

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

STONE RIDGE TRUST IV

STONE RIDGE POST-EVENT REINSURANCE FUND

March 1, 2022

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This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) describes Stone Ridge Post-Event Reinsurance Fund. This 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 supplemented from time to time (the “Prospectus”). This SAI supplements and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus. A copy of the Prospectus, as well as material incorporated by reference into the Fund’s Registration Statement and other information regarding the Fund, may be obtained without charge by writing the Fund at the address, by calling the toll-free telephone number listed above, by visiting www.stoneridgefunds.com or from the EDGAR database on the Commission’s internet site (www.sec.gov).

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ADDITIONAL INVESTMENT INFORMATION, RISKS AND RESTRICTIONS

Stone Ridge Post-Event Reinsurance Fund (the “Fund”) is a closed-end management investment company, which has not yet commenced investment operations, and is registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”), and is structured as an “interval fund.” The Fund is an investment portfolio of Stone Ridge Trust IV (the “Trust”), a Delaware statutory trust organized on October 9, 2015. Capitalized terms used in this SAI and not otherwise defined have the meanings given to them in the Prospectus.

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. As described in the Prospectus, because the Fund invests all or substantially all of its assets in the Stone Ridge Reinsurance Risk Premium Interval Fund (the “Reinsurance Interval Fund”), the Fund is subject to the same risks as the Reinsurance Interval Fund. Additional information about the strategies and other investment practices the Reinsurance Interval Fund may employ and certain related risks of the Fund and the Reinsurance Interval Fund are described below.

Additional Investment Information and Risks

Additional Information about the Fund’s and the Reinsurance Interval Fund’s Investments in Reinsurance-Related 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 reinsurance-related security. The Reinsurance Interval Fund may invest in event-linked bonds in one or more of three ways: the Reinsurance Interval Fund may purchase event-linked bonds when initially offered; the Reinsurance Interval Fund may purchase event-linked bonds in the secondary, over-the-counter market; or the Reinsurance Interval Fund may gain indirect exposure to event-linked bonds using derivatives. As the market for event-linked bonds evolves, the Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval 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 this 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 Reinsurance Interval 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.

Longevity and Mortality Bonds. The Reinsurance Interval Fund invests in both longevity bonds and mortality bonds, which are fixed-income securities, typically issued by special purpose vehicles created by life insurance companies, annuity providers and pension obligors to hedge "longevity risk" or "mortality risk" (as applicable) faced by those entities.

Longevity risk is the risk that members of a reference population will live longer, on average, than anticipated. Mortality risk is the risk that members of a reference population will live shorter, on average, than anticipated. Such risks are among the most significant faced by life insurers, annuity providers and pension funds because changes in longevity or mortality rates can significantly affect the liabilities and cash needs of those entities. The terms of a longevity bond typically provide that the investor in the bond will receive less than the bond's par amount at maturity if the actual average longevity (life span) of a specified population of people observed over a specified period of time (typically measured by a longevity index) is higher than a specified level. If longevity is higher than expected, the bond will return less than its par amount at maturity, and could return no principal at maturity. Other types of longevity bonds may provide that if the actual average longevity of two separate populations of people observed over a specified period of time diverge by more than a specified amount, the bonds will pay less than their par amount at maturity. A mortality bond, in contrast to a longevity bond, typically provides that the investor in the bond will receive less than the bond's par amount at maturity if the mortality rate of a specified population of people observed over a specified period of time (typically measured by a mortality index) is higher than a specified level. Some mortality bonds, often referred to as "extreme mortality bonds" contain remote event triggers, which provide that the bonds will lose principal only if the mortality rate of the specified population is substantially higher than the expected level.

During their term, both longevity bonds and mortality bonds typically pay a floating rate of interest to investors. Longevity bonds and mortality bonds purchased by the Reinsurance Interval Fund involve the risk that the Reinsurance Interval Fund's investment adviser may incorrectly predict the actual level of longevity or mortality, as applicable, for the reference population of people, and the Reinsurance Interval Fund will lose all or a portion of the amount of its investment in the bond. With respect to mortality bonds held by the Reinsurance Interval Fund, there is also the risk that an epidemic or other catastrophic event could strike the reference population, resulting in mortality rates exceeding expectations and in the Reinsurance Interval Fund losing all or a portion of its investment in the bond. The Reinsurance Interval Fund may also gain this type of exposure through event-linked derivative instruments, such as swaps, that are contingent on or formulaically related to longevity or mortality risk.

