

Annual Report

October 31, 2020



Stone Ridge Reinsurance Risk Premium Interval Fund

Beginning on January 1, 2021, as permitted by regulations adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission, paper copies of the Fund's shareholder reports will no longer be sent by mail, unless you specifically request paper copies of the reports from your financial intermediary or, if you invest directly through the Fund's transfer agent, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (the "Transfer Agent"), from the Transfer Agent. Instead, the reports will be made available on a website, and you will be notified by mail each time a report is posted and provided with a website link to access the report.

If you already elected to receive shareholder reports electronically, you will not be affected by this change and you need not take any action. You may elect to receive shareholder reports and other communications electronically by contacting your financial intermediary.

You may elect to receive all future reports in paper free of charge by contacting your financial intermediary or, if you invest directly through the Transfer Agent, by contacting the Transfer Agent at (855) 609-3680. Your election to receive reports in paper will apply to all funds held in your account if you invest through a financial intermediary or all funds within the fund complex if you invest directly through the Transfer Agent.

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Shareholder Letter

“There is an infinite amount of cash in the Federal Reserve.”

- Neel Kashkari, President of the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis, March 22, 2020

“We’re not even thinking about thinking about raising rates.”

- Jerome Powell, Chairman of the Federal Reserve, June 10, 2020

“The network is robust in its unstructured simplicity.”

- Satoshi Nakamoto, “Bitcoin: A Peer-to-Peer Electronic Cash System”, October 31, 2008

“Life, uh, finds a way.”

- Dr. Ian Malcolm, Jurassic Park (1993)

“If the opponent does not move, then I do not move.
At the opponent’s slightest move, I move first.”

- Wu Yu-hsiang, 19th Century Chinese sage

“Nowhere will you find the statue of a critic or the biography of a committee.”

- Banksy

December 2020

Dear Fellow Shareholder,

Shortly before the genius David Foster Wallace died, he delivered a college commencement speech that opens with a beautiful critique of our “default setting.”

“There are these two young fish swimming along and they happen to meet an older fish swimming the other way, who nods at them and says ‘Morning, boys. How’s the water?’ And the two young fish swim on for a bit, and then eventually one of them looks over and the other and says, ‘What’s water?’”

Wallace goes on to teach us that sometimes *“the most obvious, most important realities are the ones that are hardest to see.”* For Americans alive today, one of our ‘What’s water?’ questions is ‘What’s money?’. While Wallace asked the graduating seniors that day to think about fish and their relationship with water, I’ll ask you to think with me about our own relationships with money and, as Wallace also asked, *“bracket for just a few minutes your skepticism of the totally obvious”* and reconsider *“what is real and essential, hidden in plain sight all around us all the time.”*

AMERICA AND SOUND MONEY

Our country is blessed with limitless natural resources, giant oceans protecting us on the left and right, and friendly neighbors to the north and south. We’ve got a military that any other country would trade for theirs, a political class constrained by an ingenious system of checks and balances, and a built-in, self-correcting mechanism of free elections. Almost 250 years later, it’s easy to forget how uniquely successful the American experiment has been.

Shareholder Letter

Unsound money just isn't us, and hyperinflation is something only "other people" sometimes have, right? Indeed, outside of our incredible country, the world has experienced an astonishing 56 hyperinflations in the last ~100 years. This means that in some country, somewhere "over there", every other year, an innocent population lost their life savings, and certainly their dignity, simply because they stored it in the wrong vessel.

What will continue to make the U.S. different? What will keep our money secure? Our departure from the gold standard is a recent phenomenon, and the unprecedented money printing by developed nations even more so. Let's explore, together, whether the soundness of our money, or lack thereof, is one of those "*most obvious, most important realities...hardest to see...hidden in plain sight all around us.*"

"The Most Significant Monetary Achievement in the History of the World"

President Nixon thundered these words on December 18, 1971, in a surprise weekend national address announcing the Smithsonian Agreement. The Agreement, following another surprise weekend address earlier that year – the "Nixon shock" of August 15th, which took the U.S. off the Gold Standard, replacing it with the Fiat Standard (i.e., U.S.-Government-Paper-Money, or USGPM) – coordinated the simultaneous anchoring of each G-10 currency to USGPM via fixed exchange rates.

Prior to the Nixon shock and the Smithsonian Agreement, and as motivation for them, Nobel Prize winners and politicians were convinced that gold gave no value to U.S. dollars, rather U.S. dollars gave value to gold. Thus, the U.S. could safely go off the Gold Standard and, correspondingly, the G-10 could safely peg their currencies to USGPM.

"Every expert knows that the popular conception that money has more value if it is exchangeable into gold exactly reverses the true relation. Were it not that gold has some monetary uses, its value would be much less than it is today (\$35/oz)."

- Paul Samuelson, Nobel Prize winner

"When the U.S. government stops wasting our resources by trying to maintain the price of gold, its price will sink to \$6/oz rather than the current \$35/oz."

- Congressman Henry Reuss

In a little over a year, this "most significant monetary achievement" smashed apart on the rocks of economic reality. Instead of gold crashing to \$6/oz, by early 1973 it was USGPM that crashed to \$125/oz, a level unthinkable to Samuelson's "every expert" and to U.S. Congressmen. As USGPM crashed, the G-10 began to see the "P" in USGPM for what it was and, one by one, quietly abandoned the Agreement. Far from a temporal fluke, in the ensuing 50 years, USGPM has depreciated versus gold ~8%/year. P is P.

WHAT IS MONEY?

Money is, and has always been, technology. Specifically, money is technology for making our wealth today available for consumption tomorrow. Modern Americans with a 'What's water?' mindset about money – virtually all of us – assume there is a sharp line of distinction between what is money and what is not. That's false. Instead, throughout history, various monies (note: plural) have always existed¹ – simultaneously – along a continuum of soundness, subject to competitive monetary network effects.

¹ For example, beads, shells, cattle, salt, silver, gold, cigarettes in all prisons, tampons in women's prisons, gift cards, and airline miles, just to name a few. The key point is that monies are a) always plural, and b) ever changing, ideally slowly, to facilitate the development of civilization.

Shareholder Letter

Sound money – along with language – were the first, and have forever been the most important, human networks responsible for human flourishing. Imagine life without them.

Money is unique among all the goods we seek because we value money not for its own sake, but rather solely for its prospective exchange utility. That’s a fancy way of saying we hope it keeps its value long enough to enable us to trade it in the future for stuff we actually want. The question of which money humans will choose, therefore, boils down to which good, or goods, any individual believes will best store the sum total of their lifetime of daily labor (i.e., their life force).

Because the most important trades we make are the ones we make with our future selves, humanity’s Darwinian propulsion towards holding the soundest money possible is based on our intuitive understanding that the longer our choice of money can hold its value, the greater the potential compounding benefits of our life-to-date-production. Our timeless search for ever-sounder money is an individual, intuition-based optimization – as unstoppable as evolution – because we instinctively know that our survival is at stake. Will our life force be durably storable in a particularly well-chosen money, and therefore potentially accumulate, enhancing our potential longevity? Or will it dissipate, no matter how hard we work, because we chose the wrong storage vessel, threatening our very lives and those of our progeny?

“LIFE, UH, FINDS A WAY”

Since its founding in 1913, the Federal Reserve (“Fed”) has upended our Darwinian propulsion.

Temporarily.

The entire edifice of modern central banking – unbacked helicopter money² – is like one gigantic helicopter parent, never letting their child suffer “the blessing of a skinned knee.”³ When the Fed doles out billions, or trillions, of USGPM, it has the immediate effect of helping the favored few who first receive it, directly or indirectly, plus *all* pre-existing financial asset owners, at the expense of everyone else. When Chairman Powell says, “Inequality is...not related to monetary policy,” I believe he would pass a lie detector test. That doesn’t mean it’s true.

Beyond the fundamental unfairness of both its temporal and, ultimately, uneven distribution, GPM leaves the fidelity of an economy’s relative price signals in tatters. Prices matter. In a Waze-like manner, prices guide billions of economic turns a day – constantly updating based on new, real-time information – made individually by billions of humans around the world, 99.999%+ of whom don’t know each other, will never meet each other, and almost certainly don’t realize that price signals – distorted or not – coordinate their actions, for better or worse.

Then-Fed Chairman Bernanke in 2009 succinctly and honestly, if shockingly, referred to the Fed’s money creation process via commercial bank intermediation by saying, “we simply use the computer to mark up the size of the account they have with the Fed.” The money so a) “created”, and then b) multiplied – because only fractional bank reserves are required – and then c) lent out by banks:

First, as discussed, impairs the fidelity of economy-wide price signals, thereby,

Second, inefficiently draws human and capital resources into activities that cannot be lastingly maintained, thereby,

2 Following Ben Bernanke’s famous November 2002 speech referring to “helicopter (drop of) money”, dozens of central bankers, public and private economists, and government officials have subsequently used this term or an equivalent, including “QE for the people.”

3 *The Blessing of a Skinned Knee: Raising Self-Reliant Children*, Wendy Mogel (2008).

Shareholder Letter

Third, drives temporary illusions of relative prosperity in certain economic segments, and despair in others, and therefore,

Fourth, leads inevitably, and repeatedly, to booms and busts.

Modern central banking is the cause of severe economic downdrafts, not the cure. By giving in to the clamor for ever more abundant and ever cheaper money, central banks cripple the role of the wisest regulator, the market, of the most important mechanism for efficient, economy-wide allocation of capital: relative prices of sound money.

In the same way a stock certificate is title to company capital, money is title to human time. People sacrifice their time for money, which enables them to trade for commensurate sacrifices from others. When prices are distorted, we are each inhumanely robbed of making fully informed personal choices with our time.

If you give anyone the power to print money, they will print money. A tool that can command human time is an object of great temptation. Too great. I don't question that central bankers are well-intentioned – I strongly believe they are – but I also know what Lord Acton said about absolute power. It's human nature, not finance or politics.

Just like certain offspring of helicopter parents – those underemployed, glassy-eyed 25-year-olds living in their parents' basements – who have neither the will, nor ability, nor, in some cases, even permission to leave, the offspring of central bank helicopter money – certain over-levered, glassy-eyed companies in certain segments of over-money-supplied industries – cannot survive without ongoing access to the essentially free USGPM they indirectly borrow. Like the smooth-kneed 25-year-olds, those over-moneyed zombie firms have neither the will (“when USGPM is free, why bother with financial discipline?”), nor ability (“our business model doesn't work at higher interest rates”), nor, in some cases, even permission to leave (“you bail us out because we employ so many voters, or because we intermediate and credit-multiply your monetary policy”).

USGPM facilitates political concession after concession, stimulating ever new expectations of further bounty, making the process itself self-accelerating. Even those in government who genuinely want to avoid printing paper money and handing it out, find it impossible to stop the system. The bottom line: without the rigid barrier of strictly limited funds – that is, with non-scarce money – nothing will stop indefinite growth of government expenditure, untethered to the future generational tax burden it is simultaneously exploding and expropriating. No wonder millennials feel the game is rigged against them.

It is.

We now exit 2020, with government money printers around the world going “brrrrr”, cranking out insert-country-name-here-GPM by the ton, flying downhill like a Nikola truck with no brakes.⁴

Temporarily.

Any central bank can control the supply of their money. They can't make their people value it.

Enter Bitcoin, because “life, uh, finds a way.”

⁴ <https://hindenburesearch.com/nikola/>

DARWINIAN PROPULSION

At first glance, geography might seem the least dynamic of sciences, rooted in the glacial-paced realities of geology. Today's global data linkages, however, lie blanket-like atop that slower moving geological layer, their high-velocity networks a new kind of geography. Mathematicians and data architects call the landscape they represent a topology; that is, any kind of map that can be re-arranged due to connection. Unlike geographies, topologies in this context represent "places" with distance **and speed** determining how "far apart" they are. Geographies are constant. Topologies can change in an instant. New York and Tokyo are always 6,731 miles apart – that's geography. New York and Tokyo are **also** about 176 milliseconds apart, **and getting closer** – that's topology.

Every new piece of a network, every new platform or protocol, has the potential to fundamentally alter how we connect. Something far away – including across national borders – can suddenly be, with one innovation, right on top of you. Location can become as changeable as the power of, for example, a new network protocol.

"Locational utility" refers to the knotting together of distance and speed such that something becomes more useful, or powerful, as it's drawn closer by increased connection, even if it remains the same "distance" away. Just as the early architects of steamships, rail, highways, airlines, and networked computers each wildly undergessed how popular their space-time compression inventions would be, Satoshi Nakamoto could not have possibly imagined how popular – and therefore how powerful – his new protocol-powered monetary topology could be.

"The network is robust in its unstructured simplicity"

In many countries, it is illegal for women to have a bank account, or even work, while the men learn, earn, and create independence for themselves. Trapped in a restrictive, oppressive, domestic cage, these women have historically been forced to do as they're told, with no freedom to make a living, develop professional skills, or cultivate a sense of self, let alone create financial independence. Bitcoin is fixing this. Leveraging Bitcoin's growing network, and their smartphones, these women can, and do, find jobs online – secretly for now – and get paid. In Bitcoin. They become copy editors and transcriptionists. They proofread, do data entry, and take surveys. Remotely, and quietly, they do anything that's doable online. Bitcoin offers them an exit option, an off-ramp. Bitcoin demolishes their cage. Today, gradually. Tomorrow, suddenly.

In the hundred-plus countries where our 'What's water?' money analogy is as patently obvious to its citizens as it has been utterly invisible to us, primordial forces are being unleashed in a one-way torrent of increasing human liberty, one impoverished, caged human at a time. While lurching in fits and starts for now, the power of the movement – because it rides upon, and accelerates, our Darwinian propulsion towards sound money, and therefore towards survival – is unstoppable.

Fate-changing topological shifts – the Arab Spring, Brexit, Bitcoin – can quickly render the powerful weak, and the powerless strong. Institutions and ideologies that can deliver space-time compression will grow, thrive, and accelerate. Those that cannot, slowed perhaps by their obsession with control over speed, or perhaps by their *"skepticism of the totally obvious"*, will miss the turn.

Acknowledging, with profound humility, that we are only one firm, a major goal of our Bitcoin-focused affiliate is to help America avoid missing the Bitcoin turn.

MY "BIG FOUR" BITCOIN AHA-MOMENTS

Bitcoin is a journey, not a destination, and everyone is on their own path. Every morning when I study Bitcoin, I find myself deeper in awe, humbled by the power, and potential, of its unstructured simplicity.

Shareholder Letter

The more I learn about Bitcoin, the more I realize how much there is to know, and how much I want to know. There's beauty in Bitcoin.

I study Bitcoin standing on the shoulders of giants, pioneers who have come before me and blazed the trail. There have been dozens of moments in my past eight years of morning study when I had to put the book down, or pause the podcast, sitting in stunned silence for a while, after reading or hearing something that I knew immediately would change my worldview forever. If you study Bitcoin intensely, with humility, and are mindful of Wallace's deep wisdom that sometimes "*the most obvious, most important realities are the ones that are hardest to see*", you will end up seeing a lot you can't un-see. I certainly did. The biggest Bitcoin aha-moments from the past eight years of my early morning ritual, quite a long list difficult for me to curate to just four, are below.

1) Salability across time

Gold has been a reliable store of value because of its scarcity and historically low annual supply growth of only 1-2%/year. There has never been a "gold hyperinflation." Indeed, gold has held its value over the centuries, while hundreds of other monies have come and gone. However, gold's supply is not impervious to its demand. If, hypothetically, gold went to \$100,000/oz tomorrow (up more than 50x overnight), we can be sure enormous resources would immediately shift to gold mining, and the miners would find some way, somehow, to accelerate its supply growth, driving its value down.

In contrast, there will only ever be 21 million Bitcoin. Bitcoin's annual supply growth, which asymptotically approaches zero over time, is now down to about 1%, on par with the historical annual growth in the supply of gold. While far from perfect, gold is Bitcoin's closest real-world analogy. However, the ultimate supply of Bitcoin is fundamentally limited by the design of the protocol itself and cannot be increased regardless of its value or the level of demand. **Bitcoin is the first store of value in history for which its supply is entirely unaffected by increased demand.** From this perspective, Bitcoin is better at being gold than gold – it's even more salable across time.

2) Salability across space

As we moved beyond traveling by foot and horse, beyond the development of affordable commercial air travel, and then, especially, beyond the internet's Cambrian-like explosion of network power, gold's low spatial salability became an acute flaw even the most ardent "goldbugs" miss. Gold is simply hard to transport. This is where USGPM, or the Fiat Standard in general, shines. Though fiat's periodic, human-nature-induced hyperinflations made it a huge step backward in terms of salability across time, it was a substantial leap forward in terms of salability across space.

However, contrary to common misconception, Bitcoin moves *much faster* across space than fiat, increasing our capacity for long-distance international settlement by about 500,000 transactions a day, and completing that settlement in about an hour, rather than the current state-of-the-art 3-5 days, or longer, for final international fiat settlement. Bitcoin's protocol and network topology renders national borders irrelevant, which is especially empowering to the world's most vulnerable and unprepared for fiat hyperinflations (think: Venezuela, Turkey, Lebanon today).

Even within a country like ours, do not confuse the speed of your Visa payment with its final settlement. No settlement occurs when you buy your coffee at Starbucks. Rather, your bank and Starbucks' bank generally settle 2-3 days later, with each bank taking credit risk to the other along the way, with rare, but occasionally disastrous results. Bitcoin safely settles about every hour and, as a bearer instrument, credit risk is not a concept. From this perspective, Bitcoin is better at being fiat than fiat – it's even more salable across space and, because it's not debt like fiat, has no credit risk.

3) The Difficulty Adjustment

Everything Satoshi did in inventing Bitcoin was non-original – his genius was in seeing how combining a specific set of previously solved problems could, together, solve certain unsolved problems – except the Difficulty Adjustment. The Difficulty Adjustment, entirely original, is, in my opinion, Satoshi’s most underappreciated breakthrough, a truly genius application of game theory, and the fundamental reason why Bitcoin’s network has always been secure.

So what is it?

Suppose Bitcoin’s price rises, creating an incentive for more Bitcoin miners to mine (remember, successful mining results in Bitcoin rewards, thus the continuous link between Bitcoin’s price and the total worldwide mining incentive). In this case, the Bitcoin protocol will automatically raise the difficulty of mining, such that the creation of new Bitcoin, and the timing of transaction verification, does not accelerate beyond its preset schedule (about every 10 minutes). Instead, suppose Bitcoin’s price falls, and subsequently higher marginal cost Bitcoin miners rationally turn off their machines. The Bitcoin protocol will automatically reduce the difficulty of mining, such that the creation of new Bitcoin, and the timing of transaction verification, does not decelerate below its preset schedule.

How does the protocol do this? Imagine that I tell you that the product of two prime numbers is a certain three-digit number and I ask you to guess the two primes (and I also remind you that a property of prime numbers is that the product of two primes is uniquely the product of those specific two primes). There is no closed-form solution to my question, which is a fancy way of saying you have to randomly guess until you figure it out. Since I told you the product of the primes is only three digits, you’d probably be able to guess the two primes fairly quickly. However, suppose I told you the product was five digits? How about ten digits? How about twenty digits? You can quickly see how much harder and harder, and then way, way, way harder the random guessing can become.

The Difficulty Adjustment is akin to adjusting the number of digits of the product of the primes as a function of how much mining power is on-line at any given time. The more miners, the greater the number of digits of the product of the primes. The fewer miners, the smaller the number of digits such that, even if all commercial Bitcoin miners, and their combined super-computing power, suddenly went off-line overnight, hobbyists mining on laptops at Starbucks would keep the entire global Bitcoin network **just as secure**. Bottom line: the Difficulty Adjustment was the “missing piece” of decades of previous attempts at decentralized electronic money. It ensures that every 10 minutes a new Bitcoin block is rewarded and all transactions in the interim are accurately and immutably verified. It is what drives Bitcoin’s salability across time discussed above: even amidst periods of surging demand for Bitcoin, Bitcoin miners have no ability to mine Bitcoin faster, making unexpected inflation impossible. Forever.

Typical of Satoshi’s understated style, the Difficulty Adjustment was described in just two sentences in his original Bitcoin whitepaper: “Mining difficulty is determined by a moving average targeting an average number of blocks per hour. If they are generated too fast, the difficulty increases.” As an aside, the Difficulty Adjustment also serves to limit wasted mining energy, further incentivizing miners to mine, but that benefit pales in comparison to its impact making Bitcoin inflation-proof.

The Difficulty Adjustment has now been continuously tested for twelve years, at total global network power levels ranging from a just a few laptops, all the way up to enough energy to power New York City, and with lots of total network power volatility along the way. The total network power volatility is what requires the Bitcoin protocol to continually adjust the mining difficulty, akin to continually adjusting the number of digits of the product of the two primes. And, astonishingly, just as Satoshi designed, no matter the global mining capacity, or its variability, a new block is verified every 10 minutes...every 10 minutes...every 10 minutes.

Shareholder Letter

Speaking of energy...

4) Bitcoin's Use of Energy

The amount of energy Bitcoin consumes is the sum total of the energy consumption of all the mining machines that secure the network. While hard to know exactly, a good estimate of the global total consumption is about 8-10 million people worth of energy. Absolutely enormous. In a warming world, how can this be good?

First, the principle: Bitcoin is a better technology for performing central banking than the current government monopolies on central banking. In the same way that cars consume far more energy than the bikes and horses they replaced, and electric lights replaced candles, and central heating replaced chimneys, and computers replaced typewriters, Bitcoin's better monetary system consumes far more energy than the current central banking system. Throughout history, energy use has grown whenever free people making free choices have decided for themselves that the price of the extra energy for the new technology they wanted was worth it. Today, every day, 24/7, Bitcoiners around the world make the decision that the price of Bitcoin's energy use is worth it because Bitcoin is better technology for money.

Second, the practice: **Bitcoin mining is the only profitable use of energy in human history that does not need to be located near human settlement to operate.** The long-term implications of this are world changing and hiding in plain sight.

