreement with a regulated market of significant size, as was done with both Spot Bitcoin ETPs and Spot ETH ETPs, and that this proposal should be approved.

The Commission has approved numerous series of Trust Issued Receipts,²⁵ including Commodity-Based Trust Shares,²⁶ to be listed on U.S. national securities exchanges. In order for any proposed rule change from an exchange to be approved, the Commission must determine that, among other things, the proposal is consistent with the requirements of Section 6(b)(5) of the Act, specifically including: (i) the requirement that a national securities exchange’s rules are designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices; and (ii) the requirement that an exchange proposal be designed, in general, to protect investors and the public interest. The

²⁵ Pursuant to Nasdaq Rule 5720(a), the term "Trust Issued Receipt" means a security (a) that is issued by a trust which holds specified securities deposited with the trust; (b) that, when aggregated in some specified minimum number, may be surrendered to the trust by the beneficial owner to receive the securities; and (c) that pays beneficial owners dividends and other distributions on the deposited securities, if any are declared and paid to the trustee by an issuer of the deposited securities

²⁶ Pursuant to Nasdaq Rule 5711(d)(iv), the term “Commodity-Based Trust Shares” means a security (1) that is issued by a trust that holds (a) a specified commodity deposited with the trust, or (b) a specified commodity and, in addition to such specified commodity, cash; (2) that is issued by such trust in a specified aggregate minimum number in return for a deposit of a quantity of the underlying commodity and/or cash; and (3) that, when aggregated in the same specified minimum number, may be redeemed at a holder's request by such trust which will deliver to the redeeming holder the quantity of the underlying commodity and/or cash.

Exchange believes that this proposal is consistent with the requirements of Section 6(b)(5) of the Act.

As noted above, the Commission has recognized that the “regulated market of significant size” standard is not the only means for satisfying Section 6(b)(5) of the Act, specifically providing that a listing exchange could demonstrate that “other means to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices” are sufficient to justify dispensing with the requisite surveillance-sharing agreement.²⁷ For example, in approving the Spot Bitcoin ETPs, the Commission found that there were “sufficient ‘other means’ of preventing fraud and manipulation,” including that:

[B]ased on the record before the Commission and the improved quality of the correlation analysis in the record, including the Commission’s own analysis, the Commission is able to conclude that fraud or manipulation that impacts prices in spot bitcoin markets would likely similarly impact CME bitcoin futures prices. And because the CME’s surveillance can assist in detecting those impacts on CME bitcoin futures prices, the Exchanges’ comprehensive surveillance-sharing agreement with the CME—a U.S. regulated market whose bitcoin futures market is consistently highly correlated to spot bitcoin, albeit not of “significant size” related to spot bitcoin—can be reasonably expected to assist in surveilling for fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices in the specific context of the [Spot Bitcoin ETPs].²⁸

Today, Coinbase Derivatives, LLC (“Coinbase Derivatives”) offers trading in AVAX futures. Nasdaq has a comprehensive surveillance-sharing agreement with Coinbase Derivatives via its common membership in the Intermarket Surveillance Group (“ISG”).²⁹ This facilitates the sharing of information that is available to Coinbase Derivatives through its surveillance of its

²⁷ See Winklevoss Order at 37580. The Commission has also specifically noted that it “is not applying a ‘cannot be manipulated’ standard; instead, the Commission is examining whether the proposal meets the requirements of the Exchange Act and, pursuant to its Rules of Practice, places the burden on the listing exchange to demonstrate the validity of its contentions and to establish that the requirements of the Exchange Act have been met.” *Id.* at 37582

²⁸ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 99306 (January 10, 2024), 89 FR 3008 (January 17, 2024) (Order Granting Accelerated Approval of Proposed Rule Changes, as Modified by Amendments Thereto, To List and Trade Shares of Bitcoin-Based Commodity-Based Trust Shares and Trust Units). The SEC made substantially similar findings in the approval order for Spot ETH ETPs. See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 100224 (May 23, 2024), 89 FR 46937 (May 30, 2024) (Order Granting Accelerated Approval of Proposed Rule Changes, as Modified by Amendments Thereto, To List and Trade Shares of Ether-Based Exchange-Traded Products).

²⁹ For a list of the current members and affiliate members of ISG, see <https://isgportal.org/public-members>.

markets, including its surveillance of Coinbase Derivatives' AVAX futures market. Similar to the Spot Bitcoin and Spot ETH ETPs previously approved by the SEC, Nasdaq's ability to obtain information regarding trading in the AVAX futures from other markets that are members of the ISG (specifically Coinbase Derivatives) would assist Nasdaq in detecting and deterring misconduct.

