

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

STONE RIDGE TRUST

STONE RIDGE DIVERSIFIED ALTERNATIVES FUND

Class I	SRDAX
Class J	SRDBX

March 1, 2022, as revised September 16, 2022

510 Madison Avenue, 21st Floor
New York, NY 10022
(855) 609-3680

Stone Ridge Trust consists of four funds, including Stone Ridge Diversified Alternatives Fund (the “Fund”). Additional Stone Ridge Trust funds are offered in separate prospectuses and statements of additional information.

The Fund is an investment portfolio of Stone Ridge Trust, an open-end series management investment company organized as a Delaware statutory trust.

This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) is not a prospectus and is only authorized for distribution when preceded or accompanied by the Fund’s current prospectus dated March 1, 2022, as revised June 6, 2022, as supplemented from time to time (the “Prospectus”). This SAI supplements and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus. The audited financial statements and notes thereto in the Fund’s Annual Report to Shareholders for the fiscal period ended on October 31, 2021, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “Commission”) on January 7, 2022 (Accession No. 0001193125-22-004593) (the “Annual Report”), are incorporated into this SAI by reference. The financial statements included in the Annual Report have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, whose report thereon is also incorporated herein by reference. No other parts of the Annual Report are incorporated by reference herein. Copies of the Prospectus and/or Annual Report may be obtained without charge by writing the Fund at the address, or by calling the toll-free telephone number, listed above.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ADDITIONAL INVESTMENT INFORMATION, RISKS AND RESTRICTIONS	1
DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS	38
MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND	40
PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES	44
CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF SECURITIES	44
INVESTMENT ADVISORY AND OTHER SERVICES	45
TAX STATUS	53
PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS AND BROKERAGE	68
DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUST	70
PURCHASES AND REDEMPTION OF SHARES	71
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	71
APPENDIX A	A-1
APPENDIX B	B-1

ADDITIONAL INVESTMENT INFORMATION, RISKS AND RESTRICTIONS

The Prospectus discusses the investment objective of the Fund, as well as the principal investment strategies it employs to achieve its objective and the principal investment risks associated with those strategies. Additional information about the strategies and other investment practices the Fund may employ and certain related risks of the Fund are described below. The Fund is a diversified investment portfolio of Stone Ridge Trust (the “Trust”), an open-end series management investment company organized as a Delaware statutory trust on September 28, 2012.

There is no assurance that the Fund’s investment objective will be achieved. Additionally, since the Fund’s investment objective has been adopted as a non-fundamental investment policy, the Fund’s investment objective may be changed by the Board of Trustees of the Trust (the “Board”) without a vote of shareholders.

Capitalized terms used in this SAI and not otherwise defined have the meanings given to them in the Prospectus. References in this SAI to the Fund investing in any instrument, security or strategy includes direct or indirect investment, including gaining exposure through derivatives or other investment companies.

Additional Investment Information and Risks

Additional Information Regarding Derivatives. In addition to the derivatives transactions described in the Prospectus, the Fund may enter into derivatives contracts with respect to any asset or reference in which it is permitted to invest or with respect to any related asset or reference (“Underlying Reference”). The Fund may enter into a variety of derivative contracts, including put options (“puts”) and call options (“calls”), futures contracts, forward contracts, options on futures contracts, swaps and other derivatives. This universe of investments is subject to change under varying market conditions and as these instruments evolve over time. The Fund may enter into derivatives contracts with standardized terms and no or few special or unusual components, which are generally traded on an exchange, as well as derivatives with more complex features, such as caps, floors, knock-outs, look-backs or other “exotic” elements, singly or in combination, which are generally traded over the counter. Over-the-counter (“OTC”) derivatives may be standardized or have customized features and may have limited or no liquidity. The Fund’s derivatives contracts may be centrally cleared or settled bilaterally directly with a counterparty. The Fund’s derivatives contracts may be cash settled or physically settled.

The derivatives contracts the Fund may enter into involve substantial risk. Derivatives typically allow the Fund to seek to increase or decrease the level of risk to which it is exposed more quickly and efficiently than transactions in other types of instruments. The Fund incurs costs in connection with opening and closing derivatives positions.

The use of derivatives can lead to losses because of adverse movements in the price or value of the Underlying Reference, due to failure of a counterparty or due to tax or regulatory constraints. Derivatives may create economic leverage in the Fund, which magnifies the Fund’s exposure to the Underlying Reference and magnifies potential losses. When derivatives are used to gain or limit exposure to a particular market or market segment, their performance may not correlate as expected to the performance of such market, thereby causing the Fund to fail to achieve its original purpose for using such derivatives. A decision as to whether, when and how to use derivatives involves the exercise of specialized skill and judgment, and a transaction may be unsuccessful in whole or in part because of market behavior, unexpected events or the Adviser’s failure to use derivatives effectively. Derivative instruments may be difficult to value, may be illiquid and may be subject to wide swings in valuation caused by changes in the value of the Underlying Reference.

Set forth below are examples of types of derivatives in which the Fund may invest:

Options Generally. The Fund intends to write (sell) call options and put options on Underlying References, including single equity securities, American Depositary Receipts, ETFs, indices, currencies, forward foreign currency exchange contracts, stock index futures, commodities, swaps (including event-linked swaps),

futures, other securities and other derivative instruments. A call option typically gives the option buyer the right (but not the obligation) to buy, and requires the option seller to sell, an Underlying Reference at an agreed-upon price; a put option gives the option buyer the right (but not the obligation) to sell, and requires the option seller to purchase, an Underlying Reference at an agreed-upon price. Generally, the Fund intends to sell call and put options that are at-the-money or out-of-the-money (meaning that the exercise price generally will be at or above (in the case of a call option) or at or below (in the case of a put option) the current price of the Underlying Reference). Options that are more substantially out-of-the-money generally would pay lower premiums than options that are at or slightly out-of-the-money. By selling call options, the Fund will sell the opportunity for appreciation above the option exercise price to the option purchaser in exchange for the option premium. By selling put options, the Fund will sell protection against depreciation below the option exercise price to the option purchaser in exchange for an option premium. If an option the Fund sells is exercised, the Fund will either purchase or sell the Underlying Reference at the strike price or pay to the option holder the difference between the strike price and the current price level of the Underlying Reference, depending on the terms of the option. The premium, the exercise price, the transaction costs and the market value of the applicable Underlying Reference together will determine the gain or loss realized by the Fund as the seller of the option.

The value of options may be adversely affected if the market for such options becomes less liquid or smaller. The Fund's ability to close out its position as a seller of an OTC option or exchange listed put option ("put") or call option ("call") is dependent, in part, upon the liquidity of the option market. The Fund's ability to terminate OTC options is more limited than with exchange-traded options and may involve the risk that broker-dealers participating in such transactions will not fulfill their obligations. An exchange-traded option position may be closed out only on a market that provides secondary trading for options of the same series, and there is no assurance that a liquid secondary market will exist for any particular option. The Fund might experience losses if it could not close out a position because of an illiquid market for the option.

Special risks are presented by internationally traded options. Such transactions may not be regulated as effectively as similar transactions in the U.S. and may be subject to greater risks than trading on domestic exchanges. For example, some foreign exchanges may be principal markets so that no common clearing facility exists and a trader may look only to the broker for performance of the contract. The lack of a common clearing facility creates counterparty risk. Because of the differences in trading hours between the U.S. and various foreign countries, and because different holidays are observed in different countries, foreign options markets may be open for trading during hours or on days when U.S. markets are closed.

The hours of trading for options may not conform to the hours during which the Underlying References are traded. To the extent that the options markets close before the markets for the Underlying References, significant price and rate movements can take place in the underlying markets that cannot be reflected in the options markets. Options are marked to market daily and their value will be affected by changes in the value of the Underlying References, changes in the dividend rates of the underlying securities, an increase in interest rates, changes in the actual or perceived volatility of the stock market and the Underlying References and the remaining time to the options' expiration. Additionally, the exercise price of an option may be adjusted downward before the option's expiration as a result of the occurrence of certain corporate or other events affecting the Underlying Reference, such as extraordinary dividends, stock splits, merger or other extraordinary distributions or events. A reduction in the exercise price of an option would reduce the Fund's capital appreciation potential on an Underlying Reference.

The Fund's option activities could affect its portfolio turnover rate and brokerage commissions. The exercise of call options written by the Fund might cause the Fund to sell related portfolio assets, thus increasing its turnover rate. The exercise by the Fund of put options on securities will cause the sale of underlying investments, increasing portfolio turnover. Although the decision whether to exercise a put it holds is within the Fund's control, holding a put might cause the Fund to sell the related investments for reasons that would not exist in the absence of the put.

The Fund could pay a brokerage commission each time it buys a call or put, sells a call or put or buys or sells an Underlying Reference in connection with the exercise of a call or put. Those commissions could be higher on a relative basis than the commissions for direct purchases or sales of the Underlying References. Premiums paid for options are small in relation to the market value of the Underlying References. Consequently, put and call options offer large amounts of leverage. The leverage offered by trading in options could result in the Fund's net asset value being more sensitive to changes in the value of the Underlying Reference.

As a result of the Fund's option strategy and the possibility of leverage arising from the Fund's use of certain types of derivatives, the derivatives risk (described further above) will be significant in the Fund.

Put and Call Options. The Fund can buy and sell exchange-traded and OTC puts and calls, including index options, interest rate options, securities options, currency options, commodities options and options on futures and swaps. The Fund's options transactions potentially will result in a substantial portion of the Fund's income consisting of short-term capital gains, which are taxable to shareholders as ordinary income when distributed to them.

- *Writing Call Options.* The Fund may write (that is, sell) calls. When the Fund writes a call on a security or other Underlying Reference, it receives cash (a premium). The Fund agrees to sell the Underlying Reference to the purchaser of the call on that Underlying Reference during the call period at a fixed exercise price, regardless of market price changes during the call period. The call period is usually not more than nine months.

The exercise price may differ from the market price of the Underlying Reference. When the Fund writes covered call options (meaning the Fund owns or has the right to acquire the underlying security at all times during the option period), the Fund has the risk of loss that the price of the Underlying Reference may decline during the call period. That risk may be offset to some extent by the premium the Fund receives. If the value of the investment does not rise above the call price, it is likely that the call will lapse without being exercised. In that case the Fund would keep the cash premium.

When the Fund writes a call on an index, it receives cash (a premium). If the buyer of the call exercises it, the Fund will pay an amount of cash equal to the difference between the closing price of the call and the exercise price, multiplied by a specific multiple that determines the total value of the call for each point of difference. If the value of the Underlying Reference does not rise above the call price, it is likely that the call will lapse without being exercised. In that case, the Fund would keep the cash premium.

To terminate its obligation on a call it has written, the Fund may purchase a corresponding call in a "closing purchase transaction." The Fund will then realize a profit or loss, depending upon whether the net of the amount of the option transaction costs and the premium received on the call the Fund wrote is more or less than the price of the call the Fund purchases to close out the transaction. Once the Fund receives an exercise notice for its option, however, it cannot effect a closing purchase transaction in order to terminate its obligation under the option and must deliver the Underlying Reference at the exercise price. Thus, the use of covered call options may require the Fund to sell portfolio assets at inopportune times or for prices other than current market values, will limit the amount of appreciation the Fund can realize above the exercise price of an option or may cause the Fund to hold an asset that it might otherwise sell. The Fund may realize a profit if the call expires unexercised, because the Fund will retain the Underlying Reference and the premium it received when it wrote the call. If the Fund cannot effect a closing purchase transaction due to the lack of a market, it will have to hold the callable securities until the call expires or is exercised.

If a covered call written by the Fund is exercised on an Underlying Reference that has increased in value, the Fund will be required to sell the asset at the call price. It will not be able to realize any profit if the asset has increased in value above the call price.

The Fund may also write calls without owning the Underlying References deliverable under the contract.

- *Writing Put Options.* The Fund may write (that is, sell) put options. A put option on an Underlying Reference gives the purchaser the right to sell, and the writer the obligation to buy, the underlying investment at the exercise price during the option period.

The premium the Fund receives from writing a put represents a profit, as long as the price of the Underlying Reference remains equal to or above the exercise price. However, the Fund also assumes the obligation during the option period to buy the Underlying Reference from the buyer of the put at the exercise price if the value of the investment falls below the exercise price.

If a put the Fund has written expires unexercised, the Fund realizes a gain in the amount of the premium, less the transaction costs incurred. If the put is exercised, the Fund must fulfill its obligation to purchase the Underlying Reference from the put option buyer at the exercise price. That price will usually exceed the market value of the Underlying Reference at that time. The Fund will incur a loss upon the exercise of the put option to the extent that the premium received (less the Fund's transaction costs) is less than the difference between the exercise price and the market value of the investment at the time the put is exercised.

As long as the Fund's obligation as the put writer continues, it may be assigned an exercise notice by the broker-dealer through which the put was sold. That notice will require the Fund to take delivery of the Underlying Reference and pay the exercise price. The Fund has no control over when it may be required to purchase the Underlying Reference, since it may be assigned an exercise notice at any time prior to the termination of its obligation as the writer of the put. That obligation terminates upon expiration of the put. It may also terminate if, before it receives an exercise notice, the Fund effects a closing purchase transaction by purchasing a put of the same series as it sold. Once the Fund has been assigned an exercise notice, it cannot effect a closing purchase transaction.

The Fund may decide to effect a closing purchase transaction to realize a profit on an outstanding put option it has written or to prevent the Underlying Reference from being put. Effecting a closing purchase transaction will also permit the Fund to write another put option on the Underlying Reference, or to sell the asset and use the proceeds from the sale for other investments. The Fund will realize a profit or loss from a closing purchase transaction depending on whether the net of the amount of the option transaction costs and the premium received on the put the Fund wrote is more or less than the price of the put the Fund purchases to close out the transaction.

- *Purchasing Puts and Calls.* The Fund may purchase call options. When the Fund buys a call, it pays a premium. The Fund then has the right to buy the Underlying Reference from a seller of a corresponding call on the same investment during the call period at a fixed exercise price.

The Fund benefits only if it sells the call at a profit or if, during the call period, the market price of the Underlying Reference is above the sum of the exercise price plus the transaction costs and the premium paid for the call and the Fund exercises the call. If the Fund does not exercise the call or sell it (whether or not at a profit), the call will become worthless at its expiration date. In that case the Fund will have paid the premium but lost the right to purchase the Underlying Reference.

The Fund can buy puts whether or not it owns the Underlying Reference. When the Fund purchases a put, it pays a premium and, except as to puts on Underlying References in which the Fund cannot trade directly (such as, for example, indices), has the right to sell the Underlying Reference to a seller of a put on a corresponding investment during the put period at a fixed exercise price.

Buying a put on an investment the Fund does not own (such as an index or a future) permits the Fund either to resell the put or to buy the Underlying Reference and sell it at the exercise price. The resale price will vary inversely to the price of the Underlying Reference. If the market price of the Underlying Reference is above the exercise price and, as a result, the put is not exercised, the put will become worthless on its expiration date.

Buying a put on securities or futures the Fund owns enables the Fund to attempt to protect itself during the put period against a decline in the value of the Underlying Reference below the exercise price by selling the Underlying Reference at the exercise price to a seller of a corresponding put. If the market price of the Underlying Reference is equal to or above the exercise price and, as a result, the put is not exercised or resold, the put will become worthless at its expiration date. In that case the Fund will have paid the premium but lost the right to sell the Underlying Reference. However, the Fund may sell the put prior to its expiration. That sale may or may not be at a profit.

When the Fund purchases a call or put on an Underlying Reference in which it cannot invest directly (such as an index), it pays a premium, but settlement is in cash rather than by delivery of the Underlying Reference to the Fund. Gain or loss depends on changes in the index or other Underlying Reference in question (and thus on price movements in the securities market generally) rather than on price movements in individual securities or futures contracts.

- *Buying and Selling Options on Foreign Currencies.* The Fund can buy and sell exchange-traded and OTC put options and call options on foreign currencies. The Fund could use these calls and puts to generate income from premiums or to try to protect against declines in the dollar value of foreign securities and increases in the dollar cost of foreign securities the Fund wants to acquire.

If the Adviser anticipates a rise in the dollar value of a foreign currency in which assets to be acquired are denominated, the increased cost of those assets may be partially offset by purchasing calls or writing puts on that foreign currency. If the Adviser anticipates a decline in the dollar value of a foreign currency, the decline in the dollar value of portfolio assets denominated in that currency might be partially offset by writing calls or purchasing puts on that foreign currency. However, the currency rates could fluctuate in a direction adverse to the Fund's position. The Fund will then have incurred option premium payments and transaction costs without a corresponding benefit.

The Fund could write a call on a foreign currency to provide a hedge against a decline in the U.S. dollar value of an asset that the Fund owns or has the right to acquire and that is denominated in the currency underlying the option. That decline might be one that occurs due to an expected adverse change in the exchange rate. This is known as a "cross-hedging" strategy.

Futures. The Fund may buy and sell a variety of futures contracts that relate to, among other things, debt securities (these are referred to as "interest rate futures"), broadly-based securities indices ("stock index futures" and "bond index futures"), foreign currencies, commodities and individual equity securities ("single stock futures"). The primary risks associated with the use of futures contracts and options are imperfect correlation, liquidity, unanticipated market movement and counterparty risk.

A broadly-based stock index is used as the basis for trading stock index futures. They may in some cases be based on equity securities of issuers in a particular industry or group of industries. A stock index assigns

relative values to the securities included in the index and its value fluctuates in response to the changes in value of the underlying securities. A stock index cannot be purchased or sold directly. Bond index futures are similar contracts based on the future value of the basket of securities that comprise the index. These contracts obligate the seller to deliver, and the purchaser to take, cash to settle the futures transaction. There is no delivery made of the underlying securities to settle the futures obligation. Either party may also settle the transaction by entering into an offsetting contract.

An interest rate future obligates the seller to deliver (and the purchaser to take) cash or a specified type of debt security to settle the futures transaction. Either party could also enter into an offsetting contract to close out the position. Similarly, a single stock future obligates the seller to deliver (and the purchaser to take) cash or a specified equity security to settle the futures transaction. Either party could also enter into an offsetting contract to close out the position. Single stock futures trade on a very limited number of exchanges, with contracts typically not fungible among the exchanges.

No money (other than execution and exchange fees for listed futures trades) is paid or received by the Fund on the purchase or sale of a future. Upon entering into a futures transaction, the Fund will be required to deposit an initial margin payment with the futures commission merchant (the "FCM"). Initial margin payments will generally be deposited directly with the FCM. As the future is marked to market (that is, its value on the Fund's books is changed to reflect changes in its market value), subsequent margin payments, called variation margin, will be paid to or by the FCM daily.

At any time prior to expiration of the future, the Fund may elect to close out its position by taking an opposite position, at which time a final determination of variation margin is made and any additional cash must be paid by or released to the Fund. All futures transactions (except forward contracts) are effected through a clearinghouse associated with the exchange on which the contracts are traded. Futures prices are highly volatile at times, and are influenced by many external economic, governmental and world events. The low margin deposits normally required in futures trading permits an extremely high degree of leverage, which can result in the Fund experiencing substantial gains or losses due to relatively small price movements or other factors.

- *Commodity Futures Contracts.* The Fund may invest in futures contracts on various commodities and options on commodity futures. Compared to investing in futures contracts generally, commodity futures contracts are associated with additional risks including the following:
 - Storage. In commodity futures markets there are physical storage costs associated with purchasing the underlying commodity. The price of a commodity futures contract reflects the storage costs of purchasing the physical commodity, including the time value of money invested in the physical commodity. The value of a commodity futures contract may also change to the extent that the storage costs for an underlying commodity change while the Fund is invested in futures contracts on that commodity.
 - Reinvestment. In the commodity futures markets, producers of the underlying commodity may decide to hedge the price risk of selling the commodity by selling futures contracts to lock in the price of the commodity at delivery. In order to induce speculators to purchase the other side (the long side) of the same futures contract, the commodity producer generally must sell the futures contract at a lower price than the expected future spot price (which may be referred to as "backwardation"). Conversely, if most hedgers in the futures market are end-users of the underlying product and are, therefore, purchasing futures contracts to hedge against a rise in commodity prices, then speculators will only sell the other side of the futures contract at a higher futures price than the expected future spot price of the commodity (which may be referred to as "contango"). The changing nature of the participants in the commodity markets will influence whether futures prices are above or below the future spot price, which can

have significant implications for the Fund. As a result, when the Adviser reinvests the proceeds from a maturing contract, it may purchase a new futures contract at a higher or lower price than the expected futures spot price of the maturing contract or choose to pursue other investments.

- Speculative Position Limits. The Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the “CFTC”) and domestic exchanges have established (and continue to evaluate and monitor) speculative position limits (“position limits”) on the maximum speculative position that any person, or group of persons acting in concert, may hold or control in particular futures and options on futures. All positions owned or controlled by the same person or entity, even if in different accounts, must be aggregated for purposes of determining whether the applicable position limit has been exceeded. Thus, even if the Fund does not intend to exceed applicable position limits, it is possible that different clients managed by the Adviser and its affiliates may be aggregated for this purpose. Therefore, the trading decisions of the Adviser may have to be modified and positions held by the Fund liquidated in order to avoid exceeding such limits. The modification of investment decisions or the elimination of open positions, if it occurs, may adversely affect the profitability of the Fund. A violation of position limits could also lead to regulatory action materially adverse to the Fund’s investment strategy. In addition, the CFTC recently adopted rules that, once effective, will materially expand the scope of contracts subject to federal limits to include additional futures and options on futures and certain swaps.

Swaps. The Fund may enter into swap agreements, including interest rate, total return, credit default and volatility or variance swaps. Swap agreements are two-party contracts entered into primarily by institutional investors for a specified period of time typically ranging from a few weeks to more than one year. The swapped returns are generally calculated with respect to a notional amount, that is, the return on a particular dollar amount invested in the underlying asset. In a standard swap transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns (or the difference between the returns) earned or realized on a particular asset, such as an equity or debt security, commodity or currency or non-asset reference, such as an interest rate or index. The Fund may enter into swap agreements to, among other reasons, gain exposure to certain markets in the most economical way possible, protect against currency fluctuations, reduce risk arising from a particular portfolio position or generate revenue.

The Fund may enter into swap transactions with certain counterparties pursuant to master netting agreements. A master netting agreement provides that all swaps done between the Fund and that counterparty shall be regarded as parts of an integral agreement. If amounts are payable on a particular date in the same currency in respect of more than one swap transaction, the amount payable shall be the net amount. In addition, the master netting agreement may provide that if one party defaults generally or on any swap, the counterparty can terminate all outstanding swaps with that party. As a result, to the extent the Fund enters into master netting agreements with a counterparty, the Fund may be required to terminate a greater number of swap agreements than if it had not entered into such an agreement, which may result in losses to the Fund.

Swap agreements may effectively add leverage to the Fund’s portfolio because the Fund would be subject to investment exposure on the notional amount of the swap. Swap agreements also involve liquidity risk.

The Fund may enter into swaps, both directly (“unfunded swaps”) and indirectly (“funded swaps”) in the form of a swap embedded within a structured security. Unfunded and funded credit default swaps may refer to a single security or a basket of securities.

The following are examples of types of swap transactions in which the Fund may engage:

- *Interest Rate Swaps.* In an interest rate swap, the Fund and another party exchange the right to receive or the obligation to pay interest on a security or other reference rate. For example, they might swap the right to receive floating rate payments for fixed rate payments. There is a risk that, based on movements of interest rates, the payments made by the Fund under a swap agreement will be greater than the payments it receives.
- *Total Return Swaps.* In a total return swap, one party agrees to pay the other the total return of a defined Underlying Reference, such as a security or basket of securities, or non-asset reference, such as an index, during the specified period in return for periodic payments based on a fixed or variable interest rate or the total return from different Underlying References. Total return swaps could result in losses if the Underlying Reference does not perform as anticipated by the Adviser.
- *Credit Default Swaps.* A credit default swap enables an investor to buy or sell protection against a credit event, such as a borrower's or issuer's failure to make timely payments of interest or principal, bankruptcy or restructuring. The Fund may seek to enhance returns by selling protection or attempt to mitigate credit risk by buying protection against the occurrence of a credit event by a specified borrower or issuer.

If the Fund buys credit protection using a credit default swap and a credit event occurs, the Fund will deliver the defaulted bond underlying the swap and the swap counterparty will pay the par amount of the bond. If the Fund sells credit protection using a credit default swap and a credit event occurs, the Fund will pay the par amount of the defaulted bond underlying the swap and the swap counterparty will deliver the bond. If the swap is on a basket of assets, the notional amount of the swap is reduced by the par amount of the defaulted asset, and the fixed payments are then made on the reduced notional amount.

Risks of credit default swaps include all the risks of OTC derivatives generally, including counterparty credit risk (if the counterparty fails to meet its obligations) and the risk that the Fund will not properly assess the cost of the instrument based on the lack of transparency in the market. If the Fund is selling credit protection, there is a risk that a credit event will occur and that the Fund will have to pay par value on defaulted bonds. If the Fund is buying credit protection, there is a risk that no credit event will occur and the Fund will receive no benefit for the premium paid. In addition, if the Fund is buying credit protection and a credit event does occur, there is a risk when the Fund does not own the underlying asset, that the Fund will have difficulty acquiring the asset on the open market and may receive adverse pricing.

- *Volatility and Variance Swap Contracts.* Volatility swaps and variance swaps are transactions in which counterparties agree to buy or sell the future realized volatility or variance (which equals volatility squared), as the case may be, of the Underlying Reference at a specific level over a fixed period. Volatility and variance swaps are subject to all the risks of OTC derivatives generally, including counterparty credit risks (if the counterparty fails to meet its obligations), and the risk that the Adviser is incorrect in forecasts of volatility and/or variance of the Underlying Reference.
- *Swaptions and Swap Forwards.* A swaption is a contract that gives a counterparty the right (but not the obligation) to enter into a new swap agreement or to shorten, extend, cancel or otherwise modify an existing swap agreement on pre-designated terms. The Fund may write (sell) and purchase put and call swaptions. A swap forward is an agreement to enter into a swap agreement at some point in the future, usually three to six months from the date of the contract.

The writer of the contract receives the premium and bears the risk of unfavorable changes in the preset rate on the underlying swap. The Fund generally will incur a greater risk when it writes a

swaption than when it purchases a swaption. When the Fund purchases a swaption it risks losing only the amount of the premium it has paid if the Fund lets the option expire unexercised. When the Fund writes a swaption it will become obligated, upon exercise of the option by the counterparty, according to the terms of the underlying agreement.

- *Correlation Swaps.* Correlation swaps are transactions in which counterparties agree to buy or sell the future realized correlation on an underlying reference basket of securities or instruments at a specific level over a fixed period. Correlation swaps are subject to all the risks of OTC derivatives generally, including counterparty credit risks (if the counterparty fails to meet its obligations) and the risk that the Adviser is incorrect in forecasts of correlation on the Underlying Reference basket.

Foreign Currency Transactions. When the Fund enters into a contract for the purchase or sale of a security denominated in a foreign currency, or when it anticipates receiving dividend payments in a foreign currency, the Fund might desire to “lock-in” the U.S. dollar price of the security or the U.S. dollar equivalent of the dividend payments. To do so, the Fund could enter into a currency forward contract for the purchase or sale of the amount of foreign currency involved in the underlying transaction, in a fixed amount of U.S. dollars per unit of the foreign currency. This is called a “transaction hedge.” The transaction hedge will protect the Fund against a loss from an adverse change in the currency exchange rates during the period between the date on which the asset is purchased or sold or on which the payment is declared, and the date on which the payments are made or received.

The Fund could also use currency forward contracts to lock in the U.S. dollar value of portfolio positions. This is called a “position hedge.” When the Fund believes that a foreign currency might suffer a substantial decline against the U.S. dollar, it could enter into a currency forward contract to sell an amount of that foreign currency approximating the value of some or all of the Fund’s portfolio assets denominated in that foreign currency. When the Fund believes that the U.S. dollar might suffer a substantial decline against a foreign currency, it could enter into a currency forward contract to buy that foreign currency for a fixed dollar amount. Alternatively, the Fund could enter into a currency forward contract to sell a different foreign currency for a fixed U.S. dollar amount if the Fund believes that the U.S. dollar value of the foreign currency to be sold pursuant to its currency forward contract will fall whenever there is a decline in the U.S. dollar value of the currency in which portfolio assets of the Fund are denominated. That is referred to as a “cross hedge.”

To avoid excess transactions and transaction costs, the Fund may maintain a net exposure to currency forward contracts in excess of the value of the Fund’s portfolio securities or other assets denominated in foreign currencies, subject to appropriate cover or asset segregation.

The precise matching of the amounts under currency forward contracts and the value of the assets involved generally will not be possible because the future value of assets denominated in foreign currencies will change as a consequence of market movements between the date the currency forward contract is entered into and the date it is sold. In some cases, the Adviser might decide to sell the asset and deliver foreign currency to settle the original purchase obligation. If the market value of the asset is less than the amount of foreign currency the Fund is obligated to deliver, the Fund might have to purchase additional foreign currency on the “spot” (that is, cash) market to settle the trade. If the market value of the asset instead exceeds the amount of foreign currency the Fund is obligated to deliver to settle the trade, the Fund might have to sell on the spot market some of the foreign currency received upon the sale of the asset. There will be additional transaction costs on the spot market in those cases.

The projection of short-term currency market movements is extremely difficult, and the successful execution of a short-term hedging strategy is highly uncertain. Currency forward contracts involve the risk that anticipated currency movements will not be accurately predicted, causing the Fund to sustain losses on these contracts and to pay additional transaction costs. The use of currency forward contracts in this manner

might reduce the Fund's performance if there are unanticipated changes in currency prices to a greater degree than if the Fund had not entered into such contracts.

At or before the maturity of a currency forward contract requiring the Fund to sell a currency, the Fund might sell a portfolio asset and use the sale proceeds to make delivery of the currency. In the alternative the Fund might retain the asset and offset its contractual obligation to deliver the currency by purchasing a second contract. Under that contract the Fund will obtain, on the same maturity date, the same amount of the currency that it is obligated to deliver. Similarly, the Fund might close out a currency forward contract requiring it to purchase a specified currency by entering into a second contract entitling it to sell the same amount of the same currency on the maturity date of the first contract. The Fund would realize a gain or loss as a result of entering into such an offsetting currency forward contract under either circumstance. The gain or loss will depend on the extent to which the exchange rate or rates between the currencies involved moved between the execution dates of the first contract and offsetting contract.

