

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

- ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025
- or
- TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number: 001-32863

iShares[®] Silver Trust

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

New York
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

13-7474456
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

c/o iShares Delaware Trust Sponsor LLC
400 Howard Street
San Francisco, California 94105
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(415) 670-2000
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Shares	SLV	NYSE Arca, Inc.

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes No

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company" and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report.

If securities are registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act, indicate by check mark whether the financial statements of the registrant included in the filing reflect the correction of an error to previously issued financial statements.

Indicate by check mark whether any of those error corrections are restatements that required a recovery analysis of incentive-based compensation received by any of the registrant's executive officers during the relevant recovery period pursuant to § 240.10D-1(b).

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes No

As of June 30, 2025, the aggregate market value of the shares held by non-affiliates was approximately \$17,190,036,500. The calculation of the number of shares held by non-affiliates assumes that all shares held by funds or accounts for which BlackRock or its affiliates provides management or advisory services (whether discretionary or non-discretionary) are shares held by affiliates.

As of January 30, 2026, the Registrant had 586,800,000 Shares outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE:

None

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This Annual Report on Form 10-K includes statements which relate to future events or future performance. In some cases, you can identify such forward-looking statements by terminology such as “may,” “should,” “could,” “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 report that address activities, events or developments that may occur in the future, including such matters as changes in commodity prices and market conditions (for silver and the shares), the operations of iShares Silver Trust (the “Trust”), the plans of iShares Delaware Trust Sponsor LLC (the “Sponsor”), the sponsor of the Trust, and references to the Trust’s future success and other similar matters are forward-looking statements. These statements are only predictions. Actual events or results may differ materially. These statements are based upon certain assumptions and analyses made by the Sponsor on the basis of its perception of historical trends, current conditions and expected future developments, as well as other factors it believes are 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 report, 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 Item 1A. “Risk Factors.” Consequently, all the forward-looking statements made in this report are qualified by these cautionary statements, and there can be no assurance that the actual results or developments the Sponsor anticipates will be realized or, even if substantially realized, will result in the expected consequences to, or have the expected effects on, the Trust’s operations or the value of the shares issued by the Trust. Although the Sponsor does not make forward-looking statements unless it believes it has a reasonable basis for doing so, the Sponsor cannot guarantee their accuracy. Neither the Trust nor the Sponsor is under any duty to update any of the forward-looking statements to conform such statements to actual results or to a change in the expectations or predictions.

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PART I

Item 1. Business.

Summary

The purpose of the iShares Silver Trust (the "Trust") is to own silver transferred to the Trust in exchange for shares issued by the Trust ("Shares"). Each Share represents a fractional undivided beneficial interest in the net assets of the Trust. The assets of the Trust consist primarily of silver held by the Trust's custodian on behalf of the Trust. However, there may be situations where the Trust will unexpectedly hold cash. For example, a claim may arise against a third party, which is settled in cash. In situations where the Trust unexpectedly receives cash or other assets, no new Shares will be issued until after the record date for the distribution of such cash or other property has passed.

The Trust was formed on April 21, 2006 when an initial deposit of silver was made in exchange for the issuance of three Baskets (a "Basket" consists of 50,000 Shares). The Trust is a grantor trust formed under the laws of the State of New York.

The sponsor of the Trust is iShares Delaware Trust Sponsor LLC (the "Sponsor"), a Delaware limited liability company and a consolidated subsidiary of BlackRock, Inc. ("BlackRock"). The trustee of the Trust is The Bank of New York Mellon (the "Trustee") and the custodian of the Trust is JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A., London Branch (the "Custodian"). The agreement between the Trustee and the Custodian is governed by English law. The Trust does not have any officers, directors or employees.

The Trust's net asset value increased from \$13,401,259,004 at December 31, 2024 to \$38,046,290,508 at December 31, 2025, the Trust's fiscal year end. Outstanding Shares of the Trust increased from 508,950,000 Shares outstanding at December 31, 2024 to 582,950,000 Shares outstanding at December 31, 2025.

The activities of the Trust are limited to (1) issuing Baskets in exchange for the silver deposited with the Custodian as consideration, (2) selling silver as necessary to cover the Sponsor's fees, Trust expenses not assumed by the Sponsor and other liabilities, and (3) delivering silver in exchange for Baskets surrendered for redemption. The Trust is not actively managed. It does not engage in any activities designed to obtain a profit from, or to ameliorate losses caused by, changes in the price of silver. The Trust does not lend its silver. In addition, the Custodian does not have the right to lend the Trust's silver.

The Sponsor of the Trust maintains a website at www.ishares.com, through which the Trust's annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended ("Exchange Act"), are made available free of charge after they have been filed or furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). The Sponsor also makes available on the website the list of the Trust's silver bars and the report from the most recent inspection of the premises where the Trust's silver is warehoused. Additional information regarding the Trust may also be found on the SEC's EDGAR database at www.sec.gov.

Trust Objective

The Trust seeks to reflect generally the performance of the price of silver. The Trust seeks to reflect such performance before payment of the Trust's expenses and liabilities. The Shares are intended to constitute a simple and cost-effective means of making an investment similar to an investment in silver. An investment in physical silver requires expensive and sometimes complicated arrangements in connection with the assay, transportation, warehousing and insurance of the metal. Traditionally, such expense and complications have resulted in investments in physical silver being efficient only in amounts beyond the reach of many investors. The Shares have been designed to remove the obstacles represented by the expense and complications involved in an investment in physical silver, while at the same time having an intrinsic value that reflects, at any given time, the price of the silver owned by the Trust at such time, less the Trust's expenses and liabilities. Although the Shares are not the exact equivalent of an investment in silver, they provide investors with an alternative that allows a level of participation in the silver market through the securities market.

An investment in Shares is:

Backed by silver held by the Custodian on behalf of the Trust.

The Shares are backed by the assets of the Trust. The Trustee's arrangements with the Custodian contemplate that at the end of each business day there can be in the Trust account maintained by the Custodian no more than 1,100 ounces of silver in an unallocated form. The bulk of the Trust's silver holdings is represented by physical silver, is identified on the Custodian's or, if applicable, the sub-custodian's books in allocated and unallocated accounts on behalf of the Trust and is held by the Custodian in London, New York and other locations that may be authorized in the future.

As accessible and easy to handle as any other investment in shares.

Retail investors may purchase and sell Shares through traditional brokerage accounts. Because the intrinsic value of each Share is a function of the price of the silver held by the Trust, the cash outlay necessary for an investment in Shares should be less than the amount required for currently existing means of investing in physical silver. Shares are eligible for margin accounts.

Listed.

The Shares are listed and trade on NYSE Arca, Inc. ("NYSE Arca") under the ticker symbol SLV.

Relatively cost-efficient.

Because the expenses involved in an investment in physical silver are dispersed among all holders of Shares, an investment in Shares may represent a cost-efficient alternative to investments in physical silver for investors not otherwise in a position to participate directly in the market for physical silver.

Secondary Market Trading

While the Trust seeks to reflect generally the performance of the price of silver less the Trust's expenses and liabilities, Shares may trade at, above or below their net asset value per Share (the "NAV"). The NAV of the Shares will fluctuate with changes in the market value of the Trust's assets. The trading prices of Shares will fluctuate in accordance with changes in their NAV, as well as market supply and demand. The amount of the discount or premium in the trading price relative to the NAV may be influenced by non-concurrent trading hours between the major silver markets and NYSE Arca. While the Shares trade on NYSE Arca until 4:00 p.m. (New York time), liquidity in the market for silver may be reduced after the close of the major world silver markets, including London, Zurich and the Commodity Exchange, Inc. ("COMEX") in Chicago. As a result, during this time, trading spreads, and the resulting premium or discount, on Shares may widen. However, given that Baskets can be created and redeemed in exchange for the underlying amount of silver, the Sponsor believes that the arbitrage opportunities may provide a mechanism to mitigate the effect of such premium or discount.

The Trust is not registered as an investment company for purposes of U.S. federal securities laws, and is not subject to regulation by the SEC as an investment company. Consequently, the owners of Shares do not have the regulatory protections provided to investors in registered investment companies. For example, the provisions of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "Investment Company Act"), that limit transactions with affiliates, prohibit the suspension of redemptions (except under certain limited circumstances) or limit sales loads, among others, do not apply to the Trust.

The Trust does not hold or trade in commodity futures contracts or any other instruments regulated by the U.S. Commodity Exchange Act (the "CEA"), as administered by the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the "CFTC"). Furthermore, the Trust is not a commodity pool for purposes of the CEA. Consequently, the Trustee and the Sponsor are not subject to registration as commodity pool operators with respect to the Trust. The owners of Shares do not receive the CEA disclosure document and certified annual report required to be delivered by the registered commodity pool operator with respect to a commodity pool, and the owners of Shares do not have the regulatory protections provided to investors in commodity pools operated by registered commodity pool operators.

Custody of the Trust's Silver

The Custodian is responsible for safekeeping the silver owned by the Trust. The Custodian may keep the Trust's silver at its vault premises in England or New York, or at the vaults of any sub-custodian in England or New York, unless otherwise agreed between the Custodian and the Trustee (with the Sponsor's approval). The Custodian may use sub-custodians to discharge its obligations to the Trust. The Custodian is required to use reasonable care in the appointment of any sub-custodian. Any sub-custodian must be a member of the London Bullion Market Association ("LBMA"). The use of sub-custodians does not affect the Custodian's liability to the Trustee under the custodian agreement between the Trustee and the Custodian (the "Custodian Agreement"). The Trust does not lend its silver. In addition, the Custodian does not have the right to lend the Trust's silver.

The Custodian has agreed to use reasonable care in the performance of its duties under the Custodian Agreement and will only be responsible for any loss or damage suffered by the Trust as a direct result of any negligence, fraud or willful default on the part of the Custodian. The Custodian's liability is limited to the market value of any silver lost and the amount of any balance held on an unallocated basis at the time of the Custodian's negligence, fraud or willful default.

None of the Custodian, or its directors, employees, agents or affiliates will incur any liability to the Trust if, by reason of any provision of any present or future law or regulation of the United Kingdom or any other country, or of any governmental or regulatory authority or stock exchange, or by reason of any act of God or war, terrorism or other circumstance beyond the Custodian's control, the Custodian is prevented or forbidden from, or would be subject to any civil or criminal penalty on account of, or is delayed in, performing its obligations to the Trust. The Custodian has agreed to indemnify the Trustee for any loss or liability directly resulting from a breach of the Custodian's representations and warranties in the Custodian Agreement, a failure of the Custodian to act or refrain from acting in accordance with the Trustee's instructions or any physical loss, destruction or damage to the silver held for the Trust's account, except for losses due to nuclear fission or fusion, radioactivity, war, terrorist event, invasion, insurrection, civil commotion, riot, strike, act of government or public authority, act of God or a similar cause that is beyond the control of the Custodian for which the Custodian will not be responsible to the Trust.

The Custodian has agreed to maintain insurance in support of its custodial obligations under the Custodian Agreement, including covering any loss of silver. The Custodian has the right to reduce, cancel or allow to expire without replacement such insurance coverage, provided that it gives prior written notice to the Trustee. In the case of a cancellation or expiration without replacement, the required notice must be at least 30 days prior to the last day of coverage. The Trustee has not received from the Custodian any notice of reduction, cancellation or expiration of its insurance coverage. The insurance is held for the benefit of the Custodian, not for the benefit of the Trust or the Trustee, and the Trustee may not submit a claim under the insurance maintained by the Custodian.

The Custodian has agreed to grant to the officers and properly designated representatives of the Trustee and to the independent public accountants for the Trust access to the Custodian's records for the purpose of confirming the content of those records. Upon at least ten days' prior notice, any such officer or properly designated representative, any independent public accountants for the Trust and any person designated by any regulatory authority having jurisdiction over the Trustee or the Trust is entitled to examine on the Custodian's premises the silver held by the Custodian and the records regarding the silver held for the account of the Custodian at a sub-custodian. The Custodian has agreed that it will only retain sub-custodians if they agree to grant to the Trustee and the independent registered public accounting firm of the Trust access to records and inspection rights similar to those set forth above. During the period covered by this report, Bureau Veritas Commodities UK Ltd. and Bureau Veritas Commodities & Trade, Inc., acting as authorized representatives of the Trustee pursuant to the foregoing provisions, inspected the premises where the Trust's silver is warehoused and on May 12, 2025 issued their report summarizing their findings. Such report is posted by the Sponsor on the Trust's website.

Valuation of Silver; Computation of Net Asset Value

On each business day, as soon as practicable after 4:00 p.m. (New York time), the Trustee evaluates the silver held by the Trust and determines the net asset value of the Trust and the NAV. For purposes of making these calculations, a business day means any day other than a day when NYSE Arca is closed for regular trading.

The Trustee values the silver held by the Trust using that day's LBMA Silver Price.

LBMA Silver Price is the price per ounce in U.S. dollars, of unallocated silver delivered in London determined by the ICE Benchmark Administration ("IBA") following an electronic auction consisting of one or more 30-second rounds starting at 12:00 p.m. (London time), on each day that the London silver market is open for business, and published shortly thereafter.

At the start of each round of auction, IBA publishes a price for that round. Participants then have 30 seconds to enter, change or cancel their orders (i.e., how much silver they want to buy or sell at that price). At the end of each round, order entry is frozen, and the system checks to see if the imbalance (i.e., the difference between buying and selling) is within the threshold (normally 500,000 ounces for silver). If the imbalance is outside the threshold at the end of a round, then the auction is not balanced, the price is adjusted and a new round starts. If the imbalance is within the threshold then the auction is finished, and the price is set as the LBMA Silver Price for that day. Any imbalance is shared equally between all direct participants (even if they did not place orders or did not log in), and the net volume for each participant trades at the final price. The prices during the auction are determined by an algorithm that takes into account current market conditions and activity in the auction. Each auction is actively supervised by IBA staff. As of the date of this report, information publicly available on IBA's website indicates that the direct participants currently qualified to submit orders during the electronic auctions used for the daily determination of the LBMA Silver Price are Citibank, N.A. London Branch, Coins 'N Things Inc., DRW Investments, LLC, Goldman Sachs International plc, HSBC Bank USA NA, Jane Street Global Trading, LLC, JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A., London Branch, Koch Supply and Trading LP, Marex, Morgan Stanley, Standard Chartered Bank, and The Toronto Dominion Bank.

Prior to October 2, 2017, the LBMA Silver Price was determined using an electronic auction administered by CME Group and published by Thomson Reuters. Effective as of October 2, 2017, IBA replaced CME Group and Thomson Reuters as the administrator for the LBMA Silver Price and began administering the electronic auction for the LBMA Silver Price.

If there is no LBMA Silver Price on any day, the Trustee is authorized to use the most recently announced LBMA Silver Price unless the Trustee, in consultation with the Sponsor, determines that such price is inappropriate as a basis for evaluation. Once the value of the Trust's silver has been determined, the Trustee subtracts all accrued fees, expenses and other liabilities of the Trust from the total value of the silver and all other assets of the Trust. The resulting figure is the net asset value of the Trust. The Trustee determines the NAV by dividing the net asset value of the Trust by the number of Shares outstanding on the day the computation is made.

Trust Expenses

The Trust's only ordinary recurring expense is expected to be the Sponsor's fees. In exchange for the Sponsor's fees, the Sponsor has agreed to assume the following administrative and marketing expenses incurred by the Trust: the Trustee's fee, the Custodian's fee, NYSE Arca listing fees, SEC registration fees, printing and mailing costs, audit fees and expenses, and up to \$500,000 per annum in legal fees and expenses. The Sponsor may determine in its sole discretion to assume legal fees and expenses of the Trust in excess of the amount required under the Trust Agreement. To the extent that the Sponsor does not voluntarily assume such fees and expenses, they will be the responsibility of the Trust.

The Sponsor's fees are accrued daily at an annualized rate equal to 0.50% of the net asset value of the Trust and is payable monthly in arrears. The Trustee will, when directed by the Sponsor, and, in the absence of such direction, may, in its discretion, sell silver in such quantity and at such times as may be necessary to permit payment of the Sponsor's fees and of Trust expenses or liabilities not assumed by the Sponsor. The Trustee is authorized to sell silver at such times and in the smallest amounts required to permit such payments as they become due, it being the intention to avoid or minimize the Trust's holdings of assets other than silver. Accordingly, the amount of silver to be sold will vary from time to time depending on the level of the Trust's expenses and the market price of silver. The Custodian has agreed to purchase from the Trust, at the request of the Trustee, silver needed to cover Trust expenses at a price equal to the price used by the Trustee to determine the value of the silver held by the Trust on the date of the sale. Cash held by the Trustee pending payment of the Trust's expenses will not bear any interest.

The Sponsor earned \$95,546,277 for the year ended December 31, 2025. Each sale of silver by the Trust will be a taxable event to Shareholders. See "United States Federal Income Tax Consequences – Taxation of U.S. Shareholders."

Deposit of Silver; Issuance of Baskets

The Trust issues and redeems Shares on a continuous basis, but only in Baskets of 50,000 Shares. Only registered broker-dealers who have entered into written agreements with the Sponsor and the Trustee (each, an "Authorized Participant"), can deposit silver and receive Baskets in exchange. Upon the deposit of the corresponding amount of silver with the Custodian and the payment of the Trustee's applicable fee and of any expenses, taxes or charges (such as stamp taxes or stock transfer taxes or fees), the Trustee will deliver the appropriate number of Baskets to the Depository Trust Company account of the depositing Authorized Participant. As of the date of this report, ABN AMRO Clearing USA LLC, Barclays Capital Inc., Citigroup Global Markets, Inc., Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC, HSBC Securities (USA), Inc., J.P. Morgan Securities, LLC., Merrill Lynch Professional Clearing Corp., Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC., RBC Capital Markets, LLC, Scotia Capital (USA) Inc., UBS Securities LLC and Virtu Americas LLC are the only Authorized Participants. The Sponsor and the Trustee maintain a current list of Authorized Participants. Silver deposited with the Custodian must meet the specifications for weight, dimensions, fineness (or purity), identifying marks and appearance of silver bars and as of January 1, 2020, must be produced by refiners that meet certain throughput and tangible net worth requirements as set forth in "Good Delivery List Rules — Conditions for Listing for Good Delivery Refiners" published by the LBMA.

