

Teucrium Commodity Trust
Form S-1
May 23, 2014

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 23, 2014

Registration No. _____

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM S-1

REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

Teucrium Commodity Trust

(Registrant)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

6799

(Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code Number)

27-6715887

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

c/o Teucrium Trading, LLC

232 Hidden Lake Road

Building A

Brattleboro, Vermont 05301

Phone: (802) 257-1617

(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of Registrant's principal executive offices)

Dale Riker

Chief Executive Officer

Teucrium Trading, LLC

232 Hidden Lake Road

Building A

Brattleboro, Vermont 05301

Phone: (802) 257-1617

(Name, address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of agent for service)

Copy to:

W. Thomas Conner, Esq.

Reed Smith LLP

1301 K Street, N. W.

Suite 1100, East Tower

Washington DC 20005-3317

Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public: As soon as practicable after the effective date of this Registration Statement.

If any of the securities being registered on this Form are to be offered on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, check the following box. ☒

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If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. "

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(c) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. "

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(d) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. "

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer or a smaller reporting company under Rule 12b-2 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer " Accelerated filer ☒ x

Non-accelerated filer " Smaller reporting company "

Pursuant to Rule 429 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, the prospectus included herein is a combined prospectus and also relates to Registration Statement No. 333-167585.

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of Each Class of Securities to be Registered	Amount to be Registered	Proposed	Proposed	Amount of Registration Fee
		Maximum	Maximum	
		Offering Price	Aggregate	
		Per Unit	Offering Price	
Common units of Teucrium Sugar Fund, a series of the Registrant	*	*	*	*

Pursuant to Rule 415(a)(6) under the Securities Act of 1933, the Registrant is carrying forward unsold securities *previously registered in connection with File No. 333-167585. The Registrant previously registered 10,000,000 units in connection with File No. 333-167585, for which it paid \$29,025 in registration fees. The amount of unsold units remaining that is being applied to this registration statement is 9,550,000.

The registrant hereby amends this Registration Statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the Registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this Registration Statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 or until the Registration Statement shall become effective on such date as the Securities and Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.

Teucrium Sugar Fund

9,550,000 Shares

Teucrium Sugar Fund (the “Fund” or “Us” or “We”) is a commodity pool that is a series of Teucrium Commodity Trust (“Trust”), a Delaware statutory trust. The Fund issues common units representing fractional undivided beneficial interests in such Fund, called “Shares.” The Fund offers creation baskets consisting of 25,000 Shares (“Creation Baskets”) at their net asset value (“NAV”) to “Authorized Purchasers” (as defined below). Authorized Purchasers, in turn, may offer to the public Shares of any baskets they create. Authorized Purchasers sell such Shares, which are listed on the NYSE Arca exchange (“NYSE Arca”), to the public at per-Share offering prices that are expected to reflect, among other factors, the trading price of the Shares on the NYSE Arca, the NAV of the Fund at the time the Authorized Purchaser purchased the Creation Baskets and the NAV at the time of the offer of the Shares to the public, the supply of and demand for Shares at the time of sale, and the liquidity of the markets for sugar interests. A list of the Fund’s Authorized Purchasers as of the date of this Prospectus can be found under “Plan of Distribution” – “Distributor and Authorized Purchasers,” on page 59. The prices of Shares offered by Authorized Purchasers are expected to fall between the Fund’s NAV and the trading price of the Shares on the NYSE Arca at the time of sale. The Fund’s Shares may trade in the secondary market on the NYSE Arca at prices that are lower or higher than their NAV per Share. Fund Shares are listed on the NYSE Arca under the symbol “CANE.”

The Fund’s sponsor is Teucrium Trading, LLC (the “Sponsor”). The investment objective of the Fund is to have the daily changes in percentage terms of the Fund’s NAV per Share reflect the daily changes in percentage terms of a weighted average of the closing settlement prices for three sugar futures contracts.

This is a best efforts offering; the Distributor, Foreside Fund Services, LLC (the “Distributor”) is not required to sell any specific number or dollar amount of Shares, but will use its best efforts to sell Shares. An Authorized Purchaser is under no obligation to purchase Shares. This is intended to be a continuous offering that will terminate [three years from the date of this prospectus], unless suspended or terminated at any earlier time for certain reasons specified in this prospectus or unless extended as permitted under the rules under the Securities Act of 1933. See “Prospectus Summary – The Shares” and “Creation and Redemption of Shares – Rejection of Purchase Orders” below.

Investing in the Fund involves significant risks. See “What Are the Risk Factors Involved with an Investment in the Fund?” beginning on page 13. The Fund is not a mutual fund registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 and is not subject to regulation under such Act.

NEITHER THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION (“SEC”) NOR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION HAS APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED OF THE SECURITIES OFFERED IN THIS PROSPECTUS, OR DETERMINED IF THIS PROSPECTUS IS TRUTHFUL OR COMPLETE. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

THE COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION HAS NOT PASSED UPON THE MERITS OF PARTICIPATING IN THIS POOL NOR HAS THE COMMISSION PASSED ON THE ADEQUACY OR ACCURACY OF THIS DISCLOSURE DOCUMENT.

This prospectus is in two parts: a disclosure document and a statement of additional information. These parts are bound together, and both contain important information.

	Per share	Per Basket
Price of the Shares*	\$ 15.21	\$ 380,250

* Based on closing net asset value on May 20, 2014. The price may vary based on net asset value in effect on a particular day. No commissions or discounts are paid to Authorized Purchasers in connection with the

sale of Creation Baskets. The Sponsor pays certain fees to the Distributor. See “The Offering – Plan of Distribution” on page 59.

The date of this prospectus is June 30, 2014.

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

RISK DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

YOU SHOULD CAREFULLY CONSIDER WHETHER YOUR FINANCIAL CONDITION PERMITS YOU TO PARTICIPATE IN A COMMODITY POOL. IN SO DOING, YOU SHOULD BE AWARE THAT COMMODITY INTEREST TRADING CAN QUICKLY LEAD TO LARGE LOSSES AS WELL AS GAINS. SUCH TRADING LOSSES CAN SHARPLY REDUCE THE NET ASSET VALUE OF THE POOL AND CONSEQUENTLY THE VALUE OF YOUR INTEREST IN THE POOL. IN ADDITION, RESTRICTIONS ON REDEMPTIONS MAY AFFECT YOUR ABILITY TO WITHDRAW YOUR PARTICIPATION IN THE POOL.

FURTHER, COMMODITY POOLS MAY BE SUBJECT TO SUBSTANTIAL CHARGES FOR MANAGEMENT, AND ADVISORY AND BROKERAGE FEES. IT MAY BE NECESSARY FOR THOSE POOLS THAT ARE SUBJECT TO THESE CHARGES TO MAKE SUBSTANTIAL TRADING PROFITS TO AVOID DEPLETION OR EXHAUSTION OF THEIR ASSETS. THIS DISCLOSURE DOCUMENT CONTAINS A COMPLETE DESCRIPTION OF EACH EXPENSE TO BE CHARGED THIS POOL AT PAGE 56 AND A STATEMENT OF THE PERCENTAGE RETURN NECESSARY TO BREAK EVEN, THAT IS, TO RECOVER THE AMOUNT OF YOUR INITIAL INVESTMENT, AT PAGE 8.

THIS BRIEF STATEMENT CANNOT DISCLOSE ALL THE RISKS AND OTHER FACTORS NECESSARY TO EVALUATE YOUR PARTICIPATION IN THIS COMMODITY POOL. THEREFORE, BEFORE YOU DECIDE TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS COMMODITY POOL, YOU SHOULD CAREFULLY STUDY THIS DISCLOSURE DOCUMENT, INCLUDING A DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL RISK FACTORS OF THIS INVESTMENT, AT PAGE 13.

YOU SHOULD ALSO BE AWARE THAT THIS COMMODITY POOL MAY TRADE FOREIGN FUTURES OR OPTIONS CONTRACTS. TRANSACTIONS ON MARKETS LOCATED OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES, INCLUDING MARKETS FORMALLY LINKED TO A UNITED STATES MARKET, MAY BE SUBJECT TO REGULATIONS WHICH OFFER DIFFERENT OR DIMINISHED PROTECTION TO THE POOL AND ITS PARTICIPANTS. FURTHER, UNITED STATES REGULATORY AUTHORITIES MAY BE UNABLE TO COMPEL THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE RULES OF REGULATORY AUTHORITIES OR MARKETS IN NON-UNITED STATES JURISDICTIONS WHERE TRANSACTIONS FOR THE POOL MAY BE EFFECTED.

SWAPS TRANSACTIONS, LIKE OTHER FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS, INVOLVE A VARIETY OF SIGNIFICANT RISKS. THE SPECIFIC RISKS PRESENTED BY A PARTICULAR SWAP TRANSACTION NECESSARILY DEPEND UPON THE TERMS OF THE TRANSACTION AND YOUR CIRCUMSTANCES.

IN GENERAL, HOWEVER, ALL SWAPS TRANSACTIONS INVOLVE SOME COMBINATION OF MARKET RISK, CREDIT RISK, COUNTERPARTY CREDIT RISK, FUNDING RISK, LIQUIDITY RISK, AND OPERATIONAL RISK.

HIGHLY CUSTOMIZED SWAPS TRANSACTIONS IN PARTICULAR MAY INCREASE LIQUIDITY RISK, WHICH MAY RESULT IN A SUSPENSION OF REDEMPTIONS. HIGHLY LEVERAGED TRANSACTIONS MAY EXPERIENCE SUBSTANTIAL GAINS OR LOSSES IN VALUE AS A RESULT OF RELATIVELY SMALL CHANGES IN THE VALUE OR LEVEL OF AN UNDERLYING OR RELATED MARKET FACTOR.

IN EVALUATING THE RISKS AND CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS ASSOCIATED WITH A PARTICULAR SWAP TRANSACTION, IT IS IMPORTANT TO CONSIDER THAT A SWAP TRANSACTION MAY BE MODIFIED OR TERMINATED ONLY BY MUTUAL CONSENT OF THE ORIGINAL PARTIES AND SUBJECT TO AGREEMENT ON INDIVIDUALLY NEGOTIATED TERMS. THEREFORE, IT MAY NOT BE POSSIBLE FOR

THE COMMODITY POOL OPERATOR TO MODIFY, TERMINATE, OR OFFSET THE POOL'S OBLIGATIONS OR THE POOL'S EXPOSURE TO THE RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH A TRANSACTION PRIOR TO ITS SCHEDULED TERMINATION DATE.

TEUCRIUM SUGAR FUND

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS</u>	iii
<u>PROSPECTUS SUMMARY</u>	1
<u>Principal Offices of the Fund and the Sponsor</u>	1
<u>Breakeven Point</u>	1
<u>Overview of the Fund</u>	1
<u>The Shares</u>	4
<u>The Fund's Investments in Sugar Interests</u>	5
<u>Principal Investment Risks of an Investment in the Fund</u>	6
<u>Financial Condition of the Fund</u>	8
<u>Defined Terms</u>	8
<u>Breakeven Analysis</u>	8
<u>The Offering</u>	9
<u>WHAT ARE THE RISK FACTORS INVOLVED WITH AN INVESTMENT IN THE FUND?</u>	13
<u>Risks Associated With Investing Directly or Indirectly in Sugar</u>	13
<u>The Fund's Operating Risks</u>	18
<u>Risk of Leverage and Volatility</u>	27
<u>Over-the-Counter Contract Risk</u>	28
<u>Risk of Trading in International Markets</u>	29
<u>Tax Risk</u>	29
<u>THE OFFERING</u>	31
<u>The Fund in General</u>	31
<u>The Sponsor</u>	31
<u>The Trustee</u>	43
<u>Operation of the Fund</u>	43
<u>Futures Contracts</u>	47
<u>Cleared Sugar Swaps</u>	50
<u>Over-the-Counter Derivatives</u>	50
<u>Benchmark Performance</u>	51
<u>The Sugar Market</u>	52
<u>The Fund's Investments in Treasury Securities, Cash and Cash Equivalents</u>	52
<u>Other Trading Policies of the Fund</u>	53
<u>The Fund's Service Providers</u>	54
<u>Form of Shares</u>	58
<u>Transfer of Shares</u>	58
<u>Inter-Series Limitation on Liability</u>	59
<u>Plan of Distribution</u>	59
<u>The Flow of Shares</u>	62
<u>Calculating NAV</u>	62
<u>Creation and Redemption of Shares</u>	63
<u>Secondary Market Transactions</u>	67
<u>Use of Proceeds</u>	68
<u>Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	68

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<u>The Trust Agreement</u>	75
<u>The Sponsor Has Conflicts of Interest</u>	80
<u>Interests of Named Experts and Counsel</u>	81
<u>Provisions of Federal and State Securities Laws</u>	81
<u>Books and Records</u>	81
<u>Analysis of Critical Accounting Policies</u>	82
<u>Statements, Filings, and Reports to Shareholders</u>	82
<u>Fiscal Year</u>	82
<u>Governing Law: Consent to Delaware Jurisdiction</u>	82

<u>Security Ownership of Principal Shareholders and Management</u>	83
<u>Legal Matters</u>	83
<u>Privacy Policy</u>	83
<u>U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations</u>	85
<u>Investment By ERISA Accounts</u>	95
<u>Incorporation By Reference of Certain Information</u>	98
<u>INFORMATION YOU SHOULD KNOW</u>	98
<u>WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION</u>	99
<u>APPENDIX A GLOSSARY OF DEFINED TERMS</u>	100

STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus includes “forward-looking statements” which generally relate to future events or future performance. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as “may,” “will,” “should,” “expect,” “plan,” “anticipate,” “believe,” “estimate,” “predict,” “potential” or the negative of these terms or other comparable terminology. All statements (other than statements of historical fact) included in this prospectus that address activities, events or developments that will or may occur in the future, including such matters as movements in the commodities markets and indexes that track such movements, the Fund’s operations, the Sponsor’s plans and references to the Fund’s future success and other similar matters, are forward-looking statements. These statements are only predictions. Actual events or results may differ materially. These statements are based upon certain assumptions and analyses the Sponsor has made based on its perception of historical trends, current conditions and expected future developments, as well as other factors appropriate in the circumstances. Whether or not actual results and developments will conform to the Sponsor’s expectations and predictions, however, is subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, including the special considerations discussed in this prospectus, general economic, market and business conditions, changes in laws or regulations, including those concerning taxes, made by governmental authorities or regulatory bodies, and other world economic and political developments. See “What Are the Risk Factors Involved with an Investment in the Fund?” Consequently, all the forward-looking statements made in this prospectus are qualified by these cautionary statements, and there can be no assurance that actual results or developments the Sponsor anticipates will be realized or, even if substantially realized, that they will result in the expected consequences to, or have the expected effects on, the Fund’s operations or the value of its Shares.

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This is only a summary of the prospectus and, while it contains material information about the Fund and its Shares, it does not contain or summarize all of the information about the Fund and the Shares contained in this prospectus that is material and/or which may be important to you. You should read this entire prospectus, including “What Are the Risk Factors Involved with an Investment in the Fund?” beginning on page 13, before making an investment decision about the Shares. In addition, this prospectus includes a statement of additional information that follows and is bound together with the primary disclosure document. Both the primary disclosure document and the statement of additional information contain important information.

Principal Offices of the Fund and the Sponsor

The principal office of the Trust and the Fund is located at 232 Hidden Lake Road, Building A, Brattleboro, Vermont 05301. The telephone number is (802) 257-1617. The Sponsor’s principal office is also located at 232 Hidden Lake Road, Building A, Brattleboro, Vermont 05301, and its telephone number is also (802) 257-1617.

Breakeven Point

The amount of trading income required for the redemption value of a Share at the end of one year to equal the selling price of the Share, assuming a selling price of \$15.24 (the NAV per Share as of March 31, 2014), is \$0.27 or 1.77% of the selling price. For more information, see “Breakeven Analysis” below.

Overview of the Fund

Teucrium Sugar Fund (the “Fund” or “Us” or “We”), is a commodity pool that issues Shares that may be purchased and sold on the NYSE Arca. The Fund is a series of the Teucrium Commodity Trust (“Trust”), a Delaware statutory trust organized on September 11, 2009. The Fund is one of seven series of the Trust; each series operates as a separate commodity pool. Additional series of the Trust may be created in the future. The Trust and the Fund operate pursuant to the Trust’s Second Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust and Trust Agreement (the “Trust Agreement”). The Fund was formed and is managed and controlled by the Sponsor, Teucrium Trading, LLC. The Sponsor is a limited liability company formed in Delaware on July 28, 2009 that is registered as a commodity pool operator (“CPO”) with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”) and is a member of the National Futures Association (“NFA”).

The investment objective of the Fund is to have the daily changes in percentage terms of the Shares' NAV reflect the daily changes in percentage terms of a weighted average of the closing settlement prices for three futures contracts for sugar ("Sugar Futures Contracts") that are traded on ICE Futures US ("ICE Futures"), specifically: (1) the second-to-expire Sugar No. 11 Futures Contract (a "Sugar No. 11 Futures Contract"), weighted 35%, (2) the third-to-expire Sugar No. 11 Futures Contract, weighted 30%, and (3) the Sugar No. 11 Futures Contract expiring in the March following the expiration month of the third-to-expire contract, weighted 35%. (The weighted average of the three Sugar No. 11 Futures Contracts is referred to herein as the "Benchmark," and the three Sugar No. 11 Futures Contracts that at any given time make up the Benchmark are referred to herein as the "Benchmark Component Futures Contracts.")

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing under normal market conditions in Benchmark Component Futures Contracts or, in certain circumstances, in other Sugar Futures Contracts traded on ICE Futures or the New York Mercantile Exchange ("NYMEX"), or on foreign exchanges. In addition, and to a limited extent, the Fund also may invest in exchange-traded options on Sugar Futures Contracts and in sugar-based swap agreements that are cleared through ICE Futures or its affiliated provider of clearing services ("Cleared Sugar Swaps") in furtherance of the Fund's investment objective. Once accountability levels in Sugar No. 11 Futures Contracts traded on ICE Futures are applicable, the Fund's intention is to invest first in Cleared Sugar Swaps to the extent practicable under the accountability levels applicable to Cleared Sugar Swaps and appropriate in light of the liquidity in the Cleared Sugar Swap market, and then in contracts and instruments such as cash-settled options on Sugar Futures Contracts

and forward contracts, swaps other than Cleared Sugar Swaps, and other over-the-counter transactions that are based on the price of sugar and Sugar Futures Contracts (collectively, “Other Sugar Interests,” and together with Sugar Futures Contracts and Cleared Sugar Swaps, “Sugar Interests”). See “The Offering – Futures Contracts” below. By utilizing certain or all of these investments, the Sponsor will endeavor to cause the Fund’s performance to closely track that of the Benchmark. The Sponsor expects to manage the Fund’s investments directly, although it has been authorized by the Trust to retain, establish the terms of retention for, and terminate third-party commodity trading advisors to provide such management. The Sponsor is also authorized to select futures commission merchants (“FCMs”) to execute the Fund’s transactions in Sugar Futures Contracts.

Sugar No. 11 Futures Contracts traded on the ICE Futures expire on a specified day in four different months: March, May, July, and October. For example, in terms of the Benchmark, in June of a given year, the next-to-expire or “spot month” Sugar No. 11 Futures Contract will expire in July of that year, and the Benchmark Component Futures Contracts will be the contracts expiring in October of that year (the second-to-expire contract), March of that year (the third-to-expire contract), and March of the following year. As another example, in November of a given year, the Benchmark Component Futures Contracts will be the contracts expiring in May and March of the following year.

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective primarily by investing in Sugar Interests such that daily changes in the Fund’s NAV are expected to closely track the changes in the Benchmark. The Fund’s positions in Sugar Interests are changed or “rolled” on a regular basis in order to track the changing nature of the Benchmark. For example, four times a year (on the date on which a Sugar No. 11 Futures Contract expires), the second-to-expire Sugar No. 11 Futures Contract will become the next-to-expire Sugar No. 11 Futures Contract and will no longer be a Benchmark Component Futures Contract, and the Fund’s investments will have to be changed accordingly. In order that the Fund’s trading does not cause unwanted market movements and to make it more difficult for third parties to profit by trading based on such expected market movements, the Fund’s investments typically may not be rolled entirely on that day, but rather may be rolled over a period of several days.

The Fund incurs certain expenses in connection with its operations, and holds most of its assets in income-producing, short-term securities for margin and other liquidity purposes and to meet redemptions that may be necessary on an ongoing basis. These expenses and income cause imperfect correlation between changes in the Fund’s NAV and changes in the Benchmark, because the Benchmark does not reflect expenses or income. Investors should be aware that because the Fund incurs certain expenses on an ongoing basis, they may incur a partial or complete loss of their investment even when the performance of the Benchmark is positive.