Before Bitcoin, the problem of energy has never been its scarcity, but only our ability to channel it geographically where it is needed most. Before Bitcoin, that was exclusively where humans lived. In contrast, Bitcoin's mining energy is solving a different problem. Because of satellites and wireless internet connections, Bitcoin mining can be located anywhere.

For example, remote, destitute areas blessed with moving water can monetize their natural resource good fortune by creating clean, hydro energy and using it to mine Bitcoin. Thus, Bitcoin can make monetizable isolated energy sources all over the world – like waterfalls, running rivers, or creatable dams – now entirely untapped because they would be cost prohibitive to connect to electric grids close enough to residential or industrial areas.

In doing so, Bitcoin can fundamentally change the economics of energy by introducing a highly profitable use of electricity that's location independent. **The world has never had a profitable use of energy that's location independent.** Now it does. And since fossil fuels are already too expensive to be a profitable source of Bitcoin mining energy, I believe the only long-term, profitable Bitcoin mining will be powered by hydro.

Imagine a future with Bitcoin mining firms, unsubsidized, in extraordinarily isolated locations – visualize a waterfall in a largely population-free part of an African country suffering from abject poverty – easily connected to the Bitcoin network, building serious energy infrastructure to monetize the local clean energy source for mining. However, once the industrial-strength, profitable infrastructure is in place, let's extend it. Let's build roads. And housing. And schools. And hospitals. Ultimately leading to human settlement.

The net result can be people locating around new, Bitcoin-driven hydroelectric energy infrastructure, with more and more of humanity clustering around cheap, clean energy sources. **Historically, our energy challenge has been to move the power to the people. With Bitcoin, we can move the people to the power.**

Shareholder Letter

Consider that the world's major population centers – think New York, London, Paris, Tokyo – each developed where they are geographically because of natural seaports, waterways, and trade routes. Energy was a non-factor because placement of these cities was all pre-energy (i.e., pre-fossil fuels).

As Bitcoin finances the for-profit development of cheap, clean energy infrastructure on a massive scale, it can lead to a future in which more and more of the world's population lives near abundant energy with an extraordinarily low marginal cost of production. This matters because cheap energy equals human flourishing. That's an equation. Cheap energy = human flourishing.

Beyond the revolution in monetary policy that Bitcoin already represents, Bitcoin may also represent the biggest catalyst the world has ever known for developing abundant, clean, cheap energy. And, therefore, one of the biggest catalysts in the world for human flourishing.

Can you tell why I'm all-in?

THE MYSTERY OF THE MISSING AMZN MILLIONAIRES & IS IT TOO LATE TO BUY BITCOIN?

Investing in Bitcoin, now exiting its 12th year and especially after a 200%+ return in 2020, is extremely uncomfortable for most everyone, just as investing in Amazon stock (AMZN) was for most everyone following its 12th year as a public company. Even for investors who see the long-term potential of Bitcoin's monetary properties, they may wonder if they are just too late to invest. Did they miss it? Has all the future value been priced in?

I believe our evolutionary biology makes us hardwired to consistently underguess the power of modern, technological network effects, since nothing in our history resembles them. For the vast, vast, vast majority of human time, we lived in small tribes, entirely unconnected to other humans around the world. Combine this observation with prospect theory, and regret aversion, and we can solve the mystery of the missing of AMZN millionaires.⁵ Why do so few Americans today own more than \$1 million of AMZN?

In AMZN's early years, most investors were hesitant to buy it even as they loved using the service, believing each year that they "missed it again," that the price had run away from them. Why? Because in each of those first 12 years, AMZN's high price that year was, on average, 175% higher than AMZN's open price of that year. Whoa. With that kind of price action, it is understandable why, year after year, investors thought they "missed it again." Yet, though understandable, year after year investors were, with high consequence, very wrong: in the ensuing 12 years – years 13 through 24 – AMZN increased 62x.

Bitcoin is now 12 years old. What will one Bitcoin be worth 12 years from now? \$100,000? \$500,000? \$1,000,000? \$100? I have absolutely no idea whatsoever about Bitcoin's future price. However, I strongly believe that the centralized class will continue to significantly underguess the appeal, and therefore likely the price, of a decentralized monetary network to the rapidly emerging decentralized class – us Bitcoiners – just as they significantly underguessed the power Google and Facebook and Netflix and Amazon every year for decades, and even as they loved those services and used them daily.

From a valuation framework perspective, I believe Bitcoin should be viewed identically to those network business models – the value of the network growing with the number of users⁶ – except for two major differences. First, money is primordially more important in a way even the most hilarious on-demand cat

⁵ This example is inspired by Victor Haghani's "Where are all the Billionaires & Why Should We Care" Ted Talk, which I highly recommend.

⁶ See *The Power of Bitcoin's Network Effect*, Greg Cipolaro and Ross Stevens, New York Digital Investment Group (2020)

Shareholder Letter

videos, or same-day delivery of any product we want, will ever be – there is no comparison. Second, Bitcoin lacks the possibility of antitrust enforcement. Ever. No matter how big and no matter how valuable it gets.

Nor can Bitcoin ever be globally confiscated. Yes, individual countries can attempt to confiscate Bitcoin and, over time, some may try, just like gold was confiscated by the Gold Reserve Act in the U.S. in January 1934, nine months after FDR's April 1933 Executive Order made it a criminal offense for U.S. citizens to own it or trade it.⁷

However, just like the internet can be *censored* in certain countries, but cannot be *turned off*, Bitcoin can be (attempted to be) confiscated in a country, but cannot be turned off. And just as no global “off switch” exists for the internet, for the same reasons and others, no such switch exists for Bitcoin. With regard to confiscation, and putting aside property rights for a moment, Bitcoin is really nothing more than a password to a private key that can be easily stored in anyone's memory via simple phrase memorization which, to me, makes it more salable across space than gold and fiat in more ways than one. If anything, in my view, it is more likely that we see a country peg their currency to Bitcoin, perhaps a developing country escaping a hyperinflation in the coming decade, before we see one that tries to (unsuccessfully) confiscate it. Remember, unlike gold, with Bitcoin there's no vault. And good luck confiscating my memory.

FINAL THOUGHTS ON BITCOIN

The trillions of dollars of central bank-driven low or negatively yielding financial instruments demolish the dreams of savers and retirees, prohibiting an enormously large and growing group of individuals from meeting their retirement wants, wishes, and – tragically – even needs. Free money has consequences. Because it is not free. No matter how well-intentioned, runaway global money printing, and the resulting financial repression, is society's largest global challenge.

Regardless of Bitcoin's future ascent, or descent, the long-dated monetary liabilities of individual Americans are denominated in U.S. dollars. Tackling our collective, fiat-based societal retirement challenge head-on leads to an interesting and important question: “what do you have to believe to be true for Bitcoin to be your vessel for savings?” The answer: point to point – meaning, from today until your long-dated liabilities (e.g., your retirement spending) start coming due – *and regardless of USGPM volatility along the way* – you only have to believe one thing; that USGPM will depreciate relative to Bitcoin over that time period, as it has ~80% in the last two years alone.

Remember that the most important trades are the ones we make with our future selves, that our search for ever-souder money is an individual, intuition-based optimization, and that, instinctively, we know our

⁷ FDR's 1933 order, and contemporaneous statements by the Secretary of the Treasury, led Americans to believe they were turning their gold in temporarily, and for patriotic reasons, to support the nation's credit. Nine months later, while, instead, informing the citizens that they would never get their gold back, FDR also devalued the dollar, which would have been impossible without the government's physical possession of all the nation's gold at that time. It was clear to Washington insiders, but certainly not the broader citizenry, that FDR's plan all along was to trick the country with his “make them turn it in first, then confiscate it second” plan, perhaps most clearly expressed by Senator Carter Glass, former Secretary of the Treasury, who, in the midst of FDR's obfuscation, rose from a sick bed to deliver a historic speech on the Senate floor which included: “I wrote with my own hand the provision of the national Democratic platform which declared for a sound money to be maintained at all hazards...the suggestion that we may devalue the gold dollar 59 percent means national repudiation. To me it means dishonor. In my conception of it, it is immoral...there was never any necessity for a gold embargo. There is no necessity for making statutory criminals of citizens of the United States who may please to take their property in the shape of gold or currency out of the banks and use it for their own purposes as they may please. We have gone beyond the cruel extremities of the French, and they made it a capital crime, punishable by the guillotine, for any tradesman or individual of the realm to discriminate in favor of gold and against their printing press currency. We have gone beyond that. We have said that no man may have gold, under penalty of ten years in the penitentiary or \$10,000 fine” (NB: worth more than \$500,000 today)

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survival depends on durably storing of our life force. In this context, is it any surprise that millennials voting with their dollars, and with more distrust for traditional institutions than their forebears, have already made Bitcoin “the millennial savings account”? And in this context, it is any surprise that two highly rated Life & Annuity insurers, and two highly rated Property & Casualty (re)insurers – among the most brilliant, forward-thinking investors I know, and each, by virtue of their business models, with extraordinarily long-dated U.S. dollar-denominated liabilities – have direct or indirect exposure today to more than \$350 million of Bitcoin, all purchased and held through our Bitcoin-focused affiliate? One thing I know for sure: they, and insurers in general, are just getting started.

The power of the insight – that only point-to-point USGPM depreciation matters, not volatility – will lead, I believe, to an explosion in Bitcoin-driven financial innovation, including Bitcoin-denominated life insurance for the 30-50-year-old crowd, and Bitcoin-denominated annuities for the 50-70-year-old-crowd. Having a non-zero allocation to Bitcoin-denominated life insurance, and annuities, may represent our most potent defense against the malevolent consequences of benevolent, well-intentioned past, current, and future central bank activity. Given the potentially revolutionary impact of these products on our great country’s retirement crisis, I will be working tirelessly on them. Stay tuned.

* * * * *

When the Fed creates \$3 trillion in a matter of weeks by pushing a button, it consolidates the power to price and value human time. In our country, humans are not supposed to have that kind of power over other humans.

“There are two ways to enslave a country. One is by the sword. The other is by debt.”

- John Adams (1826)

When a regional Fed President brags in March about having “an infinite amount of cash,” he toxically undermines the American virtue of thrift, dangerously decouples risk-taking from the consequences of risk-taking, and epitomizes the influence of absolute, centralized power. When Chairman Powell, no matter how well-intentioned, says in June, “We’re not even thinking about thinking of raising rates,” at Stone Ridge we respond, “We’re not even thinking about thinking of not buying more Bitcoin,” and we did. Bitcoin is our peaceful weapon of choice against central bank-driven time theft.

However, buying Bitcoin this year wasn’t new for us. Bitcoin has been the principal component of our firm’s treasury reserve strategy since 2017 and many of us have been personally involved since 2013. Like everything we do at Stone Ridge, we have skin in the game. The owners of Stone Ridge Holdings Group, together, collectively own more than 40,000 Bitcoin. All purchased and held through our Bitcoin-focused affiliate. Actions speak louder than words. Larry Fink may call Bitcoin “an index of money laundering”, but I call it “an index of money ~~laundering~~ printing.” Bitcoin definitely does not care what Larry Fink thinks. And P is P. As long as “money printer go brrrr”, I’ll keep buying.

Perhaps just in time, each U.S. citizen now has a choice. You can stay on the Fiat Standard, in which some people get to produce unlimited new units of money for free, just not you. Or opt in to the Bitcoin Standard, in which no one gets to do that, including you. With the option, now, of a monetary system governed by rules instead of rulers, on behalf of myself, my family, and the firms I’m responsible for leading, I’ve made my choice.

At the most superficial level, buying Bitcoin as a portfolio diversifier, or as a hedge against inflation, makes good sense, and I, obviously, strongly believe that a 0% allocation is the wrong number for every investor.

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However, Bitcoin is anything but superficial. In a world replete with monetary unfairness, injustice, the institutionalization of moral hazard, and the State's increasing domestication of our individuality, Bitcoin's incorruptible fairness, justice, truth, and beauty represent a beacon for all optimists who seek personal sovereignty, personal improvement, and peace.

As the Founder of one of the largest Bitcoin-focused firms in the world, I don't mind if you come to Bitcoin for the price. I just hope you stay for the principles. Bitcoin is far more important than a non-zero portfolio allocation.

* * * * *

AT THE OPPONENT'S SLIGHTEST MOVE, I MOVE FIRST

At Stone Ridge, our most important job is risk management – the safety of our clients' wealth and our own. We each work in risk management. Whether we choose it or not, it chooses us.

Our risk management philosophy can be expressed as an equation:

$$\text{Risk Management} = \text{Diversification} + \text{Humility}$$

Notice the harmony between the two elements on the right-hand side of the equation. The smaller the first, the smaller the second. The greater the first, the greater the second.

Since 2012, we have been building our portfolio of business arks ahead of the no-yield flood, now in the early innings of submerging the world. While Stone Ridge is just one small firm and we can only do so much, it is, and has always been, our mission to help the vulnerable and unprepared. All along, we knew the fiat flood was coming, we just did not know when or from what, but we did know that the vast majority would simply not know how to prepare, or even that they should. So – with humility, kindness, focus, and antifragility – we did, and are doing it, for them.

At Stone Ridge, the embodiment of our risk management philosophy, and flood preparation, is the 10/10 (“Ten Ten”) portfolio. In its purest, unobtainable form, the 10/10 is 10 long-term allocations, each 10% weight, each with a persistent, pervasive, and intuitive risk premium, each uncorrelated with traditional markets, each uncorrelated with each other, each anti-fad.

Our 10/10 concept leaped closer to reality in 2020 with two new additions. It now includes both catastrophe reinsurance and non-catastrophe reinsurance (new), alternative lending, market insurance, SFR (single family rentals), drug royalty, private investments, Bitcoin, and collectibles (new). In the last year, we went from seven elements to nine. We're getting there.

At our “opponent's slightest move” – a market crash, a sovereign default, a pandemic, the Fed's forward annihilation of 60/40 – the 10/10 allows us to move first, a portfolio of business arks already in place. Its extraordinary diversification harmonizes with its quiet humility, structurally anticipating the un-anticipatable, delivering peace of mind.

If 2020 taught us anything, though, it's that the peace we seek isn't really peace of mind, it's peace *from* mind. From the silent ruminations. “Do I have enough? Am I financially secure?” In the decades ahead, Stone Ridge will help as many people as possible answer those questions decisively and affirmatively. In this year of historic trials and tribulations, the 10/10 was tested, and was spectacular.

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As yield shrinks, clarity sharpens. Now entering our 10th year as a firm, we find ourselves just beginning.

* * * * *

PEOPLE ARE AWESOME

Given our fundamental, bedrock view at Stone Ridge that our people are everything, perhaps it's not surprising that since the firm's inception we've had a purposeful philosophy about our culture.

Before getting into the specifics of our approach, some context is important. First, we have never had, and never will have, an HR department. Second, we have off-market policies. For example, we don't meter vacation, and we encourage a lot of it. We offer unlimited maternity and paternity leave, and strongly encourage people to take lots of time off to enjoy that magical time with their family.

Stone Ridge also pays for any self-improvement program any employee wants to enroll in. This has included the firm paying for everything from meditation classes to executive MBAs, with no commitment to stay at Stone Ridge after completing the chosen program.⁸ And, annually, we do a detailed competitive analysis to make sure we have what we believe to be industry-best Travel & Expense (T&E) policies. We simply expect our team to respect the firm's generosity when they travel (remember those days?). They do.

However, my personal favorite HR policy is our bereavement policy. If a family member of any employee passes, our team of administrative assistants collectively spring into action to help with the travel logistics, if any, for the employee, and anyone in their immediate family, to attend the funeral. The firm also insists on paying for all travel and lodging expenses for all family attendees. Consider a non-executive Stone Ridge employee that grew up in a faraway war-torn country with a large immediate family, raised solely by his grandmother, who had just passed. Our policy could be (and has been) the difference between he and his entire family being able to pay their final respects in person, or having to pick and choose who gets to go. While, of course, not the reason for the policy, the private letters I've received from impacted family members afterwards are among my most treasured possessions.

We also expect each employee be the best in the industry at what they do, regardless of their role at the firm, no matter how senior or junior they are, whether they help the front of the house or the back of the house. The bargain we have with each employee when they are recruited, and when they show up, is this: you get to work here, but you must be the best in the industry at what you do. And if you're not – yet – that's ok. Very few of us are – I'm certainly not – but you must want to be, and actually be, on the path, with concrete plans for personal improvement.

Our high standards also challenge each employee to embody, and add in their own way to, our Firm Principles – Focus. Be Humble. Be Kind. Antifragile. – and we compensate accordingly.

Yet, apart from the commonality across our firm of sharing these core values, and of supporting each other as we set high standards for ourselves, each one of us at Stone Ridge is radically unique. If we have a secret weapon at the firm, it is how we honor that individuality.

⁸ After announcing this policy at a Firmwide meeting, I was immediately asked by an employee why we were willing to pay more than \$150,000 if someone could potentially just leave the firm after the MBA program and not have to pay us back. At first, I didn't understand the question, so I paused for a bit to think about it. Then I said, "If someone takes our \$150,000 and leaves the firm immediately after finishing their MBA program, they have to live with themselves for the rest of their lives knowing they did that to us. That's on them. We'll be fine. I'd certainly rather be us than them in that situation. So we don't need a policy prohibiting it. How about we just trust each other's common decency and see what happens?" So far, so good. (NB: we temporarily suspended this program amidst the uncertainties of COVID but have fully restored it).

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Everyone at Stone Ridge has a rich history that led them to be who they are today. Mine starts with my many relatives who were forced to escape the Nazis, tragically not all successfully, but enough that I'm here. They were so poor my dad had to work two full-time jobs starting at 8 years old: pumping gas at his uncle's gas station and stocking shelves at a local grocery store.

As a result, when my dad went in to register for Social Security at a New York field office some years ago, he showed the clerk all of his documentation, and my mom and I got to witness something beautiful: after evaluating all of my dad's documentation, the clerk gathered his colleagues around his desk to show them something that at least no one in that particular office had ever seen, or heard of, before: a U.S. citizen who had taxable income in part of seven decades – the 1930s through the 1990s. Impromptu, they gave my dad a standing ovation, leading, impromptu, to uncontrollable tears in my mom's eyes, and my own. As a little kid, my dad was destitute, at times starving, and with virulent anti-Semitism occasionally thrown in for good measure. The anti-Semitism continued so strongly into adulthood that he ultimately decided to change his last name from Birnbaum to Stevens.

Everyone has a story. Nothing in life is easy, obvious, or a straight line, none of us will get out alive. However, in the interim, we each get to choose the work on which we focus our attention – in that beautiful commencement speech, Wallace also said *“our most significant education isn't really about the capacity to think, but rather about the choice of what to think about”* – and the people with whom we seek to accomplish that work.

Because I truly believe that people are awesome, one of the things we teach at Stone Ridge is that no one can compete with you on being you. Thus, we have another policy, less objectively enforceable, but perhaps our most important, about fitting in: don't try. Fitting in requires you to contort yourself to be someone you think others want you to be. In the process, you give up your biggest competitive advantage: being yourself.

When we recruit, we recruit for **uncorrelated weirdness**. We first accept the fact that we are all quite weird in our own idiosyncratic ways (I can comfortably say that, as a dating-challenged, former high school varsity bowler and athlete, I lead from the front in this department; in high school, I more accurately *aspired* to be dating-challenged, reality was worse). We then seek others who are weird in concretely different ways than the folks already working at the firm. When a recruit finally makes it through and shows up, we tell them, **“no matter what you do, do not try to fit in. Because the opposite of fitting in is belonging, and to really contribute, we need you to belong.”**

Belonging does not require you to *change* who you are, it requires you to *be* who you are. Our Management Committee is intentional in helping everyone feel like they belong at the firm, because if they work here, they do. To make a truly original contribution, you have to be irrationally obsessed with something for an extended period of time. And staying irrationally obsessed, especially because we never know if success is on the other side, requires a feeling of deep safety that only comes from feeling true belonging.

Imagine an entire firm feeling like they truly belong? That's powerful. I'm not sure we're batting 1.000, but that's our goal, and I think we're at least awfully close. Especially after all of us locked arms together this year – while the snow in the Stone Ridge snow globe was, at times, mercilessly shaken – and held each other in place. The snow, mercifully, has settled down. For now. However, our arms remain locked together, ready for the next time the snow stirs, which it will. And the next time, and the next time, and the next time.

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Indeed, the Stone Ridge culture itself is what powers the firm's Antifragility, so that we may, together, unleash our collective creativity in the service of our investors. We innovate to prepare for an uncertain future, focused on our mission: Financial Security for All.

OUR PARTNERSHIP

In 2020, we confronted, too often, the shortness of life. However, we end the year, and begin anew, overflowing with gratitude for our health, our families, and for you – our investors. You contribute the capital necessary to sustain and propel groundbreaking product development. We contribute our collective careers' worth of experience in sourcing, structuring, execution, and risk management. Together, it works. On behalf of everyone at Stone Ridge, we look forward to another year of sharing responsibility for your wealth, and navigating our journey, together.

See you, **in person**, in 2021.

Sincerely,

Ross L. Stevens
Founder, CEO

RISK DISCLOSURES

Bitcoin is a relatively new asset class and is subject to unique and substantial risks, including the risk that the value of the investments in Bitcoin could decline rapidly, including to zero. Bitcoin has historically been highly volatile. Investors in Bitcoin should be prepared to lose their entire investment.

The Stone Ridge Funds consist of the Stone Ridge High Yield Reinsurance Risk Premium Fund (the "SHRIX"), the Stone Ridge Reinsurance Risk Premium Interval Fund ("SRRIX" and, together with SHRIX, the "Reinsurance Funds"), the Stone Ridge U.S. Hedged Equity Fund ("VRLIX"), the Stone Ridge All Asset Variance Risk Premium Fund ("AVRPX" and, together with VRLIX, the "VRP Funds"), the NYDIG Bitcoin Strategy Fund ("BTCNX"), the Stone Ridge Alternative Lending Risk Premium Fund ("LENDX") and the Stone Ridge Diversified Alternatives Fund ("SRDAX" and, together with the Reinsurance Funds, the VRP Funds, BTCNX and LENDX, the "Funds").