Debt Investments. As part of its regular investment program, the Reinsurance Interval Fund can invest directly or indirectly in debt investments other than event-linked bonds. The Reinsurance Interval Fund may have exposure to debt securities of U.S. or foreign issuers. These debt securities may have fixed or floating interest rates; may or may not be collateralized; and may be below investment grade or, if unrated, determined by the Adviser to be of comparable quality. The Reinsurance Interval Fund has no limits as to the maturity of debt securities in which the Reinsurance Interval Fund invests directly or indirectly or as to the market capitalization range of the issuers. The Reinsurance Interval Fund does not have investment policies establishing specific maturity ranges for its investments, and it may be within any maturity range (short, medium or long) depending on the Adviser's evaluation of investment opportunities available within the debt securities markets.

The values of debt securities (and other income-producing securities, such as preferred securities and convertible securities) to which the Reinsurance Interval Fund is exposed change in response to interest rate changes. In general, the value of a debt security is likely to fall as interest rates rise. This risk is generally greater for obligations with longer maturities or for debt securities that do not pay current interest (such as zero-coupon securities). Debt securities with floating interest rates can be less sensitive to interest rate changes, although, to the extent the Reinsurance Interval Fund's income is based on short-term interest rates that fluctuate over short periods of time, income received by the Reinsurance Interval Fund may decrease as a result of a decline in interest rates. In response to an interest rate decline, debt securities that provide the issuer with the right to call or redeem the security prior to maturity may be called or redeemed. If a debt security is repaid more quickly than expected, the Reinsurance Interval Fund may not be able to reinvest the proceeds at the same interest rate, reducing the potential for gain. When interest rates increase or for other reasons, debt securities may be repaid more slowly than expected. As a result, the maturity of the debt instrument is extended, increasing the potential for loss.

Interest rate changes can be sudden and unpredictable, and the Reinsurance Interval Fund may lose money if these changes are not anticipated by the Adviser. A wide variety of factors can cause interest rates to fluctuate (e.g., central bank monetary policies, inflation rates, general economic conditions and market developments), and debt securities may be difficult to value during such periods. Over the past two decades, governmental financial regulators, including the U.S. Federal Reserve, have at times taken steps to maintain historically low interest rates by purchasing bonds. Economic recovery, the U.S. Federal Reserve's conclusion of its quantitative easing program and any recent increases in interest rates could increase the probability that interest rates will rise in the near future. To the extent the U.S. Federal Reserve raises interest rates, there is a risk that rates across the financial system may rise, which could have an adverse effect on prices for debt securities and on the management of the Reinsurance Interval Fund.

In addition, while debt securities markets have consistently grown over the past three decades, the capacity for traditional dealer counterparties to engage in debt securities trading has not kept pace and in some cases has decreased. As a result, dealer inventories of debt securities, which provide a core indication of the ability of financial intermediaries to "make markets," are at or near historic lows in relation to market size. Because market makers provide stability to a market through their intermediary services, any significant reduction in dealer inventories could potentially lead to decreased liquidity and increased volatility in the debt securities markets.

Floating Rate and Variable Rate Obligations. The Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval 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.

Additional Information Regarding Equity Securities. The Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval 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.

Rights and Warrants. Warrants are options to purchase equity securities at specific prices valid for a specific period of time. Their prices do not necessarily move parallel to the values of the underlying securities. Rights are similar to warrants, but normally have a short duration and are 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.

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 Reinsurance Interval Fund obtains exposure to equity securities, the value of the Reinsurance Interval Fund’s portfolio will be affected by changes in the stock markets. Market risk can affect the Reinsurance Interval Fund’s net asset value per share, which will fluctuate as the values of the Reinsurance Interval 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.

Additional Information Regarding Derivatives. In addition to the derivatives transactions described in the Prospectus, the Reinsurance Interval Fund may enter into derivatives contracts with respect to any security or other instrument in which it is permitted to invest or with respect to any related security, instrument or index (“reference instruments” or “reference securities”). The Reinsurance Interval Fund may enter into a variety of derivative contracts, but typically expects to enter into put and call options, futures contracts, options on futures contracts and swaps. This universe of investments is subject to change under varying market conditions and as these instruments evolve over time. The Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund’s derivatives contracts may be centrally cleared or settled bilaterally directly with a counterparty. The Reinsurance Interval Fund’s derivatives contracts may be cash settled or physically settled.