In seeking to achieve the Fund’s investment objective of tracking the Benchmark, the Sponsor may for certain reasons cause the Fund to enter into or hold Sugar Futures Contracts other than the Benchmark Component Futures Contracts, Cleared Sugar Swaps and/or Other Sugar Interests. For example, certain Cleared Sugar Swaps have standardized terms similar to, and are priced by reference to, a corresponding Benchmark Component Futures Contract. Additionally, Other Sugar Interests that do not have standardized terms and are not exchange-traded, referred to as “over-the-counter” Sugar Interests, can generally be structured as the parties to the Sugar Interest contract desire. Therefore, the Fund might enter into multiple Cleared Sugar Swaps and/or over-the-counter Sugar Interests intended to exactly replicate the performance of each of the three Benchmark Component Futures Contracts, or a single over-the-counter Sugar Interest designed to replicate the performance of the Benchmark as a whole. Assuming that

there is no default by a counterparty to an over-the-counter Sugar Interest, the performance of the Sugar Interest will necessarily correlate exactly with the performance of the Benchmark or the applicable Benchmark Component Futures Contract. The Fund might also enter into or hold Sugar Interests other than Benchmark Component Futures Contracts to facilitate effective trading, consistent with the discussion of the Fund's "roll" strategy in the preceding paragraph. In addition, the Fund might enter into or hold Sugar Interests that would be expected to alleviate overall deviation between the Fund's performance and that of the Benchmark that may result from certain market and trading inefficiencies or other reasons. By utilizing certain or all of the investments described above, the Sponsor endeavors to cause the Fund's performance to closely track that of the Benchmark.

The Fund invests in Sugar Interests to the fullest extent possible without being leveraged or unable to satisfy its expected current or potential margin or collateral obligations with respect to its investments in Sugar Interests. After fulfilling such margin and collateral requirements, the Fund invests the remainder of its proceeds from the sale of baskets in obligations of the United States government (“Treasury Securities”) or cash equivalents, and/or merely hold such assets in cash (generally in interest-bearing accounts). Therefore, the focus of the Sponsor in managing the Fund is investing in Sugar Interests and in Treasury Securities, cash and/or cash equivalents. The Fund earns interest income from the Treasury Securities and/or cash equivalents that it purchases and on the cash it holds through the Fund’s custodian, the Bank of New York Mellon (the “Custodian”).

The Sponsor endeavors to place the Fund’s trades in Sugar Interests and otherwise manage the Fund’s investments so that the Fund’s average daily tracking error against the Benchmark will be less than 10 percent over any period of 30 trading days. More specifically, the Sponsor endeavors to manage the Fund so that A will be within plus/minus 10 percent of B, where:

A is the average daily change in the Fund’s NAV for any period of 30 successive valuation days, i.e., any trading day as of which the Fund calculates its NAV, and

B is the average daily change in the Benchmark over the same period.

The Sponsor believes that market arbitrage opportunities will cause the Fund’s Share price on the NYSE Arca to track the Fund’s NAV per share. The Sponsor believes that the net effect of this expected relationship and the expected relationship described above between the Fund’s NAV and the Benchmark will be that the changes in the price of the Fund’s Shares on the NYSE Arca will track, in percentage terms, changes in the Benchmark. This relationship may be affected by various market factors, including but not limited to, the number of shares of the Fund outstanding and the liquidity of the underlying holdings.

The Sponsor employs a “neutral” investment strategy intended to track the changes in the Benchmark regardless of whether the Benchmark goes up or goes down. The Fund’s “neutral” investment strategy is designed to permit investors generally to purchase and sell the Fund’s Shares for the purpose of investing indirectly in the sugar market in a cost-effective manner. Such investors may include participants in the sugar industry and other industries seeking to hedge the risk of losses in their sugar-related transactions, as well as investors seeking exposure to the sugar market. Accordingly, depending on the investment objective of an individual investor, the risks generally associated with investing in the sugar market and/or the risks involved in hedging may exist. In addition, an investment in the Fund involves the risks that the changes in the price of the Fund’s Shares will not accurately track the changes in the Benchmark, and that changes in the Benchmark will not closely correlate with changes in the price of sugar on the spot market. Furthermore, as noted above, the Fund may also elect to invest in short-term Treasury Securities, cash and/or cash equivalents to meet its current or potential margin or collateral requirements with respect to its investments in Sugar Interests and to invest cash not required to be used as margin or collateral. The Fund does not expect there to be any meaningful correlation between the performance of the Fund’s investments in Treasury Securities/cash/cash equivalents and the changes in the price of sugar or Sugar Interests. While the level of interest earned on or the market price of these investments may in some respects correlate to changes in the price of sugar, this correlation is not anticipated as part of the Fund’s efforts to meet its objective. This and certain risk factors discussed

in this prospectus may cause a lack of correlation between changes in the Fund's NAV and changes in the price of sugar. The Sponsor does not intend to operate the Fund in a fashion such that its per share NAV will equal, in dollar terms, the spot price of a pound or other unit of sugar or the price of any particular Sugar Futures Contract.

The Fund creates and redeems Shares only in blocks called Creation Baskets and Redemption Baskets, respectively. Only Authorized Purchasers may purchase or redeem Creation Baskets or Redemption Baskets. An Authorized Purchaser is under no obligation to create or redeem baskets, and an Authorized Purchaser is under no obligation to offer to the public Shares of any baskets it does create. Baskets are generally created when there is a demand for Shares, including, but not limited to, when the market price per share is at (or perceived to be at) a premium to the NAV per share. Similarly, baskets are

generally redeemed when the market price per share is at (or perceived to be at) a discount to the NAV per share. Retail investors seeking to purchase or sell Shares on any day are expected to effect such transactions in the secondary market, on the NYSE Arca, at the market price per share, rather than in connection with the creation or redemption of baskets. There are a minimum number of baskets and associated shares specified for the Fund. Once the minimum number of baskets is reached, there can be no more redemptions until there has been a creation basket. In such case, market makers may be less willing to purchase Shares from investors in the secondary market, which may in turn limit the ability of shareholders of the Fund to sell their Shares in the secondary market. As of March 31, 2014 these minimum levels for the Fund are 50,004 shares representing 2 baskets.

All proceeds from the sale of Creation Baskets will be invested as quickly as practicable in the investments described in this prospectus. The Fund's cash and investments are held through the Fund's Custodian, in accounts with the Fund's commodity futures brokers or in collateral accounts with respect to over-the-counter Sugar Interests. There is no stated maximum time period for the Fund's operations and the Fund will continue until all Shares are redeemed or the Fund is liquidated pursuant to the terms of the Trust Agreement.

There is no specified limit on the maximum number of Creation Baskets that can be sold. At some point, however, applicable position limits on Sugar Futures Contracts, Cleared Sugar Swaps or Other Sugar Interests may practically limit the number of Creation Baskets that will be sold if the Sponsor determines that the other investment alternatives available to the Fund at that time will not enable it to meet its stated investment objective.

Shares may also be purchased and sold by individuals and entities that are not Authorized Purchasers in smaller increments than Creation Baskets on the NYSE Arca. However, these transactions are effected at bid and ask prices established by specialist firm(s). Like any listed security, Shares of the Fund can be purchased and sold at any time a secondary market is open.

In managing the Fund's assets, the Sponsor does not use a technical trading system that automatically issues buy and sell orders. Instead, each time one or more baskets are purchased or redeemed, the Sponsor will purchase or sell Sugar Interests with an aggregate market value that approximates the amount of cash received or paid upon the purchase or redemption of the basket(s).

Note to Secondary Market Investors: Shares can be directly purchased from the Fund only in Creation Baskets and only by Authorized Purchasers. Each Creation Basket consists of 25,000 Shares and therefore requires a significant financial commitment to purchase. Accordingly, investors who do not have such resources or who are not Authorized Purchasers should be aware that some of the information contained in this prospectus, including information about purchases and redemptions of Shares directly with the Fund, is only relevant to Authorized Purchasers. Shares are listed and traded on the NYSE Arca under the ticker symbol "CANE" and may be purchased and sold as individual Shares. Individuals interested in purchasing Shares in the secondary market should contact their broker. Shares purchased or sold through a broker may be subject to commissions.

Except when aggregated in Redemption Baskets, Shares are not redeemable securities. There is no guarantee that Shares will trade at prices that are at or near the per-Share NAV. There are a minimum number of baskets and associated shares specified for the Fund. Once the minimum number of baskets is reached, there can be no more redemptions until there has been a creation basket. As of March 31, 2014 these minimum levels for the Fund are 50,004 shares representing 2 baskets.

The Shares

The Shares are registered as securities under the Securities Act of 1933 (the “1933 Act”) and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Exchange Act”) and do not provide dividend rights or conversion rights and there are no sinking funds. The Shares may only be redeemed when aggregated in Redemption Baskets as discussed under “Creation and Redemption of Shares” and holders of Fund Shares (“Shareholders”) generally do not have voting rights as discussed under “The Trust Agreement – Voting

Rights” below. Cumulative voting is neither permitted nor required and there are no preemptive rights. The Trust Agreement provides that, upon liquidation of the Fund, its assets will be distributed pro rata to the Shareholders based upon the number of Shares held. Each Shareholder will receive its share of the assets in cash or in kind, and the proportion of such share that is received in cash may vary from Shareholder to Shareholder, as the Sponsor in its sole discretion may decide.

The offering of Shares under this prospectus is a continuous offering under Rule 415 of the 1933 Act and will terminate [three years from the date of this prospectus]. The offering may be extended beyond such date as permitted by applicable rules under the 1933 Act. The offering will terminate before such date or before the end of any extension period if all of the registered Shares have been sold. However, the Sponsor expects to cause the Trust to file one or more additional registration statements as necessary to permit additional Shares to be registered and offered on an uninterrupted basis. This offering may also be suspended or terminated at any time for certain specified reasons, including if and when suitable investments for the Fund are not available or practicable. See “Creation and Redemption of Shares – Rejection of Purchase Orders” below. As discussed above, the minimum purchase requirement for Authorized Purchasers is a Creation Basket, which consists of 25,000 Shares. Under the plan of distribution, the Fund does not require a minimum purchase amount for investors who purchase Shares from Authorized Purchasers. There are no arrangements to place funds in an escrow, trust, or similar account.

The Fund’s Investments in Sugar Interests

A brief description of the principal types of Sugar Interests in which the Fund may invest is set forth below.

A futures contract is an exchange-traded contract traded with standard terms that calls for the delivery of a specified quantity of a commodity at a specified price, on a specified date and at a specified location.

A swap agreement is a bilateral contract to exchange a periodic stream of payments determined by reference to a notional amount, with payment typically made between the parties on a net basis. For instance, in the case of sugar swap, the Fund may be obligated to pay a fixed price per pound of sugar and be entitled to receive an amount per pound equal to the current value of an index of sugar prices, the price of a specified Sugar Futures Contract, or the average price of a group of Sugar Futures Contracts such as the Benchmark. The Fund expects to invest primarily in Cleared Sugar Swaps, rather than over-the-counter sugar swaps.

The Fund may also invest to a lesser extent in the following types of Sugar Interests:

- Swap agreements other than Cleared Sugar Swaps (i.e., over-the-counter sugar swaps).

A forward contract is an over-the-counter bilateral contract for the purchase or sale of a specified quantity of a commodity at a specified price, on a specified date and at a specified location.

An option on a futures contract, forward contract or a commodity on the spot market gives the buyer of the option the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a futures contract, forward contract or commodity, as applicable, at a specified price on or before a specified date. The seller, or writer, of the option is obligated to take a position in the underlying interest at a specified price opposite to the option buyer if the option is exercised. Options on futures contracts, like the future contracts to which they relate, are standardized contracts traded on an exchange, while options on forward contracts and commodities generally are individually negotiated, over-the-counter, bilateral contracts.

Unlike exchange-traded contracts, over-the-counter contracts expose the Fund to the credit risk of the other party to the contract. (As discussed below, exchange-traded contracts may expose the Fund to the

risk of the clearing broker's and/or the exchange clearing house(s)' bankruptcy.) The Sponsor does not currently intend to purchase and sell sugar in the "spot market" for the Fund. Spot market transactions are cash transactions in which the buyer and seller agree to the immediate purchase and sale of a commodity, usually with a two-day settlement period. In addition, the Sponsor does not currently intend that the Fund will enter into or hold spot month Sugar Futures Contracts, except that spot month contracts that were formerly second-to-expire contracts may be held for a brief period until they can be disposed of in accordance with the Fund's roll strategy.

Although the Fund has the ability to trade over-the-counter contracts and swaps, the Sponsor anticipates that 100% of the Fund's assets will be used to trade futures.

A more detailed description of Sugar Interests and other aspects of the sugar and Sugar Interest markets can be found later in this prospectus.

As noted, the Fund invests in Sugar Futures Contracts, including those traded on the ICE Futures and the NYMEX, and in Cleared Sugar Swaps cleared through ICE Futures affiliates. The Fund expressly disclaims any association with the ICE Futures or the NYMEX or endorsement of the Fund by such exchanges and acknowledges that "ICE Futures," "ICE Futures US," "NYMEX," and "New York Mercantile Exchange" are registered trademarks of such exchanges.

Principal Investment Risks of an Investment in the Fund

An investment in the Fund involves a degree of risk. Some of the risks you may face are summarized below. A more extensive discussion of these risks appears beginning on page 13.

Unlike mutual funds, commodity pools and other investment pools that manage their investments so as to realize income and gains for distribution to their investors, the Fund generally does not distribute dividends to Shareholders. You should not invest in the Fund if you will need cash distributions from the Fund to pay taxes on your share of income and gains of the Fund, if any, or for other purposes.

Investors may choose to use the Fund as a means of investing indirectly in sugar, and there are risks involved in such investments. The risks and hazards that are inherent in sugar production may cause the price of sugar to fluctuate widely. Global price movements for sugar are influenced by, among other things: weather conditions, crop failure, production decisions, governmental policies, changing demand, the sugar harvest cycle, and various economic and monetary events. Sugar production is also subject to domestic and foreign regulations that materially affect operations.

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To the extent that investors use the Fund as a means of investing indirectly in sugar, there is the risk that the changes in the price of the Fund's Shares on the NYSE Arca will not closely track the changes in spot price of sugar. This could happen if the price of Shares traded on the NYSE Arca does not correlate closely with the Fund's NAV; the changes in the Fund's NAV do not correlate closely with changes in the Benchmark; or the changes in the Benchmark do not correlate closely with changes in the cash or spot price of sugar. This is a risk because if these correlations are not sufficiently close, then investors may not be able to use the Fund as a cost-effective way to invest indirectly in sugar or as a hedge against the risk of loss in sugar-related transactions.

The Sponsor has limited experience operating commodity pools. The Sponsor currently sponsors seven commodity pools (the Teucrium Funds), all of which have commenced operations. Prior to June 9, 2010, the Sponsor had never operated a commodity pool.

The price relationship between the near month Sugar Futures Contract to expire and the Benchmark Component Futures Contracts will vary and may impact both the Fund's total return over time and the degree to which such total return tracks the total return of sugar price

indices. In cases in which the near month contract's price is lower than later-expiring contracts' prices (a situation known as "contango" in the futures markets), then absent the impact of the overall movement in sugar prices the value of the Benchmark Component Futures Contracts would tend to decline as they approach expiration which could cause the Benchmark Component Futures Contracts, and therefore the Fund's total return, to track lower. In cases in which the near month contract's price is higher than later-expiring contracts' prices (a situation known as "backwardation" in the futures markets), then absent the impact of the overall movement in sugar prices the value of the Benchmark Component Futures Contracts would tend to rise as they approach expiration.

Investors, including those who directly participate in the sugar market, may choose to use the Fund as a vehicle to hedge against the risk of loss and there are risks involved in hedging activities. While hedging can provide protection against an adverse movement in market prices, it can also preclude a hedger's opportunity to benefit from a favorable market movement.

The Fund seeks to have the changes in its Shares' NAV in percentage terms track changes in the Benchmark in percentage terms, rather than profit from speculative trading of Sugar Interests. The Sponsor therefore endeavors to manage the Fund so that the Fund's assets are, unlike those of many other commodity pools, not leveraged (*i.e.*, so that the aggregate amount of the Fund's exposure to losses from its investments in Sugar Interests at any time will not exceed the value of the Fund's assets). There is no assurance that the Sponsor will successfully implement this investment strategy. If the Sponsor permits the Fund to become leveraged, you could lose all or substantially all of your investment if the Fund's trading positions suddenly turn unprofitable. These movements in price may be the result of factors outside of the Sponsor's control and may not be anticipated by the Sponsor.

The Fund may invest in Other Sugar Interests. To the extent that these Other Sugar Interests are contracts individually negotiated between their parties, they may not be as liquid as Sugar Futures Contracts and will expose the Fund to credit risk that its counterparty may not be able to satisfy its obligations to the Fund.

The Fund invests primarily in Sugar Interests that are traded or sold in the United States. However, a portion of the Fund's trades may take place in markets and on exchanges outside the United States. Some non-U.S. markets present risks because they are not subject to the same degree of regulation as their U.S. counterparts. In some of these non-U.S. markets, the performance on a contract is the responsibility of the counterparty and is not backed by an exchange or clearing corporation and therefore exposes the Fund to credit risk. Trading in non-U.S. markets also leaves the Fund susceptible to fluctuations in the value of the local currency against the U.S. dollar.

The structure and operation of the Fund may involve conflicts of interest. For example, a conflict may arise because the Sponsor and its principals and affiliates may trade for themselves. In addition, the Sponsor has sole current authority to manage the investments and operations of the Fund, including the authority of the Sponsor to allocate expenses to and between the Funds, and the interests of the Sponsor may conflict with the Shareholders' best interests.

You will have no rights to participate in the management of the Fund and will have to rely on the duties and judgment of the Sponsor to manage the Fund.

The Fund pays fees and expenses that are incurred regardless of whether it is profitable.

The regulation of futures markets, futures contracts, and futures exchanges has historically been comprehensive. The CFTC and the exchanges are authorized to take extraordinary actions in the event of a market emergency including, for example, the retroactive

7

implementation of speculative position limits, increased margin requirements, the establishment of daily price limits and the suspension of trading.

The regulation of commodity interest transactions in the United States is a rapidly changing area of law and is subject to ongoing modification by governmental and judicial action. Considerable regulatory attention has been focused on non-traditional investment pools that are publicly distributed in the United States. There is a possibility of future regulatory changes within the United States altering, perhaps to a material extent, the nature of an investment in the Fund, or the ability of the Fund to continue to implement its investment strategy. In addition, various national governments outside of the United States have expressed concern regarding the disruptive effects of speculative trading in the commodities markets and the need to regulate the derivatives markets in general. The effect of any future regulatory change on the Fund is impossible to predict but could be substantial and adverse. For additional risks, see “What Are the Risk Factors Involved with an Investment in the Fund?”

Financial Condition of the Fund

The Fund’s NAV is determined as of the earlier of the close of the New York Stock Exchange or 4:00 p.m. New York time on each day that the NYSE Arca is open for trading.

Defined Terms

For a glossary of defined terms, see Appendix A.

Breakeven Analysis

The breakeven analysis below indicates the approximate dollar returns and percentage returns required for the redemption value of the selling price per Share, assuming a selling price of \$15.24 (the NAV per Share as of March 31, 2014), to equal the amount invested twelve months after the investment was made. This breakeven analysis refers to the redemption of baskets by Authorized Purchasers and is not related to any gains an individual investor would have to achieve in order to break even. The breakeven analysis is an approximation only.

Assumed selling price per Share	\$15.24
Sponsor’s Fee (1.00%)(1)	\$0.15
Creation Basket Fee(2)	\$0.01
Estimated Brokerage Fees (3)	\$0.01
Other Fund Fees and Expenses(4)	\$0.10
Interest Income (5)	\$(0.00)
Amount of trading income (loss) required for the redemption value at the end of one year to equal the selling price of the Share	\$0.27
Percentage of selling price per share	1.77 %

(1) The Fund is obligated to pay the Sponsor a management fee at the annual rate of 1.00% of the Fund’s average daily net assets, payable monthly. The Sponsor can elect to waive the payment of the fee in any amount at its sole discretion, at any time and from time to time, in order to reduce the Fund’s expenses or for any other purpose.

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(2) Authorized Purchasers are required to pay a Creation Basket fee of \$250 for each order they place to create one or more baskets. An order must be at least one basket, which is 25,000 Shares. This breakeven analysis assumes a hypothetical investment in a single Share so the Creation Basket fee is \$.01 ($250/25,000$).

(3) The amount is based on actual brokerage fees for the Fund calculated on an annualized basis.

(4) Other Fund Fees and Expenses are an estimate based on an allocation to the Fund of the total estimated expenses anticipated to be incurred by the Trust on behalf of the Fund and include: Professional

fees (primarily legal, auditing and tax-preparation related costs); Custodian and Administrator fees and expenses, Distribution and Marketing fees (primarily fees paid to the Distributor, costs related to regulatory compliance activities and other costs related to the trading activities of the Fund); Business Permits and Licenses; General and Administrative expenses (primarily insurance and printing), and Other Expenses. The per-share cost of these fixed or estimated fees has been calculated assuming that the Fund has \$3.0 million in assets which was the approximate amount of assets as of March 31, 2014. The Sponsor can elect to pay (or waive reimbursement for) certain fees or expenses that would generally be paid by the Fund, although it has no contractual obligation to do so. Any election to pay or waive reimbursement for fees and expenses that would generally be paid by the Fund can be changed at the discretion of the Sponsor.

(5) The Fund earns interest on funds it deposits with the futures commission merchant and the Custodian and it estimates that the interest rate will be 0.07% based on the interest rate on three-month Treasury Bills as of March, 2014. The actual rate may vary and not all assets of the Fund will earn interest. Interest income rounds to zero for this calculation.