The costs to the Fund of engaging in currency forward contracts varies with factors such as the currencies involved, the length of the contract period and the market conditions then prevailing. Because currency forward contracts are usually entered into on a principal basis, no brokerage fees or commissions are involved. Because these contracts are not traded on an exchange, the Fund must evaluate the credit and performance risk of the counterparty under each currency forward contract.

Although the Fund values its assets daily in terms of U.S. dollars, it does not intend to convert its holdings of foreign currencies into U.S. dollars on a daily basis. The Fund may convert foreign currency from time to time, and will incur costs in doing so. Foreign exchange dealers do not charge a fee for conversion, but they do seek to realize a profit based on the difference between the prices at which they buy and sell various currencies. Thus, a dealer might offer to sell a foreign currency to one Fund at one rate, while offering a lesser rate of exchange if the Fund desires to resell that currency to the dealer.

Hedging with Derivatives — Risks. The use of hedging strategies requires special skills and knowledge of investment techniques that are different than what is required for normal portfolio management. If the Adviser uses a hedging strategy at the wrong time or judges market conditions incorrectly, hedging strategies may reduce the Fund's return. The Fund could also experience losses if the prices of its futures and options positions were not correlated with its other investments.

There is a risk in using short hedging by selling futures, entering into swaps or purchasing puts on broadly-based indices or futures to attempt to protect against declines in the value of the Fund's portfolio assets. The risk is that the prices of the futures or the value of the swap or the applicable index will correlate imperfectly with the behavior of the cash prices of the Fund's assets. For example, it is possible that while the Fund has used derivative instruments in a short hedge, the market may advance, and the value of the assets held in the Fund's portfolio might decline. If that occurred, the Fund would lose money on the derivative instruments and also experience a decline in the value of its portfolio assets. If the Fund has used derivatives to hedge or otherwise reduce the Fund's risk exposure to a particular position and then disposes of that position at a time at which it cannot also settle, terminate or close out the corresponding hedge position, this may create short investment exposure. Certain "short" derivative positions involve investment leverage, and the amount of the Fund's potential loss is theoretically unlimited.

Additional Information Regarding Derivatives Counterparty Risk. The Fund is exposed to the credit risk of the counterparties with which, or the brokers, dealers and exchanges through which, it deals in derivatives, whether it engages in exchange-traded or off-exchange transactions. If the Fund's FCM becomes bankrupt or insolvent, or otherwise defaults on its obligations to the Fund, the Fund may not receive all amounts owed to it in respect of its trading, despite the clearinghouse fully discharging all of its obligations. The Commodity Exchange Act (the "CEA") requires an FCM to segregate all funds received from its customers with respect to cleared derivatives transactions from such FCM's proprietary funds. If an FCM were not to do so to the full extent required by law, the assets of an account might not be fully protected in the event of

the bankruptcy of an FCM. Furthermore, in the event of an FCM's bankruptcy, the Fund would be limited to recovering only a pro rata share of all available funds segregated on behalf of an FCM's combined customer accounts, even though certain property specifically traceable to the Fund (for example, U.S. Treasury bills deposited by the Fund) may be held by the FCM. FCM bankruptcies have occurred in which customers were unable to recover from the FCM's estate the full amount of their funds owed and on deposit with such FCM. Such situations could arise due to various factors, or a combination of factors, including inadequate FCM capitalization, inadequate controls on customer trading and inadequate customer capital. In addition, an FCM will generally provide the clearinghouse the net amount of variation margin required for cleared swaps for all of its customers in the aggregate, rather than individually for each customer. The Fund is, therefore, subject to the risk that a clearinghouse will not make variation margin payments owed to the Fund if another customer of the clearing member has suffered a loss and is in default. The Fund may also be subject to the risk that it will be required to provide additional variation margin to the clearinghouse before the clearinghouse will move the Fund's cleared derivatives transactions to another clearing member. Furthermore, in the event of the bankruptcy or insolvency of a clearinghouse, the Fund might experience a loss of funds deposited through its FCM as margin with the clearinghouse, a loss of unrealized profits on its open positions and the loss of funds owed to it as realized profits on closed positions. Such a bankruptcy or insolvency might also cause a substantial delay before the Fund could obtain the return of funds owed to it by an FCM who was a member of such clearinghouse.

Because bilateral derivative transactions are traded between counterparties based on contractual relationships, the Fund is subject to the risk that a counterparty will not perform its obligations under the related contracts. There can be no assurance that a counterparty will not default and that the Fund will not sustain a loss on a transaction as a result. In situations where the Fund is required to post margin or other collateral with a counterparty, the counterparty may fail to segregate the collateral or may commingle the collateral with the counterparty's own assets. As a result, in the event of the counterparty's bankruptcy or insolvency, the Fund's collateral may be subject to the conflicting claims of the counterparty's creditors, and the Fund may be exposed to the risk of a court treating the Fund as a general unsecured creditor of the counterparty, rather than as the owner of the collateral.

In the case of cleared swaps, the FCM is required to notify the clearinghouse of the initial margin provided by the clearing member to the clearinghouse that is attributable to each customer. However, if the FCM does not accurately report the Fund's initial margin, the Fund is subject to the risk that a clearinghouse will use the Fund's assets held in an omnibus account at the clearinghouse to satisfy payment obligations of a defaulting customer of the clearing member to the clearinghouse.

The Fund is subject to the risk that issuers of the Fund's portfolio instruments may default on their obligations under those instruments and that certain events may occur that have an immediate and significant adverse effect on the value of those instruments. There can be no assurance that an issuer of an instrument in which the Fund invests will not default or that an event that has an immediate and significant adverse effect on the value of an instrument will not occur and that the Fund will not sustain a loss on a transaction as a result.

Transactions entered into by the Fund may be executed on various U.S. and non-U.S. exchanges and may be cleared and settled through various clearinghouses, custodians, depositories and prime brokers throughout the world. Although the Fund attempts to execute, clear and settle the transactions through entities the Adviser believes to be sound, there can be no assurance that a failure by any such entity will not lead to a loss to the Fund.

Margin. The Fund may post cash, securities or other assets as margin or collateral and these instruments may not be denominated in the same currency as the contract they secure or the Underlying Reference. This may give rise to a form of currency exposure, where changes in the value of foreign currencies can impact the value of the margin on deposit. The Fund may at times have significant margin obligations to broker-dealers or other entities as a result of listed or OTC derivatives positions. The Fund may use a tri-party

collateral protection mechanism; tri-party arrangements may result in higher costs than if the Fund had posted margin directly. The Fund may also establish alternative collateral mechanisms in order to achieve a balance between cost and counterparty credit risk to the Fund, including posting collateral directly with a futures commission merchant, broker or the option clearinghouse.

Asset Segregation/Cover. To the extent obligations created by the Fund may be deemed to create “senior securities” (as defined in the 1940 Act), the Fund may be required to segregate or earmark liquid assets or treat the obligations as leverage under the 1940 Act. The Fund segregates with its custodian or otherwise designates on its records (“earmarks”) cash, cash equivalents or liquid assets in an amount the Fund believes to be adequate to ensure that it has sufficient liquid assets to meet its obligations under its derivatives contracts, or the Fund may engage in other measures to “cover” its obligations with respect to such transactions in accordance with applicable requirements under the 1940 Act and related guidance of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “Commission”) and its Staff. The amounts that are segregated or earmarked may be based on the derivative’s notional value or on the daily mark-to-market obligation under the derivatives contract and may be reduced by amounts on deposit with the applicable broker or counterparty to the derivatives transaction. The Fund may segregate or earmark amounts in addition to the amounts described above. For example, if the Fund writes a physically settled put option, it will typically segregate or earmark liquid assets equal to the exercise price of the option, less margin on deposit; if the Fund writes a cash settled put option, it will typically segregate or earmark liquid assets equal to the amount the option is in the money (meaning the difference between the exercise price of the option and the current market price of the Underlying Reference, when the exercise price of the option is higher than the market price of the Underlying Reference), marked to market on a daily basis, less margin on deposit. Alternatively, the Fund may, in certain circumstances, enter into an offsetting position rather than segregating or designating liquid assets (*e.g.*, the Fund may cover a written put option with a purchased put option with the same or higher exercise price or cover a written call option with a purchased call option with the same or lower exercise price). Although the Adviser attempts to ensure that the Fund has sufficient liquid assets in respect of its obligations under its derivative contracts, it is possible that the Fund’s liquid assets may be insufficient to support such obligations under its derivatives positions.

The Fund may be unable to use such segregated or earmarked assets for certain other purposes, which could result in the Fund earning a lower return on its portfolio than it might otherwise earn if it did not have to segregate those assets in respect of, or otherwise cover, such portfolio positions. To the extent a Fund’s assets are segregated or committed as cover, it could limit the Fund’s investment flexibility. The Fund may modify its asset segregation policies from time to time.

Hedging. Although it is not obligated to do so, the Fund can use derivatives to hedge. The Fund can use hedging to attempt to protect against declines in the market value of the Fund’s portfolio, to permit the Fund to retain unrealized gains in the value of portfolio assets that have appreciated or to facilitate selling assets for investment reasons. The Fund can use hedging to establish a portfolio position as a temporary substitute for purchasing particular assets. In that case, the Fund would normally seek to purchase the assets and then terminate that hedging position. The Fund might also use this type of hedge to attempt to protect against the possibility that its portfolio assets would not be fully included in a rise in value of the market.

The Fund can use derivatives to hedge by taking long or short positions in the underlying assets, related assets or other derivatives positions. To gain long investment exposure, the Fund may invest in assets directly. To gain short investment exposure, the Fund may use derivatives (including futures) and make short sales, including short sales of assets the Fund does not own. Some of the hedging strategies the Fund can use are described below. The Fund may use additional hedging strategies as discussed elsewhere in this SAI, and it may employ new hedging strategies when they are developed, if those investment methods are consistent with the Fund’s investment objective and are permissible under applicable regulations governing the Fund.

“Structured” Notes. In addition to the types of derivatives described above, the Fund may invest in other types of derivatives, including “structured” notes, which are specially-designed derivative debt investments whose principal payments or interest payments are linked to the value of an underlying asset, such as an equity or debt security, currency or commodity or non-asset reference, such as an interest rate or index. The terms of the instrument may be “structured” by the purchaser (the Fund) and the borrower issuing the note.

The values of these notes will fall or rise in response to changes in the values of the underlying asset or reference and the Fund might receive less principal or interest if the underlying asset or reference does not perform as anticipated. In some cases, these notes may pay an amount based on a multiple of the relative change in value of the asset or reference. This type of note offers the potential for increased income or principal payments, but at a greater risk of loss than a typical debt security of the same maturity and credit quality.

Subordinated “structured” notes, which are subordinated to the right of payment of another class, typically have higher yields and present greater risks than unsubordinated “structured” notes.

The values of these notes are also subject to both credit risk (if the counterparty fails to meet its obligations) and interest rate risk and, therefore, the Fund could receive more or less than it originally invested when a note matures. The prices of these notes may be very volatile, and they may have a limited trading market, making it difficult for the Fund to value them or sell them at an acceptable price.

Regulatory Issues. The Fund and its Subsidiaries are commodity pools under the CEA, and the Adviser is registered as a commodity pool operator (“CPO”) under the CEA with respect to the Fund and the Subsidiaries. As a result, additional CFTC-mandated disclosure, reporting and recordkeeping obligations apply with respect to the Fund. Compliance with the CFTC’s regulatory requirements could increase Fund expenses, adversely affecting the Fund’s total return. The Adviser and the Fund are subject to dual regulation by the Commission and CFTC.

As a result of the 2010 Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, the Commission and the CFTC require (or will require) a substantial portion of derivative transactions that are currently executed on a bilateral basis in the over-the-counter markets to be executed through a regulated securities, futures or swap exchange or swap execution facility and centrally cleared. Certain CFTC-regulated interest rate and credit derivatives have become subject to these requirements, but it is not yet clear when additional types of CFTC-regulated swaps will become so subject or when the parallel SEC requirements will go into effect. Among other things, in the United States, trades submitted for clearing will be subject to minimum initial and variation margin requirements set by the relevant clearinghouse, as well as possible Commission- or CFTC-mandated margin requirements. The Fund’s clearing members may require the Fund to provide collateral for cleared trades beyond regulatory and clearinghouse minimums. Additionally, U.S. regulators, the European Union and certain other jurisdictions have adopted minimum margin and capital requirements for uncleared OTC derivatives transactions. These rules impose minimum margin requirements on derivatives transactions between the Fund and its derivative counterparties and may increase the amount of margin the Fund is required to provide (and the costs associated with providing it). They also impose regulatory requirements on the types of collateral that may be provided and the timing of transferring margin, among other things.

Similar requirements have been adopted under Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 on OTC derivatives, central counterparties and trade repositories (known as the European Market Infrastructure Regulation, or “EMIR”), which imposes similar clearing and margin requirements that are expected to affect the Fund’s derivative activities with European Union-domiciled counterparties. The European Union regulatory framework for derivatives is also affected by the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive and its accompanying European Union Regulation (known respectively as “MiFID II” and “MiFIR”). Moreover, Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 on transparency of securities financing transactions and of reuse imposes requirements that may affect collateral arrangements entered into by the Fund with counterparties based in the European Union, whether in connection with derivative contracts, repurchase agreements or securities lending transactions.

New regulatory requirements may also limit the ability of the Fund to protect its interests in the event of an insolvency of a derivatives counterparty. In the event of a counterparty's (or its affiliate's) insolvency, the Fund's ability to exercise remedies, such as the termination of transactions, netting of obligations and realization on collateral, could be stayed or eliminated under new special resolution regimes adopted in the United States, the European Union and various other jurisdictions. Such regimes provide government authorities with broad authority to intervene when a financial institution is experiencing financial difficulty. In particular, with respect to counterparties who are subject to such proceedings in the European Union, the liabilities of such counterparties to the Fund could be reduced, eliminated, or converted to equity in such counterparties (sometimes referred to as a "bail in").

In October 2020, the Commission also adopted Rule 18f-4 ("Rule 18f-4") under the 1940 Act providing for the regulation of a registered investment company's use of derivatives and certain related instruments. Among other things, Rule 18f-4 limits a fund's derivatives exposure through a value-at-risk ("VaR") test and requires the adoption and implementation of a derivatives risk management program for certain derivatives users. In connection with the adoption of Rule 18f-4, the Commission also eliminated the asset segregation framework arising from prior Commission guidance for covering derivatives and certain financial instruments. Compliance with Rule 18f-4 will not be required until August 2022. When the Fund comes into compliance, the Fund's treatment of investments or trading practices that involve contractual obligations to pay in the future will change. Most such investments or trading practices will be considered to be derivatives under Rule 18f-4, and will therefore be subject to the VaR test set forth in the rule. The approach to asset segregation and coverage requirements described in this SAI will also be impacted.

Legislative and regulatory measures may reduce the availability of some types of derivative instruments, may increase the cost of trading in or maintaining other instruments or positions and may cause uncertainty in the markets for a variety of derivative instruments, any or all of which could adversely affect the value or performance of the Fund. While legislative and regulatory measures may provide protections for some market participants, they are evolving and still being implemented and their effects on derivatives market activities cannot be reliably predicted.

Tax Issues. The Fund's investments in options and other derivative instruments could affect the amount, timing and character of the Fund's distributions; in some cases, the tax treatment of such investments may not be certain. The tax issues relating to these and other types of investments and transactions are described more fully under "Tax Status" below.

Commodities Investments. The Fund expects to gain exposure to the commodities market by investing in the Subsidiaries. Commodities are assets with tangible properties, such as oil, metals, livestock or agricultural products. Commodity investments historically have had a relatively high correlation with changes in inflation and a relatively low correlation to stock and bond returns. Commodity-related securities and other instruments provide exposure to the investment returns of physical commodities that trade in commodities markets, without investing directly in physical commodities. The Fund may invest in commodity-related securities and other instruments, such as structured notes, swap agreements, options, futures and options on futures that derive value from the price movement of commodities or some other readily measurable economic variable dependent upon changes in the value of commodities or the commodities markets. However, investments in commodity-linked instruments do not generally provide a claim on the underlying commodity. In addition, the ability of the Fund to invest directly in commodities and in certain commodity-related securities and other instruments is subject to significant limitations in order to enable the Fund to maintain its status as a regulated investment company ("RIC") under Subchapter M of Chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the "Code"). See "Tax Status" below for more information.

Actions of government actors and changes in governments, and political, economic and social instability, in commodity-producing and exporting countries may affect the production, marketing and sale of commodities. In addition, commodity-related industries in many countries are subject to greater political, environmental and other governmental regulation than many other industries. Changes in government policies and the need for regulatory

approvals may adversely affect the products and services of companies in the commodities industries. Additionally, compliance with environmental and other safety regulations has caused many companies in commodity-related industries to incur production delays and significant costs. Government regulation also may impede the development of new technologies. The effect of future regulations affecting commodity-related industries is uncertain.

Additional Information About the Fund's Investments in Insurance-Linked Securities.

Reinsurance occurs when insurance or reinsurance companies share risk by purchasing insurance policies from other insurers or reinsurers to limit the total loss the original insurer or reinsurer would experience in case of disaster. Reinsurance involves the practice of insurers or reinsurers transferring portions of risk portfolios to other parties by agreement in order to reduce the likelihood of having to pay a large obligation resulting from an insurance claim. The intent of reinsurance is for an insurance or reinsurance company to reduce the risks associated with underwritten policies by spreading risks across alternative institutions. The party seeking reinsurance is known as the ceding party. The party that accepts a portion of the potential obligation in exchange for a share of the insurance premium is known as the reinsurer.

Event-linked bonds are a type of insurance-linked security. The Fund may invest in event-linked bonds in one or more of three ways: the Fund may purchase event-linked bonds when initially offered; the Fund may purchase event-linked bonds in the secondary, over-the-counter market; or the Fund may gain indirect exposure to event-linked bonds using derivatives. As the market for event-linked bonds evolves, the Fund expects to participate in that market and to include new types of event-linked bond offerings in its portfolio.

Trigger events are typically defined by three criteria: an event; a geographic area in which the event must occur; and a threshold of economic or physical loss (either actual or modeled) caused by the event, together with a method to measure such loss. In order for a trigger event to be deemed to have occurred, each of the three criteria must be satisfied while the bond is outstanding or the derivative position remains open. The Fund has no limit as to the types of events, geographic areas or thresholds of loss referenced by event-linked bonds in which it can invest. Generally, the event is either a natural or non-natural peril of a kind that results in significant physical or economic loss. Natural perils include disasters such as hurricanes, earthquakes, windstorms, pandemics, epidemics, fires and floods. Non-natural perils include disasters resulting from human activity such as commercial and industrial accidents or business interruptions. Some event-linked bonds reference only a single event. Other event-linked bonds may reference multiple events, the occurrence of any one (or other number) of which would satisfy these criteria. Or, an event-linked bond may not specify a particular peril. In these cases, only the geographic area and threshold of physical or economic loss determines whether a trigger event has occurred. For example, certain event-linked bonds, commonly referred to as "mortality" bonds (discussed further below), have trigger events that are deemed to occur if a specific number of deaths occur in an identified geographic area regardless of the peril which caused the loss of life.

Indemnity Triggers. Indemnity triggers are based on losses paid and reserved for by an identified insurance company. Generally, the identified company sponsored the special purpose vehicle issuing the event-linked bonds. The trigger event would be considered to have occurred only if that company's losses on catastrophic insurance claims exceeded a certain threshold of insured claims. If the company's losses (paid and reserved for) were less than the pre-determined aggregate amount, then the trigger event would not be considered to have occurred and the Fund would be entitled to recover its principal plus accrued but unpaid interest. Indemnity triggers require investors and rating agencies to understand the risks of the insurance and reinsurance policies underwritten by the company, which may be difficult to obtain and ascertain, particularly in the case of complex commercial insurance and reinsurance policies. In addition, event-linked bond investors are dependent upon the company's ability to estimate and settle catastrophe claims in a manner that would not be disadvantageous to investors' interests.

Index Triggers. Index triggers are based on pre-defined formulas, which eliminate the risks relating to a company's insurance claims-handling practices and potential information barriers. However, investors are

dependent upon the accuracy of the models and other information received from reporting services used to calculate the loss or metric. Index triggers follow one of the three broad approaches: modeled-loss, industry-loss and parametric.

- *Modeled-Loss.* Modeled-loss triggers are based upon a catastrophe-modeling firm's database estimate of a hypothetical company's losses based on a model policy portfolio.
- *Industry Loss.* Industry loss triggers are based upon the estimated loss for the insurance industry as a whole from a particular catastrophe. Estimates are derived from a reporting service, such as Property Claim Services.
- *Parametric.* Parametric triggers are based upon the occurrence of a catastrophic event with certain defined physical parameters (e.g., wind speed of a hurricane, as measured from a pre-determined location, or magnitude of an earthquake, as measured from a pre-determined location).

Hybrid triggers. Hybrid triggers involve more than one metric of physical or economic loss in a single event-linked bond transaction. For example, after the occurrence of a qualifying U.S. earthquake, a modeled-loss index is used to establish a company's overall market share, and then applied to the industry-loss index associated with the qualifying event to determine any principal reduction. Hybrid triggers may be more complicated and difficult to understand for investors, and involve the applicable risks associated with the types of triggers described above.

Excess of Loss Notes. The Fund may invest in shares or notes issued in connection with excess-of-loss, stop-loss or other non-proportional reinsurance ("Excess of Loss Notes"). Investments in 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. Such an insurer can purchase 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 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 (which, in this example, covered losses between \$4 billion and \$5 billion). The "trigger" for this type of reinsurance contract would be losses in excess of the specified amount. The Fund, as a holder of an Excess of Loss Note, 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.

ILW Notes. The Fund may invest in shares or notes issued in connection with industry loss warranties ("ILW Notes"). Investments in ILW Notes provide exposure to a transaction through which one party (typically, an insurance company or reinsurance company, or an insurance-linked 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 US 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 US 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.

Additional Information About the Fund's Investments in Alternative Lending-Related Securities.

Bankruptcy Risk. In the event that a platform or third-party servicer become subject to a bankruptcy, the Fund's investments in the alternative lending-related securities serviced by such entity may be negatively impacted. Although many of the servicers may have been organized and operated in a manner that is intended to minimize the likelihood that they will become insolvent, if the servicing entity were to become subject to bankruptcy proceedings, payments on the corresponding alternative lending-related securities could be substantially delayed or reduced, and any interest accrued on those obligations may never be paid to investors.

In the event that a platform or issuer becomes subject to bankruptcy, the Fund's investments in securities issued by the platform or issuer may be negatively impacted. If a platform or issuer becomes subject to bankruptcy proceedings, the Fund can expect to realize on any investments only to the extent that the platform's or issuer's creditors are made whole and the platform or issuer still has residual profits that would benefit investors.

In the event that a borrower becomes subject to a bankruptcy proceeding, the Fund's investments in any loan that is an unsecured obligation of the borrower may be negatively impacted. If a borrower enters bankruptcy, an automatic stay of all proceedings against the borrower's property will typically be granted. This stay will prevent the platform or third-party servicer from foreclosing on such property unless relief from the stay can be obtained from the bankruptcy court, and there is no guarantee that any such relief will be obtained. The Fund may incur significant legal fees and costs in attempting to obtain relief from a bankruptcy stay from the bankruptcy court and, even if such relief is ultimately granted, it may take several months or more to obtain. In addition, bankruptcy courts have broad powers to permit the sale of any real property free of any lien that a servicer may have, to compel the servicer to accept an amount less than the balance due and to permit the borrower to repay the loan over a term which may be substantially longer than the original term of the loan, all of which could negatively impact the value of the Fund's investments.

Chargeback Risk. Because the Fund expects to receive payments received by the servicing agent from borrowers, the Fund may be affected by "chargebacks," which occur when a borrower who has made a payment on an underlying loan has its bank cancel the payment or request a refund of that payment. In the event that a borrower successfully processes a chargeback on a payment after proceeds have been distributed to the Fund, the servicing agent will deduct the amount of that payment from the Fund's account with the servicing agent and amounts that would otherwise be credited to the Fund's account (including amounts deposited or that are payable on other loans) are subject to set-off against any such negative cash balance.

Distressed and Defaulted Instruments or Special Situations Investments Risks. The Fund may invest directly or indirectly in securities of financially distressed issuers, which involve substantial risks. The Fund may invest in or acquire loans to companies involved in or undergoing work-outs, liquidations, spinoffs, reorganizations, bankruptcies or other catalytic changes or similar transactions. Such investments may include debtor-in-possession financing. Distressed debt may present a substantial risk of default or may be in default at the time the Fund invests. The Fund may incur additional expenses to the extent it is required to seek recovery upon a default in the payment of principal or interest on its investments. In any reorganization or liquidation proceeding relating to an investment in a financially distressed issuer, the Fund may lose its entire investment or may be required to accept cash or securities with a value substantially less than its original investment. Among the risks inherent in investments in a troubled issuer is that it is often difficult to obtain information as to the true financial condition of the issuer. The Adviser's judgments about the credit quality of a financially distressed issuer and the relative value of its instruments may prove to be inaccurate. Further, distressed investing gives rise to the risks that the contemplated transaction will be unsuccessful, will be considerably drawn out over time or will result in a distribution of cash or a new security with a value less than the purchase price of the security or other financial instrument in respect of which such distribution is received. Similarly, if an anticipated transaction does not in fact occur, the Fund may be required to sell its investment at a loss or, if there is no secondary market for such investment, may be required to hold an investment with little or no value. When dealing with investments in distressed issuers, the Fund may also experience other risks, including legal difficulties and negotiations with creditors and other claimants. Because there is substantial uncertainty concerning the outcome of transactions involving the financially troubled issuers in which the Fund may invest, there is a potential risk of loss by the Fund of its entire investment in such issuers.

Legal and Regulatory Risk. The Fund may be adversely affected by new (or revised) laws or regulations that may be imposed by the CFTC, the Commission, the U.S. Federal Reserve, the U.S. Consumer Financial Protection Bureau or other banking or consumer credit regulators or other governmental regulatory authorities or self-regulatory organizations that supervise the financial markets. The Fund may also be adversely affected by changes in the enforcement or interpretation of existing statutes and rules, including the adoption and enforcement of statutes, regulations, orders or regulatory guidance in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, the securities and futures markets are subject to comprehensive statutes, regulations and margin requirements. The CFTC, the Commission, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, other regulators and self-regulatory organizations and exchanges are authorized to take extraordinary actions in the event of market emergencies. The regulation of derivatives transactions and funds that engage in such transactions is an evolving area of law and is subject to modification by government and judicial action.

New regulations could, among other things, adversely affect the value of the investments held by the Fund, restrict the Fund's ability to engage in derivatives transactions (for example, by making certain types of derivatives transactions no longer available to the Fund) and/or increase the costs of such derivatives transactions (for example, by increasing margin or capital requirements) and the Fund's ability to execute certain investment strategies may be adversely affected as a result. It is unclear how the regulatory changes will affect counterparty risk.

If a perception develops that there is or in the future could be renewed regulatory focus on participants who benefit from their participation in any U.S. government-sponsored program, or attempts by legislative and/or regulatory bodies to impose new restrictions and/or taxes and penalties on such participants, possibly even with retroactive effect, then the Fund's position in such securities may be compromised.

As the alternative lending industry grows, governments and/or other regulatory bodies both inside and outside the U.S. may impose restrictions on participants in the alternative lending industry, including platforms, investors, such as the Fund, or others, that could adversely impact the Fund's investment performance. Such restrictions could include regulations limiting the Fund's ability to acquire loans or interests in loans or to collect the stipulated levels of interest on the loans underlying the Fund's alternative lending-related investments.

Servicer Autonomy Risk. A servicer may be authorized to waive or modify non-material terms of a loan, to consent to the postponement of strict compliance with certain non-material terms or to grant a non-material indulgence to a borrower. In the event that a loan is in default or the servicer determines that default is reasonably foreseeable, the servicer may be permitted to waive or modify a material term of a loan, to accept payment of an amount less than the principal balance in final satisfaction of a loan or to grant any indulgence to a borrower, provided that the servicer has reasonably determined that such action will not be materially adverse to the interests of the holders of any security interest in such loan.

Servicer Resources Risk. A platform may derive a substantial amount, if not all, of its revenue from fees generated through making and arranging loans. As a result, a platform may be incentivized to finance as many projects as possible in order to maximize the amount of origination fees it is able to generate. Increased project volume increases the demands on a platform's servicing resources, which could impact the platform's ability to devote adequate attention and resources to servicing loans. In the event that a platform takes on loan volumes that exceed its ability to service outstanding loans, payments on the Fund's loans may be adversely affected.

Risks Related to Investments in Receivables or Invoices. The Fund may invest in alternative lending-related securities with exposure to receivables or invoice financing. In making such investments, the Fund is dependent upon the platforms' ability to monitor and curtail fraud, including factoring fraud, which involves the falsification of invoice documents. False invoices can easily be created online to appear as if they have been issued by legitimate debtors or as if the invoiced amounts are higher than they actually are. Platforms that originate trade receivables financing loans to corporations usually conduct due diligence but do not always conduct on-site visits to verify that the business exists and is in good standing. For this reason, the risk of fraud may be greater with corporate trade receivables. Typically, a platform will seek to validate that the debtor has

received the goods or services for which it has been invoiced and is willing to pay the creditor before making the receivables available for investment, although this may not always be the case. There can be no assurance, however, that the debtor will not subsequently dispute the quality or price of the goods or services and withhold payments. Fraud, delays or write-offs associated with such disputes could directly impact the profitability of the Fund's investments in alternative lending-related securities with exposure to trade receivables. In the event of insolvency of any debtor owing funds on a receivable that the Fund has purchased directly or indirectly, the Fund may only rank as an unsecured creditor. In the case of receivables transferred with recourse, when a debtor defaults on its obligations to the purchaser of the receivable (such as the Fund, directly or indirectly), the seller of the receivable will become obligated to fulfill any remaining invoice amounts owed to the purchaser. In the case of receivables transferred without recourse, the Fund or other direct owner of the receivable will have no such "back-up" obligor in the event of a debtor default. In either scenario, there is a risk that the party with the payment obligation will fail to make payments timely or at all.

Additional Information About the Fund's Real Estate Investments.

Real Estate Investment Trusts. The Fund may invest in equity securities of real estate investment trusts ("REITs") or other pooled investment vehicles that invest in REITs. REITs are pooled real estate investment vehicles that own, and typically operate, certain qualified real estate and real estate-related assets. The Fund may invest in equity REITs, mortgage REITs, or hybrid REITs. Equity REITs, which invest in and own real estate directly, generally invest a majority of their assets in income-producing properties to generate cash flow from rental income and gradual asset appreciation. The income-producing properties in which equity REITs may invest include land, office, retail, industrial, hotel and apartment buildings, single or multifamily homes, self-storage, specialty and diversified and healthcare facilities. Equity REITs can realize capital gains (or losses) by selling properties that have appreciated (or depreciated) in value. Mortgage REITs, which make construction, development, or long-term mortgage loans, generally invest the majority of their assets in real estate mortgages or mortgage-backed securities and derive their income primarily from interest payments on the mortgages. Hybrid REITs share characteristics of equity REITs and mortgage REITs.