The derivatives contracts the Reinsurance Interval Fund may enter into involve substantial risk. Derivatives typically allow the Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval 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 reference instrument, due to failure of a counterparty or due to tax or regulatory constraints. Derivatives may create economic leverage in the Reinsurance Interval Fund, which magnifies the Reinsurance Interval Fund's exposure to the reference instrument 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 Reinsurance Interval 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 reference instrument.

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

Options. Generally, the Reinsurance Interval Fund may enter into options on various reference instruments, including single equity securities, American Depositary Receipts, exchange-traded funds, 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, a reference instrument 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, a reference instrument at an agreed-upon price. If an option the Fund sells is exercised, the Reinsurance Interval Fund will either purchase or sell the reference instrument at the strike price or pay to the option holder the difference between the strike price and the current price level of the reference instrument, depending on the terms of the option. The premium, the exercise price, the transaction costs and the market value of the applicable underlying instrument together will determine the gain or loss realized by the Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund's ability to terminate OTC options is more limited than with exchange-traded options and may involve the risk that counterparties 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund might experience losses if it could not close out a position because of an illiquid market for the future or option.

Options are marked to market daily and their value will be affected by changes in the value of the underlying securities, 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 instruments 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 instrument, 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund's capital appreciation potential on the underlying instrument.

The Reinsurance Interval Fund's option activities could affect its portfolio turnover rate and brokerage commissions. The exercise of calls written by the Reinsurance Interval Fund might cause the Reinsurance Interval Fund to sell related portfolio securities, thus increasing its turnover rate. The exercise by the Reinsurance Interval Fund of puts 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund's control, holding a put might cause the Reinsurance Interval Fund to sell the related investments for reasons that would not exist in the absence of the put.

The Reinsurance Interval 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 investment 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 investments. Premiums paid for options are small in relation to the market value of the underlying investments. Consequently, put and call options offer large amounts of leverage. The leverage offered by trading in options could result in the Reinsurance Interval Fund's net asset value being more sensitive to changes in the value of the underlying investment.

Futures. The Reinsurance Interval 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"). Futures are standardized, exchange-traded contracts that obligate a purchaser to take delivery, and a seller to make delivery, of a specific amount of an asset at a specified future date at a specified price. A futures contract on an index is an agreement pursuant to which two parties agree to take or make delivery of an amount of cash equal to the difference between the value of the index at the close of the last trading day of the contract and the price at which the index contract originally was written.

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 Reinsurance Interval Fund on the purchase or sale of a future. Upon entering into a futures transaction, the Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund experiencing substantial gains or losses due to relatively small price movements or other factors.

The primary risks associated with the use of futures contracts and options are imperfect correlation, liquidity, unanticipated market movement and counterparty risk. A purchase or sale of a futures contract

may result in losses in excess of the amount invested in the futures contract. There can be no guarantee that there will be a correlation between price movements in the futures contracts and in the securities or index positions underlying them. Futures exchanges may limit the amount of fluctuation permitted in certain futures contract prices during a single trading day. Once the daily limit has been reached in a futures contract subject to the limit, no more trades may be made on that day at a price beyond that limit. The daily limit governs only price movements during a particular trading day and therefore does not limit potential losses because the limit may work to prevent the liquidation of unfavorable positions. There can be no assurance that a liquid market will exist at a time when the Reinsurance Interval Fund seeks to close out a futures contract, and the Reinsurance Interval Fund would remain obligated to meet margin requirements until the position is closed.

Options on Futures. The Reinsurance Interval Fund may enter into options on futures contracts. An option on a futures contract gives the buyer, in return for the premium paid, the right (but not the obligation) to either buy or sell the underlying futures contract during a certain period of time for a fixed price. The writing of a put or call option on a futures contract involves risks similar to the risks applicable to the purchase or sale of futures contracts. However, the difficulty of predicting changes in the value of the underlying futures contract may expose the Reinsurance Interval Fund to a somewhat different set of risks. For example, variations in speculative market demand for futures on the relevant underlying reference asset can cause the value of the futures to change at an unanticipated time or to an unanticipated degree; this or other factors may bring the value of the underlying future closer to the option's strike price, increasing the potential for risk of loss to the Reinsurance Interval Fund. To the extent that the Reinsurance Interval Fund enters into options on futures contracts for hedging purposes, an imperfect correlation between this derivative position and the value of the instrument underlying such a position could lead to losses.

Swaps. The Reinsurance Interval Fund may enter into swap agreements, including interest rate, total return, event-linked, credit default and volatility 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 Reinsurance Interval 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 or reduce risk arising from a particular portfolio position.

The Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund enters into master netting agreements with a counterparty, the Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund.

The Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund may engage:

- *Interest Rate Swaps.* In an interest rate swap, the Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval 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 asset, such as a security or basket of securities, or non-asset reference, such as a securities 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 assets or references. Total return swaps could result in losses if, for example, the underlying asset or 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 Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund buys credit protection using a credit default swap and a credit event occurs, the Reinsurance Interval Fund will deliver the defaulted bond underlying the swap and the swap counterparty will pay the par amount of the bond. If the Reinsurance Interval Fund sells credit protection using a credit default swap and a credit event occurs, the Reinsurance Interval Fund will pay the par amount of the defaulted bond underlying the swap and the swap counterparty will deliver the bond. Rather than exchange the bonds for the par value, a single cash payment may be due from the protection seller representing the difference between the par value of the bonds and the current market value of the bonds (which may be determined through an auction). 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund will not properly assess the cost of the instrument based on the lack of transparency in the market. If the Reinsurance Interval Fund is selling credit protection, there is a risk that a credit event will occur and that the Reinsurance Interval Fund will have to pay par value on defaulted bonds. If the Reinsurance Interval Fund is buying credit protection, there is a risk that no credit event will occur and the Reinsurance Interval Fund will receive no benefit for the premium paid. In addition, if the Reinsurance Interval Fund is buying credit protection and a credit event does occur, there is a risk when the Reinsurance Interval Fund does not own the underlying asset, that the Reinsurance Interval Fund will have difficulty acquiring the asset on the open market and may receive adverse pricing.

- *Volatility Swap Contracts.* The Reinsurance Interval Fund may enter into volatility swaps to hedge the direction of volatility in a particular underlying asset or reference, or for other non-speculative purposes. Volatility swaps involve an exchange between the Reinsurance Interval Fund and a counterparty of periodic payments based on the measured volatility of an underlying asset or security, currency, commodity, interest rate, index or other reference asset over a specified time frame. Volatility 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 of the underlying asset or reference.

- *Swaptions and Swap Forwards.* The Reinsurance Interval Fund also may enter into swaptions as well as forwards on swaps. 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 Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund generally will incur a greater risk when it writes a swaption than when it purchases a swaption. When the Reinsurance Interval Fund purchases a swaption it risks losing only the amount of the premium it has paid if the Reinsurance Interval Fund lets the option expire unexercised. When the Reinsurance Interval Fund writes a swaption it will become obligated, upon exercise of the option by the counterparty, according to the terms of the underlying agreement.

The use of swaps involves investment techniques and risks that are different from those associated with portfolio security transactions. These instruments are typically not traded on exchanges; under recently adopted rules and regulations, however, transactions in some types of swaps (including interest rate swaps and credit default swaps on North American and European indices) are required to be centrally cleared (“cleared swaps”). For OTC swaps, there is a risk that the other party to certain of these instruments will not perform its obligations to the Reinsurance Interval Fund or that the Reinsurance Interval Fund may be unable to enter into offsetting positions to terminate its exposure or liquidate its position under certain of these instruments when it wishes to do so. Such occurrences could result in losses to the Reinsurance Interval Fund. For cleared swaps, the Reinsurance Interval Fund’s counterparty is a clearinghouse rather than a bank or broker. Since the Reinsurance Interval Fund is not a member of the clearinghouses and only members of a clearinghouse (“clearing members”) can participate directly in the clearinghouse, the Reinsurance Interval Fund holds cleared swaps through accounts at clearing members. In cleared swaps, the Reinsurance Interval Fund makes payments (including margin payments) to and receives payments from a clearinghouse through its account at clearing members. Clearing members guarantee performance of their clients’ obligations to the clearinghouse.

In some ways, cleared swap arrangements are less favorable to mutual funds than bilateral arrangements. For example, the Reinsurance Interval Fund may be required to provide more margin for cleared swaps positions than for bilateral derivatives positions. Also, in contrast to a bilateral derivatives position, following a period of notice to the Reinsurance Interval Fund, a clearing member generally can require termination of an existing cleared swap position at any time or an increase in margin requirements above the margin that the clearing member required at the beginning of a transaction. Clearinghouses also have broad rights to increase margin requirements for existing positions or to terminate those positions at any time. Any increase in margin requirements or termination of existing cleared derivatives positions by the clearing member or the clearinghouse could interfere with the ability of the Reinsurance Interval Fund to pursue its investment strategy. Further, any increase in margin requirements by a clearing member could expose the Reinsurance Interval Fund to greater credit risk to its clearing member because margin for cleared swaps positions in excess of a clearinghouse’s margin requirements typically is held by the clearing member. Also, the Reinsurance Interval Fund is subject to risk if it enters into a derivatives transaction that is required to be cleared (or that the Adviser expects to be cleared), and no clearing member is willing or able to clear the transaction on the Reinsurance Interval Fund’s behalf. In those cases, the position might have to be terminated, and the Reinsurance Interval Fund could lose some or all of the benefit of the position, including loss of an increase in the value of the position and loss of hedging protection. In addition, the documentation governing the relationship between the Reinsurance Interval Fund and clearing members is drafted by the clearing members and generally is less favorable to the Reinsurance Interval Fund than typical bilateral derivatives documentation.