The Offering

Offering The Fund will offer Creation Baskets consisting of 25,000 Shares through the Distributor to Authorized Purchasers. Authorized Purchasers may purchase Creation Baskets consisting of 25,000 Shares at the Fund's NAV. The Shares trade on the NYSE Arca.

Use of Proceeds The Sponsor will apply substantially all of the Fund's assets toward investing in Sugar Interests, Treasury Securities, cash and/or cash equivalents. The Sponsor deposits a portion of the Fund's net assets with the FCM, Newedge USA, LLC, or other custodians to be used to meet its current or potential margin or collateral requirements in connection with its investment in Sugar Interests. The Fund uses only Treasury Securities, cash and/or cash equivalents to satisfy these requirements. The Sponsor expects that all entities that will hold or trade the Fund's assets will be based in the United States and will be subject to United States regulations. The Sponsor believes that approximately 10% of the Fund's assets will normally be committed as margin for Sugar Futures Contracts and collateral for Cleared Sugar Swaps and Other Sugar Interests. However, from time to time, the percentage of assets committed as margin/collateral may be substantially more, or less, than such range. The remaining portion of the Fund's assets is held in Treasury Securities, cash and/or cash equivalents by the Custodian. All interest income earned on these investments is retained for the Fund's benefit.

NYSE Arca Symbol "CANE"

Creation and Redemption Authorized Purchasers pay a \$250 fee for one basket and a maximum fee of \$500 per order to create Creation Baskets, and a \$250 fee per basket redeemed. Authorized Purchasers are not required to sell any specific number or dollar amount of Shares. The per share price of Shares offered in Creation Baskets is the total NAV of the Fund calculated as of the close of the NYSE Arca on that day divided by the number of issued and outstanding Shares.

Inter-Series
Limitation on
Liability

While the Fund is currently one of seven separate series of the Trust, additional series may be created in the future. The Trust has been formed and will be operated with the goal that the Fund and any other series of the Trust will be liable only for obligations of such series, and a series will not be responsible for or affected by any liabilities or losses of or claims against any other series. If any creditor or shareholder in any particular series (such as the Fund) were to successfully assert against a series a claim with respect to its indebtedness or Shares, the creditor or shareholder could recover only from that particular series and its assets. Accordingly, the debts and other obligations incurred, contracted for or otherwise existing solely with respect to a particular series will be enforceable only against the assets of that series, and not against any other series or the Trust generally or any of their respective assets. The assets of the Fund and any other series will include only those funds and other assets that are paid to, held by or distributed to the series on account of and for the benefit of that series, including, without limitation, amounts delivered to the Trust for the purchase of Shares in a series.

Registration
Clearance
and
Settlement

Individual certificates will not be issued for the Shares. Instead, Shares will be represented by one or more global certificates, which will be deposited by the Custodian with the Depository Trust Company (“DTC”) and registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee for DTC. The global certificates evidence all of the Shares outstanding at any time. Beneficial interests in Shares will be held through DTC’s book-entry system, which means that Shareholders are limited to: (1) participants in DTC such as banks, brokers, dealers and trust companies (“DTC Participants”), (2) those who maintain, either directly or indirectly, a custodial relationship with a DTC Participant (“Indirect Participants”), and (3) those who hold interests in the Shares through DTC Participants or Indirect Participants, in each case who satisfy the requirements for transfers of Shares. DTC Participants acting on behalf of investors holding Shares through such DTC Participants’ accounts in DTC will follow the delivery practice applicable to securities eligible for DTC’s Same-Day Funds Settlement System. Shares will be credited to DTC Participants’ securities accounts following confirmation of receipt of payment.

Net Asset
Value

The NAV will be calculated by taking the current market value of the Fund’s total assets and subtracting any liabilities and dividing the balance by the number of Shares. Under the Fund’s current operational procedures, the Fund’s administrator, The Bank of New York Mellon (the “Administrator”) will calculate the NAV of the Fund’s Shares as of the earlier of 4:00 p.m. New York time or the close of the New York Stock Exchange each day. NYSE Arca will calculate an approximate net asset value every

15 seconds throughout each day that the Fund's Shares are traded on the NYSE Arca for as long as the ICE Futures' main pricing mechanism is open.

Fund
Expenses

The Fund pays the Sponsor a management fee at an annual rate of 1.00% of the Fund's average daily net assets. The Fund is also responsible for other ongoing fees, costs and expenses of its operations, including (i) brokerage and other fees and commissions incurred in connection with the trading activities of the Fund; (ii) expenses incurred in connection with registering additional Shares of the Fund or offering Shares of the Fund; (iii) the routine expenses associated with the preparation and, if required, the printing and mailing of monthly, quarterly, annual and other reports required by applicable U.S. federal and state regulatory authorities, Trust meetings and preparing, printing and mailing proxy statements to Shareholders; (iv) the payment of any distributions related to redemption of Shares; (v) payment for routine services of the Trustee, legal counsel and independent accountants; (vi) payment for routine accounting, bookkeeping, custody and transfer agency services, whether performed by an outside service provider or by Affiliates of the Sponsor; (vii) postage and insurance; (viii) costs and expenses associated with investor relations and services; (ix) costs of preparation of all federal, state, local and foreign tax returns and any taxes payable on the income, assets or operations of the Fund; and (x) extraordinary expenses (including, but not limited to, legal claims and liabilities and litigation costs and any indemnification related thereto). The Sponsor bore the costs and expenses related to the initial offer and sale of Shares, including registration fees paid or to be paid to the SEC, the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA") or any other regulatory or self-regulatory body. None of the costs and expenses related to the initial offer and sale of Shares which totaled approximately \$450,000 were or are chargeable to the Fund, and the Sponsor did not and may not recover any of these costs and expenses from the Fund. Total fees to be paid by the Fund are currently estimated to be approximately 1.77% of the daily net assets of the Fund for the twelve-month period ending April 30, 2015, though this amount may change in future years. The Sponsor may, in its discretion, pay or reimburse the Fund for, or waive a portion of its management fee to offset, expenses that would otherwise be borne by the Fund.

General expenses of the Trust will be allocated among the existing Teucrium Funds and any future series of the Trust as determined by the Sponsor in its discretion. The Trust may be required to indemnify the Sponsor, and the Trust and/or the Sponsor may be required to indemnify the Trustee, Distributor or Administrator, under certain circumstances.

Termination
Events

The Trust and the Fund shall continue in existence from

the date of their formation in perpetuity, unless the Trust or the Fund, as the case may be, is sooner terminated upon the occurrence of certain events specified in the Trust Agreement, including the following: (1) the filing of a certificate of dissolution or cancellation of the Sponsor or revocation of the Sponsor's charter or the withdrawal of the Sponsor, unless shareholders holding a majority of the outstanding shares of the Trust, voting together as a single class, elect within ninety (90) days after such event to continue the business of the Trust and appoint a successor Sponsor; (2) the occurrence of any event which would make the existence of the Trust or the Fund unlawful; (3) the suspension, revocation, or termination of the Sponsor's registration as a CPO with the CFTC or membership with the NFA; (4) the insolvency or bankruptcy of the Trust or the Fund; (5) a vote by the shareholders holding at least seventy-five percent (75%) of the outstanding shares of the Trust, voting together as a single class, to dissolve the Trust subject to certain conditions; (6) the determination by the Sponsor to dissolve the Trust or the Fund, subject to certain conditions. Upon termination of the Fund, the affairs of the Fund will be wound up and all of its debts and liabilities discharged or otherwise provided for in the order of priority as provided by law. The fair market value of the remaining assets of the Fund will then be determined by the Sponsor. Thereupon, the assets of the Fund will be distributed pro rata to the Shareholders in accordance with their Shares; (7) the Trust is required to be registered as an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, and (8) DTC is unable or unwilling to continue to perform its functions and a comparable replacement is unavailable. Upon termination of the Fund, the affairs of the Fund shall be wound up and all of its debts and liabilities discharged or otherwise provided for in the order of priority as provided by law. The fair market value of the remaining assets of the Fund shall then be determined by the Sponsor. Thereupon, the assets of the Fund shall be distributed pro rata to the Shareholders in accordance with their Shares.

Authorized
Purchasers

A list of Authorized Purchasers is available from the Distributor. Authorized Purchasers must be (1) registered broker-dealers or other securities market participants, such as banks and other financial institutions, that are not required to register as broker-dealers to engage in securities transactions, and (2) DTC Participants. To become an Authorized Purchaser, a person must enter into an Authorized Purchaser Agreement with the Sponsor.

WHAT ARE THE RISK FACTORS INVOLVED WITH AN INVESTMENT IN THE FUND?

You should consider carefully the risks described below before making an investment decision. You should also refer to the other information included in this prospectus, and the Fund's, the Trust's and the Sponsor's financial statements and the related notes as reported in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013, and our current report on Form 8-K, dated April 7, 2014, which are incorporated by reference herein.

Risks Associated With Investing Directly or Indirectly in Sugar

Investing in Sugar Interests subjects the Fund to the risks of the world sugar market, and this could result in substantial fluctuations in the price of the Fund's Shares.

The Fund is subject to the risks and hazards of the world sugar market because it invests in Sugar Interests. The two primary sources for the production of sugar are sugarcane and sugar beets, both of which are grown in various countries around the world. The risks and hazards that are inherent in the world sugar market may cause the price of sugar to fluctuate widely. If the changes in percentage terms of the Fund's Shares accurately track the percentage changes in the Benchmark or the spot price of sugar, then the price of its Shares will fluctuate accordingly.

The global price and availability of sugar is influenced by economic and industry conditions, including but not limited to supply and demand factors such as: crop disease; weed control; water availability; various planting, growing, or harvesting problems; severe weather conditions such as drought, floods, or frost that are difficult to anticipate and which cannot be controlled; uncontrolled fires, including arson; challenges in doing business with foreign companies; legal and regulatory restrictions; fluctuation of shipping rates; currency exchange rate fluctuations; and political and economic instability. Global demand for sugar to produce ethanol has also been a significant factor affecting the price of sugar. Additionally, demand for sugar is affected by changes in consumer tastes, national, regional and local economic conditions, and demographic trends. The spread of consumerism and the rising affluence of emerging nations such as China and India have created demand for sugar. An influx of people in developing countries moving from rural to urban areas may create more disposable income to be spent on sugar products, and might also reduce sugar production in rural areas on account of worker shortages, all of which would result in upward pressure on sugar prices. On the other hand, public health concerns regarding obesity, heart disease and diabetes, particularly in developed countries, may reduce demand for sugar. In light of the time it takes to grow sugarcane and sugar beets and the cost of new facilities for processing these crops, it may not be possible to increase supply quickly or in a cost-effective manner in response to an increase in demand for sugar.

Sugar production is subject to United States and foreign policies and regulations that materially affect operations. Governmental policies affecting the agricultural industry, such as taxes, tariffs, duties, subsidies, incentives, acreage control, and import and export restrictions on agricultural commodities and commodity products, can influence the planting of certain crops, the location and size of crop production, the volume and types of imports and exports, and industry profitability. Many foreign countries subsidize sugar production, resulting in lower prices, but this has led

other countries, including the United States, to impose tariffs and import restrictions on sugar imports. Sugar producers also may need to comply with various environmental laws and regulations, such as those regulating the use of certain pesticides.

Seasonal fluctuations in the price of sugar may cause risk to an investor because of the possibility that Share prices will be depressed because of the sugar harvest cycle. In the futures market, contracts expiring during the harvest season are typically priced lower

13

than contracts expiring in the winter and spring. While the sugar harvest seasons varies from country to country, prices of Sugar Futures Contracts tend to be lowest in the late spring and early summer, reflecting the harvest season in Brazil, the world's leading producer of sugarcane. Thus, seasonal fluctuations could result in an investor incurring losses upon the sale of Fund Shares, particularly if the investor needs to sell Shares when the Benchmark Component Futures Contracts are, in whole or part, Sugar Futures Contracts expiring in the late spring or early summer.

An investment in the Fund is subject to correlation risk. Your return on an investment in the Fund may differ from the return of the Benchmark and depending on certain factors discussed below, you could incur a partial or total loss of your investment.

There is a risk that changes in the price of Shares on the NYSE Arca will not correlate with changes in the Fund's NAV; that changes in the NAV will not correlate with changes in the price of the Benchmark; and/or changes in the price of the Benchmark will not correlate with changes in the spot price of sugar. Depending on certain factors associated with each of these correlations which are discussed in more detail below, you could incur a partial or total loss of your investment in the Fund.

The Benchmark is not designed to correlate exactly with the spot price of sugar and this could cause the changes in the price of the Shares to substantially vary from the changes in the spot price of sugar. Therefore, you may not be able to effectively use the Fund to hedge against sugar-related losses or to indirectly invest in sugar.

The Benchmark Component Futures Contracts reflect the price of sugar for future delivery, not the current spot price of sugar, so at best the correlation between changes in such Sugar Futures Contracts and the spot price of sugar will be only approximate. Weak correlation between the Benchmark and the spot price of sugar may result from the typical seasonal fluctuations in sugar prices discussed above. Imperfect correlation may also result from speculation in Sugar Interests, technical factors in the trading of Sugar Futures Contracts, and expected inflation in the economy as a whole. If there is a weak correlation between the Benchmark and the spot price of sugar, then the price of Shares may not accurately track the spot price of sugar and you may not be able to effectively use the Fund as a way to hedge the risk of losses in your sugar-related transactions or as a way to indirectly invest in sugar.

Changes in the Fund's NAV may not correlate well with changes in the price of the Benchmark. If this were to occur, you may not be able to effectively use the Fund as a way to hedge against sugar-related losses or as a way to indirectly invest in sugar.

The Sponsor endeavors to invest the Fund's assets as fully as possible in Sugar Interests so that the changes in percentage terms in the NAV closely correlate with the changes in percentage terms in the Benchmark. However, changes in the Fund's NAV may not correlate with the changes in the Benchmark for various reasons, including those set forth below:

The Fund does not intend to invest only in the Benchmark Component Futures Contracts. While its investments in Sugar Futures Contracts other than the Benchmark Component Futures Contracts, Cleared Sugar Swaps and Other Sugar Interests would be for the purpose of causing the Fund's performance to track that of the Benchmark most effectively and efficiently, the performance of these Sugar Interests may not correlate well with the performance of the Benchmark Component Futures Contracts, resulting in a greater potential for error in tracking price changes in those futures contracts. Additionally, if the trading market for Sugar Futures Contracts is suspended or closed, the Fund may not be able to purchase these investments at the last reported price for such investments.

The Fund incurs certain expenses in connection with its operations, and holds most of its assets in income-producing, short-term securities for margin and other liquidity purposes and to meet redemptions that may be necessary on an ongoing basis. These expenses and income cause imperfect correlation between changes in the Fund's NAV and changes in the

Benchmark.

The Sponsor may not be able to invest the Fund's assets in Sugar Interests having an aggregate notional amount exactly equal to the Fund's NAV. As a standardized contract, a single Sugar Futures Contracts or Cleared Sugar Swap is for a specified amount of sugar, and the Fund's NAV and the proceeds from the sale of a Creation Basket is unlikely to be an exact multiple of that amount. In such case, the Fund could not invest the entire proceeds from the purchase of the Creation Basket in such futures contracts. (For example, assuming the Fund receives \$350,000 for the sale of a Creation Basket and that the value (i.e., the notional amount) of a Sugar Futures Contract is \$17,920, the Fund could only enter into 19 Sugar Futures Contracts with an aggregate value of \$340,480). While the Fund may be better able to achieve the exact amount of exposure to the sugar market through the use of over-the-counter Other Sugar Interests, there is no assurance that the Sponsor will be able to continually adjust the Fund's exposure to such Other Sugar Interests to maintain such exact exposure. Furthermore, as noted above, the use of Other Sugar Interests may itself result in imperfect correlation with the Benchmark. Any amounts not invested in Sugar Interests are held in short-term Treasury Securities, cash and/or cash equivalents.

As Fund assets increase, there may be more or less correlation. On the one hand, as the Fund grows it should be able to invest in Sugar Futures Contracts with a notional amount that is closer on a percentage basis to the Fund's NAV. For example, if the Fund's NAV is equal to 4.9 times the value of a single futures contract, it can purchase only four futures contracts, which would cause only 81.6% of the Fund's assets to be exposed to the sugar market. On the other hand, if the Fund's NAV is equal to 100.9 times the value of a single Sugar Futures Contract, it can purchase 100 such contracts, resulting in 99.1% exposure. However, at certain asset levels the Fund may be limited in its ability to purchase Sugar Futures Contracts due to position limits or accountability levels imposed by the CFTC or the relevant exchanges. In these instances, the Fund would likely invest to a greater extent in Sugar Interests not subject to these position limits or accountability levels. To the extent that the Fund invests in Cleared Sugar Swaps and Other Sugar Interests, the correlation between the Fund's NAV and the Benchmark may be lower. In certain circumstances, position limits or accountability levels could limit the number of Creation Baskets that will be sold.

If changes in the Fund's NAV do not correlate with changes in the Benchmark, then investing in the Fund may not be an effective way to hedge against sugar-related losses or indirectly invest in sugar.

Changes in the price of the Fund's Shares on the NYSE Arca may not correlate perfectly with changes in the NAV of the Fund's Shares. If this variation occurs, then you may not be able to effectively use the Fund to hedge against sugar-related losses or to indirectly invest in sugar.

While it is expected that the trading prices of the Shares will fluctuate in accordance with the changes in the Fund's NAV, the prices of Shares may also be influenced by other factors, including the supply of and demand for the Shares, whether for the short term or the longer term. There is no guarantee that the Shares will not trade at appreciable discounts from, and/or premiums to, the Fund's NAV. This could cause the changes in the price of the Shares to substantially vary from the changes in the spot price of sugar, even if the Fund's NAV was closely tracking movements in the spot price of sugar. If this occurs, you may not be able to effectively use the Fund to hedge the risk of losses in your sugar-related transactions or to indirectly invest in sugar.

The Fund may experience a loss if it is required to sell Treasury Securities or cash equivalents at a price lower than the price at which they were acquired.

If the Fund is required to sell Treasury Securities or cash equivalents at a price lower than the price at which they were acquired, the Fund will experience a loss. This loss may adversely impact the price of the Shares and may decrease the correlation between the price of the Shares, the Benchmark, and the spot price of sugar. The value of Treasury Securities and other debt securities generally moves

inversely with movements in interest rates. The prices of longer maturity securities are subject to greater market fluctuations as a result of changes in interest rates. While the short-term nature of the Fund's investments in Treasury Securities and cash equivalents should minimize the interest rate risk to which the Fund is subject, it is possible that the Treasury Securities and cash equivalents held by the Fund will decline in value.

Certain of the Fund's investments could be illiquid, which could cause large losses to investors at any time or from time to time.

The Fund may not always be able to liquidate its positions in its investments at the desired price for reasons including, among others, insufficient trading volume, limits imposed by exchanges or other regulatory organizations, or lack of liquidity. As to futures contracts, it may be difficult to execute a trade at a specific price when there is a relatively small volume of buy and sell orders in a market. Limits imposed by futures exchanges or other regulatory organizations, such as accountability levels, position limits and price fluctuation limits, may contribute to a lack of liquidity with respect to some exchange-traded Sugar Interests. In addition, over-the-counter contracts and cleared swaps may be illiquid because they are contracts between two parties and generally may not be transferred by one party to a third party without the counterparty's consent. Conversely, a counterparty may give its consent, but the Fund still may not be able to transfer an over-the-counter Sugar Interest to a third party due to concerns regarding the counterparty's credit risk.

A market disruption, such as a foreign government taking political actions that disrupt the market in its currency, its sugar production or exports, or in another major export, can also make it difficult to liquidate a position. Unexpected market illiquidity may cause major losses to investors at any time or from time to time. In addition, the Fund does not intend at this time to establish a credit facility, which would provide an additional source of liquidity, but instead will rely only on the Treasury Securities, cash and/or cash equivalents that it holds to meet its liquidity needs. The anticipated large value of the positions in Sugar Interests that the Sponsor will acquire or enter into for the Fund increases the risk of illiquidity. Because Sugar Interests may be illiquid, the Fund's holdings may be more difficult to liquidate at favorable prices in periods of illiquid markets and losses may be incurred during the period in which positions are being liquidated.

If the nature of the participants in the futures market shifts such that sugar purchasers are the predominant hedgers in the market, the Fund might have to reinvest at higher futures prices or choose Other Sugar Interests.

The changing nature of the participants in the sugar market will influence whether futures prices are above or below the expected future spot price. Sugar producers will typically seek to hedge against falling sugar prices by selling Sugar Futures Contracts. Therefore, if sugar producers become the predominant hedgers in the futures market, prices of Sugar Futures Contracts will typically be below expected future spot prices. Conversely, if the predominant hedgers in the futures market are the purchasers of the sugar who purchase Sugar Futures Contracts to hedge against a rise in prices, prices of Sugar Futures Contracts will likely be higher than expected future spot prices. This can have significant implications for the Fund when it is time to sell a Sugar Futures Contract that is no longer a Benchmark Component Futures Contract and purchase a new Sugar Futures Contract or to sell a Sugar Futures Contract to meet

redemption requests.

While the Fund does not intend to take physical delivery of sugar under its Sugar Interests, the possibility of physical delivery impacts the value of the contracts.