Before making a deposit, the Authorized Participant must deliver to the Trustee a written purchase order or submit a purchase order through the Trustee's electronic order entry system indicating the number of Baskets it intends to acquire and the location or locations where it expects to make the corresponding deposit of silver with the Custodian. The date the Trustee receives that order determines the amount of silver the Authorized Participant needs to deposit (such amount, the "Basket Silver Amount"). However, orders received by the Trustee after 3:59 p.m. (New York time) on a business day will not be accepted and should be resubmitted on the next following business day. The Trustee has entered into an agreement with the Custodian which contains arrangements so that silver can be delivered to the Custodian in London, New York or at other locations that may be authorized in the future.

If the Trustee accepts the purchase order, it transmits to the Authorized Participant, via facsimile or electronic mail message, no later than 5:00 p.m. (New York time) on the date such purchase order is received, or deemed received, a copy of the purchase order endorsed "Accepted" by the Trustee and indicating the Basket Silver Amount that the Authorized Participant must deliver to the Custodian in exchange for each Basket. In the case of purchase orders submitted via the Trustee's electronic order system, the Authorized Participant will receive an automated email indicating the acceptance of the purchase order and the purchase order will be marked "Accepted" in the Trustee's electronic order system. Prior to the Trustee's acceptance as specified above, a purchase order only represents the Authorized Participant's unilateral offer to deposit silver in exchange for Baskets and has no binding effect upon the Trust, the Trustee, the Custodian or any other party.

The Basket Silver Amount necessary for the creation of a Basket changes from day to day. At the time of creation of the Trust, the initial Basket Silver Amount was 500,000 ounces of silver. On each day that NYSE Arca is open for regular trading, the Trustee adjusts the quantity of silver constituting the Basket Silver Amount as appropriate to reflect sales of silver, any loss of silver that may occur, and accrued expenses. The computation is made by the Trustee as promptly as practicable after 4:00 p.m. (New York time). The Basket Silver Amount so determined is communicated via facsimile or electronic mail message to all Authorized Participants, and made available on the Sponsor's website for the Shares. NYSE Arca also publishes the Basket Silver Amount determined by the Trustee as indicated above.

Because the Sponsor has assumed what are expected to be most of the Trust's expenses and the Sponsor's fees accrue daily at the same rate, in the absence of any extraordinary expenses or liabilities, the amount of silver by which the Basket Silver Amount decreases each day is predictable. The Trustee intends to make available on each business day, through the same channels used to disseminate the actual Basket Silver Amount determined by the Trustee as indicated above, an indicative Basket Silver Amount for the next business day. Authorized Participants may use that indicative Basket Silver Amount as guidance regarding the amount of silver that they may expect to have to deposit with the Custodian in respect of purchase orders placed by them on such next business day and accepted by the Trustee. The agreement entered into with each Authorized Participant provides, however, that once a purchase order has been accepted by the Trustee, the Authorized Participant will be required to deposit with the Custodian the Basket Silver Amount determined by the Trustee on the effective date of the purchase order.

No Shares are issued unless and until the Custodian has informed the Trustee that it has allocated to the Trust's account (except that any amounts of less than 1,100 ounces may be held in the Trust account on an unallocated basis) the corresponding amount of silver. In accordance with the procedures that the Custodian has agreed to follow in connection with the creation of Shares, silver received by the Custodian no later than 11:30 a.m. (London time) is required to be allocated to the Trust's account no later than 9:00 a.m. (New York time) on the next day that the Custodian is open for business at the place of delivery. All taxes incurred in connection with the delivery of silver to the Custodian in exchange for Baskets (including any applicable value added tax) will be the sole responsibility of the Authorized Participant making such delivery.

Redemption of Baskets; Withdrawal of Silver

Authorized Participants, acting on authority of the registered holder of Shares, may surrender Baskets in exchange for the corresponding Basket Silver Amount announced by the Trustee. Upon the surrender of such Shares and the payment of the Trustee's applicable fee and of any expenses, taxes or charges (such as stamp taxes or stock transfer taxes or fees), the Trustee will deliver to the order of the redeeming Authorized Participant the amount of silver corresponding to the redeemed Baskets. Shares can only be surrendered for redemption in Baskets of 50,000 Shares each.

Before surrendering Baskets for redemption, an Authorized Participant must deliver to the Trustee a written request, or submit a redemption order through the Trustee's electronic order entry system, indicating the number of Baskets it intends to redeem and the location where it would like to take delivery of the silver represented by such Baskets. The date the Trustee receives that order determines the Basket Silver Amount to be received in exchange. However, orders received by the Trustee after 3:59 p.m. (New York time) on a business day will not be accepted and should be resubmitted on the next following business day.

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The Custodian may make the silver available for collection at its office or at the office of a sub-custodian if the silver is being held by a sub-custodian. Silver is delivered at the locations designated by the Trustee, in consultation with the Custodian. All taxes incurred in connection with the delivery of silver to an Authorized Participant in exchange for Baskets (including any applicable value added tax) will be the sole responsibility of the Authorized Participant taking such delivery.

Unless otherwise agreed to by the Custodian, silver is delivered to the redeeming Authorized Participants in the form of physical bars only (except that any amount of less than 1,100 ounces may be transferred to an unallocated account of or as ordered by, the redeeming Authorized Participant).

Redemptions of Baskets may be suspended only (1) during any period in which regular trading on NYSE Arca is suspended or restricted or the exchange is closed (other than scheduled holiday or weekend closings), or (2) during an emergency as a result of which delivery, disposal or evaluation of silver is not reasonably practicable.

Fees and Expenses of the Trustee

Each deposit of silver for the creation of Baskets and each surrender of Baskets for the purpose of withdrawing Trust property (including if the trust agreement between the Trustee and the Sponsor (the "Trust Agreement") terminates) must be accompanied by a payment to the Trustee of a fee of \$500 (or such other fee as the Trustee, with the prior written consent of the Sponsor, may from time to time announce).

The Trustee is entitled to reimburse itself from the assets of the Trust for all expenses and disbursements incurred by it for extraordinary services it may provide to the Trust or in connection with any discretionary action the Trustee may take to protect the Trust or the interests of the holders.

Trust Expenses and Silver Sales

In addition to the fee payable to the Sponsor, the following expenses are paid out of the assets of the Trust:

- any expenses or liabilities of the Trust that are not assumed by the Sponsor;
- any taxes and other governmental charges that may fall on the Trust or its property;
- expenses and costs of any action taken by the Trustee or the Sponsor to protect the Trust and the rights and interests of holders of Shares; and
- any indemnification of the Sponsor as described below.

The Trustee will, when directed by the Sponsor, and, in the absence of such direction, may, in its discretion, sell the Trust's silver from time to time as necessary to permit payment of the fees and expenses that the Trust is required to pay. See "Trust Expenses."

The Trustee is not responsible for any depreciation or loss incurred by reason of sales of silver made in compliance with the Trust Agreement.

Payment of Taxes

The Trustee may deduct the amount of any taxes owed from any distributions it makes. It may also sell Trust assets, by public or private sale, to pay any taxes owed. Registered holders of Shares will remain liable if the proceeds of the sale are not enough to pay the taxes.

UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES

The following discussion of the material United States federal income tax consequences that generally will apply to the purchase, ownership and disposition of Shares by a U.S. Shareholder (as defined below), and certain United States federal income consequences that may apply to an investment in Shares by a Non-U.S. Shareholder (as defined below), represents, insofar as it describes conclusions as to United States federal income tax law and subject to the limitations and qualifications described therein, the opinion of Clifford Chance US LLP, special United States federal income tax counsel to the Sponsor. This is based on the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), Treasury Regulations promulgated thereunder and judicial and administrative interpretations of the Code, all as in effect on the date of this report and all of which are subject to change either prospectively or retroactively. The tax treatment of owners of beneficial interests in the Shares ("Shareholders") may vary depending upon their own particular circumstances. Certain Shareholders (including banks, financial institutions, insurance companies, tax-exempt organizations, broker dealers, traders, Shareholders that are partnerships for United States federal income tax purposes, persons holding Shares as a position in a "hedging," "straddle," "conversion," or "constructive sale" transaction for United States federal income tax purposes, persons whose "functional currency" is not the U.S. dollar, or other investors with special circumstances) may be subject to special rules not discussed below. In addition, the following discussion applies only to investors who will hold Shares as "capital assets" within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Code. Moreover, the discussion below does not address the effect of any state, local or foreign tax law on an owner of Shares. Purchasers of Shares are urged to consult their own tax advisers with respect to all federal, state, local and foreign tax law considerations potentially applicable to their investment in Shares.

For purposes of this discussion, a “U.S. Shareholder” is a Shareholder that is:

- an individual who is treated as a citizen or resident of the United States for United States federal income tax purposes;
- a corporation (or entity treated as a corporation for United States federal income tax purposes) created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, any state thereof or the District of Columbia;
- an estate, the income of which is includible in gross income for United States federal income tax purposes regardless of its source; or
- a trust, if a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and one or more United States persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust, or a trust that has made a valid election under applicable Treasury Regulations to be treated as a domestic trust.

A Shareholder that is not (1) a U.S. Shareholder as defined above or (2) a partnership for United States federal income tax purposes, is considered a “Non-U.S. Shareholder” for purposes of this discussion.

Taxation of the Trust

The Sponsor and the Trustee will treat the Trust as a grantor trust for United States federal income tax purposes. In the opinion of Clifford Chance US LLP, special United States federal income tax counsel to the Sponsor, the Trust will be classified as a grantor trust for United States federal income tax purposes. As a result, the Trust itself will not be subject to United States federal income tax. Instead, the Trust’s income and expenses will flow through to the Shareholders, and the Trustee will report the Trust’s income, gains, losses and deductions to the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) on that basis. The opinion of Clifford Chance US LLP represents only its best legal judgment and is not binding on the IRS or any court. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the IRS will agree with the conclusions of counsel’s opinion and it is possible that the IRS or another tax authority could assert a position contrary to one or all of those conclusions and that a court could sustain that contrary position. Neither the Sponsor nor the Trustee will request a ruling from the IRS with respect to the classification of the Trust for United States federal income tax purposes. If the IRS were to assert successfully that the Trust is not classified as a grantor trust, the Trust would be classified as a partnership for United States federal income tax purposes, which may affect timing and other tax consequences to the Shareholders.

The following discussion assumes that the Trust will be classified as a grantor trust for United States federal income tax purposes.

Taxation of U.S. Shareholders

Shareholders will be treated, for United States federal income tax purposes, as if they directly owned a pro rata share of the underlying assets held in the Trust. Shareholders also will be treated as if they directly received their respective pro rata shares of the Trust’s income, if any, and as if they directly incurred their respective pro rata shares of the Trust’s expenses. In the case of a Shareholder that purchases Shares for cash, its initial tax basis in its pro rata share of the assets held in the Trust at the time it acquires its Shares will be equal to its cost of acquiring the Shares. In the case of a Shareholder that acquires its Shares as part of a creation of a Basket, the delivery of silver to the Trust in exchange for the underlying silver represented by the Shares will not be a taxable event to the Shareholder, and the Shareholder’s tax basis and holding period for the Shareholder’s pro rata share of the silver held in the Trust will be the same as its tax basis and holding period for the silver delivered in exchange therefor. For purposes of this discussion, and unless stated otherwise, it is assumed that all of a Shareholder’s Shares are acquired on the same date and at the same price per Share. Shareholders that hold multiple lots of Shares, or that are contemplating acquiring multiple lots of Shares, should consult their own tax advisers as to the determination of the tax basis and holding period for the underlying silver related to such Shares.

When the Trust sells silver, for example to pay expenses, a Shareholder will recognize gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between (1) the Shareholder’s pro rata share of the amount realized by the Trust upon the sale and (2) the Shareholder’s tax basis for its pro rata share of the silver that was sold. A Shareholder’s tax basis for its share of any silver sold by the Trust generally will be determined by multiplying the Shareholder’s total basis for its share of all of the silver held in the Trust immediately prior to the sale, by a fraction the numerator of which is the amount of silver sold, and the denominator of which is the total amount of the silver held in the Trust immediately prior to the sale. After any such sale, a Shareholder’s tax basis for its pro rata share of the silver remaining in the Trust will be equal to its tax basis for its share of the total amount of the silver held in the Trust immediately prior to the sale, less the portion of such basis allocable to its share of the silver that was sold.

Upon a Shareholder’s sale of some or all of its Shares, the Shareholder will be treated as having sold the portion of its pro rata share of the silver held in the Trust at the time of the sale that is attributable to the Shares sold. Accordingly, the Shareholder generally will recognize gain or loss on the sale in an amount equal to the difference between (1) the amount realized pursuant to the sale of the Shares and (2) the Shareholder’s tax basis for the portion of its pro rata share of the silver held in the Trust at the time of sale that is attributable to the Shares sold, as determined in the manner described in the preceding paragraph.

A redemption of some or all of a Shareholder’s Shares in exchange for the underlying silver represented by the Shares redeemed generally will not be a taxable event to the Shareholder. The Shareholder’s tax basis for the silver received in the redemption generally will be the same as the Shareholder’s tax basis for the portion of its pro rata share of the silver held in the Trust immediately prior to the redemption that is attributable to the Shares redeemed. The Shareholder’s holding period with respect to the silver received should include the period during which the Shareholder held the Shares redeemed. A subsequent sale of the silver received by the Shareholder will be a taxable event.

After any sale or redemption of less than all of a Shareholder's Shares, the Shareholder's tax basis for its pro rata share of the silver held in the Trust immediately after such sale or redemption generally will be equal to its tax basis for its share of the total amount of the silver held in the Trust immediately prior to the sale or redemption, less the portion of such basis which is taken into account in determining the amount of gain or loss recognized by the Shareholder upon such sale or, in the case of a redemption, is treated as the basis of the silver received by the Shareholder in the redemption.

Maximum 28% Long-Term Capital Gains Tax Rate for U.S. Shareholders Who Are Individuals

Under current law, gains recognized by individuals from the sale of collectibles, including silver, held for more than one year are taxed at a maximum rate of 28%, rather than the current maximum 20% rate applicable to most other long-term capital gains. For these purposes, gain recognized by an individual upon the sale of an interest in a trust that holds collectibles is treated as gain recognized on the sale of collectibles, to the extent that the gain is attributable to unrealized appreciation in value of the collectibles held by the Trust. Therefore, any gain recognized by an individual U.S. Shareholder attributable to a sale of Shares held for more than one year, or attributable to the Trust's sale of any silver which the Shareholder is treated (through its ownership of Shares) as having held for more than one year, generally will be taxed at a maximum rate of 28%. The tax rates for capital gains recognized upon the sale of assets held by an individual U.S. Shareholder for one year or less or by a taxpayer other than an individual United States taxpayer are generally the same as those at which ordinary income is taxed.

3.8% Tax on Net Investment Income

Certain U.S. Shareholders who are individuals are required to pay a 3.8% tax on the lesser of the excess of their modified adjusted gross income over a threshold amount (\$250,000 for married persons filing jointly and \$200,000 for single taxpayers) or their net investment income, which generally includes capital gains from the disposition of property. This tax is in addition to any capital gains taxes due on such investment income. A similar tax will apply to estates and trusts. U.S. Shareholders should consult their own tax advisers regarding the effect, if any, this law may have on their investment in the Shares.

Brokerage Fees and Trust Expenses

Any brokerage or other transaction fee incurred by a Shareholder in purchasing Shares will be treated as part of the Shareholder's tax basis in the underlying assets of the Trust. Similarly, any brokerage fee incurred by a Shareholder in selling Shares will reduce the amount realized by the Shareholder with respect to the sale.

Shareholders will be required to recognize the full amount of gain or loss upon a sale of silver by the Trust (as discussed above), even though some or all of the proceeds of such sale are used by the Trustee to pay Trust expenses. Shareholders may deduct their respective pro rata shares of each expense incurred by the Trust to the same extent as if they directly incurred the expense. Shareholders who are individuals, estates or trusts, or certain closely held corporations, however, may be subject to various limitations on their ability to use their allocable share of the Trust's deductions and losses. Prospective Shareholders should consult their own tax advisers regarding the United States federal income tax consequences of holding Shares in light of their particular circumstance.

Investment by U.S. Tax-Exempt Shareholders

Certain U.S. Shareholders ("U.S. Tax-Exempt Shareholders") are subject to United States federal income tax only on their unrelated business taxable income ("UBTI"). Unless they incur debt in order to purchase Shares, it is expected that U.S. Tax-Exempt Shareholders should not realize UBTI in respect of income or gains from the Shares. U.S. Tax-Exempt Shareholders should consult their own independent tax advisers regarding the United States federal income tax consequences of holding Shares in light of their particular circumstances.

Investment by Regulated Investment Companies

Mutual funds and other investment vehicles which are "regulated investment companies" within the meaning of Code Section 851 should consult with their tax advisers concerning (1) the likelihood that an investment in Shares, although they are a "security" within the meaning of the Investment Company Act, may be considered an investment in the underlying silver for purposes of Code Section 851(b) and (2) the extent to which an investment in Shares might nevertheless be consistent with preservation of their qualification under Code Section 851.

