21Shares AG

Condensed Interim Financial Statements
30 June 2026

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

for the six months ended 30 June 2026

The Directors of 21Shares AG ("21Shares" or "the Company") present the semi-annual report and the unaudited interim financial statements for the first half (H1) of 2026.

1. General Information about the Company

21Shares AG (hereinafter "**21Shares**" or "**the Company**") was incorporated on July 20, 2018, and is registered in the Commercial Register of Zurich, Switzerland, under registration number CHE.347.562.100, as a stock corporation pursuant to Article 620 et seq. of the Swiss Code of Obligations. Its registered office is at Pelikanstrasse 37, 8001 Zurich, Switzerland. The share capital of 21Shares, amounting to CHF 100,000, is wholly owned by Jura Pentium AG, a company registered in Zurich, Switzerland. Both 21Shares and Jura Pentium AG are subsidiaries of 21co Holdings Limited. In November 2025, FalconX Holdings Limited, a leading institutional digital asset prime brokerage firm, acquired 21co Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries (hereinafter "**21co Group**", or the "**Group**").

Business Model of the Company

As a technology and financial services company, 21Shares specializes in the issuance of exchange-listed and exchange-traded products (ETPs) and related services in Switzerland and internationally.

21Shares offers one of the largest suite of cryptocurrency ETPs in the world, making cryptocurrency investing more accessible. In 2018, the Company launched the world's first crypto-ETP on the SIX Swiss Exchange – the 21Shares Crypto Basket Index ETP (HODL). As at 30 June 2026, 21Shares offered a total of 60 exchange-traded products, available in CHF, EUR, GBP, SEK, JPY, USD and SGD across EMEA. Currently, these products are listed on the following exchanges: SIX Swiss Exchange, Deutsche Börse, Euronext Paris, Euronext Amsterdam, Nasdaq Stockholm, London Stock Exchange, BX Swiss, Nasdaq Dubai, Euronext Milan (Borsa Italiana) and other multilateral trading facilities (MTFs). ETPs are fully collateralized by holdings of underlying assets, which primarily consist of crypto assets but also include other collateral, such as equity and commodity assets.

21Shares' ETPs are listed and admitted to trading on regulated markets pursuant to an approved EU and UK securities prospectus. The EU securities prospectus has been approved by the Swedish Financial Services Authority in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 and the UK prospectus by the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA). Additionally, the Company has designated Germany as its Home Member State pursuant to Section 4 of the German Securities Trading Act (WpHG) for the purposes of EU Transparency Directive 2004/109/EC. With regard to the EU Transparency Directive, 21Shares is under supervision by the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (BaFin).

2. Economic and Financial Report

2.1. Macroeconomic and Industry-Specific Conditions

The macro environment in the first half of 2026 remained challenging. An energy shock stemming from the Middle East conflict pushed oil prices higher, lifting core Personal Consumption Expenditures (PCE) and breaking the disinflation trend that had carried into late 2025. Central banks pivoted from a potential easing cycle to a more hawkish stance: incoming Federal Reserve (Fed) Chair Kevin Warsh took office with the Fed holding rates, while the European Central Bank (ECB) and Bank of Japan (BoJ) hiked into geopolitically fuelled inflation pressures.

Bitcoin entered bear market territory, printing a 21-month low near USD 58k before a partial recovery. Notably, while market structure has changed materially, Bitcoin continues to track its historical rhythm, entering a bear market approximately two years after the prior halving.

On the regulatory front, the CLARITY Act still lingers over the market. Progress has been made, but passage before the US mid-term elections remains uncertain, with open questions around stablecoin provisions, ethics rules, and other details. The bill advanced through the Senate Banking Committee in May 2026; a full Senate vote and signing into law remain pending.

Structurally, the picture stayed constructive, defined by a widening divergence between adoption and price. Genuine convergence between blockchain technology and traditional finance moves from thesis to practice.

In sum, the structural growth drivers like stablecoins and tokenization remain intact and continue to scale toward record levels, further embedding blockchain into the traditional financial system. While short-term dynamics stay sensitive to macro and geopolitical developments, the underlying trajectory of the digital asset ecosystem continues to improve. Strengthening infrastructure, increasing regulatory clarity, and expanding real-world use cases provide a solid foundation for long-term growth.

2.2. Business Performance

The assessment of 21Shares' business performance in H1 2026 is based on the strategic objectives and actual financial results as presented in the accompanying financial statements. The key performance indicators include digital assets at fair value (which indicates the total Assets Under Management, or "**AUM**") and revenue. The key performance indicators, among other financial information, are derived directly from the unaudited interim financial statements as at 30 June 2026 and reflect the outcome of business activities in line with the Company's strategic planning and expectations at the beginning of the year.

2.2.1. Earnings Position

In H1 2026, the Company generated gross revenue of USD 31.48 million, a decrease of USD 26.60 million, or 45.8% compared to USD 58.08 million in the same period of the prior year. The decline was primarily driven by lower average assets under management, reflecting lower underlying asset valuations, which more than offset positive net new assets recorded during the period.

Revenue is mainly generated from management fees and staking rewards. Management fees represent the Company's main source of income and are determined by the Net Asset Value (NAV), the applicable management fee rate for the respective ETP, and the price of underlying collateral assets.

The Company earned management fees of USD 24.64 million in H1 2026 (H1 2025: USD 40.20 million) and staking rewards of USD 6.47 million (H1 2025: USD 12.11 million) from participating in and contributing to the various blockchain networks. Where applicable, a portion of the staking rewards is accrued to the relevant ETP products and shared with the ETP holders. Other revenues amounted to USD 0.36 million in H1 2026 (H1 2025: USD 5.77 million), with the prior year comparative primarily reflecting a non-recurring redemption fee from a business partner in connection with the early redemption of an ETP seeding position.

During H1 2026, the Company incurred revenue sharing costs with seeding and business partners of USD 1.96 million (H1 2025: USD 5.08 million) and cost of services of USD 3.24 million (H1 2025: USD 2.28 million). Cost of services represents direct costs attributable to the Company's ETP product offerings. Gross profit amounted to USD 26.27 million in H1 2026 (H1 2025: USD 50.71 million).

As a Special Purpose Vehicle (the "**SPV**"), the Company has no employees and had an average headcount of zero during H1 2026. Operations are supported by the Company's parent company, Jura Pentium AG, other affiliated entities, and external service providers. Jura Pentium AG serves as the Company's principal service provider. The intercompany services and relevant financial arrangement are governed by the Group's transfer pricing policy and master services agreement. The gross profit generated was reduced by operating expenses and intercompany service fees charged by Jura Pentium AG.

In H1 2026, the Company incurred other operating expenses of USD 1.51 million (H1 2025: USD 0.90 million) and intercompany service fees of USD 24.85 million (H1 2025: USD 49.31 million). Intercompany service fees are calculated and periodically settled amongst the affiliated entities within the Group. The decrease in intercompany service fees reflects the lower revenue and profit base in H1 2026 compared to H1 2025.

Under the revaluation model for intangible assets, the Company recognizes increases in the fair value above the historical cost in other comprehensive income (OCI). Decreases in fair value below the historical cost are recognized in profit or loss, unless they reverse a previously recognized revaluation surplus for the same asset, in which case the decrease is charged to OCI to reduce the surplus. Upon the disposal of a digital asset, any related revaluation surplus remaining in equity is transferred directly to retained earnings.