The Funds, other than the VRP Funds and SRDAX, are generally sold to (i) institutional investors, including registered investment advisers ("RIAs"), that meet certain qualifications and have completed an educational program provided by Stone Ridge Asset Management LLC (the "Adviser"); (ii) clients of such institutional investors; and (iii) certain other eligible investors (as described in the relevant prospectus). Investors should carefully consider the Funds' risks and investment objectives, as an investment in the Funds may not be appropriate for all investors and the Funds are not designed to be a complete investment program. There can be no assurance that the Funds will achieve their investment objectives. An investment in the Funds involves a high degree of risk. It is possible that investing in a Fund may result in a loss of some or all of the amount invested. Before making an investment/allocation decision, investors should (i) consider the suitability of this investment with respect to an investor's or a client's investment objectives and individual situation and (ii) consider factors such as an investor's or a client's net worth, income, age and risk tolerance. Investment should be avoided where an investor/client has a short-term investing horizon and/or cannot bear the loss of some or all of the investment. Before investing in a Fund, an investor should read the discussion of the risks of investing in the Fund in the relevant prospectus.

Holdings and sector allocations are subject to change and are not a recommendation to buy or sell any security.

Investing in funds involves risks. Principal loss is possible.

The VRP Funds may invest in a variety of derivatives, including put and call options, futures contracts, options on futures contracts, swaps, swaptions, and other exchange-traded and over-the-counter derivatives contracts. The VRP Funds may invest in derivatives to generate income from premiums, for investment purposes, and for hedging and risk management purposes. A VRP Fund's use of derivatives as part of its principal investment strategy to sell protection against the volatility of various underlying references involves the risk that, if the volatility of the underlying references is greater than expected, the VRP Fund will bear losses to the extent of its obligations under the relevant derivative contracts, which may not be outweighed by the amount of any premiums received for the sale of such derivative instruments. The use of derivatives involves risks that are in addition to, and potentially greater than, the risks

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of investing directly in securities and other more traditional assets. Derivatives also present other risks, including market risk, illiquidity risk, currency risk, and credit risk.

The reinsurance industry relies on risk modeling to analyze potential risks in a single transaction and in a portfolio of transactions. The models are based on probabilistic simulations that generate thousands or millions of potential events based on historical data, scientific and meteorological principles and extensive data on current insured properties. Sponsors of reinsurance-related securities typically provide risk analytics and statistics at the time of issuance that typically include model results.

Event-linked bonds, catastrophe bonds and other reinsurance-related securities carry large uncertainties and major risk exposures to adverse conditions. If a trigger event, as defined within the terms of the bond, involves losses or other metrics exceeding a specific magnitude in the geographic region and time period specified therein, a Fund may lose a portion or all of its investment in such security. Such losses may be substantial. The reinsurance-related securities in which the Funds invest are considered “high yield” or “junk bonds.”

SHRIX and SRRIX may invest in reinsurance-related securities issued by foreign sovereigns and foreign entities that are corporations, partnerships, trusts or other types of business entities. Because the majority of reinsurance-related security issuers are domiciled outside the United States, each of SHRIX and SRRIX will normally invest significant amounts of its assets in non-U.S. entities. Accordingly, each of them may invest without limitation in securities issued by non-U.S. entities, including those in emerging market countries. Foreign issuers could be affected by factors not present in the U.S., including expropriation, confiscatory taxation, lack of uniform accounting and auditing standards, less publicly available financial and other information, potential difficulties in enforcing contractual obligations, and increased costs to enforce applicable contractual obligations outside the U.S. These risks are greater in emerging markets.

The value of LENDX’s or SRDAX’s investments in whole loans and other alternative lending-related securities, such as shares, certificates, notes or other securities representing an interest in and the right to receive principal and interest payments due on whole loans or fractions of whole loans, is entirely dependent on the borrowers’ continued and timely payments. If a borrower is unable or fails to make payments on a loan for any reason, the relevant Fund may be greatly limited in its ability to recover any outstanding principal or interest due, as (among other reasons) the Fund may not have direct recourse against the borrower or may otherwise be limited in its ability to directly enforce its rights under the loan, whether through the borrower or the platform through which such loan was originated, the loan may be unsecured or under-collateralized and/or it may be impracticable to commence a legal proceeding against the defaulting borrower. The Funds generally will need to rely on the efforts of the platforms, servicers or their designated collection agencies to collect on defaulted loans and there is no guarantee that such parties will be successful in their efforts to collect on loans. Even if a loan to which a Fund has investment exposure is secured, there can be no assurance that the collateral will, when recovered and liquidated, generate sufficient (or any) funds to offset any losses associated with the defaulting loan. Although the Funds conduct diligence on the platforms, the Funds generally do not have the ability to independently verify, and will not independently diligence or confirm the truthfulness of, the information provided by the platforms, other than payment information regarding loans and other alternative lending-related securities owned by the Fund, which the Fund will observe directly as payments are received. The default history for alternative lending borrowing arrangements is limited and future defaults may be higher than historical defaults.

In general, the value of a debt security is likely to fall as interest rates rise. LENDX and SRDAX may invest in below-investment grade securities, which are often referred to as “junk,” or in securities that are unrated but that have similar characteristics to junk bonds. Such instruments have predominantly speculative characteristics with respect to the issuer’s capacity to pay interest and repay principal. They may also be difficult to value and illiquid. LENDX’s and SRDAX’s investments in securitization vehicles or other special purpose entities that hold alternative lending-related securities (asset-backed securities) may involve risks that differ from or are greater than risks associated with other types of investments. The risks and returns for investors like LENDX and SRDAX in asset-backed securities depend on the tranche in which the investor holds an interest, and the value of an investment in LENDX or SRDAX may be more volatile and other risks tend to be compounded if and to the extent that the Fund is exposed to asset-backed securities directly or indirectly.

LENDX and SRDAX may invest directly or indirectly in the alternative lending-related securities of foreign issuers. Such investments may involve risks not ordinarily associated with exposure to alternative lending-related securities of U.S. issuers. The foreign alternative lending industry may be subject to less governmental supervision and regulation than exists in the U.S.; conversely, foreign regulatory regimes applicable to the alternative lending industry may be more complex and more restrictive than those in the U.S., resulting in higher costs associated with such investments, and such regulatory regimes may be subject to interpretation or change without prior notice to investors, such as LENDX and SRDAX. Foreign platforms may not be subject to accounting, auditing, and financial reporting standards and practices comparable to those in the U.S. Due to difference in legal systems, there may be difficulty in obtaining or enforcing a court judgment outside the U.S.

SRDAX’s investments in single family real estate are subject to risks typically associated with real estate, including: changes in global, national, regional or local economic, demographic or capital market conditions; future adverse national real estate trends, including increasing vacancy rates, declining rental rates and general deterioration of market conditions; changes in supply of or demand for similar properties in a given market or metropolitan area; reliance on tenants, managers and real estate operators that SRDAX works with in acquiring and managing assets to operate their businesses in an appropriate manner and in compliance with their contractual arrangements with SRDAX; changes in governmental rules, regulations and fiscal policies; bad acts of third parties;

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and unforeseeable events such as social unrest, civil disturbances, terrorism, earthquakes, hurricanes and other natural disasters. Many of these factors are beyond the control of SRDAX. Any negative changes in these factors could affect SRDAX's performance and its ability to meet its obligations and make distributions to shareholders.

BTCNX is subject to both the risk that Bitcoin decreases in value and the risk that BTCNX's strategy of gaining exposure to Bitcoin through Bitcoin futures underperforms a direct investment in an equivalent amount of Bitcoin. Bitcoin and Bitcoin futures have generally exhibited tremendous price volatility relative to more traditional asset classes. The price of Bitcoin has historically been highly volatile due to speculation regarding potential future appreciation in value. Further, political or economic crises may motivate large-scale sales of Bitcoin, which could result in a rapid reduction in the price of Bitcoin. The value of BTCNX's investments in Bitcoin futures could decline rapidly, including to zero.

The further development of the Bitcoin network, which is part of a new and rapidly changing industry, is subject to a variety of factors that are difficult to evaluate. For example, Bitcoin faces significant obstacles to increasing the usage of Bitcoin without resulting in higher fees or slower transaction settlement times, and attempts to increase the volume of transactions may not be effective. The slowing, stopping or reversing of the development or acceptance of the Bitcoin network may adversely affect the price of Bitcoin futures and therefore an investment in BTCNX.

Regulatory changes or actions may alter the nature of an investment in Bitcoin or Bitcoin futures or restrict the use of Bitcoin or the operations of the Bitcoin network or exchanges on which Bitcoin trades in a manner that adversely affects the price of Bitcoin or Bitcoin futures and an investment in BTCNX. For example, it may become illegal to acquire, hold, sell or use Bitcoin or Bitcoin futures in one or more countries, which could adversely impact the price of Bitcoin and Bitcoin futures.

A Fund (or its subsidiaries) may obtain financing to make investments and may obtain leverage through derivative instruments that afford the Fund economic leverage. Therefore, the Funds are subject to leverage risk. Leverage magnifies a Fund's exposure to declines in the value of one or more underlying reference instruments or creates investment risk with respect to a larger pool of assets than the Fund would otherwise have and may be considered a speculative technique. The value of an investment in a Fund will be more volatile and other risks tend to be compounded if and to the extent the Fund borrows or uses derivatives or other investments that have embedded leverage. This risk is enhanced for SHRIX and SRRIX because they invest substantially all their assets in reinsurance-related securities. Reinsurance-related securities can quickly lose all or much of their value if a triggering event occurs. Thus, to the extent assets subject to a triggering event are leveraged, the losses could substantially outweigh SHRIX's or SRRIX's investment and result in significant losses to the relevant Fund.

The Funds may invest in illiquid or restricted securities, which may be difficult or impossible to sell at a time that a Fund would like without significantly changing the market value of the security.

Each Fund intends to qualify for treatment as a regulated investment company ("RIC") under the Internal Revenue Code. A Fund's investment strategy will potentially be limited by its intention to qualify for treatment as a RIC. The tax treatment of certain of the Funds' investments under one or more of the qualification or distribution tests applicable to RICs is not certain. An adverse determination or future guidance by the IRS might affect a Fund's ability to qualify for such treatment.

If, in any year, a Fund were to fail to qualify for treatment as a RIC under the Internal Revenue Code for any reason, and were unable to cure such failure, the Fund would be subject to tax on its taxable income at corporate rates, and all distributions from earnings and profits, including any distributions of net tax-exempt income and net long-term capital gains, would be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income.

For additional risks, please refer to the relevant prospectus and statement of additional information.

SHRIX is classified as non-diversified under the 1940 Act. Accordingly, SHRIX may invest a greater portion of its assets in the securities of a single issuer than if it were a diversified fund, which may subject it to a higher degree of risk associated with and developments affecting that issuer than a fund that invests more widely.

Each of BTCNX, SRRIX and LENDX has an interval fund structure pursuant to which each Fund, subject to applicable law, conducts quarterly repurchase offers of the Fund's outstanding shares at net asset value ("NAV"), subject to approval of the Board of Trustees. In all cases, such repurchases will be for at least 5% and not more than 25% of the relevant Fund's outstanding shares.

In connection with any given repurchase offer, it is possible that a Fund may offer to repurchase only the minimum amount of 5% of its outstanding shares. It is possible that a repurchase offer may be oversubscribed, with the result that shareholders may only be able to have a portion of their shares repurchased. There is no assurance that you will be able to tender your Shares when or in the amount that you desire. The Funds' shares are not listed, and the Funds do not currently intend to list their shares for trading on any national securities exchange; the shares are, therefore, not marketable, and you should consider the shares to be illiquid.

Information furnished by others, upon which all or portions of the information contained herein is based, is from sources believed to be reliable. Stone Ridge makes no representation as to the accuracy, adequacy or completeness of such information and it has accepted the information without further verification.

The information provided herein should not be construed in any way as tax, capital, accounting, legal or regulatory advice. Investors should seek independent legal and financial advice, including advice as to tax consequences, before making any investment

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decision. Opinions expressed are subject to change at any time and are not guaranteed and should not be considered investment advice.

The Funds' investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses must be considered carefully before investing. The relevant prospectus contains this and other important information about the investment company. You can obtain an additional copy of the Funds' most recent periodic reports and certain other regulatory filings by calling 855-609-3680 or visiting www.stoneridgefunds.com. The Funds' prospectuses, which include a statement of additional information, can be found by visiting:

Stone Ridge High Yield Reinsurance Risk Premium Fund¹: Prospectus, Supplement and Supplement 2

Stone Ridge Reinsurance Risk Premium Interval Fund²: Prospectus, Supplement and Supplement 2

Stone Ridge U.S. Hedged Equity Fund¹: Prospectus and Supplement

Stone Ridge All Asset Variance Risk Premium Fund¹: Prospectus

Stone Ridge Alternative Lending Risk Premium Fund²: Prospectus

NYDIG Bitcoin Strategy Fund²: Prospectus

Stone Ridge Diversified Alternatives Fund¹: Prospectus

¹Open-end fund, ²Closed-end interval fund

The prospectuses should be read carefully before investing.

The Stone Ridge Funds are distributed by ALPS Distributors, Inc.

Endnotes

i G-10 currencies are ten of the most used and heavily traded, and thus liquid, currencies in the world. In 1971, at the time of the Smithsonian Agreement, they included the currencies of the United States, Britain, Canada, Japan, Sweden, Belgium, France, West Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands.

The Bitcoin section is inspired by the work of Saifedean Ammous, especially *The Bitcoin Standard* and *The Fiat Standard*, with select concepts and select phrases used with permission of the author.

The Final Thoughts on Bitcoin section is, in part, inspired by the work of Robert Breedlove, especially his masterpiece *Masters and Slaves of Money*, with select phrases used with permission of the author.

The Darwinian Propulsion section is, in part, inspired by, and uses select phrases from, *The Seventh Sense* by Joshua Ramo.

ALLOCATION OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS AT OCTOBER 31, 2020 (Unaudited)

STONE RIDGE REINSURANCE RISK PREMIUM INTERVAL FUND PORTFOLIO ALLOCATION BY YEAR OF SCHEDULED MATURITY

2020	\$19,045,912	0.7%
2021	214,939,383	7.6%
2022	167,905,220	5.9%
2023	128,456,782	4.6%
2024	154,235,526	5.5%
2025	31,768,380	1.1%
2026	735,080	0.0%
2027	1,872,532	0.1%
2028	1,794,092	0.1%
Not Applicable ⁽¹⁾	1,892,170,983	67.2%
Other ⁽²⁾	205,674,882	7.3%
	<u>\$2,818,598,772</u>	

(1) Preference shares and private fund units do not have maturity dates.

(2) Cash, cash equivalents, short-term investments and other assets less liabilities.

FUND PERFORMANCE DATA (Unaudited)

Returns shown include the reinvestment of all dividends. Returns shown do not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on fund distributions or the redemption of fund shares. Past performance is not predictive of future performance. Investment return and principal value will fluctuate, so that your shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than the original cost.

The **Intercontinental Exchange (ICE) Bank of America (BofA) Merrill Lynch 3-Month U.S. Treasury Bill Index** is an index of short-term U.S. Government securities with a remaining term to final maturity of less than three months. Index figures do not reflect any deduction of fees, taxes or expenses, and are not available for investment.

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS (FOR PERIODS ENDED OCTOBER 31, 2020)

	1-year period ended 10/31/2020	5-year period ended 10/31/2020	Since Inception (12/9/13)
Stone Ridge Reinsurance Risk Premium Interval Fund	0.67%	-1.94%	0.91%
ICE BofA Merrill Lynch 3-Month U.S. Treasury Bill Index	0.92%	1.20%	0.88%

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION OF FUND PERFORMANCE

Stone Ridge Reinsurance Risk Premium Interval Fund is designed to capture the reinsurance risk premium by investing in a broad set of reinsurance-related securities. For the twelve months ended October 31, 2020, the Fund's total return was 0.67%. The Fund's performance is largely based on the occurrence or non-occurrence of natural or non-natural catastrophe events or other loss events around the world, which impact the performance of reinsurance-related securities. The Fund's exposures span many different regions and types of events covered. There were a number of natural and non-natural catastrophes around the world (most significantly, the COVID-19 pandemic and Hurricane Laura), along with a modest deterioration in estimates for ultimate losses for events in prior periods, that negatively impacted many of the Fund's risk exposures, and, therefore, negatively impacted Fund performance. Given the high yields available for quota shares and catastrophe bonds, the Fund had a positive return despite the occurrence of covered losses this year.

The accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated Schedule of Investments

as of October 31, 2020

STONE RIDGE REINSURANCE RISK PREMIUM INTERVAL FUND

	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT	VALUE		PRINCIPAL AMOUNT	VALUE
EVENT LINKED BONDS - 21.2%					
Europe - 0.0% (a)					
Earthquake - 0.0% (a)					
Azzurro Re II Class A (3 Month Euribor + 4.500%), 01/17/2024 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$360,807; Original Acquisition Date: 07/06/2020)	\$ 319,000	\$ <u>371,968</u>			
Global - 7.1%					
Earthquake - 0.6%					
Acorn Re 2018-1 Class A (3 Month Libor USD + 2.750%), 11/10/2021 (b)(c)(d)(e)(f) (Cost: \$6,413,000; Original Acquisition Date: 07/03/2018)	6,413,000	6,416,527			
IBRD CAR 116 (3 Month Libor USD + 2.500%), 02/15/2021 (b)(c)(d)(e)(f) (Cost: \$6,933,947; Original Acquisition Date: 10/30/2019)	6,954,000	6,898,716			
IBRD CAR 117 (3 Month Libor USD + 3.000%), 02/15/2021 (b)(c)(d)(e)(f) (Cost: \$3,323,605; Original Acquisition Date: 10/15/2019)	3,341,000	3,314,105			
IBRD CAR 123 Class A (3 Month Libor USD + 5.500%), 12/02/2022 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$588,000; Original Acquisition Date: 11/15/2019)	588,000	584,354			
		<u>17,213,702</u>			
Mortality/Longevity/Disease - 0.0% (a)					
Vita Capital VI (6 Month Libor USD + 2.900%), 01/08/2021 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$1,038,053; Original Acquisition Date: 05/15/2020)	1,256,000	<u>1,097,493</u>			
Multiperil - 6.5%					
Atlas Capital 2020 DAC 2020-1 (T-Bill 3 Month + 8.250%), 06/10/2024 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$16,135,000; Original Acquisition Date: 04/23/2020)	16,135,000	16,619,050			
Atlas Capital UK 2019 PLC 2019-1 (3 Month Libor USD + 12.180%), 06/07/2023 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$4,564,000; Original Acquisition Date: 05/24/2019)	4,564,000	4,582,256			
Atlas IX 2015-1 (3 Month Libor USD + 0.100%), 01/07/2021 (b)(c)(d)(e)(g)(h) (Cost: \$1,230,594; Original Acquisition Date: 02/05/2015)	1,230,588	906,574			
Galilei Re 2017-1 Class A-2 (6 Month Libor USD + 13.840%), 01/08/2021 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$5,250,000; Original Acquisition Date: 12/21/2016)	5,250,000	5,198,287			
Multiperil - 6.5% (continued)					
Galilei Re 2017-1 Class C-2 (6 Month Libor USD + 5.680%), 01/08/2021 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$16,000,000; Original Acquisition Date: 12/21/2016)	\$ 16,000,000	\$ 15,979,200			
Galilei Re 2017-1 Class D-2 (6 Month Libor USD + 5.880%), 01/08/2021 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$8,000,000; Original Acquisition Date: 12/21/2016)	8,000,000	7,982,000			
Galileo Re 2017-1 Class B (3 Month Libor USD + 17.500%), 11/06/2020 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$2,658,874; Original Acquisition Date: 10/30/2017)	2,665,000	2,666,066			
Hypatia Ltd. 2020-1 Class A (T-Bill 3 Month + 6.750%), 06/07/2023 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$2,737,000; Original Acquisition Date: 07/10/2020)	2,737,000	2,857,017			
Hypatia Ltd. 2020-1 Class B (T-Bill 3 Month + 9.750%), 06/07/2023 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$4,211,000; Original Acquisition Date: 07/10/2020)	4,211,000	4,451,659			
Kendall Re 2018-1 Class A (3 Month Libor USD + 5.250%), 05/06/2021 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$9,416,968; Original Acquisition Date: 04/19/2018)	9,507,000	9,543,127			
Kilimanjaro Re II 2017-1 Class A-1 (6 Month Libor USD + 10.610%), 04/20/2021 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$13,834,000; Original Acquisition Date: 04/06/2017)	13,834,000	13,860,976			
Kilimanjaro Re II 2017-1 Class B-1 (6 Month Libor USD + 7.910%), 04/20/2021 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$28,981,855; Original Acquisition Date: 04/06/2017)	28,976,000	28,968,756			
Kilimanjaro Re II 2017-1 Class C-1 (6 Month Libor USD + 6.300%), 04/20/2021 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$18,984,399; Original Acquisition Date: 04/06/2017)	18,973,000	18,957,822			
Kilimanjaro Re II 2017-2 Class A-2 (6 Month Libor USD + 10.610%), 04/21/2022 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$5,929,000; Original Acquisition Date: 04/06/2017)	5,929,000	5,966,056			
Kilimanjaro Re II 2017-2 Class B-2 (6 Month Libor USD + 7.910%), 04/21/2022 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$8,893,000; Original Acquisition Date: 04/06/2017)	8,893,000	8,914,788			

The accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements. (Continued)