Investment by Certain Retirement Plans

Section 408(m) of the Code provides that the purchase of a "collectible" as an investment for an individual retirement account ("IRA"), or for a participant-directed account maintained under any plan that is tax-qualified under Section 401(a) of the Code, is treated as a taxable distribution from the account to the owner of the IRA, or to the participant for whom the plan account is maintained, of an amount equal to the cost to the account of acquiring the collectible. The Trust has received a private letter ruling from the IRS which provides that the purchase of Shares by an IRA or a participant-directed account maintained under a plan that is tax-qualified under Section 401(a) of the Code, will not constitute the acquisition of a collectible or be treated as resulting in a taxable distribution to the IRA owner or plan participant under Code Section 408(m). However, in the event any redemption of Shares results in the distribution of silver bullion to an IRA or a participant-directed account maintained under a plan that is tax-qualified under Section 401(a) of the Code, such distribution would constitute the acquisition of a collectible to the extent provided under Section 408(m) of the Code. See "ERISA and Related Considerations."

Taxation of Non-U.S. Shareholders

A Non-U.S. Shareholder generally will not be subject to United States federal income tax with respect to gain recognized upon the sale or other disposition of Shares, or upon the sale of silver by the Trust, unless (1) the Non-U.S. Shareholder is an individual and is present in the United States for 183 days or more during the taxable year of the sale or other disposition, and the gain is treated as being from United States sources or (2) the gain is effectively connected with the conduct by the Non-U.S. Shareholder of a trade or business in the United States and certain other conditions are met.

Estate Tax Considerations for Non-U.S. Residents

Individuals who are neither citizens nor residents of the United States, as determined for U.S. federal estate tax purposes (collectively, “Non-U.S. Residents”), may be subject to estate tax on “U.S. situs” property they own or are treated as owning at the time of death. Tangible personal property (including silver) is treated as having U.S. situs if it is physically located in the United States. Shares may be considered to have U.S. situs, in which case they would be includible in the U.S. gross estate of a Non-U.S. Resident investor, unless an applicable tax treaty provides otherwise. Non-U.S. Residents considering an investment in Shares are urged to consult with their tax advisers regarding the potential application of U.S. federal estate taxes to their Shares in their particular circumstances.

United States Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

The Trustee will file certain information returns with the IRS, and provide certain tax-related information to Shareholders, in connection with the Trust. Each Shareholder will be provided with information regarding its allocable portion of the Trust’s annual income (if any) and expenses. A U.S. Shareholder may be subject to United States backup withholding tax in certain circumstances unless it provides its taxpayer identification number and complies with certain certification procedures. Non-U.S. Shareholders may have to comply with certification procedures to establish that they are not a United States person in order to avoid the information reporting and backup withholding tax requirements.

The amount of any backup withholding will be allowed as a credit against a Shareholder’s United States federal income tax liability and may entitle such a Shareholder to a refund, provided that the required information is furnished to the IRS in a timely manner.

Taxation in Jurisdictions Other Than the United States

Prospective purchasers of Shares that are based in or acting out of a jurisdiction other than the United States are advised to consult their own tax advisers as to the tax consequences, under the laws of such jurisdiction (or any other jurisdiction other than the United States to which they are subject), of their purchase, holding, sale and redemption of or any other dealing in Shares and, in particular, as to whether any value added tax, other consumption tax or transfer tax is payable in relation to such purchase, holding, sale, redemption or other dealing.

ERISA AND RELATED CONSIDERATIONS

The Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (“ERISA”), and/or Section 4975 of the Code impose certain requirements on: (i) employee benefit plans and certain other plans and arrangements, including IRAs and annuities, Keogh plans and certain collective investment funds or insurance company general or separate accounts in which such plans or arrangements are invested, that are subject to Part 4 of Subtitle B of Title I of ERISA and/or Section 4975 of the Code (collectively, “Plans”); and (ii) persons who are fiduciaries with respect to the investment of assets treated as “plan assets” within the meaning of U.S. Department of Labor (“DOL”) regulation 29 C.F.R. § 2510.3-101, as modified by Section 3(42) of ERISA (the “Plan Assets Regulation”), of a Plan. Investments by Plans are subject to the fiduciary requirements and the applicability of prohibited transaction restrictions under ERISA and the Code.

“Governmental plans” within the meaning of Section 3(32) of ERISA, certain “church plans” within the meaning of Section 3(33) of ERISA and non-U.S. plans described in Section 4(b)(4) of ERISA, while not subject to the fiduciary responsibility and prohibited transaction provisions of Title I of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code, may be subject to any federal, state, local or non-U.S. law or regulation that is substantially similar to the foregoing provisions of ERISA and the Code. Fiduciaries of any such plans are advised to consult with their counsel prior to an investment in the Shares.

In contemplating an investment of a portion of Plan assets in the Shares, the Plan fiduciary responsible for making such investment should carefully consider, taking into account the facts and circumstances of the Plan, the “Risk Factors” discussed below and whether such investment is consistent with its fiduciary responsibilities. The Plan fiduciary should consider, among other issues, whether: (1) the fiduciary has the authority to make the investment under the appropriate governing plan instrument; (2) the investment would constitute a direct or indirect non-exempt prohibited transaction with a “party in interest” or a “disqualified person” within the meaning of Section 3(14) of ERISA and Section 4975(e)(2) of the Code respectively; (3) the investment is in accordance with the Plan’s funding objectives; and (4) such investment is appropriate for the Plan under the general fiduciary standards of investment prudence and diversification, taking into account the overall investment policy of the Plan, the composition of the Plan’s investment portfolio and the Plan’s need for sufficient liquidity to pay benefits when due. When evaluating the prudence of an investment in the Shares, the Plan fiduciary should consider the DOL’s regulation on investment duties, which can be found at 29 C.F.R. § 2550.404a-1.

It is intended that: (a) none of the Sponsor, the Trustee, the Custodian or any of their respective affiliates (the “Transaction Parties”) has through this report and related materials provided any investment advice within the meaning of Section 3(21) of ERISA to the Plan in connection with the decision to purchase or acquire such Shares; and (b) the information provided in this report and related materials will not make a Transaction Party a fiduciary to the Plan.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

Risks Related to Silver

Actual or perceived disruptions in the processes used to determine the LBMA Silver Price, or lack of confidence in that benchmark, may adversely affect the return on your investment in the Shares (if any).

Because the objective of the Trust is to reflect the performance of the price of silver, any disruptions affecting the processes related to how the market determines the price of silver will have an effect on the value of the Shares.

The LBMA Silver Price is a silver price benchmark mechanism administered by IBA, an independent specialist benchmark administrator appointed by LBMA. Once daily during London business hours, IBA hosts an electronic auction consisting of one or more 30-second rounds.

Investors should keep in mind that electronic markets are not exempt from failures, as the experiences of the initial public offerings of Facebook and BATS Global Markets illustrate.

As of the date of this filing, the LBMA Silver Price has been subjected to the test of actual trading markets for over 11 years. As with any innovation, it is possible that electronic failures or other unanticipated events may occur that could result in delays in the announcement of, or the inability of the system to produce, an LBMA Silver Price on any given day. Furthermore, if a perception were to develop that the LBMA Silver Price is vulnerable to manipulation attempts, or if the administrative proceedings surrounding the determination and publication of the LBMA Silver Price were seen as unfair, biased or otherwise compromised by the markets, the behavior of investors and traders in silver may change, and those changes may have an effect on the price of silver (and, consequently, the value of the Shares). In any of these circumstances, the intervention of extraneous events disruptive of the normal interaction of supply and demand of silver at any given time, may result in distorted prices and losses on an investment in the Shares that, but for such extraneous events, might not have occurred.

Other effects of disruptions in the determination of the LBMA Silver Price or any inaccuracies in setting of the auction prices on the operations of the Trust include the potential for an incorrect valuation of the Trust's silver, an inaccurate computation of the Sponsor's fees, and the sales of silver to cover Trust expenses at prices that do not accurately reflect the fundamentals of the silver market. Each of these events could have an adverse effect on the value of the Shares. The operation of the auction process which determines the LBMA Silver Price is also dependent on the continued operation of the LBMA and the IBA and their applicable systems.

The LBMA Silver Price is regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority of the United Kingdom (the "FCA").

As of the date of this filing, the Sponsor has no reason to believe that the LBMA Silver Price (used by the Trust since August 15, 2014 for the daily valuation of its silver and the determination of the Sponsor's fees and the price of silver sold to cover Trust expenses) will not fairly represent the price of the silver held by the Trust. Should this situation change, the Sponsor expects to use the powers granted by the Trust's governing documents to seek to replace the LBMA Silver Price with a more reliable indicator of the value of the Trust's silver. There is no assurance that such alternative value indicator will be identified, or that the process of changing from the LBMA Silver Price to a new benchmark price will not adversely affect the price of the Shares.

Future governmental decisions may have significant impact on the price of silver, which may result in a significant decrease or increase in the value of the net assets and the net asset value of the Trust.

Generally, silver prices reflect the supply and demand of available silver. Governmental decisions, such as the executive order issued by the President of the United States in 1934 requiring all persons in the United States to deliver silver to the Federal Reserve, have been viewed as having significant impact on the supply and demand of silver and the price of silver. Future governmental decisions may have an impact on the price of silver and may result in a significant decrease or increase in the value of the net assets and the net asset value of the Trust. Further regulations applicable to U.S. banks and non U.S. bank entities operating in the United States with respect to their trading in physical commodities, such as precious metals, may further impact the price of silver in the United States.

Because the Trust holds only silver, an investment in the Trust may be more volatile than an investment in a more broadly diversified portfolio.

The Trust holds only silver. As a result, the Trust's holdings are not diversified. Accordingly, the Trust's net asset value may be more volatile than another investment vehicle with a more broadly diversified portfolio and may fluctuate substantially over short or long periods of time. Fluctuations in the price of silver are expected to have a direct impact on the value of the Shares.

An investment in the Trust may be deemed speculative and is not intended as a complete investment program. An investment in Shares should be considered only by persons financially able to maintain their investment and who can bear the risk of loss associated with an investment in the Trust. Investors should review closely the objective and strategy of the Trust and redemption rights, as discussed herein, and familiarize themselves with the risks associated with an investment in the Trust.

The demand for silver may temporarily exceed available supply that is acceptable for delivery to the Trust, which may adversely affect an investment in the Shares.

To the extent that demand for silver exceeds the available supply at that time, Authorized Participants may not be able to readily acquire sufficient amounts of silver necessary for the creation of a Basket. Silver deposited with the Custodian must meet the specifications described below under "Deposit of Silver; Issuance of Baskets." Baskets may be created only by Authorized Participants, and are only issued in exchange for an amount of silver determined by the Trustee on each day that NYSE Arca is open for regular trading. Market speculation in silver could result in increased requests for the issuance of Baskets. It is possible that Authorized Participants may be unable to acquire sufficient silver that is acceptable for delivery to the Trust for the issuance of new Baskets due to a limited then-available supply coupled with a surge in demand for the Shares. In such circumstances, the demand for creation may outpace Authorized Participants' ability to obtain silver that is acceptable for delivery to the Trust, and the Trust may suspend or restrict the issuance of Baskets. Such occurrence may lead to further volatility in Share price and deviations, which may be significant, in the market price of the Shares relative to the NAV.

Risks Related to the Shares

A sudden increase in demand for Shares that temporarily exceeds supply may result in price volatility of the Shares.

A significant change in the sentiment of investors towards silver may occur. Investors may purchase Shares to speculate on the price of silver or to hedge existing silver exposure. Speculation on the price of silver may involve long and short exposures. To the extent that the aggregate short exposure exceeds the number of Shares available for purchase, investors with short exposure may have to pay a premium to repurchase Shares for delivery to Share lenders. In turn, those repurchases may dramatically increase the price of the Shares until additional Shares are issued through the creation process. This could lead to volatile price movements in Shares that are not directly correlated to the price of silver.

The trading price of the Shares has recently been, and could potentially continue to be, volatile.

The trading price of the Shares has been highly volatile and could continue to be subject to wide fluctuations in response to various factors. The silver market in general has experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have often been unrelated or disproportionate to factors such as silver's uses in jewelry, technology, and industrial applications, or cost and production levels in major silver-producing countries such as China, Mexico, and Peru. In particular, supply chain disruptions and investor speculation have significantly contributed to price and volume fluctuations in recent years, and may contribute in the future.

Because the Shares are created to reflect the price of the silver held by the Trust, the market price of the Shares will be as unpredictable as the price of silver has historically been. This creates the potential for losses, regardless of whether you hold Shares for a short-, mid- or long-term period.

Shares are created to reflect, at any given time, the market price of silver owned by the Trust at that time less the Trust's expenses and liabilities. Because the value of Shares depends on the price of silver, it is subject to fluctuations similar to those affecting silver prices. The price of silver has fluctuated widely over the past several years. If silver markets continue to be characterized by the wide fluctuations that they have shown in the past several years, the price of the Shares will change widely and in an unpredictable manner. This exposes your investment in Shares to potential losses if you need to sell your Shares at a time when the price of silver is lower than it was when you made your investment in Shares. Even if you are able to hold Shares for the mid- or long-term, you may never realize a profit, because silver markets have historically experienced extended periods of flat or declining prices.

Following an investment in Shares, several factors may have the effect of causing a decline in the prices of silver and a corresponding decline in the price of Shares. Among them:

- a change in economic conditions, such as a recession, can adversely affect the price of silver. Silver is used in a wide range of industrial applications, and an economic downturn could have a negative impact on its demand and, consequently, its price and the price of the Shares;
- a significant increase in silver hedging activity by silver producers. Traditionally, silver producers have not hedged to the same extent that other producers of precious metals (gold, for example) have. Should there be an increase in the level of hedge activity of silver producing companies, it could cause a decline in world silver prices, adversely affecting the price of the Shares;
- a significant change in the attitude of speculators and investors towards silver. Should the speculative community take a negative view towards silver, a decline in world silver prices could occur, negatively impacting the price of the Shares;
- global silver supply and demand, which is influenced by such factors as silver's uses in jewelry, technology and industrial applications, purchases made by investors in the form of bars, coins and other silver products, forward selling by silver producers, purchases made by silver producers to unwind silver hedge positions, central bank purchases and sales, and production and cost levels in major silver-producing countries such as China, Mexico and Peru;
- global or regional political, economic or financial events and situations, especially those unexpected in nature;
- investors' expectations with respect to the rate of inflation;
- interest rates;
- investment and trading activities of hedge funds and commodity funds;
- other economic variables such as income growth, economic output and monetary policies and;
- investor confidence.

Conversely, several factors may trigger a temporary increase in the price of silver prior to your investment in the Shares. If that is the case, you will be buying Shares at prices affected by the temporarily high prices of silver, and you may incur losses when the causes for the temporary increase disappear.

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Russia launched a large-scale invasion of Ukraine on February 24, 2022. The extent and duration of the military action, resulting sanctions and economic impacts are impossible to predict. These and any related events could cause volatility in precious metals prices and have significant impact on Trust performance and the value of an investment in the Shares. Russia is a significant producer of silver. On March 7, 2022, the LBMA suspended six Russian gold and silver refiners from its Good Delivery List. As a result, while existing silver bars from these refiners are considered acceptable, new silver bars are not.

Investors should be aware that while silver is used to preserve wealth by investors around the world, there is no assurance that silver will maintain its long-term value in terms of future purchasing power. In the event the price of silver declines, the Sponsor expects the value of an investment in the Shares to decline proportionately.

Furthermore, although silver has been used as a portfolio diversifier due to its historically low-to-negative correlation with stocks and bonds, diversification does not ensure against, nor can it prevent against, risk of loss.

The amount of silver represented by each Share will decrease over the life of the Trust due to the sales of silver necessary to pay the Sponsor's fees and other Trust expenses. Without increases in the price of silver sufficient to compensate for that decrease, the price of the Shares will also decline and you will lose money on your investment in Shares.

Although the Sponsor has agreed to assume all organizational and certain ordinary administrative and marketing expenses incurred by the Trust, not all Trust expenses have been assumed by the Sponsor. For example, any taxes and other governmental charges that may be imposed on the Trust's property will not be paid by the Sponsor. As part of its agreement to assume some of the Trust's ordinary administrative expenses, the Sponsor has agreed to pay legal fees and expenses of the Trust not in excess of \$500,000 per annum. Any legal fees and expenses in excess of the amount required under the Trust Agreement will be the responsibility of the Trust.

Because the Trust does not have any income, it needs to sell silver to cover the Sponsor's fees and expenses not assumed by the Sponsor. The Trust may also be subject to other liabilities (for example, as a result of litigation) that have also not been assumed by the Sponsor. The only source of funds to cover those liabilities will be sales of silver held by the Trust. Even if there are no expenses other than those assumed by the Sponsor, and there are no other liabilities of the Trust, the Trustee will still need to sell silver to pay the Sponsor's fees. The result of these sales is a decrease in the amount of silver represented by each Share. New deposits of silver, received in exchange for new Shares issued by the Trust, do not reverse this trend.

A decrease in the amount of silver represented by each Share results in a decrease in its price even if the price of silver has not changed. To retain the Share's original price, the price of silver has to increase. Without that increase, the lesser amount of silver represented by the Share will have a correspondingly lower price. If these increases do not occur, or are not sufficient to counter the lesser amount of silver represented by each Share, you will sustain losses on your investment in Shares.

An increase in the Trust expenses not assumed by the Sponsor, or the existence of unexpected liabilities affecting the Trust, will force the Trustee to sell larger amounts of silver, and will result in a more rapid decrease of the amount of silver represented by each Share and a corresponding decrease in its value.

The Trust is a passive investment vehicle. The Trust is not actively managed and will be affected by a general decline in the price of silver.

The Trustee does not actively manage the silver held by the Trust. This means that the Trustee does not sell silver at times when its price is high, or acquire silver at low prices in the expectation of future price increases. It also means that the Trustee does not make use of any of the hedging techniques available to professional silver investors to attempt to reduce the risks of losses resulting from price decreases. Any losses sustained by the Trust will adversely affect the value of your Shares.