The Company's net fair value gain on digital and other assets and certificate liability totalled USD 0.20 billion for the H1 2026 (H1 2025: net fair value gain of USD 0.48 billion), which is included in Profit or loss, whereas the Revaluation loss of digital assets (gross) of USD 0.20 billion is included in Other comprehensive income (H1 2025: revaluation loss of USD 0.48 billion), netting to an immaterial difference with a minimal impact on the total comprehensive income.

This presentation of gains and losses on different financial statement lines can be perceived as a mismatch, however, it is consistent with the current IFRS Accounting Standards (IAS 38). Accounting for digital assets is complex and continues to evolve. With the continued adoption of crypto assets, the crypto industry believes there will be an eventual convergence of IFRS and US GAAP, where digital assets will be measured at fair value through profit and loss in the future.

2.2.2. Financial Reporting Process and Controls

The Company's financial reporting framework and internal controls are designed to ensure accurate, complete and compliant presentation and disclosure of its financial position and performance. Financial information is derived from underlying accounting and operational systems, with close coordination amongst internal finance and investment management functions, and outsourced service providers. The Company has outsourced certain functions to NAV Consulting Inc., which performs the fund accounting and administration functions for the ETPs. The Company maintains a monthly closing process and prepares interim and annual financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and applicable regulatory requirements.

Daily and monthly reconciliations are performed to ensure accurate recording of assets, liabilities, revenue, product costs, and operating expenses in accordance with contractual terms and supported by underlying documentation. Intercompany service fees are calculated based on transfer pricing arrangements and are periodically reviewed and settled among Group entities.

Given the Company's structure as an SPV, the internal controls system specifically encompasses the oversight of outsourced service providers, notably NAV Consulting Inc., to ensure the integrity of fund accounting and the accurate recording of digital and other ETP asset transactions.

The Company has established an effective risk management, governance and internal controls framework to support the reliability and integrity of financial reporting, and to ensure that the Company's Directors' Report and H1 2026 interim financial statements comply with applicable accounting and reporting standards.

2.2.3. Financial Position

2.2.3.1. Capital Structure

21Shares is a wholly owned subsidiary of Jura Pentium AG, a company registered in Zurich, Switzerland. The Company does not rely on external financing to support its operations. As a SPV, with the primary function of issuing ETPs, it generates sufficient cash flows to meet its obligations.

Certificate liabilities amounted to USD 2.35 billion as at 30 June 2026 (31 December 2025: USD 3.68 billion), which are backed by the corresponding collateral assets held at custodians. These certificate liabilities represent the Company's obligations to investors in respect of all issued ETPs. Each ETP is fully backed by digital assets and other collateral assets held in secure custody, directly linking the certificate liabilities to the fair value of the underlying collateral. Investors are entitled to redeem their holdings at any time, limited to the fair value of the assets underlying the specific ETP.

2.2.3.2. Financial Position

The Company maintained an adequate liquidity position throughout H1 2026, meeting all payment obligations as they fell due. As at 30 June 2026, cash and cash equivalents amounted to USD 0.25 million, held in deposit accounts at financial institutions, representing a decrease of USD 0.49 million compared to 31 December 2025 (USD 0.74 million).

The Company's AUM comprises digital assets, physical gold and equity instruments held at the Company's custodians as collateral for the benefit of the ETP holders. Total AUM decreased to USD 2.36 billion as at 30 June 2026 from USD 3.68 billion as at 31 December 2025, primarily driven by heightened market volatility and lower price levels for certain collateral assets relative to the prior year-end.

Other current financial assets amounted to USD 8.31 million as at 30 June 2026 (31 December 2025: USD 8.10 million), primarily comprising an operational receivable from the parent company.

Trade and other payables amounted to USD 4.46 million as at 30 June 2026 (31 December 2025: USD 4.82 million), mainly consisting of payables to business partners and service providers in respect of seeding rebate fees and profit share arrangements. There were no long-term liabilities outstanding as at 30 June 2026 and 31 December 2025.

The Company monitors its liquidity risk by using a cash flow forecast model that considers the maturity profile of its liabilities and projected cash flows from operations. There is no liquidity risk exposure from certificate liabilities, as the underlying digital assets, gold and equity instruments are held as collateral in the corresponding amounts. For H1 2026, net cash used in operating activities amounted to (USD 0.34 million) (H1 2025: USD 16.39 million), net cash used in investing activities totalled (USD 0.14 million) (H1 2025: inflow of USD 16.6 million), and net cash used in financing activities totalled USD 0.0 million (H1 2025: USD 0.1 million).

The Company did not engage in any research and development activities during H1 2026.

2.2.4. Net Asset Position

The equity of the Company amounted to USD 4.09 million at 30 June 2026 (31 December 2025: USD 4.05 million). Equity consisted of USD 0.1 million paid-up share capital, reserves from capital contributions of USD 0.6 million. The Company reported an accumulated deficit of USD 38.01 million (31 December 2025: USD 261.47 million) resulting from the transfer of revaluation reserve upon disposal of digital assets, offset by a revaluation surplus of USD 41.36 million (31 December 2025: USD 264.79 million) from collateral assets held. The movements in the accumulated deficit and revaluation surplus are attributable to the accounting treatment under IAS 38, as discussed under the Earnings Position.

2.2.5. Overall Statement on the Economic Situation

The Board of Directors considers the Company's economic situation to be stable and adequately positioned despite a challenging macroeconomic environment in H1 2026. A volatile global environment, characterized by geopolitically driven inflation pressures and weakness in digital asset prices, weighed on AUM and revenue during the period. Total AUM stood at USD 2.36 billion as at 30 June 2026, reflecting lower collateral asset valuations relative to 31 December 2025, while gross revenue amounted to USD 31.48 million, representing a decrease of 45.8% compared to H1 2025. The Company maintained a relatively high gross margin, demonstrating the resilience of its fee-based business model under adverse market conditions.

The Company continued to expand its product and geographic footprint in H1 2026, growing its ETP suite to 60 active products as at 30 June 2026.

The Board remains confident that the Company's diversified product platform, strengthening regulatory environment in the EU and US, and structural growth in blockchain adoption provide a solid foundation for recovery in H2 2026.

3. Risk Report

3.1. Business and Risk Strategy

The Company operates as a SPV, with its corporate purpose and business activities exclusively focused on the issuance of ETPs backed by digital assets and other eligible underlying assets. This specialized business model focuses on providing investors with institutional-grade access to the digital asset market through a physically collateralized structure.

The Company's risk strategy is centred on maintaining the structural integrity of its ETPs. The Board's primary strategic objective is to maintain the 1:1 physical backing of all outstanding liabilities, ensuring an equity-neutral risk profile. Accordingly, the Company's risk management focuses on the operational integrity of the issuance process, the security of asset custody, and proactive compliance with evolving digital asset regulations.

The primary risks relate to the Company's ability to sustain and expand this specialized business model while effectively managing the inherent risks associated with digital and other collateral assets. The following risk analysis is primarily based on a qualitative risk assessment, drawing on reasonable judgment and a comprehensive understanding of the underlying factors and market dynamics.

A central risk for the Company is the market demand for the Company's ETP products and its ability to respond to changes in market conditions and the regulatory landscape. A significant and sustained decline in demand for the Company's ETP products, or an inability to adapt to changed market conditions, could materially impair the Company's business operations. In such circumstances, the value of the Company's ETP products may decline, adversely affecting its financial position and results of operations.