If a REIT meets certain requirements, including distributing to shareholders substantially all of its taxable income (other than net capital gains), then it is not generally taxed on the income distributed to shareholders. REITs and pooled investment vehicles that invest in REITs may be subject to management fees and other expenses, and so the Fund will bear its proportionate share of the costs of the REITs' and/or vehicles' operations if it invests in REITs or vehicles subject to such fees and expenses.

Additional Property Types. In addition to the single family real estate investments in which the Fund will primarily invest, as described in the Prospectus, the Fund may also invest in debt instruments secured by, or in the equity of REITs that own, other alternative property types, including the following:

Owner-Occupied Single Family Properties. The Fund may invest in owner-occupied single family properties in the form of mortgage loans or other debt instruments secured by owner-occupied single family homes or related mortgage-backed securities. The Fund may also invest in owner-occupied single family properties in the form of appreciation interests (as described below).

Multifamily Properties. The Fund may invest in multifamily properties. There are three main types of multifamily properties — garden-style (mostly one- and two-story apartments), low-rise and high-rise. The Fund may make equity and debt investments in a variety of income-generating multifamily rental properties. The Fund may also make debt investments in multifamily development or renovation projects.

Student Housing. Student housing properties are generally categorized as either on-campus or off-campus housing. The most significant differences between them are governance, ownership and location. On-campus student housing is provided under the guidance and regulations of an educational institution, is typically owned by the institution and is located near or adjacent to the classroom buildings and other campus facilities. Off-campus housing is located in proximity to the school campus, generally within walking or bicycling distance, and is typically owned by private owner-operators.

Senior Housing. Broadly defined, senior housing refers to the aggregate of active adult and age-restricted communities, independent living communities, assisted living communities, memory care facilities, continuing care retirement communities and other properties that focus on providing housing to seniors.

Manufactured Housing. A manufactured home community is designed to accommodate detached, single-family manufactured homes. Manufactured homes are produced off-site by manufacturers and installed on sites within the community. These homes are often improved with the addition of features constructed on site, including garages, screened rooms and carports. Each owner of a manufactured home leases the site on which the home is located from the owner.

Additional Information Regarding Mortgage-Backed Securities. The Fund may invest in mortgage-backed securities. The following describes certain characteristics of, and risks associated with, mortgage-backed securities.

Yield Characteristics. Interest and principal payments on mortgage-backed securities are typically made monthly, and principal may be prepaid at any time because the underlying mortgage loans or other assets generally may be prepaid at any time. As a result, if the Fund purchases such a security at a premium, a prepayment rate that is faster than expected will reduce yield to maturity, while a prepayment rate that is slower than expected will have the opposite effect of increasing yield to maturity. Conversely, if the Fund purchases these securities at a discount, faster than expected prepayments will increase, while slower than expected prepayments will reduce, yield to maturity.

Prepayments on a pool of mortgage loans are influenced by a variety of economic, geographic, social and other factors, including changes in mortgagors' housing needs, job transfers, unemployment, mortgagors' net equity in the mortgaged properties and servicing decisions. Generally, however, prepayments on fixed rate mortgage loans will increase during a period of falling interest rates. Accordingly, amounts available for reinvestment by the Fund are likely to be greater during a period of relatively low interest rates and, as a result, are likely to be reinvested at lower interest rates than during a period of relatively high interest rates. In contrast, rising interest rates tend to extend the duration of fixed rate mortgage-related assets, making them more sensitive to changes in interest rates. As a result, in a period of rising interest rates, the Fund may exhibit additional volatility since individual mortgage holders are less likely to exercise prepayment options, thereby putting additional downward pressure on the value of these securities and potentially causing the Fund to lose money. This is known as extension risk. Mortgage-backed securities can be highly sensitive to rising interest rates, such that even small movements can cause the Fund to lose value. Mortgage-backed securities may decrease in value as a result of increases in interest rates and may benefit less than other fixed income securities from declining interest rates because of the risk of prepayment.

Guaranteed Mortgage Pass-Through Securities. Mortgage pass-through securities represent participation interests in pools of residential mortgage loans originated by U.S. governmental or private lenders and guaranteed, to the extent provided in such securities, by the U.S. government or one of its agencies or instrumentalities. Any guarantee of such securities runs only to principal and interest payments on the securities and not to the market value of such securities or the principal and interest payments on the underlying mortgages. Such securities, which are ownership interests in the underlying mortgage loans, differ from conventional debt securities, which provide for periodic payment of interest in fixed amounts (usually semi-annually) and principal payments at maturity or on specified call dates. Mortgage pass-through securities provide for monthly payments that are a "pass-through" of the monthly interest and principal payments (including any prepayments) made by the individual borrowers on the pooled mortgage loans, net of any fees paid to the guarantor of such securities and the servicer of the underlying mortgage loans. Guaranteed mortgage pass-through securities are often sold on a to-be-acquired or "TBA" basis. Such securities are typically sold one to three months in advance of issuance, prior to the identification of the underlying pools of mortgage securities but with the interest payment provisions fixed in advance. The underlying pools of mortgage securities are identified shortly before settlement and must meet certain parameters.

The guaranteed mortgage pass-through securities in which the Fund may invest may include those issued or guaranteed by the Government National Mortgage Association (“Ginnie Mae Certificates”), the Federal National Mortgage Association (“Fannie Mae Certificates”) and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“Freddie Mac Certificates”).

Ginnie Mae Certificates. Ginnie Mae is a wholly-owned United States government corporation within the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The full faith and credit of the U.S. government is pledged to the payment of amounts that may be required to be paid under any guarantee, but not as to the market value of such securities. Ginnie Mae Certificates represent a pro rata interest in one or more pools of the following types of mortgage loans: (i) fixed rate level payment mortgage loans; (ii) fixed rate graduated payment mortgage loans; (iii) fixed rate growing equity mortgage loans; (iv) fixed rate mortgage loans secured by manufactured (mobile) homes; (v) mortgage loans on multifamily residential properties under construction; (vi) mortgage loans on completed multifamily projects; (vii) fixed rate mortgage loans as to which escrowed funds are used to reduce the borrower’s monthly payments during the early years of the mortgage loans (“buydown” mortgage loans); (viii) mortgage loans that provide for adjustments in payments based on periodic changes in interest rates or in other payment terms of the mortgage loans; and (ix) mortgage-backed serial notes. All of these mortgage loans will be Federal Housing Administration Loans (“FHA Loans”) or Veterans’ Administration Loans (“VA Loans”) and, except as otherwise specified above, will be fully amortizing loans secured by first liens on one- to four-family housing units.

Fannie Mae Certificates. Fannie Mae is a government sponsored corporation which is subject to general regulation by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Each Fannie Mae Certificate entitles the registered holder thereof to receive amounts representing such holder’s pro rata interest in scheduled principal payments and interest payments (at such Fannie Mae Certificate’s pass-through rate, which is net of any servicing and guarantee fees on the underlying mortgage loans), and any principal prepayments on the mortgage loans in the pool represented by such Fannie Mae Certificate and such holder’s proportionate interest in the full principal amount of any foreclosed or otherwise finally liquidated mortgage loan. The full and timely payment of principal of and interest on each Fannie Mae Certificate, but not the market value thereof, is guaranteed by Fannie Mae, which guarantee is not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. Each Fannie Mae Certificate represents a pro rata interest in one or more pools of FHA Loans, VA Loans or conventional mortgage loans (i.e., mortgage loans that are not insured or guaranteed by any governmental agency) of the following types: (i) fixed rate level payment mortgage loans; (ii) fixed rate growing equity mortgage loans; (iii) fixed rate graduated payment mortgage loans; (iv) variable rate California mortgage loans; (v) other adjustable rate mortgage loans; and (vi) fixed rate mortgage loans secured by multifamily projects.

Freddie Mac Certificates. Freddie Mac is a stockholder owned corporation created pursuant to the Emergency Home Finance Act of 1970, as amended (the “FHLMC Act”), and subject to general regulation by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Freddie Mac guarantees to each registered holder of a Freddie Mac Certificate ultimate collection of all principal of the related mortgage loans, without any offset or deduction, but does not, generally, guarantee the timely payment of scheduled principal or the market value of the securities. Freddie Mac may remit the amount due on account of its guarantee of collection of principal at any time after default on an underlying mortgage loan, but not later than 30 days following: (i) foreclosure sale; (ii) payment of a claim by any mortgage insurer; or (iii) the expiration of any right of redemption, whichever occurs later, but in any event no later than one year after demand has been made upon the mortgagor for accelerated payment of principal. The obligations of Freddie Mac under its guarantee are obligations solely of Freddie Mac and are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government.

Freddie Mac Certificates represent a pro rata interest in a group of mortgage loans (a “Freddie Mac Certificate group”) purchased by Freddie Mac. The mortgage loans underlying the Freddie Mac Certificates will consist of fixed rate or adjustable rate mortgage loans with original terms to maturity of between ten and thirty years, substantially all of which are secured by first liens on one- to four-family

residential properties or multifamily projects. Each mortgage loan must meet the applicable standards set forth in the FHLMC Act. A Freddie Mac Certificate group may include whole loans, participation interests in whole loans and undivided interests in whole loans and participations comprising another Freddie Mac Certificate group.

Although the U.S. government guarantees principal and interest payments on securities issued by the U.S. government and some of its agencies, such as securities issued by Ginnie Mae, this guarantee does not apply to losses resulting from declines in the market value of these securities. Some mortgage-backed securities that the Fund may hold are not guaranteed or backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, such as those issued by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. Although the U.S. government has recently provided financial support to Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, there can be no assurance that it will support these or other government-sponsored enterprises in the future.

Mortgage-backed securities may be more sensitive to changes in prevailing interest rates than other securities. The rate of pre-payments on underlying mortgages will affect the price and volatility of a mortgage-backed security, and may have the effect of shortening or extending the effective duration of the security relative to what was anticipated at the time of purchase.

The mortgage-backed securities in which the Fund may invest are also subject to risks associated with their structure and the nature of the underlying mortgages and the servicing of those mortgages; for this reason, many of the other risks described in the Prospectus are relevant to the mortgage-backed securities to which the Fund has exposure. There is risk that the underlying debt securities will default. In the event of default, the holder of a mortgage-backed security may not have a security interest in the underlying collateral, and even if such a security interest exists, the recovery on repossessed collateral might be unavailable or inadequate to support payments on the underlying investments. The risks and returns for investors like the Fund in mortgage-backed securities depend on the tranche in which the investor holds an interest. Many mortgage-backed securities in which the Fund invests may be difficult to value and may be deemed illiquid. Mortgage-backed securities may have the effect of magnifying the Fund's exposure to changes in the value of the underlying mortgages and may also result in increased volatility in the Fund's NAV. This means the Fund may have the potential for greater gains, as well as the potential for greater losses, than if the Fund owned the underlying mortgages directly. The value of an investment in the Fund may be more volatile and other risks tend to be compounded if and to the extent that the Fund is exposed to mortgage-backed securities. Any mishandling of related documentation by a servicer may also affect the rights of the security holders in and to the underlying collateral.

Risk Related to Investments in REITs. In general, the value of a REIT's shares changes in light of factors affecting the real estate industry. See "Investment Objective, Strategies and Risks — More Information on the Risks of Investing — Real Estate Investment Risk Generally" in the Prospectus. REITs are also subject to the risk of fluctuations in income from underlying assets, poor performance by the REIT's manager, the manager's inability to manage cash flows generated by the REIT's assets, adverse local or general economic conditions, possible lack of availability of financing, changes in interest rates, self-liquidation, adverse economic conditions, adverse changes in the tax laws, and, with regard to certain REITs, the risk of failing to qualify for tax-free pass-through of income under the Code and/or to maintain exempt status under the 1940 Act. If a REIT were not to be eligible for the favorable tax treatment afforded to REITs under the Code, it would be subject to federal income tax, thus reducing its value. REITs also depend upon specialized management skills, may have limited financial resources and may have limited diversification because they invest in a limited number of properties or mortgages, a narrow geographic area or a single type of property or mortgage. Also, the organizational documents of a REIT may contain provisions that make changes in control of the REIT difficult and time-consuming. Finally, the equity securities of private REITs are not traded on a national securities exchanges, and are therefore generally illiquid.

Certain REITs in which the Fund may invest may be publicly traded. Share prices of publicly traded REITs may decline because of adverse developments affecting the real estate industry and real property values, including supply and demand for properties, the economic health of the country or of different regions, the strength of

specific industries that rent properties and interest rates. REITs often invest in highly leveraged properties. Returns from REITs, which typically are small or medium capitalization stocks, may trail returns from the overall stock market. In addition, changes in interest rates may hurt real estate values or make REIT shares less attractive than other income-producing investments. REITs are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency and defaults by borrowers and tenants.

Information About Healthcare Royalties.

The Fund may seek to generate returns by purchasing healthcare royalties, which are rights to streams of cash flows based on a percentage of the sales of healthcare products (*e.g.*, pharmaceuticals, biotechnology, diagnostics and medical devices) that are in clinical development, under evaluation for approval by the United States Food and Drug Administration (the “FDA”) or an equivalent foreign agency, or that have secured such approval. These rights may take many different forms, including traditional healthcare royalties created via license agreements; financial arrangements structured to function as traditional royalties, which may involve the Fund or a private fund in which it invests providing capital to a company in exchange for a contractual right to a percentage of future revenues from one or more healthcare products; performance-based structures where the Fund or a private fund in which it invests may provide capital in exchange for the right to receive milestone payments on contractually specified success milestones (such as regulatory approval or reaching specific sales targets); and royalty-backed securities, which are asset-backed securities collateralized by traditional healthcare royalties.

The Fund may gain exposure to healthcare royalties if such investments are available in the market and meet the Adviser’s investment criteria. The Fund expects to gain this exposure primarily through investments in private funds that invest in a portfolio of private investments that the private fund believes have the potential to generate positive returns over the long term, including investments in the right to royalties. The Fund may also purchase royalty-backed securities directly.

Healthcare royalties are generally illiquid. There can be no assurance that investments in healthcare royalties will be available to the Fund in the amounts that it wishes to purchase or at all.

Healthcare royalties in which the Fund may invest may relate to products that are not yet approved by the FDA or an equivalent foreign regulator, and it may be difficult to predict whether and when such approval will be obtained. Failure to obtain such approval could result in substantial losses to the Fund, and even if approval is obtained, there is no guarantee that the relevant product will be successful in the market or that the healthcare royalties in which the Fund invests will be earned or paid. In addition, the healthcare products on which healthcare royalties are paid are subject to extensive and rigorous regulation by U.S. and foreign regulatory authorities, and failure to comply with these requirements could result in enforcement actions that could have a material adverse effect on sales of the healthcare product and, as a result, on the healthcare royalties in which the Fund invests. Such regulations are subject to change in the future, which could result in materially increased costs for, and material adverse effects on, the healthcare products underlying the Fund’s healthcare royalties.

In the E.U. and some other international markets, the government provides health care at low cost to consumers and regulates pharmaceutical prices, patient eligibility or reimbursement levels to control costs for the government-sponsored health care system. Many countries have announced or implemented measures, and may in the future implement new or additional measures, to reduce health care costs to limit the overall level of government expenditures. These measures vary by country and may include, among other things, patient access restrictions, suspensions on price increases, prospective and possible retroactive price reductions and other recoupments and increased mandatory discounts or rebates, recoveries of past price increases and greater importation of drugs from lower-cost countries. These may negatively impact the value of the healthcare royalties in which the Fund invests.

There is a risk that third parties may use the intellectual property rights on which the healthcare royalties in which the Fund invests depend without authorization from the licensor or without paying royalties. Third parties may also develop or otherwise obtain intellectual property or competing products that could reduce the value of

any patents or other intellectual property on which these healthcare royalties depend. Because the commercial success of healthcare products generally depends in large part on the ability of the developing and marketing companies to obtain patents and successfully enforce and defend them, any such use or development by third parties could result in substantial loss to investors like the Fund. There can be no assurance that the healthcare products underlying the healthcare royalties in which the Fund invests will be protected by such patents or other intellectual property or that the developing or marketing company will successfully be able to defend or enforce such intellectual property.

Healthcare products underlying the healthcare royalties in which the Fund may invest typically are manufactured in specialized facilities that require the approval of, and ongoing regulation by, U.S. or foreign regulatory authorities. If applicable manufacturing standards are not adhered to, manufacturing facilities may be closed, or production of healthcare products interrupted, until such time as any deficiencies are remedied, if at all. Any such closure or interruption may cause substantial losses to investors in the relevant healthcare royalties.

Private Funds. The performance of the Fund's investments in healthcare royalties depends on the Adviser's ability to select private fund managers and effectively allocate Fund assets among them and the primary fund vehicles and special purpose vehicles sponsored by them. The securities in which a private fund manager may invest, or in which the Fund may indirectly invest through special purpose vehicles, may be among the most junior in the target company's capital structure and, thus, subject to the greatest risk of loss. Generally, there will be no collateral to protect an investment once made. The Fund's investments through these vehicles may be in companies whose capital structure are highly leveraged. Such investments involve a high degree of risk in that adverse fluctuations in the cash flow of such companies, or increased interest rates, may impair their ability to meet their obligations, which may accelerate and magnify declines in the value of any such portfolio company investments in a down market. The realization of portfolio company investments made through these vehicles may take longer than would the realization of investments under the sole control of the Adviser or the Fund because the vehicle's sponsor or other investors in these vehicles may require an exit procedure requiring notification of the other investors and possibly giving the other investors a right of first refusal or other such contractually limiting right. Third-party vehicle sponsors or investors in these vehicles may also have economic or business interests or goals that are inconsistent with those of the Fund, or may be in a position to take or block action in a manner contrary to the Fund's investment objective. The Fund may indirectly make binding commitments to these vehicles without an ability to participate in their management and control and with no or limited ability to transfer its interests in these vehicles.

The Fund's investments in private funds are subject to the risks of such funds' underlying investments, which will vary depending on the industries and business lines in which such private funds invest. These risks include additional illiquidity risk, foreign investing risk, currency risk, interest rate risk, default risk, valuation risk and derivatives risk. Generally, little public information exists for private fund investments, and there is a risk the Fund may not have sufficient information to make a fully informed investment decision.

Private funds may have relatively concentrated investment portfolios, consisting of a relatively small number of holdings. A consequence of this limited number of investments is that the aggregate returns realized may be adversely impacted by the poor performance of a small number of investments, or even a single investment, particularly if a private fund experiences the need to write down the value of an investment.

Private funds may, in some cases, be newly organized with limited operating histories upon which to evaluate their performance.

Investors in a private fund must rely on the ability of the general partner and/or the manager to manage both the private fund and the portfolio companies in which it invests, and generally do not have the right to participate in the making of investment decisions. The general partner and/or the manager typically has sole and absolute discretion in structuring, negotiating, making, and selling investments for the private fund, and investors such as the Fund will have to rely exclusively on the ability of the general partner and/or the manager to select and manage such investments. In addition, the general partner and/or manager may manage other funds that could

engage in activities which would conflict with the interests of the private fund or its investors. Any failure by the general partner and/or the manager to select successful investments for the private fund could result in substantial losses to the Fund.

A private fund in which the Fund invests may compete for investments (such as investments in healthcare royalties) with other private funds, investment affiliates of large financial institutions and others. There can be no assurance that a private fund in which the Fund invests will be able to identify and execute a sufficient amount of transactions to meet the private fund's objectives, and there can be no assurance that the private fund will successfully deploy all of the private fund's committed capital during the relevant investment period.

Investment in a private fund requires a long-term commitment by the Fund, with no certainty of return. Investments made by a private fund may not be disposed of at a profit prior to the date the private fund expires or otherwise dissolves, which may result in a sale at a disadvantageous time and price, which could result in a loss to investors like the Fund. Investment in a private fund typically involves the risk of loss of the entire investment, with limited or no downside protection.

Investments in private funds are typically subject to substantial fees and expenses, including incentive fees paid to the general partner and/or manager based on the private fund's performance. Many such fees and expenses will generally be paid regardless of whether the private fund produces positive investment returns, and if the relevant private fund does not produce significant positive returns, these fees and expenses could cause an investor like the Fund to recover less than its initial investment at the time of the private fund's dissolution.

Additional Information About the Fund's Investments Generally.

Distressed and Defaulted Instruments or Special Situations Investments Risks. The Fund may invest directly or indirectly in securities of financially distressed issuers, which involve substantial risks. The Fund may invest in or acquire loans to companies involved in or undergoing work-outs, liquidations, spinoffs, reorganizations, bankruptcies or other catalytic changes or similar transactions. Such investments may include debtor-in-possession financing. Distressed debt may present a substantial risk of default or may be in default at the time the Fund invests. The Fund may incur additional expenses to the extent it is required to seek recovery upon a default in the payment of principal or interest on its investments. In any reorganization or liquidation proceeding relating to an investment in a financially distressed issuer, the Fund may lose its entire investment or may be required to accept cash or securities with a value substantially less than its original investment. Among the risks inherent in investments in a troubled issuer is that it is often difficult to obtain information as to the true financial condition of the issuer. The Adviser's judgments about the credit quality of a financially distressed issuer and the relative value of its instruments may prove to be inaccurate. Further, distressed investing gives rise to the risks that the contemplated transaction will be unsuccessful, will be considerably drawn out over time or will result in a distribution of cash or a new security with a value less than the purchase price of the security or other financial instrument in respect of which such distribution is received. Similarly, if an anticipated transaction does not in fact occur, the Fund may be required to sell its investment at a loss or, if there is no secondary market for such investment, may be required to hold an investment with little or no value. When dealing with investments in distressed issuers, the Fund may also experience other risks, including legal difficulties and negotiations with creditors and other claimants. Because there is substantial uncertainty concerning the outcome of transactions involving the financially troubled issuers in which the Fund may invest, there is a potential risk of loss by the Fund of its entire investment in such issuers.

Floating Rate and Variable Rate Obligations. The Fund can invest directly or indirectly in debt securities other than event-linked bonds that have floating or variable interest rates. Those variable rate obligations may have a demand feature that allows the Fund to tender the obligation to the issuer or a third party prior to its maturity. The tender may be at par value plus accrued interest, according to the terms of the obligations.

Because the interest rates on floating rate bonds adjust periodically to reflect current market rates, falling short-term interest rates should tend to decrease the income payable to the Fund on its floating rate investments and

rising rates should tend to increase that income. However, investments in floating rate and variable rate obligations should also mitigate the fluctuations in the Fund's net asset value during periods of changing interest rates, compared to changes in values of fixed-rate debt securities. Nevertheless, changes in interest rates can affect the value of the Fund's floating rate investments, especially if rates change sharply in a short period, because the resets of the interest rates on the investments occur periodically and will not all happen simultaneously with changes in prevailing rates. Having a shorter average reset period for its portfolio of investments may help mitigate that risk.

The interest rate on a floating rate demand note is adjusted automatically according to a stated prevailing market rate, such as the Prime Rate, the 91-day U.S. Treasury Bill rate or some other standard. The instrument's rate is adjusted automatically each time the base rate is adjusted. The interest rate on a variable rate note is also based on a stated prevailing market rate but is adjusted automatically at specified intervals. Generally, the changes in the interest rate on such securities reduce the fluctuation in their market value. As interest rates decrease or increase, the potential for capital appreciation or depreciation is less than that for fixed-rate obligations of the same maturity.

Floating rate and variable rate demand notes that have a stated maturity in excess of one year may have features that permit the holder to recover the principal amount of the underlying security at specified intervals not exceeding one year and upon no more than 30 days' notice. The issuer of that type of note normally has a corresponding right in its discretion, after a given period, to prepay the outstanding principal amount of the note plus accrued interest. Generally, the issuer must provide a specified number of days' notice to the holder. The Fund can also invest directly or indirectly in step-coupon bonds that have a coupon rate that changes periodically during the life of the security on pre-determined dates that are set when the security is issued.

LIBOR Risk. The terms of many investments, financings or other transactions to which the Fund may be a party have been historically tied to the London Interbank Offered Rate, or "LIBOR." LIBOR is the offered rate at which major international banks can obtain wholesale, unsecured funding, and LIBOR may be available for different durations (e.g., 1 month or 3 months) and for different currencies. LIBOR may be a significant factor in determining the Fund's payment obligations under a derivative investment, the cost of financing to the Fund or an investment's value or return to the Fund, and may be used in other ways that affect the Fund's investment performance. In July 2017, the Financial Conduct Authority, the United Kingdom's financial regulatory body, announced that after 2021 it will cease its active encouragement of banks to provide the quotations needed to sustain LIBOR. On November 30, 2020, the administrator of LIBOR announced a delay in the phase out of a majority of the U.S. dollar LIBOR publications until June 30, 2023, with the remainder of LIBOR publications to still end at the end of 2021. LIBOR may cease to be published after that time. In addition, the E.U. Benchmarks Regulation imposed conditions under which only compliant benchmarks may be used in new contracts after 2021. Various financial industry groups have begun planning for that transition, but there are obstacles to converting certain securities and transactions to a new benchmark. Transition planning is at an early stage and the nature of a substitute rate, if any, is unknown, and neither the effect of the transition process nor its ultimate success is certain. To identify a successor rate for U.S. dollar LIBOR, the Alternative Reference Rates Committee ("ARRC"), a U.S.-based group convened by the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, was formed. The ARRC has identified the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR") as its preferred alternative rate for LIBOR. SOFR is a measure of the cost of borrowing cash overnight, collateralized by U.S. Treasury securities, and is based on directly observable U.S. Treasury-backed repurchase transactions. Although SOFR appears to be the preferred replacement rate for U.S. dollar LIBOR, at this time, it is not possible to predict the effect of any such changes, any establishment of alternative reference rates or other reforms to LIBOR that may be enacted in the United States, United Kingdom or elsewhere.

The transition process might lead to increased volatility and illiquidity in markets for instruments whose terms currently include LIBOR. It could also lead to a reduction in the value of some LIBOR based investments and reduce the effectiveness of new hedges placed against existing LIBOR based investments. While some LIBOR based instruments may contemplate a scenario where LIBOR is no longer available by providing for an alternative rate-setting methodology and/or increased costs for certain LIBOR-related instruments or financing

transactions, not all may have such provisions and there may be significant uncertainty regarding the effectiveness of any such alternative methodologies, resulting in prolonged adverse market conditions for the Fund. Since the usefulness of LIBOR as a benchmark could deteriorate during the transition period, these effects could occur prior to the end of 2021. There also remains uncertainty and risk regarding the willingness and ability of issuers to include enhanced provisions in new and existing contracts or instruments. All of the aforementioned may adversely affect the Fund's performance or NAV.

Corporate Debt Securities. The Fund can purchase or gain exposure to a variety of debt securities of varying maturities issued by U.S. and foreign corporations, partnerships or other business entities. Corporate debt securities include bills, notes, debentures, money market instruments and similar instruments and securities, and are generally used by corporations and other issuers to borrow money from investors for such purposes as working capital or capital expenditures. The issuer pays the investor a variable or fixed rate of interest and normally must repay the amount borrowed on or before maturity. Certain bonds are "perpetual" in that they have no maturity date. The debt securities in which the Fund is directly or indirectly invested may be subordinate to other liabilities of the issuer. If a borrower becomes insolvent, the borrower's assets may be insufficient to meet its obligations to the holders of its subordinated debt. The investment return of corporate debt securities reflects interest earnings and changes in the market value of the security. The rate of return or return of principal on some debt obligations may be linked or indexed to the level of exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and a foreign currency or currencies.

Foreign Securities. The Fund may invest or have exposure to investments in foreign (non-U.S.) securities. "Foreign securities" include equity and debt securities of companies organized under the laws of countries other than the United States and debt securities issued or guaranteed by governments other than the U.S. government or issued by foreign supra-national entities.

Investments in foreign securities may offer special opportunities for investing but also present special additional risks and considerations not typically associated with investments in domestic securities. Some of these additional risks are:

- transaction charges for currency exchange;
- greater difficulties in commencing lawsuits;
- higher brokerage commission rates than in the United States;
- increased risks of delays in settlement of portfolio transactions or loss of certificates for portfolio securities;
- unfavorable differences between the U.S. economy and foreign economies.

Foreign countries may have reporting requirements with respect to the ownership of securities, and those reporting requirements may be subject to interpretation or change without prior notice to investors. While the Fund makes efforts to stay informed of foreign reporting requirements relating to the Fund's foreign portfolio securities (*e.g.*, through Fund's brokerage contacts and the Fund's custodial network), no assurance can be given that the Fund will satisfy applicable foreign reporting requirements at all times.

Additional Information Regarding Leverage. The Fund may use leverage. Although the use of leverage may create an opportunity for increased returns of the Fund, it also results in additional risks and can magnify the effect of any losses and thus could negatively impact the Fund's business and results of operation and have important adverse consequences to the Fund's investments. The loss on leverage transactions may substantially exceed the initial investment.

The terms of financing arrangements entered into by the Fund may restrict the Fund's operating flexibility, including covenants that, among others, may limit the Fund's ability to: (i) pay distributions in certain

circumstances, (ii) incur additional debt and (iii) engage in certain transactions. If the Fund secures its leverage through the pledging of collateral, the Fund may, if the Fund is unable to generate sufficient cash flow to meet principal and interest payments on its indebtedness, be subject to risk that it is required to surrender its collateral and that such collateral may be liquidated at inopportune times or at prices that are not favorable to the Fund and cause significant losses. If a lender seizes and liquidates pledged collateral, such collateral may be sold at distressed price levels. The Fund will fail to realize the full value of such asset in a distressed sale.

The Fund may be required to pay commitment fees and other costs of borrowings under the terms of a credit facility. Moreover, interest on borrowings will be an expense of the Fund. With the use of borrowings, there is a risk that the interest rates paid by the Fund on the amount it borrows will be higher than the return on the Fund's investments. Such additional costs and expenses may affect the operating results of the Fund.

If the Fund cannot generate sufficient cash flow from investments, it may need to refinance all or a portion of indebtedness on or before maturity. During the economic downturn that began in 2008, the U.S. capital markets experienced historic dislocations and liquidity disruptions, which caused financing to be unavailable in many cases and, even if available, caused the cost of prospective financings to increase. These circumstances materially impacted liquidity in the debt markets, making financing terms for borrowers able to find financing less attractive, and in many cases have resulted in the unavailability of certain types of debt financing. Uncertainty in the debt and equity markets may negatively impact the Fund's ability to access financing on favorable terms or at all. The inability to obtain additional financing could have a material adverse effect on the Fund's operations and on its ability to meet its debt obligations. If it is unable to refinance any of its indebtedness on commercially reasonable terms or at all, the Fund's returns may be harmed.