Initial and Continued Listing

The Shares will be subject to Nasdaq Rule 5711(d)(vi), which sets forth the initial and continued listing criteria applicable to Commodity-Based Trust Shares. The Exchange will obtain a representation that the Trust's NAV per Share will be calculated daily and will be made available to all market participants at the same time. A minimum of 40,000 Shares will be required to be outstanding at the time of commencement of trading on the Exchange. Upon termination of the Trust, the Shares will be removed from listing. The Trustee will be a trust company having substantial capital and surplus and the experience and facilities for handling corporate trust business, as required under Nasdaq Rule 5711(d)(vi)(D) and no change will be made to the Trustee without prior notice to and approval of the Exchange.

As required in Nasdaq Rule 5711(d)(viii), the Exchange notes that any registered market maker ("Market Maker") in the Shares must file with the Exchange, in a manner prescribed by the Exchange, and keep current a list identifying all accounts for trading the underlying commodity, related futures or options on futures, or any other related derivatives, which the registered Market Maker may have or over which it may exercise investment discretion. No registered Market Maker in the Shares shall trade in the underlying commodity, related futures or options on futures, or any other related derivatives, in an account in which a registered Market Maker, directly or indirectly, controls trading activities, or has a direct interest in the profits or losses thereof, which has not been reported to the Exchange as required by Nasdaq Rule 5711(d). In addition to the existing obligations under Exchange rules regarding the production of books and records, the registered Market Maker in the Shares shall make available to the Exchange

such books, records or other information pertaining to transactions by such entity or any limited partner, officer or approved person thereof, registered or non-registered employee affiliated with such entity for its or their own accounts in the underlying commodity, related futures or options on futures, or any other related derivatives, as may be requested by the Exchange.

The Exchange is able to obtain information regarding trading in the Shares and the underlying AVAX, AVAX futures contracts, or any other AVAX derivative through members acting as registered Market Makers, in connection with their proprietary or customer trades.

As a general matter, the Exchange has regulatory jurisdiction over its members, and their associated persons. The Exchange also has regulatory jurisdiction over any person or entity controlling a member, as well as a subsidiary or affiliate of a member that is in the securities business. A subsidiary or affiliate of a member organization that does business only in commodities would not be subject to Exchange jurisdiction, but the Exchange could obtain information regarding the activities of such subsidiary or affiliate through surveillance sharing agreements with regulatory organizations of which such subsidiary or affiliate is a member.

Trading Rules

The Exchange deems the Shares to be equity securities, thus rendering trading in the Shares subject to the Exchange's existing rules governing the trading of equity securities. The Exchange will allow trading in the Shares from 4:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. ET. The Exchange has appropriate rules to facilitate transactions in the Shares during all trading sessions. The Shares of the Trust will conform to the initial and continued listing criteria set forth in Nasdaq Rule 5711(d) and will comply with the requirements of Rule 10A-3 of the Act.

Trading Halts

With respect to trading halts, the Exchange may consider all relevant factors in exercising its discretion to halt or suspend trading in the Shares. The Exchange will halt trading in the Shares under the conditions specified in Nasdaq Rules 4120 and 4121, including without

limitation the conditions specified in Nasdaq Rule 4120(a)(9) and (10) and the trading pauses under Nasdaq Rules 4120(a)(11) and (12).

Trading may be halted because of market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in the Shares inadvisable. These may include: (1) the extent to which trading is not occurring in the AVAX underlying the Shares; or (2) whether other unusual conditions or circumstances detrimental to the maintenance of a fair and orderly market are present.

If the IIV or the value of the Index is not being disseminated as required, the Exchange may halt trading during the day in which the interruption to the dissemination of the IIV or the value of the Index occurs. If the interruption to the dissemination of the IIV or the value of the Index persists past the trading day in which it occurred, the Exchange will halt trading no later than the beginning of the trading day following the interruption.

In addition, if the Exchange becomes aware that the NAV per Share with respect to the Shares is not disseminated to all market participants at the same time, it will halt trading in the Shares until such time as the NAV per Share is available to all market participants.

Surveillance

The Exchange believes that its surveillance procedures are adequate to properly monitor the trading of the Shares on the Exchange during all trading sessions and to deter and detect violations of Exchange rules and the applicable federal securities laws. The surveillance program includes real-time patterns for price and volume movements and post-trade surveillance patterns (e.g., spoofing, marking the close, pinging, phishing). Trading of Shares on the Exchange will be subject to the Exchange's surveillance program for derivative products, as well as cross-market surveillances administered by FINRA, on behalf of the Exchange pursuant to a regulatory services agreement, which are also designed to detect violations of Exchange rules

and applicable federal securities laws. The Exchange is responsible for FINRA's performance under this regulatory services agreement.