The price received upon the sale of Shares may be less than the value of the silver represented by them.

The result obtained by subtracting the Trust's expenses and liabilities on any day from the price of the silver owned by the Trust on that day is the net asset value of the Trust which, when divided by the number of Shares outstanding on that day, results in the NAV.

Shares may trade at, above or below their NAV. The NAV will fluctuate with changes in the market value of the Trust's assets. The trading prices of Shares will fluctuate in accordance with changes in their NAVs as well as market supply and demand. The amount of the discount or premium in the trading price relative to the NAV may be influenced by non-concurrent trading hours between the major silver markets and NYSE Arca. While the Shares will trade on NYSE Arca until 4:00 p.m. (New York time), liquidity in the market for silver will be reduced after the close of the major world silver markets, including London, Zurich and the COMEX in Chicago. As a result, during this time, trading spreads, and the resulting premium or discount on Shares, may widen.

The costs inherent in buying or selling the Shares may detract significantly from investment results.

Buying or selling the Shares on an exchange involves two types of costs that apply to all securities transactions effectuated on an exchange. When buying or selling Shares through a broker or other intermediary, you will likely incur a brokerage commission or other charges imposed by that broker or intermediary. In addition, you may incur the cost of the "spread," that is, the difference between what investors or market makers are willing to pay for the Shares (the "bid" price) and the price at which they are willing to sell the Shares (the "ask" price). Because of the costs inherent in buying or selling the Shares, frequent trading may detract significantly from investment results and an investment in the Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

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An investment in the Shares may be adversely affected by competition from other methods of investing in silver.

The Trust competes with other financial vehicles, including traditional debt and equity securities issued by companies in the silver industry and other securities backed by or linked to silver (including exchange-traded products), direct investments in silver and investment vehicles similar to the Trust. Market and financial conditions, and other conditions beyond the Sponsor's control, may make it more attractive to invest in other financial vehicles or to invest in silver directly, which could limit the market for the Shares and reduce the liquidity of the Shares.

The liquidation of the Trust may occur at a time when the disposition of the Trust's silver will result in losses to investors in Shares.

The Trust is designed to have a perpetual existence; however, if certain events occur, at any time, the Trustee will have to terminate the Trust.

Upon termination of the Trust, the Trustee will sell silver in the amount necessary to cover all expenses of liquidation, and to pay any outstanding liabilities of the Trust. The remaining silver will be distributed among investors surrendering Shares. Any silver remaining in the possession of the Trustee after 90 days may be sold by the Trustee and the proceeds of the sale will be held by the Trustee until claimed by any remaining holders of Shares. Sales of silver in connection with the liquidation of the Trust at a time of low prices will likely result in losses, or adversely affect your gains, on your investment in Shares.

The liquidity of the Shares may also be affected by the withdrawal from participation of Authorized Participants.

In the event that one or more Authorized Participants that have substantial interests in Shares withdraw from participation, 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 Shares.

There may be situations where an Authorized Participant is unable to redeem a Basket. To the extent the value of silver decreases, these delays may result in a decrease in the value of the silver the Authorized Participant will receive when the redemption occurs, as well as a reduction in liquidity for all Shareholders in the secondary market.

Although Shares surrendered by Authorized Participants in Basket-size aggregations are redeemable in exchange for the underlying amount of silver, redemptions may be suspended during any period while regular trading on NYSE Arca is suspended or restricted, or in which an emergency exists that makes it reasonably impracticable to deliver, dispose of, or evaluate silver. If any of these events occurs at a time when an Authorized Participant intends to redeem Shares, and the price of silver decreases before such Authorized Participant is able again to surrender Baskets for redemption, such Authorized Participant will sustain a loss with respect to the amount that it would have been able to obtain in exchange for the silver received from the Trust upon the redemption of its Shares, had the redemption taken place when such Authorized Participant originally intended it to occur. As a consequence, Authorized Participants may reduce their trading in Shares during periods of suspension, decreasing the number of potential buyers of Shares in the secondary market and, therefore, decreasing the price a Shareholder may receive upon sale.

Authorized Participants with large holdings may choose to terminate the Trust.

Holders of 75% of the Shares have the power to terminate the Trust. This power may be exercised by a relatively small number of holders. If it is so exercised, investors who wished to continue to invest in silver through the vehicle of the Trust will have to find another vehicle, and may not be able to find another vehicle that offers the same features as the Trust.

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

Although Shares are listed for trading on NYSE Arca, you should not assume that an active trading market for the Shares will be maintained. If you need to sell your Shares at a time when no active market for them exists, such lack of an active market will most likely adversely affect the price you receive for your Shares (assuming you are able to sell them).

If the process of creation and redemption of Baskets encounters any unanticipated difficulties or is materially restricted due to any illiquidity in the market for physical silver, the possibility for arbitrage transactions by Authorized Participants, intended to keep the price of the Shares closely linked to the price of silver may not exist and, as a result, the price of the Shares may fall or otherwise diverge from NAV.

If the processes of creation and redemption of Shares (which depend on timely transfers of silver to and by the Custodian) encounter any unanticipated difficulties, potential market participants, such as the Authorized Participants and their customers, who would otherwise be willing to purchase or redeem Baskets to take advantage of any arbitrage opportunity arising from discrepancies between the price of the Shares and the price of the underlying silver may not take the risk that, as a result of those difficulties, they may not be able to realize the profit they expect. If this is the case, the liquidity of the Shares may decline and the price of the Shares may fluctuate independently of the price of silver and may fall or otherwise diverge from NAV. Furthermore, in the event that the London market for physical silver should become relatively illiquid and thereby materially restrict opportunities for arbitraging by delivering silver in return for Baskets, the price of Shares may diverge from the value of physical silver.

As an owner of Shares, you will not have the rights normally associated with ownership of other types of shares.

Shares are not entitled to the same rights as shares issued by a corporation. By acquiring Shares, you are not acquiring the right to elect directors, to receive dividends, to vote on certain matters regarding the issuer of your Shares or to take other actions normally associated with the ownership of shares.

As an owner of Shares, you will not have the protections normally associated with ownership of shares in an investment company registered under the Investment Company Act, or the protections afforded by the CEA.

The Trust is not registered as an investment company and is not required to be registered under the Investment Company Act. Consequently, the owners of Shares do not have the protections under the Investment Company Act provided to investors in registered investment companies. For example, the provisions of the Investment Company Act that limit transactions with affiliates, prohibit the suspension of redemptions (except under certain limited circumstances) or limit sales loads, among others, do not apply to the Trust.

The Trust does not hold or trade in commodity futures contracts or any other instruments regulated by the CEA, as administered by the CFTC. Furthermore, the Trust is not a commodity pool for purposes of the CEA. Consequently, the Trustee and the Sponsor are not subject to registration as commodity pool operators with respect to the Trust. The owners of Shares do not receive the CEA disclosure document and certified annual report required to be delivered by the registered commodity pool operator with respect to a commodity pool, and the owners of Shares do not have the regulatory protections provided to investors in commodity pools operated by registered commodity pool operators.

The value of the Shares will be adversely affected if the Trust is required to indemnify the Sponsor or the Custodian as contemplated in the Trust Agreement and the Custodian Agreement.

Under the Trust Agreement, the Sponsor has a right to be indemnified from the Trust for any liability or expense it incurs without negligence, bad faith or willful misconduct on its part. Similarly, the Custodian Agreement provides for indemnification of the Custodian by the Trust under certain circumstances. This means that it may be necessary to sell assets of the Trust in order to cover losses or liability suffered by the Sponsor or the Custodian. Any sale of that kind would reduce the net asset value of the Trust and the value of the Shares.

Risks Related to the Trust and Its Operations

The Trust is exposed to various operational risks.

The Trust is exposed to various operational risks, including human error, information technology failures and failure to comply with formal procedures intended to mitigate these risks, and is particularly dependent on electronic means of communicating, record-keeping and otherwise conducting business. In addition, the Trust generally exculpates, and in some cases indemnifies, its service providers and agents with respect to losses arising from unforeseen circumstances and events, which may include the interruption, suspension or restriction of trading on or the closure of NYSE Arca, power or other mechanical or technological failures or interruptions, computer viruses, communications disruptions, work stoppages, natural disasters, fire, war, terrorism, riots, rebellions or other circumstances beyond the control of the Trust or its service providers and agents. Accordingly, the Trust generally bears the risk of loss with respect to these unforeseen circumstances and events to the extent relating to the Trust or the Shares, which may limit or prevent the Trust from generating returns corresponding to the performance of the price of silver or otherwise expose it to loss.

Although it is generally expected that the Trust's direct service providers and agents will have disaster recovery or similar programs or safeguards in place to mitigate the effect of such unforeseen circumstances and events, there can be no assurance that these safeguards are in place for all parties whose activities may affect the performance of the Trust, or that these safeguards, even if implemented, will be successful in preventing losses associated with such unforeseen circumstances and events. Nor can there be any assurance that the systems and applications on which the Trust relies will continue to operate as intended. In addition to potentially causing performance failures at, or direct losses to, the Trust, any such unforeseen circumstances and events or operational failures may further distract the service providers, agents or personnel on which the Trust relies, reducing their ability to conduct the activities on which the Trust is dependent. These risks cannot be fully mitigated or prevented, and further efforts or expenditures to do so may not be cost effective, whether due to reduced benefits from implementing additional or redundant safeguards or due to increases in associated maintenance requirements and other expenses that may make it more costly for the Trust to operate in more typical circumstances.

The Trust may be negatively impacted by the effects of the spread of illnesses or other public health emergencies on the global economy and the markets and service providers relevant to the performance of the Trust.

A public health emergency, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, could adversely affect the economies of many nations and the entire global economy as well as individual issuers, assets and capital markets and could have serious negative effects on social, economic and financial systems, including significant uncertainty and volatility in the financial markets. For instance, the suspension of operations of mines, refineries and vaults that extract, produce or store silver, restrictions on travel that delay or prevent the transportation of silver, and an increase in demand for silver may disrupt supply chains for silver, which could cause secondary market spreads to widen and compromise our ability to settle transactions on time. Any inability of the Trust to issue or redeem Shares or the Custodian or any sub-custodian to receive or deliver silver as a result of the outbreak will negatively affect the Trust's operations. Future infectious illness outbreaks or other public health emergencies could have similar or other unforeseen impacts and may exacerbate pre-existing political, social and economic risks in certain countries or globally, which could adversely affect the value of the Shares.

A public health emergency could result in an increase of the costs of the Trust and affect liquidity in the market for silver, as well as the correlation between the price of the Shares and the net asset value of the Trust, any of which could adversely affect the value of the Shares. In addition, a public health emergency could impair the information technology and other operational systems upon which the Trust's service providers, including the Sponsor, the Trustee and the Custodian, rely, and could otherwise disrupt the ability of employees of the Trust's service providers to perform essential tasks on behalf of the Trust. Governmental and quasi-governmental authorities and regulators throughout the world have at times responded to major economic disruptions with a variety of fiscal and monetary policy changes, including, but not limited to, direct capital infusions into companies and other issuers, new monetary tools and lower interest rates. An unexpected or sudden reversal of these policies, or the ineffectiveness of these policies, is likely to increase volatility in the market for silver, which could adversely affect the price of the Shares.

The Trust relies on the information and technology systems of the Custodian, the Trustee, the Sponsor, the Authorized Participants, the listing exchange, and the Trust's other service providers and counterparties (referred to herein as the "Service Providers"), each of which could be directly or indirectly adversely affected by information systems interruptions, cybersecurity incidents or other disruptions, which in turn could have a material adverse effect on the Trust.

The Trust and the Service Providers are susceptible to operational, information security and related cybersecurity risks both directly and through their own service providers. Cyber incidents can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events. They include, but are not limited to, gaining unauthorized access to systems, corrupting or destroying data, and causing operational disruption. Geopolitical tensions may increase the scale and sophistication of deliberate attacks, particularly those from nation-states or from entities with nation-state backing.

Cybersecurity incidents may cause disruptions and impact business operations. They may result in any of the following: financial losses (including loss or theft of Trust assets), interference with the Trust's ability to calculate its NAV, disclosure of confidential information, impediments to trading, submission of erroneous trades or erroneous creation or redemption orders, the inability of the Trust or the Service Providers to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and other legal and compliance costs. In addition, cyber incidents may render records of Trust assets and transactions, Shareholder ownership of the Shares, and other data integral to the functioning of the Trust inaccessible, inaccurate or incomplete. The Trust may incur substantial costs in order to resolve or prevent cyber incidents.

The Sponsor, a consolidated subsidiary of BlackRock, is responsible for the oversight and overall management of the Trust. The Sponsor relies on BlackRock's enterprise risk management ("ERM") framework for the Trust's cybersecurity risk management and strategy. Although BlackRock has implemented policies and controls, and takes protective measures involving significant expense, to prevent and address potential data breaches, inadvertent disclosures, increasingly sophisticated cyber-attacks and cyber-related fraud, there can be no assurance that any of these measures proves fully effective. In addition, a successful cyber-attack may persist for an extended period of time before being detected, and it may take a considerable amount of time for an investigation to be completed and the severity and potential impact to be known. Furthermore, the Trust cannot control the cybersecurity plans and systems of its Service Providers. The Trust and its Shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result.

The Sponsor and its affiliates manage other accounts, funds or trusts, including those that invest in silver bullion or other precious metals, and conflicts of interest may occur, which may reduce the value of the net assets of the Trust, the NAV and the trading price of the Shares.

The Sponsor or its affiliates and associates currently engage in, and may in the future engage, in the promotion, management or investment management of other accounts, funds or trusts that invest primarily in silver bullion or other precious metals. Although officers and professional staff of the Sponsor's management intend to devote as much time to the Trust as is deemed appropriate to perform their duties, the Sponsor's management may allocate their time and services among the Trust and the other accounts, funds or trusts. The Sponsor will provide any such services to the Trust on terms not less favorable to the Trust than would be available from a non-affiliated party.

The Sponsor and the Trustee may agree to amend the Trust Agreement without the consent of the Shareholders.

The Sponsor and the Trustee may agree to amend the Trust Agreement, including to increase the Sponsor's fees, without Shareholder consent. The Sponsor shall determine the contents and manner of delivery of any notice of any Trust Agreement amendment. If an amendment imposes new fees and charges or increases existing fees or charges, including the Sponsor's fees (except for taxes and other governmental charges, registration fees or other such expenses), or prejudices a substantial right of Shareholders, it will become effective for outstanding Shares 30 days after notice of such amendment is given to registered owners. Shareholders that are not registered owners (which most shareholders will not be) may not receive specific notice of a fee increase other than through an amendment to the prospectus. Moreover, at the time an amendment becomes effective, by continuing to hold Shares, Shareholders are deemed to agree to the amendment and to be bound by the Trust Agreement as amended without specific agreement to such increase (other than through the "negative consent" procedure described above).

Risks Related to the Custody of Silver

The bullion custody operations of the Custodian are not subject to specific governmental regulatory supervision.

The Custodian is responsible for the safekeeping of the Trust's silver bullion and also facilitates the transfer of silver bullion into and out of the Trust. Although the Custodian is a market maker, clearer and approved weigher under the rules of the LBMA (which sets out good practices for participants in the bullion market), the LBMA is not an official or governmental regulatory body. Furthermore, although the Custodian is generally regulated in the UK by the Prudential Regulation Authority and the FCA, such regulations do not directly cover the Custodian's silver bullion custody operations in the UK. Accordingly, the Trust is dependent on the Custodian to comply with the best practices of the LBMA and to implement satisfactory internal controls for its silver bullion custody operations in order to keep the Trust's silver bullion secure.

The value of the Shares will be adversely affected if silver owned by the Trust is lost or damaged in circumstances in which the Trust is not able to recover the corresponding loss.

The Custodian is responsible to the Trust for loss or damage to the Trust's silver only under limited circumstances. The Custodian Agreement contemplates that the Custodian will be responsible to the Trust only if it acts with negligence, fraud or in willful default of its obligations under the Custodian Agreement. In addition, the Custodian has agreed to indemnify the Trust for any loss or liability directly resulting from a breach of the Custodian's representations and warranties in the Custodian Agreement, a failure of the Custodian to act in accordance with the Trustee's instructions or any physical loss, destruction or damage to the silver held for the Trust's account, except for losses due to nuclear fission or fusion, radioactivity, war, terrorist event, invasion, insurrection, civil commotion, riot, strike, act of government or public authority, act of God or a similar cause that is beyond the control of the Custodian for which the Custodian will not be responsible to the Trust.

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The Custodian has no obligation to replace any silver lost under circumstances for which the Custodian is liable to the Trust. The Custodian's liability to the Trust, if any, will be limited to the value of any silver lost, or the amount of any balance held on an unallocated basis, at the time of the Custodian's negligence, fraud, or willful default, or at the time of the act or omission giving rise to the claim for indemnification.

In addition, because the Custodian Agreement is governed by English law, any rights which the holders of the Shares may have against the Custodian will be different from, and may be more limited than, those that could have been available to them under the laws of a different jurisdiction. The choice of English law to govern the Custodian Agreement, however, is not expected to affect any rights that the holders of the Shares may have against the Trust or the Trustee.

Any loss of silver owned by the Trust will result in a corresponding loss in the NAV and it is reasonable to expect that such loss will also result in a decrease in the value at which the Shares are traded on NYSE Arca.

Although the relationship between the Custodian and the Trustee concerning the Trust's allocated silver is expressly governed by English law, a court hearing any legal dispute concerning that arrangement may disregard that choice of law and apply U.S. law, in which case the ability of the Trust to seek legal redress against the Custodian may be limited.