Some types of cleared derivatives are required to be executed on an exchange or on a swap execution facility. A swap execution facility is a trading platform where multiple market participants can execute

derivatives by accepting bids and offers made by multiple other participants in the platform. While this execution requirement is designed to increase transparency and liquidity in the cleared derivatives market, trading on a swap execution facility can create additional costs and risks for the Reinsurance Interval Fund. For example, swap execution facilities typically charge fees, and if the Reinsurance Interval Fund executes derivatives on a swap execution facility through a broker intermediary, the intermediary may impose fees as well. Also, the Reinsurance Interval Fund may be required to indemnify a swap execution facility, or a broker intermediary who executes cleared derivatives on a swap execution facility on the Reinsurance Interval Fund's behalf, against any losses or costs that may be incurred as a result of the Reinsurance Interval Fund's transactions on the swap execution facility.

The U.S. government and the European Union have adopted mandatory minimum margin requirements for bilateral derivatives. The Reinsurance Interval Fund is already subject to variation margin requirements under such rules and may become subject to new initial margin requirements as early as September 2022. Such requirements can increase the amount of margin the Reinsurance Interval Fund needs to provide in connection with its derivatives transactions and, therefore, make derivatives transactions more expensive.

These and other new rules and regulations could, among other things, further restrict the Reinsurance Interval Fund's ability to engage in, or increase the cost to the Reinsurance Interval Fund of, derivatives transactions, for example, by making some types of derivatives no longer available to the Reinsurance Interval Fund, increasing margin or capital requirements or otherwise limiting liquidity or increasing transaction costs. Certain aspects of these regulations are still being implemented, so their potential impact on the Reinsurance Interval Fund and the financial system is not yet known. While the regulations and central clearing of some derivatives transactions are designed to reduce systemic risk (i.e., the risk that the interdependence of large derivatives dealers could cause them to suffer liquidity, solvency or other challenges simultaneously), there is no assurance that they will achieve that result, and in the meantime, as noted above, central clearing and related requirements expose the Reinsurance Interval Fund to new kinds of costs and risks.

Swap agreements may be subject to contractual restrictions on transferability and termination and they may have terms of greater than seven days. The Reinsurance Interval Fund's obligations under a swap agreement will be accrued daily (offset against any amounts owed to the Reinsurance Interval Fund under the swap).

"Structured" Notes. In addition to the types of derivatives described above, the Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund to value them or sell them at an acceptable price.

Foreign Currency Transactions. The Reinsurance Interval Fund also may purchase and sell foreign currency options and foreign currency futures contracts and related options, and may engage in foreign currency transactions either on a spot (cash) basis at the rate prevailing in the currency exchange market at the time or through deliverable and non-deliverable forward foreign currency exchange contracts (“currency forward contracts”). The Reinsurance Interval Fund may (but is not required to) engage in these transactions in order to protect against uncertainty in the level of future foreign exchange rates in the purchase and sale of assets. The Reinsurance Interval Fund may also use foreign currency options and foreign currency forward contracts to increase exposure to a foreign currency or to shift exposure to foreign currency fluctuations from one country to another. Suitable currency hedging transactions may not be available in all circumstances and the Adviser may decide not to use hedging transactions that are available.

Under a currency forward contract, one party agrees to purchase, and another party agrees to sell, a specific currency at a future date. That date may be any fixed number of days from the date of the contract agreed upon by the parties. The transaction price is set at the time the contract is entered into. These contracts are traded in the inter-bank market conducted directly among currency traders (usually large commercial banks) and their customers.

The Reinsurance Interval Fund may use currency forward contracts to protect against uncertainty in the level of future exchange rates. The use of currency forward contracts does not eliminate the risk of fluctuations in the prices of the underlying securities the Reinsurance Interval Fund owns or intends to acquire, but it does fix a rate of exchange in advance. Although currency forward contracts may reduce the risk of loss from a decline in the value of the hedged currency, at the same time they limit any potential gain if the value of the hedged currency increases.