Consolidated Schedule of Investments

as of October 31, 2020

STONE RIDGE REINSURANCE RISK PREMIUM INTERVAL FUND

	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT	VALUE		PRINCIPAL AMOUNT	VALUE
Multiperil - 6.5% (continued)			Earthquake - 0.6% (continued)		
Kilimanjaro Re II 2017-2 Class C-2 (6 Month Libor USD + 6.300%), 04/21/2022 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$6,640,000; Original Acquisition Date: 04/06/2017)	\$ 6,640,000	\$ 6,647,636	Nakama Re 2018-1 Class 1 (3 Month Libor USD + 2.000%), 04/13/2023 (b)(c)(d)(e)(f) (Cost: \$1,728,304; Original Acquisition Date: 03/11/2019)	\$ 1,744,000	\$ 1,735,542
Loma Re 2013-1 Class C (T-Bill 3 Month + 0.500%), 01/08/2021 (b)(c)(d)(e)(g) (Cost: \$1,739,000; Original Acquisition Date: 12/20/2013)	1,739,000	530,395	Nakama Re 2018-1 Class 2 (3 Month Libor USD + 3.000%), 04/13/2023 (b)(c)(d)(e)(f) (Cost: \$3,331,386; Original Acquisition Date: 05/02/2019)	3,362,000	3,336,953
Matterhorn Re Ltd 2020-2 Class A (T-Bill 3 Month + 5.000%), 01/08/2024 (b)(c)(d)(e)(f) (Cost: \$3,049,000; Original Acquisition Date: 01/29/2020)	3,049,000	3,048,085	Nakama Re 2020-1 Class 1 (T-Bill 3 Month + 2.200%), 01/01/2025 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$871,000; Original Acquisition Date: 02/04/2020)	871,000	866,514
Northshore Re 2018-1 Class A (3 Month Libor USD + 7.990%), 07/08/2022 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$9,218,037; Original Acquisition Date: 07/02/2018)	9,290,000	9,413,092			18,617,202
Northshore Re II 2019-1 Class A (T-Bill 3 Month + 7.500%), 07/07/2023 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$3,905,000; Original Acquisition Date: 06/21/2019)	3,905,000	3,982,710	Multiperil - 0.2%		
Resilience Re Series 1711A 0.000%, 12/31/2020 (b)(e)(g) (Cost: \$238,865; Original Acquisition Date: 02/06/2017)	25,000,000	—	Akibare Re 2018-1 Class A (3 Month Libor USD + 1.900%), 04/07/2022 (b)(c)(d)(e)(f) (Cost: \$2,881,750; Original Acquisition Date: 01/29/2020)	2,960,000	2,932,768
Resilience Re Series 1741A 0.000%, 04/06/2021 (b)(e)(g) (Cost: \$205,044; Original Acquisition Date: 04/10/2017)	75,000,000	—	Akibare Re 2018-1 Class B (3 Month Libor USD + 1.900%), 04/07/2022 (b)(c)(d)(e)(f) (Cost: \$2,613,481; Original Acquisition Date: 03/09/2020)	2,669,000	2,639,641
Riverfront Re 2017-1 Class A (T-Bill 3 Month + 4.860%), 01/15/2021 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$10,922,616; Original Acquisition Date: 05/23/2017)	10,949,000	10,931,482			5,572,409
		182,007,034	Windstorm - 0.2%		
		200,318,229	Aozora Re 2017-1 Class A (6 Month Libor USD + 2.000%), 04/07/2021 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$4,687,964; Original Acquisition Date: 01/31/2020)	4,733,000	4,719,984
Japan - 1.0%					28,909,595
Earthquake - 0.6%			Mexico - 0.3%		
Kizuna Re II 2018-1 Class B (T-Bill 3 Month + 2.500%), 04/11/2023 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$388,000; Original Acquisition Date: 03/16/2018)	388,000	387,224	Earthquake - 0.2%		
Nakama Re 2015-1 Class 2 (T-Bill 3 Month + 3.250%), 01/14/2021 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$2,131,130; Original Acquisition Date: 05/03/2019)	2,132,000	2,133,173	IBRD CAR 125 Class A (3 Month Libor USD + 3.500%), 03/13/2024 (b)(c)(d)(e)(f) (Cost: \$3,619,000; Original Acquisition Date: 02/28/2020)	3,619,000	3,557,296
Nakama Re 2016-1 Class 2 (6 Month Libor USD + 3.250%), 10/13/2021 (b)(c)(d)(e)(f) (Cost: \$10,170,000; Original Acquisition Date: 09/21/2016)	10,170,000	10,157,796	IBRD CAR 126 Class B (3 Month Libor USD + 9.000%), 03/13/2024 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$639,000; Original Acquisition Date: 02/28/2020)	639,000	629,575
					4,186,871
			Windstorm - 0.1%		
			IBRD CAR 127 Class C (3 Month Libor USD + 10.000%), 03/13/2024 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$3,479,411; Original Acquisition Date: 02/28/2020)	3,479,000	3,517,269
					7,704,140

The accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements. (Continued)

Consolidated Schedule of Investments

as of October 31, 2020

STONE RIDGE REINSURANCE RISK PREMIUM INTERVAL FUND

	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT	VALUE		PRINCIPAL AMOUNT	VALUE
United States - 12.8%			Flood - 1.4%		
Earthquake - 2.8%			FloodSmart Re 2018 Class A		
Merna Re 2018-1 Class A (T-Bill 3 Month + 2.000%), 04/08/2021 (b)(c)(d)(e)(f) (Cost: \$4,007,000; Original Acquisition Date: 03/26/2018)	\$ 4,007,000	\$ 3,997,784	(T-Bill 3 Month + 11.830%), 08/06/2024 (b)(c)(e) (Cost: \$7,972,753; Original Acquisition Date: 04/20/2020)	\$ 8,107,000	\$ 8,136,996
Sutter Re 2020-2 Class A (T-Bill 3 Month + 5.000%), 06/06/2022 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$13,219,000; Original Acquisition Date: 05/13/2020)	13,219,000	13,470,161	FloodSmart Re 2018 Class B (T-Bill 3 Month + 14.080%), 08/06/2024 (b)(c)(e) (Cost: \$13,031,045; Original Acquisition Date: 04/21/2020)	13,473,000	13,445,380
Sutter Re 2020-2 Class F (T-Bill 3 Month + 8.500%), 06/06/2022 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$12,227,000; Original Acquisition Date: 05/13/2020)	12,227,000	12,444,641	FloodSmart Re 2019 Class A (T-Bill 3 Month + 11.830%), 03/07/2022 (b)(c)(e) (Cost: \$11,901,661; Original Acquisition Date: 04/22/2020)	12,203,000	12,355,537
Ursa Re 2017-2 Class C (T-Bill 3 Month + 4.140%), 12/10/2020 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$776,194; Original Acquisition Date: 09/18/2020)	776,000	775,573	FloodSmart Re 2019 Class B (T-Bill 3 Month + 15.080%), 03/07/2022 (b)(c)(e) (Cost: \$613,244; Original Acquisition Date: 07/17/2020)	632,000	645,051
Ursa Re 2017-2 Class D (T-Bill 3 Month + 5.470%), 12/10/2023 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$5,836,243; Original Acquisition Date: 09/09/2020)	5,834,000	5,822,040	FloodSmart Re 2020 Class A (T-Bill 3 Month + 11.000%), 02/27/2026 (b)(c)(e) (Cost: \$718,999; Original Acquisition Date: 07/22/2020)	736,000	735,080
Ursa Re 2018-1 Class D (T-Bill 3 Month + 5.230%), 09/24/2021 (b)(c)(d)(e)(f) (Cost: \$15,948,492; Original Acquisition Date: 09/07/2018)	16,012,000	15,904,720	FloodSmart Re 2020 Class B (T-Bill 3 Month + 14.500%), 02/27/2023 (b)(c)(e) (Cost: \$3,399,604; Original Acquisition Date: 04/28/2020)	3,500,000	3,539,725
Ursa Re 2019-1 Class C (T-Bill 3 Month + 5.750%), 12/10/2022 (b)(c)(d)(e)(f) (Cost: \$12,152,000; Original Acquisition Date: 11/20/2019)	12,152,000	12,124,658			38,857,769
Ursa Re II 2020-1 Class AA (T-Bill 3 Month + 3.750%), 12/07/2023 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$3,683,000; Original Acquisition Date: 10/08/2020)	3,683,000	3,681,158	Multiperil - 5.6%		
Ursa Re II 2020-1 Class D (T-Bill 3 Month + 6.250%), 12/07/2023 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$9,303,000; Original Acquisition Date: 10/08/2020)	9,303,000	9,298,349	Armor Re II 2019-1 Class A (T-Bill 3 Month + 6.330%), 06/08/2022 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$5,174,128; Original Acquisition Date: 05/09/2019)	5,219,000	5,283,716
		77,519,084	Bonanza Re 2020-1 Class A (T-Bill 3 Month + 4.750%), 02/20/2024 (b)(c)(e) (Cost: \$2,025,000; Original Acquisition Date: 02/13/2020)	2,025,000	2,030,974
			Bowline 2018-1 Class A (T-Bill 3 Month + 4.760%), 05/23/2022 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$7,243,972; Original Acquisition Date: 05/10/2018)	7,262,000	7,271,077
			Bowline Re 2019-1 Class A (T-Bill 3 Month + 4.500%), 03/20/2023 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$3,983,000; Original Acquisition Date: 03/08/2019)	3,983,000	3,994,352
Fire - 0.0% (a)			Bowline Re 2019-1 Class B (T-Bill 3 Month + 8.850%), 03/20/2023 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$4,655,402; Original Acquisition Date: 03/08/2019)	4,662,000	4,734,261
SD Re 2020-1 Class A (T-Bill 3 Month + 9.750%), 07/14/2023 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$1,062,000; Original Acquisition Date: 07/02/2020)	1,062,000	1,060,991			

The accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements. (Continued)

Consolidated Schedule of Investments

as of October 31, 2020

STONE RIDGE REINSURANCE RISK PREMIUM INTERVAL FUND

	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT	VALUE		PRINCIPAL AMOUNT	VALUE
Multiperil - 5.6% (continued)			Multiperil - 5.6% (continued)		
Caelus 2018-1 Class A (T-Bill 3 Month + 3.190%), 06/07/2021 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$2,681,000; Original Acquisition Date: 05/04/2018)	\$ 2,681,000	\$ 2,479,925	Kilimanjaro III Re 2019-1 Class A-1 (T-Bill 3 Month + 15.750%), 12/19/2023 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$14,116,289; Original Acquisition Date: 04/28/2020)	\$ 14,750,000	\$ 14,795,725
Caelus 2018-1 Class B (T-Bill 3 Month + 4.030%), 06/07/2021 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$1,743,791; Original Acquisition Date: 05/04/2018)	1,745,000	1,531,237	Kilimanjaro III Re 2019-1 Class A-2 (T-Bill 3 Month + 15.750%), 12/19/2024 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$10,417,664; Original Acquisition Date: 04/29/2020)	10,883,000	10,935,783
Caelus 2018-1 Class C (T-Bill 3 Month + 7.240%), 06/07/2021 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$3,218,000; Original Acquisition Date: 05/04/2018)	3,218,000	1,158,480	Kilimanjaro Re 2018-1 Class A-1 (3 Month Libor USD + 13.610%), 05/05/2023 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$5,369,156; Original Acquisition Date: 04/18/2018)	5,671,000	5,699,355
Caelus 2018-1 Class D (T-Bill 3 Month + 10.700%), 06/07/2021 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$536,000; Original Acquisition Date: 05/04/2018)	536,000	91,120	Kilimanjaro Re 2018-1 Class B-1 (3 Month Libor USD + 4.940%), 05/06/2022 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$5,380,572; Original Acquisition Date: 04/18/2018)	5,389,000	5,422,412
Caelus Re 2020-1 Class A-1 (T-Bill 3 Month + 5.500%), 06/07/2023 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$1,092,194; Original Acquisition Date: 04/20/2020)	1,135,000	1,147,769	Kilimanjaro Re 2018-2 Class A-2 (3 Month Libor USD + 13.610%), 05/05/2023 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$2,528,575; Original Acquisition Date: 04/18/2018)	2,660,000	2,629,144
Caelus Re V 2017-1 Class B (T-Bill 3 Month + 0.500%), 06/05/2024 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$2,476,500; Original Acquisition Date: 04/27/2017)	2,476,500	2,228,850	Kilimanjaro Re 2018-2 Class B-2 (3 Month Libor USD + 4.940%), 05/05/2023 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$4,945,000; Original Acquisition Date: 04/18/2018)	4,945,000	4,951,428
Caelus Re V 2017-1 Class C (T-Bill 3 Month + 0.500%), 06/05/2023 (b)(c)(d)(e)(g) (Cost: \$3,170,000; Original Acquisition Date: 04/27/2017)	3,170,000	79,408	Long Point Re III 2018-1 Class A (T-Bill 3 Month + 2.750%), 06/01/2022 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$6,045,896; Original Acquisition Date: 10/04/2018)	6,054,000	6,059,449
Caelus Re V 2017-1 Class D (T-Bill 3 Month + 0.500%), 06/05/2023 (b)(c)(d)(e)(g) (Cost: \$1,400,468; Original Acquisition Date: 04/27/2017)	1,400,468	140	MetroCat Re 2020-1 Class A (T-Bill 3 Month + 5.500%), 05/28/2024 (b)(c)(e) (Cost: \$2,498,018; Original Acquisition Date: 05/06/2020)	2,467,000	2,538,913
Espada Reinsurance 2016-1 Class 20 (T-Bill 3 Month + 5.700%), 12/07/2020 (b)(c)(d)(e)(g) (Cost: \$632,841; Original Acquisition Date: 02/12/2016)	632,841	411,346	Mona Lisa Re 2020-1 Class A (T-Bill 3 Month + 7.500%), 01/09/2023 (b)(c)(e) (Cost: \$3,929,919; Original Acquisition Date: 03/20/2020)	4,000,000	4,068,000
Fortius Re 2017-1 (6 Month Libor USD + 3.420%), 07/07/2021 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$740,000; Original Acquisition Date: 07/14/2017)	740,000	744,514	Residential Re 2015-I Class 10 (T-Bill 3 Month + 0.500%), 12/07/2020 (b)(c)(d)(e)(g) (Cost: \$4,346,049; Original Acquisition Date: 05/21/2015)	8,171,509	5,720,056
Herbie Re 2020-1 Class A (T-Bill 3 Month + 9.000%), 07/08/2024 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$5,101,000; Original Acquisition Date: 06/09/2020)	5,101,000	5,263,467	Residential Re 2016-I Class 10 (T-Bill 3 Month + 0.500%), 12/07/2020 (b)(c)(d)(e)(g) (Cost: \$1,353,174; Original Acquisition Date: 04/28/2016)	1,353,174	642,758

The accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements. (Continued)

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STONE RIDGE REINSURANCE RISK PREMIUM INTERVAL FUND

	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT	VALUE		PRINCIPAL AMOUNT	VALUE
Multiperil - 5.6% (continued)			Multiperil - 5.6% (continued)		
Residential Re 2016-II Class 4 (T-Bill 3 Month + 4.080%), 12/06/2023 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$1,250,000; Original Acquisition Date: 11/03/2016)	\$ 1,250,000	\$ 1,248,187	Sanders Re 2018-1 Class A (T-Bill 3 Month + 5.500%), 04/07/2022 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$14,967,398; Original Acquisition Date: 03/23/2018)	\$ 15,079,000	\$ 14,850,553
Residential Re 2017-I Class 11 (T-Bill 3 Month + 5.170%), 06/06/2024 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$6,731,000; Original Acquisition Date: 04/19/2017)	6,731,000	6,259,493	Sanders Re II 2020-1 Class A (3 Month Libor USD + 4.500%), 04/07/2024 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$2,689,000; Original Acquisition Date: 03/18/2020)	2,689,000	2,714,411
Residential Re 2017-II Class 2 (T-Bill 3 Month + 13.040%), 12/06/2021 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$950,221; Original Acquisition Date: 05/27/2020)	989,000	989,544	Spectrum Capital Ltd. 2017-1 A (6 Month Libor USD + 5.750%), 06/08/2021 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$2,343,000; Original Acquisition Date: 06/13/2017)	2,343,000	2,351,552
Residential Re 2018-I Class 13 (T-Bill 3 Month + 3.360%), 06/06/2025 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$7,343,714; Original Acquisition Date: 04/30/2018)	7,353,000	7,312,558	Stratosphere Re 2020-1 Class A (T-Bill 3 Month + 2.750%), 02/07/2027 (b)(c)(e) (Cost: \$563,740; Original Acquisition Date: 04/20/2020)	568,000	568,568
Residential Re 2019-I Class 12 (T-Bill 3 Month + 8.680%), 06/06/2023 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$505,000; Original Acquisition Date: 05/08/2019)	505,000	502,955	Tailwind Re 2017-1 Class A (T-Bill 3 Month + 7.360%), 01/08/2022 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$1,965,915; Original Acquisition Date: 10/14/2020)	1,936,000	1,963,588
Residential Re 2019-I Class 13 (T-Bill 3 Month + 4.650%), 06/06/2023 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$1,081,518; Original Acquisition Date: 05/08/2019)	1,088,000	1,091,645	Tailwind Re 2017-1 Class B (T-Bill 3 Month + 9.100%), 01/08/2022 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$3,761,572; Original Acquisition Date: 05/12/2020)	3,743,000	3,800,455
Residential Re 2019-II Class 2 (T-Bill 3 Month + 12.370%), 12/06/2027 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$1,294,000; Original Acquisition Date: 11/05/2019)	1,294,000	1,303,964	Tailwind Re 2017-1 Class C (T-Bill 3 Month + 11.060%), 01/08/2022 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$3,018,337; Original Acquisition Date: 08/02/2019)	3,027,000	3,084,059
Residential Re 2020-I Class 13 (T-Bill 3 Month + 5.500%), 06/06/2028 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$1,759,000; Original Acquisition Date: 05/27/2020)	1,759,000	1,794,092			
Residential Re 2020-II Class 1 31.540%, 12/06/2021 (b)(d)(e)(f) (Cost: \$433,640; Original Acquisition Date: 10/30/2020)	586,000	433,640	Windstorm - 3.0%		
Residential Re 2020-II Class 3 (T-Bill 3 Month + 8.250%), 12/06/2024 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$586,000; Original Acquisition Date: 10/30/2020)	586,000	586,000	Alamo Re 2018-1 Class A (T-Bill 3 Month + 3.400%), 06/07/2024 (b)(c)(d)(e)(f) (Cost: \$4,487,484; Original Acquisition Date: 07/03/2018)	4,506,000	4,524,249
Residential Re 2020-II Class 4 (T-Bill 3 Month + 6.250%), 12/06/2024 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$1,269,000; Original Acquisition Date: 10/30/2020)	1,269,000	1,269,000	Alamo Re 2019-1 Class A (T-Bill 3 Month + 4.450%), 06/08/2022 (b)(c)(d)(e)(f) (Cost: \$2,792,000; Original Acquisition Date: 05/21/2019)	2,792,000	2,813,638
Sanders Re 2017-1 Class A (6 Month Libor USD + 2.930%), 12/06/2021 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$4,530,964; Original Acquisition Date: 03/01/2019)	4,573,000	4,528,185	Alamo Re 2020-1 Class A (T-Bill 3 Month + 5.750%), 06/08/2023 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$12,320,000; Original Acquisition Date: 05/29/2020)	12,320,000	12,730,256
			Blue Halo Re 2020-1 Class A (T-Bill 3 Month + 13.250%), 06/28/2023 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$3,616,000; Original Acquisition Date: 06/16/2020)	3,616,000	3,769,680
					158,566,108

The accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements. (Continued)