While it is not the current intention of the Fund to take physical delivery of sugar under its Sugar Interests, Sugar Futures Contracts are traditionally not cash-settled contracts, and it is possible to take delivery under these and some Other Sugar Interests. Storage costs associated with purchasing sugar could result in costs and other liabilities that could impact the value of Sugar Futures Contracts or certain Other Sugar Interests. Storage costs include the time value of money invested in sugar as a physical commodity plus the actual costs of storing the sugar less any benefits from ownership of sugar that are not obtained by

the holder of a futures contract. In general, Sugar Futures Contracts have a one-month delay for contract delivery and back month contracts (the back month is any future delivery month other than the spot month) include storage costs. To the extent that these storage costs change for sugar while the Fund holds Sugar Interests, the value of the Sugar Interests, and therefore the Fund's NAV, may change as well.

The price relationship between the Benchmark Component Futures Contracts at any point in time and the Sugar Futures Contracts that will become Benchmark Component Futures Contracts on the next roll date will vary and may impact both the Fund's total return and the degree to which its total return tracks that of sugar price indices.

The design of the Fund's Benchmark is such that the Benchmark Component Futures Contracts will change four times per year, and the Fund's investments must be rolled periodically to reflect the changing composition of the Benchmark. For example, when the second-to-expire Sugar Futures Contract becomes the first-to-expire contract, such contract will no longer be a Benchmark Component Futures Contract and the Fund's position in it will no longer be consistent with tracking the Benchmark. In the event of a sugar futures market where near-to-expire contracts trade at a higher price than longer-to-expire contracts, a situation referred to as "backwardation," then absent the impact of the overall movement in sugar prices the value of the Benchmark Component Futures Contracts would tend to rise as they approach expiration. As a result the Fund may benefit because it would be selling more expensive contracts and buying less expensive ones on an ongoing basis. Conversely, in the event of a sugar futures market where near-to-expire contracts trade at a lower price than longer-to-expire contracts, a situation referred to as "contango," then absent the impact of the overall movement in sugar prices the value of the Benchmark Component Futures Contracts would tend to decline as they approach expiration. As a result the Fund's total return may be lower than might otherwise be the case because it would be selling less expensive contracts and buying more expensive ones. The impact of backwardation and contango may lead the total return of the Fund to vary significantly from the total return of other price references, such as the spot price of sugar. In the event of a prolonged period of contango, and absent the impact of rising or falling sugar prices, this could have a significant negative impact on the Fund's NAV and total return.

Regulation of the commodity interests and commodity markets is extensive and constantly changing; future regulatory developments are impossible to predict but may significantly and adversely affect the Fund.

The regulation of futures markets, futures contracts and futures exchanges has historically been comprehensive. The CFTC and the exchanges are authorized to take extraordinary actions in the event of a market emergency including, for example, the retroactive implementation of speculative position limits, increased margin requirements, the establishment of daily price limits and the suspension of trading.

The regulation of commodity interest transactions in the United States is a rapidly changing area of law and is subject to ongoing modification by governmental and judicial action. Considerable regulatory attention has been focused on non-traditional investment pools that are publicly distributed in the United States. There is a possibility of future regulatory changes within the United States altering, perhaps to a material extent, the nature of an investment in the Funds, or the ability of a Fund to continue to implement its investment strategy. In addition, various national

governments outside of the United States have expressed concern regarding the disruptive effects of speculative trading in the commodities markets and the need to regulate the derivatives markets in general. The effect of any future regulatory change on the Fund is impossible to predict but could be substantial and adverse.

If you are investing in the Fund for purposes of hedging, you might be subject to several risks, including the possibility of losing the benefit of favorable market movements.

Producers and commercial users of sugar may use the Fund as a vehicle to hedge the risk of losses in their sugar-related transactions. There are several risks in connection with using the Fund as a hedging device. While hedging can provide protection against an adverse movement in market prices, it can also preclude a hedger's opportunity to benefit from a favorable market movement. For instance, in a hedging transaction the hedger may be a user of a commodity concerned that the hedged commodity will increase in

price, but must recognize the risk that the price may instead decline. If this happens, the hedger will have lost the benefit of being able to purchase the commodity at the lower price because the hedging transaction will result in a loss that would offset (at least in part) this benefit. Thus, the hedger forgoes the opportunity to profit from favorable price movements. In addition, if the hedge is not a perfect one, the hedger can lose on the hedging transaction and not realize an offsetting gain in the value of the underlying item being hedged.

When using Sugar Interests as a hedging technique, at best, the correlation between changes in prices of futures contracts and of the items being hedged can be only approximate. The degree of imperfection of correlation depends upon circumstances such as: variations in speculative markets, demand for futures and for sugar products, technical influences in futures trading, and differences between anticipated costs being hedged and the instruments underlying the standard futures contracts available for trading. Even a well-conceived hedge may be unsuccessful to some degree because of unexpected market behavior as well as the expenses associated with creating the hedge.

In addition, using an investment in the Fund as a hedge for changes in food costs generally may not be successful because changes in the price of sugar may vary substantially from changes in the prices of other food products. In addition, the price of sugar and the Fund's NAV would not reflect the refining, transportation, and other costs that are specific to the hedger.

An investment in the Fund may provide you little or no diversification benefits. Thus, in a declining market, the Fund may have no gains to offset your losses from other investments, and you may suffer losses on your investment in the Fund at the same time you incur losses with respect to other asset classes.

We cannot predict to what extent the performance of Sugar Interests will or will not correlate to the performance of other broader asset classes such as stocks and bonds. If the Fund's performance were to move more directly with the financial markets, you will obtain little or no diversification benefits from an investment in the Shares. In such a case, the Fund may have no gains to offset your losses from other investments, and you may suffer losses on your investment in the Fund at the same time you incur losses with respect to other investments.

Variables such as drought, floods, weather, embargoes, tariffs and other political events may have a larger impact on sugar and Sugar Interest prices than on traditional securities and broader financial markets. These additional variables may create additional investment risks that subject the Fund's investments to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities.

Lower correlation should not be confused with negative correlation, where the performance of two asset classes would be opposite of each other. There is no historic evidence that the spot price of sugar and prices of other financial assets, such as stocks and bonds, are negatively correlated. In the absence of negative correlation, the Fund cannot be expected to be automatically profitable during unfavorable periods for the stock market, or vice versa.

The Fund's Operating Risks

The Fund is not a registered investment company, so you do not have the protections of the Investment Company Act of 1940.

The Fund is not an investment company subject to the Investment Company Act of 1940. Accordingly, you do not have the protections afforded by that statute, which, for example, requires investment companies to have a board of directors with a majority of disinterested directors and regulates the relationship between the investment company and its investment manager.

The Sponsor has limited experience operating commodity pools.

While certain of the Sponsor's principals and employees have experience with investing in Sugar Interests and other commodity interests, the Sponsor was formed for the purpose of sponsoring the Trust and serving as the Teucrium Funds' commodity pool operator and has limited experience operating commodity pools. The Sponsor currently sponsors seven Teucrium Funds, all of which have commenced operations as of the date hereof, but none of the Teucrium Funds had commenced operations prior to June 9, 2010.

In light of this limited experience, each of the Teucrium Funds has limited past performance available for your review. Furthermore, the past performance of the other Teucrium Funds will not necessarily reflect their future performance or the future performance of this Fund. If the experience of the Sponsor and its management is not adequate or suitable, the operation and performance of the Fund may be adversely affected.

The Sponsor is leanly staffed and relies heavily on key personnel to manage trading activities.

In managing and directing the day-to-day activities and affairs of the Fund, the Sponsor relies almost entirely on a small number of individuals, including Mr. Sal Gilbertie, Mr. Dale Riker, Mr. Steve Kahler and Ms. Barbara Riker. If Mr. Gilbertie, Mr. Riker, Mr. Kahler or Ms. Riker were to leave or be unable to carry out their present responsibilities, it may have an adverse effect on the management of the Fund. To the extent that the Sponsor establishes additional commodity pools, even greater demands will be placed on these individuals.

The Sponsor has limited capital and may be unable to continue to manage the Fund if it sustains continued losses.

The Sponsor was formed for the purpose of managing the Trust, including the Fund, the other Teucrium Funds, and any other series of the Trust that may be formed in the future, and has been provided with capital primarily by its principals and a small number of outside investors. If the Sponsor operates at a loss for an extended period, its capital will be depleted and it may be unable to obtain additional financing necessary to continue its operations. If the Sponsor were unable to continue to provide services to the Fund, the Fund would be terminated if a replacement sponsor could not be found. Any expenses related to the operation of the Fund would need to be paid by the Fund at the time of termination.

Position limits and daily price fluctuation limits set by the CFTC and the exchanges have the potential to cause tracking error, which could cause the price of Shares to substantially vary from the Benchmark and prevent you from being able to effectively use the Fund as a way to hedge against sugar-related losses or as a way to indirectly invest in sugar.

The CFTC and contract markets such as the ICE Futures and the NYMEX have established position limits and accountability levels on the maximum net long or net short Sugar Futures Contracts that any person or group of persons under common trading control may hold, own or control. For example, the current ICE Futures-established position limit level for investments in Sugar No. 11 Futures Contracts for the spot month, which is defined as on and after the second business day following the expiration of the regular option contract traded on the expiring futures contract, is 5,000, the accountability level for investments in ICE Sugar No. 11 Futures Contracts for any one month is 10,000, and the accountability level for all combined months is 15,000. While accountability levels are not fixed ceilings, they are thresholds above which the exchange may exercise greater scrutiny and control over an investor, including limiting an investor to holding no more Sugar No. 11 Futures Contracts than the amount established by the accountability level. ICE Cleared Sugar Swaps are subject to an accountability level of 10,000 swap positions for any single month and all months combined. This limit is currently measured separately from the accountability levels on Sugar No. 11 Futures Contracts. The Fund does not intend to invest in Sugar Futures Contracts or Cleared Sugar Swaps in excess of any applicable accountability levels.

NYMEX has designated position limits on NYMEX No. 11 Sugar futures of 1,000 contracts for Expiration Month. In addition, accountability levels of 9,000 contracts for any one month and a maximum of 9,000 contracts for all combined months have been established.

Accountability levels differ from position limits in that they do not represent a fixed ceiling, but rather a threshold above which a futures exchange may exercise greater scrutiny and control over an investor's positions. If a Fund were to exceed an applicable accountability level for investments in futures contracts, the exchange will monitor the Fund's exposure and may ask for further information on its activities, including the total size of all positions, investment and trading strategy, and the extent of liquidity resources of the Fund. If deemed necessary by the exchange, the Fund could be ordered to reduce its aggregate net position back to the accountability level.

In addition to accountability levels and position limits, exchanges may establish daily price fluctuation limits on futures contracts. The daily price fluctuation limit establishes the maximum amount that the price of futures contracts may vary either up or down from the previous day's settlement price. Once the daily price fluctuation limit has been reached in a particular futures contract, no trades may be made at a price beyond that limit. Currently, the ICE Futures and the NYMEX have not imposed maximum daily price fluctuation limits on Sugar Futures Contracts.

There are no independent advisers representing Fund investors.

The Sponsor has consulted with legal counsel, accountants and other advisers regarding the formation and operation of the Trust and Fund. No counsel has been appointed to represent you in connection with the offering of Shares. Accordingly, you should consult your own legal, tax and financial advisers regarding the desirability of an investment in the Shares.

There are technical and fundamental risks inherent in the trading system the Sponsor intends to employ.

The Sponsor's trading system is quantitative in nature and it is possible that the Sponsor may make errors. In addition, it is possible that a computer or software program may malfunction and cause an error in computation.

The Fund and the Sponsor may have conflicts of interest, which may cause them to favor their own interests to your detriment.

The Fund and the Sponsor may have inherent conflicts to the extent the Sponsor attempts to maintain the Fund's asset size in order to preserve its fee income and this may not always be consistent with the Fund's objective of having the

value of its Shares' NAV track changes in the Benchmark. The Sponsor's officers and employees do not necessarily devote their time exclusively to the Fund. These persons may be directors, officers or employees of other entities. They could have a conflict between their responsibilities to the Fund and to those other entities.

In addition, the Sponsor's principals, officers or employees may trade futures and related contracts for their own accounts. A conflict of interest may exist if their trades are in the same markets and at the same time as the Fund trades using the clearing broker to be used by the Fund. A potential conflict also may occur if the Sponsor's principals, officers or employees trade their accounts more aggressively or take positions in their accounts that are opposite, or ahead of, the positions taken by the Fund.

The Sponsor has sole current authority to manage the investments and operations of the Fund, and this may allow it to act in a way that furthers its own interests and in conflict with your best interests, including the authority of the Sponsor to allocate expenses to and between the Funds.. Shareholders have very limited voting rights, which will limit the ability to influence matters such as amendment of the Trust Agreement, changes in the Fund's basic investment policies, dissolution of the Fund, or the sale or distribution of the Fund's assets.

Shareholders have only very limited voting rights and generally will not have the power to replace the Sponsor. Shareholders will not participate in the management of the Fund and do not control the Sponsor so they will not have influence over basic matters that affect the Fund.

Shareholders will have very limited voting rights with respect to the Fund's affairs. Shareholders may elect a replacement Sponsor only if the current Sponsor resigns voluntarily or loses its corporate charter. Shareholders will not be permitted to participate in the management or control of the Fund or the conduct of its business. Shareholders must therefore rely upon the duties and judgment of the Sponsor to manage the Fund's affairs.

The Sponsor may manage a large amount of assets and this could affect the Fund's ability to trade profitably.

Increases in assets under management may affect trading decisions. While the Fund's assets are currently at manageable levels, the Sponsor does not intend to limit the amount of Fund assets. The more assets the Sponsor manages, the more difficult it may be for it to trade profitably because of the difficulty of trading larger positions without adversely affecting prices and performance and of managing risk associated with larger positions.

The liability of the Sponsor and the Trustee are limited, and the value of the Shares will be adversely affected if the Fund is required to indemnify the Trustee or the Sponsor.

Under the Trust Agreement, the Trustee and the Sponsor are not liable, and have the right to be indemnified, for any liability or expense incurred absent gross negligence or willful misconduct on the part of the Trustee or Sponsor, as the case may be. That means the Sponsor may require the assets of the Fund to be sold in order to cover losses or liability suffered by the Sponsor or by the Trustee. Any sale of that kind would reduce the NAV of the Fund and the value of its Shares.

Although the Shares of the Fund are limited liability investments, certain circumstances such as bankruptcy could increase a Shareholder's liability.

The Shares of the Fund are limited liability investments; Shareholders may not lose more than the amount that they invest plus any profits recognized on their investment. However, Shareholders could be required, as a matter of bankruptcy law, to return to the estate of the Fund any distribution they received at a time when the Fund was in fact insolvent or in violation of its Trust Agreement.

You cannot be assured of the Sponsor's continued services, and discontinuance may be detrimental to the Fund.

You cannot be assured that the Sponsor will be willing or able to continue to service the Fund for any length of time. The Sponsor was formed for the purpose of sponsoring the Fund and other commodity pools, and has limited financial resources and no significant source of income apart from its management fees from such commodity pools to support its continued service for the Fund. If the Sponsor discontinues its activities on behalf of the Fund or another series of the Trust, the Fund may be adversely affected. If the Sponsor's registrations with the CFTC or memberships in the NFA were revoked or suspended, the Sponsor would no longer be able to provide services to the Fund.

The Fund could terminate at any time and cause the liquidation and potential loss of your investment and could upset the overall maturity and timing of your investment portfolio.

The Fund may terminate at any time, regardless of whether the Fund has incurred losses, subject to the terms of the Trust Agreement. For example, the dissolution or resignation of the Sponsor would cause the Trust to terminate unless shareholders holding a majority of the outstanding shares of the Trust, voting together as a single class, elect within 90 days of the event to continue the Trust and appoint a successor Sponsor. In addition, the Sponsor may terminate the Fund if it determines that the Fund's aggregate net assets in relation to its operating expenses make the continued operation of the Fund

unreasonable or imprudent. As of the date of this prospectus, the Fund pays the fees, costs, and expenses of its operations. If the Sponsor and the Fund are unable to raise sufficient funds so that the Fund's expenses are reasonable in relation to the NAV, the Fund may be forced to terminate and investors may lose all or part of their investment. Any expenses related to the operation of the Fund would need to be paid by the Fund at the time of termination.

However, no level of losses will require the Sponsor to terminate the Fund. The Fund's termination would result in the liquidation of its investments and the distribution of its remaining assets to the Shareholders on a pro rata basis in accordance with their Shares, and the Fund could incur losses in liquidating its investments in connection with a termination. Termination could also negatively affect the overall maturity and timing of your investment portfolio.

As a Shareholder, you will not have the rights enjoyed by investors in certain other types of entities.

As interests in separate series of a Delaware statutory trust, the Shares do not involve the rights normally associated with the ownership of shares of a corporation (including, for example, the right to bring shareholder oppression and derivative actions). In addition, the Shares have limited voting and distribution rights (for example, Shareholders do not have the right to elect directors, as the Trust does not have a board of directors, and generally will not receive regular distributions of the net income and capital gains earned by the Fund). The Fund is also not subject to certain investor protection provisions of the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002 and the NYSE Arca governance rules (for example, audit committee requirements).

A court could potentially conclude that the assets and liabilities of the Fund are not segregated from those of another series of the Trust, thereby potentially exposing assets in the Fund to the liabilities of another series.

The Fund is a series of a Delaware statutory trust and not itself a legal entity separate from the other Teucrium Funds. The Delaware Statutory Trust Act provides that if certain provisions are included in the formation and governing documents of a statutory trust organized in series and if separate and distinct records are maintained for any series and the assets associated with that series are held in separate and distinct records and are accounted for in such separate and distinct records separately from the other assets of the statutory trust, or any series thereof, then the debts, liabilities, obligations and expenses incurred by a particular series are enforceable against the assets of such series only, and not against the assets of the statutory trust generally or any other series thereof. Conversely, none of the debts, liabilities, obligations and expenses incurred with respect to any other series thereof is enforceable against the assets of such series. The Sponsor is not aware of any court case that has interpreted this inter-series limitation on liability or provided any guidance as to what is required for compliance. The Sponsor intends to maintain separate and distinct records for the Fund and account for the Fund separately from any other Trust series, but it is possible a court could conclude that the methods used do not satisfy the Delaware Statutory Trust Act, which would potentially expose assets in the Fund to the liabilities of one or more of the Teucrium Funds and/or any other Trust series created in the future.

The Sponsor and the Trustee are not obligated to prosecute any action, suit or other proceeding in respect of any Fund property.

Neither the Sponsor nor the Trustee is obligated to, although each may in its respective discretion, prosecute any action, suit or other proceeding in respect of any Fund property. The Trust Agreement does not confer upon Shareholders the right to prosecute any such action, suit or other proceeding.

The Fund does not expect to make cash distributions.

The Sponsor intends to re-invest any income and realized gains of the Fund in additional Sugar Interests rather than distributing cash to Shareholders. Therefore, unlike mutual funds, commodity pools or other investment pools that generally distribute income and gains to their investors, the Fund generally will not distribute cash to Shareholders. You should not invest in the Fund if you will need cash distributions

from the Fund to pay taxes on your share of income and gains of the Fund, if any, or for any other reason. Although the Fund does not intend to make cash distributions, it reserves the right to do so in the Sponsor's sole discretion, in certain situations, including for example, if the income earned from its investments held directly or posted as margin may reach levels that merit distribution, e.g., at levels where such income is not necessary to support its underlying investments in Sugar Interests and investors adversely react to being taxed on such income without receiving distributions that could be used to pay such tax. Cash distributions may be made in these and similar instances.

There is a risk that the Fund will not earn gains sufficient to compensate for the fees and expenses that it must pay and as such the Fund may not earn any profit.

The Fund pays management fees at an annual rate of 1.00% of its average net assets, brokerage charges and various other expenses of its ongoing operations (e.g., fees of the Administrator, Trustee and Distributor), resulting in a total estimated expense ratio of approximately 1.77% of net assets. These fees and expenses must be paid in all events, regardless of whether the Fund's activities are profitable. Accordingly, the Fund must realize interest income and/or gains on Sugar Interests sufficient to cover these fees and expenses before it can earn any profit.

If this offering of Shares does not raise sufficient funds to make the Fund's future operations viable, the Fund may be forced to terminate and investors may lose all or part of their investment.

All of the expenses relating to the Fund incurred prior to the commencement of operations (September 19, 2011) were paid by the Sponsor. These payments by the Sponsor were designed to allow the Fund the ability to commence the public offering of its Shares. As of the date of this prospectus, the Fund pays the fees, costs and expenses of its operations. If the Sponsor and the Fund are unable to raise sufficient funds so that the Fund's expenses are reasonable in relation to its NAV, the Fund may be forced to terminate and investors may lose all or part of their investment. Any expenses related to the operation of the Fund would need to be paid by the Fund at the time of termination.

The Fund may incur higher fees and expenses upon renewing existing or entering into new contractual relationships.

The arrangements between clearing brokers and counterparties on the one hand and the Fund on the other generally are terminable by the clearing brokers or counterparty upon notice to the Fund. In addition, the agreements between the Fund and its third-party service providers, such as the Distributor and the Custodian, are generally terminable at specified intervals. Upon termination, the Sponsor may be required to renegotiate or make other arrangements for obtaining similar services if the Fund intends to continue to operate. Comparable services from another party may not be available, or even if available, these services may not be available on the terms as favorable as those of the expired or terminated arrangements.

The Fund may miss certain trading opportunities because it will not receive the benefit of the expertise of independent trading advisors.