Additional Information Regarding Operational Risk. The Fund, its service providers and other market participants increasingly depend on complex information technology and communications systems to conduct business functions. These systems are subject to a number of different threats or risks that could adversely affect the Fund and its shareholders.

For example, unauthorized third parties may attempt to improperly access, modify, disrupt the operations of or prevent access to these systems or data within them (a "cyber attack"), whether systems of the Fund, the Fund's service providers, counterparties or other market participants. Power or communications outages, acts of God, information technology equipment malfunctions, operational errors (both human and systematic) and inaccuracies within software or data processing systems may also disrupt business operations or impact critical data. Market events also may occur at a pace that overloads current information technology and communication systems and processes of the Fund, the Fund's service providers or other market participants, impacting the ability to conduct the Fund's operations.

Cyber attacks, disruptions or failures that affect the Fund's service providers or counterparties may adversely affect the Fund and its shareholders, including by causing losses for the Fund or impairing Fund operations. In addition, cyber attacks, disruptions or failures may cause reputational damage and subject the Fund or its service providers to regulatory fines, litigation costs, penalties or financial losses, reimbursement or other compensation costs and/or additional compliance costs. The Fund and its service providers may also incur substantial costs for cyber-security risk management in order to prevent or mitigate cyber-security incidents, and the Fund and its shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result of such costs.

Similar types of operational (both human and systematic) and technology risks are also present for issuers of securities or other instruments in which the Fund invests, which could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers and may cause the Fund's investments to lose value. In addition, cyber attacks involving a Fund counterparty could affect such counterparty's ability to meet its obligations to the Fund, which may result in losses to the Fund and its shareholders. Furthermore, as a result of cyber attacks, disruptions or failures, an exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities or the entire market, which may result in, among other things, the Fund's inability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments or to

accurately price its investments. The Fund cannot directly control any cyber-security plans or systems put in place by its service providers, Fund counterparties, issuers in which the Fund invests or securities markets and exchanges.

Money Market Instruments. The Fund can invest in money market instruments, which are U.S. dollar-denominated, high-quality, short-term debt obligations, to provide liquidity, for temporary defensive purposes or for other purposes. Money market instruments may have fixed, variable or floating interest rates. Examples of money market instruments include obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government (or any of its agencies or instrumentalities); bank obligations, such as time deposits, certificates of deposit and bankers' acceptances; commercial paper; and variable amount master demand notes.

Obligations Issued or Guaranteed by U.S. Government Agencies or Instrumentalities. These include direct obligations and mortgage-related securities that have different levels of credit support from the U.S. government. Some are supported by the full faith and credit of the United States, such as Government National Mortgage Association pass-through mortgage certificates. Some are supported by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury under certain circumstances, such as Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae") bonds and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac") obligations. Others are supported only by the credit of the entity that issued them. Securities issued by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac are also supported by commitments from the U.S. Treasury to purchase certain of those agencies' securities during market conditions in which the U.S. Treasury deems it necessary for the promotion of market stability. In September 2008, the Federal Housing Finance Agency, an independent regulatory agency, placed the Federal National Mortgage Association and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation into conservatorship. The U.S. Department of Treasury also entered into a secured lending credit facility with those companies and a preferred stock purchase agreement. The preferred stock purchase agreement was designed to ensure that each company maintain a positive net worth, be able to meet its outstanding obligations, and continue providing liquidity to the mortgage market.

Under the Federal Housing Finance Regulatory Reform Act of 2008 (the "Reform Act"), which was included as part of Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008, FHFA, as conservator or receiver, has the power to repudiate any contract entered into by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac prior to FHFA's appointment as conservator or receiver, as applicable, if FHFA determines, in its sole discretion, that performance of the contract is burdensome and that repudiation of the contract promotes the orderly administration of Fannie Mae's or Freddie Mac's affairs. The Reform Act requires FHFA to exercise its right to repudiate any contract within a reasonable period of time after its appointment as conservator or receiver.

FHFA, in its capacity as conservator, has indicated that it has no intention to repudiate the guaranty obligations of Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac because FHFA views repudiation as incompatible with the goals of the conservatorship. However, in the event that FHFA, as conservator or if it is later appointed as receiver for Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac, were to repudiate any such guaranty obligation, the conservatorship or receivership estate, as applicable, would be liable for actual direct compensatory damages in accordance with the provisions of the Reform Act. Any such liability could be satisfied only to the extent of Fannie Mae's or Freddie Mac's available assets. The future financial performance of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac is heavily dependent on the performance of the U.S. housing market.

Zero-Coupon Securities. The Fund can invest in zero-coupon securities. Zero-coupon U.S. government securities will typically be U.S. Treasury notes and U.S. Treasury bonds that have been stripped of their interest coupons or certificates representing interests in those stripped debt obligations and coupons.

Zero-coupon securities do not make periodic interest payments and are sold at a deep discount from their face value at maturity. The buyer recognizes a rate of return determined by the gradual appreciation of the security, which is redeemed at face value on a specified maturity date. This discount depends on the time remaining until maturity, as well as prevailing interest rates, the liquidity of the security and the credit quality of the issuer. The discount typically decreases as the maturity date approaches.

Because zero-coupon securities pay no interest and compound semi-annually at the rate fixed at the time of their issuance, their value is generally more volatile than the value of other debt securities that pay interest. Their value may fall more dramatically than the value of interest-bearing securities when interest rates rise. When prevailing interest rates fall, zero-coupon securities tend to rise more rapidly in value because they have a fixed rate of return.

The Fund's investment in zero-coupon securities may cause the Fund to recognize income for federal income tax purposes without a corresponding receipt of cash; this can require the Fund to dispose of investments, including when not otherwise advantageous to do so, to meet distribution requirements.

The Fund may also invest in zero-coupon and delayed interest securities, and "stripped" securities of U.S. and foreign corporations and of foreign government issuers. These are similar in structure to zero-coupon and "stripped" U.S. government securities, but in the case of foreign government securities may or may not be backed by the "full faith and credit" of the issuing foreign government. Zero-coupon securities issued by foreign governments and by corporations will be subject to greater credit risks than U.S. government zero-coupon securities.

Foreign Government Debt Obligations. The debt obligations of foreign governments and entities may or may not be supported by the full faith and credit of the foreign government. The Fund may buy securities issued by certain supra-national entities, which include entities designated or supported by governments to promote economic reconstruction or development, international banking organizations and related government agencies.

The governmental members of these supra-national entities are "stockholders" that typically make capital contributions and may be committed to make additional capital contributions if the entity is unable to repay its borrowings. A supra-national entity's lending activities may be limited to a percentage of its total capital, reserves and net income. There can be no assurance that the constituent foreign governments will continue to be able or willing to honor their capitalization commitments for those entities. In the past, U.S. government policies have discouraged certain investments abroad by U.S. investors, through taxation or other restrictions, and it is possible that such restrictions could be re-imposed.

Controlled Foreign Corporations and Passive Foreign Investment Companies. The Subsidiaries will be and many or most of the other foreign issuers in which the Fund invests may be controlled foreign corporations ("CFCs") for U.S. federal income tax purposes. A U.S. person that owns (directly, indirectly, or constructively) 10% or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock of a foreign corporation or 10% or more of the total value of shares of all classes of stock of a foreign corporation is a "U.S. Shareholder" of such foreign corporation for purposes of the CFC provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). If the Fund is a U.S. Shareholder of a foreign issuer in which it invests (directly or indirectly) and a sufficient portion of the voting interests in or total value of such foreign issuer is held directly, indirectly, or constructively by the Fund, individually or together with other U.S. Shareholders, that issuer will be treated as a CFC, in which case the Fund will generally be required to take into account each year, as ordinary income, its share of certain amounts of that issuer's income, whether or not the foreign issuer distributes such amounts to the Fund. Investments by the Fund in CFCs could cause the Fund to recognize taxable income in excess of cash generated by such investments, potentially requiring the Fund to borrow money or to dispose of certain investments to make the distributions required to qualify for treatment as a RIC under Subchapter M of Chapter 1 of the Code and to eliminate a Fund-level tax and could affect the amount, timing and character of the Fund's distributions.

Under U.S. federal income tax laws, passive foreign investment companies ("PFICs") are those foreign corporations which generate primarily "passive" income. For federal income tax purposes, a foreign corporation is a PFIC if 75% or more of its gross income during a fiscal year is passive income or if 50% or more of its assets are assets that produce, or are held to produce, passive income.

Subject to the limits under the 1940 Act, the Fund may invest in foreign mutual funds to gain exposure to the securities of companies in countries that limit or prohibit all direct foreign investment. Foreign mutual funds are

generally PFICs, since nearly all of the income of a mutual fund is passive income. Some of the other foreign corporations that the Fund may invest in, such as issuers of “event-linked” bonds and other interests, may also be considered PFICs. A foreign issuer in which the Fund invests will not be treated as a PFIC with respect to the Fund if such issuer is a CFC and the Fund is a U.S. Shareholder thereof. Investments in PFICs potentially (i) accelerate the recognition of income without the receipt of cash, (ii) increase the amount required to be distributed by the Fund to qualify as a RIC or eliminate a Fund-level tax, (iii) result in a higher percentage of Fund distributions treated as ordinary income or (iv) subject the Fund to a Fund-level tax that cannot be eliminated through distributions.

Because the Fund can purchase securities denominated in foreign currencies, a change in the value of a foreign currency against the U.S. dollar could result in a change in the amount of income the Fund has available for distribution. Because a portion of the Fund’s investment income may be received in foreign currencies, the Fund will be required to compute its income in U.S. dollars for distribution to shareholders, and therefore the Fund will absorb the cost of currency fluctuations. After the Fund has distributed income, subsequent foreign currency losses may result in the Fund’s having distributed more income in a particular fiscal period than was available from investment income, which could result in a return of capital to shareholders.

For additional information, see “Tax Status” below.

Other “Stripped” Securities. In addition to buying stripped Treasury securities (as described herein), the Fund can invest in stripped mortgage-related securities that are created by segregating the cash flows from underlying mortgage loans or mortgage securities to create two or more new securities. Each has a specified percentage of the underlying security’s principal or interest payments. These are a form of derivative investment.

Mortgage securities may be partially stripped so that each class receives some interest and some principal. However, they may be completely stripped. In that case all of the interest is distributed to holders of one type of security, known as an “interest-only” security, or “I/O,” and all of the principal is distributed to holders of another type of security, known as a “principal-only” security or “P/O.” Strips can be created for pass-through certificates or collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs).

The yields to maturity of I/Os and P/Os are very sensitive to principal repayments (including prepayments) on the underlying mortgages. If the underlying mortgages experience greater than anticipated prepayments of principal, the Fund might not fully recoup its investment in an I/O based on those assets. If underlying mortgages experience less than anticipated prepayments of principal, the yield on the P/Os based on them could decline substantially.

Additional Information Regarding Small and Mid-Capitalization Investing. The Fund may gain exposure to the securities of small capitalization companies, ETFs whose portfolios consist primarily of common stocks of small-capitalization companies, mid-capitalization companies, recently organized companies and derivative instruments related to those securities. Historically, such securities, and particularly securities of smaller capitalization companies, have been more volatile in price than those of larger capitalization, more established companies. Many of the risks that apply to small capitalization companies also apply to mid-capitalization companies, and such companies are included in the term “small capitalization companies” for the purposes of this risk factor. The securities of small capitalization and recently organized companies pose greater investment risks because such companies may have limited product lines, distribution channels and financial and managerial resources. In particular, small capitalization companies may be operating at a loss or have significant variations in operating results; may be engaged in a rapidly changing business with products subject to substantial risk of obsolescence; may require substantial additional capital to support their operations, to finance expansion or to maintain their competitive position; and may have substantial borrowings or may otherwise have a weak financial condition. In addition, these companies may face intense competition, including competition from companies with greater financial resources, more extensive development, manufacturing, marketing and other capabilities and a larger number of qualified managerial and technical personnel. The equity securities of small capitalization companies are often traded over the counter or on regional exchanges and may not be traded in the

volumes typical on a national securities exchange. Consequently, the Fund or entities in which the Fund obtains exposure may be required to dispose of such securities or remain in a short position over a longer (and potentially less favorable) period of time than is required to dispose of or close out of a short position with respect to the securities of larger, more established companies. Investments in equity or debt instruments issued by small capitalization companies may also be more difficult to value than other types of securities because of the foregoing considerations as well as, if applicable, lower trading volumes. Investments in companies with limited or no operating histories are more speculative and entail greater risk than do investments in companies with an established operating record.

Additional Information Regarding Equity Securities. The Fund may invest directly or indirectly in public or private equity securities, including common stock, preferred stock, convertible stock and/or warrants. Equity investments may afford the Fund voting rights as well as the opportunity to receive dividends and/or capital appreciation, although warrants, which are options to purchase equity securities at specific prices valid for a specific period of time, typically have no voting rights, receive no dividends and have no rights with respect to the securities of the issuer unless and until they are exercised for the underlying equity securities. The Fund may also invest directly or indirectly in equity securities of both foreign and U.S. companies. These equity investments may take any of the following forms:

Common Stock. Holders of common stock generally have voting rights in the issuer and are entitled to receive common stock dividends when, as and if declared by the corporation's board of directors. Common stock normally occupies the most subordinated position in an issuer's capital structure.

Preferred Stocks. Preferred stock, unlike common stock, has a stated dividend rate payable from the corporation's earnings. Preferred stock dividends may be cumulative or non-cumulative, participating or auction rate. "Cumulative" dividend provisions require all or a portion of prior unpaid dividends to be paid. Preferred stock may be "participating" stock, which means that it may be entitled to a dividend exceeding the stated dividend in certain cases. Preferred stock may have mandatory sinking fund provisions, as well as provisions allowing calls or redemption prior to maturity, which also can have a negative impact on prices when interest rates decline. Preferred stock may pay fixed or adjustable rates of return. Preferred stock generally pays a dividend and ranks ahead of common stocks and behind debt securities in claims for dividends and for assets of the issuer in a liquidation or bankruptcy.

Rights and Warrants. Warrants are options to purchase equity securities at specific prices valid for a specific period of time. Their values do not necessarily move parallel to the prices of the underlying securities. Rights are similar to warrants, but normally have a short duration and certain other distinguishing features. Rights and warrants are typically distributed directly by the issuer to its shareholders. Rights and warrants have no voting rights, receive no dividends and have no rights with respect to the assets of the issuer unless and until they are exercised for the underlying equity securities.

Convertible Securities. Convertible securities are debt securities or preferred stock that may be converted in whole or in part into common stock or other equity securities. Their prices do not necessarily move parallel to the prices of the underlying securities. Convertible securities generally have no voting rights. The value of a convertible security is a function of its "bond value," which is the value of the debt or preferred stock component of the security, and its "conversion value," which is the value of the right to convert the securities into common stock or other equity securities. The bond value will likely increase when interest rates fall and decrease when interest rates rise, and the conversion value will likely increase when the value of the underlying equity security increases and decrease when the value of the underlying equity security decreases. If the bond value is relatively high compared to the conversion value, the security will behave more like a debt security, and if the conversion value is relatively high compared to the bond value, the security will behave more like an equity security.

Additional Information Regarding Risks of Investing in Equities. Equities fluctuate in price, and their short-term volatility at times may be great. Many factors can affect a particular equity security's price, such as

poor earnings reports by the issuer, loss of major customers, major litigation against the issuer or changes in government regulations affecting the issuer or its industry. To the extent that the Fund obtains exposure to equity securities, the value of the Fund's portfolio will be affected by changes in the stock markets. Market risk can affect the Fund's net asset value per share, which will fluctuate as the values of the Fund's portfolio securities change. The prices of individual equity securities do not all move in the same direction uniformly or at the same time. Different stock markets may behave differently from one another. The value of preferred securities will usually react more strongly than bonds and other debt to actual or perceived changes in the company's financial condition or prospects. Preferred securities may also be sensitive to changes in interest rates. When interest rates rise, the fixed dividend on preferred securities may be less attractive, causing the price of preferred stocks to decline. Preferred securities of smaller companies may be more vulnerable to adverse developments than preferred stock of larger companies.

American Depositary Receipts. ADRs, or American Depositary Receipts, are dollar-denominated depositary receipts issued generally by domestic banks and representing the deposit with the bank of a security of a foreign issuer, and are publicly traded on exchanges or over-the counter in the United States. Investing in these instruments exposes the Fund to credit risk with respect to the issuer of the ADR, in addition to the risks of the underlying foreign securities, such as changes in political or economic conditions of other countries and changes in the exchange rates of foreign currencies. The value of ADRs will rise and fall in response to the activities of the company that issued the securities represented by the depositary receipts, general market conditions and/or economic conditions. ADRs may be purchased through "sponsored" or "unsponsored" facilities. A sponsored facility is established jointly by the issuer of the underlying security and a depositary, whereas a depositary may establish an unsponsored facility without participation by the issuer of the depositary security. Holders of unsponsored ADRs generally bear all the costs of such ADRs, and the issuers of unsponsored ADRs frequently are under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications received from the company that issues the underlying foreign securities or to pass through voting rights to the holders of the ADRs. As a result, there may not be a correlation between such information and the market values of unsponsored ADRs.

Exchange-Traded Funds. The Fund may invest directly or indirectly in ETFs, which are investment companies or special purpose trusts typically designed to provide investment results that generally correspond (on a direct basis or on a multiple, inverse or multiple inverse basis) to the performance of an index. ETFs are listed on an exchange and trade in the secondary market on a per-share basis. The Fund may purchase and sell individual shares of ETFs in the secondary market. These secondary market transactions require the payment of commissions.

Investments in ETFs are subject to the same risks as investments in other investment companies, as described above. Certain risks of investing in an index-based ETF are similar to those of investing in an indexed mutual fund, including tracking error risk (the risk of errors in matching the ETF's underlying assets to the index) and the risk that because an ETF is not actively managed, it cannot sell poorly performing stocks as long as they are represented in the index. The values of ETFs are subject to change as the values of their component assets fluctuate according to market volatility. ETFs may trade in the secondary market at a discount from their NAVs. The Fund may purchase ETFs at prices that exceed the net asset value of their underlying investments and may sell ETF investments at prices below such net asset value. Because the market price of ETF shares depends on the demand in the market for them, the market price of an ETF may be more volatile than the underlying portfolio of securities the ETF is designed to track, and the Fund may not be able to liquidate ETF holdings at the time and price desired, which may impact Fund performance. Furthermore, there may be times when the exchange halts trading, in which case the investors owning ETF shares would be unable to sell them until trading is resumed. In addition, because ETFs often invest in a portfolio of common stocks and "track" a designated index, an overall decline in stocks comprising an ETF's benchmark index could have a greater impact on the ETF and investors than might be the case in an investment company with a more widely diversified portfolio. Losses could also occur if the ETF is unable to replicate the performance of the chosen benchmark index. Other risks associated with ETFs include the possibility that: (i) an ETF's distributions may decline if the issuers of the ETF's portfolio securities fail to continue to pay dividends; and (ii) under certain circumstances, an ETF could be

terminated. Should termination occur, the ETF could have to liquidate its portfolio when the prices for those assets are falling. In addition, inadequate or irregularly provided information about an ETF or its investments could expose investors in ETFs to unknown risks.

Exchange-Traded Notes (“ETNs”). An investment in an ETN involves risks, including possible loss of principal. ETNs are a type of structured note, and are unsecured debt securities that are linked to the total return of a market index. Risks of investing in ETNs also include limited portfolio diversification, uncertain principal payment and illiquidity. Additionally, the investor fee will reduce the amount of return at maturity or upon redemption, and as a result the investor may receive less than the principal amount at maturity or upon redemption, even if the value of the relevant index has increased.

Repurchase Agreements. The Fund may enter into repurchase agreements with banks and broker-dealers, with the Fund as the initial purchaser of securities held by the banks or broker-dealers. It might do so with temporarily available cash (e.g., pending the investment of the proceeds from sales of Fund shares or pending the settlement of portfolio securities transactions) or for temporary defensive purposes. In this case, a repurchase agreement is a contract under which the Fund acquires a security, typically for a relatively short period for cash and subject to the commitment of the seller to repurchase the security for an agreed-upon price on a specified date. The repurchase price exceeds the acquisition price and reflects an agreed-upon market rate unrelated to any coupon rate on the purchased security. Approved sellers for repurchase agreements on U.S. government securities include U.S. commercial banks, U.S. branches of foreign banks or broker-dealers that have been designated as primary dealers in government securities. They must meet credit requirements set by the Adviser from time to time. Repurchase agreements afford the Fund the opportunity to earn a return on temporarily available cash without market risk, although the Fund bears the risk of a seller’s failure to meet its obligation to pay the repurchase price when it is required to do so. Such a default may subject the Fund to expenses, delays and risks of loss including: (i) possible declines in the value of the underlying security while the Fund seeks to enforce its rights thereto, (ii) possible reduced levels of income and lack of access to income during this period and (iii) the inability to enforce its rights and the expenses involved in attempted enforcement. Entering into repurchase agreements entails certain risks, which include the risk that the counterparty to the repurchase agreement may not be able to fulfill its obligations, as discussed above, that the parties may disagree as to the meaning or application of contractual terms or that the instrument may not perform as expected. There is no limit on the amount of the Fund’s net assets that may be subject to repurchase agreements, subject to any limitations on illiquid investments.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements. The Fund may enter into reverse repurchase agreements with banks and brokers, with the Fund as the initial seller of securities to the banks or brokers. In this case, a reverse repurchase agreement involves a sale by the Fund of portfolio securities concurrently with an agreement by the Fund to repurchase the same securities at a later date at a fixed price. During the reverse repurchase agreement period, the Fund continues to receive principal and interest payments on the securities.

If the buyer in a reverse repurchase agreement files for bankruptcy or becomes insolvent, the Fund’s use of proceeds from the sale of its securities may be restricted while the other party or its trustee or receiver determines whether to honor the Fund’s right to repurchase the securities. Furthermore, in that situation the Fund may be unable to recover the securities it sold in connection with a reverse repurchase agreement and as a result would realize a loss equal to the difference between the value of the securities and the payment it received for them. This loss would be greater to the extent the buyer paid less than the value of the securities the Fund sold to it (e.g., a buyer may only be willing to pay \$95 for a security with a market value of \$100). The Fund’s use of reverse repurchase agreements also subjects the Fund to interest costs based on the difference between the sale and repurchase price of a security involved in such a transaction. Additionally, reverse repurchase agreements entail the same risks as OTC derivatives. These include the risk that the counterparty to the reverse repurchase agreement may not be able to fulfill its obligations, that the parties may disagree as to the meaning or application of contractual terms or that the instrument may not perform as expected. Reverse repurchase agreements and dollar rolls are not considered borrowings by the Fund for purposes of the Fund’s fundamental investment restriction on borrowings if the Fund covers its obligations under these transactions or maintains liquid assets equal in value to its obligations in respect of these transactions.

As noted above, in October 2020, the SEC adopted new Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act, and compliance with Rule 18f-4 will not be required until August 2022. Under Rule 18f-4, the Fund will have the option to either treat reverse repurchase agreements as (1) senior securities under Section 18 of the 1940 Act, in which case they would be subject to the 300% asset coverage requirement described in the Prospectus and this SAI, or (2) derivatives subject to the VaR test imposed by Rule 18f-4.

“When-Issued” and “Delayed-Delivery” Transactions. The Fund may invest in securities on a “when-issued” basis and may purchase or sell securities on a “delayed-delivery” (or “forward-commitment”) basis. “When-issued” and “delayed-delivery” are terms that refer to securities whose terms and indenture are available and for which a market exists, but which are not available for immediate delivery.

When such transactions are negotiated, the price (which is generally expressed in yield terms) is fixed at the time the commitment is made. Delivery and payment for the securities take place at a later date. The securities are subject to change in value from market fluctuations during the period until settlement. The value at delivery may be less than the purchase price. For example, changes in interest rates in a direction other than that expected by the Adviser before settlement will affect the value of such securities and may cause a loss to the Fund. During the period between purchase and settlement, the Fund makes no payment to the issuer and no interest accrues to the Fund from the investment until it receives the security at settlement.

The Fund may engage in when-issued transactions to secure what the Adviser considers to be an advantageous price and yield at the time the obligation is entered into. When the Fund enters into a when-issued or delayed-delivery transaction, it relies on the other party to complete the transaction. Its failure to do so may cause the Fund to lose the opportunity to obtain the security at a price and yield the Adviser considers to be advantageous.

When the Fund engages in when-issued and delayed-delivery transactions, it does so for the purpose of acquiring or selling securities consistent with its investment objective and policies or for delivery pursuant to options contracts it has entered into, and not for the purpose of investment leverage. Although the Fund’s purpose in entering into delayed-delivery or when-issued purchase transactions is to acquire securities, it may dispose of a commitment prior to settlement. If the Fund chooses to dispose of the right to acquire a when-issued security prior to its acquisition or to dispose of its right to delivery or receive against a forward commitment, it may incur a gain or loss.

At the time the Fund makes the commitment to purchase or sell a security on a when-issued or delayed-delivery basis, it records the transaction on its books and reflects the value of the security purchased in determining the Fund’s net asset value. In a sale transaction, it records the proceeds to be received. The Fund identifies on its books liquid assets at least equal in value to the value of the Fund’s purchase commitments until the Fund pays for the investment.

When-issued and delayed-delivery transactions can be used by the Fund as a defensive technique to hedge against anticipated changes in interest rates and prices. For instance, in periods of rising interest rates and falling prices, the Fund might sell securities in its portfolio on a forward commitment basis to attempt to limit its exposure to anticipated falling prices. In periods of falling interest rates and rising prices, the Fund might sell portfolio securities and purchase the same or similar securities on a when-issued or delayed-delivery basis to obtain the benefit of currently higher cash yields.

Bank Loans. The Fund may invest in bank loans. By purchasing a loan, the Fund acquires some or all of the interest of a bank or other lending institution in a loan to a particular borrower. The Fund may hold an interest in a loan through another financial institution, and in such cases would be purchasing a “participation” in the loan. The Fund also may purchase loans by assignment from another lender, and in such cases would act as part of a lending syndicate. Many loans are secured by the assets of the borrower, and most impose restrictive covenants that must be met by the borrower. These loans are typically made by a syndicate of banks, represented by an agent bank which has negotiated and structured the loan and which is responsible generally for collecting interest, principal and other amounts from the borrower on its own behalf and on behalf of the other lending

institutions in the syndicate, and for enforcing its and their other rights against the borrower. Each of the lending institutions, typically including the agent bank, lends to the borrower a portion of the total amount of the loan, and retains the corresponding interest in the loan.

The Fund's ability to receive payments of principal and interest and other amounts in connection with loan participations held by it will depend primarily on the financial condition of the borrower as well as the financial institution from which it purchases the participation interest. The value of collateral, if any, securing a loan can decline, or may be insufficient to meet the borrower's obligations or difficult to liquidate. In addition, the Fund's access to collateral may be limited by bankruptcy or other insolvency laws. The failure by the Fund to receive scheduled interest or principal payments on a loan would adversely affect the income of the Fund and would likely reduce the value of its assets, which would be reflected in a reduction in the Fund's NAV. Banks and other lending institutions generally perform a credit analysis of the borrower before originating a loan or participating in a lending syndicate. In selecting the loans in which the Fund will invest, however, the Adviser will not rely solely on that credit analysis, but will perform its own investment analysis of the borrowers. The Adviser's analysis may include consideration of the borrower's financial strength and managerial experience, debt coverage, additional borrowing requirements or debt maturity schedules, changing financial conditions and responsiveness to changes in business conditions and interest rates. The Adviser generally will not have access to non-public information to which other investors in syndicated loans may have access. Because loans in which the Fund may invest generally are not rated by independent credit rating agencies, a decision by the Fund to invest in a particular loan will depend almost exclusively on the Adviser's, and the original lending institution's, credit analysis of the borrower. Investments in loans may be of any quality, including "distressed" loans, and will be subject to the Fund's credit quality policy. The loans in which the Fund may invest include those that pay fixed rates of interest and those that pay floating rates — i.e., rates that adjust periodically based on a known lending rate, such as a bank's prime rate.

Investing directly in loans or other direct debt instruments exposes the Fund to various risks similar to those borne by a creditor. Such risks include the risk of default, the risk of delayed repayment and the risk of inadequate collateral. Transactions in many loans settle on a delayed basis, and the Fund may not receive the proceeds from the sale of a loan for a substantial period after the sale. As a result, those proceeds will not be available to make additional investments or to meet the Fund's redemption obligations.

In addition, when holding a loan participation, the Fund is subject to the credit risk of the intermediary financial institution. If the Fund holds its interest in a loan through another financial institution, the Fund likely would not be able to exercise its rights directly against the borrower and may not be able to cause the financial institution to take what it considers to be appropriate action. If the Fund relies on a financial institution to administer a loan, the Fund is subject to the risk that the financial institution may be unwilling or unable to demand and receive payments from the borrower in respect of the loan, or otherwise unwilling or unable to perform its administrative obligations.

Investment in Relatively New Issuers. The Fund may occasionally gain exposure to the equities of selected new issuers. Direct or indirect investments in relatively new issuers, i.e., those having continuous operating histories of less than three years, may carry special risks and may be more speculative because such companies are relatively unseasoned. Such companies also may lack sufficient resources, may be unable to generate internally the funds necessary for growth and may find external financing to be unavailable on favorable terms or even totally unavailable. Those companies will often be involved in the development or marketing of a new product with no established market, which could lead to significant losses. The securities of such issuers may have a limited trading market, which may adversely affect their disposition and can result in their being priced lower than might otherwise be the case. If other investors who invest in such issuers trade the same securities when the Fund attempts to dispose of its holdings, the Fund may receive lower prices than might otherwise be the case.

Adjustable Rate and Auction Preferred Securities. The Fund may invest in adjustable rate or auction rate preferred securities. Typically, the dividend rate on an adjustable rate preferred security is determined prospectively each quarter by applying an adjustment formula established at the time of issuance of the security.