3.2. Risk Management System

The Company's risk management system is designed to identify, assess, and manage risks that could jeopardize its business objectives or its status as a going concern. While the Company leverages the functional infrastructure of the Group, the Board of Directors holds ultimate responsibility for the Company's risk profile and defines the strategic framework for risk-taking. To ensure specialized oversight, the Company's activities are monitored by the Risk Committee. This committee meets regularly to review risk reports, evaluate the effectiveness of internal controls, and ensure that the Company's exposure remains within the limits defined by the Board.

Risks are identified through continuous market surveillance, regulatory tracking, and internal reviews. Each identified risk is evaluated qualitatively based on its nature and severity, categorized as Low, Medium, or High, with a focus on the potential impact the Company's net assets, financial position, and results of operations. The Company implements specific structural safeguards—such as multi-custodian segregation—to manage residual exposure. Key functions provide periodic updates to the Risk Committee and the Board, ensuring that management is able to respond promptly to market or regulatory developments.

3.3. Risks

Risks are assessed and reported on a net basis, representing the residual exposure after all existing mitigation measures and internal control systems have been taken into account. This approach provides a transparent view of the actual risk managed by the Board over a twelve-month forecast horizon. The Company determines the significance of each risk qualitatively by reference to its severity and potential impact on net assets, financial position, and results of operations.

A Low rating indicates that risks are effectively contained by structural safeguards, with limited potential impact on the Company. A Medium rating identifies exposures requiring active management oversight and specific mitigation measures. A High rating is applied to inherent sector-wide factors, such as market volatility or regulatory changes, where significant external developments could adversely impact the Company despite the presence of robust internal controls.

3.3.1. Default Risks

3.3.1.1. Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will fail to meet its obligations under a financial instrument or contract, resulting in a financial loss. Concentrations of credit risk arise when changes in economic, industry or geographic factors similarly affect groups of counterparties whose aggregate credit exposure is significant in relation to the Company’s total credit exposure. The Company has no significant credit risk positions, other than those which have already been allowed for, nor any significant concentrations in an industry or geographical region.

Credit risk relates primarily to trade receivables, other current financial assets and cash and cash equivalents. The Company manages these exposures through a multi-layered mitigation approach. Revenue is collected directly from the ETP accounts, a structural safeguard that management considers as an effective measure for reducing credit risk. In addition, the management assesses its rigorous due diligence process—which includes financial and reputational assessments of business partners prior to onboarding and periodic reviews of aging reports—as a robust control for managing counterparty default risk. Cash and cash equivalents are held exclusively with financial institutions with high credit ratings, and management assesses the risk related to these balances as acceptable based on periodic institutional assessments.

The Board of Directors assesses the credit risk as Medium.

3.3.1.2. Counterparty Risk

In its capacity as issuer, the Company is exposed to various counterparty risks arising from transactions and service relationships with a wide range of contractual counterparties, including custodians, administrator, wallet providers, depositaries, paying agents, market makers, authorized participants, and other parties. The failure of any such counterparty to fulfil its contractual obligations could have a material adverse effect on the Company’s business operations, particularly with respect to reputational and settlement risks that may arise from counterparty defaults.

With respect to the custodians, the Company is exposed to the counterparty risk in relation to the institutions with which it holds digital assets, physical gold, equity instruments and cash and cash equivalents. To mitigate this risk, crypto assets, equity instruments, and physical gold are held in segregated collateral accounts, providing protection in the event of the custodian insolvency. Management assesses this segregation as a highly effective structural safeguard that ensures the legal and operational separation of collateral from the custodian's proprietary holdings or general assets. Nonetheless, the insolvency of a custodian could result in delayed access to the underlying assets, potentially leading to investor losses arising from price fluctuations during such a delay.

The Company’s crypto assets are held in wallets controlled by the respective custodians for safekeeping. For custody purposes, control is defined as the ability to access the private keys permitting the transfer of assets and the signing of transactions. Loss of private keys would result in the permanent and irreversible loss of access to any digital assets held in the associated wallet. To mitigate this risk, custodians employ industry standard key management practices, including cold storage solutions and appropriate insurance coverage. Management assesses these practices—specifically the offline nature of cold storage—as highly effective safeguard against cyberattacks and unauthorized access. To further reduce concentration risk, the Company employs a multi-custodian approach, an effective risk management strategy diversifying exposure across multiple institutional providers. These measures are supported by a due diligence process and ongoing performance monitoring, which management assesses as robust and sufficient to maintain counterparty risk at acceptable levels.

In the event of theft or other incidents, the investor bears the risk of the loss of the underlying assets. In the event of a payment default by the Company, the assets held as collateral will be liquidated to fulfil obligations to the holders of the ETPs in the order set out in the applicable Base Prospectus. The ETPs do not grant investors direct rights to the underlying assets and the proceeds from liquidation may not be sufficient to fully cover all liabilities. In such circumstances, investors may lose part or all of their investment.

The Board of Directors assesses the counterparty risk as Low.

3.3.2. Market Environment Risks

3.3.2.1. Regulatory Risks

The EMEA regulatory environment for crypto-linked exchange-traded products continued to evolve materially in the first half of 2026, with developments across the European Union, the United Kingdom, and Switzerland.

European Union. On 1 July 2026, the MiCA transitional period expired across the EU, representing the final deadline under Article 143(3) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114. From that date, any entity providing crypto-asset services to EU clients without MiCA authorisation is in breach of EU law and must cease operations. In advance of the deadline, the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) issued a public statement reminding crypto-asset service providers (CASPs) established outside the EU that they cannot provide MiCA services to EU clients or solicit EU clients, including in a business-to-business context. ESMA further clarified that MiCA prohibits CASPs from outsourcing or delegating certain services, notably custody, to entities not authorised as CASPs[1]. These developments have direct bearing on the Company's service provider arrangements, which are managed on an ongoing basis to ensure that key counterparties hold and maintain the requisite authorisations.

United Kingdom. On 30 June 2026, the FCA published its final rules and guidance completing the UK's crypto regulatory roadmap.[2] This comes as a natural consequence to the Cryptoasset Perimeter Guidance:[3] The authorisation gateway for cryptoasset firms will open on 30 September 2026, with the application period running until 28 February 2027. The final framework extends regulation to qualifying stablecoin issuance, safeguarding of qualifying cryptoassets, operating a qualifying cryptoasset trading platform, dealing and arranging in qualifying cryptoassets, and qualifying cryptoasset staking. The new regime takes full effect from 25 October 2027.[4] The FCA confirmed that firms applying for authorisation during the gateway window will generally have their applications determined before the regime commences; where this is not the case, a saving provision will permit continued service delivery pending a final determination. In parallel, the FCA will publish a further policy statement in September 2026 setting out how the regulatory perimeter applies to cryptoasset activities, and has signalled forthcoming consultations on decentralised finance, operational resilience for distributed ledger technology-based firms, and stablecoin regulation in coordination with the Bank of England. The Company continues to monitor these developments as they bear on the regulatory perimeter applicable to its listed products and the authorisation requirements of its UK-facing service providers.