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STONE RIDGE REINSURANCE RISK PREMIUM INTERVAL FUND

	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT	VALUE		PRINCIPAL AMOUNT	VALUE
Windstorm - 3.0% (continued)			Windstorm - 3.0% (continued)		
Cape Lookout Re 2019-1 Class A (T-Bill 3 Month + 4.240%), 02/25/2022 (b)(c)(d)(e)(f) (Cost: \$13,602,890; Original Acquisition Date: 02/11/2019)	\$ 13,609,000	\$ 13,774,349	Matterhorn Re Ltd 2020-1 Class B (T-Bill 3 Month + 7.500%), 12/07/2021 (b)(c)(d)(e)(f) (Cost: \$6,045,491; Original Acquisition Date: 03/12/2020)	\$ 6,108,000	\$ 6,183,128
Cape Lookout Re 2019-2 Class A (T-Bill 3 Month + 6.490%), 05/09/2022 (b)(c)(d)(e)(f) (Cost: \$2,560,000; Original Acquisition Date: 06/14/2019)	2,560,000	2,629,248	Matterhorn Re Ltd 2020-2 Class B (T-Bill 3 Month + 6.250%), 12/07/2021 (b)(c)(d)(e)(f) (Cost: \$4,341,422; Original Acquisition Date: 01/29/2020)	4,347,000	4,396,556
Citrus Re 2016-1 Class D-50 (T-Bill 3 Month + 0.100%), 02/25/2021 (b)(c)(d)(e)(g)(h) (Cost: \$4,189,217; Original Acquisition Date: 02/19/2016)	4,189,217	1,274,988	Matterhorn Re Ltd 2020-3 Class C 10.383%, 12/07/2020 (b)(d)(e)(i) (Cost: \$2,951,143; Original Acquisition Date: 04/30/2020)	3,000,000	2,985,000
Citrus Re 2017-1 Class A (6 Month Libor USD + 5.310%), 03/20/2023 (b)(c)(d)(e)(g)(h) (Cost: \$1,100,416; Original Acquisition Date: 03/06/2017)	1,100,416	365,778	Matterhorn Re Ltd 2020-4 Class A (T-Bill 3 Month + 10.000%), 12/07/2021 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$1,065,000; Original Acquisition Date: 06/25/2020)	1,065,000	1,096,311
Everglades II 2020-2 A (T-Bill 3 Month + 6.250%), 05/04/2023 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$1,649,000; Original Acquisition Date: 05/21/2020)	1,649,000	1,686,597	Matterhorn Re Ltd 2020-4 Class B 7.963%, 12/07/2021 (b)(d)(e)(i) (Cost: \$3,515,508; Original Acquisition Date: 06/25/2020)	3,928,000	3,608,654
Everglades Re II 2018-1 A (T-Bill 3 Month + 4.730%), 05/04/2021 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$8,030,000; Original Acquisition Date: 05/09/2018)	8,030,000	8,110,702			85,516,638
First Coast Re 2019-1 Class A (T-Bill 3 Month + 5.660%), 06/07/2023 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$506,000; Original Acquisition Date: 05/16/2019)	506,000	509,416			361,520,590
Integrity Re 2020-1 Class A (3 Month Libor USD + 7.250%), 04/12/2023 (b)(c)(e) (Cost: \$2,061,000; Original Acquisition Date: 03/18/2020)	2,061,000	2,126,437	TOTAL EVENT LINKED BONDS (Cost \$605,362,447)		598,824,522
Manatee Re II 2018-1 Class A (T-Bill 3 Month + 4.530%), 06/07/2021 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$4,270,743; Original Acquisition Date: 03/22/2018)	4,280,000	4,290,700	PARTICIPATION NOTES - 4.3%		
Manatee Re II 2018-1 Class B (T-Bill 3 Month + 8.280%), 06/07/2021 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$2,286,687; Original Acquisition Date: 07/08/2020)	2,299,000	2,281,183	Global - 4.3%		
Manatee Re III 2019-1 Class B (T-Bill 3 Month + 9.620%), 06/07/2022 (b)(c)(d)(e) (Cost: \$507,000; Original Acquisition Date: 05/23/2019)	507,000	514,656	Multiperil - 4.3%		
Matterhorn Re 2019-1 Class A 5.413%, 12/07/2020 (b)(d)(e)(i) (Cost: \$5,826,494; Original Acquisition Date: 06/14/2019)	5,858,000	5,845,112	Alturas Re 2019-1 Class A 03/10/2023 (b)(d)(e)(g)(h) (Cost: \$20,001; Original Acquisition Date: 12/20/2018)	20,001	101,790
			Alturas Re 2020-1 Class B 03/10/2023 (b)(d)(e)(g)(h)(j) (Cost: \$4,600,000; Original Acquisition Date: 12/27/2019)	4,600,000	2,971,140
			Eden Re II 2018-1 Class A 03/22/2022 (b)(d)(e)(g)(h) (Cost: \$18,527; Original Acquisition Date: 12/15/2017)	18,527	245,093
			Eden Re II 2018-1 Class B 03/22/2022 (b)(d)(e)(g)(h) (Cost: \$91,003; Original Acquisition Date: 12/27/2017)	91,003	3,015,260
			Eden Re II 2019-1 Class B 03/22/2023 (b)(d)(e)(g)(h)(j) (Cost: \$600,000; Original Acquisition Date: 12/19/2018)	600,000	4,886,304
			Eden Re II 2020-1 Class B 03/22/2024 (b)(d)(e)(g)(h)(j) (Cost: \$50,000,000; Original Acquisition Date: 12/26/2019)	50,000,000	53,540,428
			Limestone Re 2016-1 08/31/2021 (b)(d)(e)(g)(h) (Cost: \$41,950; Original Acquisition Date: 09/12/2017)	41,950	332,910

The accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements. (Continued)

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STONE RIDGE REINSURANCE RISK PREMIUM INTERVAL FUND

	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT	VALUE		PRINCIPAL AMOUNT	VALUE
Multiperil - 4.3% (continued)			Multiperil - 4.3% (continued)		
Limestone Re 2018-1 A 03/01/2022 (b)(d)(e)(g)(h)(j) (Cost: \$1,188; Original Acquisition Date: 06/20/2018)	\$ 1,188	\$ 173,524	Versutus 2019-B 12/31/2022 (b)(e)(g)(h) (Cost: \$4,067,991; Original Acquisition Date: 12/21/2018)	\$ 4,067,991	\$ 1,605,219
Limestone Re 2019-1 B 09/09/2022 (b)(d)(e)(g)(h)(j) (Cost: \$44,106; Original Acquisition Date: 12/24/2018)	44,106	490,554	Williamsburg (Horseshoe Re) 08/31/2021 (b)(e)(g)(h) (Cost: \$0; Original Acquisition Date: 12/15/2016)	1,602,021	1,289,742
Limestone Re 2019-2 B 03/01/2023 (b)(d)(e)(g)(h)(j) (Cost: \$1,144,000; Original Acquisition Date: 06/25/2019)	1,144,000	1,943,599	TOTAL PARTICIPATION NOTES (Cost \$116,571,692)		121,928,384
Limestone Re 2020-2 B 10/01/2024 (b)(d)(e)(g)(j) (Cost: \$9,100,000; Original Acquisition Date: 06/26/2020)	9,100,000	9,462,180	SHARES		
Sector Re V Series 10 Class A 03/01/2025 (b)(e)(g)(j) (Cost: \$10,000,000; Original Acquisition Date: 04/24/2020)	10,000,000	11,414,476	PREFERENCE SHARES - 65.8%		
Sector Re V Series 10 Class B 03/01/2025 (b)(e)(g)(j) (Cost: \$10,666,131; Original Acquisition Date: 04/24/2020)	10,666,131	12,174,830	Global - 64.9%		
Sector Re V Series 8 Class C 12/01/2023 (b)(e)(g)(j) (Cost: \$3,934,597; Original Acquisition Date: 12/05/2018)	3,934,597	2,403,778	Marine/Energy - 0.0% (a)		
Sector Re V Series 8 Class D 12/01/2023 (b)(e)(g)(j) (Cost: \$2,680,984; Original Acquisition Date: 12/07/2018)	2,680,984	1,660,447	Kauai (Artex Segregated Account Company) (b)(e)(g)(h)(j) (Cost: \$27,411,567; Original Acquisition Date: 01/07/2016)	51,394	11
Sector Re V Series 9 Class A 03/01/2023 (b)(e)(g)(j) (Cost: \$4,561,699; Original Acquisition Date: 04/24/2019)	4,561,699	1,921,976	Multiperil - 64.9%		
Sector Re V Series 9 Class B 03/01/2023 (b)(e)(g)(j) (Cost: \$2,549,056; Original Acquisition Date: 04/24/2019)	2,549,056	1,073,991	Altiplano (Mt. Logan Re) (b)(e)(g)(j) (Cost: \$33,500,000; Original Acquisition Date: 06/01/2018)	33,500	17,293,658
Sector Re V Series 9 Class D 12/01/2024 (b)(e)(g)(j) (Cost: \$3,199,725; Original Acquisition Date: 12/10/2019)	3,199,725	3,556,158	Arenal (Artex Segregated Account Company) (b)(e)(g)(h)(j) (Cost: \$53,733,613; Original Acquisition Date: 05/07/2015)	165,450	38,750,012
Sector Re V Series 9 Class G 03/01/2023 (b)(e)(g) (Cost: \$23,759; Original Acquisition Date: 04/24/2019)	23,759	627,600	Baldwin (Horseshoe Re) (b)(e)(g)(h)(j) (Cost: \$44,247,478; Original Acquisition Date: 01/04/2018)	1,328,746	4,597,605
Sussex Re 2020-A 12/31/2022 (e)(g)(h)(j) (Cost: \$6,340,000; Original Acquisition Date: 01/22/2020)	6,340,000	6,769,987	Biscayne (Artex Segregated Account Company) (b)(e)(g)(h) (Cost: \$0; Original Acquisition Date: 04/30/2014)	46,979	3,011,062
Versutus 2017 A-5 01/15/2021 (b)(e)(g)(h)(j) (Cost: \$1,665,037; Original Acquisition Date: 12/28/2016)	1,917,360	267,398	Bowery (Artex Segregated Account Company) (b)(e)(g)(h)(j) (Cost: \$121,058,000; Original Acquisition Date: 09/29/2017)	200,075	94,901,483
Versutus 2018 A-5 12/31/2020 (b)(e)(g)(j) (Cost: \$1,221,938; Original Acquisition Date: 12/15/2017)	1,221,938	—	Brighton (Horseshoe Re) (b)(e)(g)(h)(j)(g) (Cost: \$98,642,504; Original Acquisition Date: 06/12/2020)	1,022,526	107,245,021
			Cardinal Re 2015-1 (b)(e)(g)(h)(j) (Cost: \$55,715,759; Original Acquisition Date: 07/29/2015)	149	46,016,671
			Carlsbad 2 (Artex Segregated Account Company) (b)(e)(g)(h) (Cost: \$0; Original Acquisition Date: 04/28/2014)	190,319	3,004,789
			Cumberland (Artex Segregated Account Company) (b)(e)(g)(h)(j) (Cost: \$29,918,817; Original Acquisition Date: 04/10/2015)	28,898	10,547,598
			Cypress (Horseshoe Re) (b)(e)(g)(h)(j) (Cost: \$30,202,404; Original Acquisition Date: 05/31/2017)	125,090,500	24,000,364

The accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements. (Continued)

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STONE RIDGE REINSURANCE RISK PREMIUM INTERVAL FUND

	SHARES	VALUE		SHARES	VALUE
Multiperil - 64.9% (continued)			Multiperil - 64.9% (continued)		
Edmund 2 (Mt. Logan Re) (b)(e)(g)(j) (Cost: \$40,653,419; Original Acquisition Date: 10/31/2017)	40,653	\$ 30,681,306	Kensington (Horseshoe Re) (b)(e)(g)(h) (Cost: \$69,238,010; Original Acquisition Date: 08/16/2018)	954,585	\$ 97,608,515
Emerald Lake (Artex Segregated Account Company) (b)(e)(g)(h)(j) (Cost: \$77,156,505; Original Acquisition Date: 12/16/2015)	504,899	38,779,603	Latigo (Artex Segregated Account Company) (b)(e)(g)(h)(j) (Cost: \$64,194,863; Original Acquisition Date: 01/06/2014)	473	55,736,678
Florblanca (Artex Segregated Account Company) (b)(e)(g)(h)(j) (Cost: \$34,822,586; Original Acquisition Date: 12/29/2016)	77,550	34,435,749	Lorimer (Horseshoe Re) (b)(e)(g)(h) (Cost: \$16,725,143; Original Acquisition Date: 01/03/2019)	501,528	17,880,957
Freeport (Horseshoe Re) (b)(e)(g)(j) (Cost: \$30,264,500; Original Acquisition Date: 04/04/2018)	750,718	—	LRe 2018 (Lorenz Re Ltd.) (b)(e)(g)(h)(j)(g) (Cost: \$224,932; Original Acquisition Date: 07/10/2018)	14,945	1,190,325
Harambee Re 2017 (b)(e)(g)(h)(j) (Cost: \$17,596; Original Acquisition Date: 12/20/2016)	37,992	89,977	LRe 2019 (Lorenz Re Ltd.) (b)(e)(g)(h)(j) (Cost: \$5,500,000; Original Acquisition Date: 07/30/2019)	55,000	4,093,301
Harambee Re 2018 (b)(e)(g)(h)(j) (Cost: \$440,142; Original Acquisition Date: 12/15/2017)	440,142	394,553	Mackinac (Artex Segregated Account Company) (b)(e)(g)(h)(j) (Cost: \$11,173,894; Original Acquisition Date: 01/17/2017)	55,584	20,589,593
Harambee Re 2019 (b)(e)(g)(h)(j) (Cost: \$264,518; Original Acquisition Date: 12/21/2018)	264,518	394,770	Madison (Artex Segregated Account Company) (b)(e)(g)(h)(j) (Cost: \$66,063,165; Original Acquisition Date: 12/12/2016)	97,141	54,237,611
Hatteras (Artex Segregated Account Company) (b)(e)(g)(h)(j) (Cost: \$79,779,874; Original Acquisition Date: 12/30/2014)	77,632	64,881,157	Malibu (Horseshoe Re) (b)(e)(g)(h)(j) (Cost: \$15,746,735; Original Acquisition Date: 11/08/2016)	15,746,735	11,106,330
Hudson Charles (Mt. Logan Re) (b)(e)(g)(h)(j) (Cost: \$25,351,754; Original Acquisition Date: 01/02/2014)	25,352	21,869,220	Mohonk (Artex Segregated Account Company) (b)(e)(g)(h)(j) (Cost: \$77,159,598; Original Acquisition Date: 12/24/2013)	103	76,535,135
Hudson Charles 2 (Mt. Logan Re) (b)(e)(g)(h)(j) (Cost: \$25,474,125; Original Acquisition Date: 03/31/2017)	25,474	20,871,366	Mojave (Mt. Logan Re) (b)(e)(g)(h)(j) (Cost: \$31,719,991; Original Acquisition Date: 12/30/2014)	31,720	24,815,985
Hudson Charles 3 (Mt. Logan Re) (b)(e)(g)(h)(j) (Cost: \$10,987,500; Original Acquisition Date: 06/19/2014)	10,988	8,791,894	Mojave 2 (Mt. Logan Re) (b)(e)(g)(h)(j) (Cost: \$21,146,661; Original Acquisition Date: 12/24/2015)	21,147	16,543,990
Hudson Charles 4 (Mt. Logan Re) (b)(e)(g)(h)(j) (Cost: \$14,625,000; Original Acquisition Date: 02/07/2018)	14,625	13,626,334	Mulholland (Artex Segregated Account Company) (b)(e)(g)(j) (Cost: \$12,372,687; Original Acquisition Date: 12/26/2013)	114	—
Hudson Paul (Mt. Logan Re) (b)(e)(g)(h)(j) (Cost: \$22,500,000; Original Acquisition Date: 01/02/2014)	22,500	19,058,922	Pelham (Horseshoe Re) (b)(e)(g)(h)(j) (Cost: \$21,129,518; Original Acquisition Date: 01/02/2018)	264,553	3,443,564
Hudson Paul 3 (Mt. Logan Re) (b)(e)(g)(h)(j) (Cost: \$28,125,000; Original Acquisition Date: 03/31/2017)	28,125	22,920,486	Peregrine LCA (b)(e)(g)(h)(j) (Cost: \$136,221,016; Original Acquisition Date: 03/24/2017)	19,479,011	140,022,455
Hudson Paul 4 (Mt. Logan Re) (b)(e)(g)(h)(j) (Cost: \$2,100,000; Original Acquisition Date: 02/07/2018)	2,100	1,825,035	Revelstoke (Artex Segregated Account Company) (b)(e)(g)(h) (Cost: \$0; Original Acquisition Date: 01/28/2015)	15,350	21,567
Iseo (Artex Segregated Account Company) (b)(e)(g)(h)(j) (Cost: \$0; Original Acquisition Date: 09/08/2017)	183,543	5,469,650	Rondout (Artex Segregated Account Company) (b)(e)(g)(h)(j) (Cost: \$175,747,317; Original Acquisition Date: 06/19/2014)	184,131	166,643,986
			Sheepshead (Horseshoe Re) (b)(e)(g)(h)(j) (Cost: \$93,012,746; Original Acquisition Date: 06/12/2020)	969,034	103,358,074

The accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements. (Continued)

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STONE RIDGE REINSURANCE RISK PREMIUM INTERVAL FUND

	SHARES	VALUE		SHARES	VALUE
Multiperil - 64.9% (continued)			Multiperil - 64.9% (continued)		
Skytop (Artex Segregated Account Company) (b)(e)(g)(h) (Cost: \$0; Original Acquisition Date: 01/09/2014)	210	\$ 3,717,469	Yoho (Artex Segregated Account Company) (b)(e)(g)(h)(j) (Cost: \$86,532,181; Original Acquisition Date: 04/13/2018)	357,363	\$ 53,215,529
SR0001 (Horseshoe Re) (b)(e)(g)(j) (Cost: \$0; Original Acquisition Date: 06/28/2016)	1,757	—	Yorkville (Artex Segregated Account Company) (b)(e)(g)(h)(j) (Cost: \$130,097,000; Original Acquisition Date: 05/31/2019)	143,394	113,369,850
St. Kevins (Artex Segregated Account Company) (b)(e)(g)(h)(j) (Cost: \$25,001,106; Original Acquisition Date: 12/29/2016)	42,944	9,640,462			1,830,306,465
Sugarloaf (Artex Segregated Account Company) (b)(e)(g)(j) (Cost: \$2,262,381; Original Acquisition Date: 01/12/2016)	19,288	—			1,830,306,476
Sussex Designated Investment Series (b)(e)(g)(h) (Cost: \$4,168,447; Original Acquisition Date: 01/22/2019)	4,790	1,515,282	United States - 0.9%		
Sussex Designated Investment Series Dec 19 (b)(e)(g)(h)(j) (Cost: \$1,569,766; Original Acquisition Date: 01/24/2020)	3,895	1,294,968	Multiperil - 0.0% (a)		
Sussex Designated Investment Series May 2019 (b)(e)(g)(h)(j) (Cost: \$564,313; Original Acquisition Date: 06/20/2019)	1,378	212,386	SR0005 (Horseshoe Re) (b)(e)(g)(j) (Cost: \$6,360,627; Original Acquisition Date: 04/15/2016)	6,966,774	—
Sutton (Artex Segregated Account Company) (b)(e)(g)(h)(j) (Cost: \$32,337,251; Original Acquisition Date: 03/24/2017)	42,693	4,467,898	Yosemite (Horseshoe Re) (b)(e)(g)(h) (Cost: \$0; Original Acquisition Date: 07/11/2017)	162,602	392
Thopas Re 2018 (b)(e)(g)(h)(j) (Cost: \$3,882,576; Original Acquisition Date: 12/08/2017)	90,430	389			392
Thopas Re 2019 (b)(e)(g)(h)(j) (Cost: \$2,165,355; Original Acquisition Date: 12/21/2018)	25,383	1,571,415	Windstorm - 0.9%		
Turing Re 2017-1 (b)(e)(g)(h)(j) (Cost: \$20,870,296; Original Acquisition Date: 05/23/2017)	400,000	841,855	Riverdale (Horseshoe Re) (b)(e)(g)(h)(j) (Cost: \$25,161,000; Original Acquisition Date: 06/10/2020)	251,610	25,055,258
Twin Lakes (Artex Segregated Account Company) (b)(e)(g)(h) (Cost: \$5,711,434; Original Acquisition Date: 01/04/2016)	86,107	6,146,154	SR0006 (Horseshoe Re) (b)(e)(g)(j) (Cost: \$2,470,449; Original Acquisition Date: 08/09/2016)	39,381,541	—
Viribus Re 2018 (b)(e)(g)(h)(j) (Cost: \$277,637; Original Acquisition Date: 12/22/2017)	1,416,046	617,830			25,055,258
Viribus Re 2019 (b)(e)(g)(h)(j) (Cost: \$617,030; Original Acquisition Date: 12/26/2018)	601,833	46,795			25,055,650
Windsor (Horseshoe Re) (b)(e)(g)(h)(j) (Cost: \$93,621,913; Original Acquisition Date: 12/29/2017)	1,230,204	100,913,801	TOTAL PREFERENCE SHARES		
Woodside (Horseshoe Re) (b)(e)(g)(h)(j) (Cost: \$97,937,332; Original Acquisition Date: 06/12/2020)	1,012,875	105,402,022	(Cost \$2,245,977,031)		
Yellowstone (Artex Segregated Account Company) (b)(e)(g)(h)(j) (Cost: \$0; Original Acquisition Date: 01/08/2014)	100	46,009	PRIVATE FUND UNITS - 1.3%		
			Global - 1.3%		
			Multiperil - 1.3%		
			Aeolus Property Catastrophe J17 Keystone Fund (b)(e)(g)(h)(j) (Cost: \$21,413,046; Original Acquisition Date: 01/20/2017)	24,477	13,391,588
			Aeolus Property Catastrophe J18 Keystone Fund (b)(e)(g)(h)(j) (Cost: \$12,744,519; Original Acquisition Date: 02/20/2018)	12,736	14,544,348
			Aeolus Property Catastrophe J19 Keystone Fund (b)(d)(e)(g)(h)(j) (Cost: \$2,273,752; Original Acquisition Date: 01/14/2019)	2,274	2,916,215
			Aeolus Property Catastrophe MY17 Keystone Fund (b)(e)(g)(h)(j) (Cost: \$5,588,874; Original Acquisition Date: 07/06/2017)	5,589	1,121,554
			Aeolus Property Catastrophe MY18 Keystone Fund (b)(e)(g)(h)(j) (Cost: \$5,538,242; Original Acquisition Date: 06/25/2018)	5,538	4,835,152
			TOTAL PRIVATE FUND UNITS		
			(Cost \$47,558,432)		
			36,808,857		

The accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements. (Continued)

Consolidated Schedule of Investments

as of October 31, 2020

STONE RIDGE REINSURANCE RISK PREMIUM INTERVAL FUND

	SHARES	VALUE
LIMITED LIABILITY PARTNERSHIP - 0.0%		
Operating Companies - 0.0%		
Global - 0.0%		
Multiperil - 0.0%		
Point Dume LLP (g)(j)(m)		\$ —
TOTAL LIMITED LIABILITY PARTNERSHIP (Cost \$51,291,173)		<u>—</u>
SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS - 3.1%		
Money Market Fund - 2.0%		
Fidelity Institutional Money Market Funds - Government Portfolio - Institutional Class - 0.01% (k)		
	25,705,425	25,705,425
First American Government Obligations Fund - Class Z - 0.05% (k)		
	1,110,262	1,110,262
First American Treasury Obligations Fund - Class Z - 0.05% (k)		
	1,110,262	1,110,262
Morgan Stanley Institutional Liquidity Funds - Government Portfolio - Institutional Class - 0.02% (k)		
	26,815,687	26,815,687
Short-Term Investments Trust - Treasury Portfolio - Institutional Class - 0.01% (k)		
	1,110,262	1,110,262
		<u>55,851,898</u>
	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT	FAIR VALUE
U.S. Treasury Bills - 1.1% 0.096%, 11/10/2020 (l)	\$ 30,000,000	29,999,650
TOTAL SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS (Cost \$85,851,174)		<u>85,851,548</u>
TOTAL INVESTMENTS (Cost \$3,152,611,949) - 95.7%		<u>2,698,775,437</u>
OTHER ASSETS IN EXCESS OF LIABILITIES - 4.3%		<u>119,823,335</u>
TOTAL NET ASSETS - 100.0%		<u>\$2,818,598,772</u>

Principal amounts stated in U.S. dollars unless otherwise stated.