When the Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund’s portfolio assets denominated in that foreign currency. When the Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund could enter into a currency forward contract to sell a different foreign currency for a fixed U.S. dollar amount if the Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund are denominated. That is referred to as a “cross hedge.”

To avoid excess transactions and transaction costs, the Reinsurance Interval Fund may maintain a net exposure to currency forward contracts in excess of the value of the Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund is obligated to deliver, the Reinsurance Interval Fund might have to purchase additional foreign currency on the “spot” (that is, cash) market to settle the security trade. If the market value of the asset instead exceeds the amount of foreign currency the Reinsurance Interval Fund is obligated to deliver to settle the trade, the Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund’s performance if there are unanticipated changes in currency prices to a greater degree than if the Reinsurance Interval Fund had not entered into such contracts.

At or before the maturity of a currency forward contract requiring the Reinsurance Interval Fund to sell a currency, the Reinsurance Interval Fund might sell a portfolio asset and use the sale proceeds to make delivery of the currency. In the alternative the Reinsurance Interval Fund might retain the asset and offset its contractual obligation to deliver the currency by purchasing a second contract. Under that contract the Reinsurance Interval Fund will obtain, on the same maturity date, the same amount of the currency that it is obligated to deliver. Similarly, the Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund must evaluate the credit and performance risk of the counterparty under each currency forward contract.

Although the Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund desires to resell that currency to the dealer.

Hedging with Derivatives. Although it is not obligated to do so, the Reinsurance Interval Fund can use derivatives to hedge. The Reinsurance Interval Fund can use hedging to attempt to protect against declines in the market value of the Reinsurance Interval Fund’s portfolio, to permit the Reinsurance Interval Fund to retain unrealized gains in the value of portfolio assets that have appreciated or to facilitate selling assets for investment reasons. The Reinsurance Interval Fund can use hedging to establish a portfolio position as a

temporary substitute for purchasing particular assets. In that case, the Reinsurance Interval Fund would normally seek to purchase the assets and then terminate that hedging position. The Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund can use derivatives to hedge by taking or long or short positions in the underlying assets, related assets or other derivatives positions. To gain long investment exposure, the Reinsurance Interval Fund may invest in assets directly. To gain short investment exposure, the Reinsurance Interval Fund may use derivatives (including futures). Some of the hedging strategies the Reinsurance Interval Fund can use are described below. The Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund's investment objective and are permissible under applicable regulations governing the Reinsurance Interval Fund.

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 Reinsurance Interval Fund's return. The Reinsurance Interval Fund could also experience losses if the prices of its hedging 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 Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund's assets. For example, it is possible that while the Reinsurance Interval Fund has used derivative instruments in a short hedge, the market may advance and the value of the assets held in the Reinsurance Interval Fund's portfolio might decline. If that occurred, the Reinsurance Interval Fund would lose money on the derivative instruments and also experience a decline in the value of its portfolio assets.

The risk of imperfect correlation increases as the composition of the Reinsurance Interval Fund's portfolio diverges from the assets included in the applicable index. To compensate for the imperfect correlation of movements in the price of the portfolio assets being hedged and movements in the price of the hedging instruments, the Reinsurance Interval Fund might use derivative instruments in a greater dollar amount than the dollar amount of portfolio assets being hedged. It might do so if the historical volatility of the prices of the portfolio assets being hedged is more than the historical volatility of the applicable index.

The ordinary spreads between prices in the cash and futures markets are subject to distortions, due to differences in the nature of those markets. First, all participants in the futures market are subject to margin deposit and maintenance requirements. Rather than meeting additional margin deposit requirements, investors may close futures contracts through offsetting transactions which could distort the normal relationship between the cash and futures markets. Second, the liquidity of the futures market depends on participants entering into offsetting transactions rather than making or taking delivery. To the extent participants decide to make or take delivery, liquidity in the futures market could be reduced, thus producing distortion. Third, from the point of view of speculators, the deposit requirements in the futures market are less onerous than margin requirements in the securities markets. Therefore, increased participation by speculators in the futures market may cause temporary price distortions.

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

The Reinsurance Interval Fund can use derivative instruments to establish a position in the market as a temporary substitute for the purchase of individual securities or other assets (long hedging) by buying

futures and/or calls on such futures, broadly-based indices or on securities. It is possible that when the Reinsurance Interval Fund does so the market might decline. If the Reinsurance Interval Fund then concludes not to invest in assets because of concerns that the market might decline further or for other reasons, the Reinsurance Interval Fund will realize a loss on the hedge position that is not offset by a reduction in the price of the assets purchased.