Although adjustment formulas vary among issues, they typically involve a fixed premium or discount relative to rates on specified debt securities issued by the U.S. Treasury. Typically, an adjustment formula will provide for a fixed premium or discount adjustment relative to the highest base yield of three specified U.S. Treasury securities: the 90-day Treasury bill, the 10-year Treasury note and the 20-year Treasury bond. The premium or discount adjustment to be added to or subtracted from this highest U.S. Treasury base rate yield is fixed at the time of issue and cannot be changed without the approval of the holders of the security. The dividend rate on other preferred securities, commonly known as auction preferred securities, is adjusted at intervals that may be more frequent than quarterly, such as every 49 days, based on bids submitted by holders and prospective purchasers of such securities and may be subject to stated maximum and minimum dividend rates. The issues of most adjustable rate and auction preferred securities currently outstanding are perpetual, but are redeemable after a specified date at the option of the issuer. Certain issues supported by the credit of a high-rated financial institution provide for mandatory redemption prior to expiration of the credit arrangement. No redemption can occur if full cumulative dividends are not paid. Although the dividend rates on adjustable and auction preferred securities generally are adjusted or reset frequently, the market values of these preferred securities still may fluctuate in response to changes in interest rates. Market values of adjustable preferred securities also may substantially fluctuate if interest rates increase or decrease once the maximum or minimum dividend rate for a particular security is approached.

Illiquid Securities. Illiquid investments include investments that the Adviser reasonably expects cannot be sold or disposed of in seven calendar days or less under then-current market conditions without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment. The Fund may hold illiquid securities, including, among other instruments, securities of private issuers, securities traded in unregulated or shallow markets and securities that are purchased in private placements and are subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale. Because relatively few purchasers of these securities may exist, especially in the event of adverse economic and liquidity conditions or adverse changes in the issuer's financial condition, the Fund may not be able to initiate a transaction or liquidate a position in such investments at a desirable price or time. Disposing of illiquid securities may involve time-consuming negotiation and legal expenses, and selling them promptly at an acceptable price may be difficult or impossible.

Additional Information Regarding Borrowing Risk. The Fund may borrow to meet redemption requests or for investment purposes (*i.e.*, to purchase additional portfolio securities). The Fund's investment portfolio may limit the number of lenders willing to enter into a borrowing arrangement with the Fund, result in higher borrowing costs to the Fund or less favorable terms under the arrangement because such securities are higher risk instruments. As a result, the Fund may be required to modify its investment program in order to meet the terms of any borrowing arrangement. If so, the Fund may not meet its investment objective.

Portfolio Turnover. Purchases and sales of portfolio investments may be made as considered advisable by the Adviser in the best interests of the shareholders. The Fund's portfolio turnover rate may vary from year-to-year, as well as within a year. The Fund's distributions of any net short-term capital gains realized from portfolio transactions are taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. In addition, higher portfolio turnover rates can result in corresponding increases in portfolio transaction costs for the Fund.

For reporting purposes, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate is calculated by dividing the lesser of purchases or sales of portfolio securities for the fiscal year by the monthly average of the value of the portfolio securities owned by the Fund during the fiscal year. In determining such portfolio turnover, all securities whose maturities at the time of acquisition were one year or less are excluded. A 100% portfolio turnover rate would occur, for example, if all of the securities in the Fund's investment portfolio (other than short-term money market securities) were replaced once during the fiscal year. Portfolio turnover will not be a limiting factor should the Adviser deem it advisable to purchase or sell securities.

The historical portfolio turnover rate for the Fund is shown under the heading "Financial Highlights" in the Fund's Prospectus.

Investment Restrictions

Fundamental Investment Restrictions. The following investment restrictions of the Fund are designated as fundamental policies and as such cannot be changed without the approval of the holders of a majority of the Fund's outstanding voting securities. Under the 1940 Act, a "majority" vote is defined as the vote of the holders of the lesser of: (a) 67% or more of the shares of the Fund present at a meeting if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding shares are present or represented by proxy at the meeting; or (b) more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Fund. Under these restrictions, the Fund:

- (1) may issue senior securities to the extent permitted by applicable law;
- (2) may borrow money to the extent permitted by applicable law;
- (3) may underwrite securities to the extent permitted by applicable law;
- (4) may purchase or sell real estate to the extent permitted by applicable law;
- (5) may make loans to the extent permitted by applicable law;
- (6) may purchase or sell commodities to the extent permitted by applicable law; and
- (7) may not invest more than 25% of its net assets in a particular industry or group of industries (other than securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities).

Where applicable, the foregoing investment restrictions shall be interpreted based on the applicable rules, regulations and pronouncements of the Commission and its Staff.

Summary of 1940 Act Restrictions on Certain Activities

All percentage limitations on investments will apply at the time of investment and shall not be considered violated unless an excess or deficiency occurs or exists immediately after and as a result of such investment, except that with respect to Fundamental Investment Restriction (2) above, the Fund will take steps to restore the asset coverage ratio required under applicable law within three days after such deficiency occurs (excluding Sundays and holidays) or such longer period as may be permitted by applicable regulations. Except for the investment restrictions listed above as fundamental or to the extent designated as such in the Prospectus, the other investment policies described in this SAI or in the Prospectus are not fundamental and may be changed by approval of the Board. As an open-end investment company, the Fund may not acquire any illiquid investment if, immediately after the acquisition, the Fund would have invested more than 15% of its net assets in illiquid investments that are assets.

Temporary Defensive Positions

Normally, the Fund invests substantially all of its assets to meet its investment objective. The Fund may invest the remainder of its assets in securities with remaining maturities of less than one year or cash equivalents, or may hold cash. For temporary defensive purposes, including during periods of unusual cash flows, the Fund may depart from its principal investment strategies and invest part or all of its assets in these securities or may hold cash. The Fund may adopt defensive strategies when the Adviser believes securities in which the Fund normally invests have special or unusual risks or are less attractive due to adverse market, economic, political or other conditions.

DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

The Board has adopted, on behalf of the Fund, policies and procedures relating to disclosure of the Fund's portfolio securities. These policies and procedures are designed to protect the confidentiality of the Fund's

portfolio holdings that are not publicly available (“Confidential Portfolio Holdings”) and to prevent the selective disclosure of such information. These policies and procedures may be modified at any time with the approval of the Board.

The holdings of the Fund currently are disclosed in quarterly filings with the Commission on Form N-PORT as of the end of the first and third quarters of the Fund’s fiscal year and on Form N-CSR as of the second and fourth quarters of the Fund’s fiscal year. In addition, the Fund may disclose to the general public its holdings information from time to time.

The Trust may disclose Confidential Portfolio Holdings to certain persons, including shareholders of the Trust (including shareholders of record of indirect investments in the Fund through another fund managed by the Adviser), qualified potential shareholders as determined by the Adviser (including qualified potential shareholders who are considering an indirect investment in the Fund through another fund managed by the Adviser), and their consultants or agents (“Permitted Recipients”). This information may be made available as soon as the business day following the date to which the information relates.

Except as otherwise noted, to receive Confidential Portfolio Holdings, Permitted Recipients must enter into a confidentiality agreement with the Adviser and the Trust that requires that the Confidential Portfolio Holdings be used solely for purposes determined by senior management of the Adviser to be in the best interest of the shareholders of the Fund.

If the Adviser becomes aware that a recipient has or is likely to violate the terms of a confidentiality agreement regarding Confidential Portfolio Holdings, the Adviser shall cease providing such information to such recipient.

If an employee of the Adviser identifies a potential conflict with respect to the disclosure of Confidential Portfolio Holdings between the interest of the Fund’s shareholders, on the one hand, and the Adviser or an affiliated person of the Adviser or the Fund, on the other, the Adviser is required to inform the Trust’s Chief Compliance Officer (“CCO”) of the potential conflict, and the CCO has the power to decide whether, in light of the circumstances, disclosure should be permitted.

The Trust may also disclose Confidential Portfolio Holdings on a selective basis if the CCO (or an individual designated by the CCO) approves the disclosure and determines that: (i) there is a legitimate business purpose for such disclosure; (ii) recipients are subject to a duty of confidentiality, including a duty not to trade on the nonpublic information; and (iii) the disclosure is in the best interests of Fund shareholders.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, Confidential Portfolio Holdings of the Fund may generally be made available more frequently and prior to its public availability (i) to the Adviser, the Fund’s administrator, custodian, principal underwriter and certain other service providers (such as pricing services, proxy voting services, financial printers, pricing information vendors, third parties that deliver analytical, statistical, or consulting services, ratings and rankings agencies and other unaffiliated third parties or their affiliates that provide services and may require Confidential Portfolio Holdings to provide services to the Fund) (collectively, “Service Providers”); (ii) to an accounting firm, an auditing firm or outside legal counsel retained by the Service Providers, their affiliates, or the Fund; (iii) to certain Fund affiliates; (iv) as required by law and (v) to any other party for a legitimate business purpose upon waiver or exception with the approval of the CCO.

The policies and procedures of the Fund provide that none of the Fund, its service providers, the Adviser, or any other party may receive compensation in connection with the disclosure of Confidential Portfolio Holdings.

The Adviser has primary responsibility for ensuring that the Fund’s Confidential Portfolio Holdings are disclosed only in accordance with these policies. As part of this responsibility, the Adviser will maintain such internal policies and procedures as it believes are reasonably necessary for preventing the unauthorized disclosure of Confidential Portfolio Holdings.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

Board of Trustees

The business and affairs of the Fund are managed under the oversight of the Board subject to the laws of the State of Delaware and the Trust's Third Amended and Restated Agreement and Declaration of Trust (the "Declaration of Trust"). The Trustees are responsible for oversight of the practices and processes of the Fund and its service providers, rather than active management of the Fund, including in matters relating to risk management. The Trustees seek to understand the key risks facing the Fund, including those involving conflicts of interest; how Fund management identifies and monitors those risks on an ongoing basis; how Fund management develops and implements controls to mitigate those risks; and how Fund management tests the effectiveness of those controls. The Board cannot foresee, know or guard against all risks, nor are the Trustees guarantors against risk. The officers of the Fund conduct and supervise the Fund's daily business operations. Trustees who are not deemed to be "interested persons" of the Fund as defined in the 1940 Act are referred to as "Independent Trustees." Trustees who are deemed to be "interested persons" of the Fund are referred to as "Interested Trustees."

The Board meets as often as necessary to discharge its responsibilities. Currently, the Board conducts regular quarterly meetings, including in-person or telephonic meetings, and holds special in-person or telephonic meetings as necessary to address specific issues that require attention prior to the next regularly scheduled meeting. At these meetings, officers of the Trust provide the Board (or one of its committees) with written and oral reports on regulatory and compliance matters, operational and service provider matters, organizational developments, product proposals, audit results and insurance and fidelity bond coverage. In addition, it is expected that the Independent Trustees meet at least annually to review, among other things, investment management agreements and certain plans and other agreements and to consider such other matters as they deem appropriate.

The Board has established two standing committees — an Audit Committee and a Valuation Committee — to assist the Board in its oversight of risk as part of its broader oversight of the Fund's affairs. The Committees, both of which are comprised solely of the Board's Independent Trustees, are described below. The Board may establish other committees, or nominate one or more Trustees to examine particular issues related to the Board's oversight responsibilities, from time to time. Each Committee meets periodically to perform its delegated oversight functions and reports its findings and recommendations to the Board.

The Board does not have a lead Independent Trustee. The Board, taking into consideration its oversight responsibility of the Fund, including the Fund's regular use of fair valuation and the Board's extensive experience overseeing the development and implementation of fair valuation processes, believes that its leadership structure is appropriate. In addition, the Board's use of Committees (each of which is chaired by an Independent Trustee with substantial industry experience) and the chair's role as chief executive officer of the Adviser, serve to enhance the Board's understanding of the operations of the Fund and the Adviser.

Board members of the Trust, together with information as to their positions with the Trust, principal occupations and other board memberships, are shown below. Unless otherwise noted, each Trustee has held each principal occupation and board membership indicated for at least the past five years. Each Trustee's mailing address is c/o Stone Ridge Asset Management LLC, 510 Madison Avenue, 21st Floor, New York, NY 10022.

Independent Trustees

Name (Year of Birth)	Position(s) Held with the Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served ⁽¹⁾	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in the Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee ⁽²⁾	Other Directorships/ Trusteeships Held by Trustee During the Past 5 Years
Jeffery Ekberg (1965)	Trustee	since 2012	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	51	None.
Daniel Charney (1970)	Trustee	since 2012	Co-President, Cowen and Company, Cowen Inc. (financial services firm) since 2012	51	None.

Interested Trustee

Name (Year of Birth)	Position(s) Held with the Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served ⁽¹⁾	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in the Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee ⁽²⁾	Other Directorships/ Trusteeships Held by Trustee During the Past 5 Years
Ross Stevens ⁽³⁾ (1969)	Trustee, Chairman	since 2012	Founder and Chief Executive Officer of Stone Ridge since 2012	51	None.

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

(2) The Fund Complex includes the Trust and Stone Ridge Trust II, Stone Ridge Trust IV, Stone Ridge Trust V, 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.

(3) 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 About the Trustees.

Jeffery Ekberg — Through his experience as a senior officer, director and accountant of financial and other organizations, Mr. Ekberg contributes experience overseeing financial and investment organizations to the Board. The Board also benefits from his previous experience as a member of the board of other funds.

Daniel Charney — Through his experience as a senior officer of financial and other organizations, Mr. Charney contributes his experience in the investment management industry to the Board.

Ross Stevens — Through his experience as a senior executive of financial organizations, Mr. Stevens contributes his experience in the investment management industry to the Board.

Additional Information About the Board's Committees. The Trust has an Audit Committee and a Valuation Committee. The members of both the Audit Committee and the Valuation Committee consist of all the Independent Trustees, namely Messrs. Ekberg and Charney. Mr. Ekberg is the Audit Committee Chair and has been designated as the Audit Committee financial expert. Mr. Charney is the Valuation Committee Chair.

In accordance with its written charter, the Audit Committee’s primary purposes are: (1) to oversee the Trust’s accounting and financial reporting policies and practices, and its internal controls and procedures; (2) to oversee the quality and objectivity of the Trust’s and the Fund’s financial statements and the independent audit thereof; (3) to oversee the activities of the CCO; (4) to oversee the Trust’s compliance program adopted pursuant to Rule 38a-1 under the 1940 Act, and the Trust’s implementation and enforcement of its compliance policies and procedures thereunder; (5) to oversee the Trust’s compliance with applicable laws in foreign jurisdictions, if any; and (6) to oversee compliance with the Code of Ethics by the Trust and the Adviser.

The Audit Committee reviews the scope of the Fund’s audits, the Fund’s accounting and financial reporting policies and practices and its internal controls. The Audit Committee approves, and recommends to the Independent Trustees for their ratification, the selection, appointment, retention or termination of the Fund’s independent registered public accounting firm and approves the compensation of the independent registered public accounting firm. The Audit Committee also approves all audit and permissible non-audit services provided to the Fund by the independent registered public accounting firm and all permissible non-audit services provided by the Fund’s independent registered public accounting firm to the Adviser and any affiliated service providers if the engagement relates directly to the Fund’s operations and financial reporting. The Audit Committee met four times during the fiscal year ended October 31, 2021.

The Valuation Committee also operates pursuant to a written charter. The duties and powers, to be exercised at such times and in such manner as the Valuation Committee shall deem necessary or appropriate, are as follows: (1) reviewing, from time to time, the Trust’s valuation policy and procedures (the “Valuation Policy”), which Valuation Policy serves to establish policies and procedures for the valuation of the Fund’s assets; (2) making any recommendations to the Trust’s audit committee and/or the Board regarding (i) the functioning of the Valuation Policy, or (ii) the valuation(s) of individual assets; (3) consulting with the Adviser regarding the valuation of the Fund’s assets, including fair valuation determinations of any such assets; (4) periodically reviewing information regarding fair value and other determinations made pursuant to the Trust’s valuation procedures; (5) reporting to the Board on a regular basis regarding the Valuation Committee’s duties; (6) making recommendations in conjunction with the Board’s annual (or other periodical) review of the Trust’s Valuation Policy; (7) periodically reviewing information regarding industry developments in connection with valuation of assets; and (8) performing such other duties as may be assigned to it, from time to time, by the Board. The Valuation Committee met four times during the fiscal year ended October 31, 2021.

Trustee Ownership of the Fund. The following table shows the dollar range of equity securities owned by the Trustees in the Fund and in other investment companies overseen by the Trustee within the same family of investment companies as of December 31, 2021. Investment companies are considered to be in the same family if they share the same investment adviser or principal underwriter and hold themselves out to investors as related companies for purposes of investment and investor services. The information as to ownership of securities which appears below is based on statements furnished to the Fund by its Trustees and executive officers.

	<u>Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Fund</u>	<u>Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in All Registered Investment Companies Overseen by Trustee in Family of Investment Companies⁽¹⁾</u>
Independent Trustees		
Jeffery Ekberg	Over \$100,000	Over \$100,000
Daniel Charney	Over \$100,000	Over \$100,000
Interested Trustee		
Ross Stevens ⁽²⁾	Over \$100,000	Over \$100,000

(1) Family of Investment Companies includes the Trust and Stone Ridge Trust II, Stone Ridge Trust IV, Stone Ridge Trust V, 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.

(2) Beneficial ownership through the Adviser’s or its affiliates’ investments in the Fund.

Other than as disclosed in the following table, none of the Independent Trustees or their family members beneficially owned any class of securities of the Adviser or principal underwriter of the Fund, or a person (other than a registered investment company) directly or indirectly controlling, controlled by or under common control with the Adviser or the principal underwriter of the Fund, as of December 31, 2021.

<u>Name of Director</u>	<u>Name of Owners and Relationships to Director</u>	<u>Company</u>	<u>Title of Class</u>	<u>Value of Securities</u>	<u>Percent of Class</u>
Daniel Charney	Self	New York Digital Investment Group LLC	Class B2	\$1,142,592	0.13%
Jeffery Ekberg	Self	New York Digital Investment Group LLC	Class B2	\$571,296	0.06%

(1) New York Digital Investment Group LLC is under common control with the Adviser.

Compensation of Board Members. Each Trustee who is not an employee of the Adviser is compensated by an annual retainer. Each such Trustee's compensation is invested in Stone Ridge funds. The Trust does not pay retirement benefits to its Trustees and officers. The Fund pays a portion of the compensation of the CCO. Other officers and Interested Trustees of the Trust are not compensated by the Fund. The following table sets forth compensation received by the Independent Trustees for the Fund's fiscal year ending October 31, 2021:

<u>Independent Trustees</u>	<u>Aggregate Compensation From the Fund</u>	<u>Total Compensation From the Fund Complex⁽¹⁾ Paid to Trustee</u>
Jeffery Ekberg	\$7,512	\$350,000
Daniel Charney	\$7,512	\$350,000

(1) The Fund Complex includes the Trust and Stone Ridge Trust II, Stone Ridge Trust IV, Stone Ridge Trust V, 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.

Officers of the Trust

<u>Name (Year of Birth) and Address^{(1) (2)}</u>	<u>Position(s) Held with the Trust</u>	<u>Term of Office and Length of Time Served⁽³⁾</u>	<u>Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years</u>
Ross Stevens (1969)	President, Chief Executive Officer and Principal Executive Officer	since 2012	Founder and Chief Executive Officer 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.
Anthony Zuco (1975)	Treasurer, Principal Financial Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Accounting Officer	since 2018	Supervising Fund Controller at the Adviser, since 2015.

<u>Name (Year of Birth) and Address^{(1) (2)}</u>	<u>Position(s) Held with the Trust</u>	<u>Term of Office and Length of Time Served⁽³⁾</u>	<u>Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years</u>
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.
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 2020	Tax Manager at the Adviser, since 2016.

(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.

Codes of Ethics. The Trust and the Adviser have adopted a code of ethics in accordance with Rule 17j-1 under the 1940 Act. This code of ethics permits the personnel of these entities to invest in securities under some circumstances, including securities that the Fund may purchase or hold.

The code of ethics is available on the EDGAR database of the Commission's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, copies of the code of ethics may be obtained, after mailing the appropriate duplicating fee, by e-mail request to publicinfo@sec.gov.

PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

Attached as Appendix B to this SAI is the summary of the guidelines and procedures that the Adviser uses to determine how to vote proxies relating to portfolio securities, including the procedures that the Adviser uses when a vote presents a conflict between the interests of Fund shareholders, on the one hand, and those of the Adviser or any affiliated person of the Fund or the Adviser, on the other. This summary of the guidelines gives a general indication as to how the Adviser will vote proxies relating to portfolio securities on each issue listed. However, the guidelines do not address all potential voting issues or the intricacies that may surround individual proxy votes. For that reason, there may be instances in which votes may vary from the guidelines presented. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Adviser always endeavors to vote proxies relating to portfolio securities in accordance with the Fund's investment objective. Information on how the Fund voted proxies relating to portfolio securities during the most recent prior 12-month period ending June 30 is available without charge, (1) upon request, by calling (855) 609-3680, and (2) on the Commission's website at www.sec.gov.

CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF SECURITIES

A principal shareholder is any person who owns of record or is known by the Fund to own of record or beneficially 5% or more of any class of the Fund's outstanding equity securities. A control person is one who owns beneficially, either directly or through controlled companies, more than 25% of the voting securities of the Fund or acknowledges the existence of control. A controlling person possesses the ability to control the outcome of matters submitted for shareholder vote by the Fund.

As of January 31, 2022, (i) no person was known by the Fund to be a control person of the Fund, and the following persons owned of record or beneficially more than 5% of the outstanding shares of a particular class of the Fund:

Stone Ridge Diversified Alternatives Fund — Class I Shares

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>% Ownership of Class</u>	<u>% Ownership of Fund</u>	<u>Parent</u>	<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Type of Ownership⁽¹⁾</u>
Charles Schwab & Co 211 Main St. San Francisco, CA 94105	58.09%	56.57%	The Charles Schwab Corporation	DE	Record
TD Ameritrade, Inc. 200 S. 108 th Ave. Omaha, NE 68154	18.68%	18.94%	N/A	N/A	Record
National Financial Services, LLC 499 Washington Blvd Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995	17.96%	19.50%	N/A	N/A	Record

Stone Ridge Diversified Alternatives Fund — Class J Shares

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>% Ownership of Class</u>	<u>% Ownership of Fund</u>	<u>Parent</u>	<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Type of Ownership⁽¹⁾</u>
National Financial Services, LLC 499 Washington Blvd Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995	47.51%	19.50%	Fidelity Global Brokerage Group, Inc.	DE	Record
Charles Schwab & Co 211 Main St. San Francisco, CA 94105	28.79%	56.57%	The Charles Schwab Corporation	DE	Record
TD Ameritrade, Inc. 200 S. 108 th Ave. Omaha, NE 68154	23.67%	18.94%	N/A	N/A	Record

(1) "Record Ownership" means the shareholder of record, or the exact name of the shareholder on the account, i.e. "ABC Brokerage, Inc." Beneficial ownership refers to the actual pecuniary, or financial, interest in the security, i.e. "Jane Doe Shareholder."

As of December 31, 2021, the Trustees and officers of the Trust as a group owned beneficially an aggregate of 537,789.05 shares, or 1.77%, of the outstanding Class I shares of the Fund and less than 1% of the outstanding Class J shares of the Fund.

INVESTMENT ADVISORY AND OTHER SERVICES

The Adviser

Stone Ridge Asset Management LLC is the Adviser of the Fund. The Adviser was organized as a Delaware limited liability company in 2012. The manager of the general partner of the managing member of the Adviser is Ross Stevens.

Stone Ridge Asset Management LLC serves as the Adviser of the Fund pursuant to an investment management agreement. The investment management agreement has an initial term of two years from its effective date and continues in effect with respect to the Fund (unless terminated sooner) if its continuance is specifically approved at least annually by the affirmative vote of: (i) a majority of the Independent Trustees, cast in person at a meeting

called for the purpose of voting on such approval; and (ii) a majority of the Board or the holders of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund. The investment management agreement may nevertheless be terminated at any time without penalty, on 60 days' written notice, by the Board, by vote of holders of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund or by the Adviser. The investment management agreement terminates automatically in the event of its assignment (as defined in the 1940 Act).

Pursuant to the Fund's investment management agreement, the Adviser agrees to manage the investment and reinvestment of the Fund's assets, determine what investments will be purchased, held, sold or exchanged by the Fund and what portion, if any, of the assets of the Fund will be held uninvested, and continuously review, supervise and administer the investment program of the Fund. The Adviser bears its own operating and overhead expenses attributable to its duties under the investment management agreement (such as salaries, bonuses, rent, office and administrative expenses, depreciation and amortization, and auditing expenses), except that the Fund bears travel expenses (or an appropriate portion thereof) of Trustees or Fund officers who are partners, directors, trustees or employees of the Adviser to the extent that such expenses relate to attendance at meetings of the Board or any committees thereof or advisers thereto, and the Fund bears all or a portion of the expenses related to the Trust's CCO, as may be approved by the Board from time to time.

The Fund bears all other costs of its operations, including ordinary administrative and operating expenses, including the management fee and all expenses associated with the pricing of Fund assets; risk management expenses; ordinary and recurring investment expenses, including all fees and expenses directly related to portfolio transactions and positions for the Fund's account (including brokerage, clearing and settlement costs), custodial costs and interest charges; professional fees (including expenses of consultants, experts and specialists); fees and expenses in connection with repurchase offers and any repurchases or redemptions of Fund shares; expenses in connection with the filing of Form PQR; compensation of members of the Board of Trustees who are not directors, officers or employees of the Adviser or of any "affiliated person" (other than a registered investment company) of the Adviser; legal expenses (including legal and other out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with the organization of the Fund and the offering of its shares); accounting and auditing expenses incurred in preparing, printing and delivering all reports (including such expenses incurred in connection with any Fund document) and tax information for shareholders and regulatory authorities; and all filing costs, fees, travel expenses and any other expenses directly related to the investment of the Fund's assets. The Fund will pay any extraordinary expenses it may incur, including any litigation expenses.

As compensation for its advisory services, the Fund pays the Adviser a fee, computed daily and paid monthly in arrears, at the annual rate of (i) 0.00% of the Fund's average daily net assets invested in any fund advised by the Adviser and (ii) 1.50% of the Fund's average daily net assets invested in other investments.

Under the terms of the investment management agreement, neither the Adviser nor its affiliates shall be liable for losses or damages incurred by the Fund, unless such losses or damages are attributable to willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence on the part of either the Adviser or its affiliates or from reckless disregard by it of its obligations and duties under the management contract ("disabling conduct"). In addition, the Fund will indemnify the Adviser and its affiliates and hold each of them harmless against any losses or damages not resulting from disabling conduct.

The Adviser contractually agreed to waive its management fee and/or pay or otherwise bear operating and other expenses of the Fund or a Class thereof (including organizational and offering expenses, but excluding the Fund's investment management fee, financial intermediary fees and expenses (including shareholder servicing fees and expenses, sub-transfer agency servicing fees and expenses and fees and expenses for custodial services rendered to shareholders), brokerage and transactional expenses, borrowing and other investment-related costs and fees including interest and commitment fees, short dividend expense, acquired fund fees and expenses, taxes, litigation and indemnification expenses, judgments and extraordinary expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the Fund's business (collectively, the "Excluded Expenses")) solely to the extent necessary to limit the total annualized expenses, other than Excluded Expenses, of the applicable Class to 0.40% of the average daily net assets attributable to such Class.

The Adviser shall be entitled to recoup in later periods expenses attributable to a Class that the Adviser has paid or otherwise borne (whether through reduction of its management fee or otherwise) to the extent that expenses for the Class of shares (including offering expenses, but excluding Excluded Expenses) after such recoupment do not exceed the lower of (i) the annual expense limitation rate in effect at the time of the actual waiver/reimbursement and (ii) the annual expense limitation rate in effect at the time of the recoupment; *provided* that the Adviser shall not be permitted to recoup any such fees or expenses beyond three years from the end of the month in which such fee was reduced or such expense was reimbursed.

The Fund paid the following fees to the Adviser during the fiscal year ended October 31, 2021 and the fiscal period ended October 31, 2020:

	<u>Fiscal period ended October 31, 2020</u>	<u>Fiscal year ended October 31, 2021</u>
Gross Advisory Fees Accrued	\$72,051	\$980,979
Fees Waived/Expenses Reimbursed	\$(325,656)	\$(1,388,393)
Net Advisory Fees Paid	\$0	\$0

For the fiscal period ended October 31, 2020, the Adviser did not recoup an advisory fees or expenses. For the fiscal year ended October 31, 2021, the Adviser recouped, pursuant to its expense limitation agreement, advisory fees that it had previously waived and/or expenses that is had previously borne in the amount of \$37,786.

Portfolio Managers

Daniel Cook, Paul Germain, Eric Hsu, Benjamin Robbins, Li Song and Allen Steere are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. The following tables set forth certain additional information with respect to the Portfolio Managers. The information is as of October 31, 2021.

Other Accounts Managed by the Portfolio Managers

The table below identifies the number of accounts for which the Portfolio Managers have day-to-day management responsibilities and the total assets in such accounts, within each of the following categories: registered investment companies, other pooled investment vehicles and other accounts.

<u>Portfolio Manager</u>	<u>Registered Investment Companies</u>		<u>Other Pooled Investment Vehicles</u>		<u>Other Accounts</u>	
	<u>Number of Accounts⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Total Assets (in millions)</u>	<u>Number of Accounts</u>	<u>Total Assets (in millions)</u>	<u>Number of Accounts</u>	<u>Total Assets (in millions)</u>
Daniel Cook	1	\$219	11	\$3,681	2	\$1,942
Paul Germain	6	\$6,045	10	\$3,243	2	\$1,942
Eric Hsu	1	\$219	11	\$3,681	0	\$0
Benjamin Robbins	3	\$3,227	1	\$398	0	\$0
Li Song	3	\$297	0	\$0	0	\$0
Allen Steere	3	\$297	0	\$0	0	\$0

(1) Includes the Fund.

The table below identifies the number of accounts for which the Portfolio Managers have day-to-day management responsibilities and the total assets in such accounts with respect to which the advisory fee is based on the performance of the account, within each of the following categories: registered investment companies, other pooled investment vehicles and other accounts.

<u>Portfolio Manager</u>	<u>Registered Investment Companies for which the Adviser receives a performance-based fee</u>		<u>Other Pooled Investment Vehicles managed for which the Adviser receives a performance-based fee</u>		<u>Other Accounts managed for which the Adviser receives a performance-based fee</u>	
	<u>Number of Accounts</u>	<u>Total Assets (in millions)</u>	<u>Number of Accounts</u>	<u>Total Assets (in millions)</u>	<u>Number of Accounts</u>	<u>Total Assets (in millions)</u>
	Daniel Cook	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Paul Germain	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Eric Hsu	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Benjamin Robbins	0	\$0	1	\$398	0	\$0
Li Song	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Allen Steere	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0

Potential Conflicts of Interest

Each of the Portfolio Managers is also responsible for managing other accounts in addition to the Fund, including other accounts of the Adviser or its affiliates. Other accounts may include other investment companies registered under the 1940 Act, unregistered investment companies that rely on Section 3(c)(1) or Section 3(c)(7) of the 1940 Act, separately managed accounts, foreign investment companies and accounts or investments owned by the Adviser or its affiliates or the Portfolio Managers. Management of other accounts in addition to the Fund can present certain conflicts of interest, as described below.