The Sponsor does not employ trading advisors for the Fund; however, it reserves the right to employ them in the future. The only advisor to the Fund is the Sponsor. A lack of independent trading advisors may be disadvantageous to the Fund because it will not receive the benefit of their expertise.

The Net Asset Value calculation of the Fund may be overstated or understated due to the valuation method employed when a settlement price is not available on the date of net asset value calculation.

The Fund's NAV includes, in part, any unrealized profits or losses on open swap agreements, futures or forward contracts. Under normal circumstances, the NAV reflects the quoted ICE Futures or NYMEX settlement price of open futures contracts on the date when the NAV is being calculated. In instances when the quoted settlement price of futures contracts traded on an exchange may not be reflective of fair value based on market condition, generally due to the operation of daily limits or other rules of the

exchange or otherwise the NAV may not reflect the fair value of open futures contracts on such date. For purposes of financial statements and reports, the Sponsor will recalculate the NAV where necessary to reflect the “fair value” of a Futures Contract when the Futures Contract closes at its price fluctuation limit for the day.

An unanticipated number of redemption requests during a short period of time could have an adverse effect on the NAV of the Fund.

If a substantial number of requests for redemption of Redemption Baskets are received by the Fund during a relatively short period of time, the Fund may not be able to satisfy the requests from the Fund’s assets not committed to trading. As a consequence, it could be necessary to liquidate the Fund’s trading positions before the time that its trading strategies would otherwise call for liquidation.

The financial markets have recently been in a period of disruption and recession and these conditions may not improve in the near future.

A period of recession for the economy as a whole began in 2008, and the financial markets experienced very difficult conditions and volatility during that period. The conditions in these markets resulted in a decrease in availability of corporate credit and liquidity and led indirectly to the insolvency, closure or acquisition of a number of major financial institutions and contributed to further consolidation within the financial services industry. A continued recession or a slow recovery could adversely affect the financial condition and results of operations of the Fund’s service providers and Authorized Purchasers, which would impact the ability of the Sponsor to achieve the Fund’s investment objective.

The liquidity of the Shares may be affected by the withdrawal from participation of Authorized Purchasers or market makers, which could adversely affect the market price of the Shares.

In the event that one or more Authorized Purchasers that are actively involved in purchasing and selling Shares cease to be so involved, the liquidity of the Shares will likely decrease, which could adversely affect the market price of the Shares and result in your incurring a loss on your investment. In addition, a decision by a market maker or lead market maker to cease activities for the Fund could adversely affect liquidity, the spread between the bid and ask quotes, and potentially the price of the Shares. The Sponsor can make no guarantees that participation by Authorized Purchasers or market makers will continue.

If a minimum number of Shares is outstanding, market makers may be less willing to purchase Shares in the secondary market which may limit your ability to sell Shares.

There are a minimum number of baskets and associated Shares specified for the Fund. Once the minimum number of baskets is reached, there can be no more redemptions by an Authorized Purchaser until there has been a Creation Basket. In such case, market makers may be less willing to purchase Shares from investors in the secondary market, which may in turn limit the ability of Shareholders of the Fund to sell their Shares in the secondary market. As of March 31, 2014, these minimum levels for the Fund are 50,004 Shares representing two baskets.

You may be adversely affected by redemption orders that are subject to postponement, suspension or rejection under certain circumstances.

The Trust may, in its discretion, suspend the right to redeem Shares of the Fund or postpone the redemption settlement date: (1) for any period during which an applicable exchange is closed other than customary weekend or holiday closing, or trading is suspended or restricted; (2) for any period during which an emergency exists as a result of which delivery, disposal or evaluation of the Fund's assets is not reasonably practicable; (3) for such other period as the Sponsor determines to be necessary for the protection of Shareholders; (4) if there is a possibility that any or all of the Benchmark Component Futures Contracts of the Fund on the ICE Futures from which the NAV of the Fund is calculated will be priced at a daily price limit restriction; or (5) if, in the sole discretion of the Sponsor, the execution of such an order

would not be in the best interest of the Fund or its Shareholders. In addition, the Trust will reject a redemption order if the order is not in proper form as described in the agreement with the Authorized Purchaser or if the fulfillment of the order, in the opinion of its counsel, might be unlawful. The Sponsor may also reject a redemption order if the number of Shares being redeemed would reduce the remaining outstanding Shares to 50,000 Shares (i.e., two baskets of 25,000 Shares each) or less, unless the Sponsor has reason to believe that the placer of the redemption order does in fact possess all the outstanding Shares of the Fund and can deliver them. Any such postponement, suspension or rejection could adversely affect a redeeming Shareholder. For example, the resulting delay may adversely affect the value of the Shareholder's redemption proceeds if the NAV of the Fund declines during the period of delay. The Trust Agreement provides that the Sponsor and its designees will not be liable for any loss or damage that may result from any such suspension or postponement.

Any postponement, suspension or rejection of a redemption order could adversely affect a redeeming Shareholder. For example, the resulting delay may adversely affect the value of a Shareholder's redemption proceeds if the NAV of the Fund declines during the period of delay. The Trust Agreement provides that the Sponsor and its designees will not be liable for any loss or damage that may result from any such suspension or postponement.

The failure or bankruptcy of a clearing broker could result in substantial losses for the Fund; the clearing broker could be subject to proceedings that impair its ability to execute the Fund's trades.

Under CFTC regulations, a clearing broker with respect to the Fund's exchange-traded Sugar Interests must maintain customers' assets in a bulk segregated account. If a clearing broker fails to do so, or is unable to satisfy a substantial deficit in a customer account, its other customers may be subject to risk of a substantial loss of their funds in the event of that clearing broker's bankruptcy. In that event, the clearing broker's customers, such as the Fund, are entitled to recover, even in respect of property specifically traceable to them, only a proportional share of all property available for distribution to all of that clearing broker's customers. The Fund also may be subject to the risk of the failure of, or delay in performance by, any exchanges and markets and their clearing organizations, if any, on which Sugar Interests are traded.

From time to time, the clearing brokers may be subject to legal or regulatory proceedings in the ordinary course of their business. A clearing broker's involvement in costly or time-consuming legal proceedings may divert financial resources or personnel away from the clearing broker's trading operations, which could impair the clearing broker's ability to successfully execute and clear the Fund's trades.

The failure or insolvency of the Fund's Custodian could result in a substantial loss of the Fund's assets.

As noted above, the vast majority of the Fund's assets are held in short-term Treasury Securities, cash and/or cash equivalents with the Custodian. The insolvency of the Custodian could result in a complete loss of the Fund's assets held by the Custodian, which, at any given time, would likely comprise a substantial portion of the Fund's total assets.

Third parties may infringe upon or otherwise violate intellectual property rights or assert that the Sponsor has infringed or otherwise violated their intellectual property rights, which may result in significant costs and diverted attention.

Third parties may assert that the Sponsor has infringed or otherwise violated their intellectual property rights. Third parties may independently develop business methods, trademarks or proprietary software and other technology similar to that of the Sponsor and claim that the Sponsor has violated their intellectual property rights, including their copyrights, trademark rights, trade names, trade secrets and patent rights. As a result, the Sponsor may have to litigate in the future to determine the validity and scope of other parties' proprietary rights, or defend itself against claims that it has infringed or otherwise violated other parties' rights. Any litigation of this type, even if the Sponsor is successful and regardless of the

merits, may result in significant costs, divert resources from the Fund, or require the Sponsor to change its proprietary software and other technology or enter into royalty or licensing agreements.

The Sponsor has a patent on certain business methods and procedures used with respect to the Fund. The Sponsor utilizes certain proprietary software. Any unauthorized use of such proprietary software business methods and/or procedures could adversely affect the competitive advantage of the Sponsor or the Fund and/or cause the Sponsor to take legal action to protect its rights.

The success of the Fund depends on the ability of the Sponsor to accurately implement its trading strategies, and any failure to do so could subject the Fund to losses on such transactions.

The Sponsor's trading strategy is quantitative in nature and it is possible that the Sponsor will make errors in its implementation. The execution of the quantitative strategy is subject to human error, such as incorrect inputs into the Sponsor's computer systems and incorrect information provided to the Fund's clearing brokers. In addition, it is possible that a computer or software program may malfunction and cause an error in computation. Any failure, inaccuracy or delay in executing the Fund's transactions could affect its ability to achieve its investment objective. It could also result in decisions to undertake transactions based on inaccurate or incomplete information. This could cause substantial losses on transactions.

The Fund may experience substantial losses on transactions if the computer or communications system fails.

The Fund's trading activities depend on the integrity and performance of the computer and communications systems supporting them. Extraordinary transaction volume, hardware or software failure, power or telecommunications failure, a natural disaster or other catastrophe could cause the computer systems to operate at an unacceptably slow speed or even fail. Any significant degradation or failure of the systems that the Sponsor uses to gather and analyze information, enter orders, process data, monitor risk levels and otherwise engage in trading activities may result in substantial losses on transactions, liability to other parties, lost profit opportunities, damages to the Sponsor's and Fund's reputations, increased operational expenses and diversion of technical resources.

If the computer and communications systems are not upgraded when necessary, the Fund's financial condition could be harmed.

The development of complex computer and communications systems and new technologies may render the existing computer and communications systems supporting the Fund's trading activities obsolete. In addition, these computer and communications systems must be compatible with those of third parties, such as the systems of exchanges, clearing brokers and the executing brokers. As a result, if these third parties upgrade their systems, the Sponsor will

need to make corresponding upgrades to effectively continue its trading activities. The Fund's future success may depend on the Fund's ability to respond to changing technologies on a timely and cost-effective basis.

The Fund depends on the reliable performance of the computer and communications systems of third parties, such as brokers and futures exchanges, and may experience substantial losses on transactions if they fail.

The Fund depends on the proper and timely function of complex computer and communications systems maintained and operated by the futures exchanges, brokers and other data providers that the Sponsor uses to conduct trading activities. Failure or inadequate performance of any of these systems could adversely affect the Sponsor's ability to complete transactions, including its ability to close out positions, and result in lost profit opportunities and significant losses on commodity interest transactions. This could have a material adverse effect on revenues and materially reduce the Fund's available capital. For example, unavailability of price quotations from third parties may make it difficult or impossible for the Sponsor to conduct trading activities so that the Fund will closely track the Benchmark. Unavailability of records from brokerage firms may make it difficult or impossible for the Sponsor to accurately

determine which transactions have been executed or the details, including price and time, of any transaction executed. This unavailability of information also may make it difficult or impossible for the Sponsor to reconcile its records of transactions with those of another party or to accomplish settlement of executed transactions.

The occurrence of a natural disaster, terrorist attack, or the outbreak, continuation or expansion of war or other hostilities could disrupt the Fund's trading activity and materially affect the Fund's profitability.

The operations of the Fund, the exchanges, brokers and counterparties with which Fund does business, and the markets in which the Fund does business could be severely disrupted in the event of a natural disaster, major terrorist attack or the outbreak, continuation or expansion of war or other hostilities. Global terrorist attacks, anti-terrorism initiatives and political unrest continue to fuel this concern.

The NYSE Arca may halt trading in the Shares which would adversely impact your ability to sell Shares.

Trading in Shares of the Fund may be halted due to market conditions or, in light of NYSE Arca rules and procedures, for reasons that, in view of the NYSE Arca, make trading in Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to "circuit breaker" rules that require trading to be halted for a specified period based on a specified market decline. There can be no assurance that the requirements necessary to maintain the listing of the Shares will continue to be met or will remain unchanged. The Fund will be terminated if its Shares are delisted.

The lack of active trading markets for the Shares of the Fund may result in losses on your investment in the Fund at the time of disposition of your Shares.

Although the Shares of the Fund will be listed and traded on the NYSE Arca, there can be no guarantee that an active trading market for the Shares of the Fund will be maintained. If you need to sell your Shares at a time when no active market for them exists, the price you receive for your Shares, assuming that you are able to sell them, likely will be lower than what you would receive if an active market did exist.

Risk of Leverage and Volatility

If the Sponsor causes or permits the Fund to become leveraged, you could lose all or substantially all of your investment if the Fund's trading positions suddenly turn unprofitable.

Commodity pools' trading positions in futures contracts or other commodity interests are typically required to be secured by the deposit of margin funds that represent only a small percentage of a futures contract's (or other commodity interest's) entire market value. This feature permits commodity pools to "leverage" their assets by purchasing or selling futures contracts (or other commodity interests) with an aggregate notional amount in excess of the commodity pool's assets. While this leverage can increase a pool's profits, relatively small adverse movements in the price of the pool's commodity interests can cause significant losses to the pool. While the Sponsor does not intend to leverage the Fund's assets, it is not prohibited from doing so under the Trust Agreement. If the Sponsor was to cause or permit the Fund to become leveraged, you could lose all or substantially all of your investment if the Fund's trading positions suddenly turn unprofitable.

The price of sugar can be volatile which could cause large fluctuations in the price of Shares.

As discussed in more detail above, price movements for sugar are influenced by, among other things, weather conditions, crop disease, transportation difficulties, various planting, growing and harvesting problems, governmental policies, changing demand, and seasonal fluctuations in supply. More generally, commodity prices may be influenced by economic and monetary events such as changes in interest rates, changes in balances of payments and trade, U.S. and international inflation rates, currency valuations and devaluations, U.S. and international economic events, and changes in the philosophies and emotions of market participants. Because the Fund invests primarily in interests in a single commodity, it

is not a diversified investment vehicle, and therefore may be subject to greater volatility than a diversified portfolio of stocks or bonds or a more diversified commodity pool.

Over-the-Counter Contract Risk

Over-the-counter transactions are subject to changing regulation.

A portion of the Fund's assets may be used to trade over-the-counter Sugar Interests, such as forward contracts or swaps. The markets for over-the-counter contracts will continue to rely upon the integrity of market participants in lieu of the additional regulation imposed by the CFTC on participants in the futures markets. To date, the forward markets have been largely unregulated, forward contracts have been executed bi-laterally and, in general historically, forward contracts have not been cleared or guaranteed by a third party. While increased regulation of over-the-counter Commodity Interests is likely to result from changes that are required to be effectuated by the Dodd-Frank Act, there is no guarantee that such increased regulation will be effective to reduce these risks.

The Fund will be subject to credit risk with respect to counterparties to over-the-counter contracts entered into by the Fund.

The Fund faces the risk of non-performance by the counterparties to the over-the-counter contracts. Unlike in futures contracts, the counterparty to these contracts is generally a single bank or other financial institution, rather than a clearing organization backed by a group of financial institutions. As a result, there will be greater counterparty credit risk in these transactions. A counterparty may not be able to meet its obligations to the Fund, in which case the Fund could suffer significant losses on these contracts.

If a counterparty becomes bankrupt or otherwise fails to perform its obligations due to financial difficulties, the Fund may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery in a bankruptcy or other reorganization proceeding. During any such period, the Fund may have difficulty in determining the value of its contracts with the counterparty, which in turn could result in the overstatement or understatement of the Fund's NAV. The Fund may eventually obtain only limited recovery or no recovery in such circumstances.

The Fund may be subject to liquidity risk with respect to its over-the-counter contracts.

Over-the-counter contracts may have terms that make them less marketable than Futures Contracts or cleared swaps. Over-the-counter contracts are less marketable because they are not traded on an exchange, do not have uniform terms and conditions, and are entered into based upon the creditworthiness of the parties and the availability of credit support, such as collateral, and in general, they are not transferable without the consent of the counterparty. These conditions make such contracts less liquid than standardized futures contracts traded on a commodities exchange and diminish the ability to realize the full value of such contracts. In addition, even if collateral is used to reduce

counterparty credit risk, sudden changes in the value of over-the-counter transactions may leave a party open to financial risk due to a counterparty default since the collateral held may not cover a party's exposure on the transaction in such situations.

In general, valuing OTC derivatives is less certain than valuing actively traded financial instruments such as exchange traded futures contracts and securities or cleared swaps because the price and terms on which such OTC derivatives are entered into or can be terminated are individually negotiated, and those prices and terms may not reflect the best price or terms available from other sources. In addition, while market makers and dealers generally quote indicative prices or terms for entering into or terminating OTC contracts, they typically are not contractually obligated to do so, particularly if they are not a party to the transaction. As a result, it may be difficult to obtain an independent value for an outstanding OTC derivatives transaction.

The foregoing liquidity risks could impact adversely affect the Fund's ability to meet its investment objective.

Risk of Trading in International Markets

Trading in international markets would expose the Fund to credit and regulatory risk.

A significant portion of the Sugar Futures Contracts entered into by the Fund are traded on United States exchanges including ICE Futures. However, a portion of the Fund's trades may take place on markets or exchanges outside the United States. Some non-U.S. markets present risks because they are not subject to the same degree of regulation as their U.S. counterparts. None of the CFTC, NFA, or any domestic exchange regulates activities of any foreign boards of trade or exchanges, including the execution, delivery and clearing of transactions, nor has the power to compel enforcement of the rules of a foreign board of trade or exchange or of any applicable non-U.S. laws. Similarly, the rights of market participants, such as the Fund, in the event of the insolvency or bankruptcy of a non-U.S. market or broker are also likely to be more limited than in the case of U.S. markets or brokers. As a result, in these markets, the Fund has less legal and regulatory protection than it does when it trades domestically. Currently the Fund does not place trades on any markets or exchanges outside of the United States and does not anticipate doing so in the foreseeable future.

In some of these non-U.S. markets, the performance on a futures contract is the responsibility of the counterparty and is not backed by an exchange or clearing corporation and therefore exposes the Fund to credit risk. Additionally, trading on non-U.S. exchanges is subject to the risks presented by exchange controls, expropriation, increased tax burdens and exposure to local economic declines and political instability. An adverse development with respect to any of these variables could reduce the profit or increase the loss earned on trades in the affected international markets.

International trading activities subject the Fund to foreign exchange risk.

The price of any non-U.S. Sugar Interest and, therefore, the potential profit and loss on such investment, may be affected by any variance in the foreign exchange rate between the time the order is placed and the time it is liquidated, offset or exercised. As a result, changes in the value of the local currency relative to the U.S. dollar may cause losses to the Fund even if the contract is profitable.

The Fund's international trading could expose it to losses resulting from non-U.S. exchanges that are less developed or less reliable than United States exchanges.

Some non-U.S. exchanges also may be in a more developmental stage so that prior price histories may not be indicative of current price dynamics. In addition, the Fund may not have the same access to certain positions on foreign trading exchanges as do local traders, and the historical market data on which the Sponsor bases its strategies

may not be as reliable or accessible as it is for U.S. exchanges.

Tax Risk

Please refer to “U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations” for information regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of Shares.

Your tax liability from holding Shares may exceed the amount of distributions, if any, on your Shares.

Cash or property will be distributed at the sole discretion of the Sponsor, and the Sponsor currently does not intend to make cash or other distributions with respect to Shares. You will be required to pay U.S. federal income tax and, in some cases, state, local, or foreign income tax, on your allocable share of the Fund’s taxable income, without regard to whether you receive distributions or the amount of any distributions. Therefore, the tax liability resulting from your ownership of Shares may exceed the amount of cash or value of property (if any) distributed.

Your allocable share of income or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes may differ from your economic income or loss on your Shares.

Due to the application of the assumptions and conventions applied by the Fund in making allocations for U.S. federal income tax purposes and other factors, your allocable share of the Fund's income, gain, deduction or loss may be different than your economic profit or loss from your Shares for a taxable year. This difference could be temporary or permanent and, if permanent, could result in your being taxed on amounts in excess of your economic income.

Items of income, gain, deduction, loss and credit with respect to Shares could be reallocated if the IRS does not accept the assumptions and conventions applied by the Fund in allocating those items, with potential adverse tax consequences for you.

The Fund is treated as a partnership for United States federal income tax purposes. The U.S. tax rules pertaining to entities taxed as partnerships are complex and their application to publicly traded partnerships such as the Fund is in many respects uncertain. The Fund applies certain assumptions and conventions in an attempt to comply with the intent of the applicable rules and to report taxable income, gains, deductions, losses and credits in a manner that properly reflects Shareholders' economic gains and losses. These assumptions and conventions may not fully comply with all aspects of the Internal Revenue Code (the "Code") and applicable Treasury Regulations, however, and it is possible that the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") will successfully challenge our allocation methods and require us to reallocate items of income, gain, deduction, loss or credit in a manner that adversely affects you. If this occurs, you may be required to file an amended tax return and to pay additional taxes plus deficiency interest.

The Fund could be treated as a corporation for federal income tax purposes, which may substantially reduce the value of your Shares.

The Trust has received an opinion of counsel that, under current U.S. federal income tax laws, the Fund will be treated as a partnership that is not taxable as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, provided that (i) at least 90 percent of the Fund's annual gross income consists of "qualifying income" as defined in the Code, (ii) the Fund is organized and operated in accordance with its governing agreements and applicable law, and (iii) the Fund does not elect to be taxed as a corporation for federal income tax purposes. Although the Sponsor anticipates that the Fund has satisfied and will continue to satisfy the "qualifying income" requirement for all of its taxable years, that result cannot be assured. The Fund has not requested and will not request any ruling from the IRS with respect to its classification as a partnership not taxable as a corporation for federal income tax purposes. If the IRS were to successfully assert that the Fund is taxable as a corporation for federal income tax purposes in any taxable year, rather than passing through its income, gains, losses and deductions proportionately to Shareholders, the Fund would be subject to tax on its net income for the year at corporate tax rates. In addition, although the Sponsor does not currently intend to make distributions with respect to Shares, any distributions would be taxable to Shareholders as dividend income. Taxation of the Fund as a corporation could materially reduce the after-tax return on an investment in Shares and could substantially reduce the value of your Shares.

PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS ARE STRONGLY URGED TO CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS WITH RESPECT TO THE POSSIBLE TAX CONSEQUENCES TO THEM OF AN INVESTMENT IN SHARES; SUCH TAX CONSEQUENCES MAY DIFFER IN RESPECT OF DIFFERENT INVESTORS.

THE OFFERING

The Fund in General

The Fund is a series of the Trust, a statutory trust organized under the laws of the State of Delaware on September 11, 2009. Currently, the Trust has seven series that are separate operating commodity pools: the Teucrium Sugar Fund, the Teucrium Corn Fund, the Teucrium Soybean Fund, the Teucrium Wheat Fund, the Teucrium Natural Gas Fund, the Teucrium WTI Crude Oil Fund, and the Teucrium Agricultural Fund. Additional series of the Trust may be created in the future at the Sponsor's discretion. The Fund maintains its main business office at 232 Hidden Lake Road, Building A, Brattleboro, Vermont 05301. The Fund is a commodity pool. It operates pursuant to the terms of the Trust Agreement, which is dated as of October 21, 2010 and grants full management control to the Sponsor.

The Fund is publicly traded, and seeks to have the daily changes in percentage terms of the Shares' NAV reflect the daily changes in percentage terms of the price of sugar for future delivery, as measured by the Benchmark. The Fund invests in a mixture of listed Sugar Futures Contracts, Cleared Sugar Swaps, Other Sugar Interests, short-term Treasury Securities, cash and cash equivalents.

The Sponsor

The Sponsor of the Trust is Teucrium Trading, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company. The principal office of the Sponsor and the Trust are located at 232 Hidden Lake Road, Building A, Brattleboro, Vermont 05301. The Sponsor registered as a CPO with the CFTC and became a member of the NFA on November 10, 2009.

The Fund is a series of the Trust, a statutory trust organized under the laws of the State of Delaware on September 11, 2009. Currently, the Trust has seven series that are separate operating commodity pools: the Teucrium Sugar Fund, the Teucrium Corn Fund, the Teucrium Soybean Fund, the Teucrium Wheat Fund, the Teucrium Natural Gas Fund, the Teucrium WTI Crude Oil Fund, and the Teucrium Agricultural Fund ("TAGS"). See "Prior Performance of the Sponsor and Affiliates" on page 34 for more information about the performance of the Teucrium Funds. Aside from establishing these series, operating those series, and obtaining capital from a small number of outside investors in order to engage in these activities, the Sponsor has not engaged in any other business activity. Under the Trust Agreement, the Sponsor is solely responsible for the management and conducts or directs the conduct of the business of the Trust, the Fund, and any other series of the Trust that may from time to time be established and designated by the Sponsor. The Sponsor is required to oversee the purchase and sale of Shares by Authorized Purchasers and to manage the Fund's investments, including to evaluate the credit risk of FCMs and swap counterparties and to review daily positions and margin/collateral requirements. The Sponsor has the power to enter into agreements as may be necessary or appropriate for the offer and sale of the Fund's Shares and the conduct of the Trust's activities. Accordingly, the Sponsor is responsible for selecting the Trustee, Administrator, Distributor, the independent registered public accounting firm of the Trust, and any legal counsel employed by the Trust. The Sponsor is also

responsible for preparing and filing periodic reports on behalf of the Trust with the SEC and will provide any required certification for such reports. No person other than the Sponsor and its principals was involved in the organization of the Trust or the Fund.

The Sponsor may determine to engage marketing agents who will assist the Sponsor in marketing the Shares. See “Plan of Distribution” for more information.

The Sponsor maintains a public website on behalf of the Fund, www.teucriumcanefund.com, which contains information about the Trust, the Fund, and the Shares, and oversees certain services for the benefit of Shareholders.

The Sponsor has discretion to appoint one or more of its affiliates as additional Sponsors.

The Sponsor receives a fee as compensation for services performed under the Trust Agreement. The Sponsor's fee accrues daily and is paid monthly at an annual rate of 1.00% of the average daily net assets of the Fund. The Sponsor receives no compensation from the Fund other than such fee. For the period January 1, 2013 through December 31, 2013, the Sponsor waived all management fees from the Fund. The Fund is also responsible for other ongoing fees, costs and expenses of its operations, including brokerage fees, and legal, printing, accounting, custodial, administration and transfer agency costs, although the Sponsor bore the costs and expenses related to the registration of the Shares. None of the costs and expenses related to the initial registration, offer and sale of Shares, which totaled approximately \$450,000, were or are chargeable to the Fund, and the Sponsor did not and may not recover any of these costs and expenses from the Fund.

Shareholders have no right to elect the Sponsor on an annual or any other continuing basis or to remove the Sponsor. If the Sponsor voluntarily withdraws, the holders of a majority of the Trust's outstanding Shares (excluding for purposes of such determination Shares owned by the withdrawing Sponsor and its affiliates) may elect its successor. Prior to withdrawing, the Sponsor must give ninety days' written notice to the Shareholders and the Trustee.

Ownership or "membership" interests in the Sponsor are owned by persons referred to as "members." The Sponsor currently has three voting or "Class A" members – Mr. Sal Gilbertie, Mr. Dale Riker and Mr. Carl N. Miller III – and a small number of non-voting or "Class B" members who have provided working capital to the Sponsor. Messrs. Gilbertie and Riker each currently own 45% of the Sponsor's Class A membership interests.

Management of the Sponsor

In general, under the Sponsor's Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Operating Agreement, as amended from time to time, the Sponsor (and as a result the Trust and the Fund) is managed by the officers of the Sponsor. The Chief Executive Officer of the Sponsor is responsible for the overall strategic direction of the Sponsor and will have general control of its business. The Chief Investment Officer and President of the Sponsor are primarily responsible for new investment product development with respect to the Fund and each of the Teucrium Funds. The Chief Operating Officer has assumed primary responsibility for trade operations, trade execution, and portfolio activities with respect to the Fund. The Chief Financial Officer, Chief Accounting Officer and Chief Compliance Officer acts as the Sponsor's principal financial and accounting officer, which position includes the functions previously performed by the Treasurer of the Sponsor, and administers the Sponsor's regulatory compliance programs. Furthermore, certain fundamental actions regarding the Sponsor, such as the removal of officers, the addition or substitution of members, or the incurrence of liabilities other than those incurred in the ordinary course of business and *de minimis* liabilities, may not be taken without the affirmative vote of a majority of the Class A members (which is generally defined as the affirmative vote of Mr. Gilbertie and one of the other two Class A members). The Sponsor has no board of directors, and the Trust has no board of directors or officers. The three Class A members of the Sponsor are Sal Gilbertie, Dale Riker and Carl N. Miller III.

The Officers of the Sponsor, two of whom are also Class A members of the Sponsor, are the following:

Sal Gilbertie has been the President of the Sponsor since its inception and its Chief Investment Officer since September 2011, was approved by the NFA as a principal of the Sponsor on September 23, 2009, and was registered as an associated person of the Sponsor on November 10, 2009. He maintains his main business office at 653A Garcia, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87505. Effective July 16, 2012, Mr. Gilbertie was registered with the NFA as the Branch

Manager for this location. From October 2005 until December 2009, Mr. Gilbertie was employed by Newedge USA, LLC, an FCM and broker-dealer registered with the CFTC and the SEC (whose business is described in greater detail below under “The Service Providers”), where he headed the Renewable Fuels/Energy Derivatives OTC Execution Desk and was an active futures contract and over-the-counter derivatives trader and market maker in multiple classes of commodities. (Between January 2008 and October 2008, he also held a comparable position with Newedge Financial, Inc., an FCM and an affiliate of Newedge USA, LLC.) From October 1998 until October 2005, Mr. Gilbertie was principal and co-founder of Cambial Asset Management, LLC, an adviser to two private

funds that focused on equity options, and Cambial Financing Dynamics, a private boutique investment bank. While at Cambial Asset Management, LLC and Cambial Financing Dynamics, Mr. Gilbertie served as principal and managed the day-to-day activities of the business and the portfolio of both companies. Mr. Gilbertie is 54 years old.

Dale Riker has been the Secretary of the Sponsor since January 2010, and its Chief Executive Officer since September 2011, was approved by the NFA as a principal of the Sponsor on October 29, 2009, and was registered as an associated person of the Sponsor on February 17, 2010. He maintains his main business office at 232 Hidden Lake Road, Brattleboro, Vermont 05301 and is responsible for the overall strategic direction of the Sponsor and has general control of its business. Mr. Riker was Treasurer of the Sponsor from its inception until September 2011. From February 2005 to the present, Mr. Riker has been President of Cambial Emerging Markets LLC, a consulting company specializing in emerging market equity investment. As President of Cambial Emerging Markets LLC, Mr. Riker had responsibility for business strategy, planning and operations. From July 1996 to February 2005, Mr. Riker was a private investor. Mr. Riker is married to the Chief Financial Officer, Chief Accounting Officer and Chief Compliance Officer of the Sponsor, Barbara Riker. Mr. Riker is 56 years old.

Barbara Riker began working for the Sponsor in July 2010 providing accounting and compliance support. She has been the Chief Financial Officer, Chief Accounting Officer and Chief Compliance Officer for Teucrium since September 2011, was approved by the NFA as a principal of the Sponsor on October 19, 2011, and has a background in finance, accounting, investor relations, corporate communications and operations. She maintains her main business office at 232 Hidden Lake Road, Brattleboro, Vermont 05301. From September 1980 to February 1993, Ms. Riker worked in various financial capacities for Pacific Telesis Group, the California-based Regional Bell Operating Company, and its predecessors. In February 1993, with the spin-off of AirTouch Communications from Pacific Telesis Group, Ms. Riker was selected to lead the Investor Relations team for the global mobile phone operator. In her capacity as Executive Director – Investor Relations and Corporate Communications from February 1993 to June 1995, AirTouch completed its initial public offering and was launched as an independent publicly-traded company. In June 1995, she was named Chief Financial Officer of AirTouch International and, in addition to her other duties, served on the board of several of the firm's joint ventures, both private and public, across Europe. In June 1997, Ms. Riker moved into an operations capacity as the District General Manager for AirTouch Paging's San Francisco operations. In February 1998 she was named Vice President and General Manager of AirTouch Cellular for Arizona and New Mexico. Ms. Riker retired in July 1999, coincident with the purchase of AirTouch by Vodafone PLC and remained retired until she began working for the Sponsor. Ms. Riker graduated with a Bachelor of Science in Business Administration from Cal State – East Bay in 1980. Ms. Riker is married to the Chief Executive Officer of the Sponsor, Dale Riker. Ms. Riker is 56 years old.

Steve Kahler, Chief Operating Officer, began working for the Sponsor in November 2011 as Managing Director in the trading division. He became the Chief Operating Officer on May 24, 2012 and has primary responsibility for the Trade Operations for the Funds. He maintains his main business office at 13520 Excelsior Blvd., Minnetonka, MN 55345. Mr. Kahler was registered as an Associated Person of the Sponsor on November 25, 2011, approved as a Branch Manager of the Sponsor on March 16, 2012 and approved by the NFA as a Principal of the Sponsor on May 16, 2012. Prior to his employment with the Sponsor, Mr. Kahler worked for Cargill Inc., an international producer and marketer of food, agricultural, financial and industrial products and services, from April 2006 until November 2011 in the Energy Division as Senior Petroleum Trader. In October 2006 and while employed at Cargill Inc., Mr. Kahler was approved as an Associated Person of Cargill Commodity Services Inc., a commodity trading affiliate of Cargill Inc. from September 13, 2006 to November 9, 2011. Mr. Kahler graduated from the University of Minnesota with a Bachelors of Agricultural Business Administration in 1992 and is 46 years old.

The third Class-A member of the Sponsor is the following:

Carl N. (Chuck) Miller III was approved by the NFA as a principal of the Sponsor on November 10, 2009 and was registered as an associated person of the Sponsor on April 19, 2010. He maintains his main business office at 653A

Garcia, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87505. Mr. Miller has certain voting authority as a Class A member of the Sponsor as described above, but is not involved with the Sponsor's day-to-day trading or operations.

Mr. Kahler is primarily responsible for making trading and investment decisions for the Fund and other Teucrium Funds, and for directing Fund and other Teucrium Fund trades for execution.

Messrs. Gilbertie, Riker, Kahler and Miller and Ms. Riker are individual “principals,” as that term is defined in CFTC Rule 3.1, of the Sponsor. These individuals are principals due to their positions and/or due to their ownership interests in the Sponsor. Beneficial ownership interests of the principals, if any, are shown under the section entitled “Security Ownership of Principal Shareholders and Management” below and any of the principals may acquire beneficial interests in the Fund in the future. In addition, each of the three Class A members of the Sponsor are registered with the CFTC as associated persons of the Sponsor and are NFA associate members. GFI Group LLC is a principal for the Sponsor under CFTC Rules due to its ownership of certain non-voting securities of the Sponsor.

Market Price of Shares

The Fund’s Shares have traded on the NYSE Arca under the symbol “CANE” since September 19, 2011. The following table sets forth the range of reported high and low sales prices of the Shares as reported on NYSE Arca for the periods indicated below.

Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2013: High	Low
Quarter Ended	
March 31, 2013	\$ 17.89 \$ 16.09
June 30, 2013	\$16.19 \$ 14.69
September 30, 2013	\$15.22 \$ 14.13
December 31, 2013	\$16.57 \$ 13.75

Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2012 : High	Low
Quarter Ended	
March 31, 2012	\$24.66 \$ 22.69
June 30, 2012	\$23.95 \$ 18.63
September 30, 2012	\$21.02 \$ 17.96
December 31, 2012	\$19.56 \$ 16.96

As of December 31, 2013, the Fund had approximately 350 Shareholders.

Prior Performance of the Sponsor and Affiliates

THIS POOL OPERATOR AND ITS TRADING PRINCIPALS HAVE LIMITED EXPERIENCE OPERATING ANY OTHER POOLS OR TRADING ANY OTHER ACCOUNTS.

The Sponsor and its trading principals have limited experience operating commodity pools. Although the Sponsor currently operates seven commodity pools, the Teucrium Funds, none of the Teucrium Funds began operating prior to

2010.

PERFORMANCE DATA FOR THE FUND

PAST PERFORMANCE IS NOT NECESSARILY INDICATIVE OF FUTURE RESULTS

The Teucrium Sugar Fund commenced trading and investment operations on September 19, 2011. The Fund is listed on NYSE Arca and is neither: (i) a privately offered pool pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended; (ii) a multi-advisor pool as defined in CFTC Regulation 4.10(d)(2); or (iii) a principal-protected pool as defined in CFTC Regulation 4.10(d)(3).

Units of beneficial interest issued (from inception until March 31, 2014)	425,004
Aggregate gross sale price for units issued	\$8,981,715
NAV per share as of March 31, 2014	\$15.24
Pool NAV as of March 31, 2014	\$3,048,774
Worst monthly percentage draw-down*	(11.06) %

34

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	April 2012	%
	(45.84)	
Worst peak-to-valley draw-down**	September 19, 2011 (Inception)	%
	- January 2014	

* A draw-down is a loss experienced by the fund over a specified period. Draw-downs are measured on the basis of monthly returns only and do not reflect intra-month figures. The worst monthly percentage draw-down reflects the largest single month loss sustained since inception of investment operations.

** The worst peak-to-valley draw-down is the largest percentage decline in the NAV per unit over the history of the fund. This need not be a continuous decline, but can be a series of positive and negative returns. Worst peak-to-valley draw-down represents the greatest percentage decline from any month-end NAV per unit that occurs without such month-end NAV per unit being equaled or exceeded as of a subsequent month-end. For example, if the NAV per unit declined by \$1 in each of January and February, increased by \$1 in March and declined again by \$2 in April, a “peak-to-valley drawdown” analysis conducted as of the end of April would consider that “drawdown” to be continuing and to be \$3 in amount, whereas if the NAV per unit had increased by \$2 in March, the drawdown would have ended as of the end of February at the \$2 level.

Month	Rates of Return*			
	2011	2012	2013	2014
January		0.00	% (2.81)	%(3.97)%
February		6.07	% (3.00)	% 10.04%
March		(2.82)	% (3.99)	% 2.28%
April		(11.06)	% (0.93)	%
May		(8.70)	% (5.64)	%
June		0.00	% (1.00)	%
July		5.39	% (2.21)	%
August		(8.51)	% (2.74)	%
September	(3.32) %**	(0.27)	% 7.19	%
October	3.19 %	(5.66)	% 0.33	%
November	(5.89) %	0.29	% (4.33)	%
December	(1.75) %	1.42	% (3.42)	%
Annual Rate of Return	(7.76) %***	(22.77) %	(20.83) %	8.09 %***

*The monthly rate of return is calculated by dividing the ending NAV for a given month by the ending NAV for the previous month, subtracting 1 and multiplying this number by 100 to arrive at a percentage increase or decrease.

**Partial month from September 19, 2011.

***Not annualized.

PERFORMANCE DATA FOR THE TEUCRIUM CORN FUND**PAST PERFORMANCE IS NOT NECESSARILY INDICATIVE OF FUTURE RESULTS**

The Teucrium Corn Fund commenced trading and investment operations on June 9, 2010. The Teucrium Corn Fund is listed on NYSE Arca and is neither: (i) a privately offered pool pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended; (ii) a multi-advisor pool as defined in CFTC Regulation 4.10(d)(2); or (iii) a principal-protected pool as defined in CFTC Regulation 4.10(d)(3).

Units of beneficial interest issued (from inception until March 31, 2014)	8,675,000
Aggregate gross sale price for units issued	\$327,406,978
NAV per share as of March 31, 2014	\$34.57
Pool NAV as of March 31, 2014	\$128,769,392 (19.91)
Worst monthly percentage draw-down*	September % 2011 (39.87)
Worst peak-to-valley draw-down**	August 2012 -% December 2013

* A draw-down is a loss experienced by the fund over a specified period. Draw-downs are measured on the basis of monthly returns only and do not reflect intra-month figures. The worst monthly percentage draw-down reflects the largest single month loss sustained since inception of investment operations.

** The worst peak-to-valley draw-down is the largest percentage decline in the NAV per unit over the history of the fund. This need not be a continuous decline, but can be a series of positive and negative returns. Worst peak-to-valley draw-down represents the greatest percentage decline from any month-end NAV per unit that occurs without such month-end NAV per unit being equaled or exceeded as of a subsequent month-end. For example, if the NAV per unit declined by \$1 in each of January and February, increased by \$1 in March and declined again by \$2 in April, a “peak-to-valley drawdown” analysis conducted as of the end of April would consider that “drawdown” to be continuing and to be \$3 in amount, whereas if the NAV per unit had increased by \$2 in March, the drawdown would have ended as of the end of February at the \$2 level.

Month	Rates of Return*				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
January		5.07	% (2.48)	% 2.48	% 0.65%
February		6.51	% 0.76	% (6.29)	% 4.73%
March		1.26	% (4.90)	% (3.71)	% 7.03%

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April			4.36	%	(0.84)%	1.17	%
May			(1.97)	%	(6.41)%	2.51	%
June	3.56	%**	(10.80)	%	15.60	%	(8.98) %
July	7.38	%	11.31	%	21.06	%	(6.30) %
August	5.54	%	11.39	%	0.14	%	0.50 %
September	10.74	%	(19.91)	%	(4.99)%	(8.21)	%
October	15.14	%	7.90	%	(0.43)%	(3.53)	%
November	(8.23)%		(8.46)	%	(0.83)%	(3.85)	%
December	13.78	%	5.81	%	(7.22)%	(1.25)	%
Annual Rate of Return	56.24	%***	7.32	%	5.77	%	(30.90)% 12.83%***

*The monthly rate of return is calculated by dividing the ending NAV for a given month by the ending NAV for the previous month, subtracting 1 and multiplying this number by 100 to arrive at a percentage increase or decrease.

**Partial from June 9, 2010.

***Not annualized.

There are significant differences between the Fund and the Teucrium Corn Fund. Most significantly, the Fund and the Teucrium Corn Fund invest primarily in interests in different commodities, the prices of which will not move exactly in tandem. Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future results.

PERFORMANCE DATA FOR TEUCRIUM WTI CRUDE OIL FUND

PAST PERFORMANCE IS NOT NECESSARILY INDICATIVE OF FUTURE RESULTS

The Teucrium WTI Crude Oil Fund commenced trading and investment operations on February 23, 2011. The Teucrium WTI Crude Oil Fund is listed on NYSE Arca and is neither: (i) a privately offered pool pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended; (ii) a multi-advisor pool as defined in CFTC Regulation 4.10(d)(2); or (iii) a principal-protected pool as defined in CFTC Regulation 4.10(d)(3).

Units of beneficial interest issued (from inception until March 31, 2014)	125,002	
Aggregate gross sale price for units issued	\$ 6,077,199	
NAV per share as of March 31, 2014	\$ 41.88	
Pool NAV as of March 31, 2014	\$ 2,093,950	
	(16.00)	
Worst monthly percentage draw-down*		%
	May 2012	
	(31.97)	
Worst peak-to-valley draw-down**	April 2011	%
	– October	
	2012	

* A draw-down is a loss experienced by the fund over a specified period. Draw-downs are measured on the basis of monthly returns only and do not reflect intra-month figures. The worst monthly percentage draw-down reflects the largest single month loss sustained since inception of investment operations.