The obligations of the Custodian under the Custody Agreement are governed by English law. The Trust is a New York common law trust. Any U.S., New York or other court situated in the United States may have difficulty interpreting English law (which, insofar as it relates to custody arrangements, is largely derived from court rulings rather than statute), LBMA rules or the customs and practices in the London custody market. It may be difficult or impossible for the Trust to sue the Custodian in a U.S., New York or other court situated in the United States. In addition, it may be difficult, time consuming and/or expensive for the Trust to enforce in a foreign court a judgment rendered by a U.S., New York or other court situated in the United States.

Shareholders and Authorized Participants lack the right under the Custodian Agreement to assert claims directly against the Custodian, which significantly limits their options for recourse.

Neither the Shareholders nor any Authorized Participant have a right under the Custodian Agreement to assert a claim of the Trustee against the Custodian. Claims under the Custodian Agreement may only be asserted by the Trustee on behalf of the Trust.

Silver transferred to the Trust in connection with the creation of Baskets may not be of the quality required under the Trust Agreement. The Trust will sustain a loss if the Trustee inadvertently issues Shares in exchange for silver of inferior quality and that loss will adversely affect the value of all existing Shares.

The procedures agreed to with the Custodian contemplate that the Custodian must undertake certain tasks in connection with the inspection of silver delivered by Authorized Participants in exchange for Baskets. The Custodian's inspection includes review of the corresponding bar list to ensure that it accurately describes the weight, fineness, refiner marks and bar numbers appearing on the silver bars, but does not include any chemical or other tests designed to verify that the silver received does, in fact, meet the purity requirements referred to in the Trust Agreement. Accordingly, such inspection procedures may not prevent the deposit of silver that fails to meet these purity standards. Each Authorized Participant that deposits silver in the Trust is liable to the Trust if that silver does not meet the requirements of the Trust Agreement. The Custodian will not be responsible or liable to the Trust or to any investor in the event any silver otherwise properly inspected by it does not meet the purity requirements contained in the Trust Agreement. To the extent that Baskets are issued in exchange for silver of inferior quality and the Trust is not able to recover damages from the Authorized Participant that deposited that silver, the total value of the assets of the Trust will be adversely affected and, with it, the NAV. In these circumstances, it is reasonable to expect that the value at which the Shares trade on NYSE Arca will also be adversely affected.

The Trust's lack of insurance protection and the Shareholders' limited rights of legal recourse against the Trust, the Trustee, the Sponsor, the Custodian and any sub-custodian expose the Shareholders to the risk of loss of the Trust's silver for which no person is liable.

The Trust does not insure its silver. The Custodian maintains insurance on such terms and conditions as it considers appropriate in connection with its custodial obligations under the Custodian Agreement and is responsible for all costs, fees and expenses arising from the insurance policy or policies. The Trust is not a beneficiary of any such insurance and does not have the ability to dictate the existence, nature or amount of coverage. Therefore, Shareholders cannot be assured that the Custodian maintains adequate insurance or any insurance with respect to the silver held by the Custodian on behalf of the Trust. In addition, the Custodian Agreement does not require any direct or indirect sub-custodians to be insured or bonded with respect to their custodial activities or in respect of the silver held by them on behalf of the Trust. Further, Shareholders' legal recourse against the Trust, the Trustee, the Sponsor, the Custodian, and any sub-custodians is limited. Consequently, a loss may be suffered with respect to the Trust's silver which is not covered by insurance and for which no person is liable in damages.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

None.

Item 1C. Cybersecurity.

Cybersecurity Risk Management and Strategy

The Trust does not have any officers, directors or employees. The Sponsor, a consolidated subsidiary of BlackRock, is responsible for the oversight and overall management of the Trust. The Sponsor relies on BlackRock's ERM framework for the Trust's cybersecurity risk management and strategy. Key aspects of the ERM framework are summarized below. The board of directors of the Sponsor (the "Board of Directors") periodically receives reports from BlackRock regarding BlackRock's cybersecurity program.

As of December 31, 2025, cybersecurity risks have not materially affected the Trust's objective, results of operations or financial condition.

BlackRock's Enterprise Risk Management Framework

BlackRock recognizes the importance of identifying, assessing, and managing material risks associated with cybersecurity threats. Cybersecurity represents an important component of BlackRock's approach to ERM. BlackRock leverages a multi-layered defense model in which cybersecurity operational processes are executed by global information security and other firmwide teams, supported by dedicated internal audit and technology risk management ("TRM") teams that independently review technology risks. BlackRock's cybersecurity program is fully integrated into its ERM framework and is aligned with recognized frameworks, such as NIST Cybersecurity Framework, Cyber Risk Institute Profile, ISO/IEC 27001/27001, and other leading frameworks. BlackRock aims to inform and continuously improve its cybersecurity program through engagement with regulatory, client, insurer, vendor, partner, peer, government and industry organizations and associations, as well as external audit, technology risk, information security and other assessments.

BlackRock seeks to address cybersecurity risks through a global, multilayered strategy of control programs that are designed to preserve the confidentiality, integrity and availability of the information that BlackRock collects and stores by identifying, preventing and mitigating cybersecurity threats and incidents. As one of the critical elements of BlackRock's overall ERM framework, BlackRock's cybersecurity program is focused on the following key areas:

- **Governance:** As discussed in more detail under the heading "BlackRock's Cybersecurity Governance" below, the oversight by BlackRock's board of directors ("BlackRock's Board") of cybersecurity risk management is supported by BlackRock's Risk Committee, which regularly interacts with BlackRock's risk management function, BlackRock's Chief Risk Officer ("CRO") and Chief Information Security Officer ("CISO"), along with other members of management. In addition, technology and cybersecurity risks are formally overseen by a dedicated management risk governance committee, the Technology Risk and Cybersecurity Committee ("TRCC"), which is a sub-committee of the firmwide Enterprise Risk Committee ("ERC").
- **Cross-Functional Approach:** BlackRock has implemented a global, cross-functional approach to identifying, preventing, and mitigating cybersecurity threats and incidents, while also implementing layered preventative, detective, reactive and recovery controls to identify and manage cybersecurity risks.
- **Safeguards:** BlackRock deploys a range of people, process and technical controls that are designed to protect BlackRock's information systems from cybersecurity threats, which may include, among others: physical security controls; perimeter controls, technical assessments, firewalls, network segregation, intrusion detection and prevention; tabletop exercises, ongoing vulnerability and patch management; vendor due diligence; multi-factor authentication; device encryption; application security, code testing and penetration testing; endpoint security, including anti-malware protection, threat intel and response, managed detection and response, security configuration management, portable storage device lockdown, restricted administrative privileges; employee awareness, training, and phishing testing; data loss prevention program and monitoring; information security incident reporting and monitoring; and layered and comprehensive access controls.
- **Incident Response and Recovery Planning:** BlackRock has established and maintains incident response and recovery plans that address BlackRock's response to a cybersecurity incident, including processes designed to assess, escalate, contain, investigate and remediate an incident, as well as to comply with applicable legal obligations and mitigate potential reputational damage. These plans are evaluated on a periodic basis.
- **Third-Party Risk Management:** BlackRock maintains a risk-based approach to identifying and overseeing cybersecurity risks presented by third parties, including vendors, service providers, counterparties and clients, as well as the systems of third parties that could significantly and adversely impact BlackRock's business in the event of a cybersecurity incident affecting those third-party systems. Operational incidents can arise as a result of failures by third parties with which BlackRock does business, such as failures by internet, communication technology and cloud service providers or other vendors to adequately follow processes and procedures, safeguard their systems, or prevent system disruptions or cyber-attacks. Third-party risks are included within BlackRock's ERM framework, and risk identification and mitigation are supported by BlackRock's cybersecurity program. BlackRock also performs due diligence on certain third parties and monitors cybersecurity threats and risks identified through such diligence.
- **Education and Awareness:** BlackRock's employees and contractors are required to complete an annual information security training to equip them with effective tools to address cybersecurity threats, and to receive communications on BlackRock's evolving information security policies and procedures.

BlackRock's global information security team, in collaboration with the technology risk and internal audit teams, engages in the periodic assessment and testing of BlackRock's cyber risks and cybersecurity program. These efforts may include a wide range of activities, including audits, assessments, wargames and "tabletop" exercises, threat modeling, vulnerability testing and other exercises focused on evaluating the effectiveness of our cybersecurity measures and planning. BlackRock also participates in financial services industry and government forums to improve both internal and sector cybersecurity defense. BlackRock regularly engages third parties and advisors to assess its cybersecurity control environment. The results of certain program and control assessments are reported to BlackRock's Risk Committee, and BlackRock adjusts its cybersecurity program as appropriate based on the information provided by these assessments.

As of December 31, 2025, BlackRock is not aware of any cybersecurity risks that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect BlackRock's business strategy, results of operations or financial condition.

BlackRock's Cybersecurity Governance

BlackRock's Board of Directors is actively engaged in the oversight of BlackRock's risk management program. BlackRock's Risk Committee assists BlackRock's Board with its oversight of BlackRock's levels of risk, risk assessment, risk management and related policies and processes, including risks arising from cybersecurity threats. BlackRock's Risk Committee receives regular reports on BlackRock's cybersecurity program, technology resilience risk management and related developments from members of our information security team, including the CISO. BlackRock's Board and BlackRock's Risk Committee also receive information regarding cybersecurity incidents that meet certain reporting thresholds. On an annual basis, senior members of BlackRock's technology, risk and information security teams provide a comprehensive overview of BlackRock's cyber risk and related programs to a joint session of BlackRock's Board's Risk and Audit Committees.

Technology and cybersecurity risks at BlackRock are also overseen by the TRCC, a dedicated management risk governance committee and sub-committee of the firmwide ERC. The chair of the TRCC is appointed by the head of Enterprise Risk Management at BlackRock and its members include the CISO as well as a broad range of senior business stakeholders across BlackRock. The TRCC is responsible for oversight of BlackRock's technology and cybersecurity risk management practices and helps ensure that technology and cybersecurity risks remain within firmwide risk tolerances and technology and cybersecurity risk issues are escalated as appropriate to the ERC and other committees. The TRCC also reviews any relevant technology and cybersecurity risk related issues and helps ensure that they are appropriately escalated, reported, and remediated.

BlackRock's cybersecurity risk management and strategy processes, which are discussed in greater detail above, are led by BlackRock's CISO. As of December 31, 2025, the CISO had over 31 years of experience in information technology with a 25-year concentration in information security, including previously serving as the CISO at several global financial institutions. He also holds the Certified Information Systems Security Professional certification. The CISO works closely with the leadership team and other subject matter experts in the global cybersecurity group, who collectively have extensive prior work experience in various roles involving managing information security, developing cybersecurity strategy, implementing effective information and cybersecurity programs and overseeing cybersecurity controls in technology risk and audit functions, as well as having relevant degrees and industry-leading certifications.

The CISO and members of the TRCC monitor the prevention, mitigation, detection, and remediation of cybersecurity incidents through their management of, and participation in, the cybersecurity risk management processes described above, including the operation of BlackRock's incident response plan.

Item 2. Properties.

Not applicable.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

Not applicable.

PART II**Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.***Market Information*

On December 4, 2008, the Shares commenced trading on NYSE Arca under the ticker symbol SLV. Prior to that, the Shares were traded on the American Stock Exchange, also under the ticker symbol SLV, since their initial public offering on April 21, 2006.

Holders

As of December 31, 2025, there were approximately 176 DTC participating shareholders of record of the Trust. Because most of the Trust's Shares are held by brokers and other institutions on behalf of shareholders, we are unable to estimate the total number of shareholders represented by these record holders.

Dividends

The Trust did not declare any cash distributions to Shareholders during the fiscal years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024. The Trust has no obligation to make periodic distributions to Shareholders.

Use of Proceeds from Registered Securities

Not applicable.

Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuers and Affiliated Purchaser

93,150,000 Shares (1,863 Baskets) were redeemed during the fourth quarter of the year ended December 31, 2025.

Period	Total Number of Shares Redeemed	Average Ounces of Silver Paid Per Share
10/01/25 to 10/31/25	65,400,000	\$ 0.9075
11/01/25 to 11/30/25	5,650,000	0.9072
12/01/25 to 12/31/25	22,100,000	0.9068
Total	93,150,000	\$ 0.9073

Item 6. [Reserved]**Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.**

This information should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes to financial statements included with this report. The discussion and analysis that follows may contain statements that relate to future events or future performance. In some cases, such forward-looking statements can be identified by terminology such as "may," "should," "could," "expect," "plan," "anticipate," "believe," "estimate," "predict," "potential" or the negative of these terms or other comparable terminology. These statements are only predictions. Actual events or results may differ materially. These statements are based upon certain assumptions and analyses made by the Sponsor on the basis of its perception of historical trends, current conditions and expected future developments, as well as other factors it believes are 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 below, 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. Although the Sponsor does not make forward-looking statements unless it believes it has a reasonable basis for doing so, the Sponsor cannot guarantee their accuracy. Except as required by applicable disclosure laws, neither the Trust nor the Sponsor is under a duty to update any of the forward-looking statements to conform such statements to actual results or to a change in the Sponsor's expectations or predictions.

Introduction

The Trust is a grantor trust formed under the laws of the State of New York. The Trust does not have any officers, directors, or employees, and is administered by the Trustee acting as trustee pursuant to the Trust Agreement between the Trustee and the Sponsor. The Trust issues Shares representing fractional undivided beneficial interests in its net assets. The assets of the Trust consist primarily of silver bullion held by a custodian as an agent of the Trust responsible only to the Trustee.

The Trust is a passive investment vehicle and seeks to reflect generally the performance of the price of silver. The Trust seeks to reflect such performance before payment of the Trust's expenses and liabilities. The Trust does not engage in any activities designed to obtain a profit from, or ameliorate losses caused by, changes in the price of silver.

The Trust issues and redeems Shares only in exchange for silver, only in Baskets or integral multiples thereof, and only in transactions with Authorized Participants. A list of the current Authorized Participants is available from the Sponsor or the Trustee.

Shares of the Trust trade on NYSE Arca, Inc. under the ticker symbol SLV.

Valuation of Silver Bullion; Computation of Net Asset Value

On each business day, as soon as practicable after 4:00 p.m. (New York time), the Trustee evaluates the silver held by the Trust and determines the net asset value of the Trust and the NAV. The Trustee values the silver held by the Trust using the LBMA Silver Price. If there is no announced LBMA Silver Price on any day, the Trustee is authorized to use the most recently announced LBMA Silver Price unless the Trustee, in consultation with the Sponsor, determines that such price is inappropriate as a basis for evaluation. The LBMA Silver Price is used by the Trust because it is commonly used by the U.S. silver market as an indicator of the value of silver and is permitted to be used under the Trust Agreement. The use of an indicator of the value of silver bullion other than the LBMA Silver Price could result in materially different fair value pricing of the silver held by the Trust, and as such, could result in different cost or market adjustments or in different redemption value adjustments of the outstanding redeemable capital Shares. Having valued the silver held by the Trust, the Trustee then subtracts all accrued fees, expenses and other liabilities of the Trust from the total value of the silver held by the Trust and other assets held by the Trust. The result is the net asset value of the Trust. The Trustee computes NAV by dividing the net asset value of the Trust by the number of Shares outstanding on the date the computation is made.

Liquidity

The Trust is not aware of any trends, demands, conditions or events that are reasonably likely to result in material changes to its liquidity needs. In exchange for a fee, the Sponsor has agreed to assume most of the expenses incurred by the Trust. As a result, the only ordinary expense of the Trust during the period covered by this report was the Sponsor's fees. The Trust's only source of liquidity is its sales of silver.

Critical Accounting Policies

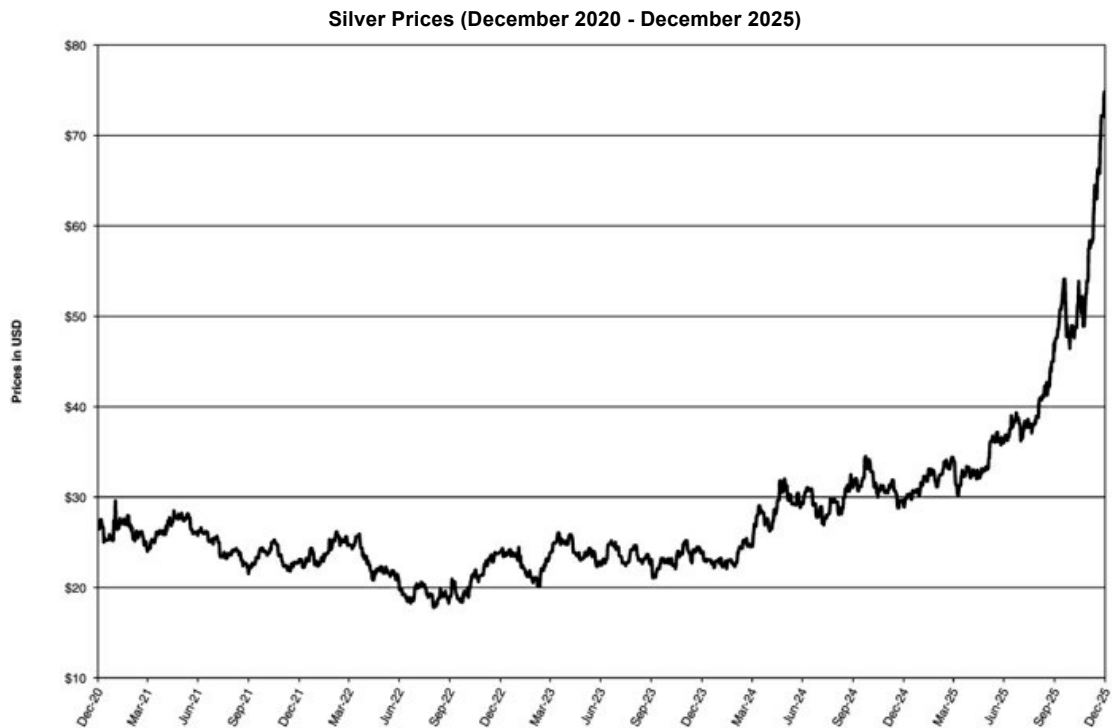
The financial statements and accompanying notes are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America. The preparation of these financial statements relies on estimates and assumptions that impact the Trust's financial position and results of operations. These estimates and assumptions affect the Trust's application of accounting policies. A description of the valuation of silver bullion, a critical accounting policy that the Trust believes is important to understanding its results of operations and financial position, is provided in the section entitled "Valuation of Silver Bullion; Computation of Net Asset Value" above. In addition, please refer to Note 2 to the financial statements included in this report for further discussion of the Trust's accounting policies.