Switzerland. Following the conclusion of the consultation period on the proposed Financial Institutions Act (FinIA) amendments in February 2026, the Federal Council is proceeding to submit its legislative message to Parliament. The new provisions introducing the Payment Institution and Crypto Institution licence categories are not expected to enter into force before 2027. [5]

United States. U.S. regulatory developments in digital assets highlight shifting and increasingly structured frameworks during the first half of 2026. The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) issued a joint interpretive guidance outlining a coordinated federal framework and a five-category token taxonomy to assess when digital assets fall within the definition of a security.[6] Additionally, implementation of the GENIUS Act progressed significantly, with federal banking regulators and Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN) introducing proposed rulemakings to establish tailored anti-money laundering and customer identification baselines for permitted stablecoin issuers.[7] Meanwhile, despite regulatory progress, comprehensive federal market structure remains stalled; the passage of the CLARITY Act faces Senate deadlock fuelled by industry pushback and debates over state sovereignty and stablecoin yield restrictions.

[1] https://www.esma.europa.eu/sites/default/files/2026-06/ESMA75-113276571-1710_Public_Statement_MiCA_transitional_period_ends.pdf
[2] https://www.fca.org.uk/news/press-releases/fca-sets-landmark-crypto-rules-cement-uks-place-global-hub
[3] https://www.fca.org.uk/publications/consultation-papers/cp26-13-cryptoasset-perimeter-guidance
[4] https://www.fca.org.uk/publications/consultation-papers/cp26-13-cryptoasset-perimeter-guidance
[5] https://www.admin.ch/en/newnsb/x4TMWQ1SWofNoFx7XyHhY
[6] https://www.sec.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2026-30-sec-clarifies-application-federal-securities-laws-crypto-assets
[7] https://www.sullcrom.com/insights/memo/2026/June/Agencies-Propose-Customer-Identification-Program-Requirements-Stablecoin-Issuers

With the exception of the US, 21Shares pursues listings on the above territories (EU, UK, Switzerland) as key markets. Despite the positive signals in the EU, UK and Swiss markets, the Board of Directors continues to assess overall regulatory risk as High, reflecting persistent cross-border divergence and the potential for sudden shifts in enforcement or policy.

3.3.2.2. Market Risks

The prices of the Company's ETP products are primarily influenced by factors including market liquidity, macroeconomic and political developments, and speculative trading activity. In H1 2026, the digital asset sector experienced heightened volatility, with Bitcoin reaching a 21-month low, driven by the energy shock, hawkish central bank pivots, and broader risk-off sentiment described in section 2.1 Macroeconomic and Industry-Specific Conditions.

These price movements directly impact the Company's certificate liabilities and underlying collateral assets. To mitigate the risks associated with price volatility and potential valuation discrepancies, the Company ensures that all exchange-traded products (ETPs) are 100% physically backed by underlying assets held in secure custody. Management assesses this full collateralization—combined with the consistent application of fair value measurement for both assets and certificate liabilities—as a highly effective structural control as it eliminates net equity exposure that would otherwise arise from market price fluctuations.

Furthermore, the Company maintains a diversified portfolio of 60 products traded in 7 currencies. Management assesses this diversification as a significant mitigation measure that reduces reliance on any single digital asset or currency.

The Board of Directors assesses the market risk as High due to the inherent volatility of the digital asset sector and its direct impact on revenue and asset valuation.

3.3.3. Operational and Business Risks

3.3.3.1. Operational Risks

Operational risks encompass potential losses arising from inadequate or defective internal processes, human or technical failures, and legal risks, including litigation. As a SPV, the Company's operations are supported by its parent company, Jura Pentium AG, and other Group entities, which perform key management and administration functions.

The Company has implemented an internal control system, along with clearly defined governance and compliance structures. Management assesses these governance frameworks as highly effective, as they leverage the established infrastructure of the 21.co Group to maintain high operational standards across the ETP lifecycle. Additionally, regular external audits and internal testing procedures are conducted to ensure the effectiveness of these measures. Management assesses these oversight activities as robust, providing a critical layer of verification that ensures internal processes remain aligned with evolving industry best practices.

Residual risks remain, particularly considering rapidly evolving market requirements and compliance standards. To address this, the Company continues to emphasize the standardization of business processes and the enhanced use of automation, reducing the likelihood of human error in operational workflows. Management assesses this technological strategy as an effective mitigation measure, as it ensures the scalability and reliability of the platform even during periods of elevated market activity.

The Board of Directors assesses operational risk as Low.

3.3.3.2. Business Risks

Business risks arise from external or internal factors that could impair the Company's ability to issue or distribute its products as planned, including regulatory obstacles, failures of trading partners, restrictions on the custody or delivery of collateral assets, and insufficient investor demand. In the event of market disruptions or new regulatory requirements, the Company may be temporarily unable to issue new products or expand existing ones, which could adversely affect revenue and creditworthiness.

To mitigate potential business interruptions, the Company maintains a broad partner and infrastructure base, including a multi-custodian approach to ensure the secure safekeeping of assets. Management assesses this approach as a highly effective measure for maintaining operational continuity and providing the necessary flexibility to navigate sudden shifts in the market or service provider landscape.

The Company's product suite of 60 ETPs listed across multiple exchanges diversifies its operational footprint, reducing reliance on any single jurisdiction and enhancing resilience against regional regulatory or economic developments.

The Board of Directors assesses these business risks as Low.

3.3.3.3. Risks Associated with Staking

Certain crypto assets held as collateral can be used for staking and are subject to the risk of token loss from penalties through a process known as slashing. The two key misbehaviours that incur slashing are downtime and double signing. As the Company earns revenue through staking rewards, it is inherently exposed to these risks. To mitigate this exposure, the Company has established a dedicated staking infrastructure with continuous monitoring controls. Management assesses these technical controls as highly effective. In addition, the proportion of assets allocated to staking is actively managed to limit potential exposure. Management assesses this allocation strategy as a robust safeguard, ensuring that any potential impact is contained within manageable thresholds. Furthermore, the Company has secured partial protection against potential slashing penalties through underlying insurance coverage. Management assesses this insurance layer as a significant mitigation that reinforces the Company’s financial resilience in the event of an incident.

The Board of Directors assesses the risks associated with staking as Low.

3.3.4. Overall Assessment of the Risk Situation

The Board of Directors has performed a consolidated assessment of the Company’s risk profile, evaluating the cumulative impact of the individual risk categories described above.

When viewed in aggregate, the Company’s risk mitigation measures and strategic positioning provide a resilient framework for managing the risks. At the time of preparing this report, the Board of Directors has not identified any risks, either individually or in combination, that could jeopardize the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The overall risk situation is considered manageable and appropriate for the Company’s business model as a physically collateralised ETP issuer.

4. Forecast Report

The Company’s outlook is based on current market trends and the strategic objectives of the Company. Management notes that the digital asset sector is characterized by significant price volatility and ongoing regulatory developments across global jurisdictions. These factors introduce uncertainty into the forecasting process. The Company's primary financial indicators - Assets under Management and Gross Revenue - are directly sensitive to market-wide valuation movements, and actual results may therefore differ materially from projected KPIs.

To establish a consistent basis for the outlook, Management assessed the Company’s H1 2026 financial performance against the forecasts established in the prior year. Total revenue for H1 2026 was USD 31.48 million and AUM stood at USD 2.36 billion as at 30 June 2026, below target, primarily as a result of price action.

4.1. Opportunities and Risks

4.1.1. Growth of the Crypto Market and Institutional Acceptance

Institutional adoption of digital assets has continued to broaden, with asset managers, banks, and wealth platforms increasingly integrating digital assets into their offerings. Demand continues to shift toward regulated, transparent investment vehicles, with crypto-ETPs serving as a primary access point for professional investors. As of 30 June 2026, the Company had 60 products listed across major exchanges in EMEA. The Company launched several new products in 2026, including equity strategy, broadening its platform.