From time to time, conflicts of interest arise between a Portfolio Manager’s management of the investments of the Fund, on the one hand, and the management of other accounts, on the other. The other accounts might have similar or different investment objectives or strategies as the Fund, or otherwise hold, purchase or sell securities or other assets or instruments that are eligible to be held, purchased or sold by the Fund, or may take positions that are opposite in direction from those taken by the Fund. In addition, investors in, or the owners of, certain accounts managed by the Adviser are also investors in the Adviser or its affiliates and/or have indicated an intention to invest additional assets in accounts managed by the Adviser and for which the Adviser will receive a management fee, performance allocation or incentive fee.

As a fiduciary, the Adviser owes a duty of loyalty to its clients and must treat each client fairly. The Adviser and the Fund have adopted compliance policies and procedures that are designed to avoid, mitigate, monitor and oversee areas that could present potential conflicts of interest.

Allocation of Limited Time and Attention. A Portfolio Manager who is responsible for managing multiple accounts may devote unequal time and attention to the management of those accounts. As a result, the Portfolio Manager may not be able to formulate as complete a strategy or identify equally attractive investment opportunities for each of the accounts as might be the case if he or she were to devote substantially more attention to the management of a single account. The effects of this potential conflict may be more pronounced where accounts overseen by a particular Portfolio Manager have different investment strategies.

Allocation of Investment Opportunities. Conflicts of interest arise as a result of the Adviser’s or its affiliates’ management of a number of accounts with similar or different investment strategies. When the Adviser or its affiliates purchase or sell securities or other assets or instruments for more than one account, the trades must be allocated in a manner consistent with their fiduciary duties. The Adviser and its affiliates attempt to allocate investments in a fair and equitable manner over time among client accounts, with no account receiving preferential treatment over time. To this end, the Adviser and its affiliates have adopted policies and procedures that are intended to provide the Adviser and its affiliates with flexibility to allocate investments in a manner that

is consistent with their fiduciary duties. There is no guarantee, however, that the policies and procedures adopted by the Adviser and its affiliates will be able to detect and/or prevent every situation in which an actual or potential conflict may appear.

An investment opportunity may be suitable for both the Fund and other accounts, but may not be available in sufficient quantities for both the Fund and the other accounts to participate fully. If a Portfolio Manager identifies a limited investment opportunity that may be suitable for multiple accounts, the opportunity may be allocated among these several accounts; as a result of these allocations, there may be instances in which the Fund will not participate in a transaction that is allocated among other accounts or the Fund may not be allocated the full amount of an investment opportunity. Similarly, there may be limited opportunity to sell an investment held by the Fund and another account. In addition, different account guidelines and/or differences within particular investment strategies may lead to the use of different investment practices for accounts with a similar investment strategy. Whenever decisions are made to buy or sell securities or other assets or instruments by the Fund and one or more of the other accounts simultaneously, the Adviser and its affiliates may aggregate the purchases and sales of the securities or other assets or instruments. The Adviser and its affiliates will not necessarily purchase or sell the same securities or other assets or instruments at the same time, in the same direction or in the same proportionate amounts for all eligible accounts, particularly if different accounts have different amounts of capital under management by the Adviser or its affiliates, different amounts of investable cash available, different strategies or different risk tolerances. As a result, although the Adviser and its affiliates may manage different accounts with similar or identical investment objectives, or may manage accounts with different objectives that trade in the same securities or other assets or instruments, the portfolio decisions relating to these accounts, and the performance resulting from such decisions, may differ from account to account, and the trade allocation and aggregation and other policies and procedures of the Fund or the Adviser and its affiliates could have a detrimental effect on the price or amount of the securities or other assets or instruments available to the Fund from time to time. Because the aforementioned considerations may differ between the Fund and other accounts, the investment activities of the Fund and other accounts may differ considerably from time to time. In addition, the Fund could be disadvantaged because of activities conducted by the Adviser or its affiliates for their other accounts, or by the Adviser or its affiliates for their own accounts, as a result of, among other things, the difficulty of liquidating an investment for more than one account where the market cannot absorb the sale of the combined positions.

As a result of regulations governing the ability of certain clients of the Adviser and its affiliates to invest side-by-side, it is possible that the Fund may not be permitted to participate in an investment opportunity at the same time as another fund or another account managed by the Adviser or its affiliates. These limitations may limit the scope of investment opportunities that would otherwise be available to the Fund. The decision as to which accounts may participate in any particular investment opportunity will take into account applicable law and the suitability of the investment opportunity for, and the strategy of, the applicable accounts. It is possible that the Fund may be prevented from participating due to such investment opportunity being more appropriate, in the discretion of the Adviser and its affiliates, for another account.

Conflicts of Interest Among Strategies. At times, a Portfolio Manager may determine that an investment opportunity may be appropriate for only some of the accounts for which he or she exercises investment responsibility, or may decide that certain of the accounts should take differing positions with respect to a particular security or other asset or instrument. In these cases, the Portfolio Manager may place separate transactions for one or more accounts, which may affect the market price of the security or other asset or instrument or the execution of the transaction, or both, to the detriment or benefit of one or more other accounts. Similarly, the Adviser or its affiliates may take positions in accounts or investments owned by them or on behalf of clients that are similar to or different from those taken by one or more client accounts.

Conflicts may also arise in cases when accounts invest in different parts of an issuer's capital structure, including circumstances in which one or more accounts own private securities or obligations of an issuer and other accounts may own public securities of the same issuer. Actions by investors in one part of the capital structure could disadvantage investors in another part of the capital structure. In addition, purchases or sales of the same investment may be made for two or more accounts on the same date. There can be no assurance that an account will not receive

less (or more) of a certain investment than it would otherwise receive if this conflict of interest among accounts did not exist. In effecting transactions, it may not be possible, or consistent with the investment objectives of accounts, to purchase or sell securities or other assets or instruments at the same time or at the same prices.

Selection of Service Providers. The Adviser or its affiliates may be able to select or influence the selection of service providers to clients, including the brokers and dealers that are used to execute securities or other transactions for the accounts that they supervise. In addition to executing trades, some brokers and dealers may provide the Adviser or its affiliates with brokerage and research services (as those terms are defined in Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”)), which may result in the payment of higher brokerage fees than might have otherwise been available. These services may be more beneficial to certain accounts than to others. In addition, the Adviser or its affiliates have received and may receive loans or other services from service providers to clients. Although such services are negotiated at arm’s length, they pose conflicts of interest to the Adviser or its affiliates in selecting such service providers.

Related Business Opportunities. The Adviser or its affiliates may provide more services (such as distribution or recordkeeping) for some types of accounts than for others. In such cases, a Portfolio Manager may benefit, either directly or indirectly, by devoting disproportionate attention to the management of accounts that provide greater overall returns to the Adviser and its affiliates. Capital that the Fund invests in issuers of insurance-linked securities may be invested by that issuer in other strategies managed by the Adviser or its affiliates, and the Adviser or its affiliates may earn a management fee in connection with managing those strategies. To the extent that the Adviser or its affiliates know that the issuer has the ability to invest capital from the Fund in strategies managed by the Adviser or its affiliates, this creates an incentive for the Adviser to invest the Fund’s assets in such securities. In addition, insurance and reinsurance companies that are counterparties to issuers of insurance-linked securities in which the Fund invests invest in the Adviser or its affiliates or in other funds or accounts managed by the Adviser or its affiliates, which could create an incentive for the Adviser to invest the Fund’s assets in such securities.

Affiliates of the Adviser own and trade bitcoin and bitcoin-related derivatives for their own account, and in the ordinary course of their business provide bitcoin-focused asset management, custody, trading, financing and technology services to their clients. The Fund may invest in pooled investment vehicles that invest directly or indirectly in bitcoin, and such pooled investment vehicles may engage one or more affiliates of the Adviser as service providers (e.g., for bitcoin custody or execution services). These affiliates of the Adviser would receive compensation in exchange for their services, which creates a potential conflict of interest by giving the Adviser an incentive to invest in pooled investment vehicles that use one or more of the Adviser’s affiliates as service providers rather than in pooled investment vehicles that utilize unaffiliated service providers, even if investing in the latter would be better for the Fund (i.e., with lower costs and/or less tracking error with respect to the price of bitcoin).

Broad and Wide-Ranging Activities. The Adviser and its related parties engage in a broad spectrum of activities and may expand the range of services that they provide over time. The Adviser and its related parties will generally not be restricted in the scope of their business or in the performance of any such services (whether now offered or undertaken in the future), even if such activities could give rise to conflicts of interest, and whether or not such conflicts are described herein. In the ordinary course of their business activities, including activities with third-party service providers, lenders and/or counterparties, the Adviser and its related parties engage in activities where the interests of the Adviser and its related parties or the interests of their clients conflict with the interests of the shareholders of the Fund. Certain employees of the Adviser, including certain Portfolio Managers, also have responsibilities relating to the business of one or more related parties. These employees are not restricted in the amount of time that may be allocated to the business activities of the Adviser’s related parties, and the allocation of such employees’ time between the Adviser and its related parties may change over time.

Variation in Compensation. A conflict of interest arises where the financial or other benefits available to the Adviser differ among the accounts that it manages. The structure of the Adviser’s management fee differs among

accounts (such as where certain accounts pay higher management fees or a performance or incentive fee), which means the Adviser might be motivated to help certain accounts over others. In addition, a Portfolio Manager or the Adviser might be motivated to favor accounts in which such Portfolio Manager has an interest or in which the Adviser and/or its affiliates have interests. Similarly, the desire to maintain or raise assets under management or to enhance the Adviser's performance record or to derive other rewards, financial or otherwise, could influence the Adviser to lend preferential treatment to those accounts that could most significantly benefit the Adviser.

Investments in the Fund by the Adviser. The Adviser or its affiliates purchase shares from the Fund from time to time, and may hold a material position in the Fund. The Adviser or its affiliates face conflicting interests in determining whether, when and in what amount to redeem Fund shares. If the Adviser or its affiliate redeems a significant amount of Fund shares, this may adversely affect the Fund's performance to the extent that the Fund is required to sell investments when it would not otherwise do so.

Investments in Other Funds Advised by Stone Ridge. As described in the Prospectus, the Fund may invest in the Reinsurance Fund, which is also advised by Stone Ridge. To the extent the Fund invests in the Reinsurance Fund, Stone Ridge faces conflicting interests in determining whether, when and in what amount the Fund should redeem Reinsurance Fund shares. If the Fund redeems a significant amount of Reinsurance Fund shares, this may adversely affect the Reinsurance Fund's performance to the extent the Reinsurance Fund is required to sell investments at a time or price at which it would not otherwise do so. On the other hand, if the Fund were to fail to redeem Reinsurance Fund shares at the time and in the amount that Stone Ridge believes is in the Fund's best interests, the Fund could be adversely impacted if the Reinsurance Fund experiences losses or if the Fund instead sells other, higher-performing investments in order to generate liquidity. In addition, if the Fund spreads its redemption activity out over a longer period of time to manage the potential impact on the Reinsurance Fund, it could have the effect of increasing or decreasing the price received by the Fund in the redemption than if the transaction were executed all at once, which could also adversely affect the Fund's performance.

Investments by Adviser or Related Entities. The Adviser, its affiliates and/or related entities have made investments for their own account in assets in which the Fund invests in order to test the investment strategies and/or the related infrastructure and the Fund's service providers. The Adviser, its affiliates and/or related entities may also make new investments in securities or other instruments appropriate for investment by the Fund following the commencement of investment operations. In addition, the Adviser has made, and may from time to time make, investments in one or more issuers from or to which Stone Ridge may buy or sell securities for the Fund's account. The Adviser or a related entity may invest in entities that may provide financial or other services for the Fund.

Certain Potential Conflicts Relating to Expenses. The allocation of fees and expenses among the Fund and other funds or accounts advised by the Adviser will often require the Adviser to exercise its discretion to select an allocation method it determines to be appropriate in light of the particular facts and circumstances. The Adviser will be subject to conflicts of interest in making such determinations, and there can be no assurance that any allocations (i) will reflect an entity's *pro rata* share of such expenses based on the amounts invested (or anticipated to be invested) and/or the market value of the investment held (or anticipated to be held) by each fund advised by the Adviser, or (ii) will be in proportion to the number of participating funds advised by the Adviser or the proportion of time spent on each such fund. Similarly, the determination of whether an expense (for instance, the fees and expenses of service providers who work on Fund-related matters) is appropriately borne by the Fund (or a specific class of shares) or the Adviser often cannot be resolved by reference to a pre-existing formula and will require the exercise of discretion, and the Adviser will be subject to conflicts of interest in making such determinations.

Portfolio Manager Compensation

Portfolio Managers receive a base salary and may also receive a bonus. Compensation of a Portfolio Manager is determined at the discretion of the Adviser and may be deferred. It may be based on a number of factors including the Portfolio Manager's experience, responsibilities, the perception of the quality of his or her work

efforts, and the consistency with which he or she demonstrates kindness to other employees, trading counterparties, vendors and clients. As a firm focused on beta, the compensation of Portfolio Managers is not based upon the performance of client accounts that the Portfolio Managers manage. The Adviser reviews the compensation of each Portfolio Manager at least annually.

Portfolio Manager Securities Ownership

As of October 31, 2021, the Portfolio Managers beneficially owned the following shares of the Fund:

<u>Portfolio Manager</u>	<u>Dollar Range of Shares Beneficially Owned</u>
Daniel Cook	\$1-\$10,000
Paul Germain	\$1-\$10,000
Eric Hsu	\$1-\$10,000
Benjamin Robbins	\$100,001-\$500,000
Li Song	\$100,001-\$500,000
Allen Steere	\$10,001-\$50,000

Principal Underwriter

Subject to the conditions described in the “Shareholder Information” section of the Prospectus, shares of the Fund are offered on a continuous basis through ALPS Distributors, Inc. (the “Distributor”), located at 1290 Broadway, Suite 1000, Denver, Colorado 80203, as distributor pursuant to a distribution agreement (the “Distribution Agreement”) between the Distributor and the Trust, on behalf of the Fund. Pursuant to the Distribution Agreement, the Distributor shall devote its best efforts to effect sales of shares of the Fund but shall not be obligated to sell any certain number of shares. The Distributor receives no compensation from the Fund for distribution of the Fund’s shares.

Other Service Providers

Administrator. The Trust has entered into an administration agreement with U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, doing business as U.S. Bank Global Fund Services (the “Administrator”) pursuant to which the Administrator provides administrative services to the Fund. The Administrator is responsible for (i) the general administrative duties associated with the day-to-day operations of the Fund; (ii) conducting relations with the custodian, independent registered public accounting firm, legal counsel and other service providers; (iii) providing regulatory reporting; and (iv) providing necessary office space, equipment, personnel, compensation and facilities for handling the affairs of the Fund. In performing its duties and obligations under the administration agreement, the Administrator shall not be held liable except for a loss arising out of the Administrator’s refusal or failure to comply with the terms of the administration agreement or from its bad faith, negligence or willful misconduct in the performance of its duties under the administration agreement.

U.S. Bank Global Fund Services also serves as fund accountant to the Fund under a separate agreement with the Trust and is responsible for calculating the Fund’s total NAV, total net income and NAV per share of the Fund on a daily basis.

The Fund paid the following administration and fund accounting fees to the Administrator during the most recent two fiscal periods ended October 31.

<u>Fiscal Period Ended October 31, 2020</u>	<u>Fiscal Year Ended October 31, 2021</u>
\$21,633	\$225,910

Transfer Agent/Dividend Disbursing Agent. U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, doing business as U.S. Bank Global Fund Services (the “Transfer Agent”) is the transfer agent for the Fund’s shares and the dividend

disbursing agent for payment of dividends and distributions on Fund shares. The principal business address of the Transfer Agent is 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202.

Custodians. U.S. Bank NA (“U.S. Bank”), located at 1555 N. River Center Drive, Suite 302, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212, and Millennium Trust Company, LLC (“Millennium,” and, together with U.S. Bank, the “Custodians”), located at 2001 Spring Rd #700, Oak Brook, Illinois 60523, are the Fund’s co-custodians. As such, each Custodian holds in safekeeping certificated securities and cash belonging to the Fund and, in such capacity, is the registered owner of securities in book-entry form belonging to the Fund. Upon instruction, each Custodian receives and delivers cash and securities of the Fund in connection with Fund transactions and collects all dividends and other distributions made with respect to portfolio securities of the Fund. Each Custodian also maintains certain accounts and records of the Fund. Millennium also serves as the custodian for certain assets held by the Fund’s subsidiaries.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm. Ernst & Young LLP serves as the Fund’s independent registered public accountant. Ernst & Young LLP provides audit services and assistance and consultation in connection with the review of Commission filings and certain tax compliance services. Ernst & Young LLP is located at 700 Nicollet Mall, Suite 500, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55402.

Counsel. Ropes & Gray LLP serves as counsel to the Fund, and is located at 800 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02199.

TAX STATUS

The following discussion of U.S. federal income tax consequences of investment in the Fund is based on the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), U.S. Treasury regulations and other applicable authority, as of the date of the preparation of this SAI. These authorities are subject to change by legislative or administrative action, possibly with retroactive effect. The following discussion is only a summary of some of the important U.S. federal income tax considerations generally applicable to investments in the Fund and does not address all aspects of taxation that may apply to shareholders or to particular shareholders. Shareholders should consult their own tax advisers regarding their particular situation and the possible application of federal, state, local or non-U.S. tax laws.

Taxation of the Fund

The Fund currently intends to elect to be treated and to qualify and be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of Chapter 1 of the Code. In order to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded RICs and their shareholders, the Fund generally must, among other things:

- (a) derive at least 90% of its gross income for each taxable year from (i) dividends, interest, payments with respect to certain securities loans, and gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities or foreign currencies, or other income (including gains from options, futures, or forward contracts) derived with respect to its business of investing in such stock, securities, or currencies, and (ii) net income derived from interests in “qualified publicly traded partnerships” (as defined below);
- (b) diversify its holdings so that, at the end of each quarter of the Fund’s taxable year, (i) at least 50% of the value of the Fund’s total assets is represented by cash and cash items, U.S. government securities, securities of other RICs, and other securities limited in respect of any one issuer to a value not greater than 5% of the value of the Fund’s total assets and not more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer, and (ii) not more than 25% of the value of the Fund’s total assets is invested, including through corporations in which the Fund owns a 20% or more voting stock interest, (x) in the securities (other than those of the U.S. government or other RICs) of any one issuer or of two or more issuers that the Fund controls and that are engaged in the same, similar, or related trades or businesses, or (y) in the securities of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships (as defined below); and

- (c) distribute with respect to each taxable year at least 90% of the sum of its investment company taxable income (as that term is defined in the Code without regard to the deduction for dividends paid — generally, taxable ordinary income and the excess, if any, of net short-term capital gains over net long-term capital losses) and any net tax-exempt interest income, for such year.

In general, for purposes of the 90% gross income requirement described in paragraph (a) above, income derived from a partnership will be treated as qualifying income only to the extent such income is attributable to items of income of the partnership that would be qualifying income if realized directly by the RIC. However, 100% of the net income derived from an interest in a “qualified publicly traded partnership” (a partnership (x) the interests in which are traded on an established securities market or are readily tradable on a secondary market or the substantial equivalent thereof, and (y) that derives less than 90% of its income from the qualifying income described in paragraph (a)(i) above) will be treated as qualifying income. In general, such entities will be treated as partnerships for federal income tax purposes because they meet the passive income requirement under Code section 7704(c)(2). In addition, although in general the passive loss rules of the Code do not apply to RICs, such rules do apply to a RIC with respect to items attributable to an interest in a qualified publicly traded partnership.

For purposes of the diversification test in (b) above, the term “outstanding voting securities of such issuer” will include the equity securities of a qualified publicly traded partnership. Also, for purposes of the diversification test in (b) above, the identification of the issuer (or, in some cases, issuers) of a particular Fund investment can depend on the terms and conditions of that investment. In some cases, identification of the issuer (or issuers) is uncertain under current law, and an adverse determination or future guidance by the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) with respect to issuer identification for a particular type of investment may adversely affect the Fund’s ability to meet the diversification test in (b) above. In addition, if the Fund were to own 20% or more of the voting interests of a corporation, the Fund would be required to “look through” such corporation to its holdings and combine the appropriate percentage of such corporation’s assets with the Fund’s assets for purposes of satisfying the 25% diversification test described in (b)(ii) above.

Gains from foreign currencies (including foreign currency options, foreign currency swaps, foreign currency futures and foreign currency forward contracts) currently constitute qualifying income for purposes of the 90% gross income test, described in (a) above. However, the Treasury Department has the authority to issue regulations (possibly with retroactive effect) excluding from the definition of “qualifying income” the Fund’s foreign currency gains to the extent that such income is not directly related to the Fund’s principal business of investing in stock or securities.

The 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 Fund’s 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 or a change in law might affect the Fund’s ability to qualify for such treatment.

If the Fund qualifies as a RIC that is accorded special tax treatment, the Fund generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on its income distributed in a timely manner to its shareholders in the form of dividends (including Capital Gain Dividends, as defined below). If the Fund were to fail to meet the income, diversification or distribution tests described above, the Fund could in some cases cure such failure, including by paying a Fund-level tax, paying interest, making additional distributions or disposing of certain assets. If the Fund were ineligible to or otherwise did not cure such failure for any year, or if the Fund were otherwise to fail to qualify as a RIC accorded special tax treatment for such year, the Fund would be a “C corporation” and, as such, 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. Some portions of such distributions could be eligible for the dividends-received deduction in the case of corporate shareholders and may be eligible to be treated as “qualified dividend income” in the case of shareholders taxed as individuals, provided, in both cases, that the shareholder meets certain holding period and other requirements in respect of the Fund’s shares (as described below). In addition, the Fund could be required

to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest and make substantial distributions before re-qualifying as a RIC that is accorded special tax treatment.

The Fund may be treated as a “dealer in securities” within the meaning of Section 475(c)(1) of the Code with respect to its alternative lending activities. Section 475 of the Code requires that a dealer must generally “mark to market” all the securities which it holds (except for securities held for investment that the dealer properly identifies as such) at the close of any taxable year. Any gain or loss realized or deemed realized with respect to a security held by a dealer, regardless of whether such gain or loss is realized as a result of an actual disposition or a deemed disposition under the mark-to-market rule, is generally treated as ordinary income or loss. The mark-to-market rule does not apply to any security held for investment that the dealer properly identifies as such.

If the Fund is treated as a dealer in securities, a portion of the investments held by the Fund at the end of each taxable year would be “marked to market” under Section 475 of the Code with the result that unrealized gains or losses would be treated as though they were realized. Such deemed realized gains and losses, as well as gains and losses actually realized during the taxable year due to an actual disposition of a security that would have been marked to market if held at the end of the year, would then generally be treated as ordinary gain or loss. If the Fund is treated as a dealer in securities, such status would potentially affect the amount, timing and character of the Fund’s distributions, including by potentially increasing the amount of distributions that are taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. Even if the Fund is so treated, the mark-to-market rules under Section 475 of the Code likely will not apply to all of the Fund’s investments; in such instances, other rules of the Code, including in some cases the mark-to-market rules of Section 1256 of the Code, would apply to determine the amount, timing and character of income.

The Fund currently intends to distribute to its shareholders, at least annually, substantially all of its investment company taxable income (computed without regard to the dividends-paid deduction), any net tax-exempt income and any net capital gains. Investment company taxable income that is retained by the Fund will be subject to tax at regular corporate rates. The Fund may also retain for investment its net capital gain. If the Fund retains any net capital gain, it will be subject to tax at the regular corporate rates on the amount retained, but it may designate the retained amount as undistributed capital gains in a notice mailed within 60 days of the close of the Fund’s taxable year to its shareholders who, in turn, (i) will be required to include in income for U.S. federal income tax purposes, as long-term capital gain, their shares of such undistributed amount, and (ii) will be entitled to credit their proportionate shares of the tax paid by the Fund on such undistributed amount against their U.S. federal income tax liabilities, if any, and to claim refunds on properly-filed U.S. tax returns to the extent the credit exceeds such liabilities. If the Fund makes this designation, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the tax basis of shares owned by a shareholder of the Fund will be increased by an amount equal under current law to the difference between the amount of undistributed capital gains included in the shareholder’s gross income under clause (i) of the preceding sentence and the tax deemed paid by the shareholder under clause (ii) of the preceding sentence. The Fund is not required to, and there can be no assurance that the Fund will, make this designation if it retains all or a portion of its net capital gain in a taxable year.

In determining its net capital gain, including in connection with determining the amount available to support a Capital Gain Dividend, its taxable income and its earnings and profits, a RIC generally may elect to treat part or all of any post-October capital loss (defined as any net capital loss attributable to the portion, if any, of the taxable year after October 31, or, if there is no such loss, the net long-term capital loss or net short-term capital loss attributable to any such portion of the taxable year), or late-year ordinary loss (generally, the sum of its (i) net ordinary loss from the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of property attributable to the portion, if any, of the taxable year after October 31, and its (ii) other net ordinary loss attributable to the portion, if any, of the taxable year after December 31) as if incurred in the succeeding taxable year.

If the Fund fails to distribute in a calendar year at least an amount equal to the sum of 98% of its ordinary income for such year and 98.2% of its capital gain net income for the one-year period ending on October 31 of such year, plus any retained amount for the prior year, the Fund will be subject to a nondeductible 4% excise tax on the undistributed amounts. For these purposes, ordinary gains and losses from the sale, exchange or other taxable

disposition of property that would be properly taken into account after October 31 are treated as arising on January 1 of the following calendar year. For purposes of the excise tax, the Fund will be treated as having distributed any amount on which it has been subject to corporate income tax in the taxable year ending within the calendar year. A dividend paid to shareholders in January of a year generally is deemed to have been paid on December 31 of the preceding year, if the dividend is declared and payable to shareholders of record on a date in October, November or December of that preceding year. The Fund intends generally to make distributions sufficient to avoid imposition of the 4% excise tax, although there can be no assurance that it will be able to do so.

Fund Distributions

Shareholders subject to U.S. federal income tax will be subject to tax on dividends received from the Fund, regardless of whether received in cash or reinvested in additional shares. Such distributions generally will be taxable to shareholders in the calendar year in which the distributions are received, except that a dividend declared and payable to shareholders of record in October, November or December and paid to shareholders the following January generally is deemed to have been paid by the Fund on the preceding December 31. Distributions received by tax-exempt shareholders generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax to the extent permitted under applicable tax law.

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, distributions of investment income generally are taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. Taxes to shareholders on distributions of capital gains are determined by how long the Fund owned (and is treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as having owned) the investments that generated them, rather than how long a shareholder has owned his or her shares. In general, the Fund will recognize long-term capital gain or loss on investments it has owned (or is deemed to have owned) for more than one year, and short-term capital gain or loss on investments it has owned (or is deemed to have owned) for one year or less. Tax rules can alter the Fund's holding period in investments and thereby affect the tax treatment of gain or loss on such investments. Distributions of net capital gain (that is, the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss, in each case determined with reference to any loss carryforwards) that are properly reported by the Fund as capital gain dividends ("Capital Gain Dividends") generally will be taxable to shareholders as long-term capital gains includible in net capital gain and taxed to individuals at reduced rates. The IRS and the Department of the Treasury have issued proposed regulations that would impose special rules in respect of Capital Gain Dividends received through partnership interests constituting "applicable partnership interests" under Section 1061 of the Code. Distributions of net short-term capital gain (as reduced by any long-term capital loss for the taxable year) will be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income, and shareholders will not be able to offset distributions of the Fund's net short-term capital gains with capital losses that they recognize with respect to their other investments. As required by federal law, detailed federal tax information with respect to each calendar year will be furnished to each shareholder early in the succeeding year.

The ultimate tax characterization of the Fund's distributions made in a taxable year cannot finally be determined until after the end of that taxable year. The Fund may make total distributions during a taxable year in an amount that exceeds the Fund's "current and accumulated earnings and profits" (generally, the net investment income and net capital gains of the Fund with respect to that year), in which case the excess generally will be treated as a return of capital, which will be tax-free to the holders of the shares, up to the amount of the shareholder's tax basis in the applicable shares, with any amounts exceeding such basis treated as gain from the sale of such shares.

Capital losses in excess of capital gains ("net capital losses") are not permitted to be deducted against the Fund's net investment income. Instead, potentially subject to certain limitations, the Fund may carry net capital losses from any taxable year forward to subsequent taxable years without expiration to offset capital gains, if any realized during such subsequent taxable years. Capital loss carryforwards are reduced to the extent they offset current-year net realized capital gains, whether the Fund retains or distributes such gains. The Fund must apply such carryforwards first against gains of the same character. The Fund's available capital loss carryforwards, if any, will be set forth in its annual shareholder report for each fiscal year.

“Qualified dividend income” received by an individual will be taxed at the rates applicable to net capital gain. In order for some portion of the dividends received by the Fund shareholder to be qualified dividend income, the Fund must meet holding period and other requirements with respect to some portion of the dividend-paying stocks in its portfolio and the shareholder must meet holding period and other requirements with respect to the Fund’s shares. In general, a dividend will not be treated as qualified dividend income (at either the Fund or shareholder level) (1) if the dividend is received with respect to any share of stock held for fewer than 61 days during the 121-day period beginning on the date that is 60 days before the date on which such share becomes ex-dividend with respect to such dividend (or, in the case of certain preferred stock, 91 days during the 181-day period beginning 90 days before such date), (2) to the extent that the recipient is under an obligation (whether pursuant to a short sale or otherwise) to make related payments with respect to positions in substantially similar or related property, (3) if the recipient elects to have the dividend income treated as investment income for purposes of the limitation on deductibility of investment interest, or (4) if the dividend is received from a foreign corporation that is (a) not eligible for the benefits of a comprehensive income tax treaty with the United States (with the exception of dividends paid on stock of such a foreign corporation readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States) or (b) treated as a PFIC.

In general, distributions of investment income reported by the Fund as derived from qualified dividend income will be treated as qualified dividend income by a shareholder taxed as an individual, provided both the shareholder and the Fund meet the holding period and other requirements described above. If the aggregate qualified dividends received by the Fund during any taxable year are 95% or more of its gross income (excluding net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss), then 100% of the Fund’s dividends (other than Capital Gain Dividends) will be eligible to be treated as qualified dividend income. It is unclear whether or to what extent distributions from the Fund will constitute qualified dividend income.