Valuation of Silver Bullion

Fair value of the silver bullion is based on the LBMA Silver Price.

There are other indicators of the value of silver bullion that are available that could be different than that chosen by the Trust. The LBMA Silver Price is used by the Trust because it is commonly used by the U.S. silver market as an indicator of the value of silver and is permitted to be used under the Trust Agreement. The use of an indicator of the value of silver bullion other than the LBMA Silver Price could result in materially different fair value pricing of the silver in the Trust, and as such, could result in different cost or market adjustments or in different redemption value adjustments of the outstanding redeemable capital Shares.

The following chart shows the daily LBMA Silver Price, as applicable, for the periods from December 2020 through December 2025:



Results of Operations

The Year Ended December 31, 2025

The Trust's net asset value increased from \$13,401,259,004 at December 31, 2024 to \$38,046,290,508 at December 31, 2025, a 183.90% increase. The increase in the Trust's net asset value resulted primarily from an increase in the price of silver, which rose 149.01% from \$28.91 at December 31, 2024 to \$71.99 at December 31, 2025. The increase in the Trust's net asset value also benefited from an increase in the number of outstanding Shares, which rose from 508,950,000 Shares at December 31, 2024 to 582,950,000 Shares at December 31, 2025, a consequence of 411,600,000 Shares (8,232 Baskets) being created and 337,600,000 Shares (6,752 Baskets) being redeemed during the year.

The 147.89% increase in the NAV from \$26.33 at December 31, 2024 to \$65.27 at December 31, 2025 is directly related to the 149.01% increase in the price of silver.

The NAV increased slightly less than the price of silver on a percentage basis due to the Sponsor's fee, which were \$95,546,277 for the year, or 0.50% of the Trust's average weighted assets of \$19,104,695,389 during the year. The NAV of \$67.85 on December 30, 2025 was the highest during the year, compared with a low during the year of \$26.79 on January 2, 2025.

Net increase in net assets resulting from operations for the year ended December 31, 2025 was \$21,306,921,615, resulting from a net realized gain of \$17,333 from litigation proceeds, a net realized gain of \$23,564,605 from investment in silver bullion sold to pay expenses, a net realized gain of \$3,625,989,545 on silver bullion distributed for the redemption of Shares and an unrealized gain on investment in silver bullion of \$17,752,896,409, partially offset by a net investment loss of \$95,546,277. Other than the Sponsor's fee of \$95,546,277, the Trust had no expenses during the year.

The Year Ended December 31, 2024

The Trust's net asset value increased from \$10,389,177,775 at December 31, 2023 to \$13,401,259,004 at December 31, 2024, a 28.99% increase for the year. The increase in the Trust's net asset value resulted primarily from an increase in the price of silver, which grew 21.52% from \$23.79 at December 31, 2023 to \$28.91 at December 31, 2024 and an increase in the number of outstanding Shares, which rose from 477,000,000 Shares at December 31, 2023 to 508,950,000 Shares at December 31, 2024, a consequence of 293,550,000 Shares (5,871 Baskets) being created and 261,600,000 Shares (5,232 Baskets) being redeemed during the year.

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The 20.89% increase in the NAV from \$21.78 at December 31, 2023 to \$26.33 at December 31, 2024 is directly related to the 21.52% increase in the price of silver.

The NAV increased slightly less than the price of silver on a percentage basis due to the Sponsor's fees, which were \$63,272,642 for the year, or 0.50% of the Trust's average weighted assets of \$12,664,538,520 during the year. The NAV of \$31.47 on October 23, 2024 was the highest during the year, compared with a low during the year of \$20.21 on February 14, 2024.

Net increase in net assets resulting from operations for the year ended December 31, 2024 was \$2,165,540,895, resulting from a net realized gain of \$138,783 from litigation proceeds, a net realized gain of \$10,181,575 from investment in silver bullion sold to pay expenses, a net realized gain of \$1,216,849,453 on silver bullion distributed for the redemption of Shares and an unrealized gain on investment in silver bullion of \$1,001,643,726, partially offset by a net investment loss of \$63,272,642. Other than the Sponsor's fees of \$63,272,642, the Trust had no expenses during the year.

The Year Ended December 31, 2023

The Trust's net asset value decreased from \$11,160,084,971 at December 31, 2022 to \$10,389,177,775 at December 31, 2023, a 6.91% decrease for the year. The decrease in the Trust's net asset value resulted primarily from a decrease in the number of outstanding Shares which fell from 506,550,000 Shares at December 31, 2022 to 477,000,000 Shares at December 31, 2023, a consequence of 167,250,000 Shares (3,345 Baskets) being created and 196,800,000 Shares (3,936 Baskets) being redeemed during the year. The decrease in the Trust's net asset value was also affected by a decrease in the price of silver, which fell 0.67% from \$23.95 at December 31, 2022 to \$23.79 at December 31, 2023.

The 1.13% decrease in the NAV from \$22.03 at December 31, 2022 to \$21.78 at December 31, 2023 was directly related to the 0.67% decrease in the price of silver.

The NAV decreased slightly more than the price of silver on a percentage basis due to the Sponsor's fees, which were \$53,561,823 for the year, or 0.50% of the Trust's average weighted assets of \$10,709,743,724 during the year. The NAV of \$23.91 on April 14, 2023 was the highest during the year, compared with a low during the year of \$18.47 on March 10, 2023.

Net decrease in net assets resulting from operations for the year ended December 31, 2023 was \$128,982,872, resulting from a net investment loss of \$53,561,823, and an unrealized loss on investment in silver bullion of \$361,918,369, partially offset by a net realized gain of \$3,873,057 from investment in silver bullion sold to pay expenses and a net realized gain of \$282,624,263 on silver bullion distributed for the redemption of Shares. Other than the Sponsor's fees of \$53,561,823, the Trust had no expenses during the year.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

Not applicable.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

The following tables show the Trust's quarterly financial information for 2025 and 2024.

	Three Months Ended (Unaudited)			
	March 31, 2025	June 30, 2025	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2025
Expenses				
Sponsor's fees	\$ 17,518,363	\$ 19,191,181	\$ 24,024,767	\$ 34,811,966
Total expenses	<u>17,518,363</u>	<u>19,191,181</u>	<u>24,024,767</u>	<u>34,811,966</u>
Net investment loss	(17,518,363)	(19,191,181)	(24,024,767)	(34,811,966)
Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss)				
Net realized gain from:				
Litigation proceeds ^(a)	—	—	17,333	—
Silver bullion sold to pay expenses	3,051,265	3,667,310	5,713,033	11,132,997
Silver bullion distributed for the redemption of Shares	514,709,786	412,850,821	897,833,804	1,800,595,134
Net realized gain	<u>517,761,051</u>	<u>416,518,131</u>	<u>903,564,170</u>	<u>1,811,728,131</u>
Net change in unrealized appreciation/depreciation on investment in silver bullion	1,784,759,917	507,216,153	4,093,112,014	11,367,808,325
Net realized and unrealized gain	<u>2,302,520,968</u>	<u>923,734,284</u>	<u>4,996,676,184</u>	<u>13,179,536,456</u>
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations	<u>\$ 2,285,002,605</u>	<u>\$ 904,543,103</u>	<u>\$ 4,972,651,417</u>	<u>\$ 13,144,724,490</u>
Net increase in net assets per Share	\$ 4.66	\$ 1.79	\$ 9.29	\$ 23.75

^(a) Represents a payment received from a class action settlement related to silver.

	Three Months Ended (Unaudited)			
	March 31, 2024	June 30, 2024	September 30, 2024	December 31, 2024
Expenses				
Sponsor's fees	\$ 12,537,998	\$ 15,254,121	\$ 16,928,398	\$ 18,552,125
Total expenses	<u>12,537,998</u>	<u>15,254,121</u>	<u>16,928,398</u>	<u>18,552,125</u>
Net investment loss	(12,537,998)	(15,254,121)	(16,928,398)	(18,552,125)
Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss)				
Net realized gain from:				
Litigation proceeds ^(a)	—	—	138,783	—
Silver bullion sold to pay expenses	594,406	2,597,562	2,926,466	4,063,141
Silver bullion distributed for the redemption of Shares	82,149,803	413,628,878	269,781,344	451,289,428
Net realized gain	<u>82,744,209</u>	<u>416,226,440</u>	<u>272,846,593</u>	<u>455,352,569</u>
Net change in unrealized appreciation/depreciation on investment in silver bullion	226,214,620	1,680,168,086	544,712,454	(1,449,451,434)
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	<u>308,958,829</u>	<u>2,096,394,526</u>	<u>817,559,047</u>	<u>(994,098,865)</u>
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations	<u>\$ 296,420,831</u>	<u>\$ 2,081,140,405</u>	<u>\$ 800,630,649</u>	<u>\$ (1,012,650,990)</u>
Net increase (decrease) in net assets per Share	\$ 0.63	\$ 4.45	\$ 1.59	\$ (1.96)

^(a) Represents a payment received from a class action settlement related to silver.

See Index to Financial Statements on page F-1 for a list of the financial statements being filed herein.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure.

There have been no changes in accountants and no disagreements with accountants during the year ended December 31, 2025.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The duly authorized officers of the Sponsor performing functions equivalent to those a principal executive officer and principal financial officer of the Trust would perform if the Trust had any officers, with the participation of the Trustee, have evaluated the effectiveness of the Trust's disclosure controls and procedures, and have concluded that the disclosure controls and procedures of the Trust were effective as of December 31, 2025, the end of the period covered by this report, to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in the reports that the Trust files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the applicable rules and forms, and that it is accumulated and communicated to the duly authorized officers of the Sponsor performing functions equivalent to those a principal executive officer and principal financial officer of the Trust would perform if the Trust had any officers, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

There are inherent limitations to the effectiveness of any system of disclosure controls and procedures, including the possibility of human error and the circumvention or overriding of the controls and procedures.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

The Sponsor's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f). The Trust's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America. Internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that: (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the Trust's assets; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and that the Trust's receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with appropriate authorizations and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Trust's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become ineffective because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

The Sponsor's management, including the principal executive officer and principal financial officer of the Sponsor, assessed the effectiveness of the Trust's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025. In making its assessment, the Sponsor's management has utilized the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in its report entitled "Internal Control – Integrated Framework" (2013). Based on their assessment and those criteria, the Sponsor's management concluded that the Trust maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025.

The effectiveness of the Trust's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025 has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which is included herein.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in the Trust's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the quarter ended December 31, 2025 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Trust's internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information.

Section 13(r) Disclosure

Pursuant to Section 219 of the Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act of 2012, which added Section 13(r) of the Exchange Act, the Trust hereby incorporates by reference herein Exhibit 99.1 of this report, which includes disclosures regarding activities at Malaysia Airport Holdings Berhad, in which certain funds and entities affiliated with Global Infrastructure Management, LLC, a consolidated subsidiary of BlackRock, Inc., obtained a minority non-controlling interest.

Item 9C. Disclosure Regarding Foreign Jurisdictions that Prevent Inspections.

Not applicable.

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance.

The Trust does not have any directors, officers or employees. The following persons, in their respective capacities as directors or executive officers of the Sponsor, a Delaware limited liability company, perform certain functions with respect to the Trust that, if the Trust had directors or executive officers, would typically be performed by them.

Shannon Ghia is the President and Chief Executive Officer, and Bryan Bowers is the Chief Financial Officer of the Sponsor.

The Sponsor is managed by the Board of Directors composed of Philip Jensen, Peter Landini, Lindsey Haswell, Shannon Ghia and Bryan Bowers.

Shannon Ghia, 49, has served as a Director of the Sponsor since March 2022 and became a principal of the Sponsor on April 18, 2022. Ms. Ghia is a Managing Director of BlackRock and has served as Global Co-Head of ETF Markets since January 1, 2022. ETF Markets encompasses the Global Markets and Product Engineering teams within EII Markets and Investments (“the Engine”) of BlackRock’s ETF and Index Investing organization. The Engine teams drive investment integrity and market quality in BlackRock’s ETF and index portfolios. Global Markets and Product Engineering together strive to safeguard ETF trading, evolve the ETF ecosystem and develop best-in-class products with enduring integrity that promote clients’ financial well-being. From January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2021, Ms. Ghia served as the U.S. Head of iShares Global Markets and was responsible for overseeing primary and secondary trading of the iShares ETF suite and developing the ETF ecosystem. In this capacity, Ms. Ghia built out the ETF trading platform and operational best practices to support a greater complexity of products and an acceleration in trading volumes. She also worked closely with exchanges, ETF service providers and liquidity providers to promote ETF market quality. Ms. Ghia’s service with BlackRock or its affiliates dates to 2002, including her years with Barclays Global Investors. Ms. Ghia earned a BA degree in Business / Economics with an emphasis in Accounting from the University of California, Santa Barbara.

Bryan Bowers, 51, has been employed by BlackRock or its affiliates since September 6, 2011, performing supervisory and managerial functions. Mr. Bowers is a Managing Director of BlackRock and is a member of the Product Governance & Reporting Team within BlackRock’s Global Accounting and Product Services (“GAAPS”) function. Mr. Bowers serves as the Chief Trust Officer of BlackRock Institutional Trust Company (“BTC”) and the Chief Financial Officer for the US iDTS trusts. From 2021 to 2025, Mr. Bowers oversaw fund accounting operations, strategic product initiatives, fund certifications, accounting policies and provides support to the audit committee of the board for each iShares Trust, iShares, Inc. and iShares U.S. ETF Trust. From September 1, 2014 to October 3, 2021, Mr. Bowers served as a Director on the Global Financial Reporting on the Business Operations & Technology team within BlackRock’s GAAPS function. From September 6, 2011 to August 31, 2014, Mr. Bowers served as a Vice President on BlackRock’s Fund Administration team. Prior to joining BlackRock, Mr. Bowers served as an Assistant Vice President of State Street Corporation or its affiliates, where he served as a Unit Manager within the Global and Corporate Bond Accounting Units from September 1, 2007 to September 4, 2011. Mr. Bowers earned his B.S. degree in accounting from Stockton University.

Philip Jensen, 67, is Chairman of the Sponsor’s audit committee. In June 2001, Mr. Jensen joined Paul Capital Partners, an investment firm focusing on the secondary private equity and healthcare markets, for which he presently serves as Partner and previously served as Chief Operating Officer from 2002 to 2020. Mr. Jensen received his Bachelor of Science from San Francisco State University and practiced as a California Certified Public Accountant through 1992.

Peter Landini, 74, is a member of the Sponsor’s audit committee. In January 2003, Mr. Landini joined RBP Investment Advisors, Inc., a financial planning consultancy firm, for which he presently serves as Partner and Wealth Manager. Mr. Landini received his Bachelor of Science in accounting from Santa Clara University and an MBA in finance from Golden Gate University. Mr. Landini is a certified financial planner.

Lindsey Haswell, 47, is the Chief Legal Officer of Tempo Labs, a layer-one blockchain designed specifically for payments that was incubated by Stripe and Paradigm that she joined in August 2025. She is also on the board of ProCap Acquisition Corp., a fintech-focused special purpose acquisition company. She served as the Chief Legal and Administrative Officer for crypto payments firm MoonPay from February 2023 to August 2025, and the Chief Legal and Administrative Officer for crypto-asset firm Blockchain.com from May 2021 to February 2023. Since July 2022, she also has served on the founding team of the Core blockchain network, a Bitcoin-powered layer-one blockchain. Ms. Haswell was the Chief Legal and Administrative Officer of mobility company Lime from September 2018 to May 2021 and was a founding member of Uber’s Legal team, on which she served from January 2015 to November 2017. In November 2017, she founded a venture-backed company in the autonomous vehicle space. From August 2003 to January 2015, Ms. Haswell worked at the law firm Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher LLP, where she focused on tech counseling and litigation. Ms. Haswell earned a degree in Political Science and Journalism from the University of Southern California and a law degree from the University of Southern California.

The Sponsor has a code of ethics (the “Code of Ethics”) that applies to its executive officers, including its Chief Executive Officer, President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer, who perform certain functions with respect to the Trust that, if the Trust had executive officers would typically be performed by them. The Code of Ethics is available by writing the Sponsor at 400 Howard Street, San Francisco, CA 94105 or calling the Sponsor at (415) 670-2000. The Sponsor’s Code of Ethics is intended to be a codification of the business and ethical principles that guide the Sponsor, and to deter wrongdoing, to promote (1) honest and ethical conduct (including the ethical handling of actual or apparent conflicts of interest), (2) full, fair, accurate, timely and understandable disclosure in public reports, documents and communications, (3) compliance with applicable laws and governmental rules and regulations, (4) prompt internal reporting of violations of the Code of Ethics and (5) accountability for adherence to the Code of Ethics.

BlackRock has adopted an insider trading policy governing the purchase, sale and other dispositions of BlackRock’s securities that applies to all employees of BlackRock and its subsidiaries, and BlackRock’s directors and officers, as well as BlackRock itself. BlackRock believes that its insider trading policy is reasonably designed to promote compliance with insider trading laws, rules and regulations, as well as applicable listing standards. A copy of BlackRock’s insider trading policy is filed as Exhibit 19.1 to this report.