The perception of digital assets as a legitimate asset class continued to strengthen, supported by regulatory clarity in Europe and a constructive shift in US regulatory posture, alongside the continued maturation of market infrastructure. Consistent with the broader market, however, this cycle is defined by more selective capital allocation, with institutional flows concentrating on established assets and high-quality strategies.

Looking ahead, Management expects that improving liquidity conditions, continued institutional onboarding, and expanding use cases will support AUM growth. Following the acquisition by FalconX Holdings Limited, the Company is uniquely positioned to leverage operational and distribution synergies with a leading institutional digital asset prime brokerage firm. As more financial institutions and professional investors seek exposure to digital assets, opportunities for new partnerships and distribution channels will multiply. The Company intends to continue tailoring its product suite to institutional requirements.

4.1.2. Strategic Expansion of Product Portfolio and Market Positioning

The Company has been reinforcing its position as a leading provider through continuous development and innovation in the crypto-ETP sector. The product portfolio grew from 57 products as at 31 December 2025 to 60 products as of June 2026. This underscores the Company's ongoing commitment to innovation and its focus on meeting the specific requirements of institutional investors, who increasingly demand customized and risk-adjusted investment solutions.

In the United Kingdom, the Company cross-listed its products on the London Stock Exchange in 2024, initially on a professional investor basis. Building on that foundation, 21Shares has since broadened access to its full LSE product range to retail investors as well and further expanded its offering with the addition of the first crypto index product in this market - marking a significant step in making regulated crypto investment products accessible to a broader UK audience. In February 2026, the Company successfully launched its first equity ETP, which was subsequently listed on the LSE.

Looking ahead, the Company intends to further deepen its cooperation with the London Stock Exchange and pursue additional international listings. A successful launch on Euronext Milan was finalized in early 2026, while 21Shares has already established a presence on B3, Brazil's leading exchange, with six products cross-listed via the Brazilian Depositary Receipt (BDR) structure. The Company continues to assess opportunities with other exchanges as part of its broader ambition to establish itself as a leading global provider of crypto-ETPs. Furthermore, 21Shares continues to work closely with leading enterprises in the crypto industry to deliver innovative solutions tailored to evolving investor needs.

For the second half of 2026, the Company expects demand for customized, risk-adjusted crypto investment solutions to continue. The Company plans to expand its product portfolio across two strategic dimensions: broadening the range of supported asset classes to reflect the maturation and diversification of the digital asset market and introducing new products designed to meet more sophisticated investor requirements. Additionally, the Company is actively exploring new exposure types to provide investors with a more diverse set of tools for market access and risk management. This product expansion will allow the Company to solidify its market position and further increase growth potential in the crypto-ETP sector.

4.2. Business Expansion

4.2.1. International Expansion and Market Penetration

Building on its established presence in European, Australian, and Middle Eastern markets, the Company intends to broaden its global footprint during the second half of 2026. Strategic focus will be directed toward high-growth regions such as Latin America and the Nordic countries, where the adoption of digital assets is maturing rapidly. France will also be a priority market for the Company, following the AMF's recent revision of its doctrine on the marketing of complex financial instruments, which now permits certain crypto-asset-linked debt securities to be offered to non-professional investors under defined conditions.

The Company will also continue its exploration of new exchange listings and partnerships, while broadening the offering to include additional product categories.

4.2.2. Diversification and Expansion of Product Portfolio

In 2026, the Company intends to broaden its product portfolio through innovative exposure types tailored for client needs, with the vision of becoming a digitally-native, multi-strategy asset manager. This vision moved from strategy to execution in H1 2026 with the launch of the Company's first equity ETP in Europe. By continuing to introduce additional specialized tracker and yield-generating products, 21Shares aims to bridge traditional finance and digital assets while attracting new investor segments. FalconX's deep institutional liquidity network and prime brokerage infrastructure will further enable 21Shares to design and launch more sophisticated product structures.

4.3. Increasing Regulatory Requirements

The regulatory environment for crypto assets continued to evolve across EMEA during the first half of 2026. In the European Union, the MiCA Regulation transition period concluded, with new requirements for custody, staking and lending now fully applicable across EU markets. 21Shares has completed the necessary adjustments to its compliance framework and counterparty arrangements to ensure continued operation across EU regulated markets.

In the United States, digital asset frameworks became increasingly structured during the first half of 2026. New joint guidance from the SEC and CFTC established a coordinated federal framework for token classification. Broader market legislation like the CLARITY Act remains stalled. 21Shares continues to monitor these developments to ensure ongoing alignment with evolving U.S. standards.

21Shares will ensure compliance with new regulatory requirements through ongoing adjustments to its compliance processes and oversight of its counterparties, allowing it to continue operating in regulated markets. However, an expanding regulatory framework may introduce additional administrative and operational challenges.

4.4. Forecast

4.4.1. Market Development and Business Outlook

The digital asset market continues to develop, with institutional participation broadening and regulatory frameworks becoming more defined across North America and the European Union. Structural inflows into regulated crypto-ETP products have continued during the period, notwithstanding price-driven AUM pressure across the digital asset market. The Company expects market conditions to improve in the second half of 2026, supporting a recovery in AUM toward the Company's year-end forecast of USD 3.00 billion. Against this backdrop, the Company launched the 21Shares Strategy Yield ETP in February 2026, broadening its product offering beyond single-asset tracker products. The continued development of the stablecoin ecosystem, with total supply now exceeding USD 320 billion, is expected to support broader digital asset market liquidity over time.[8]

4.4.2. Outlook for Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

Based on the financial results for the H1 2026 period and current market trends, the following outlook is provided for the primary Key Performance Indicators (KPIs):

<u>Assets Under Management Forecast</u>

The Company forecasts AUM of approximately USD 3.00 billion by the end of 2026, reflecting a projected increase in net new assets and a partial recovery of digital asset valuations.

<u>Revenue Forecast</u>

For the 2026 financial year, the Company anticipates that gross revenue declines from the 2025 level, forecasting approximately USD 58 million. This outlook is supported by the asset price-driven AUM pressure in addition to lower average management fees resulting from shifting product mix toward lower-fee institutional-grade products.

4.4.3. Long-term Outlook and Structural development

The Company anticipates further structural maturation of international regulatory frameworks governing digital assets. Notable milestones include the expected commencement of the UK's crypto-asset regulatory regime in late 2027 and the introduction of Swiss new cryptoasset framework under FinIA in 2027. These developments are expected to enhance market integrity and expand institutional distribution opportunities. The Company is also preparing for the adoption of IFRS 18, effective 1 January 2027, which introduces a revised structure for the Statement of profit or loss.

4.4.4. Overall Statement on the Forecasted Development

The Company's H1 2026 performance was materially impacted by adverse digital asset price movements and a challenging macroeconomic environment. For the full year 2026, Management forecasts gross revenue of approximately USD 58 million and AUM of approximately USD 3.00 billion, reflecting an expected improvement in market conditions in H2 2026. These forecasts are subject to material uncertainty, principally the sensitivity of AUM and revenue to digital asset valuations and the pace of regulatory developments across key jurisdictions. The Company's physical collateralisation model and diversified product platform provide a stable foundation for the remainder of the year.