Country shown is geographic area of peril risk.

Percentages are stated as a percent of net assets.

(a) Rounds to zero.

(b) Foreign issued security. Total foreign securities by country of domicile are \$2,606,153,902. Foreign concentration is as follows: Bermuda: 88.8%, Cayman Islands: 1.6%, Supranational: 0.7%, Ireland: 0.6%, Singapore: 0.6%, and Great Britain: 0.2%.

(c) Variable rate security. Reference rates as of October 31, 2020 are as follows: 3 Month Euribor -0.52%, 3 Month Libor 0.22%, 6 Month Libor 0.24%, and T-Bill 3 Month 0.09%. Actual reference rates may vary based on the reset date of the security.

(d) Although security is restricted as to resale, the Fund's Adviser has determined this security to be liquid based upon procedures approved by the Board of Trustees. The aggregate value of these securities at October 31, 2020 was \$628,712,858, which represented 22.3% of net assets.

(e) Security is restricted as to resale.

(f) All or a portion of the security is pledged as collateral for excess mortality swap.

(g) Value determined using significant unobservable inputs.

(h) Security is fair valued by the Adviser pursuant to procedures approved by the Board of Trustees. The aggregate value of these securities is \$1,924,376,307, which represents 68.3% of net assets.

(i) Zero-coupon bond. The rate shown is the yield to maturity based upon original cost which may differ from current cost due to returns of capital received.

(j) Non-income producing security.

(k) Rate shown is the 7-day effective yield.

(l) Rate shown is the effective yield based on purchase price. The calculation assumes the security is held to maturity.

(m) The partnership is a member of the Lloyd's of London marketplace through which it may generate profits from participations in the insurance or reinsurance of activities of certain underwriters. Members are required to post collateral for potential losses, which is in the form of a trust deed and is included on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities.

Excess Mortality Swaps

COUNTERPARTY	REFERENCE ENTITY	BUY/SELL PROTECTION	FINANCING RATE	TERMINATION DATE	PAYMENT FREQUENCY	NOTIONAL VALUE	MAXIMUM POTENTIAL FUTURE PAYMENT	UPFRONT PREMIUM PAID	VALUE/ UNREALIZED DEPRECIATION
EXCESS MORTALITY SWAP CONTRACTS									
Hannover Re (a)(b)	Custom Mortality Index	Sell	1.00%	Jan 15 2021	Quarterly	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000	\$—	\$(2,452,778)
TOTAL EXCESS MORTALITY SWAP CONTRACTS									<u>\$(2,452,778)</u>

(a) Security is fair valued by the Adviser pursuant to procedures approved by the Board of Trustees. Value determined using significant unobservable inputs.

(b) The mortality index value is based on the weighted mortality rates for males and females in the United States, United Kingdom, and Australia

The accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities

as of October 31, 2020

STONE RIDGE REINSURANCE RISK PREMIUM INTERVAL FUND

ASSETS:	
Investments, at fair value ⁽¹⁾	\$ 2,698,775,437
Foreign currencies at custodian, at fair value ⁽²⁾	92,412
Receivable for fund shares sold	601,184
Interest receivable	4,231,719
Collateral held for LLP ⁽³⁾	126,546,986
Other assets	108,015
Total assets	2,830,355,753
LIABILITIES:	
Unrealized depreciation on swap contracts	2,452,778
Payable for investment securities purchased	2,288,640
Payable to Adviser	4,768,328
Payable for Chief Compliance Officer compensation	5,000
Payable to Trustees	73,254
Accrued service fees	119,208
Accrued distribution and servicing fees	119,208
Payable to Custodian	77,892
Other accrued expenses	1,852,673
Total liabilities	11,756,981
Total net assets	\$ 2,818,598,772
NET ASSETS CONSIST OF:	
Capital stock	\$ 3,943,008,837
Total distributable loss	(1,124,410,065)
Total net assets	\$ 2,818,598,772
Net Assets	\$ 2,818,598,772
Shares outstanding	69,009,890
Net asset value, offering and redemption price per share	\$ 40.84
(1) Cost of Investments	\$ 3,152,611,949
(2) Cost of Foreign Currencies	92,864
(3) Represents cash pledged as collateral for Point Dume LLP. The cash pledged as collateral is restricted as to withdrawal or use under the terms of a contractual agreement.	

The accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated Statement of Operations

For the Year Ended October 31, 2020

STONE RIDGE REINSURANCE RISK PREMIUM INTERVAL FUND	
INVESTMENT INCOME:	
Dividend income	\$ 49,448,380
Interest income	49,117,767
Total investment income	98,566,147
EXPENSES:	
Advisory fees (See Note 4)	68,819,884
Fund accounting and administration fees	2,537,336
Distribution and service fees	1,774,700
Service fees	1,774,700
Audit and tax related fees	1,628,485
Transfer agency fees and expenses	851,381
Legal fees	621,605
Trustees fees and expenses	270,188
Custody fees	236,769
Federal and state registration fees	132,229
Chief Compliance Officer compensation	50,000
Other expenses	2,069,933
Total expenses	80,767,210
Net investment income	17,798,937
NET REALIZED AND UNREALIZED GAIN (LOSS):	
Net realized gain (loss) on:	
Investments	(166,816,704)
Foreign currency	217,838
Swap contracts	1,016,667
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on:	
Investments	119,079,200
Foreign currency	(8,646)
Swap contracts	(2,500,000)
Net realized and unrealized loss	(49,011,645)
Net decrease in net assets resulting from operations	\$ (31,212,708)

The accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets

	STONE RIDGE REINSURANCE RISK PREMIUM INTERVAL FUND	
	YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31, 2020	YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31, 2019
OPERATIONS:		
Net investment income (loss)	\$ 17,798,937	\$ (384,229)
Net realized gain (loss) on:		
Investments	(166,816,704)	(143,690,339)
Foreign currency	217,838	(10,588)
Futures contracts	—	1,008,907
Swap contracts	1,016,667	1,013,889
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on:		
Investments	119,079,200	(340,554,687)
Foreign currency	(8,646)	12,037
Futures contracts	—	(1,175,466)
Swap contracts	(2,500,000)	—
Net decrease in net assets resulting from operations	(31,212,708)	(483,780,476)
DISTRIBUTIONS TO SHAREHOLDERS:		
Net dividends and distributions	(53,642,845)	(119,035,401)
Total distributions	(53,642,845)	(119,035,401)
CAPITAL SHARE TRANSACTIONS:		
Proceeds from shares sold	130,146,577	409,028,175
Proceeds from shares issued to holders in reinvestment of dividends	40,960,013	97,593,038
Cost of shares redeemed	(1,882,450,554)	(1,264,749,512)
Net decrease in net assets from capital share transactions	(1,711,343,964)	(758,128,299)
Total decrease in net assets	(1,796,199,517)	(1,360,944,176)
NET ASSETS:		
Beginning of year	4,614,798,289	5,975,742,465
End of year	\$ 2,818,598,772	\$ 4,614,798,289

The accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year Ended October 31, 2020

STONE RIDGE REINSURANCE RISK PREMIUM INTERVAL FUND

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Net decrease in net assets resulting from operations	\$ (31,212,708)
Adjustments to reconcile net decrease in net assets resulting from operations to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Net realized and unrealized gain	49,020,291
Amortization and accretion of premium & discount	3,741,313
Changes in assets and liabilities:	
Foreign currencies	(92,412)
Receivable for investment securities sold	15,504,141
Interest receivable	2,260,680
Payable to Adviser	(3,183,199)
Payable to Custodian	53,584
Payable to Trustees	1,859
Payable for investment securities purchased	1,356,432
Accrued distribution and servicing fees	(79,580)
Accrued service fees	(79,580)
Payable for Chief Compliance Officer compensation	3,472
Other accrued expenses	788,657
Other assets	82,217
Purchases of investments	(1,018,476,582)
Proceeds from sales of investments	2,458,354,220
Net purchases and sales of short-term investments	230,453,476
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,708,496,281

CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:

Proceeds from shares issued	130,572,576
Payment on shares redeemed	(1,882,450,554)
Cash distributions to shareholders	(12,682,832)
Net cash used in financing activities	(1,764,560,810)

Net decrease in cash and restricted cash	(56,064,529)
Cash and restricted cash, beginning of year	182,611,515
Cash and restricted cash, end of year	\$ 126,546,986

SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW AND NON-CASH INFORMATION:

Reinvested distributions	\$ 40,960,013
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The accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated Financial Highlights

STONE RIDGE REINSURANCE RISK PREMIUM INTERVAL FUND

YEAR ENDED YEAR ENDED YEAR ENDED YEAR ENDED YEAR ENDED
OCTOBER 31, 2020⁽¹⁾ OCTOBER 31, 2019 OCTOBER 31, 2018 OCTOBER 31, 2017 OCTOBER 31, 2016

Per Share Data:

Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 41.15	\$ 45.90	\$ 45.90	\$ 53.55	\$ 53.85
Income (loss) from investment operations					
Net investment income (loss) ⁽²⁾ ..	0.21	— ⁽³⁾	(0.05)	1.95	1.20
Net realized and unrealized gains (losses)	0.04 ⁽⁴⁾	(3.80)	0.10	(6.50)	2.75
Total from investment operations	0.25	(3.80)	0.05	(4.55)	3.95
Less distributions to shareholders					
Dividends from net realized gains	—	—	(0.05)	—	—
Dividends from net investment income	(0.56)	(0.95)	—	(3.10)	(4.25)
Total distributions	(0.56)	(0.95)	(0.05)	(3.10)	(4.25)
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 40.84	\$ 41.15	\$ 45.90	\$ 45.90	\$ 53.55
Total return ⁽⁵⁾	0.67%	(8.30)%	0.10%	(9.00)%	7.83%

Supplemental Data and Ratios:

Net assets, end of period (000s)	\$2,818,599	\$4,614,798	\$5,975,742	\$5,017,536	\$3,495,575
Ratio of expenses to average net assets	2.35%	2.24%	2.27%	2.26%	2.26%
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets ...	0.52%	(0.01)%	(0.12)%	3.87%	2.34%
Portfolio turnover rate	32.67%	16.11%	15.45%	28.91%	28.57%

(1) During the year ended October 31, 2020, the Fund effected the following reverse stock split: July 31, 2020, 1 for 5. All historical per share information has been retroactively adjusted to reflect this reverse stock split.

(2) Net investment income (loss) per share has been calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

(3) Rounds to zero.

(4) The amount of net realized and unrealized gain per share does not correspond with the net realized and unrealized loss reported within the Statement of Changes due to the timing of capital share transactions and fluctuating market values.

(5) Total return represents the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in the Fund (assuming the reinvestment of all dividends and distributions).

The accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

1. Organization

Stone Ridge Trust II (the “Trust”) was organized as a Delaware statutory trust on July 17, 2013 and is registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the “1940 Act”), as amended, as a continuously-offered diversified closed-end management investment company issuing shares. As of October 31, 2020, the Trust consisted of one series: the Stone Ridge Reinsurance Risk Premium Interval Fund (the “Fund”). The Fund commenced operations on December 9, 2013. The Fund offers one class of shares to investors with no front-end or back-end sales charges, a 0.05% fee paid pursuant to the Distribution and Servicing Plan (as discussed below), a 0.05% fee paid pursuant to the Services Agreement (as discussed below), and no repurchase fee. The Trust’s Amended and Restated Agreement and Declaration of Trust authorizes the issuance of an unlimited number of shares.

The Fund has an interval fund structure pursuant to which the Fund, subject to applicable law, conducts quarterly repurchase offers of the Fund’s outstanding shares at net asset value (“NAV”) subject to approval of the Board of Trustees (the “Board”). In all cases, such repurchase offers will be for at least 5% and not more than 25% of the Fund’s outstanding shares. In connection with any given repurchase offer, it is possible that the Fund may offer to repurchase only the minimum amount of its outstanding shares. It is also possible that a repurchase offer may be oversubscribed, with the result that shareholders may only be able to have a portion of their shares repurchased. If the repurchase offer is oversubscribed, the Fund may, in its sole discretion, repurchase an additional number of shares not to exceed 2% of the shares outstanding on the repurchase request deadline. Notwithstanding the foregoing, under certain circumstances, the Fund may, in its discretion, accept shares tendered by shareholders who own fewer than 100 shares and tender all of their shares for repurchase in a repurchase offer. In that case, these shares would be accepted before prorating the shares tendered by other shareholders. In addition, if a repurchase offer is oversubscribed, the Fund will repurchase additional shares in an amount determined by the Board that are tendered by an estate (an “Estate Offer”). If an Estate Offer is oversubscribed, the Fund will repurchase such shares on a pro rata basis. In addition, if a repurchase offer is oversubscribed, the Fund will repurchase additional shares that are tendered by (i) a trust that funds a tax-qualified defined benefit plan that has terminated or that the sponsor or governing body of such plan has voted to terminate or (ii) a limited liability company that is owned by one or more such trusts (the “Defined Benefit Plan Offer”). A “tax-qualified defined benefit plan” means a defined benefit plan that is qualified under section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (for example, a corporate defined benefit pension plan or a defined benefit Keogh plan). It does not include, among other things, any defined contribution plan, 401(k) plan or individual retirement account (IRA). If the Defined Benefit Plan Offer is oversubscribed, the Fund will repurchase such shares on a pro rata basis. As a result, there can be no assurance that the Fund will be able to repurchase all of the shares tendered in an Estate Offer or a Defined Benefit Plan Offer. If the Fund repurchases any shares pursuant to an Estate Offer or a Defined Benefit Plan Offer, this will not affect the number of shares that it repurchases from other shareholders in the quarterly repurchase offers. The Fund’s shares are not listed, and the Fund does not currently intend to list its shares for trading on any national securities exchange. The shares are therefore illiquid. Even though the Fund makes quarterly repurchase offers to repurchase a portion of the shares to provide liquidity to shareholders, shareholders should consider the shares to be illiquid. There is not expected to be any secondary trading market in the shares.

The Fund’s investment objective is to achieve long-term capital appreciation. The Fund pursues its investment objective primarily by investing in reinsurance-related securities, including event-linked bonds, preference shares, participation notes or private fund units issued in connection with quota shares (“Quota Share Notes”), and, to a lesser extent, preference shares, participation notes or private fund units issued in connection with excess-of-loss, stop-loss or other non-proportional reinsurance (“Excess of Loss Notes”), preference shares, participation notes or private fund units issued in connection with industry loss warranties (“ILW Notes”) event-linked swaps and equity securities (publicly or privately offered) or the derivatives of equity securities of companies in the reinsurance and insurance industry (collectively, “reinsurance-related securities”).

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Stone Ridge Reinsurance Risk Premium Interval Sub Fund Ltd and Point Dume Holdings Ltd (each a “Subsidiary”), each of which is a wholly-owned and controlled subsidiary of the Fund. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. Each Subsidiary acts as an investment vehicle in order to invest in derivative or insurance-related instruments consistent with the Fund’s investment objectives and policies. As of October 31, 2020, the Subsidiaries’ combined net assets were \$130,848,024, which represented 4.6% of the Fund’s net assets.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The following is a summary of significant accounting policies consistently followed by the Fund in the preparation of its consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”). The Fund is an investment company and applies specific accounting and financial reporting requirements under Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Accounting Standards Topic 946, Financial Services — Investment Companies.

(a) Investment Valuation and Fair Value Measurement. The Board has approved procedures pursuant to which the Fund values its investments (the “Valuation Procedures”). The Board has established an Adviser Valuation Committee made up of employees of Stone Ridge Asset Management LLC (the “Adviser”) to which the Board has delegated responsibility for overseeing the implementation of the Valuation Procedures, including fair value determinations made on behalf of the Board.

Listed below is a summary of certain of the methods generally used currently to value investments of the Fund under the Valuation Procedures:

With respect to pricing of insurance-linked securities for which at least one designated independent broker provides a price, that price (or, if multiple designated independent brokers provide a price, the average of such prices) will be used to value the security. The Fund typically utilizes an independent data delivery vendor to obtain the prices, average them and communicate the resulting value to the Administrator. If no designated independent broker provides a price for the security in question, the Adviser Valuation Committee will generally utilize prices provided by one or more other brokers that the Adviser has approved to value the security. For certain securities, an administrator or third-party manager may regularly provide net asset values that may be used to determine the price at which an investor can subscribe for or redeem an investment in that security, subject to any relevant restrictions on the timing of such subscriptions or redemptions. The Adviser Valuation Committee will generally rely upon such valuations, with any necessary adjustment to reflect relevant corporate actions (e.g., dividends paid but not yet reflected in the reported net asset value).

Non-prime money market funds and cash sweep programs are generally valued at amortized cost, which approximates fair value.

Other debt securities, including corporate and government debt securities (of U.S. or foreign issuers) and municipal debt securities, loans, mortgage-backed securities, collateralized mortgage obligations and other asset-backed securities (except event-linked bonds) are valued by an independent pricing service at an evaluated (or estimated) mean between the closing bid and asked prices.

For investments in investment companies that are registered under the 1940 Act, the value of the shares of such funds is calculated based upon the NAV per share of such funds. The prospectuses for such funds explain the circumstances under which they will use fair value pricing and its effects.

Exchange-traded derivatives, such as options and futures contracts, are valued at the settlement price on the exchange or mean of the bid and asked prices.

Non-exchange traded derivatives, including over-the-counter (“OTC”) options, are generally valued on the basis of valuations provided by a pricing service or using quotes provided by a broker/dealer (typically the counterparty).

Generally, the Fund must value its assets using market quotations when they are readily available. If, with respect to any portfolio instrument, market quotations are not readily available or available market quotations are deemed to be unreliable by the Adviser Valuation Committee, then such instruments will be valued as determined in good faith by the Adviser Valuation Committee. In these circumstances, the Fund determines fair value in a manner that seeks to reflect the market value of the security on the valuation date based on consideration by the Adviser Valuation Committee of any information or factors it deems appropriate.

Fair value pricing may require subjective determinations about the value of a portfolio instrument. Fair values may differ from quoted or published prices, or from prices that are used by others, for the same investments. Also, the use of fair value pricing may not always result in adjustments to the prices of securities or other assets or liabilities held by the Fund. It is possible that the fair value determined for a security may be materially different than the value that could be realized upon the sale of such security. Thus, fair valuation may have an unintended dilutive or accretive effect on the value of shareholders' investments in the Fund.

A substantial portion of the Fund's investments are U.S. dollar denominated investments. Investments initially valued in currencies other than the U.S. dollar are converted to U.S. dollars using exchange rates obtained from pricing services. As a result, the NAV of the Fund's shares may be affected by changes in the value of currencies in relation to the U.S. dollar. International markets are sometimes open on days when U.S. markets are closed, which means that the value of foreign securities owned by the Fund could change on days when Fund shares cannot be bought or sold. The value of investments traded in markets outside the U.S. or denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar may be affected significantly on a day that the NYSE is closed, and the NAV of the Fund's shares may change on days when an investor is not able to purchase shares or sell shares in connection with a periodic repurchase offer. The calculation of the Fund's NAV may not take place contemporaneously with the determination of the prices of foreign securities used in NAV calculations.

The Fund adheres to authoritative fair valuation accounting standards that set out a hierarchy for measuring fair valuation inputs. These standards require additional disclosures about the various inputs and valuation techniques used to develop the measurements of fair value and a discussion of changes in valuation techniques and related inputs during the period. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to significant unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

Level 1 Inputs: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Fund can access at the measurement date;

Level 2 Inputs: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly including inputs in markets that are not considered to be active or in active markets for similar assets or liabilities, observable inputs other than quoted prices and inputs that are not directly observable but are corroborated by observable market data;

Level 3 Inputs: significant unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Inputs are used in applying the various valuation techniques and broadly refer to the assumptions that market participants use to make valuation decisions, including assumptions about risk. A financial instrument's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. However, the determination of what constitutes "observable" requires significant judgment by the Adviser. The Adviser considers observable data to be that market data which is readily available, regularly distributed or updated, reliable and verifiable, not proprietary, and provided by independent sources that are actively involved in the relevant market. The categorization of a financial instrument within the hierarchy is based upon the pricing transparency of the instrument and does not necessarily correspond to the Adviser's perceived risk of that instrument.

There were transfers between Level 2 and Level 3 during the reporting period. The transfers from Level 2 to Level 3 occurred because there were no longer observable market data for these securities for the year ended October 31, 2020.

The transfers from level 3 to level 2 occurred because there was observable data that became available as of October 31, 2020. The following table summarizes the inputs used to value the Fund's investments as of October 31, 2020:

DESCRIPTION	LEVEL 1	LEVEL 2	LEVEL 3	TOTAL
Assets				
Event-Linked Bonds				
Europe	\$ —	\$ 371,968	\$ —	\$ 371,968
Global	—	198,881,260	1,436,969	200,318,229
Japan	—	28,909,595	—	28,909,595
Mexico	—	7,704,140	—	7,704,140
United States	—	353,026,115	8,494,475	361,520,590
Total Event-Linked Bonds	—	588,893,078	9,931,444	598,824,522
Participation Notes ⁽¹⁾	—	—	121,928,384	121,928,384
Preference Shares				
Global	—	—	1,830,306,476	1,830,306,476
United States	—	—	25,055,650	25,055,650
Total Preference Shares	—	—	1,855,362,126	1,855,362,126
Private Fund Units ⁽¹⁾	—	—	36,808,857	36,808,857
Limited Liability Partnership ⁽¹⁾	—	—	—	—
Short-Term Investments				
Money Market Funds	55,851,898	—	—	55,851,898
U.S. Treasury Bills	—	29,999,650	—	29,999,650
Total Short-Term Investments	55,851,898	29,999,650	—	85,851,548
Total Assets	\$55,851,898	\$618,892,728	\$2,024,030,811	\$2,698,775,437
Other Financial Instruments*				
Unrealized depreciation on swap contracts	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (2,452,778)	\$ (2,452,778)
Total	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (2,452,778)	\$ (2,452,778)

* Other financial instruments are derivatives, such as swap contracts. These instruments are reflected at the unrealized appreciation on the instrument.