** The worst peak-to-valley draw-down is the largest percentage decline in the NAV per unit over the history of the fund. This need not be a continuous decline, but can be a series of positive and negative returns. Worst peak-to-valley draw-down represents the greatest percentage decline from any month-end NAV per unit that occurs without such month-end NAV per unit being equaled or exceeded as of a subsequent month-end. For example, if the NAV per unit declined by \$1 in each of January and February, increased by \$1 in March and declined again by \$2 in April, a “peak-to-valley drawdown” analysis conducted as of the end of April would consider that “drawdown” to be continuing and to be \$3 in amount, whereas if the NAV per unit had increased by \$2 in March, the drawdown would have ended as of the end of February at the \$2 level.

Month	Rates of Return*			
	2011	2012	2013	2014
January		1.19	% 3.46	%(3.15)%
February	1.00 %**	6.51	% (4.85)	% 5.47%
March	5.68 %	(3.09)	% 3.44	% 0.05%
April	5.25 %	(0.00)	% (4.16)	%
May	(8.33) %	(16.00)	% (1.08)	%
June	(5.90) %	(1.10)	% 1.84	%
July	(1.05) %	1.37	% 6.12	%
August	(9.20) %	7.60	% 2.21	%
September	(11.85) %	(4.14)	% (2.19)	%
October	11.86 %	(5.26)	% (2.09)	%
November	4.66 %	2.64	% (1.25)	%
December	(1.05) %	1.66	1.91	%
Annual Rate of Return	(11.10) %***	(10.30) %	2.78	% 2.20 %***

* The monthly rate of return is calculated by dividing the ending NAV for a given month by the ending NAV for the previous month, subtracting 1 and multiplying this number by 100 to arrive at a percentage increase or decrease.

** Partial from February 23, 2011.

*** Not annualized.

There are significant differences between the Fund and the Teucrium WTI Crude Oil Fund. Most significantly, the Fund and the Teucrium WTI Crude Oil Fund invest primarily in interests in different commodities, the prices of which will not move exactly in tandem. Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future results.

PERFORMANCE DATA FOR TEUCRIUM NATURAL GAS FUND

PAST PERFORMANCE IS NOT NECESSARILY INDICATIVE OF FUTURE RESULTS

The Teucrium Natural Gas Fund commenced trading and investment operations on February 1, 2011. The Teucrium Natural Gas Fund is listed on NYSE Arca and is neither: (i) a privately offered pool pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended; (ii) a multi-advisor pool as defined in CFTC Regulation 4.10(d)(2); or (iii) a principal-protected pool as defined in CFTC Regulation 4.10(d)(3).

Units of beneficial interest issued (from inception until March 31, 2014)	500,004
Aggregate gross sale price for units issued	\$8,737,593
NAV per share as of March 31, 2014	\$13.34
Pool NAV as of March 31, 2014	\$2,001,596 (14.69)
Worst monthly percentage draw-down*	November % 2011 (57.80)
Worst peak-to-valley draw-down**	February 1, % 2011 (Inception) – October 2013

* A draw-down is a loss experienced by the fund over a specified period. Draw-downs are measured on the basis of monthly returns only and do not reflect intra-month figures. The worst monthly percentage draw-down reflects the largest single month loss sustained since inception of investment operations.

** The worst peak-to-valley draw-down is the largest percentage decline in the NAV per unit over the history of the fund. This need not be a continuous decline, but can be a series of positive and negative returns. Worst peak-to-valley draw-down represents the greatest percentage decline from any month-end NAV per unit that occurs without such month-end NAV per unit being equaled or exceeded as of a subsequent month-end. For example, if the NAV per unit declined by \$1 in each of January and February, increased by \$1 in March and declined again by \$2 in April, a “peak-to-valley drawdown” analysis conducted as of the end of April would consider that “drawdown” to be continuing and to be \$3 in amount, whereas if the NAV per unit had increased by \$2 in March, the drawdown would have ended as of the end of February at the \$2 level.

Month	Rates of Return*			
	2011	2012	2013	2014
January		(12.53) %	(0.52) %	12.18 %
February	(7.08) %	(0.08) %	1.39 %	2.64 %
March	3.49 %	(8.70) %	8.06 %	(1.98) %
April	1.91 %	0.45 %	5.95 %	
May	(3.22) %	(0.18) %	(7.72) %	
June	(7.68) %	7.06 %	(9.33) %	
July	(7.22) %	7.61 %	(1.97) %	
August	(2.17) %	(10.68) %	2.56 %	
September	(8.35) %	10.73 %	(2.67) %	
October	3.51 %	1.27 %	(3.48) %	
November	(14.69) %	(5.25) %	6.64 %	
December	(14.12) %	(4.30) %	5.07 %	
Annual Rate of Return	(44.76) %**	(16.29) %	2.25 %	12.86 %***

* The monthly rate of return is calculated by dividing the ending NAV for a given month by the ending NAV for the previous month, subtracting 1 and multiplying this number by 100 to arrive at a percentage increase or decrease.

** Not annualized.

There are significant differences between the Fund and the Teucrium Natural Gas Fund. Most significantly, the Fund and the Teucrium Natural Gas Fund invest primarily in interests in different commodities, the prices of which will not move exactly in tandem. Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future results.

PERFORMANCE DATA FOR TEUCRIUM SOYBEAN FUND

PAST PERFORMANCE IS NOT NECESSARILY INDICATIVE OF FUTURE RESULTS

The Teucrium Soybean Fund commenced trading and investment operations on September 19, 2011. The Teucrium Soybean Fund is listed on NYSE Arca and is neither: (i) a privately offered pool pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended; (ii) a multi-advisor pool as defined in CFTC Regulation 4.10(d)(2); or (iii) a principal-protected pool as defined in CFTC Regulation 4.10(d)(3).

Units of beneficial interest issued (from inception until March 31, 2014)	875,000
Aggregate gross sale price for units issued	\$21,767,895
NAV per share as of March 31, 2014	\$24.67
Pool NAV as of March 31, 2014	\$4,317,810
	(12.36)

Worst monthly percentage draw-down*	September %
	2011

(20.88)

Worst peak-to-valley draw-down**

August 2012%
– January
2014

* A draw-down is a loss experienced by the fund over a specified period. Draw-downs are measured on the basis of monthly returns only and do not reflect intra-month figures. The worst monthly percentage draw-down reflects the largest single month loss sustained since inception of investment operations.

** The worst peak-to-valley draw-down is the largest percentage decline in the NAV per unit over the history of the fund. This need not be a continuous decline, but can be a series of positive and negative returns. Worst peak-to-valley draw-down represents the greatest percentage decline from any month-end NAV per unit that occurs without such month-end NAV per unit being equaled or exceeded as of a

subsequent month-end. For example, if the NAV per unit declined by \$1 in each of January and February, increased by \$1 in March and declined again by \$2 in April, a “peak-to-valley drawdown” analysis conducted as of the end of April would consider that “drawdown” to be continuing and to be \$3 in amount, whereas if the NAV per unit had increased by \$2 in March, the drawdown would have ended as of the end of February at the \$2 level.

Month	Rates of Return*			
	2011	2012	2013	2014
January		(1.51)%	2.98 %	(1.92)%
February		7.48 %	(2.70)%	8.62%
March		3.98 %	(2.19)%	0.90%
April		2.08 %	(1.01)%	
May		(9.08)%	6.15 %	
June		9.27 %	(4.55)%	
July		9.71 %	(4.09)%	
August		6.28 %	7.96 %	
September	(12.36) %**	(6.57)%	(5.33)%	
October	2.42 %	(2.33)%	(1.55)%	
November	(7.13) %	(5.62)%	2.45 %	
December	4.89 %	(1.51)%	(2.13)%	
Annual Rate of Return	(12.56) %***	10.38 %	(4.89)%	7.49%***

* The monthly rate of return is calculated by dividing the ending NAV for a given month by the ending NAV for the previous month, subtracting 1 and multiplying this number by 100 to arrive at a percentage increase or decrease.

** Partial month from September 19, 2011.

*** Not annualized.

There are significant differences between the Fund and the Teucrium Soybean Fund. Most significantly, the Fund and the Teucrium Soybean Fund invest primarily in interests in different commodities, the prices of which will not move exactly in tandem. Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future results.

PERFORMANCE DATA FOR TEUCRIUM WHEAT FUND

PAST PERFORMANCE IS NOT NECESSARILY INDICATIVE OF FUTURE RESULTS

The Teucrium Wheat Fund commenced trading and investment operations on September 19, 2011. The Teucrium Wheat Fund is listed on NYSE Arca and is neither: (i) a privately offered pool pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended; (ii) a multi-advisor pool as defined in CFTC Regulation 4.10(d)(2); or (iii) a principal-protected pool as defined in CFTC Regulation 4.10(d)(3).

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Units of beneficial interest issued (from inception until March 31, 2014)	1,300,004
Aggregate gross sale price for units issued	\$24,042,057
NAV per share as of March 31, 2014	\$16.58
Pool NAV as of March 31, 2014	\$16,581,601
	(10.20)
Worst monthly percentage draw-down*	September 2011)%
	(46.24
Worst peak-to-valley draw-down**	September 19, 2011)%
	(Inception) - January 2014

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* A draw-down is a loss experienced by the fund over a specified period. Draw-downs are measured on the basis of monthly returns only and do not reflect intra-month figures. The worst monthly percentage draw-down reflects the largest single month loss sustained since inception of investment operations.

** The worst peak-to-valley draw-down is the largest percentage decline in the NAV per unit over the history of the fund. This need not be a continuous decline, but can be a series of positive and negative returns. Worst peak-to-valley draw-down represents the greatest percentage decline from any month-end NAV per unit that occurs without such month-end NAV per unit being equaled or exceeded as of a subsequent month-end. For example, if the NAV per unit declined by \$1 in each of January and February, increased by \$1 in March and declined again by \$2 in April, a “peak-to-valley drawdown” analysis conducted as of the end of April would consider that “drawdown” to be continuing and to be \$3 in amount, whereas if the NAV per unit had increased by \$2 in March, the drawdown would have ended as of the end of February at the \$2 level.

Month	Rates of Return*			
	2011	2012	2013	2014
January		(0.31)%	(0.71)%	(9.43)%
February		(2.38)%	(9.67)%	7.51%
March		(1.56)%	(3.41)%	14.74%
April		(4.11)%	5.38	
May		(3.07)%	(3.45)	
June		10.90%	(8.38)	
July		10.78%	(0.41)	
August		(0.12)%	(3.45)	
September	(10.20)%**	0.49%	1.45	
October	3.30%	(2.20)%	(0.48)	
November	(8.50)%	(1.92)%	(2.22)	
December	5.37%	(9.77)%	(8.90)	
Annual Rate of Return	(10.56)%***	(4.96)%	(30.16)%	11.73%***

* The monthly rate of return is calculated by dividing the ending NAV for a given month by the ending NAV for the previous month, subtracting 1 and multiplying this number by 100 to arrive at a percentage increase or decrease.

** Partial month from September 19, 2011.

*** Not annualized.

There are significant differences between the Fund and the Teucrium Wheat Fund. Most significantly, the Fund and the Teucrium Wheat Fund invest primarily in interests in different commodities, the prices of which will not move exactly in tandem. Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future results.

PERFORMANCE DATA FOR TEUCRIUM AGRICULTURAL FUND

PAST PERFORMANCE IS NOT NECESSARILY INDICATIVE OF FUTURE RESULTS

The Teucrium Agricultural Fund (“TAGS”) commenced trading and investment operations on March 28, 2012. The Teucrium Agricultural Fund is listed on NYSE Arca and is neither: (i) a privately offered pool pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended; (ii) a multi-advisor pool as defined in CFTC Regulation 4.10(d)(2); or (iii) a principal-protected pool as defined in CFTC Regulation 4.10(d)(3).

Units of beneficial interest issued (from inception until March 31, 2014)	350,002	
Aggregate gross sale price for units issued	\$17,706,678	
NAV per share as of March 31, 2014	\$41.75	
Pool NAV as of March 31, 2014	\$2,087,661	
Worst monthly percentage draw-down*	(6.75)	%

41

May 2012

(33.98)

Worst peak-to-valley draw-down**

July 2012 - %
January
2014

* A draw-down is a loss experienced by the fund over a specified period. Draw-downs are measured on the basis of monthly returns only and do not reflect intra-month figures. The worst monthly percentage draw-down reflects the largest single month loss sustained since inception of investment operations.

** The worst peak-to-valley draw-down is the largest percentage decline in the NAV per unit over the history of the fund. This need not be a continuous decline, but can be a series of positive and negative returns. Worst peak-to-valley draw-down represents the greatest percentage decline from any month-end NAV per unit that occurs without such month-end NAV per unit being equaled or exceeded as of a subsequent month-end. For example, if the NAV per unit declined by \$1 in each of January and February, increased by \$1 in March and declined again by \$2 in April, a “peak-to-valley drawdown” analysis conducted as of the end of April would consider that “drawdown” to be continuing and to be \$3 in amount, whereas if the NAV per unit had increased by \$2 in March, the drawdown would have ended as of the end of February at the \$2 level.

Month	Rates of Return*		
	2012	2013	2014
January		0.49	%(3.72)%
February		(5.43)	%(7.69)%
March	1.36 %**	(3.37)	%(6.15)%
April	(3.59)%	1.12	%
May	(6.75)%	(0.20)	%
June	8.85 %	(5.76)	%
July	11.55 %	(3.24)	%
August	(0.70)%	0.51	%
September	(2.80)%	(1.30)	%
October	(2.66)%	(1.35)	%
November	(2.00)%	(2.01)	%
December	(4.32)	(3.95)	%
Annual Rate of Return	(2.54)%***	(22.16)%	10.07%***

* The monthly rate of return is calculated by dividing the ending NAV for a given month by the ending NAV for the previous month, subtracting 1 and multiplying this number by 100 to arrive at a percentage increase or decrease.

** Partial month from March 28, 2012

*** Not annualized.

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There are significant differences between the Fund and the Teucrium Agricultural Fund. Most significantly, the Teucrium Agricultural Fund primarily invests in shares of the Teucrium Corn Fund, the Teucrium Sugar Fund, the Teucrium Soybean Fund and the Teucrium Wheat Fund, whereas the Teucrium Sugar Fund directly invests in commodity interests. Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future results.

The Trustee

The sole Trustee of the Trust is Wilmington Trust Company, a Delaware banking corporation. The Trustee's principal offices are located at 1100 North Market Street, Wilmington, Delaware 19890-0001. The Trustee is unaffiliated with the Sponsor. The Trustee's duties and liabilities with respect to the offering of Shares and the management of the Trust and the Fund are limited to its express obligations under the Trust Agreement.

The Trustee will accept service of legal process on the Trust in the State of Delaware and will make certain filings under the Delaware Statutory Trust Act. The Trustee does not owe any other duties to the Trust, the Sponsor or the Shareholders. The Trustee is permitted to resign upon at least sixty (60) days' notice to the Sponsor. If no successor trustee has been appointed by the Sponsor within such sixty-day period, the Trustee may, at the expense of the Trust, petition a court to appoint a successor. The Trust Agreement provides that the Trustee is entitled to reasonable compensation for its services from the Sponsor or an affiliate of the Sponsor (including the Trust), and is indemnified by the Sponsor against any expenses it incurs relating to or arising out of the formation, operation or termination of the Trust, or any action or inaction of the Trustee under the Trust Agreement, except to the extent that such expenses result from the gross negligence or willful misconduct of the Trustee. The Sponsor has the discretion to replace the Trustee.

The Trustee has not signed the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part, and is not subject to issuer liability under the federal securities laws for the information contained in this prospectus and under federal securities laws with respect to the issuance and sale of the Shares. Under such laws, neither the Trustee, either in its capacity as Trustee or in its individual capacity, nor any director, officer or controlling person of the Trustee is, or has any liability as, the issuer or a director, officer or controlling person of the issuer of the Shares.

Under the Trust Agreement, the Trustee has delegated to the Sponsor the exclusive management and control of all aspects of the business of the Trust and the Fund. The Trustee has no duty or liability to supervise or monitor the performance of the Sponsor, nor does the Trustee have any liability for the acts or omissions of the Sponsor.

Because the Trustee has delegated substantially all of its authority over the operation of the Trust to the Sponsor, the Trustee itself is not registered in any capacity with the CFTC.

Operation of the Fund

The investment objective of the Fund is to have daily changes in percentage terms of the Shares' NAV reflect the daily changes in percentage terms of a weighted average of the closing settlement prices of three Sugar Contracts that are traded on ICE Futures: (1) the second-to-expire Sugar No. 11 Futures Contract, weighted 35%, (2) the third-to-expire

Sugar No. 11 Futures Contract, weighted 30%, and (3) the Sugar No. 11 Futures Contract expiring in the March following the expiration month of the third-to-expire contracts, weighted 35%. The Sponsor does not intend that the Fund will be operated in a fashion such that its NAV equals, in dollar terms, the spot price of sugar or the price of any particular Sugar Futures Contract.

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing under normal market conditions in Benchmark Component Futures Contracts or, in certain circumstances, in other Sugar Futures Contracts traded on ICE Futures, the NYMEX, or on foreign exchanges. In addition, and to a limited extent, the Fund also may invest in exchange-traded options on Sugar Futures Contracts and in Cleared Sugar Swaps in furtherance of the Fund's investment objective. Once position limits in Sugar No. 11 Futures Contracts traded on ICE Futures are applicable, the Fund's intention is to invest first in Cleared Sugar Swaps to the extent permitted by position limits applicable to Cleared Sugar Swaps and appropriate in light of the liquidity in the Cleared Sugar Swap market, and then in Other Sugar Interests. See "The Offering – Futures Contracts" below. By utilizing certain or all of these investments, the Sponsor endeavors to cause the Fund's performance to closely track that of the Benchmark.

The Fund invests in Sugar Interests to the fullest extent possible without being leveraged or unable to satisfy its current or potential margin or collateral obligations with respect to its investments in Sugar Interests. After fulfilling such margin and collateral requirements, the Fund invests the remainder of its proceeds from the sale of baskets in short-term Treasury Securities or cash equivalents, and/or merely hold such assets in cash (generally in interest-bearing accounts). Therefore, the focus of the Sponsor in managing the Fund is investing in Sugar Interests and in Treasury Securities, cash and/or cash equivalents. The Sponsor expects to manage the Fund's investments directly, although it has been authorized by the Trust to retain, establish the terms of retention for, and terminate third-party commodity trading advisors to provide such management. The Sponsor has substantial discretion in managing the Fund's investments consistent with meeting its investment objective of tracking the Benchmark, including the discretion: (1) to choose whether to invest in the Benchmark Component Futures Contracts or other Sugar Futures Contracts, Cleared Sugar Swaps or Other Sugar Interests with similar investment characteristics; (2) to choose when to "roll" the Fund's positions in Sugar Interests as described below, and (3) to manage the Fund's investments in Treasury Securities, cash and cash equivalents.

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective primarily by investing in Sugar Interests such that the changes in its NAV are expected to closely track the changes in the Benchmark. The Fund's positions in Sugar Interests are changed or "rolled" on a regular basis in order to track the changing nature of the Benchmark. For example, four times a year (on the date on which a Sugar No. 11 Futures Contract expires), the second-to-expire Sugar No. 11 Futures Contract will become the next-to-expire Sugar No. 11 Futures Contract and will no longer be a Benchmark Component Futures Contract, and the Fund's investments will have to be changed accordingly. In order that the Fund's trading does not cause unwanted market movements and to make it more difficult for third parties to profit by trading based on such expected market movements, the Fund's investments may not be rolled entirely on that day, but rather may be rolled over a period of days.

In seeking to achieve the Fund's investment objective of tracking the Benchmark, the Sponsor may for certain reasons cause the Fund to enter into or hold Sugar Futures Contracts other than the Benchmark Component Futures Contracts, Cleared Sugar Swaps and/or Other Sugar Interests. For example, certain Cleared Sugar Swaps have standardized terms similar to, and are priced by reference to, a corresponding Benchmark Component Futures Contract. Additionally, over-the-counter Sugar Interests can generally be structured as the parties to the contract desire. Therefore, the Fund might enter into multiple Cleared Sugar Swaps and/or over-the-counter Sugar Interests intended to exactly replicate the performance of each of the three Benchmark Component Futures Contracts, or a single over-the-counter Sugar Interest designed to replicate the performance of the Benchmark as a whole. Assuming that there is no default by a counterparty to an over-the-counter Sugar Interest, the performance of the Sugar Interest will necessarily correlate exactly with the performance of the Benchmark or the applicable Benchmark Component Futures Contract. The Fund might also enter into or hold Sugar Interests other than the Benchmark Component Futures Contracts to facilitate effective trading, consistent with the discussion of the Fund's "roll" strategy discussed in the preceding paragraph. In addition, the Fund might enter into or hold Sugar Interests that would be expected to alleviate overall deviation between the Fund's performance and that of the Benchmark that may result from certain market and trading inefficiencies or other reasons. By utilizing certain or all of the investments described above, the Sponsor endeavors to cause the Fund's performance to closely track that of the Benchmark.