Item 11. Executive Compensation.

The Trust has no employees, officers or directors. The Trust is managed by the Sponsor and pays the Sponsor the Sponsor's fees. For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Trust incurred Sponsor's fees of \$95,546,277.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters.

Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans

Not applicable.

Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management

Not applicable.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence.

See Item 11 above.

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services.

Audit and Non-Audit Fees

The table below summarizes the fees for services performed by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

	2025	2024
Audit fees	\$ 64,800	\$ 64,800
Audit-related fees	250	250
Tax fees	—	—
All other fees	—	—
Total	\$ 65,050	\$ 65,050

Approval of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm Services and Fees

The audit committee of the Board of Directors of the Sponsor approved, prior to the commencement of the engagement, the engagement of and compensation to be paid to PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP as auditors of the Trust.

PART IV**Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules.***Financial Statements*

See Index to Financial Statements on Page F-1 for a list of the financial statements being filed as part of this report.

Financial Statement Schedules

Schedules have been omitted since they are either not required, not applicable or the information has otherwise been included.

Exhibits

The following documents are filed herewith or incorporated herein and made a part of this Annual Report:

Exhibit No.	Description
4.1	Third Amended and Restated Depositary Trust Agreement is incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of the Current Report on Form 8-K filed by the Registrant on January 31, 2022
4.2	Standard Terms for Authorized Participant Agreements is incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 of the Current Report on Form 8-K filed by the Registrant on December 22, 2016
4.3	Description of Securities Registered under Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 of the Annual Report on Form 10-K filed by the Registrant on February 27, 2020
10.1	First Amended and Restated Custodian Agreement between The Bank of New York Mellon and JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A., London Branch is incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Current Report on Form 8-K filed by the Registrant on December 22, 2016
10.2	Sub-license Agreement is incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of Registration Statement No. 333-156506 filed by the Registrant on December 30, 2008
19.1*	Global Insider Trading Policy
23.1*	Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
31.1*	Certification by Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
31.2*	Certification by Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.1*	Certification by Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.2*	Certification by Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
97.1	Executive Officer Incentive-Based Compensation Clawback Policy is incorporated by reference to Exhibit 97.1 of the Annual Report on Form 10-K filed by the Registrant on February 20, 2024
99.1*	Section 13(r) Disclosure
101.INS*	Inline XBRL Instance Document - the instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document.
101.SCH*	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL*	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF*	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB*	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE*	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File included as Exhibit 101 (embedded within the Inline XBRL document)

* Filed herewith

Item 16. Form 10-K Summary.

None.

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Financial Statements
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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Sponsor and Shareholders of iShares Silver Trust

Opinions on the Financial Statements and Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited the accompanying statements of assets and liabilities, including the schedules of investments, of iShares Silver Trust (the "Trust") as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the related statements of operations, changes in net assets and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2025, including the related notes (collectively referred to as the "financial statements"). We also have audited the Trust's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Trust as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the results of its operations, changes in its net assets and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2025 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also in our opinion, the Trust maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* (2013) issued by the COSO.

Basis for Opinions

The Sponsor's management is responsible for these financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting appearing under Item 9A. Our responsibility is to express opinions on the Trust's financial statements and on the Trust's internal control over financial reporting based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Trust in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud, and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects.

Our audits of the financial statements included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

A trust's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A trust's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the trust; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the trust are being made only in accordance with authorizations of the Sponsor's management and the Sponsor of the trust; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the trust's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Critical Audit Matters

Critical audit matters are matters arising from the current period audit of the financial statements that were communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that (i) relate to accounts or disclosures that are material to the financial statements and (ii) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. We determined there are no critical audit matters.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
February 27, 2026

We have served as the Trust's auditor since 2006.

iShares® Silver Trust
Statements of Assets and Liabilities
At December 31, 2025 and 2024

	December 31,	
	2025	2024
Assets		
Investment in silver bullion, at fair value ^(a)	\$ 38,060,491,397	\$ 13,407,235,411
Total Assets	38,060,491,397	13,407,235,411
Liabilities		
Sponsor's fees payable	14,200,889	5,976,407
Total Liabilities	14,200,889	5,976,407
Commitments and contingent liabilities (Note 6)	—	—
Net Assets	\$ 38,046,290,508	\$ 13,401,259,004
Shares issued and outstanding ^(b)	582,950,000	508,950,000
Net asset value per Share (Note 2C)	\$ 65.27	\$ 26.33

^(a) Cost of investment in silver bullion: \$18,528,712,929 and \$11,628,353,352, respectively.

^(b) No par value, unlimited amount authorized.

See notes to financial statements.

iShares® Silver Trust
Statements of Operations
For the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Expenses			
Sponsor's fees	\$ 95,546,277	\$ 63,272,642	\$ 53,561,823
Total expenses	<u>95,546,277</u>	<u>63,272,642</u>	<u>53,561,823</u>
Net investment loss	(95,546,277)	(63,272,642)	(53,561,823)
Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss)			
Net realized gain from:			
Litigation proceeds ^(a)	17,333	138,783	—
Silver bullion sold to pay expenses	23,564,605	10,181,575	3,873,057
Silver bullion distributed for the redemption of Shares	3,625,989,545	1,216,849,453	282,624,263
Net realized gain	<u>3,649,571,483</u>	<u>1,227,169,811</u>	<u>286,497,320</u>
Net change in unrealized appreciation/depreciation	17,752,896,409	1,001,643,726	(361,918,369)
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	<u>21,402,467,892</u>	<u>2,228,813,537</u>	<u>(75,421,049)</u>
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations	<u>\$ 21,306,921,615</u>	<u>\$ 2,165,540,895</u>	<u>\$ (128,982,872)</u>
Net increase (decrease) in net assets per Share ^(b)	\$ 40.90	\$ 4.42	\$ (0.26)

^(a) Represents a payment received from a class action settlement related to silver.

^(b) Net increase (decrease) in net assets per Share based on average shares outstanding during the year.

See notes to financial statements.

iShares® Silver Trust
Statements of Changes in Net Assets
For the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Net Assets, Beginning of Year	\$ 13,401,259,004	\$ 10,389,177,775	\$ 11,160,084,971
Operations:			
Net investment loss	(95,546,277)	(63,272,642)	(53,561,823)
Net realized gain	3,649,571,483	1,227,169,811	286,497,320
Net change in unrealized appreciation/depreciation	17,752,896,409	1,001,643,726	(361,918,369)
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations	<u>21,306,921,615</u>	<u>2,165,540,895</u>	<u>(128,982,872)</u>
Capital Share Transactions:			
Contributions for Shares issued	15,615,761,735	7,621,670,899	3,580,116,083
Distributions for Shares redeemed	(12,277,651,846)	(6,775,130,565)	(4,222,040,407)
Net increase (decrease) in net assets from capital share transactions	<u>3,338,109,889</u>	<u>846,540,334</u>	<u>(641,924,324)</u>
Increase (decrease) in net assets	<u>24,645,031,504</u>	<u>3,012,081,229</u>	<u>(770,907,196)</u>
Net Assets, End of Year	<u>\$ 38,046,290,508</u>	<u>\$ 13,401,259,004</u>	<u>\$ 10,389,177,775</u>
Shares issued and redeemed			
Shares issued	411,600,000	293,550,000	167,250,000
Shares redeemed	(337,600,000)	(261,600,000)	(196,800,000)
Net increase (decrease) in Shares issued and outstanding	<u>74,000,000</u>	<u>31,950,000</u>	<u>(29,550,000)</u>

See notes to financial statements.

iShares® Silver Trust
Statements of Cash Flows
For the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Proceeds from silver bullion sold to pay expenses	\$ 87,321,795	\$ 61,784,640	\$ 53,707,373
Expenses – Sponsor’s fees paid	(87,321,795)	(61,784,640)	(53,707,373)
Net cash provided by operating activities	—	—	—
Increase (decrease) in cash	—	—	—
Cash, beginning of year	—	—	—
Cash, end of year	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Reconciliation of Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Resulting from Operations to Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities			
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations	\$ 21,306,921,615	\$ 2,165,540,895	\$ (128,982,872)
Adjustments to reconcile net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Proceeds from silver bullion sold to pay expenses	87,321,795	61,784,640	53,707,373
Litigation proceeds ^(a)	(17,333)	(138,783)	—
Net realized (gain) loss	(3,649,554,150)	(1,227,031,028)	(286,497,320)
Net change in unrealized appreciation/depreciation	(17,752,896,409)	(1,001,643,726)	361,918,369
Change in operating assets and liabilities:			
Sponsor’s fees payable	8,224,482	1,488,002	(145,550)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Supplemental disclosure of non-cash information:			
Silver bullion contributed for Shares issued	\$ 15,615,761,735	\$ 7,621,670,899	\$ 3,580,116,083
Silver bullion distributed for Shares redeemed	\$ (12,277,651,846)	\$ (6,775,130,565)	\$ (4,222,040,407)

^(a) Represents a payment received from a class action settlement related to silver.

See notes to financial statements.

iShares® Silver Trust
Schedules of Investments
At December 31, 2025 and 2024

December 31, 2025

Description	Ounces	Cost	Fair Value
Silver bullion	528,691,365	\$ 18,528,712,929	\$ 38,060,491,397
Total Investments — 100.04%			38,060,491,397
Liabilities in Excess of Other Assets — (0.04)%			(14,200,889)
Net Assets — 100.00%			<u>\$ 38,046,290,508</u>

December 31, 2024

Description	Ounces	Cost	Fair Value
Silver bullion	463,837,932	\$ 11,628,353,352	\$ 13,407,235,411
Total Investments — 100.04%			13,407,235,411
Liabilities in Excess of Other Assets — (0.04)%			(5,976,407)
Net Assets — 100.00%			<u>\$ 13,401,259,004</u>

See notes to financial statements.

iShares® Silver Trust
Notes to Financial Statements
 December 31, 2025

1 - Organization

The iShares Silver Trust (the “Trust”) was organized on April 21, 2006 as a New York trust. The trustee is The Bank of New York Mellon (the “Trustee”), which is responsible for the day-to-day administration of the Trust. The Trust’s sponsor is iShares Delaware Trust Sponsor LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (the “Sponsor”). The Trust is governed by the provisions of the Third Amended and Restated Depositary Trust Agreement (the “Trust Agreement”) executed by the Trustee and the Sponsor as of January 31, 2022. The Trust issues units of beneficial interest (“Shares”) representing fractional undivided beneficial interests in its net assets.

The Trust seeks to reflect generally the performance of the price of silver. The Trust seeks to reflect such performance before payment of the Trust’s expenses and liabilities. The Trust is designed to provide a vehicle for investors to make an investment similar to an investment in silver.

The Trust qualifies as an investment company solely for accounting purposes and not for any other purpose and follows the accounting and reporting guidance under the Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Codification Topic 946, *Financial Services - Investment Companies*, but is not registered, and is not required to be registered, as an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

2 - Significant Accounting Policies

A. Basis of Accounting

The following significant accounting policies are consistently followed by the Trust in the preparation of its financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”). The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Certain statements and captions in the financial statements for the prior periods have been changed to conform to the current financial statement presentation.

B. Silver Bullion

JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A., London Branch (the “Custodian”), is responsible for the safekeeping of silver bullion owned by the Trust.

Fair value of the silver bullion held by the Trust is based on the price per ounce of silver determined in an electronic auction consisting of one or more 30-second rounds hosted by ICE Benchmark Administration (“IBA”) that begins at 12:00 p.m. (London time) and published shortly thereafter on each day that the London silver market is open for business (such price, the “LBMA Silver Price”). If there is no announced LBMA Silver Price on any day, the Trustee is authorized to use the most recently announced LBMA Silver Price unless the Trustee, in consultation with the Sponsor, determines that such price is inappropriate as a basis for evaluation.

Gain or loss on sales of silver bullion is calculated on a trade date basis using the average cost method.

The following tables summarize activity in silver bullion for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023:

Year Ended December 31, 2025	Ounces	Cost	Fair Value	Realized Gain (Loss)
Beginning balance	463,837,932	\$ 11,628,353,352	\$ 13,407,235,411	\$ —
Silver bullion contributed	373,938,415	15,615,761,735	15,615,761,735	—
Silver bullion distributed	(306,799,585)	(8,651,662,301)	(12,277,651,846)	3,625,989,545
Silver bullion sold to pay expenses	(2,285,397)	(63,739,857)	(87,321,795)	23,564,605
Net realized gain	—	—	3,649,554,150	—
Litigation proceeds ^(a)	—	—	17,333	—
Net change in unrealized appreciation/depreciation	—	—	17,752,896,409	—
Ending balance	<u>528,691,365</u>	<u>\$ 18,528,712,929</u>	<u>\$ 38,060,491,397</u>	<u>\$ 3,649,554,150</u>

^(a) Includes a payment received from a class action settlement related to silver of \$17,333.

Year Ended December 31, 2024	Ounces	Cost	Fair Value	Realized Gain (Loss)
Beginning balance	436,892,231	\$ 9,616,427,847	\$10,393,666,180	\$ —
Silver bullion contributed	268,075,875	7,621,670,899	7,621,670,899	—
Silver bullion distributed	(238,913,180)	(5,558,281,112)	(6,775,130,565)	1,216,849,453
Silver bullion sold to pay expenses	(2,216,994)	(51,464,282)	(61,784,640)	10,181,575
Net realized gain	—	—	1,227,031,028	—
Litigation proceeds ^(a)	—	—	138,783	—
Net change in unrealized appreciation/depreciation	—	—	1,001,643,726	—
Ending balance	<u>463,837,932</u>	<u>\$11,628,353,352</u>	<u>\$13,407,235,411</u>	<u>\$1,227,031,028</u>

(a) Includes a payment received from a class action settlement related to silver of \$138,783.

Year Ended December 31, 2023	Ounces	Cost	Fair Value	Realized Gain (Loss)
Beginning balance	466,265,146	\$10,025,562,224	\$11,164,718,926	\$ —
Silver bullion contributed	153,556,215	3,580,116,083	3,580,116,083	—
Silver bullion distributed	(180,643,461)	(3,939,416,144)	(4,222,040,407)	282,624,263
Silver bullion sold to pay expenses	(2,285,669)	(49,834,316)	(53,707,373)	3,873,057
Net realized gain	—	—	286,497,320	—
Net change in unrealized appreciation/depreciation	—	—	(361,918,369)	—
Ending balance	<u>436,892,231</u>	<u>\$ 9,616,427,847</u>	<u>\$10,393,666,180</u>	<u>\$ 286,497,320</u>

C. Calculation of Net Asset Value

On each business day, as soon as practicable after 4:00 p.m. (New York time), the net asset value of the Trust is obtained by subtracting all accrued fees, expenses and other liabilities of the Trust from the fair value of the silver and other assets held by the Trust. The Trustee computes the net asset value per Share by dividing the net asset value of the Trust by the number of Shares outstanding on the date the computation is made.

D. Offering of the Shares

Shares are issued and redeemed continuously in aggregations of 50,000 Shares in exchange for silver bullion rather than cash. Individual investors cannot purchase or redeem Shares in direct transactions with the Trust. The Trust only transacts with registered broker-dealers that are eligible to settle securities transactions through the book-entry facilities of the Depository Trust Company and that have entered into a contractual arrangement with the Trustee and the Sponsor governing, among other matters, the creation and redemption of Shares (such broker-dealers, the "Authorized Participants"). Holders of Shares of the Trust may redeem their Shares at any time acting through an Authorized Participant and in the prescribed aggregations of 50,000 Shares; *provided*, that redemptions of Shares may be suspended during any period while regular trading on NYSE Arca, Inc. ("NYSE Arca") is suspended or restricted, or in which an emergency exists as a result of which delivery, disposal or evaluation of silver is not reasonably practicable.

The per Share amount of silver exchanged for a purchase or redemption represents the per Share amount of silver held by the Trust, after giving effect to its liabilities.

When silver bullion is exchanged in settlement of a redemption, it is considered a sale of silver bullion for accounting purposes.

Share activities for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

	December 31,					
	2025		2024		2023	
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount
Shares issued	411,600,000	\$ 15,615,761,735	293,550,000	\$ 7,621,670,899	167,250,000	\$ 3,580,116,083
Shares redeemed	(337,600,000)	(12,277,651,846)	(261,600,000)	(6,775,130,565)	(196,800,000)	(4,222,040,407)
Net increase (decrease)	74,000,000	\$ 3,338,109,889	31,950,000	\$ 846,540,334	(29,550,000)	\$ (641,924,324)

E. Federal Income Taxes

The Trust is treated as a grantor trust for federal income tax purposes and, therefore, no provision for federal income taxes is required. Any interest, expenses, gains and losses are passed through to the holders of Shares of the Trust.

The Sponsor has analyzed applicable tax laws and regulations and their application to the Trust as of December 31, 2025 and does not believe that there are any uncertain tax positions that require recognition of a tax liability.

F. Segment Reporting

The Chief Financial Officer of the Sponsor acts as the Trust's Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") and is responsible for assessing performance and allocating resources with respect to the Trust. The CODM has concluded that the Trust operates as a single operating segment since the Trust has a single investment strategy as disclosed in its prospectus, against which the CODM assesses performance. The financial information provided to and reviewed by the CODM is presented within the Trust's financial statements.

3 - Trust Expenses

The Sponsor's fees are accrued daily at an annualized rate equal to 0.50% of the net asset value of the Trust, paid monthly in arrears. The Sponsor has agreed to assume the following administrative and marketing expenses incurred by the Trust: the Trustee's fee and reimbursement for its reasonable out-of-pocket expenses, the Custodian's fee, NYSE Arca listing fees, SEC registration fees, printing and mailing costs, audit fees and expenses, and up to \$500,000 per annum in legal fees and expenses. The Sponsor may determine in its sole discretion to assume legal fees and expenses of the Trust in excess of the amount required under the Trust Agreement. To the extent that the Sponsor does not voluntarily assume such fees and expenses, they will be the responsibility of the Trust.