(1) For further security characteristics, see the Fund's Consolidated Schedule of Investments.

Below is a reconciliation that details the activity of securities in Level 3 during the year ended October 31, 2020:

	EVENT-LINKED BONDS	PARTICIPATION NOTES	PREFERENCE SHARES	PRIVATE FUND UNITS	LIMITED LIABILITY PARTNERSHIP	SWAP CONTRACTS
Beginning Balance—						
November 1, 2019	\$ 30,879,195	\$ 204,480,702	\$3,188,794,080	\$139,494,767	\$ —	\$ 47,222
Acquisitions	—	93,905,856	468,971,131	—	35,903,712	—
Dispositions	(22,383,489)	(145,860,882)	(899,553,849)	(99,586,339)	—	—
Realized gain (loss)	(18,825,283)	7,214,075	(150,845,971)	(5,377,811)	—	—
Return of capital	—	(34,171,202)	(860,230,632)	—	—	—
Change in unrealized appreciation/ (depreciation)	21,723,938	(3,640,165)	108,227,367	2,278,240	(35,903,712)	(2,500,000)
Transfers in/(out) of Level 3	(1,462,917)	—	—	—	—	—
Ending Balance—						
October 31, 2020	\$ 9,931,444	\$ 121,928,384	\$1,855,362,126	\$ 36,808,857	\$ —	\$(2,452,778)

As of October 31, 2020, the change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on positions still held in the Fund was \$12,086,287 for Event-Linked Bonds, \$(4,147,737) for Participation Notes, \$(4,533,526) for Preference Shares, \$2,278,241 for Private Fund Units, \$(35,903,712) for Limited Liability Partnerships, and \$(2,500,000) for Swap Contracts.

Unobservable inputs included original transaction price, losses from severe weather events, other natural and non-natural catastrophes and insurance and reinsurance premiums. Significant decreases in premiums or increases in losses related to severe weather or other natural and non-natural catastrophes in isolation would result in a significantly lower fair value measurement. Participation notes, preference shares, and private fund units are monitored daily for significant events that could affect the value of the instruments.

The following table summarizes the quantitative inputs used for investments categorized as Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy as of October 31, 2020:

TYPE OF SECURITY	INDUSTRY	FAIR VALUE AT 10/31/20	VALUATION TECHNIQUES	UNOBSERVABLE INPUTS	RANGE	WEIGHTED AVERAGE ⁽¹⁾
Participation Notes	Financial Services	\$ 77,632,947	Insurance industry loss model	Estimated losses:	\$0.0MM-\$19.7MM	\$ 3.9MM
				Estimated premiums earned:	\$0.5MM-\$29.8MM	\$ 7.6MM
Preference Shares	Financial Services	\$1,807,387,162	Insurance industry loss model	Estimated losses:	\$0.0MM-\$161.4MM	\$25.4MM
				Estimated premiums earned:	\$0.0MM-\$231.6MM	\$41.5MM
Private Fund Units	Financial Services	\$ 36,808,857	Insurance industry loss model	Estimated losses:	\$3.5MM-\$65.0MM	\$39.1MM
				Estimated premiums earned:	\$9.3MM-\$26.9MM	\$21.6MM
Limited Liability Partnership	Financial Services	\$ —	Insurance industry loss model	Estimated losses:	\$0.0MM-\$71.9MM	\$46.5MM
				Estimated premiums earned:	\$0.0MM-\$77.3MM	\$52.3MM

(1) Weighed by relative fair value.

The Level 3 securities listed above were fair valued by the Adviser Valuation Committee. Other Level 3 securities not listed above were fair valued by the Adviser Valuation Committee or priced using an indicative bid and have a value equal to \$9,931,444 for Event-Linked Bonds, \$44,295,437 for Participation Notes, \$47,974,964 for Preference Shares, \$0 for Private Fund Units, and \$(2,452,778) for Swap Contracts.

Derivative Transactions — The Fund engaged in derivatives for hedging and speculative purposes during the year ended October 31, 2020. The use of derivatives included swap contracts.

Futures Contracts — The Fund may purchase and sell futures contracts. The Fund uses futures contracts to hedge interest rate and foreign exchange rate exposure. With futures, there is minimal counterparty credit risk to the Fund since futures are exchange-traded and the exchange's clearinghouse, as counterparty to all exchange-traded futures, guarantees the futures against default. Upon entering into a contract, the Fund deposits and maintains as collateral, an initial margin as required by the exchange on which the transaction is effected. Pursuant to the contract, the Fund agrees to receive from or pay to the broker, an amount of cash equal to the daily fluctuation in value of the contract. Such receipts or payments are known as variation margin and are recorded by the Fund as unrealized gains and losses. Variation margin is settled daily. When the contract is closed, the Fund records a realized gain or loss equal to the difference between the value of the contract at the time it was opened and the value at the time it was closed. In connection with physically-settled futures contracts, the Fund is required under the 1940 Act to maintain assets consisting of cash, cash equivalents or liquid securities. The amount of the segregated assets is required to be adjusted daily to reflect the market value of the purchase obligation for long futures contracts or the market value of the instrument underlying the contract, but not less than the market price at which the futures contract was established, for short futures contracts. The Fund did not hold futures contracts during the year ended October 31, 2020.

Options — The Fund may purchase and write call or put options on securities and indices and enter into related closing transactions. The Fund may write put and call options to earn premium income, but the Fund did not write call or put options during the year ended October 31, 2020. With options, there is minimal counterparty credit risk to the Fund since options are exchange-traded and the exchange's clearinghouse, as counterparty to all exchange-traded options, guarantees the options against default. OTC options are customized agreements between the parties. With OTC options, there is no clearinghouse guarantee against default, thus OTC options are subject to the risk that the counterparty will not fulfill its obligations under the contract.

As the writer of a call option, the Fund has the obligation to sell the security at the exercise price during or at the expiration of the exercise period. As a writer of a put option, the Fund has the obligation to buy the underlying security at the exercise price during or at the expiration of the exercise period. The premium that the Fund pays when purchasing a call option or receives when writing a call option will reflect, among other things, the market price of the security, the relationship of the exercise price to the market price of the security, the relationship of the exercise price to the volatility of the security, the length of the option period and supply and demand factors. The premium is the market value of the option.

A purchaser (holder) of a put option pays a non-refundable premium to the seller (writer) of a put option to obtain the right to sell a specified amount of a security at a fixed price (the exercise price) during a specified period (the exercise period). Conversely, the seller (writer) of a put option, upon payment by the holder of the premium, has the obligation to buy the security from the holder of the put option at the exercise price during or at the expiration of the exercise period. When an option is exercised, the premium originally received decreases the cost basis of the underlying security (or increases the proceeds on the security sold short) and the Fund realizes a gain or loss from the sale of the security (or closing of the short sale).

Options on indices (including weather indices) are similar to options on securities, except that upon exercise index options require cash payments and do not involve the actual purchase or sale of securities.

Excess Mortality Swaps — The Fund entered into excess mortality swaps in order to gain exposure to reinsurance-related risks tied to population mortality experience. In an excess mortality swap, the protection buyer pays periodic premiums in exchange for a potential payment from the seller of protection if the specified mortality index exceeds a set value during an agreed upon period. During the year ended, October 31, 2020 the average notional amount of excess mortality swaps was \$100,000,000 for contracts in which the Fund sold protection and is collateralized by event-linked bonds.

The table below reflects the values of derivative liabilities as reflected in the Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities for the year ended October 31, 2020.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES LOCATION		LIABILITY DERIVATIVES
		FAIR VALUE
Swaps		
Excess mortality contracts	Unrealized depreciation on swap contracts*	\$2,452,778
Total		<u>\$2,452,778</u>

* Reflects cumulative unrealized depreciation of swap contracts as reported in the Consolidated Schedule of Investments.

The tables below reflect the effect of derivative instruments on the Consolidated Statement of Operations for the year ended October 31, 2020.

	AMOUNT OF REALIZED GAIN ON DERIVATIVES TRANSACTIONS	
	SWAP CONTRACTS	TOTAL
Excess mortality contracts	\$1,016,667	\$1,016,667
	<u>\$1,016,667</u>	<u>\$1,016,667</u>

	CHANGE IN UNREALIZED DEPRECIATION ON DERIVATIVES TRANSACTIONS	
	SWAP CONTRACTS	TOTAL
Excess mortality contracts	\$(2,500,000)	\$(2,500,000)
	<u>\$(2,500,000)</u>	<u>\$(2,500,000)</u>

(b) Use of Estimates. The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of increases and decreases in net assets from operations during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

(c) Offsetting on the Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities. Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-11 “Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities” (“ASU 2011-11”) intended to help investors and other financial statement users better assess the effect or potential effect of offsetting arrangements on a fund’s financial position. ASU 2011-11 requires entities to disclose both gross and net information about both instruments and transactions eligible for offset on the Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities, and disclose instruments and transactions subject to master netting or similar agreements. In addition, in January 2013, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2013-1 “Clarifying the Scope of Offsetting Assets and Liabilities”, specifying exactly which transactions are subject to offsetting disclosures. The scope of the disclosure requirement is limited to derivative instruments, repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements, and securities lending transactions. The International Swap and Derivative Association agreements specify collateral posting arrangements. Under the agreements, collateral is routinely transferred if the total net exposure to certain transactions (net of existing collateral already in place) governed under an agreement with a counterparty in a given account exceeds a specified threshold.

As of October 31, 2020, the Fund is not subject to any Master Netting Arrangements.

(d) Indemnifications. In the normal course of business the Fund enters into contracts that contain a variety of representations which provide general indemnifications. The Fund’s maximum exposure under these arrangements cannot be known; however, the Fund expects any risk of loss to be remote.

(e) Federal Income Taxes. The Fund qualifies and intends to continue to qualify as a regulated investment company (“RIC”) under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. As a RIC, the Fund will not be subject to federal income tax to the extent it distributes substantially all of its net investment income and capital gains to shareholders. Therefore, no federal income tax provision is required.

(f) Event-Linked Bonds. Event-linked bonds are variable rate debt securities for which the return of principal and payment of interest are contingent on the non-occurrence of a specified trigger event(s) that leads to economic and/or human loss, such as an earthquake of a particular magnitude or a hurricane of a specific category. The most common type of event-linked bonds is known as “catastrophe” or “CAT” bonds. In most cases, the trigger event(s) will not be deemed to have occurred unless the event(s) happened in a particular geographic area and was of a certain magnitude (based on independent scientific readings) and/or caused a certain amount of actual or modeled loss. If the trigger event(s) occurs prior to a bond’s maturity, the Fund may lose all or a portion of its principal and forgo additional interest. In this regard, event-linked bonds typically have a special condition that states that if the sponsor suffers a loss from a particular pre-defined catastrophe or other event that results in physical and/or economic loss, then the issuer’s obligation to pay interest and/or repay the principal is either deferred or completely forgiven. For example, if the Fund holds a bond that covers a sponsor’s losses due to a hurricane with a “trigger” at \$1 billion and a hurricane hits causing \$1 billion or more in losses to such sponsor, then the Fund will lose all or a portion of its principal invested in the bond and forgo any future interest payments. If the trigger event(s) does not occur, the Fund will recover its principal plus interest. Interest typically accrues and is paid on a quarterly basis for the specified duration of the bond, as long as the trigger event(s) does not occur. Although principal typically is repaid only on the maturity date, it may be repaid in installments, depending on the terms of the bond, as long as the trigger event(s) does not occur. The Fund may invest in event-linked bonds directly or indirectly through certain derivative instruments. The Fund may pursue other types of event-linked derivative strategies using derivative instruments that are typically contingent, or formulaically related to defined trigger events. Trigger events may include hurricanes, earthquakes and weather-related phenomena, non-natural catastrophes, such as plane crashes, or other events resulting in a specified level of physical or economic loss, such as mortality or longevity.

(g) Quota Share Notes. Investments in Quota Share Notes provide exposure to a form of proportional reinsurance in which an investor participates in the premiums and losses of a reinsurer’s portfolio according to a pre-defined

percentage. For example, under a 20% quota-share agreement, a special purpose vehicle (“SPV”) would obtain 20% of all premiums of the subject portfolio while being responsible for 20% of all claims, and the Fund, as holder of a Quota Share Note issued by the SPV, would be entitled to its pro rata share of the premiums received by the SPV and would be responsible for its pro rata share of the claims up to the total amount invested.

(h) Excess of Loss Notes. Excess of Loss Notes provide exposure to a form of reinsurance pursuant to which one party (typically an insurer or reinsurer) purchases protection against losses that exceed a specified threshold up to a set limit. For example, under such an arrangement, an insurer may have a book of business with \$6 billion of total risk in respect of large, catastrophic losses. The insurer can purchase per-occurrence excess-of-loss reinsurance protection from an SPV for 40% of single-event losses the insurer suffers between \$4 billion and \$5 billion by paying the SPV a fixed premium. In this example, if the insurer suffered a loss of \$5 billion due to one event, it would cover the first \$4 billion itself (the amount it retained) and file a reinsurance claim with the SPV to pay 40% of the further \$1 billion in losses (i.e., \$400 million) and pay the remaining \$600 million itself. If the insurer had losses of \$6 billion, it would cover the first \$4 billion itself, look to the SPV to pay 40% of \$1 billion (again paying the \$600 million itself) and would further retain the obligation to pay the additional \$1 billion that exceeds the reinsurance coverage. The “trigger” for this type of reinsurance contract would be losses in excess of the specified amount.

(i) ILW Notes. ILW Notes provide exposure to a transaction through which one party (typically, an insurance company or reinsurance company, or a reinsurance-related asset manager) purchases protection based on the total loss arising from a catastrophic event to the entire insurance industry rather than the losses of any particular insurer. For example, the buyer of a “\$100 million limit U.S. Wind ILW attaching at \$20 billion” will pay an upfront premium to a protection writer (i.e., the reinsurer or an SPV) and in return will receive \$100 million if total losses to the insurance industry from a single U.S. hurricane exceed \$20 billion. The industry loss (\$20 billion in this case) is often referred to as the “trigger” and is reported by an independent third party after an event has occurred. The amount of protection offered by the contract (\$100 million in this case) is referred to as the “limit.” ILW Notes could also provide exposure to transactions linked to an index not linked to insurance industry losses, such as wind speed or earthquake magnitude and location. The Fund, as holder of an ILW Note, would be entitled to a return linked to the premium paid by the sponsor and the occurrence or non-occurrence of the trigger event.

(j) Distributions to Shareholders. The Fund intends to distribute to its shareholders any net investment income and any net realized long- or short-term capital gains, if any, at least annually. Distributions are recorded on the ex-dividend date. The Fund may periodically make reclassifications among certain of its capital accounts as a result of the characterization of certain income and realized gains determined annually in accordance with federal tax regulations that may differ from GAAP.

(k) Foreign Securities and Currency Transactions. The Fund’s books and records are maintained in U.S. dollars. Foreign currency denominated transactions (i.e. market value of investment securities, assets and liabilities, purchases and sales of investment securities, and income and expenses) are translated into U.S. dollars at the current rate of exchange. The Fund does not isolate that portion of results of operations resulting from changes in foreign exchange rates on investments from the fluctuations arising from changes in market prices of securities held.

The Fund may invest in reinsurance-related securities issued by foreign sovereigns and foreign entities that are corporations, partnerships, trusts or other types of business entities. Because the majority of reinsurance-related security issuers are domiciled outside the United States, the Fund will normally invest significant amounts of its assets in non-U.S. entities. Accordingly, the Fund may invest without limitation in securities issued by non-U.S. entities, including those in emerging market countries. Certain SPVs in which the Fund invests may be sponsored by non-U.S. insurers that are not subject to the same regulation as that to which U.S. insurers are subject. Such SPVs may pose a greater risk of loss, for example due to less stringent underwriting and/or risk-retention requirements. The Fund’s investments will consist partially of event-linked bonds, Quota Share Notes, Excess of Loss Notes and ILW Notes that provide the Fund with contractual rights under the terms of the bond issuance. While the contractual rights of such instruments are similar whether they are issued by a U.S. issuer or a non-U.S. issuer, there may be certain additional risks associated with non-U.S. issuers. For example, foreign issuers could be affected by factors not present in the United States, including expropriation, confiscatory taxation, lack of uniform accounting and auditing standards, less publicly available financial and other information, potential difficulties in enforcing contractual obligations, and increased costs to enforce

applicable contractual obligations outside the United States. Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates and exchange controls may adversely affect the market value of the Fund's investments in foreign securities. Settlements of securities transactions in foreign countries are subject to risk of loss, may be delayed and are generally less frequent than in the United States, which could affect the liquidity of the Fund's assets.

(l) Other. Investment transactions are recorded on the trade date. Dividend income, less any foreign tax withheld, is recognized on the ex-dividend date and interest income is recognized on an accrual basis, including amortization/accretion of premiums or discounts. Discounts and premiums on securities purchased are amortized over the lives of the respective securities using the constant yield method.

(m) Restricted Securities. The Fund may invest a substantial portion of its assets in securities that are restricted, but eligible for purchase and sale by certain qualified institutional buyers, as defined in Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, as well as other restricted securities. Restricted securities may be resold in transactions that are exempt from registration under Federal securities laws or if the securities are publicly registered. Restricted securities may be deemed illiquid.

(n) COVID-19. An outbreak of infectious respiratory illness caused by a novel coronavirus known as COVID-19 was first detected in China in December 2019 and subsequently spread globally. This coronavirus has resulted in travel restrictions and disruptions, closed borders, enhanced health screenings at ports of entry and elsewhere, disruption of and delays in healthcare service preparation and delivery, quarantines, event cancellations and restrictions, service cancellations or reductions, disruptions to business operations, supply chains and customer activity, lower consumer demand for goods and services, as well as general concern and uncertainty that has negatively affected the economic environment. The impact of this outbreak could adversely affect the economies of many nations or the entire global economy, the financial performance of individual issuers, borrowers and sectors and the health of capital markets and other markets generally in potentially significant and unforeseen ways. This crisis may also exacerbate other pre-existing political, social and economic risks in certain countries or globally. The duration of the COVID-19 outbreak and its effects cannot be determined with certainty. The foregoing could lead to a significant economic downturn or recession, increased market volatility, a greater number of market closures, higher default rates and adverse effects on the values and liquidity of securities or other assets. Such impacts present material uncertainty and risk with respect to the Fund's investment performance and financial results.

3. Federal Tax Matters

Provisions for federal income taxes or excise taxes have not been made because the Fund intends to be taxed as a RIC and intends to distribute substantially all taxable income to shareholders and otherwise comply with the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code applicable to RICs. Distributions from net realized gains for book purposes may include short-term capital gains which are included as ordinary income to shareholders for tax purposes. Additionally, GAAP requires that certain components of net assets relating to permanent differences be reclassified between financial and tax reporting. The reclassifications have no effect on net assets or NAV per share.

For the year ended October 31, 2020, the effect of permanent "book/tax" reclassifications resulted in increases and decreases to components of the Fund's net assets as follows:

	TOTAL DISTRIBUTABLE EARNINGS/(LOSS)	PAID IN CAPITAL
Reinsurance Risk Premium Interval Fund	\$(3,783,327)	\$3,783,327

These differences primarily relate to realized foreign currency gains/(losses), investment in foreign investment companies and controlled foreign corporations, tax treatment of swap contracts, and non-deductible excise taxes paid.

As of October 31, 2020, the components of accumulated earnings (losses) for income tax purposes were as follows:

Tax cost of investments	\$ 3,502,828,389
Unrealized appreciation	99,160,703
Unrealized depreciation	(737,327,894)
Net unrealized appreciation (depreciation)	(638,167,191)
Undistributed ordinary income	59,334,940
Undistributed long-term gains/(capital loss carryover)	(549,701,919)
Distributable loss	(490,366,979)
Other accumulated earnings	4,124,105
Total accumulated loss	\$(1,124,410,065)

The difference between book-basis and tax basis unrealized appreciation/(depreciation) is attributable primarily to mark-to-market adjustments on passive foreign investment companies, basis adjustments on investments in controlled foreign corporations and subsidiaries, and differences in amortization of interest income between book and tax.

The tax character of distributions paid during the year ended October 31, 2020 was as follows:

	ORDINARY INCOME	LONG-TERM CAPITAL GAIN	FOREIGN TAX CREDIT	RETURN OF CAPITAL	TOTAL
Reinsurance Risk Premium Interval Fund . . .	\$ 53,642,845	\$—	\$1,017,460	\$—	\$ 54,660,305

The tax character of distributions paid during the year ended October 31, 2019 was as follows:

	ORDINARY INCOME	LONG-TERM CAPITAL GAIN	FOREIGN TAX CREDIT	RETURN OF CAPITAL	TOTAL
Reinsurance Risk Premium Interval Fund . . .	\$119,035,401	\$—	\$ —	\$—	\$119,035,401

As of October 31, 2020 the Fund had tax basis capital losses which may be carried forward indefinitely to offset future capital gains as shown below:

	SHORT-TERM	LONG-TERM	TOTAL
Reinsurance Risk Premium Interval Fund	\$(28,475,033)	\$(521,226,886)	\$(549,701,919)

There is no tax liability resulting from unrecognized tax benefits relating to uncertain income tax positions taken or expected to be taken on the tax return for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2020 or for any other tax years which are open for exam. As of October 31, 2020, open tax years include the periods ended October 31, 2018, 2019 and 2020. The Fund recognizes interest and penalties, if any, related to unrecognized tax benefits as income tax expense in the Consolidated Statement of Operations. During the year, the Fund did not incur any interest or penalties.