The Sponsor endeavors to place the Fund's trades in Sugar Interests and otherwise manage the Fund's investments so that the Fund's average daily tracking error against the Benchmark is less than 10 percent over any period of 30 trading days. More specifically, the Sponsor endeavors to manage the Fund so that A will be within plus/minus 10 percent of

B, where:

A is the average daily change in the Fund's NAV for any period of 30 successive valuation days; i.e., any trading day as of which the Fund calculates its NAV, and

B is the average daily change in the price of the Benchmark over the same period.

The Sponsor believes that market arbitrage opportunities cause daily changes in the Fund's Share price on the NYSE Arca to track daily changes in the Fund's NAV per share. The Sponsor believes that the net effect of this expected relationship and the expected relationship described above between the Fund's NAV and the Benchmark will be that daily changes in the price of the Fund's Shares on the NYSE Arca will track daily changes in the Benchmark. This relationship may be affected by various market factors, including but not limited to, the number of shares of the Fund outstanding and the liquidity of the underlying holdings. While the Benchmark is composed of Futures Contracts and is therefore a measure of the price of sugar for future delivery, there is nonetheless expected to be a reasonable degree of correlation between the Benchmark and the cash or spot price of sugar.

These relationships are illustrated in the following diagram:

An investment in the Shares provides a means for diversifying an investor's portfolio or hedging exposure to changes in sugar prices. An investment in the Shares allows both retail and institutional investors to easily gain this exposure to the sugar market in a transparent, cost-effective manner.

The Sponsor employs a "neutral" investment strategy intended to track changes in the Benchmark regardless of whether the Benchmark goes up or goes down. The Fund's "neutral" investment strategy is designed to permit investors generally to purchase and sell the Fund's Shares for the purpose of investing indirectly in the sugar market in a cost-effective manner. Such investors may include participants in the sugar industry and other industries seeking to hedge the risk of losses in their sugar-related transactions, as well as investors seeking exposure to the sugar market. Accordingly, depending on the investment objective of an individual investor, the risks generally associated with investing in the sugar market and/or the risks involved in hedging may exist. In addition, an investment in the Fund involves the risk that the changes in the price of the Fund's Shares will not accurately track the changes in the Benchmark, and that changes in the Benchmark will not closely correlate with changes in the price of sugar on the spot market. Furthermore, as noted above, the Fund also holds short-term Treasury Securities, cash and/or cash equivalents to meet its current or potential margin or collateral requirements with respect to its investments

in Sugar Interests and to invest cash not required to be used as margin or collateral. The Fund does not expect there to be any meaningful correlation between the performance of the Fund's investments in Treasury Securities/cash/cash equivalents and the changes in the price of sugar or Sugar Interests. While the level of interest earned on or the market price of these investments may in some respects correlate to changes in the price of sugar, this correlation is not anticipated as part of the Fund's efforts to meet its objective.

The Fund's total portfolio composition is disclosed each business day that the NYSE Arca is open for trading on the Fund's website at www.teucriumcanefund.com. The website disclosure of portfolio holdings is made daily and includes, as applicable, the name and value of each commodity futures contract held and those that are pending, the name and value of each Treasury security and cash equivalent held in the Fund, and the amount of cash held in the Fund's portfolio. The Fund's website also includes the NAV, the 4 p.m. Bid/Ask Midpoint as reported by the NYSE Arca, the last trade price as reported by the NYSE Arca, the shares outstanding, the shares available for issuance, and the shares created or redeemed on that day. The prospectus, Monthly Statements of Account, Quarterly Performance of the Midpoint versus the NAV (as required by the CFTC), and the Roll Dates, as well as Forms 10-Q, Forms 10-K, and other SEC filings for the Fund, are also posted on the website. The Fund's website is publicly accessible at no charge.

The Shares issued by the Fund may only be purchased by Authorized Purchasers and only in blocks of 25,000 Shares called Creation Baskets. The amount of the purchase payment for a Creation Basket is equal to the aggregate NAV of Shares in the Creation Basket. Similarly, only Authorized Purchasers may redeem Shares and only in blocks of 25,000 Shares called Redemption Baskets. The amount of the redemption proceeds for a Redemption Basket is equal to the aggregate NAV of Shares in the Redemption Basket. The purchase price for Creation Baskets and the redemption price for Redemption Baskets are the actual NAV calculated at the end of the business day when a request for a purchase or redemption is received by the Fund. The NYSE Arca publishes an approximate NAV intra-day based on the prior day's NAV and the current price of the Benchmark Component Futures Contracts, but the price of Creation Baskets and Redemption Baskets is determined based on the actual NAV calculated at the end of each trading day.

While the Fund issues Shares only in Creation Baskets, Shares may also be purchased and sold in much smaller increments on the NYSE Arca. These transactions, however, are effected at the bid and ask prices established by the specialist firm(s). Like any listed security, Shares can be purchased and sold at any time a secondary market is open.

The Fund's Investment Strategy

In managing the Fund's assets, the Sponsor does not use a technical trading system that automatically issues buy and sell orders. Instead, each time one or more baskets are purchased or redeemed, the Sponsor purchases or sells Sugar Interests with an aggregate market value that approximates the amount of cash received or paid upon the purchase or redemption of the basket(s).

As an example, assume that a Creation Basket is sold by the Fund, and that the Fund's closing NAV per share is \$14.00. In that case, the Fund would receive \$350,000 in proceeds from the sale of the Creation Basket (\$14.00 NAV per share multiplied by 25,000 Shares, and ignoring the Creation Basket fee of \$250). If one were to assume further that the Sponsor wants to invest the entire proceeds from the Creation Basket in the Benchmark Component Futures Contracts and that the market value of each such Benchmark Component Futures Contracts is \$17,920 (or otherwise not a round number), the Fund would be unable to buy an exact number of Sugar Futures Contracts with an aggregate market value equal to \$350,000. Instead, the Fund would be able to purchase 19 Benchmark Component Futures Contracts with an aggregate market value of approximately \$340,480. Assuming a margin requirement equal to 10% of the value of the Sugar Futures Contracts, the Fund would be required to deposit \$34,048 in Treasury Securities and cash with the FCM through which the Sugar Futures Contracts were purchased. The remainder of the proceeds from the sale of the Creation Basket, \$315,952, would remain invested in cash, cash equivalents, and Treasury Securities as determined by the Sponsor from time to time based on factors such as potential calls for margin or anticipated redemptions.

The specific Sugar Interests purchased depend on various factors, including a judgment by the Sponsor as to the appropriate diversification of the Fund's investments. While the Sponsor anticipates that a substantial majority of its assets will be invested in ICE Futures Sugar Futures Contracts and ICE Futures Cleared Sugar Swaps, for various reasons, including the ability to enter into the precise amount of exposure to the sugar market and accountability levels on Sugar Futures Contracts and Cleared Sugar Swaps, it will also invest in Other Sugar Interests, including swaps other than Cleared Sugar Swaps, in the over-the-counter market to a potentially significant degree.

The Sponsor does not anticipate letting its Sugar Futures Contracts expire and taking delivery of sugar. Instead, the Sponsor will close out existing positions, e.g., in response to ongoing changes in the Benchmark or if it otherwise determines it would be appropriate to do so and reinvest the proceeds in new Sugar Interests. Positions may also be closed out to meet orders for Redemption Baskets, in which case the proceeds from closing the positions will not be reinvested.

Futures Contracts

Futures contracts are agreements between two parties. One party agrees to buy a commodity such as sugar from the other party at a later date at a price and quantity agreed upon when the contract is made. In market terminology, a party who purchases a futures contract is long in the market and a party who sells a futures contract is short in the market. The contractual obligations of a buyer or seller may generally be satisfied by taking or making physical delivery of the underlying commodity or by making an offsetting sale or purchase of an identical futures contract on the same or linked exchange before the designated date of delivery. The difference between the price at which the futures contract is purchased or sold and the price paid for the offsetting sale or purchase, after allowance for brokerage commissions, constitutes the profit or loss to the trader.

If the price of the commodity increases after the original futures contract is entered into, the buyer of the futures contract will generally be able to sell a futures contract to close out its original long position at a price higher than that at which the original contract was purchased, generally resulting in a profit to the buyer. Conversely, the seller of a futures contract will generally profit if the price of the underlying commodity decreases, as it will generally be able to buy a futures contract to close out its original short position at a price lower than that at which the original contract was sold. Because the Fund seeks to track the Benchmark directly and profit when the price of sugar and, as a likely result of an increase in the price of sugar, the price of Sugar Futures Contracts increase, the Fund will generally be long in the market for sugar, and will generally sell Sugar Futures Contracts only to close out existing long positions.

Futures contracts are typically traded on futures exchanges such as the CBOT, which provide centralized market facilities in which multiple persons may trade contracts. Members of a particular futures exchange and the trades executed on such exchange are subject to the rules of that exchange. Futures exchanges and their related clearing organizations are given reasonable latitude in promulgating rules and regulations to control and regulate their members.

Trades on a futures exchange are generally cleared by the exchange or an affiliated clearing organization, which provides services designed to mutualize or transfer the credit risk arising from the trading of contracts on an exchange. The clearing organization effectively becomes the other party to the trade, and each clearing member party to the trade looks only to the clearing organization for performance.

The Sugar No. 11 Futures Contract is the world benchmark contract for raw sugar trading. This contract prices the physical delivery of raw cane sugar, delivered to the receiver's vessel at a specified port within the country of origin of the sugar. Sugar No. 11 Futures Contracts trade on the ICE Futures and the NYMEX in units of 112,000 pounds. The Sugar No. 16 Futures Contract prices physical delivery of U.S.-grown (or foreign origin with duty paid by deliverer) raw cane sugar at one of five U.S. refinery ports as selected by the receiver. Sugar No. 16 futures contracts trade on the ICE Futures in units of 112,000 pounds. Because of the higher price of sugar in the U.S. market, Sugar No. 16 Futures Contracts tend to be priced higher than Sugar No. 11 Futures Contracts, but each Sugar Futures Contract tends to experience

similar proportionate fluctuations in price. There is no difference between Sugar No. 11 and Sugar No. 16 Futures Contracts in terms of the quality or type of sugar to be delivered. Because the Benchmark Component Futures Contracts are Sugar No. 11 Futures Contracts, the Sugar Futures Contracts entered into by the Fund will typically be Sugar No. 11 Futures Contracts, although Sugar No. 16. Futures Contract may be entered into to a limited extent.

Generally, futures contracts traded on the ICE Futures and the NYMEX are priced by floor brokers and other exchange members both through an “open outcry” of offers to purchase or sell the contracts and through an electronic, screen-based system that electronically determines the price by matching offers to purchase and sell. Futures contracts may also be based on commodity indices, in that they call for a cash payment based on the change in the value of the specified index during a specified period. No futures contracts based on an index of sugar prices are currently available, although the Fund could enter into such contracts should they become available in the future.

Certain typical and significant characteristics of Sugar Futures Contracts are discussed below. Additional risks of investing in Sugar Futures Contracts are included in “What are the Risk Factors Involved with an Investment in the Fund?”

Impact of Position Limits, Accountability Levels, and Price Fluctuation Limits.

All of these limits may potentially cause a tracking error between the price of the Shares and the Benchmark. This may in turn prevent you from being able to effectively use the Fund as a way to hedge against sugar-related losses or as a way to indirectly invest in sugar.

The Fund does not intend to limit the size of the offering and will attempt to expose substantially all of its proceeds to the sugar market utilizing Sugar Interests. If the Fund encounters position limits, accountability levels, or price fluctuation limits for Sugar Futures Contracts and/or Cleared Sugar Swaps on the CBOT, it may then, if permitted under applicable regulatory requirements, purchase Other Sugar Interests and/or Sugar Futures Contracts listed on foreign exchanges. However, the Sugar Futures Contracts available on such foreign exchanges may have different underlying sizes, deliveries, and prices. In addition, the Sugar Futures Contracts available on these exchanges may be subject to their own position limits and accountability levels. In any case, notwithstanding the potential availability of these instruments in certain circumstances, position limits could force the Fund to limit the number of Creation Baskets that it sells.

Price Volatility

Despite daily price limits, the price volatility of futures contracts generally has been historically greater than that for traditional securities such as stocks and bonds. Price volatility often is greater day-to-day as opposed to intra-day. Economic factors that may cause volatility in Sugar Futures Contracts include changes in interest rates; governmental, agricultural, trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs and policies; weather and climate conditions;

changing supply and demand relationships; changes in balances of payments and trade; U.S. and international rates of inflation; currency devaluations and revaluations; U.S. and international political and economic events; and changes in philosophies and emotions of market participants. Because the Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in futures contracts, the assets of the Fund, and therefore the price of the Fund's Shares, may be subject to greater volatility than traditional securities.

Term Structure of Futures Contracts and the Impact on Total Return

Several factors determine the total return from investing in futures contracts. Because the Fund must periodically "roll" futures contract positions, closing out soon-to-expire contracts that are no longer part of the Benchmark and entering into subsequent-to-expire contracts, one such factor is the price relationship between soon-to-expire contracts and later-to-expire contracts. For example, if market conditions are such that the prices of soon-to-expire contracts are higher than later-to-expire contracts (a situation referred to as "backwardation" in the futures market), then absent a change in the market, the price

of contracts will rise as they approach expiration. Conversely, if the price of soon-to-expire contracts is lower than later-to-expire contracts (a situation referred to as “contango” in the futures market), then absent a change in the market the price of contracts will decline as they approach expiration.

Over time, the price of sugar fluctuates based on a number of market factors, including demand for sugar relative to its supply. The value of Sugar Futures Contracts likewise fluctuates in reaction to a number of market factors. If investors seek to maintain their holdings in Sugar Futures Contracts with a roughly constant expiration profile and not take delivery of the sugar, they must on an ongoing basis sell their current positions as they approach expiration and invest in later-to-expire contracts.

If the futures market is in a state of backwardation (i.e., when the price of sugar in the future is expected to be less than the current price), the Fund will buy later-to-expire contracts for a lower price than the sooner-to-expire contracts that it sells. Hypothetically, and assuming no changes to either prevailing sugar prices or the price relationship between the spot price, soon-to-expire contracts and later-to-expire contracts, the value of a contract will rise as it approaches expiration, increasing the Fund’s total return (ignoring the impact of commission costs and the interest earned on Treasury Securities, cash and/or cash equivalents). As an example, assume that the Fund owns 100 Sugar Futures Contracts that have recently become spot month contracts, that the price of spot month Sugar Futures Contracts is \$0.20 per pound, and the price of second-to-expire Sugar Futures Contracts is \$0.19 per pound. The Fund will close out the spot month Sugar Futures Contracts at a value of \$2,240,000 (100 contracts multiplied by 112,000 pounds per contract multiplied by \$0.20), and will be able to enter into 105 second-to-expire Sugar Futures Contracts with the proceeds, representing an additional 560,000 pounds of sugar than it previously owned.

If the futures market is in contango, the Fund will buy later-to-expire contracts for a higher price than the sooner-to-expire contracts that it sells. Hypothetically, and assuming no other changes to either prevailing sugar prices or the price relationship between the spot price, soon-to-expire contracts and later-to-expire contracts, the value of a contract will fall as it approaches expiration, decreasing the Fund’s total return (ignoring the impact of commission costs and the interest earned on Treasury Securities, cash and/or cash equivalents). As an example, assume the same facts as in the prior paragraph except that the price of second-to-expire Sugar Futures Contracts is \$0.21 per pound. The Fund will sell the spot month Sugar Futures Contracts for \$2,240,000, and will be able to purchase only 95 second-to-expire Sugar Futures Contracts with the proceeds, representing 560,000 fewer pounds of sugar than it previously owned.

Historically, the sugar futures markets have experienced periods of both contango and backwardation. Frequently, whether contango or backwardation exists is a function, among other factors, of the seasonality of the sugar market and the sugar harvest cycle, as discussed above.

Margin Requirements and Marking-to-Market Futures Positions

“Initial margin” is an amount of funds that must be deposited by a commodity interest trader with the trader’s broker to initiate an open position in futures contracts. A margin deposit is like a cash performance bond. It helps assure the trader’s performance of the futures contracts that he or she purchases or sells. Futures contracts are customarily bought and sold on initial margin that represents a small percentage (ranging upward from less than 2%) of the aggregate purchase or sales price of the contract. The amount of margin required in connection with a particular futures contract is set by the exchange on which the contract is traded. Brokerage firms, such as the Fund’s clearing broker, carrying accounts for traders in commodity interest contracts may require higher amounts of margin as a matter of policy to further protect themselves.

Futures contracts are marked to market at the end of each trading day and the margin required with respect to such contracts is adjusted accordingly. This process of marking-to-market is designed to prevent losses from accumulating in any futures account. Therefore, if the Fund’s futures positions have declined in value, the Fund may be required to post “variation margin” to cover this decline. Alternatively, if the Fund’s futures positions have increased in value, this increase will be credited to the Fund’s account.

Cleared Sugar Swaps

A swap agreement is a bilateral contract to exchange a periodic stream of payments determined by reference to a notional amount, with payment typically made between the parties on a net basis. For instance, in the case of a sugar swap, the Fund may be obligated to pay a fixed price per pound of sugar multiplied by a notional number of pounds and be entitled to receive an amount per pound equal to the current value of an index of sugar prices, the price of a specified Sugar Futures Contract, or the average price of a group of Sugar Futures Contracts such as the Benchmark (times the same notional number of bushels).

The CFTC issued an order that permits certain privately-negotiated agricultural swap contracts, including certain types of sugar swaps, to be cleared by ICE Futures' affiliated provider of clearing services. The Fund expects to focus on investments in these Cleared Sugar Swaps, as well as Sugar Futures Contracts, rather than over-the-counter sugar swaps. Cleared Sugar Swaps are subject to accountability limits that are similar to, but currently measured separately from, the accountability limits applicable to Sugar Futures Contracts. Specifically, the ICE Futures/NYMEX's accountability limits for Cleared Sugar Swaps are 10,000 contracts expiring in any single month and 10,000 contracts for all months.

Like Sugar Futures Contracts, Cleared Sugar Swaps are standardized as to certain material economic terms, including that each such swap be for a quantity of 112,000 pounds, which permits less flexibility in their structuring than with over-the-counter Sugar Interests. The two parties to a Cleared Sugar Swap agree on the specific fixed price component and the calendar month of expiration, and agree to submit the Cleared Sugar Swap to the clearing organization. The clearing organization assumes the credit risk relating to the transaction, which effectively eliminates the creditworthiness of the counterparty as a risk. Unlike Sugar Futures Contracts, Cleared Sugar Swaps call for settlement in cash, and do not permit settlement by delivery or receipt of physical sugar.

Over-the-Counter Derivatives

In addition to futures contracts, options on futures contracts and cleared swaps, derivative contracts that are tied to various commodities, including sugar, are entered into outside of public exchanges. These "over-the-counter" contracts are entered into between two parties in private contracts. Unlike Sugar Futures Contracts and Cleared Sugar Swaps, which are guaranteed by a clearing organization, each party to an over-the-counter derivative contract bears the credit risk of the other party, *i.e.*, the risk that the other party will not be able to perform its obligations under its contract.

Some over-the-counter derivatives contracts contain relatively standardized terms and conditions and are available from a wide range of participants. Others have highly customized terms and conditions and are not as widely available. While the Fund may enter into these more customized contracts, the Fund will only enter into over-the-counter contracts containing certain terms and conditions, as discussed further below, that are designed to minimize the credit risk to which the Fund will be subject and only if the terms and conditions of the contract are

consistent with achieving the Fund's investment objective of tracking the Benchmark. The over-the-counter contracts that the Fund may enter into will take the form of either forward contracts or swaps.

A forward contract is a contractual obligation to purchase or sell a specified quantity of a commodity at or before a specified date in the future at a specified price and, therefore, is economically similar to a futures contract. Unlike futures contracts, however, forward contracts are typically traded in the over-the-counter markets. In some instances such contracts may provide for cash settlement instead of making or taking delivery of the underlying commodity. Forward contracts for a given commodity are generally available for various amounts and maturities and are subject to individual negotiation between the parties involved. Moreover, generally there is no direct means of offsetting or closing out a forward contract by taking an offsetting position as one would a futures contract on a U.S. exchange. If a trader desires to close out a forward contract position, he generally will establish an opposite position in the contract but will settle and recognize the profit or loss on both positions simultaneously on the delivery

date. Thus, unlike in the futures contract market where a trader who has offset positions will recognize profit or loss immediately, in the forward market a trader with a position that has been offset at a profit will generally not receive such profit until the delivery date, and likewise a trader with a position that has been offset at a loss will generally not have to pay money until the delivery date. However, in some instances such contracts may provide a right of offset that will allow for the receipt of profit and payment for losses prior to the delivery date.

Like a Cleared Sugar Swap, an over-the-counter swap agreement is a bilateral contract to exchange a periodic stream of payments determined by reference to a notional amount, with payment typically made between the parties on a net basis. For instance, in the case of a sugar swap, the Fund may be obligated to pay a fixed price per pound of sugar multiplied by a notional number of pounds and be entitled to receive an amount per pound equal to the current value of an index of sugar prices, the price of a specified Sugar Futures Contract, or the average price of a group of Sugar Futures Contracts such as the Benchmark (times the same notional number of pounds). Unlike Cleared Sugar Swaps, however, each party to the swap is subject to the credit risk of the other party. The Fund only enters into