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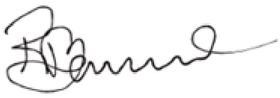
[8] 21Shares Research, State of Crypto #17: June 2026, page 10

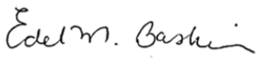
5. Conclusion

The first half of 2026 presented a challenging operating environment, with digital asset price weakness and macroeconomic headwinds weighing on AUM and revenue. The Company maintained operational continuity, expanded its product suite to 60 ETPs, and preserved a relatively high gross margin. For the full year, Management expects a recovery in H2 2026, supported by improving market conditions, continued institutional demand, and the Company's expanded product and distribution platform.

Zurich, 25 August 2026

On behalf of The Board of Directors





Russell Barlow, CEO

Edel Bashir, COO

CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the period from 1 January to 30 June

in USD	Notes	**2026**	**2025**
Gross revenue	3	31'475'529	58'076'374
Revenue sharing		(1'964'334)	(5'080'179)
Revenue		**29'511'195**	**52'996'195**
Cost of services		(3'242'719)	(2'282'351)
Gross profit		**26'268'476**	**50'713'844**
Other operating expenses		(1'513'721)	(903'814)
Intercompany service fees		(24'849'609)	(49'314'337)
Net fair value (loss)/gain on digital and other assets	4	(1'251'147'411)	(170'726'003)
Net fair value gain/(loss) on certificate liability	5	1'448'437'022	649'279'689
Profit from operations		**197'194'757**	**479'049'379**
Finance income		140'600	301'177
Finance costs		(5'761)	(489'725)
Profit before tax		**197'329'596**	**478'860'831**
Income tax (expenses)		(47'349'507)	(115'076'112)
Profit for the period		**149'980'089**	**363'784'719**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Revaluation (loss) of digital assets, gross		(197'289'611)	(478'598'973)
Tax effect on revaluation of digital assets		47'349'507	114'863'754
Total items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		**(149'940'104)**	**(363'735'219)**
Other comprehensive (loss) for the period, net of tax		**(149'940'104)**	**(363'735'219)**
Total comprehensive income for the period		**39'985**	**49'500**

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

CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

ASSETS

in USD	Notes	**30 June 2026**	**31 December 2025**
Current assets			
Digital assets at fair value	4	2’324’645’109	3’654’385’855
ETP assets - other	4	30’418’975	25’657’059
Trade receivables		37’911	-
Other current financial assets		8’312’124	8’101’550
Cash and cash equivalents		252’270	739’388
Total current assets		**2’363’666’389**	**3’688’883’852**
TOTAL ASSETS		**2’363’666’389**	**3’688’883’852**

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

in USD	Notes	**30 June 2026**	**31 December 2025**
Equity			
Share capital		104’917	104’917
Reserve from capital contributions		629’840	629’840
Revaluation surplus		41’364’099	264’789’496
Accumulated deficit		(38’006’818)	(261’472’200)
Total equity		**4’092’038**	**4’052’053**
Current liabilities			
Certificate liabilities	5	2’354’200’606	3’679’318’236
Provisions		480’578	273’003
Trade and other payables		4’461’687	4’815’503
Current income tax liabilities		431’480	425’057
Total current liabilities		**2’359’574’351**	**3’684’831’799**
Total liabilities		**2’359’574’351**	**3’684’831’799**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**2’363’666’389**	**3’688’883’852**

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

CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

in USD	Share capital	Reserve from capital contributions	Revaluation surplus	Accumulated deficit	Total equity
Balance as at 1 January 2026	**104’917**	**629’840**	**264’789’496**	**(261’472'200)**	**4'052'053**
Comprehensive income					
Profit for the period	-	-	-	149'980'089	**149’980’089**
Other comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	(149’940'104)	-	**(149’940'104)**
Total comprehensive income for the period	**-**	**-**	**(149’940'104)**	**149’980'089**	**39'985**
Transfer of revaluation reserve upon disposal of digital assets	-	-	(96’691'175)	96'691'175	-
Tax effect of transfer of revaluation reserve upon disposal of digital assets	-	-	23’205'882	(23'205'882)	-
Balance as at 30 June 2026	**104’917**	**629’840**	**41’364’099**	**(38'006'818)**	**4'092'038**

in USD	Share capital	Reserve from capital contributions	Revaluation surplus	Accumulated deficit	Total equity
Balance as at 1 January 2025	**104’917**	**629’840**	**1’735’013'101**	**(1’732’047’074)**	**3’700’784**
Comprehensive income					
Profit for the period	-	-	-	363’784’719	**363’784’719**
Other comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	(363’735’219)	-	**(363’735’219)**
Total comprehensive income for the period	**-**	**-**	**(363’735’219)**	**363’784’719**	**49’500**
Transfer of revaluation reserve upon disposal of digital assets	-	-	(724’372’571)	724’372’571	-
Tax effect of transfer of revaluation reserve upon disposal of digital assets	-	-	173’849'417	(173’849'417)	-
Balance as at 30 June 2025	**104’917**	**629’840**	**820’754’728**	**(817’739’201)**	**3’750’284**

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

CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

for the period from 1 January to 30 June

in USD	**2026**	**2025**
Profit for the period	**149'980'089**	**363'784'719**
Adjustments for		
Net fair value (gain) on financial liabilities	(1'448'437'022)	(649'279'689)
Net fair value loss on digital assets	1'251'147'411	170'726'003
Income tax expense	47'349'507	115'076'112
Other non-cash items	(138'800)	5'242'550
Changes in		
Trade receivables	(37'911)	203'693
Other current assets	(66'460)	3'238'542
Trade and other payables	(347'392)	(25'231'770)
Provisions	207'575	(73'427)
Other current liabilities	-	(80'976)
Net cash flows used in operating activities	**(343'002)**	**(16'394'243)**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Loan (provided to)/repaid from related party	(144'116)	16'600'030
Net cash flows (used in)/from investing activities	**(144'116)**	**16'600'030**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayments of loans and borrowings	-	(80'976)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	**-**	**(80'976)**
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	**(487'118)**	**124'811**
Cash and cash equivalents as at 1 January	739'388	235'783
Cash and cash equivalents as at 30 June	**252'270**	**360'594**

Non-cash Transactions during the period:

	Notes	**2026**	**2025**
Purchase of digital and other ETP assets[1]	4	691'362'443	1'884'031'231
Disposal of digital and other ETP assets	4	(570'772'146)	(2'013'577'531)
Issuance of financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	5	(691'362'443)	(1'884'031'230)
Redemption of financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss[2]	5	543'404'821	1'973'379'394
ETP management fees earned	3, 5	24'638'230	40'198'137

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

[1] The 2025 comparative figures have been adjusted to combine purchases of Digital assets and other ETP assets, which were presented separately

[2] The 2025 comparative figures have been adjusted to reflect a separate presentation of ETP management fees earned. Prior period ETP management fees earned were included in Redemption of financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the six months ended 30 June 2026

1 Reporting entity

21Shares AG ("21Shares" or the "Company") is a public limited company (AG) incorporated in July 2018 in Switzerland and is a member of the 21.co Group. The Company's registered office is at Pelikanstrasse 37, 8001 Zurich, Switzerland. As a technology and financial services company, 21Shares' principal business activity is to issue exchange-traded products ('ETP') backed by digital assets and other collateral in Switzerland and worldwide. On 14 February 2020, the Company changed its name from Amun AG to 21Shares AG. The Company was wholly owned by Amun Holdings Limited ("AHL") which changed its name to 21co Holdings Limited effective 10 July 2024. On 28 December 2022, Jura Pentium AG became the direct parent company and sole shareholder of 21Shares (both are subsidiaries of 21co Holdings Limited and under the 21.co Group). In November 2025, FalconX Holdings Limited, a leading institutional digital asset prime brokerage firm, acquired 21co Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries.