The Exchange will require the Trust to represent to the Exchange that it will advise the Exchange of any failure by the Trust to comply with the continued listing requirements, and, pursuant to its obligations under Section 19(g)(1) of the Exchange Act, the Exchange will surveil for compliance with the continued listing requirements. If the Trust is not in compliance with the applicable listing requirements, the Exchange will commence delisting procedures under the Nasdaq 5800 Series. In addition, the Exchange also has a general policy prohibiting the distribution of material, non-public information by its employees.

The Exchange or FINRA, on behalf of the Exchange, or both, will communicate as needed regarding trading in the Shares with other markets and other entities that are members of the ISG, and the Exchange or FINRA, on behalf of the Exchange, or both, may obtain trading information regarding trading in the Shares and listed AVAX futures from such markets and other entities. The Exchange also may obtain information regarding trading in the Shares, listed AVAX futures via the ISG, from other exchanges who are members or affiliates of the ISG, or with which the Exchange has entered into a comprehensive surveillance sharing agreement.

Information Circular

Prior to the commencement of trading, the Exchange will inform its members in an information circular ("Information Circular") of the special characteristics and risks associated with trading the Shares. Specifically, the Information Circular will discuss the following: (1) the procedures for creations and redemptions of Shares in Baskets (and that Shares are not individually redeemable); (2) Section 10 of Nasdaq General Rule 9, which imposes suitability obligations on Nasdaq members with respect to recommending transactions in the Shares to customers; (3) how information regarding the IIV and NAV is disseminated; (4) the risks involved in trading the Shares during the pre-market and post-market sessions when an updated IIV will not be calculated or publicly disseminated; (5) the requirement that members deliver a

prospectus to investors purchasing newly issued Shares prior to or concurrently with the confirmation of a transaction; and (6) trading information. The Information Circular will also discuss any exemptive, no action and interpretive relief granted by the Commission from any rules under the Act.

The Information Circular will also reference the fact that there is no regulated source of last sale information regarding AVAX, that the Commission has no jurisdiction over the trading of AVAX as a commodity.

Additionally, the Information Circular will reference that the Trust is subject to various fees and expenses described in the Registration Statement. The Information Circular will also disclose the trading hours of the Shares. The Information Circular will disclose that information about the Shares will be publicly available on the Trust's website.

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes that its proposal is consistent with Section 6(b) of the Act,³⁰ in general, and furthers the objectives of Section 6(b)(5) of the Act,³¹ in particular, in that it is designed to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, and, in general to protect investors and the public interest.

The Commission has approved numerous series of Trust Issued Receipts, including Commodity-Based Trust Shares, to be listed on U.S. national securities exchanges. In order for any proposed rule change from an exchange to be approved, the Commission must determine that, among other things, the proposal is consistent with the requirements of Section 6(b)(5) of the Act, specifically including: (i) the requirement that a national securities exchange's rules are designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices; and (ii) the requirement that an exchange proposal be designed, in general, to protect investors and the public interest. The

³⁰ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

³¹ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

Exchange believes that this proposal is consistent with the requirements of Section 6(b)(5) of the Act.

As noted above, the Commission has recognized that the “regulated market of significant size” standard is not the only means for satisfying Section 6(b)(5) of the act, specifically providing that a listing exchange could demonstrate that “other means to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices” are sufficient to justify dispensing with the requisite surveillance-sharing agreement with the underlying spot market. The Exchange and Sponsor believe that such conditions are present. As discussed above, in approving the Spot Bitcoin ETPs, the Commission found that there were “sufficient ‘other means’ of preventing fraud and manipulation,” including that:

[B]ased on the record before the Commission and the improved quality of the correlation analysis in the record, including the Commission’s own analysis, the Commission is able to conclude that fraud or manipulation that impacts prices in spot bitcoin markets would likely similarly impact CME bitcoin futures prices. And because the CME’s surveillance can assist in detecting those impacts on CME bitcoin futures prices, the Exchanges’ comprehensive surveillance-sharing agreement with the CME—a U.S. regulated market whose bitcoin futures market is consistently highly correlated to spot bitcoin, albeit not of “significant size” related to spot bitcoin—can be reasonably expected to assist in surveilling for fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices in the specific context of the [Spot Bitcoin ETPs].³²

As discussed above, Coinbase Derivatives offers trading in AVAX futures. Nasdaq has a comprehensive surveillance-sharing agreement with Coinbase Derivatives via its common membership in ISG, which facilitates the sharing of information that is available to Coinbase Derivatives through its surveillance of its markets, including its surveillance of Coinbase Derivatives’ AVAX futures market. Similar to the Spot Bitcoin and Spot ETH ETPs previously approved by the SEC, Nasdaq’s ability to obtain information regarding trading in the AVAX