In general, dividends of net investment income received by corporate shareholders of the Fund will qualify for the dividends-received deduction generally available to corporations to the extent of the amount of eligible dividends received by the Fund from domestic corporations for the taxable year. A dividend received by the Fund will not be treated as a dividend eligible for the dividends-received deduction (1) if it has been received with respect to any share of stock that the Fund has held for less than 46 days (91 days in the case of certain preferred stock) during the 91-day period beginning on the date which is 45 days before the date on which such share becomes ex-dividend with respect to such dividend (during the 181-day period beginning 90 days before such date in the case of certain preferred stock) or (2) to the extent that the Fund is under an obligation (pursuant to a short sale or otherwise) to make related payments with respect to positions in substantially similar or related property. Moreover, the dividends-received deduction may otherwise be disallowed or reduced (1) if the corporate shareholder fails to satisfy the foregoing requirements with respect to its shares of the Fund or (2) by application of various provisions of the Code (for instance, the dividends-received deduction is reduced in the case of a dividend received on debt-financed portfolio stock (generally, stock acquired with borrowed funds)). It is unclear whether or to what extent distributions from the Fund will qualify for the dividends-received deduction.

Any distribution of income that is attributable to (i) income received by the Fund in lieu of dividends with respect to securities on loan pursuant to a securities lending transaction or (ii) dividend income received by the Fund on securities it temporarily purchased from a counterparty pursuant to a repurchase agreement that is treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a loan by the Fund, will not constitute qualified dividend income to individual shareholders and will not be eligible for the dividends-received deduction for corporate shareholders.

The Code generally imposes a 3.8% Medicare contribution tax on the net investment income of certain individuals, trusts and estates to the extent their income exceeds certain threshold amounts. For these purposes, “net investment income” generally includes, among other things, (i) distributions paid by the Fund of net investment income and capital gains as described above, and (ii) any net gain from the sale, redemption or exchange of Fund shares. Shareholders are advised to consult their tax advisers regarding the possible implications of this additional tax on their investment in the Fund.

Dividends and distributions on shares of the Fund are generally subject to U.S. federal income tax as described herein to the extent they do not exceed the Fund's realized income and gains ("current and accumulated earnings and profits"), even though such dividends and distributions may economically represent a return of a particular shareholder's investment. Such distributions are likely to occur in respect of shares purchased at a time when the net asset value of the Fund reflects either unrealized gains, or realized and undistributed income or gains, which were therefore included in the price the shareholder paid. Such realized income or gains may be required to be distributed regardless of whether the Fund's net asset value also reflects unrealized losses. Such distributions may reduce the fair market value of the Fund's shares below the shareholder's cost basis in those shares.

Sale, Exchange or Redemption of Shares

The sale, exchange or redemption of shares of the Fund will generally give rise to a gain or loss. In general, any gain or loss realized upon a taxable disposition of shares will be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the shareholder has held the shares for more than 12 months. Otherwise, the gain or loss generally will be treated as short-term capital gain or loss. However, any loss realized upon a taxable disposition of shares held for six months or less will be treated as long-term, rather than short-term, to the extent of any Capital Gain Dividends received (or deemed received) by the shareholder with respect to those shares. All or a portion of any loss realized upon a taxable disposition of shares will be disallowed under the Code's "wash sale" rule if other substantially identical shares of the Fund are purchased within 30 days before or after the disposition. In such a case, the basis of the newly purchased shares will be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss.

If the Fund were to be deemed a "nonpublicly offered" RIC as described in "Expenses Subject to Special Pass-Through Rules" below, depending on a shareholder's percentage ownership in the Fund, a shareholder's partial redemption of Fund shares could cause the shareholder to be treated as having received a distribution under Section 301 of the Code ("Section 301 distribution") unless the redemption is treated as being either (i) "substantially disproportionate" with respect to such shareholder or (ii) otherwise "not essentially equivalent to a dividend" under the relevant rules of the Code. A Section 301 distribution is not treated as a sale or exchange giving rise to capital gain or loss, but rather is treated as a dividend to the extent supported by the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits, with the excess treated as a return of capital reducing the shareholder's tax basis in its Fund shares, and thereafter as capital gain. Where a redeeming shareholder is treated as receiving a dividend, there is a risk that other shareholders of the Fund whose percentage interests in the Fund increase as a result of such redemption will be treated as having received a taxable distribution from the Fund.

Upon the sale, exchange or redemption of Fund shares, the Fund or, in the case of shares purchased through a financial intermediary, the financial intermediary may be required to provide you and the IRS with cost basis and certain other related tax information about the Fund shares you sold, exchanged or redeemed. See "Tax Basis Information" below for more information.

Controlled Foreign Corporations

The Subsidiaries will be and many or most of the other foreign issuers in which the Fund invests may be "controlled foreign corporations" ("CFCs") for U.S. federal income tax purposes. A U.S. person who owns (directly, indirectly or constructively) 10% or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock of a foreign corporation or 10% or more of the total value of shares of all classes of stock of a foreign corporation is a "U.S. Shareholder" of such foreign corporation for purposes of the CFC provisions of the Code. If the Fund is a "U.S. Shareholder" of a CFC, the Fund will generally be required to include in gross income for U.S. federal income tax purposes for each taxable year of the Fund its pro rata share of the CFC's "subpart F income" (defined below) for the CFC's taxable year ending within the Fund's taxable year whether or not such income is distributed by the CFC. "Subpart F income" generally includes interest, original issue discount, dividends, net gains from the disposition of stocks or securities, receipts with respect to securities loans, net gains from transactions (including futures, forward and similar transactions) in commodities, net payments received with respect to equity swaps and similar derivatives, and certain income attributable to issuing (or reinsuring) of an insurance or annuity contract that Section 953(a)(1) of the Code defines as "insurance income." Subpart F

income is treated as ordinary income and is included in net investment income, regardless of the character of the CFC's underlying income. Net losses incurred by a CFC during a tax year do not flow through to the Fund and thus will not be available to offset income or capital gain generated from the Fund's other investments. In addition, net losses incurred by a CFC during a tax year generally cannot be carried forward by the CFC to offset gains realized by it in subsequent tax years. The Fund's recognition of any subpart F income from an investment in a CFC will increase the Fund's tax basis in such CFC. Distributions by the CFC to the Fund will be tax-free, to the extent of the CFC's previously undistributed subpart F income, and will correspondingly reduce the Fund's tax basis in the CFC, and any distributions in excess of the Fund's tax basis in such CFC will be treated as realized gain. To the extent the Fund recognizes subpart F income in excess of actual cash distributions from a CFC, the Fund may be required to borrow money or sell assets (including when it is not advantageous to do so) to generate the cash necessary to distribute as dividends to its shareholders all of its income and gains and therefore to eliminate any tax liability at the Fund level.

Generally, a foreign corporation is a CFC if, on any day of its taxable year, more than 50% of the voting power or value of its stock is owned (directly, indirectly or constructively) by U.S. Shareholders. For purposes of taking into account subpart F income of a foreign corporation that is insurance income (as defined above), the foreign corporation is a CFC if, on any day of its taxable year, more than 25% of the voting power or value of its stock is owned (directly, indirectly, or constructively) by U.S. Shareholders and the gross amount of premiums or other consideration in respect of the reinsurance or the issuing of insurance or annuity contracts described in Section 953(a)(1) of the Code exceeds 75% of the gross amount of all premiums or other consideration in respect of all risks.

In general, in order to qualify as a RIC, the Fund must, among other things, derive at least 90% of its gross income from certain specified sources ("qualifying income"). Under regulations, subpart F inclusions from investments in CFCs will constitute "qualifying income" for the purposes of the 90% gross income requirement to the extent it is either (i) timely and currently repatriated or (ii) derived with respect to the Fund's business of investing in stock, securities or currencies.

Passive Foreign Investment Companies

A passive foreign investment company ("PFIC") is any foreign corporation: (i) 75% or more of the gross income of which for the taxable year is passive income, or (ii) the average percentage of the assets of which (generally by value, but by adjusted tax basis in certain cases) that produce or are held for the production of passive income is at least 50%. Generally, passive income for this purpose means dividends, interest (including income equivalent to interest), royalties, rents, annuities, the excess of gains over losses from certain property transactions and commodities transactions and foreign currency gains. Passive income for this purpose does not include rents and royalties received by the foreign corporation from active business and certain income received from related persons. A foreign corporation in which the Fund invests, including a foreign issuer of event-linked bonds, will not be treated as a PFIC with respect to the Fund if such corporation is a CFC (as defined herein) and the Fund is a U.S. Shareholder (as defined herein) thereof.

Equity investments by the Fund in PFICs could potentially subject the Fund to a U.S. federal income tax or other charge (including interest charges) on the distributions received from the PFIC or on proceeds received from the disposition of shares in the PFIC. This tax cannot be eliminated by making distributions to Fund shareholders. However, the Fund may elect to avoid the imposition of that tax. For example, if the Fund is in a position to and elects to treat a PFIC as a "qualified electing fund" (i.e., make a "QEF election"), the Fund will be required to include its share of the PFIC's income and net capital gains annually, regardless of whether it receives any distribution from the PFIC. Alternatively, the Fund may make an election to mark the gains (and to a limited extent losses) in such holdings "to the market" as though it had sold and repurchased its holdings in those PFICs on the last day of the Fund's taxable year. Such gains and losses are treated as ordinary income and loss. The QEF and mark-to-market elections may accelerate the recognition of income (without the receipt of cash) and increase the amount required to be distributed by the Fund to avoid taxation. Making either of these elections

therefore may require the Fund to liquidate other investments (including when it is not advantageous to do so) to meet its distribution requirement, which also may accelerate the recognition of gain and affect the Fund's total return. Dividends paid by PFICs will not be eligible to be treated as "qualified dividend income."

It is not always possible to identify a foreign corporation as a PFIC, and the Fund may therefore incur the tax and interest charges described above in some instances.

Foreign Taxation

Income and proceeds received by the Fund from sources within foreign countries may be subject to withholding and other taxes imposed by such countries. Tax treaties between certain countries and the U.S. may reduce or eliminate such taxes. If more than 50% of the Fund's assets at the close of the taxable year consist of the securities of foreign corporations, the Fund may elect to permit shareholders to claim a credit or deduction on their income tax returns for their pro rata portions of qualified taxes paid by the Fund to foreign countries in respect of foreign securities that the Fund has held, under Code rules, for at least the minimum period specified in the Code. For this purpose, "securities of foreign corporations" generally includes securities of foreign governments. In such cases, shareholders will include in gross income from foreign sources their pro rata shares of such taxes paid by the Fund. A shareholder's ability to claim an offsetting foreign tax credit or deduction in respect of such foreign taxes is subject to certain limitations imposed by the Code, which may result in the shareholder's not receiving a full credit or deduction (if any) for the amount of such taxes. For example, shareholders who do not itemize on their U.S. federal income tax returns may claim a credit but not a deduction for such foreign taxes. Even if the Fund were eligible to make such an election for a given year, it may determine not to do so. Shareholders that are not subject to U.S. federal income tax, and those who invest in the Fund through tax-advantaged accounts (including those who invest through individual retirement accounts or other tax-advantaged retirement plans), generally will receive no benefit from any tax credit or deduction passed through by the Fund.

Investments in Other Investment Companies

If the Fund receives dividends from another investment company, including an ETF and including the Reinsurance Fund, that qualifies as a RIC, and the investment company reports such dividends as qualified dividend income, then the Fund is permitted in turn to report a portion of its distributions as qualified dividend income, provided the Fund meets holding period and other requirements with respect to shares of the investment company.

If the Fund receives dividends from such an investment company and the investment company reports such dividends as eligible for the dividends-received deduction, then the Fund is permitted in turn to report its distributions derived from those dividends as eligible for the dividends-received deduction as well, provided the Fund meets holding period and other requirements with respect to shares of the investment company.

Investments in Securities of Special Purpose Entities

The tax treatment of the Fund's investments in the securities of special purpose entities that acquire and hold alternative lending-related securities will depend on the terms of such investments and may affect the amount, timing or character of income recognized by the Fund and therefore the amount, timing, or character of distributions to shareholders. Because tax rules applicable to these types of investments are in some cases uncertain, an adverse determination or future guidance by the IRS or a change in law might affect the Fund's ability to qualify as a RIC.

Certain Investments in REITs and Mortgage-Related Securities

The Fund may invest in REITs. The Fund's investments in REIT equity securities may result in the Fund's receipt of cash in excess of the REIT's earnings; if the Fund distributes such amounts, such distribution could

constitute a return of capital to Fund shareholders for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Dividends received by the Fund from a REIT will not qualify for the corporate dividends-received deduction and generally will not constitute qualified dividend income.

Under recently finalized regulations, distributions by the Fund to its shareholders that the Fund properly reports as “section 199A dividends,” as defined and subject to certain conditions described below, are treated as qualified REIT dividends in the hands of non-corporate shareholders. Non-corporate shareholders are permitted a U.S. federal income tax deduction equal to 20% of qualified REIT dividends received by them, subject to certain limitations. Very generally, a “section 199A dividend” is any dividend or portion thereof that is attributable to certain dividends received by a regulated investment company from REITs, to the extent such dividends are properly reported as such by the regulated investment company in a written notice to its shareholders. A section 199A dividend is treated as a qualified REIT dividend only if the shareholder receiving such dividend holds the dividend-paying regulated investment company shares for at least 46 days of the 91-day period beginning 45 days before the shares become ex-dividend, and is not under an obligation to make related payments with respect to a position in substantially similar or related property. The Fund is permitted to report such part of its dividends as section 199A dividends as are eligible, but is not required to do so.

Original Issue Discount, Pay-in-Kind Securities, and Market Discount

Some debt obligations with a fixed maturity date of more than one year from the date of issuance (and all zero-coupon debt obligations with a fixed maturity date of more than one year from the date of issuance) will be treated as debt obligations that are issued originally at a discount. Generally, the amount of the original issue discount (“OID”) is treated as interest income and is included in the Fund’s taxable income (and required to be distributed by the Fund) over the term of the debt obligation, even though payment of that amount is not received until a later time (i.e., upon partial or full repayment or disposition of the debt security) or is received in kind rather than in cash. Increases in the principal amount of an inflation-indexed bond will be treated as OID.

Some debt obligations with a fixed maturity date of more than one year from the date of issuance that are acquired by the Fund in the secondary market may be treated as having “market discount.” Very generally, market discount is the excess of the stated redemption price of a debt obligation (or in the case of an obligation issued with OID, its “revised issue price”) over the purchase price of such obligation. In the case of higher-risk securities, the amount of market discount may be unclear. See “Higher-Risk Securities.” Subject to the discussion below regarding Section 451 of the Code, (i) generally, any gain recognized on the disposition of, and any partial payment of principal on, a debt obligation having market discount is treated as ordinary income to the extent the gain, or principal payment, does not exceed the “accrued market discount” on such debt obligation, (ii) alternatively, the Fund may elect to accrue market discount currently, in which case the Fund will be required to include the accrued market discount in the Fund’s income (as ordinary income) and thus distribute it over the term of the debt security, even though payment of that amount is not received until a later time, upon partial or full repayment or disposition of the debt security, and (iii) the rate at which the market discount accrues, and thus is included in the Fund’s income, will depend upon which of the permitted accrual methods the Fund elects. Notwithstanding the foregoing, effective for taxable years beginning after 2017, Section 451 of the Code generally requires any accrual method taxpayer to take into account items of gross income no later than the time at which such items are taken into account as revenue in the taxpayer’s financial statements. The IRS and the Department of the Treasury have issued final regulations providing that this rule does not apply to the accrual of market discount.

Some debt obligations with a fixed maturity date of one year or less from the date of issuance may be treated as having “acquisition discount” (very generally, the excess of the stated redemption price over the purchase price), or OID in the case of certain types of debt obligations. Generally, the Fund will be required to include the acquisition discount, or OID, in income (as ordinary income) over the term of the debt obligation, even though payment of that amount is not received until a later time (i.e., upon partial or full repayment or disposition of the debt security) or is received in kind rather than in cash. The Fund may make one or more of the elections applicable to debt obligations having acquisition discount, or OID, which could affect the character and timing of recognition of income.

In addition, payment-in-kind securities will give rise to income that is required to be distributed and is taxable even though the Fund holding the security receives no interest payment in cash on the security during the year.

If the Fund holds the foregoing kinds of securities, it may be required to pay out as an income distribution each year an amount that is greater than the total amount of cash interest the Fund actually received. Such distributions may be made from the cash assets of the Fund or by liquidation of portfolio securities, if necessary (including when it is not advantageous to do so). The Fund may realize gains or losses from such liquidations. In the event the Fund realizes net capital gains from such transactions, its shareholders may receive a larger capital gain distribution than they would in the absence of such transactions.

Securities Purchased at a Premium

Very generally, where the Fund purchases a bond at a price that exceeds the redemption price at maturity — that is, at a premium — the premium is amortizable over the remaining term of the bond. In the case of a taxable bond, if the Fund makes an election applicable to all such bonds it purchases, which election is irrevocable without consent of the IRS, the Fund reduces the current taxable income from the bond by the amortized premium and reduces its tax basis in the bond by the amount of such offset; upon the disposition or maturity of such bonds, the Fund is permitted to deduct any remaining premium allocable to a prior period.

Higher-Risk Securities

Investments in debt obligations that are at risk of or in default present special tax issues for the Fund. Tax rules are not entirely clear about issues such as whether, when or to what extent the Fund should recognize market discount on a debt obligation; when the Fund may cease to accrue interest, OID or market discount; when and to what extent deductions may be taken for bad debts or worthless securities; and how payments received on obligations in default should be allocated between principal and income. These and other related issues will be addressed by the Fund when, as and if it invests in such securities, in order to seek to ensure that it distributes sufficient income to preserve its eligibility for treatment as a RIC and does not become subject to U.S. federal income or excise tax.

Issuer Deductibility of Interest

A portion of the interest paid or accrued on certain high yield discount obligations owned by the Fund may not be deductible to (and thus, may affect the cash flow of) the issuer. If a portion of the interest paid or accrued on certain high yield discount obligations is not deductible, that portion will be treated as a dividend for purposes of the corporate dividends received deduction. In such cases, if the issuer of the high yield discount obligations is a domestic corporation, dividend payments by the Fund may be eligible for the dividends-received deduction to the extent of the deemed dividend portion of such accrued interest. Interest paid on debt obligations owned by the Fund, if any, that are considered for U.S. tax purposes to be payable in the equity of the issuer or a related party will not be deductible to the issuer, possibly affecting the cash flow of the issuer.

Options, Futures, Forward Contracts, Swap Agreements, Hedges, Straddles and Other Transactions

In general, option premiums received by the Fund are not immediately included in the income of the Fund. Instead, the premiums are recognized (i) when the option contract expires, (ii) the option is exercised by the holder or (iii) the Fund transfers or otherwise terminates the option (*e.g.*, through a closing transaction). If a call option written by the Fund is exercised and the Fund sells or delivers the underlying security, the Fund generally will recognize capital gain or loss equal to (a) the sum of the strike price and the option premium received by the Fund minus (b) the Fund's basis in the security. Such gain or loss generally will be short-term or long-term depending upon the holding period of the underlying security. If securities are purchased by the Fund pursuant to the exercise of a put option written by it, the Fund generally will subtract the premium received for purposes of computing its cost basis in the securities purchased. In either case, provided the tax treatment of an option transaction is not governed by Section 1256 of the Code (discussed further below), the gain or loss that may arise in respect of a

termination of the Fund's obligation under the option other than through the exercise of the option will be short-term gain or loss, depending on whether the premium income received by the Fund is greater or less than the amount paid by the Fund (if any) in terminating the transaction. Thus, for example, if an option written by the Fund expires unexercised, the Fund generally will recognize short-term gain equal to the premium received.

Certain covered call writing activities of the Fund may trigger the U.S. federal income tax straddle rules contained primarily in Section 1092 of the Code. Very generally, where applicable, Section 1092 requires (i) that losses be deferred on positions deemed to be offsetting positions with respect to "substantially similar or related property," to the extent of unrealized gain in the latter, and (ii) that the holding period of such a straddle position that has not already been held for the long-term holding period be terminated and begin anew once the position is no longer part of a straddle. Options on single stocks that are not "deep in the money" may constitute qualified covered calls, which generally are not subject to the straddle rules; the holding period on stock underlying qualified covered calls that are "in the money" although not "deep in the money" will be suspended during the period that such calls are outstanding. Thus, the straddle rules and the rules governing qualified covered calls could cause gains that would otherwise constitute long-term capital gains to be treated as short-term capital gains, and distributions that would otherwise constitute "qualified dividend income" or qualify for the dividends-received deduction to fail to satisfy the holding period requirements and therefore to be taxed as ordinary income or fail to qualify for the dividends-received deduction, as the case may be.

The tax treatment of certain positions entered into by the Fund, including regulated futures contracts, certain foreign currency positions and certain listed non-equity options, will be governed by section 1256 of the Code ("Section 1256 Contracts"). Gains or losses on Section 1256 Contracts generally are considered 60% long-term and 40% short-term capital gains or losses ("60/40"), although certain foreign currency gains and losses from such contracts may be treated as ordinary in character. Also, Section 1256 Contracts held by the Fund at the end of each taxable year (and, for purposes of the 4% excise tax, on certain other dates as prescribed under the Code) are "marked to market" with the result that unrealized gains or losses are treated as though they were realized and the resulting gain or loss is treated as ordinary or 60/40 gain or loss, as applicable.

In addition to the special rules described above in respect of futures and options transactions, the Fund's transactions in other derivative instruments (*e.g.*, forward contracts and swap agreements) as well as any of its other hedging, short sale, securities loan or similar transactions, may be subject to one or more special tax rules (*e.g.*, mark-to-market, notional principal contract, straddle, constructive sale, wash sale and short sale rules). These rules may affect whether gains and losses recognized by the Fund are treated as ordinary or capital or as short-term or long-term, accelerate the recognition of income or gains to the Fund, defer losses to the Fund and cause adjustments in the holding periods of the Fund's securities. These rules could therefore affect the amount, timing and/or character of distributions to shareholders. Because these and other tax rules applicable to these types of transactions are in some cases uncertain under current law, an adverse determination or future guidance by the IRS with respect to these rules may affect whether the Fund has made sufficient distributions, and otherwise satisfied the relevant requirements, to maintain its qualification as a regulated investment company and avoid a Fund-level tax.

The Fund's use of commodity-linked derivatives can be limited by the Fund's intention to qualify as a RIC, and can bear on the Fund's ability to so qualify. Income and gains from certain commodity-linked derivatives does not constitute qualifying income to a regulated investment company for purposes of the 90% gross income test described above. The tax treatment of certain other commodity-linked instruments in which the Fund might invest, including ("ETNs") and certain structured notes, is not certain, in particular with respect to whether income or gains from such instruments constitute qualifying income to a RIC. If the Fund were to treat income or gain from a particular instrument as qualifying income and the income or gain were later determined not to constitute qualifying income and, together with any other nonqualifying income, caused the Fund's nonqualifying income to exceed 10% of its gross income in any taxable year, the Fund would fail to qualify as a regulated investment company unless it is eligible to and does pay a tax at the Fund level.

Certain of the Fund's investments in derivative instruments and foreign currency-denominated instruments, and any of the Fund's transactions in foreign currencies and hedging activities, are likely to produce a difference between the Fund's book income and the sum of its taxable income and net tax-exempt income (if any). If the Fund's book income is less than the sum of its taxable income and net tax-exempt income (if any), the Fund could be required to make distributions exceeding book income to qualify as a regulated investment company that is accorded special tax treatment and to avoid a Fund-level tax. If, in the alternative, the Fund's book income exceeds the sum of its taxable income (including realized capital gains) and net tax-exempt income (if any), the distribution (if any) of such excess will be treated as (i) a dividend to the extent of the Fund's remaining earnings and profits (including earnings and profits arising from tax-exempt income), (ii) thereafter, as a return of capital to the extent of the recipient's basis in its shares and (iii) thereafter, as gain from the sale or exchange of a capital asset.

Tax-Exempt Shareholders

Income of a RIC that would be UBTI if earned directly by a tax-exempt entity will not generally be attributed as UBTI to a tax-exempt shareholder of a RIC. Notwithstanding this "blocking" effect, a tax-exempt shareholder could recognize UBTI by virtue of its investment in the Fund if shares in the Fund constitute debt-financed property in the hands of the tax-exempt shareholder within the meaning of Section 514(b) of the Code.

Bitcoin Transactions

The Fund's use of bitcoin can be limited by the Fund's intention to qualify as a RIC, and can bear on the Fund's ability to so qualify. Income and gains from digital assets and digital asset-linked derivatives may not constitute qualifying income to a regulated investment company for purposes of the 90% gross income test described above. If the Fund were to treat income or gain from a particular instrument as qualifying income and the income or gain were later determined not to constitute qualifying income and, together with any other nonqualifying income, caused the Fund's nonqualifying income to exceed 10% of its gross income in any taxable year, the Fund would fail to qualify as a regulated investment company unless it is eligible to and does pay a tax at the Fund level. The Fund currently expects to pursue its bitcoin strategy primarily through investments in the Subsidiaries.

If the Fund invests in bitcoin through a pooled investment vehicle there may be certain circumstances in which the Fund may recognize and be required to distribute income without a corresponding receipt of cash (for example in the event a hard fork occurs). Such distributions may be made from the cash assets of the Fund or by liquidation of portfolio securities, if necessary (including when it is not advantageous to do so). The Fund may realize gains or losses from such liquidations. In the event the Fund realizes net capital gains from such transactions, its shareholders may receive a larger capital gain distribution than they would in the absence of such transactions

Foreign Currency Transactions

The Fund's transactions in foreign currencies, foreign currency-denominated debt obligations and certain foreign currency options, futures contracts and forward contracts (and similar instruments) may give rise to ordinary income or loss to the extent such income or loss results from fluctuations in the value of the foreign currency concerned. Any such net gains could require a larger dividend toward the end of the calendar year. Any such net losses will generally reduce and potentially require the recharacterization of prior ordinary income distributions. Such ordinary income treatment may accelerate Fund distributions to shareholders and increase the distributions taxed to shareholders as ordinary income. Any net ordinary losses so created cannot be carried forward by the Fund to offset income or gains earned in subsequent taxable years.

Foreign Shareholders

In general, the Fund's dividends are not subject to a U.S. withholding tax when paid to a shareholder that is not a "U.S. Person" within the meaning of the Code (such a shareholder, a "foreign shareholder") to the extent

properly reported by the Fund as (1) interest-related dividends or short-term capital gains dividends, each as defined below and subject to certain conditions described below, (2) Capital Gain Dividends or (3) distributions treated as a return of capital with respect to such foreign shareholder.

The exception to withholding for “interest-related dividends” generally applies with respect to distributions (other than distributions to a foreign shareholder (w) that does not provide a satisfactory statement that the beneficial owner is not a U.S. person, (x) to the extent that the dividend is attributable to certain interest on an obligation if the foreign shareholder is the issuer or is a 10% shareholder of the issuer, (y) that is within certain foreign countries that have inadequate information exchange with the United States or (z) to the extent the dividend is attributable to interest paid by a person that is a related person of the foreign shareholder and the foreign shareholder is a controlled foreign corporation) from U.S.-source interest income of types similar to those not subject to U.S. federal income tax if earned directly by an individual foreign shareholder, to the extent such distributions are properly reported as such by the Fund in a written notice to shareholders (“interest-related dividends”). The exception to withholding for “short-term capital gain dividends” generally applies with respect to distributions (other than (a) distributions to an individual foreign shareholder who is present in the United States for a period or periods aggregating 183 days or more during the year of the distribution or (b) distributions subject to special rules regarding the disposition of U.S. real property interests) of net short-term capital gains in excess of net long-term capital losses to the extent such distributions are properly reported by the Fund (“short-term capital gain dividends”). The Fund is permitted to report such part of its dividends as interest-related or short-term capital gain dividends as are eligible, but is not required to do so. In the case of shares held through an intermediary, the intermediary may withhold even if the Fund reports all or a portion of a payment as an interest-related or short-term capital gain dividend to shareholders. These exemptions from withholding will not be available to foreign shareholders of the Fund if it does not currently report its dividends as interest-related or short-term capital gain dividends. Foreign shareholders should contact their intermediaries regarding the application of these rules to their accounts.

Distributions by the Fund to foreign shareholders other than Capital Gain Dividends, interest-related dividends, and short-term capital gain dividends (e.g., distributions attributable to dividends and foreign-source interest income) are generally subject to withholding of U.S. federal income tax at a rate of 30% (or lower applicable treaty rate).

Under U.S. federal tax law, a foreign shareholder generally is not subject to U.S. federal income tax on gains (and is not allowed a deduction for losses) realized on the sale of shares of the Fund or on Capital Gain Dividends, interest-related dividends or short-term capital gain dividends unless (i) such gain or dividend is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business carried on by such holder within the United States, (ii) in the case of an individual holder, the holder is present in the United States for a period or periods aggregating 183 days or more during the year of the sale or the receipt of the Capital Gain Dividend and certain other conditions are met or (iii) the special rules relating to gain attributable to the sale or exchange of “U.S. real property interests” (“USRPIs”) apply to the foreign shareholder’s sale of shares of the Fund or to the Capital Gain Dividend the foreign shareholder received (as described below).

Special rules would apply if the Fund were a qualified investment entity (“QIE”) because it is either a “U.S. real property holding corporation” (“USRPHC”) or would be a USRPHC but for the operation of certain exceptions to the definition of USRPIs described below. Very generally, a USRPHC is a domestic corporation that holds USRPIs the fair market value of which equals or exceeds 50% of the sum of the fair market values of the corporation’s USRPIs, interests in real property located outside the United States and other trade or business assets. USRPIs generally are defined as any interest in U.S. real property and any interest (other than solely as a creditor) in a USRPHC or, very generally, an entity that has been a USRPHC in the last five years. A RIC that holds, directly or indirectly, significant interests in REITs may be a USRPHC. Interests in domestically controlled QIEs, including REITs and RICs that are QIEs, not-greater-than-10% interests in publicly traded classes of stock in REITs and not-greater-than-5% interests in publicly traded classes of stock in RICs generally are not USRPIs, but these exceptions do not apply for purposes of determining whether a RIC is a QIE.

If an interest in the Fund were a USRPI, a greater-than-5% foreign shareholder or any foreign shareholder if shares of the Fund are not considered regularly traded on an established securities market generally would be required to file a U.S. tax return in connection with the sale of its Fund shares, and pay related taxes due on any gain realized on the sale.