4. Agreements

(a) Investment Management Agreement. The Adviser is the investment adviser of the Fund and was organized as a Delaware limited liability company in 2012. The Adviser's primary business is to provide a variety of investment management services, including an investment program for the Fund.

As compensation for its services, the Adviser is paid by the Fund a fee, computed daily and paid monthly in arrears at an annual rate of 2.00% of the Fund's average daily net assets.

(b) Custodian, Administrator, and Transfer Agent. The custodian to the Fund is U.S. Bank, N.A. The administrator and transfer agent to the Fund is U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, doing business as U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, an affiliate of U.S. Bank, N.A.

(c) Distributor. ALPS Distributors, Inc. (the "Distributor") serves as the Fund's distributor.

5. Services Agreement

Servicing fees and distribution fees may be paid pursuant to a Distribution and Servicing Plan dated as of March 1, 2018 at the maximum annual rate of 0.05% and servicing fees may be paid pursuant to an amended and restated Services Agreement between the Fund and the Adviser dated as of March 1, 2018, under which the Fund has appointed the Adviser as “servicing agent” to compensate financial intermediaries at an annual rate of 0.05%, in each case, calculated as a percentage of the Fund’s average daily net assets. These fees are paid out of the Fund’s assets on an ongoing basis and may be administered or facilitated by the Distributor. Intermediaries generally receive payments pursuant to both the Distribution and Servicing Plan and the Services Agreement. The Adviser performs certain services and incurs certain expenses through its employees who are registered representatives of a broker-dealer with respect to the promotion of the Fund’s Shares and the Adviser also performs certain services in connection with the servicing of shareholders. If amounts remain from the servicing fees and/or any distribution fees after the intermediaries have been paid, such amounts may be used to compensate the Adviser for the services it provides and for the expenses it bears. The Distributor does not retain any portion of any servicing fees or distribution fees. To the extent that there are expenses associated with shareholder services that exceed the amounts payable pursuant to the Services Agreement or the Distribution and Servicing Plan, the Fund will bear such expenses.

6. Related Parties

Certain officers of the Trust are also employees of the Adviser. The officers, with the exception of the Chief Compliance Officer, are not compensated by the Trust. The Trust pays a portion of the Chief Compliance Officer’s salary.

7. Investment Transactions

For the year ended October 31, 2020, aggregate purchases and sales of securities (excluding short-term securities) by the Fund were \$982,572,870 and \$1,522,926,170, respectively. The Fund did not have any purchases or sales of long-term U.S. government securities during the year ended October 31, 2020.

8. Capital Share Transactions

	YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31, 2020	YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31, 2019
Shares sold	14,852,038	49,659,412
Shares issued to holders in reinvestment of dividends	4,471,522	11,673,808
Shares repurchased ⁽¹⁾	(511,188,265)	(151,665,540)
Net decrease in shares	(491,864,705)	(90,332,320)
Shares outstanding:		
Beginning of year	560,874,595	651,206,915
End of year	69,009,890	560,874,595

(1) The Fund completed a 1-for-5 reverse stock split on July 31, 2020. The reduction of 308,110,920 shares is included within the Shares repurchased figure for the year ended October 31, 2020.

The shares repurchased were done so in accordance with Section 23(c) of the 1940 Act as follows:

REPURCHASE REQUEST DEADLINE	REPURCHASE OFFER AMOUNT (SHARES)	SHARES TENDERED
November 22, 2019 ⁽¹⁾	28,090,649	38,565,564
February 28, 2020 ⁽¹⁾	120,404,464	131,254,957
May 29, 2020 ⁽¹⁾	20,332,513	22,943,320
August 21, 2020 ⁽¹⁾	7,712,241	8,523,825

(1) In connection with the Repurchase Request Deadline on November 22, 2019, February 28, 2020, May 29, 2020, and August 21, 2020 the Fund repurchased an additional amount, 1.9%, 2.0%, 0.6%, and 1.1% respectively, of the shares outstanding on the Repurchase Request Deadline, in order to accommodate shareholder repurchasing requests.

9. Line of Credit

As of October 31, 2020, the Fund had an uncommitted line of credit (the “Line”) with U.S. Bank N.A. The Line is for liquidity in connection with shareholder redemptions and portfolio timing differences. Borrowings under the Line must be secured by Fund assets and the Line has a maximum withdrawal capacity of the lesser of 10% of the net market value of the sum of the collateral pledged to U.S. Bank N.A at the time of any new borrowing for any period after the new borrowing or \$350,000,000. Amounts outstanding under the Line can exceed 10% (up to 15%) of the net market value of collateral pledged if such excess is not due to a new borrowing request, provided that any subsequent borrowing request cannot result in amounts outstanding to exceed the original 10% threshold. The Line has a maturity date of March 4, 2021 and is reviewed annually by the Board of Trustees. During the year ended October 31, 2020, the Fund did not borrow from the Line.

10. Subsequent Events Evaluation

In preparing these consolidated financial statements, the Fund has evaluated events and transactions for potential recognition or disclosure resulting from subsequent events through the date the consolidated financial statements were available to be issued. The evaluation did not result in any subsequent events that necessitated disclosures and/or adjustments.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Shareholders and the Board of Trustees of Stone Ridge Reinsurance Risk Premium Interval Fund

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statement of assets and liabilities of Stone Ridge Reinsurance Risk Premium Interval Fund (the "Fund") (the sole series constituting Stone Ridge Trust II (the "Trust")), including the consolidated schedule of investments, as of October 31, 2020, and the related consolidated statements of operations and cash flows for the year then ended, the consolidated statements of changes in net assets for each of the two years in the period then ended, the consolidated financial highlights for each of the five years in the period then ended and the related notes (collectively referred to as the "financial statements"). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Fund (the sole series constituting Stone Ridge Trust II) at October 31, 2020, the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended, the consolidated changes in its net assets for each of the two years in the period then ended and its consolidated financial highlights for each of the five years in the period then ended, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Trust's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Fund's financial statements 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 audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Trust is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of the Trust's internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audits we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Trust's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

Our audits 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 procedures included confirmation of securities owned as of October 31, 2020, by correspondence with the custodian and brokers or by other appropriate auditing procedures where replies from brokers were not received. 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. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Ernst & Young LLP

We have served as the auditor of one or more of the Stone Ridge investment companies since 2013.

Minneapolis, Minnesota
December 30, 2020

Expense Example (Unaudited)

As a shareholder of the Fund, you incur ongoing costs, including investment advisory fees, distribution and/or shareholder servicing fees and other Fund expenses, which are indirectly paid by shareholders. This example is intended to help you understand your ongoing costs (in U.S. dollars) of investing in the Fund and to compare these costs with the ongoing costs of investing in other mutual funds.

The example is based on an investment of \$1,000 invested at the beginning of the period and held for the entire period from May 1, 2020 through October 31, 2020.

Actual Expenses

The first line of the table below provides information about actual account values and actual expenses. However, the table does not include shareholder specific fees, such as the \$15.00 fee charged for wire redemptions by the Fund's transfer agent. The table also does not include portfolio trading commissions and related trading costs. You may use the information in this line, together with the amount you invested, to estimate the expenses that you paid over the period. Simply divide your account value by \$1,000 (for example, an \$8,600 account value divided by \$1,000 = 8.6), then multiply the result by the number in the first line under the heading entitled "Expenses Paid During Period" to estimate the expenses you paid on your account during the period.

Hypothetical Example For Comparison Purposes

The second line of the table below provides information about hypothetical account values and hypothetical expenses based on the actual expense ratios of the Fund and an assumed rate of return of 5% per year before expenses, which is not the Fund's actual return. The hypothetical account values and expenses may not be used to estimate the actual ending account balance or expenses you paid for the period. You may use this information to compare the ongoing costs of investing in the Fund and other funds. To do so, compare this 5% hypothetical example with the 5% hypothetical examples that appear in the shareholder reports of the other fund. Please note that the expenses shown in the table are meant to highlight your ongoing costs only and do not reflect any transactional costs, such as sales charges (loads), redemption fees, or exchange fees. Therefore, the second line of the table is useful in comparing ongoing costs only, and will not help you determine the relevant total cost of owning different funds.

	BEGINNING ACCOUNT VALUE MAY 1, 2020	ENDING ACCOUNT VALUE OCTOBER 31, 2020	EXPENSES PAID DURING PERIOD* MAY 1, 2020 – OCTOBER 31, 2020
Actual	\$1,000.00	\$1,043.10	\$12.17
Hypothetical (5% annual return before expenses)	\$1,000.00	\$1,013.22	\$11.99

* Expenses are equal to the Fund's annualized six-month expense ratio of 2.37%, multiplied by the average account value over the period, multiplied by 184/366 to reflect the partial year period.

Additional Information (Unaudited)

1. Board Approval of the Continuation of the Investment Management Agreement

Throughout the year, the Board of Trustees (the “Board”) of Stone Ridge Trust II (the “Trust”), including the members of the Board who are not “interested persons” of the Trust (as that term is defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”)) (the “Independent Trustees”), considers matters bearing on the investment management agreement (the “Agreement”) between Stone Ridge Asset Management LLC (the “Adviser”) and the Trust, on behalf of Stone Ridge Reinsurance Risk Premium Interval Fund (the “Fund”). On an annual basis, the Board, including the Independent Trustees, holds a meeting to determine whether to approve the continuation, ordinarily for an additional one-year period, of the Agreement.

At a meeting held via videoconference on October 27, 2020 in accordance with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission’s order extending no-action relief from the requirements in Sections 15(c) and 32(a) of the 1940 Act and Rules 12b-1(b)(2) and 15a-4(b)(2)(ii) that votes of the Board be cast at a meeting held in-person, the Board, including a majority of the Independent Trustees, considered and approved the continuation for a one-year period of the Agreement between the Adviser and the Trust, on behalf of the Fund. Prior to the meeting, the Independent Trustees received a memorandum from independent counsel describing their responsibilities in connection with the approval of the Agreement. In evaluating the Agreement, the Board considered information and materials furnished by the Adviser in advance of and at the meeting and was afforded the opportunity to request additional information and to ask questions of the Adviser to obtain information that it believed to be reasonably necessary to evaluate the terms of the Agreement.

The Board’s consideration of the Agreement included but was not limited to: (1) the nature, extent, and quality of the services provided by the Adviser; (2) the investment performance of the Fund and the Adviser; (3) the cost of the services provided and the profits and other benefits realized by the Adviser from its relationship with the Fund; and (4) the extent to which economies of scale may be realized as the Fund grows and whether fee levels reflect such economies of scale for the benefit of shareholders of the Fund. In determining whether to approve the continuation of the Agreement, the Board, including the Independent Trustees, did not identify any single factor as determinative; individual trustees may have evaluated the information presented differently from one another, giving different weights to various factors.

In considering the nature, extent, and quality of the services provided by the Adviser, the Board considered the investment management services provided by the Adviser, including the management of the Fund’s portfolio in accordance with its investment objective, investment policies, investment restrictions and applicable law; the unique and complex nature of the Fund’s investment program in the registered fund space; investment selection and monitoring; selection of trading counterparties and order management; the creation and implementation of ongoing analytical and risk management strategies; the Adviser’s investment in infrastructure, technology, proprietary software and personnel needed to implement the Fund’s investment program; and the oversight and/or implementation of policies and procedures necessary to fulfill these responsibilities. The Board also considered other services provided by the Adviser, including monitoring potential conflicts of interest and maintaining regulatory compliance programs for the Fund. Additionally, the Board considered the operational support and oversight provided by the Adviser’s personnel in connection with the Fund’s repurchase offers. The Board considered the qualifications and professional backgrounds of the Adviser’s personnel who provide significant advisory or other services to the Fund under the Agreement and analyzed the Adviser’s ongoing ability to service the Fund through such personnel. Based on this and related information, the Board, including the Independent Trustees, concluded that the nature, extent and quality of services supported the continuation of the Agreement.

In considering the investment performance of the Fund and the Adviser, the Board reviewed information provided by the Adviser relating to the Fund’s performance together with the performance of the Fund’s corresponding indexes for the one-month, three-month, six-month, one-year, three-year and five-year periods ended August 31, 2020 as well as for the period ended August 31, 2020 since the Fund’s inception. The Board also considered the performance information for any comparable registered investment funds managed by the Adviser, as well as performance information for the institutional class of other interval funds listed on EDGAR with greater than \$125 million in assets, regardless of their strategies, as determined by the Adviser in consultation with the Fund’s third-party administrator (the “peer group”). The Adviser, in consultation with the Fund’s third-party administrator, supplemented this peer group with funds from Morningstar’s multi-alternative strategies funds category with greater than \$1 billion in assets. The Board also considered the Adviser’s explanation that it does not manage any other accounts with strategies similar to that of the Fund and that there are very few funds that follow investment strategies similar to that of the Fund due to the unique nature of the Fund’s investment strategy among registered funds as well as its structure as an interval fund, thus making it difficult to identify appropriate peer groups for the Fund and that the peer groups identified were based on an assessment of how the Adviser and the Fund’s third-party administrator believed Morningstar would likely categorize the Fund. The Board, including the Independent Trustees, concluded that the Fund’s performance in light of all relevant factors supported the renewal of the Agreement.

Additional Information (Unaudited)

In considering the cost of services provided and the benefits realized by the Adviser from its relationship with the Fund, the Board analyzed the fees paid under the Agreement and the expense ratio for the Fund, and also compared this data against the corresponding information for the funds in the peer group. The Board took into consideration information provided by the Adviser relating to the Adviser's financial health, profitability and the benefits that the Adviser derives from the Agreement. The Board also noted that the Adviser may receive reputational benefits from its relationship with the Fund. The Board considered the management fee, distribution and/or shareholder servicing fees and expense ratios for select alternative funds that the Adviser believes are the most comparable registered investment funds to the Fund. Based on the foregoing information and other factors deemed relevant, the Board, including the Independent Trustees, concluded that the management fee arrangements applicable to the Fund pursuant to the Agreement were fair and reasonable and that the costs of the services the Adviser provided and the related benefits to the Adviser in respect of its relationship with the Fund supported the continuation of the Agreement.

Finally, the Board considered the extent to which economies of scale in the provision of services by the Adviser would be realized as the Fund grows and whether the Fund's fee levels reflect such economies of scale, such as through breakpoints in the investment management fee or through expense waiver and/or limitation agreements. The Board noted the Adviser's view that, given the unique nature of the Fund's reinsurance investment program, the Adviser does not yet benefit from economies of scale in managing the Fund's assets and may not in the future. After reviewing this and related information, the Board, including the Independent Trustees, concluded that the extent to which economies of scale currently are shared with the Fund supported the continuation of the Agreement.

Based on a consideration and evaluation of all factors deemed to be relevant, including the foregoing matters and the Board's determination that the continuation of the Agreement was in the best interests of the shareholders, the Board, including the Independent Trustees, concluded that the Agreement should be continued for a one-year period.

2. Disclosure Regarding Fund Trustees and Officers

Independent Trustees⁽¹⁾

NAME (YEAR OF BIRTH)	POSITION(S) HELD WITH THE TRUST	TERM OF OFFICE AND LENGTH OF TIME SERVED ⁽²⁾	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION(S) DURING THE PAST 5 YEARS	NUMBER OF PORTFOLIOS IN THE FUND COMPLEX OVERSEEN BY TRUSTEE ⁽³⁾	OTHER DIRECTORSHIPS / TRUSTEESHIPS HELD BY TRUSTEE DURING THE PAST 5 YEARS
Jeffery Ekberg (1965)	Trustee	since 2013	Self-employed (personal investing), since 2011; Principal, TPG Capital, L.P. (private equity firm) until 2011; Chief Financial Officer, Newbridge Capital, LLC (subsidiary of TPG Capital, L.P.) until 2011	53	None.
Daniel Charney (1970)	Trustee	since 2013	Co-President, Cowen and Company, Cowen Inc. (financial services firm) since 2012	53	None.

Interested Trustee

NAME (YEAR OF BIRTH)	POSITION(S) HELD WITH THE TRUST	TERM OF OFFICE AND LENGTH OF TIME SERVED ⁽²⁾	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION(S) DURING THE PAST 5 YEARS	NUMBER OF PORTFOLIOS IN THE FUND COMPLEX OVERSEEN BY TRUSTEE ⁽³⁾	OTHER DIRECTORSHIPS / TRUSTEESHIPS HELD BY TRUSTEE DURING THE PAST 5 YEARS
Ross Stevens ⁽⁴⁾ (1969)	Trustee, Chairman	since 2013	Founder and Chief Executive Officer of Stone Ridge since 2012	53	None.

(1) Information as of October 31, 2020.

(2) Each Trustee serves until resignation or removal from the Board.

(3) The Fund Complex includes the Trust and Stone Ridge Trust, Stone Ridge Trust III, Stone Ridge Trust IV, Stone Ridge Trust V, Stone Ridge Trust VI, Stone Ridge Residential Real Estate Income Fund I, Inc., Stone Ridge Longevity Risk Premium Fixed Income Master Trust 2045 and trusts that invest substantially all of their assets in a series of Stone Ridge Longevity Risk Premium Fixed Income Master Trust 2045, other investment companies managed by the Adviser.

(4) Mr. Stevens is an "interested person" of the Trust, as defined in Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act, due to his position with the Adviser.

Additional Information (Unaudited)

Officers of the Trust

NAME (YEAR OF BIRTH) AND ADDRESS ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	POSITION(S) HELD WITH THE TRUST	TERM OF OFFICE AND LENGTH OF TIME SERVED ⁽³⁾	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION(S) DURING PAST 5 YEARS
Ross Stevens (1969)	President, Chief Executive Officer and Principal Executive Officer	since 2013	Founder of Stone Ridge Asset Management LLC, Chief Executive Officer and President of the Adviser, since 2012.
Lauren D. Macioce (1978)	Chief Compliance Officer, Secretary, Chief Legal Officer and Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Officer	since 2016	General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer of the Adviser, since 2016; prior to that Associate at Ropes & Gray LLP (law firm).
Anthony Zuco (1975)	Treasurer, Principal Financial Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Accounting Officer	since 2018	Supervising Fund Controller at the Adviser, since 2015; prior to that Controller at Owl Creek Asset Management L.P. (investment advisory firm).
Alexander Nyren (1980)	Assistant Secretary	since 2018	Head of Reinsurance of the Adviser, since 2018; member of Reinsurance portfolio management team at the Adviser, since 2013.
David Thomas (1980)	Assistant Treasurer	since 2018	Member of Operations at the Adviser, since 2015; prior to that member of Operations at KCG Holdings, Inc. (financial services firm).
Leson Lee (1975)	Assistant Treasurer	since 2019	Member of Operations at the Adviser, since 2018; prior to that Treasury Manager at Eton Park Capital Management (investment advisory firm).
Domingo Encarnacion (1983)	Assistant Treasurer	since January 2020	Tax Manager at the Adviser, since 2016; prior to that Tax Manager at PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (public accounting firm).

(1) Each Officer's mailing address is c/o Stone Ridge Asset Management LLC, 510 Madison Avenue, 21st Floor, New York, NY 10022.

(2) Each of the Officers is an affiliated person of the Adviser as a result of his or her position with the Adviser.

(3) The term of office of each Officer is indefinite.

3. Shareholder Notification of Federal Tax Status

For fiscal year ended October 31, 2020, certain dividends paid by the Fund may be subject to a maximum tax rate of 15%, as provided for by the Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2003. The percentage of dividends declared from ordinary income designated as qualified dividend income was as follows:

	PERCENTAGES
Reinsurance Risk Premium Interval Fund	0.00%

For corporate shareholders, the percent of ordinary income distributions qualifying for the corporate dividends received deduction for the fiscal period ended October 31, 2020 was as follows:

	PERCENTAGES
Reinsurance Risk Premium Interval Fund	0.00%

The percentage of taxable ordinary income distributions designated as short-term capital gain distributions under Internal Revenue Section 871(k)(2)(C) for the fiscal period ended October 31, 2020 was as follows:

	PERCENTAGES
Reinsurance Risk Premium Interval Fund	0.00%

Additional Information (Unaudited)

The percentage of taxable ordinary income distributions designated as interest related dividends under Internal Revenue Section 871(k)(1)(C) for the fiscal period ended October 31, 2020 was as follows:

	PERCENTAGES
Reinsurance Risk Premium Interval Fund	0.56%

Pursuant to Section 853 of the Internal Revenue Code, the Portfolio elects to pass-through to shareholders the credit for taxes paid to eligible foreign countries, which may be less than the actual amount paid for financial statement purposes.

FUND	PER SHARE				SHARES OUTSTANDING AT 10/31/2020
	GROSS FOREIGN SOURCE INCOME	FOREIGN TAXES PASSTHROUGH	GROSS FOREIGN SOURCE INCOME	FOREIGN TAXES PASSTHROUGH	
Reinsurance Risk Premium Interval Fund	2,408,294	1,017,460	0.0348978096	0.014743684	69,009,890

Shareholders should not use the above information to prepare their tax returns. Since the Fund's fiscal year is not the calendar year, another notification is available with respect to calendar year 2020. Such notification, which reflects the amount to be used by calendar year taxpayers on their Federal income tax returns, will be made in conjunction with shareholder year-end tax reporting in February 2021. Shareholders are advised to consult their own tax advisors with respect to the tax consequences of their investment in the Fund.

4. Availability of Quarterly Portfolio Holdings Schedules

The Fund is required to file its complete schedule of portfolio holdings with the SEC for the first and third quarters of each fiscal year on Part F of Form N-PORT. The Fund's filings on Part F of Form N-PORT are available without charge on the SEC's website, www.sec.gov, or upon request by calling 1.855.609.3680.

5. Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures and Proxy Voting Record

A description of the policies and procedures that the Fund uses to determine how to vote proxies relating to portfolio securities is available without charge, upon request, by calling 1.855.609.3680 and on the SEC's website, www.sec.gov. The Fund is required to file how it voted proxies related to portfolio securities during the most recent 12-month period ended June 30. The information is available without charge, upon request, by calling 1.855.609.3680 and on the SEC's website, www.sec.gov.

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