Additional Information Regarding Derivatives Counterparty Risk. The Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund's FCM becomes bankrupt or insolvent, or otherwise defaults on its obligations to the Reinsurance Interval Fund, the Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund (for example, U.S. Treasury bills deposited by the Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund is, therefore, subject to the risk that a clearinghouse will not make variation margin payments owed to the Reinsurance Interval Fund if another customer of the clearing member has suffered a loss and is in default. The Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund's cleared derivatives transactions to another clearing member. Furthermore, in the event of the bankruptcy or insolvency of a clearinghouse, the Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund could obtain the return of funds owed to it by an FCM who was a member of such clearinghouse. 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund's initial margin, the Reinsurance Interval Fund is subject to the risk that a clearinghouse will use the Reinsurance Interval 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.

Because bilateral derivative transactions are traded between counterparties based on contractual relationships, the Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund will not sustain a loss on a transaction as a result. In situations where the Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund's collateral may be subject to the conflicting claims of the counterparty's creditors, and the Reinsurance Interval Fund may be exposed to the risk of a court treating the Reinsurance Interval Fund as a general unsecured creditor of the counterparty, rather than as the owner of the collateral.

The Reinsurance Interval Fund is subject to the risk that issuers of the Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund will not sustain a loss on a transaction as a result.

Transactions entered into by the Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund.

Margin. The Reinsurance Interval 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 instrument of the contract. 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund may at times have significant margin obligations to broker-dealers or other entities as a result of listed or OTC derivatives positions. The Reinsurance Interval Fund may use a tri-party collateral protection mechanism; tri-party arrangements may result in higher costs than if the Reinsurance Interval Fund had posted margin directly. The Reinsurance Interval Fund may also establish alternative collateral mechanisms in order to achieve a balance between cost and counterparty credit risk to the Reinsurance Interval Fund.

Asset Segregation/Cover. To the extent obligations created by the Reinsurance Interval Fund may be deemed to create "senior securities" (as defined in the 1940 Act), the Reinsurance Interval Fund may be required to segregate or earmark liquid assets or treat the obligations as leverage under the 1940 Act. In such cases, the Reinsurance Interval Fund segregates with its custodian or otherwise designates on its records ("earmarks") cash, cash equivalents or liquid assets in an amount the Reinsurance Interval Fund believes to be adequate to ensure that it has sufficient liquid assets to meet its obligations under its derivatives contracts, or the Reinsurance Interval 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 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund may segregate or earmark amounts in addition to the amounts described above. For example, if the Reinsurance Interval Fund writes a put option, it will typically segregate or earmark liquid assets equal to the strike price of the option, less margin on deposit. Alternatively, the Reinsurance Interval Fund may, in certain circumstances, enter into an offsetting position rather than segregating or designating liquid assets (e.g., the Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund has sufficient liquid assets in respect of its obligations under its derivative contracts, it is possible that the Reinsurance Interval Fund's liquid assets may be insufficient to support such obligations under its derivatives positions. The Reinsurance Interval Fund may be unable to use such segregated or earmarked assets for certain other purposes, which could result in the Reinsurance Interval 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 the Reinsurance Interval Fund's assets are segregated or committed as cover, it could limit the Reinsurance Interval Fund's investment flexibility. The Reinsurance Interval Fund may modify its asset segregation policies from time to time.

Regulatory Issues. With respect to the Fund and the Reinsurance Interval Fund, the Adviser has claimed an exclusion from the definition of the term commodity pool operator (“CPO”) under the CEA pursuant to Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”) Rule 4.5. Accordingly, the Adviser (with respect to the Fund and the Reinsurance Interval Fund) is not subject to registration or regulation as a CPO under the CEA. To remain eligible for the exclusion, each of the Fund and the Reinsurance Interval Fund is limited in its ability to use certain financial instruments regulated under the CEA (“commodity interests”), including futures and options on futures and certain swaps transactions.

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 Reinsurance Interval Fund’s clearing members may require the Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund and its derivative counterparties and may increase the amount of margin the Reinsurance Interval 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 the European Market Infrastructure Regulation (“EMIR”), which imposes similar clearing and margin requirements that are expected to affect the Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval 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 and the United Kingdom, the liabilities of such counterparties to the Reinsurance Interval Fund could be reduced, eliminated, or converted to equity in such counterparties (sometimes referred to as a “bail in”).