Moreover, if the Fund were a USRPHC or, very generally, had been one in the last five years, it would be required to withhold on amounts distributed to a greater-than-5% foreign shareholder to the extent such amounts would not be treated as a dividend, i.e., are in excess of the Fund's current and accumulated "earnings and profits" for the applicable taxable year. Such withholding generally is not required if the Fund is a domestically controlled QIE.

If the Fund were a QIE, under a special "look-through" rule, any distributions by the Fund to a foreign shareholder attributable directly or indirectly to (i) distributions received by the Fund from a lower-tier RIC or REIT that the Fund is required to treat as USRPI gain in its hands and (ii) gains realized on the disposition of USRPIs by the Fund would retain their character as gains realized from USRPIs in the hands of the Fund's foreign shareholders and would be subject to U.S. tax withholding. In addition, such distributions could result in the foreign shareholder being required to file a U.S. tax return and pay tax on the distributions at regular U.S. federal income tax rates. The consequences to a foreign shareholder, including the rate of such withholding and character of such distributions (e.g., as ordinary income or USRPI gain), would vary depending upon the extent of the foreign shareholder's current and past ownership of the Fund.

Foreign shareholders of the Fund also may be subject to "wash sale" rules to prevent the avoidance of the tax-filing and — payment obligations discussed above through the sale and repurchase of Fund shares.

Foreign shareholders should consult their tax advisers and, if holding shares through intermediaries, their intermediaries, concerning the application of these rules to their investment in the Fund.

Foreign shareholders with respect to whom income from the Fund is effectively connected with a trade or business conducted by the foreign shareholder within the United States will in general be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the income derived from the Fund at the graduated rates applicable to U.S. citizens, residents or domestic corporations, whether such income is received in cash or reinvested in shares of the Fund and, in the case of a foreign corporation, may also be subject to a branch profits tax. If a foreign shareholder is eligible for the benefits of a tax treaty, any effectively connected income or gain will generally be subject to U.S. federal income tax on a net basis only if it is also attributable to a permanent establishment maintained by the shareholder in the United States. More generally, foreign shareholders who are residents in a country with an income tax treaty with the United States may obtain different tax results than those described herein, and are urged to consult their tax advisers.

In order to qualify for any exemptions from withholding described above or for lower withholding tax rates under income tax treaties, or to establish an exemption from backup withholding, a foreign shareholder must comply with special certification and filing requirements relating to its non-U.S. status (including, in general, furnishing an IRS Form W-8BEN, W-8BEN-E or substitute form). Foreign shareholders in the Fund should consult their tax advisers in this regard.

Special rules (including withholding and reporting requirements) apply to foreign partnerships and those holding Fund shares through foreign partnerships. Additional considerations may apply to foreign trusts and estates. Investors holding Fund shares through foreign entities should consult their tax advisers about their particular situation. A beneficial holder of Fund shares who is a foreign shareholder may be subject to state and local tax and to the U.S. federal estate tax in addition to the federal tax on income referred to above.

Backup Withholding

The Fund generally is required to withhold and remit to the U.S. Treasury a percentage of the taxable distributions and redemption proceeds paid to any individual shareholder (i) who fails to properly furnish the

Fund with a correct taxpayer identification number, (ii) who has under-reported dividend or interest income, or (iii) who fails to certify to the Fund that he or she is not subject to such withholding.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld may be credited against the shareholder's U.S. federal income tax liability; *provided* that the appropriate information is furnished to the IRS.

Tax Basis Information

The Fund (or its administrative agent) must report to the IRS and furnish to Fund shareholders the cost basis information and holding period for Fund shares. The Fund will permit Fund shareholders to elect from among several IRS-accepted cost basis methods, including average cost. In the absence of an election, shareholder cost basis will be determined under the default method selected by the Fund. The cost basis method a shareholder elects (or the cost basis method applied by default) may not be changed with respect to a redemption of shares after the settlement date of the redemption. Fund shareholders should consult with their tax advisers to determine the best IRS-accepted cost basis method for their tax situation and to obtain more information about how the new cost basis reporting rules apply to them.

Tax Shelter Reporting Regulations

Under U.S. Treasury regulations, if a shareholder recognizes a loss with respect to the Fund's shares of \$2 million or more for an individual shareholder or \$10 million or more for a corporate shareholder, the shareholder must file with the IRS a disclosure statement on Form 8886. Direct shareholders of portfolio securities are in many cases excepted from this reporting requirement, but under current guidance, shareholders of a RIC are not excepted. Future guidance may extend the current exception from this reporting requirement to shareholders of most or all RICs. The fact that a loss is reportable under these regulations does not affect the legal determination of whether the taxpayer's treatment of the loss is proper. Shareholders should consult their tax advisers to determine the applicability of these regulations in light of their individual circumstances.

Shareholder Reporting Obligations With Respect to Foreign Bank and Financial Accounts

Shareholders that are U.S. persons and own, directly or indirectly, more than 50% of the Fund by vote or value could be required to report annually their "financial interest" in the Fund's "foreign financial accounts," if any, on FinCEN Form 114, Report of Foreign Bank and Financial Accounts. Shareholders should consult a tax adviser, and persons investing in the Fund through an intermediary should contact their intermediary, regarding the applicability to them of this reporting requirement.

Other Reporting and Withholding Requirements

Sections 1471-1474 of the Code and the U.S. Treasury Regulations and IRS guidance issued thereunder (collectively, "FATCA") generally require the Fund to obtain information sufficient to identify the status of each of its shareholders under FATCA or under an applicable intergovernmental agreement (an "IGA"). If a shareholder fails to provide this information or otherwise fails to comply with FATCA or an IGA, the Fund or its agents may be required to withhold under FATCA 30% of the distributions, other than distributions properly reported as Capital Gain Dividends, the Fund pays to that shareholder. If a payment by the Fund is subject to FATCA withholding, the Fund or its agent is required to withhold even if such payment would otherwise be exempt from withholding under the rules applicable to foreign shareholders described above. The IRS and the Department of Treasury have issued proposed regulations providing that the gross proceeds of share redemptions or exchanges and Capital Gain Dividends the Fund pays will not be subject to FATCA withholding.

Each prospective investor is urged to consult its tax adviser regarding the applicability of FATCA and any other reporting requirements with respect to the prospective investor's own situation, including investments through an intermediary. In addition, foreign countries have implemented or are considering, and may implement, laws similar in purpose and scope to FATCA, as more fully described above.

Expenses Subject to Special Pass-Through Rules

The Fund will not be considered to be a “publicly offered” RIC if it does not have at least 500 investors at all times during a taxable year, it is not regularly traded on an established securities market, and its shares are not treated as continuously offered pursuant to a public offering. It is possible that the Fund will not be treated as a “publicly offered” RIC for one or more of its taxable years. Very generally, pursuant to Treasury Department regulations, expenses of a RIC that is not “publicly offered,” except those specific to its status as a RIC or separate entity (e.g., registration fees or transfer agency fees), are subject to special “pass-through” rules. These expenses (which include direct and certain indirect advisory fees) are treated as additional dividends to certain Fund shareholders (generally including other RICs that are not “publicly offered,” individuals and entities that compute their taxable income in the same manner as an individual), and are, other than in the case of a shareholder that is a RIC that is not “publicly offered,” not deductible by those shareholders under current law.

Shares Purchased Through Tax-Qualified Plans

Special tax rules apply to investments through defined contribution plans and other tax-qualified plans. Shareholders should consult their tax advisers to determine the suitability of shares of the Fund as an investment through such plans, and the precise effect of an investment on their particular tax situation.

Shareholders should consult their own tax advisers as to the state or local tax consequences of investing in the Fund.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS AND BROKERAGE

Investment Decisions and Portfolio Transactions

Investment decisions for the Fund are made with a view to achieving its investment objective. Investment decisions are the product of many factors in addition to basic suitability for the particular client involved (including the Fund). Some securities considered for investment by the Fund also may be appropriate for other accounts managed by the Adviser. Thus, a particular security may be bought or sold for certain accounts even though it could have been bought or sold for other accounts at the same time. If a purchase or sale of securities consistent with the investment policies of the Fund and one or more of these other accounts is considered at or about the same time, transactions in such securities will generally be allocated among the Fund and other accounts in the manner described above under “Potential Conflicts of Interest — Allocation of Investment Opportunities” and “— Conflicts of Interest Among Strategies” above. When the Adviser determines that an investment opportunity is appropriate for the Fund and one or more other accounts, the Adviser will generally execute transactions for the Fund on an aggregated basis with the other accounts when the Adviser believes that to do so will allow it to obtain best execution and to negotiate more favorable commission rates or other transaction costs than might have otherwise been paid had such orders been placed independently. Aggregation, or “bunching,” describes a procedure whereby an investment adviser combines the orders of two or more clients into a single order for the purpose of obtaining better prices and lower execution costs.

Brokerage and Research Services

There is generally no stated commission in the case of securities traded on a principal basis in the over-the-counter markets, but the price paid by the Fund usually includes an undisclosed dealer commission or markup. In underwritten offerings, the price paid by the Fund includes a disclosed, fixed commission or discount retained by the underwriter or dealer. Transactions on U.S. stock exchanges and other agency transactions involve the payment by the Fund of negotiated brokerage commissions. Such commissions vary among different brokers. Also, a particular broker may charge different commissions according to such factors as the difficulty and size of the transaction. Transactions in non-U.S. securities generally involve the payment of fixed brokerage commissions, which are generally higher than those in the United States. The purchase by the Fund of participations or assignments may be pursuant to privately negotiated transactions pursuant to which the Fund may be required to pay fees to the seller or forego a portion of payments in respect of the participation agreement.

The Adviser places orders for the purchase and sale of portfolio securities, options and futures contracts and buys and sells such securities, options and futures for the Fund through multiple brokers and dealers. The Adviser will place trades for execution only with approved brokers or dealers. In effecting such purchases and sales, the Adviser seeks the most favorable price and execution of the Fund's orders. In doing so, the Fund may pay higher commissions than the lowest available when the Adviser believes it is reasonable to do so. In seeking the most favorable price and execution, the Adviser, having in mind the Fund's best interests, considers all factors it deems relevant, including, price, the size of the transaction, the nature of the market for the security, the amount of the commission, the timing of the transaction taking into account market prices and trends, the reputation, experience and financial stability of the broker-dealer involved and the quality of service rendered by the broker-dealer in that or other transactions.

It has for many years been a common practice in the investment advisory business for advisers of investment companies and other institutional investors to receive research and brokerage products and services (together, "research and brokerage services") from broker-dealers which execute portfolio transactions for the clients of such advisers. Consistent with this practice, the Adviser may receive research and brokerage services from broker-dealers with which the Adviser places the Fund's portfolio transactions. These research and brokerage services, which in some cases also may be purchased for cash, may include, among other things, such items as general economic and security market reviews, industry and company reviews, evaluations of securities, recommendations as to the purchase and sale of securities, and services related to the execution of securities transactions. The advisory fees paid by the Fund are not reduced because the Adviser receives such research and brokerage services even though the receipt of such research and brokerage services relieves the Adviser from expenses it might otherwise bear. Research and brokerage services provided by broker-dealers chosen by the Adviser to place the Fund's transactions may be useful to the Adviser in providing services to the Adviser's other clients, although not all of these research and brokerage services may be necessarily useful and of value to the Adviser in managing the Fund. Conversely, research and brokerage services provided to the Adviser by broker-dealers in connection with trades executed on behalf of other clients of the Adviser may be useful to the Adviser in managing the Fund, although not all of these research and brokerage services may be necessarily useful and of value to the Adviser in managing such other clients. To the extent the Adviser uses such research and brokerage services, it will use them for the benefit of all clients, to the extent reasonably practicable. Currently, the Adviser does not direct portfolio transactions for the Fund to a particular broker-dealer because the broker-dealer provides soft dollar benefits to the Adviser.

In reliance on the "safe harbor" provided by Section 28(e) of the Exchange Act, the Adviser may cause the Fund to pay a broker-dealer which provides "brokerage and research services" (as defined for purposes of Section 28(e)) to the Adviser an amount of commission for effecting a securities transaction for the Fund in excess of the commission which another broker-dealer would have charged for effecting that transaction if the Adviser makes a good faith determination that the commissions are reasonable in relation to the value of brokerage and research services provided, viewed in terms of either a particular transaction or the Adviser's overall responsibilities to all discretionary accounts.

The Adviser may place orders for the purchase and sale of exchange-listed portfolio securities with a broker-dealer that is an affiliate of the Adviser where, in the judgment of the Adviser, such firm will be able to obtain a price and execution at least as favorable as other qualified broker-dealers. Pursuant to rules of the Commission, a broker-dealer that is an affiliate of the Adviser may receive and retain compensation for effecting portfolio transactions for the Fund on a securities exchange if the commissions paid to such an affiliated broker-dealer by the Fund on exchange transactions do not exceed "usual and customary brokerage commissions." The rules define "usual and customary" commissions to include amounts which are "reasonable and fair compared to the commission, fee or other remuneration received or to be received by other brokers in connection with comparable transactions involving similar securities being purchased or sold on a securities exchange during a comparable period of time."

The Fund paid \$1,789 of brokerage commissions during the fiscal period ended October 31, 2020 and \$247,108 of brokerage commissions during the fiscal year ended October 31, 2021.

Regular Broker Dealers. The Fund is required to identify the securities of its regular brokers or dealers (as defined in Rule 10b-1 under the 1940 Act) or their parent companies held by the Fund as of the close of its most recent fiscal year and state the value of such holdings. As of October 31, 2021, the Fund did not hold any securities of its regular brokers or dealers or their parent companies.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUST

The Trustees are responsible for the management and supervision of the Trust. The Trust's Declaration of Trust permits the Trustees to issue an unlimited number of full and fractional shares of beneficial interest of the Fund or other series of the Trust with or without par value. Under the Declaration of Trust, the Trustees have the authority to create and classify shares of beneficial interest in separate series and classes without further action by shareholders. Additional series may be added in the future. The Trustees also have authorized the issuance of two classes of shares for the Fund, designated as Class I and Class J. Additional classes of shares may be authorized in the future.

The shares of each class of the Fund represent an equal proportionate interest in the net assets attributable to that class of the Fund. Holders of each class of shares have certain exclusive voting rights on matters relating to their respective distribution plan, if any. The different classes of the Fund may bear different expenses relating to the cost of holding shareholder meetings necessitated by the exclusive voting rights of any class of shares.

Dividends paid by the Fund, if any, with respect to each class of shares will be calculated in the same manner, at the same time and on the same day and will be in the same amount, except for differences resulting from the facts that: (i) the distribution and service fees, if any, relating to each class will be borne exclusively by that class; and (ii) each class of shares will bear any class expenses properly allocable to that class of shares, subject to the conditions the IRS imposes with respect to the multiple-class structures. Similarly, the NAV per share may vary depending on which class of shares is purchased. No interest will be paid on uncashed dividend or redemption checks.

Unless otherwise required by the 1940 Act or the Declaration of Trust, the Trust has no intention of holding annual meetings of shareholders. Trust shareholders may remove a Trustee by the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the Trust's outstanding shares and the Trustees shall promptly call a meeting for such purpose when requested to do so in writing by the record holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of the Trust. Shareholders may, under certain circumstances, communicate with other shareholders in connection with requesting a special meeting of shareholders. However, at any time that less than a majority of the Trustees holding office were elected by the shareholders, the Trustees will call a special meeting of shareholders for the purpose of electing Trustees.

In the event of liquidation, shareholders of each Class are entitled to share pro rata in the net assets of the Fund available for distribution to these shareholders. Shares entitle their holders to one vote per share (and fractional votes for fractional shares), are freely transferable and have no preemptive, subscription or conversion rights. When issued, shares are fully paid and non-assessable.

The Declaration of Trust disclaims shareholder liability for acts or obligations of the Trust. The Declaration of Trust further provides for indemnification out of the Fund's property for all loss and expense of any shareholder held personally liable for the obligations of the Fund by reason of owning shares of the Fund. Thus, the risk of a shareholder incurring financial loss on account of shareholder liability is considered remote since it is limited to circumstances in which the disclaimer is inoperative and the Fund itself would be unable to meet its obligations.

The Declaration of Trust further provides that the Board will not be liable for errors of judgment or mistakes of fact or law. However, nothing in the Declaration of Trust protects a Trustee against any liability to which the Trustee would otherwise be subject by reason of willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of the duties involved in the conduct of his or her office. The Declaration of Trust of the Trust provides for indemnification by the Trust of Trustees and officers of the Trust; however, such persons may not be

indemnified against any liability to the Trust or the Trust's shareholders to whom he or she would otherwise be subject by reason of willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of the duties involved in the conduct of his or her office.

PURCHASES AND REDEMPTION OF SHARES

The Fund reserves the right to reject any purchase order application that conflicts with the Fund's internal policies or the policies of any regulatory authority. All checks must be in U.S. Dollars drawn on a domestic bank (*i.e.*, a bank with a branch in the U.S.). The Fund will not accept payment in cash or money orders. The Fund does not accept postdated checks or any conditional order or payment. To prevent check fraud, the Fund will not accept third-party checks, Treasury checks, credit card checks, traveler's checks or starter checks for the purchase of shares.

If you elect to receive distributions and/or dividends by check and the post office cannot deliver the check, or if the check remains uncashed for six months, the Fund reserves the right to reinvest the distribution check in your Fund account at the then current NAV per share and to reinvest all subsequent distributions in shares of the Fund.

Information provided on the account application may be used by the Fund to verify the accuracy of the information or for background or financial history purposes. A joint account will be administered as a joint tenancy with right of survivorship, unless the joint owners notify the transfer agent of a different intent. A shareholder's account is governed by the laws of the State of Delaware. For telephone transactions, the Transfer Agent will take measures to verify the identity of the caller, such as asking for name, account number, Social Security or other taxpayer ID number and other relevant information. If appropriate measures are taken, the Transfer Agent is not responsible for any loss that may occur to any account due to an unauthorized telephone call. Also for your protection telephone redemptions are not permitted on accounts whose names or addresses have changed within the past 30 days. Proceeds from telephone transactions can only be mailed to the address of record or sent via wire or ACH to the bank of record pre-established on the account.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The audited financial statements and notes thereto in the Fund's Annual Report to Shareholders for the fiscal period ended on October 31, 2021, as filed with the Commission on January 7, 2022 (Accession No. 0001193125-22-004593) (the "Annual Report"), are incorporated into this SAI by reference. The financial statements included in the Annual Report have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, whose report thereon is also incorporated herein by reference. No other parts of the Annual Report are incorporated by reference herein. Copies of the Annual Report may be obtained at no charge by calling the Fund at (855) 609-3680.

APPENDIX A

SECURITIES RATINGS

The rating of a rating service represents the service's opinion as to the credit quality of the security being rated. However, the ratings are general and are not absolute standards of quality or guarantees as to the creditworthiness of an issuer. Consequently, the Adviser believes that the quality of debt securities in which the Fund invests should be continuously reviewed. A rating is not a recommendation to purchase, sell or hold a security, because it does not take into account market value or suitability for a particular investor. When a security has received a rating from more than one service, each rating should be evaluated independently. Ratings are based on current information furnished by the issuer or obtained by the ratings services from other sources, which they consider reliable. Ratings may be changed, suspended or withdrawn as a result of changes in or unavailability of such information or for other reasons.

The following is a description of the characteristics of ratings used by Moody's and S&P Global Ratings.

Moody's Ratings*

Aaa—Obligations rated Aaa are judged to be of the highest quality, with minimal risk.

Aa—Obligations rated Aa are judged to be of high quality and are subject to very low credit risk.

A—Obligations rated A are considered upper-medium-grade and are subject to low credit risk.

Baa—Obligations rated Baa are subject to moderate credit risk. They are considered medium-grade and as such may possess speculative characteristics.

Ba—Obligations rated Ba are judged to have speculative elements and are subject to substantial credit risk.

B—Obligations rated B are considered speculative and are subject to high credit risk.

Caa—Obligations rated Caa are judged to be of poor standing and are subject to very high credit risk.

Ca—Obligations rated Ca are highly speculative and are likely in, or very near, default, with some prospect of recovery in principal and interest.

C—Obligations rated C are the lowest-rated class of bonds and are typically in default, with little prospect for recovery of principal or interest.

*Note: Moody's appends numerical modifiers 1, 2 and 3 to each generic rating classification from Aa through Caa. The modifier 1 indicates that the obligation ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category; the modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking; and the modifier 3 indicates a ranking in the lower end of that generic rating category.

S&P Global Ratings*

AAA—An obligation rated 'AAA' has the highest rating assigned by S&P Global Ratings. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is extremely strong.

AA—An obligation rated 'AA' differs from the highest-rated obligations only to a small degree. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is very strong.

A—An obligation rated 'A' is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher-rated categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is still strong.

BBB—An obligation rated ‘BBB’ exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to weaken the obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

BB; B; CCC; CC; and C—Obligations rated ‘BB’, ‘B’, ‘CCC’, ‘CC’ and ‘C’ are regarded as having significant speculative characteristics. ‘BB’ indicates the least degree of speculation and ‘C’ the highest. While such obligations will likely have some quality and protective characteristics, these may be outweighed by large uncertainties or major exposures to adverse conditions.

BB—An obligation rated ‘BB’ is less vulnerable to nonpayment than other speculative issues. However, it faces major ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial or economic conditions that could lead to the obligor’s inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

B—An obligation rated ‘B’ is more vulnerable to nonpayment than obligations rated ‘BB’, but the obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation. Adverse business, financial or economic conditions will likely impair the obligor’s capacity or willingness to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

CCC—An obligation rated ‘CCC’ is currently vulnerable to nonpayment and is dependent upon favorable business, financial and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitments on the obligation. In the event of adverse business, financial or economic conditions, the obligor is not likely to have the capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

CC—An obligation rated ‘CC’ is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment. The ‘CC’ rating is used when a default has not yet occurred but S&P Global Ratings expects default to be a virtual certainty, regardless of the anticipated time to default.

C—An obligation rated ‘C’ is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment, and the obligation is expected to have lower relative seniority or lower ultimate recovery compared with obligations that are rated higher.

D—An obligation rated ‘D’ is in default or in breach of an imputed promise. For non-hybrid capital instruments, the ‘D’ rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due, unless S&P Global Ratings believes that such payments will be made within five business days in the absence of a stated grace period or within the earlier of the stated grace period or 30 calendar days. The ‘D’ rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions. A rating on an obligation is lowered to ‘D’ if it is subject to a distressed exchange offer.

NR—This indicates that a rating has not been assigned or is no longer assigned.

*The ratings from ‘AA’ to ‘CCC’ may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to show relative standing within the rating categories.

APPENDIX B

STONE RIDGE ASSET MANAGEMENT LLC

PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

I. Governing Standards

The Registered Funds have delegated to the Adviser the responsibility for voting Registered Fund securities. Private Funds or Managed Account Clients may delegate such responsibility to the Adviser.¹ As a fiduciary, an investment adviser with proxy voting authority has a duty to monitor corporate events and to vote proxies, as well as a duty to cast votes in the best interest of clients and not subrogate client interests to its own interests. The Adviser has adopted these written proxy voting policies and procedures (the “Proxy Policy”) as required under Rule 206(4)-6 under the Advisers Act. In addition to covering the voting of equity securities, the Proxy Policy also applies generally to voting and/or consent rights of fixed income securities, including but not limited to, plans of reorganization, and waivers and consents under applicable indentures. The Proxy Policy does not apply, however, to consent rights that primarily entail decisions to buy or sell investments, such as tender or exchange offers, conversions, put options, redemption and Dutch auctions. The Proxy Policy, which has been designed to ensure that the Adviser votes proxies in the best interest of its Clients and provides Clients with information about how their proxies are voted, contains procedures to mitigate material conflicts of interests between Clients and the Adviser and its affiliated persons when voting proxies.

For the avoidance of doubt, the Proxy Policy applies to shareholder votes and consents that the Adviser has authority to exercise on behalf of a Client, including votes and consents for private entities that do not involve proxies. All references to votes by proxy in this Proxy Policy shall be interpreted to include both votes by proxy and votes and consents that do not involve proxies.

II. Policy

The Proxy Policy applies to those Client accounts that contain voting securities and for which the Adviser has been delegated the authority to vote client proxies. When voting proxies for Client accounts, the Adviser’s primary objective is to make voting decisions solely in the best interest of all Clients for which it manages assets. The Adviser has selected an unaffiliated third party proxy research and voting service, Institutional Shareholder Services Inc. (“ISS” or the “Proxy Voting Service”), to assist it in researching, recordkeeping and voting of proxies.

With respect to each proxy received, the Proxy Voting Service researches the financial implications of the proposals and provides a recommendation to the Adviser as to how to vote on each proposal based on the Proxy Voting Service’s research of the individual facts and circumstances and the Proxy Voting Service’s application of its research findings to an applicable set of guidelines, the ISS’ Proxy Voting Summary Guidelines (“ISS Guidelines”). The ISS Guidelines are intended to provide a general overview by highlighting the key policies that ISS applies to companies listed in the applicable geographic region. However, ISS’ analysis is on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration sector, industry and business performance factors. The ISS Guidelines have been approved by the Adviser and, although the Adviser intends to vote consistently with the voting recommendation of the Proxy Voting Service, upon the recommendation of the applicable portfolio managers, the Adviser may determine to override any recommendation made by the Proxy Voting Service or abstain from voting. In the event that the Proxy Voting Service does not provide a recommendation with respect to a proposal, as in the case of votes involving private issuers, the Adviser may determine to vote on the proposals directly and will do so in a manner consistent with the principles set forth in this Proxy Policy.

¹ The specific obligations that the Adviser bears depend upon the scope of voting authority assumed by the Adviser.

In certain circumstances, the Proxy Voting Service may use an electronic vote management system to automatically submit the votes to be counted or to populate votes shown on the Proxy Voting Service's electronic voting platform with its recommendations based on the Adviser's voting instructions to the Proxy Voting Service. The Proxy Voting Service will provide the Adviser access to any additional soliciting materials filed by an issuer after the Proxy Voting Service has published its recommendations and pre-populated the votes in the electronic vote management system so that the Adviser may consider such information prior to voting a proxy.

The Adviser may determine not to vote a proxy or review additional soliciting materials if: (1) the effect on the applicable economic interests or the value of the portfolio holding is insignificant in relation to an individual Client account or in the aggregate with all Client accounts; (2) the cost of voting the proxy or reviewing additional soliciting materials outweighs the possible benefit to the applicable Client account, including situations where a jurisdiction imposes share blocking restrictions that may affect the ability of the portfolio managers to effect trades in the related security; or (3) the Adviser otherwise has determined that it is consistent with its fiduciary obligations not to vote the proxy or review additional soliciting materials.

In addition, neither the Adviser nor the Proxy Voting Service will be able to vote for any securities on loan by an account. In the event that the Adviser is aware of a material vote on behalf of a Client with respect to securities on loan by the custodian, the Adviser will call back the loan to vote the proxy if the Adviser determines that the benefits to the Client of voting on such proposal outweigh the benefits to the client of having the security remain out on loan, and if time permits.

The Adviser will not accept direction on how to vote individual proxies for which it has voting responsibility from any other person or organization other than Adviser personnel or the Proxy Voting Service.

III. Conflicts of Interest Procedures

For voting of securities, the Adviser believes that application of the ISS Guidelines to vote proxies should, in most cases, adequately address any possible conflicts of interest, as the ISS Guidelines are predetermined. As a general practice, the Adviser will vote in accordance with the voting recommendation provided by ISS. In the event that the Adviser wishes to vote against the independent voting recommendation, the Adviser requires CCO approval prior to a vote being cast.

Upon the identification or notice received by the CCO that there is a potential conflict of interest with respect to casting a vote, the CCO will discuss the proxy with the relevant portfolio manager(s) and other senior management in order to determine if the potential conflict is material. In instances where a portfolio manager proposes to vote a proxy inconsistent with the ISS Guidelines and a potential immaterial conflict is identified, the CCO will review the proxy votes in order to determine whether a portfolio manager's voting rationale appears reasonable. Upon the detection of a material potential conflict of interest, the CCO has final decision-making authority regarding the Adviser's course of action for the proxy. The CCO will seek to cause the proxy to be voted in a manner consistent with the Client's best interests.

IV. Review

The Adviser will supervise and, no less frequently than annually, review its proxy voting activities and the implementation of the Proxy Voting Policy.

The Adviser will periodically evaluate whether the Proxy Voting Service has the capacity and competency to adequately analyze the matters for which the Adviser is responsible for voting.

V. Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures Specific to Registered Funds

The Registered Funds will disclose in their SAIs and for closed-end funds, in item 7 of the Form N-CSR, a description of their policies and procedures used to determine how to vote proxies relating to portfolio securities, including the procedures used when a vote presents a conflict between the interests of Registered Fund

shareholders, on the one hand, and those of the Registered Fund's investment adviser; principal underwriter; or any affiliated person of the Fund, its investment adviser, or its principal underwriter, on the other.

The Registered Funds are also required to include in their SAIs any policies and procedures of the Adviser or any other third party that the Registered Funds use, or that are used on the Registered Funds' behalf, to determine how to vote proxies relating to portfolio securities.

Rule 30b1-4 under the 1940 Act requires mutual funds to file with the SEC an annual record of proxies voted by a fund on Form N-PX. Form N-PX must be filed each year no later than August 31 and must contain each Registered Fund's proxy voting record for the most recent twelve-month period ending June 30.

The Registered Funds must also state in their disclosure documents (in their SAIs and shareholder reports) that information regarding how the Registered Fund voted proxies relating to portfolio securities during the most recent 12-month period ended June 30 is available (1) without charge, upon request, by calling a specified toll-free (or collect) telephone number; or on or through the Registered Fund's website at a specified Internet address; or both; and (2) on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

If a Registered Fund discloses that its proxy voting record is available by calling a toll-free (or collect) telephone number, and the Registered Fund (or financial intermediary through which shares of the Registered Fund may be purchased or sold) receives a request for this information, the Registered Fund (or financial intermediary) must send the information disclosed in the Registered Fund's most recently filed report on Form N-PX within three business days of receipt of the request, by first-class mail or other means designed to ensure equally prompt delivery.

If a Registered Fund discloses that its proxy voting record is available on or through its website, the Registered Fund must make available free of charge the information disclosed in the Registered Fund's most recently filed report on Form N-PX on or through its website as soon as reasonably practicable after filing the report with the SEC. The information disclosed in the Fund's most recently filed report on Form N-PX must remain available on or through the Registered Fund's website for as long as the Registered Fund remains subject to the requirements of Rule 30b1-4 and discloses that the Registered Fund's proxy voting record is available on or through its website.

It is the responsibility of Legal and Compliance to ensure that the Registered Funds satisfy the disclosure requirements.