³² See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 99306 (January 10, 2024), 89 FR 3008 (January 17, 2024) (Order Granting Accelerated Approval of Proposed Rule Changes, as Modified by Amendments Thereto, To List and Trade Shares of Bitcoin-Based Commodity-Based Trust Shares and Trust Units). The SEC made substantially similar findings in the approval order for spot ether ETPs. See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 100224 (May 23, 2024), 89 FR 46937 (May 30, 2024) (Order Granting Accelerated Approval of Proposed Rule Changes, as Modified by Amendments Thereto, To List and Trade Shares of Ether-Based Exchange-Traded Products).

futures from other markets that are members of the ISG (specifically Coinbase Derivatives) would assist Nasdaq in detecting and deterring misconduct.

The Exchange further believes that the proposed rule change is designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices and to protect investors and the public interest in that the Shares will be listed and traded on the Exchange pursuant to the initial and continued listing criteria set forth in Nasdaq Rule 5711(d). The Exchange has in place surveillance procedures that are adequate to properly monitor trading in the Shares in all trading sessions and to deter and detect violations of Exchange rules and applicable federal securities laws. As discussed above, the surveillance program includes real-time patterns for price and volume movements and post-trade surveillance patterns (e.g., spoofing, marking the close, pinging, phishing). Trading of Shares on the Exchange will be subject to the Exchange's surveillance program for derivative products, as well as cross-market surveillances administered by FINRA, on behalf of the Exchange pursuant to a regulatory services agreement, which are also designed to detect violations of Exchange rules and applicable federal securities laws. The Exchange is responsible for FINRA's performance under this regulatory services agreement.

The Exchange will require the Trust to represent to the Exchange that it will advise the Exchange of any failure by the Trust to comply with the continued listing requirements, and, pursuant to its obligations under Section 19(g)(1) of the Exchange Act, the Exchange will surveil for compliance with the continued listing requirements. If the Trust is not in compliance with the applicable listing requirements, the Exchange will commence delisting procedures under the Nasdaq 5800 Series. In addition, the Exchange also has a general policy prohibiting the distribution of material, non-public information by its employees.

The Exchange will communicate as needed regarding trading in the Shares with other markets and other entities that are members of the ISG, and the Exchange may obtain trading

information regarding trading in the Shares and listed AVAX futures from such markets and other entities.

Trading in Shares of the Trust will be halted if the circuit breaker parameters have been reached or because of market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in the Shares inadvisable. These may include unusual conditions or circumstances detrimental to the maintenance of a fair and orderly market.

The proposed rule change is designed to perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest in that it will facilitate the listing and trading of Shares that will enhance competition among market participants, to the benefit of investors and the marketplace.

For all the above reasons, the Exchange believes that the proposed rule change is consistent with the requirements of Section 6(b)(5) of the Act.

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on competition not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. The Exchange notes that the proposed rule change rather will facilitate the listing and trading of an additional exchange-traded product that will enhance competition among both market participants and listing venues, to the benefit of investors and the marketplace.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received from Members, Participants, or Others

No written comments were either solicited or received.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

Within 45 days of the date of publication of this notice in the Federal Register or within such longer period up to 90 days (i) as the Commission may designate if it finds such longer period to be appropriate and publishes its reasons for so finding or (ii) as to which the Exchange consents, the Commission shall: (a) by order approve or disapprove such proposed rule change,

or (b) institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule change should be disapproved.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments:

- Use the Commission's internet comment form (<https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>); or
- Send an email to rule-comments@sec.gov. Please include file number SR-NASDAQ-2025-030 on the subject line.

Paper Comments:

- Send paper comments in triplicate to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549-1090.

All submissions should refer to file number SR-NASDAQ-2025-030. This file number should be included on the subject line if email is used. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's internet website (<https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>).

Copies of the submission, all subsequent amendments, all written statements with respect to the proposed rule change that are filed with the Commission, and all written communications relating to the proposed rule change between the Commission and any person, other than those that may be withheld from the public in accordance with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552, will be available for website viewing and printing in the Commission's Public Reference Room, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549, on official business days between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. Copies of the filing also will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the Exchange. Do not include personal identifiable information in submissions; you should

submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. We may redact in part or withhold entirely from publication submitted material that is obscene or subject to copyright protection. All submissions should refer to file number SR-NASDAQ-2025-030 and should be submitted on or before [INSERT DATE 21 DAYS AFTER DATE OF PUBLICATION IN THE *FEDERAL REGISTER*].

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.³³

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

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