4 - Related Parties

The Sponsor and the Trustee are considered to be related parties to the Trust. The Trustee's fee is paid by the Sponsor and is not a separate expense of the Trust.

5 - Indemnification

The Trust Agreement provides that the Trustee shall indemnify the Sponsor, its directors, employees and agents against, and hold each of them harmless from, any loss, liability, cost, expense or judgment (including reasonable fees and expenses of counsel) (i) caused by the negligence or bad faith of the Trustee or (ii) arising out of any information furnished in writing to the Sponsor by the Trustee expressly for use in the registration statement, or any amendment thereto or periodic or other report filed with the SEC relating to the Shares that is not materially altered by the Sponsor.

The Trust Agreement provides that the Sponsor and its shareholders, directors, officers, employees, affiliates (as such term is defined under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended) and subsidiaries shall be indemnified from the Trust and held harmless against any loss, liability or expense incurred without their (1) negligence, bad faith, willful misconduct or willful malfeasance arising out of or in connection with the performance of their obligations under the Trust Agreement or any actions taken in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Agreement or (2) reckless disregard of their obligations and duties under the Trust Agreement.

The Trust has agreed that the Custodian will only be responsible for any loss or damage suffered by the Trust as a direct result of the Custodian's negligence, fraud or willful default in the performance of its duties.

The Trust's maximum exposure under these arrangements is unknown because it involves future potential claims against the Trust, which cannot be predicted with any certainty.

6 - Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

In the normal course of business, the Trust may enter into contracts with service providers that contain general indemnification clauses. The Trust's maximum exposure under these arrangements is unknown as this would involve future potential claims that may be made against the Trust that have not yet occurred.

7 - Concentration Risk

Substantially all of the Trust's assets are holdings of silver bullion, which creates a concentration risk associated with fluctuations in the price of silver. Accordingly, a decline in the price of silver will have an adverse effect on the value of the Shares of the Trust. Factors that may have the effect of causing a decline in the price of silver include a change in economic conditions (such as a recession); a significant increase in the hedging activities of silver producers; significant changes in the attitude of speculators, investors and other market participants towards silver; global silver supply and demand; global or regional political, economic or financial events and situations; investors' expectations with respect to the rate of inflation; interest rates; investment and trading activities of hedge funds and commodity funds; other economic variables such as income growth, economic output, and monetary policies; and investor confidence.

8 - Financial Highlights

The following financial highlights relate to investment performance and operations for a Share outstanding for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023.

	December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Net asset value per Share, beginning of year	\$ 26.33	\$ 21.78	\$ 22.03
Net investment loss ^(a)	(0.18)	(0.13)	(0.11)
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) ^(b)	39.12	4.68	(0.14)
Net increase (decrease) in net assets from operations	38.94	4.55	(0.25)
Net asset value per Share, end of year	\$ 65.27	\$ 26.33	\$ 21.78
Total return, at net asset value ^(c)	147.89%	20.89%	(1.13)%
Ratio to average net assets:			
Net investment loss	(0.50)%	(0.50)%	(0.50)%
Expenses	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%

^(a) Based on average Shares outstanding during the year.

^(b) The amounts reported for a Share outstanding may not accord with the change in aggregate gains and losses on investment for the period due to the timing of Share transactions in relation to the fluctuating fair values of the Trust's underlying investment.

^(c) Based on the change in net asset value of a Share during the year.

9 - Investment Valuation

U.S. GAAP defines fair value as the price the Trust would receive to sell an asset or pay to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The Trust's policy is to value its investment at fair value.

Various inputs are used in determining the fair value of assets and liabilities. Inputs may be based on independent market data ("observable inputs") or they may be internally developed ("unobservable inputs"). These inputs are categorized into a disclosure hierarchy consisting of three broad levels for financial reporting purposes. The level of a value determined for an asset or liability within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

- Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly, including quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not considered to be active, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, and inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means; and
- Level 3 – Unobservable inputs that are unobservable for the asset or liability, including the Trust's assumptions used in determining the fair value of investments.

At December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the value of the silver bullion held by the Trust is categorized as Level 1.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned in the capacities* indicated thereunto duly authorized.

iShares Delaware Trust Sponsor LLC,
Sponsor of iShares Silver Trust (registrant)

/s/ Shannon Ghia
Shannon Ghia
Director, President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal executive officer)

Date: February 27, 2026

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities* and on the dates indicated.

/s/ Shannon Ghia
Shannon Ghia
Director, President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal executive officer)

Date: February 27, 2026

/s/ Bryan Bowers
Bryan Bowers
Director and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal financial and accounting officer)

Date: February 27, 2026

/s/ Philip Jensen
Philip Jensen
Director

Date: February 27, 2026

/s/ Peter Landini
Peter Landini
Director

Date: February 27, 2026

/s/ Lindsey Haswell
Lindsey Haswell
Director

Date: February 27, 2026

* The registrant is a trust and the persons are signing in their respective capacities as officers or directors of iShares Delaware Trust Sponsor LLC, the Sponsor of the registrant.



Objective and Scope

This policy governs trading in the securities of BlackRock, Inc. by directors and officers of BlackRock, Inc. (the “directors and officers”) and by employees¹ (collectively with the directors and officers, “Covered Persons”) of BlackRock, Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiaries (collectively, “BlackRock”) and the handling of material, nonpublic information (“MNPI”, as further defined below) under applicable securities laws in the U.S. or the equivalent in the other jurisdictions in which BlackRock operates. Covered Persons play a critical role in maintaining the integrity of BlackRock’s reputation and must handle MNPI and proprietary or confidential information properly. BlackRock has adopted a number of policies that deal with the handling of MNPI, including but not limited to a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics that obligates Covered Persons to maintain the confidentiality of information entrusted to them, a policy that establishes controls on the use and sharing of MNPI, and confidentiality and employment policies that obligate Covered Persons to hold information relating to the business of BlackRock in strict confidence.

Applicable laws and regulations prohibit any behaviors that lead to market abuse. Covered Persons are prohibited by law from buying or selling BlackRock securities or any other company’s securities (including, but not limited to, common stock, options to purchase common stock, preferred stock, debt, convertible debentures, and warrants, as well as derivative securities, such as exchange-traded put or call options or swaps) while in possession of MNPI with respect to those securities or companies, whether for their own account, a family² member’s account, organization or firm account, or for a client’s account. In addition, if a Covered Person has MNPI, they are prohibited from “tipping” or disclosing such information to others or donating shares with the expectation of receiving a tax benefit.

BlackRock employees may acquire MNPI through BlackRock’s customers, suppliers, affiliates, and companies in which BlackRock, its products, funds, or accounts, may invest. In certain circumstances, it may be necessary to establish an information barrier in order to wall off the employee in possession of MNPI.

Policy / Document Requirements and Statements

1. Material, Nonpublic Information

- **Material Information:** Information is “material” if there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable person would consider the information important when making an investment decision or the information, if made public, would likely affect the market price of a company’s securities. Information may be material to transactions in the securities of more than one company. For example, in some circumstances, the same information may be material to transactions in securities of the company from which the information originated as well as suppliers, customers, or competitors of that company.

Material information concerning BlackRock (including information relating to its subsidiaries or affiliates) or other such companies may include the following:

- Sales and earnings results or estimates (or changes thereto, if previously published);
- Changes in product offerings;
- Significant additions or losses of client accounts;
- Proposed mergers, acquisitions, divestitures, or joint ventures;
- Stock repurchase plans and stock splits;
- Securities offerings;
- Litigation and investigations;

¹ For purposes of this policy, the term “employee” includes all contingent workers and individual services providers, unless their agreement with BlackRock contains express conditions to the contrary.

² Family members include Family Relationships as further described in the Global Relationships at Work Policy.



Limited

- Changes in control or extraordinary management developments;
 - Extraordinary borrowings or other liquidity problems;
 - Cybersecurity risks or incidents; and
 - Other similar items.
- **Nonpublic Information:** Information is considered to be “nonpublic” unless it has been disclosed to the public adequately. Examples of adequate disclosure include public filings with securities regulatory authorities, the issuance of press releases, and may also include meetings that are generally open to members of the press and the public. By contrast, information would likely not be considered public if it is available only to BlackRock employees, or if it is available to a select group of analysts, brokers, and/or investors.

2. Restriction on Tipping

Covered Persons are prohibited from disclosing MNPI to another person even if such person does not purchase or sell securities on the basis of such information, or pass on the information to another person (also known as “tipping”).

Covered Persons may not disclose MNPI to:

- Any person outside of the firm (not employed by BlackRock), unless any such disclosure is made in accordance with BlackRock’s policies regarding the protection, and authorized external disclosure, of information; or
- Any BlackRock employee unless such employee needs to know the information for a valid business reason. MNPI may not be shared with anyone in a different information barrier group without obtaining prior approval from Legal & Compliance.

3. Trading in BlackRock Securities

- **No Trading When in Possession of MNPI:** No Covered Person may purchase or sell BlackRock securities when in possession of MNPI regarding BlackRock, even if the transaction has been pre-approved and the trading window is open.
- **Pre-Clearance Required:** All transactions in BlackRock’s securities by a Covered Person must be pre-cleared by Legal & Compliance and the transaction must be within the prescribed trading window. This includes purchases, sales, stock option exercises, estate planning transactions and gifts.
 - Employees, including officers, must submit a pre-clearance request in the Personal Trading Assistant and receive an approval before undertaking any transactions permitted under this policy.
 - Pre-clearance approvals, whether for market orders³ or limit orders⁴, are valid **only** on the day the approval is received. The order must be executed on the same day by the closing time of the market on which the security is traded.
 - Employees can request exemption from the pre-clearance requirement for trades in a spousal account in which the employee has no investment discretion. Spousal accounts require disclosure, regardless of pre-clearance exemption status, and are subject to periodic monitoring. Employees may be required to supply a quarterly statement for such accounts. When such requests are made, employees must provide the statements to the Legal & Compliance within 30 days of the request.
 - **Pre-Clearance Not Required:** Pre-clearance approval is not required to transact in the following:
 - Purchases of common stock under an Employee Stock Purchase Plan, vesting of Restricted Share Units, or acquisitions of common stock in connection with director compensation (however, sales of the same must be pre-cleared);
 - 529 Plans, Direct Stock Purchase Plans, and any securities purchased pursuant to a dividend reinvestment plan;

³ Buy or sell transactions placed at current market price.

⁴ Buy or sell transactions placed at a pre-determined price (detailed within the pre-clearance request).

- Securities acquired by an exercise of rights to the holders of a class of securities (however, sales of the same must be pre-cleared);
- Stock dividend, stock split, or similar corporate distribution;
- Conversion of employee stock options (however, sales of the same must be pre-cleared); and
- Transfer of securities with no change in beneficial ownership (e.g., transfer from one account in your name to another account in your name).
- **Trading Plan Exception:** Sales of BlackRock securities may be effected for Covered Persons without seeking pre-clearance, regardless of their awareness of MNPI and outside of the prescribed trading windows (see below) solely if the transaction is made under a pre-arranged written trading plan that is:
 - In compliance with the requirements of Rule 10b5-1(c) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended;
 - Pre-approved by Legal & Compliance prior to adoption and execution; and
 - Entered into (or amended) when the Covered Person is not in possession of MNPI and is adopted (or amended) during a prescribed trading window period.
- **Trading Windows:** If not in possession of MNPI, Covered Persons are only permitted to transfer (resulting in change to beneficial ownership), gift, or trade (purchase, sell, or exercise employee stock options) BlackRock securities (upon pre-clearance approval) during trading windows as determined and announced by Legal & Compliance. The opening and closing dates of each trading window are announced by email to all Covered Persons by Legal & Compliance. Typically, the trading window opens at the beginning of the second full day of trading following the public release of BlackRock's quarterly financial information and closes at the end of the second trading day of the last month of the quarter in which such quarterly financial information was released. The trading window may be opened and closed by Legal & Compliance at other times.
- **Prohibition on Hedging and Pledging BlackRock Securities:** A Covered Person may not:
 - Enter into any transactions that have the effect of hedging the economic risks and rewards of BlackRock securities held by such Covered Person, other than pursuant to a contractual right negotiated in connection with a merger or acquisition.
 - Hold BlackRock securities in margin accounts or pledge BlackRock securities as collateral for a loan, other than pursuant to a contractual right negotiated in connection with a merger or acquisition.
- **Restrictions on Trading in BlackRock Securities:** In addition, employees may not:
 - Trade in options or warrants on BlackRock securities;
 - Engage in day trading of BlackRock securities;
 - Engage in any short selling of BlackRock securities;
 - Purchase any single-stock futures contracts on BlackRock securities; and
 - Trade in BlackRock securities in managed accounts.
- **BlackRock's Trading in Its Own Securities:** It is BlackRock's policy to comply with applicable securities laws concerning trading in BlackRock securities on BlackRock's behalf.

4. Post-Termination Transactions

Although the pre-clearance procedures specified in this policy will cease to apply to a Covered Person upon the conclusion of their service with BlackRock, the Covered Person will remain subject to applicable securities laws pertaining to trading while in possession of MNPI.

5. Other Trading Restrictions

This policy should be read in conjunction with other BlackRock policies, including the Global Personal Trading Policy which contains other restrictions on trading the securities of other companies for BlackRock employees.

6. Other Barriers

BlackRock implements information barriers for a variety of reasons in addition to the prevention of insider trading. Barriers established for another explicit purpose, such as avoidance of potential coordinated trading, will be outlined in those specific policies and/or procedures.

7. Consequences of Violations

The penalties for insider trading violations are severe and could include significant fines and imprisonment. In addition, an employee's failure to comply with this Policy may subject the employee to disciplinary action, including dismissal for cause, whether or not the employee's failure to comply results in a violation of applicable law.

8. Questions

Please contact Legal & Compliance in your respective region with questions regarding this policy.

BlackRock

Limited

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We hereby consent to the incorporation by reference in the Registration Statement on Form S-3 (No. 333-268747) of iShares Silver Trust of our report dated February 27, 2026 relating to the financial statements and the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, which appears in this Form 10-K.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
February 27, 2026

CERTIFICATION

I, Shannon Ghia, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this report on Form 10-K of iShares Silver Trust;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize, and report financial information; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 27, 2026

/s/ Shannon Ghia

Shannon Ghia*

Director, President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal executive officer)

* The registrant is a trust and Ms. Ghia is signing in her capacity as an officer of iShares Delaware Trust Sponsor LLC, the Sponsor of the registrant.

CERTIFICATION

I, Bryan Bowers, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this report on Form 10-K of iShares Silver Trust;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize, and report financial information; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 27, 2026

/s/ Bryan Bowers

Bryan Bowers*

Director and Chief Financial Officer

(Principal financial and accounting officer)

* The registrant is a trust and Mr. Bowers is signing in his capacity as an officer of iShares Delaware Trust Sponsor LLC, the Sponsor of the registrant.

Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

In connection with the Annual Report of iShares Silver Trust (the "Trust") on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2025 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Shannon Ghia, Chief Executive Officer of iShares Delaware Trust Sponsor LLC, the Sponsor of the Trust, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

1. The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and
2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Trust.

It is not intended that this statement be deemed to be filed for purposes of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Date: February 27, 2026

/s/ Shannon Ghia

Shannon Ghia*
Director, President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal executive officer)

* The registrant is a trust and Ms. Ghia is signing in her capacity as an officer of iShares Delaware Trust Sponsor LLC, the Sponsor of the registrant.

Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

In connection with the Annual Report of iShares Silver Trust (the "Trust") on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2025 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Bryan Bowers, Chief Financial Officer of iShares Delaware Trust Sponsor LLC, the Sponsor of the Trust, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

1. The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and
2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Trust.

It is not intended that this statement be deemed to be filed for purposes of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Date: February 27, 2026

/s/ Bryan Bowers

Bryan Bowers*
Director and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal financial and accounting officer)

* The registrant is a trust and Mr. Bowers is signing in his capacity as an officer of iShares Delaware Trust Sponsor LLC, the Sponsor of the registrant.

Section 13(r) Disclosure

The disclosure reproduced below was initially included in the Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by BlackRock, Inc. ("BlackRock") with respect to its fiscal year ended December 31, 2025, in accordance with Section 13(r) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, in regard to Malaysia Airport Holdings Berhad. Malaysia Airport Holdings may be, or may have been at the time considered to be, an affiliate of BlackRock, and may be, or may have been at the time considered to be, an affiliate of iShares Silver Trust (the "Trust"). Neither the Trust nor the Sponsor independently verified or participated in the preparation of the disclosure reproduced below.

BlackRock included the following disclosure in its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025:

Certain funds and entities affiliated with Global Infrastructure Management, LLC, a consolidated subsidiary of the Company, obtained a minority non-controlling interest in Malaysia Airport Holdings Berhad in March 2025. Malaysia Airport Holdings Berhad is the operator of Kuala Lumpur International Airport (KUL) and 38 other airports in Malaysia, as well as Sabiha Gokcen International Airport (SAW) in Istanbul, Turkey.

Malaysia Airport Holdings Berhad provided the below information in connection with activities during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025. We have not independently verified this information or confirmed whether activities contained therein are subject to the Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act of 2012.

Malaysia Airport Holdings Berhad informed the registrant that in November 2025, Iran Airtour launched flights to one airport that Malaysia Airport Holdings Berhad operates. Malaysia Airport Holdings Berhad does not track profits specifically attributable to these activities.

This disclosure does not relate to any activities conducted directly by the registrant and relates solely to activities conducted by Malaysia Airport Holdings Berhad.