The Company has been established as a special purpose vehicle (SPV) for the purpose of issuing ETPs and other financial products linked to the performance of digital assets, commodities and equity instruments.

21Shares offers a full range of single asset, basket and index trackers which are available to trade in multiple currencies. These ETPs are fully collateralised by holdings of underlying assets, which primarily consists of crypto assets but also include other collateral such as gold and equity instruments. The products track the financial performance of a single asset or benchmark consisting of a basket of products. In November 2018, 21Shares listed its first ETP on the SIX Swiss Exchange (SIX), and since then, the number of offerings has grown to include 60 products listed primarily on European exchanges and traded in seven currencies (USD, CHF, EUR, GBP, JPY, SEK, SGD).

2 Basis of preparation and material accounting policies

These unaudited condensed interim financial statements for the six months ended 30 June 2026 have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 – Interim Financial Reporting and should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025.

These interim financial statements do not include all the information required for a complete set of financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards. Selected explanatory notes are included to explain events and transactions significant an understanding of changes in the Company's financial position and performance since the last financial statements.

The accounting policies are the same as those applied in the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025.

The preparation of these condensed interim financial statements requires management to exercise judgement and to make estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies, reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and disclosures. The key sources of estimation uncertainty within these condensed interim financial statements remain the same as those applied to the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025.

3 Gross revenue

A summary of the Company's revenue for the six months ended 30 June are as follows:

in USD	**2026**	**2025**
Management Fees	24'638'230	40'198'137
Staking Rewards	6'474'988	12'109'514
Other	363'311	5'768'723
Total Revenue	**31'475'529**	**58'076'374**

4 Digital assets and other ETP assets at fair value

ETP assets held by the Company serve as collateral for the certificate liabilities stemming from the issuance of various Exchange-Traded Products (ETPs). These assets include:

- Digital assets: Cryptocurrency assets measured at fair value
- ETP assets – other: Physical gold holdings and equity instruments

Revenues are earned in kind, and these digital assets are frequently transferred to the parent company. As of 30 June, the Company also holds cryptocurrency assets as its own investment.

The Company classifies its digital assets as intangible assets and applies the revaluation model for measurement. Since digital assets are fungible, the Company applies the First-In-First-Out (FIFO) method to carry the historical cost of such assets. Changes in their fair value are recorded either in profit and loss or in other comprehensive income.

Physical gold and equity instrument holdings are measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). Management has determined that FVTPL provides the most relevant and reliable information, as it eliminates the measurement inconsistency that would otherwise arise from measuring the collateral assets and their corresponding certificate liabilities on different bases. Both are valued using Level 1 inputs based on quoted market prices from active markets. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss within 'Net fair value gain/(loss) on digital and other assets'.

in USD	**30 June 2026**	**31 December 2025**
Digital assets at fair value	2’324’645’109	3’654’385’855
ETP assets – other	30’418’975	25’657’059
thereof physical gold holdings	*18’497’945*	*25’657’059*
thereof equity instruments	*11’921’030*	-
Total digital and other assets at fair value	**2’355’064’084**	**3’680’042’914**
thereof held as a collateral for the certificate liability	*2’354’200’606*	*3’679’318’236*
thereof held as the Company’s own investment	*863’478*	*724’678*

The following digital assets and other ETP assets are held by the Company:

	30 June 2026		**31 December 2025**	
	Units	*in USD*	Units	*in USD*
By underlying ETP asset				
Binance Coin	53’556	28’672’215	56’634	48’822’139
Bitcoin	16’810	987’084’774	15’613	1’371’809’554
Cardano	133’440’088	19’158’904	123’661’199	42’296’460
Ethereum	195’716	306’606’454	175’431	522’156’316
Ripple	261’337’371	269’816’603	270’113’022	500’296’936
Solana	6’364’310	466’004’237	6’636’699	830’985’914
Sui	65’957’981	45’236’526	61’894’667	88’597’793
Other		199’098’303		249’321’546
Total digital assets		**2’321’678’016**		**3’654’286’657**
ETP assets – other		30’418’975		25’657’059
Total digital and other ETP assets		**2’352’096’991**		**3’679’943’716**
Due from (to) brokers and other assets		2’967’093		99’198
Closing balance	**467’364’832**	**2’355’064’084**	**462’553’265**	**3’680’042’914**

Digital assets and other ETP assets changes during the six-month periods are presented as follows:

in USD	2026	2025
Balance as at 1 January	**3’679’943’716**	**4’732'792’521**
Purchases of digital and other ETP assets	691’362’443	1’863’917’586
Sales of digital and other ETP assets	(570’772'146)	(2’018’614’667)
Realised loss on disposals	(171’906'940)	(46’522’947)
Fair value (loss)/gain on digital and other ETP assets through profit and loss	(1’079’240'470)	(124’157’769)
Fair value (loss)/gain on digital assets through revaluation surplus (OCI)	(197’289'611)	(478’598’973)
Balance as at 30 June	**2’352’096’991**	**3’928’815’750**

Depending on the existence of an active market, the Company’s collateral assets are classified in the following fair value hierarchies. Digital and other ETP assets that have an active market and are freely tradable are valued at fair value and categorised as Level 1 under the IFRS fair value hierarchy:

in USD	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
Level 1 (quoted price based on an active market)	2’355’064’084	3’680’042’914
Total digital assets and other ETP assets at fair value	**2’355’064’084**	**3’680’042’914**

5 Certificate liabilities

in USD	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
21shares Aave ETP (AAVE)	6’430’896	8’886’266
21shares Algorand ETP (ALGO)	3’521’133	5’487’597
21shares Aptos Staking ETP (APTOS)	252’237	475’576
21shares Arbitrum ETP (AARB)	740’785	1’405’779
21shares Artificial Superintelligence Alliance ETP (AFET)	990’243	126’930
21shares Avalanche Staking ETP (AVAX)	8’721’713	16’254’077
21shares Binance BNB ETP (ABNB)	10’889’204	22’156’200
21shares Bitcoin Cash ETP (ABCH)	4’193’370	11’862’971
21shares Bitcoin Core ETP (CBTC)	374’761’183	453’571’117
21shares Bitcoin Ethereum Core ETP (ABBA)	20’547’818	31’926’834
21shares Bitcoin ETP (ABTC)	479’238’686	730’958’066
21shares Bitcoin Gold ETP (BOLD)	30’331’285	37’418’882
21shares Bittensor ETP (ATAO)	1’617’883	500’680
21shares Bitwise Select 10 ETP (KEYS)	13’431’865	22’087’788
21shares Canton Network ETP (CANTN)	3’801’604	137’527
21shares Cardano ETP (AADA)	18’258’621	40’305’452
21shares Celestia Staking ETP (ATIA)	891’732	862’931
21shares Chainlink ETP (LINK)	13’741’536	25’662’427
21shares Cronos Staking ETP (CRON)	32’204’429	54’436’767
21shares Crypto Basket 10 Core ETP (HODLX)	29’367’403	34’913’549
21shares Crypto Basket Equal Weight ETP (HODLV)	14’125’588	21’625’769
21shares Crypto Basket Index ETP (HODL)	116’594’741	178’846’569
21shares Crypto Mid-Cap Index ETP (ALTS)	7’831’412	12’171’508
21shares Dogecoin ETP (DOGE)	8’942’148	14’496’918
21shares dYdX ETP (DYDX)	98’578	53’010
21shares Ethena ETP (EENA)	134’048	384’564

21shares Ethereum Core Staking ETP (ETHC)	62’100’827	79’174’474
21shares Ethereum Staking ETP (AETH)	201’763’164	371’414’372
21shares Flexible Crypto Index ETP (FLEX)	4’223’111	-
21shares Future of Crypto Index ETP (FUTR)	1’746’445	2’936’977
21shares Gram Staking ETP (GRAM)[3]	12’538’381	13’245’151
21shares Hedera Staking ETP (HDRA)	569’797	829’100
21shares Hyperliquid Staking ETP (HYPE)	30’021’316	8’227’053
21shares Immutable ETP (AIMX)	327’640	428’330
21shares Injective Staking ETP (AINJ)	1’123’889	916’959
21shares Jito Staked SOL ETP (JSOL)	889’601	-
21shares Jupiter ETP (AJUP)	671’906	209’220
21shares Lido DAO ETP (LIDO)	563’872	940’308
21shares Maple Finance ETP (SYRUP)	383’579	275’508
21shares Morpho ETP (MORPH)	886’001	298’892
21shares Near Protocol Staking ETP (NEAR)	5’626’478	2’240’581
21shares Ondo ETP (ONDO)	8’376’548	5’800’239
21shares Optimism ETP (AOPT)	935’233	1’354’665
21shares Pendle ETP (APEN)	536’550	242’189
21shares Polkadot ETP (ADOT)	6’543’850	12’407’146
21shares Polygon ETP (POLY)	2’290’380	3’750’123
21shares Pyth Network ETP (PYTH)	603’333	450’753
21shares Raydium ETP (ARAY)	242’868	359’705
21shares Render ETP (RNDR)	3’028’160	1’459’285
21shares Solana Core Staking ETP (CSOL)	16’444’712	7’656’244
21shares Solana Staking ETP (ASOL)	435’895’273	804’236’602
21shares Stacks ETP (ASTX)	427’310	444’356
21shares Stellar ETP (AXLM)	13’162’525	14’094’052
21shares Strategy Yield ETP (STRC)	11’898’153	-
21shares Sui Staking ETP (ASUI)	44’442’767	87’199’976
21shares Tezos ETP (AXTZ)	946’537	2’391’410
21shares Uniswap ETP (AUNI)	3’826’543	8’441’097
21shares XDC Network ETP (XDCN)	9’593’327	17’619’071
21shares XRP ETP (AXRP)	253’480’013	475’377’580
Sygnum Platform Winners Index ETP (MOON)	16’430’378	27’881’065
Total NAV	**2’354’200’606**	**3’679’318’236**
Other ETP related assets/liabilities	-	-
Total Certificate liabilities	**2’354’200’606**	**3’679’318’236**

[3] On June 15, 2026, the name and ticker of the ETP has been amended from 21shares Toncoin Staking ETP (TONN) to 21shares Gram Staking ETP (GRAM).

Movement in Certificate liabilities:

in USD	**2026**	**2025**
Balance as at 1 January	**3’679’318’236**	**4’724’017’849**
ETP issued during the period	691'362'443	1'884'031’230
ETP redemption during the period[4]	(543'404'821)	(1'973'379'394)
ETP management fees earned	(24'638'230)	(40'198'137)
Fair value change during the period	(1'448'437'022)	(649’279’689)
Balance as at 30 June	**2'354'200’606**	**3'945'191’859**

Certificate liabilities represent the liabilities to investors for all issued ETPs. These liabilities are designated at fair value through profit or loss. All ETPs are 100% physically backed in cold storage at custodians and are therefore directly related to the measurement of the Company’s ETP assets. The investors have an option of redemption at any point in time, which is limited to the fair value of the ETP assets of the particular ETP.

6 Commitments and contingencies

The Company has no commitments and contingencies to be disclosed.

7 Related party transactions

As a SPV, 21Shares’ ETP operations are supported by its parent company and principal service provider, Jura Pentium AG, alongside other group entities such as Jura Pentium Limited in UK and Jura Pentium Inc. in the US. The 21.co Group Master Intercompany Services and Financial Transactions Agreement (the “Agreement”) specifies the services provided and the relevant financial arrangements. Intercompany services provided by the service entities include research, product development and maintenance, investment management and operations, marketing and distribution, legal, compliance, finance, IT and human resource services.

The intercompany service fees are calculated at a cost-plus model amongst the service entities and recognised in USD as part of the 21.co Group transfer pricing allocation process and settled periodically in USD or in kind. As Jura Pentium AG performs the key management and administration functions and bears the associated risks, it receives a service fee, which represents the residual income after the Company’s direct expenses and operating margin are accounted for in accordance with the 21co Group transfer pricing policy. 21Shares AG recorded USD 24.8 million and USD 49.3 million service fees to Jura Pentium AG during the first six months of 2026 and 2025 respectively. Intercompany service fees primarily include compensation expenses, facility, technology, data, marketing, legal, compliance, tax and other professional service fees.

For offsetting purposes, receivables may be netted against payables, and notes receivable against notes payable or due from/due to balances, with the same counterparty or affiliated entities.

In-kind revenue generated by the Company is transferred to Jura Pentium AG and converted into fiat currency to fund its operations and those of affiliates that provide services to the ETP operations. On the other hand, Jura Pentium AG may settle payment obligations to vendors and business partners on behalf of 21Shares. In the first six months of 2025, the Company earned interest income of USD 0.30 million under an intercompany loan arrangement that was terminated and repaid in full on 1 August 2025.

The following transactions occurred with related parties for the six months ended 30 June:

in USD	**2026**	**2025**
Interest income from other related parties	-	301’177
Intercompany service fees	(24’849’609)	(49’314’337)

[4] The 2025 comparative figures have been adjusted to reflect a separate presentation of ETP management fees earned. Prior period ETP management fees earned were included in ETP redemption during the period.

The following balances are outstanding at the end of the reporting period in relation to transactions with related parties:

in USD	**30 June 2026**	**31 December 2025**
Current receivables from parent company	7'288'763	7'144'647

“Other related parties” are entities that have a common shareholder or common management as the Company.

8 Segment reporting

For management purposes, the Company is organised into one main segment which issues digital asset, commodity and equity backed ETPs. The Company offers exchange-traded products linked to the performance of crypto assets and physical gold for institutional and retail investors. 21Shares has issued ETPs on 13 different exchanges. There is no reliance on a single investor which exceeds 10% of the Company’s revenues. The entity acts as special purpose vehicle and all activities are inter-related, and each activity is dependent on the others. Accordingly, all significant operating decisions are based upon analysis of the entity as one segment. The financial results from this segment are equivalent to the financial statements of the entity.

9 Subsequent events

The Company has evaluated subsequent events through 25 August 2026, the date on which the financial statements were approved for issuance. Based on this evaluation, the Company has determined that there were no material subsequent events that require adjustment or disclosure in the financial statements.