In October 2020, the Commission adopted Rule 18f-4 providing for the regulation of a registered investment company’s use of derivatives and certain related instruments. As required by Rule 18f-4, the Reinsurance Interval Fund has adopted and implemented a derivatives risk management program to govern its use of derivatives. The Reinsurance Interval Fund’s derivatives risk management program includes policies and procedures that are reasonably designed to manage the Fund’s derivatives risks. 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. When the Reinsurance Interval Fund comes into compliance with Rule 18f-4 in August 2022, the Reinsurance Interval 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 and corresponding limits 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 Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund's investments in options and other derivative instruments could affect the amount, timing and character of its distributions to the Fund, which, in turn, 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.

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

The terms of financing arrangements entered into by the Reinsurance Interval Fund may restrict the Reinsurance Interval Fund's operating flexibility, including covenants that, among others, may limit the Reinsurance Interval Fund's ability to: (i) pay distributions in certain circumstances, (ii) incur additional debt and (iii) engage in certain transactions. If the Reinsurance Interval Fund secures its leverage through the pledging of collateral, the Reinsurance Interval Fund may, if the Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund and cause significant losses. If a lender seizes and liquidates pledged collateral, such collateral may be sold at distressed price levels. The Reinsurance Interval Fund will fail to realize the full value of such asset in a distressed sale.

The Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund. With the use of borrowings, there is a risk that the interest rates paid by the Reinsurance Interval Fund on the amount it borrows will be higher than the return on the Reinsurance Interval Fund's investments. Such additional costs and expenses may affect the operating results of the Reinsurance Interval Fund.

If the Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund's returns may be harmed.

Additional Information Regarding Operational Risk. The Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund, the Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund, the Reinsurance Interval Fund's service providers or other market participants, impacting the ability to conduct the Reinsurance Interval Fund's operations.

Cyber attacks, disruptions or failures that affect the Reinsurance Interval Fund's service providers or counterparties may adversely affect the Reinsurance Interval Fund and its shareholders, including by causing losses for the Reinsurance Interval Fund or impairing Reinsurance Interval Fund operations. In addition, cyber attacks, disruptions or failures may cause reputational damage and subject the Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund invests, which could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers and may cause the Reinsurance Interval Fund's investments to lose value. In addition, cyber attacks involving a Reinsurance Interval Fund counterparty could affect such counterparty's ability to meet its obligations to the Reinsurance Interval Fund, which may result in losses to the Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund's inability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments or to accurately price its investments. The Reinsurance Interval Fund cannot directly control any cyber-security plans or systems put in place by its service providers, Reinsurance Interval Fund counterparties, issuers in which the Reinsurance Interval Fund invests or securities markets and exchanges.

Money Market Instruments. The Reinsurance Interval Fund may 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 (“FHFA”), 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 FHFA’s “Single Security Initiative,” Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac have entered into a joint initiative to develop a common securitization platform for the issuance of uniform mortgage-backed securities (“UMBS”), which would generally align the characteristics of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac participation certificates. In June 2019, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac began issuing UMBS in place of their offerings of “to be announced”- eligible mortgage-backed securities. The long-term effect of the issuance of UMBS on the market for mortgage-backed securities is uncertain.

U.S. Treasury Obligations. These include Treasury bills (which have maturities of one year or less when issued), Treasury notes (which have maturities of one to ten years when issued) and Treasury bonds (which have maturities of more than ten years when issued). Treasury securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States as to timely payments of interest and repayments of principal. Similar to other issuers, changes to the financial condition or credit rating of a government may cause the value of the Fund’s direct or indirect investment in Treasury obligations to decline.

The Reinsurance Interval Fund can also buy or gain exposure to U.S. Treasury securities whose interest coupons have been “stripped” by a Federal Reserve Bank, zero-coupon U.S. Treasury securities described below and Treasury Inflation-Protection Securities (“TIPS”). The U.S. Treasury securities called “TIPS” are designed to provide an investment that is not vulnerable to inflation. The interest rate paid by TIPS is fixed. The principal value rises or falls semi-annually based on changes in the published Consumer Price Index. If inflation occurs, the principal and interest payments on TIPS are adjusted to protect investors from inflationary loss. If deflation occurs, the principal and interest payments will be adjusted downward, although the principal will not fall below its face amount at maturity.

Any increase in the principal amount of an inflation-indexed bond will be considered taxable ordinary income, even though investors do not receive their principal until maturity.

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

The Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval 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. Many or most of the foreign issuers in which the Reinsurance Interval Fund invests, including one or more Subsidiaries (or foreign issuers owned by a Subsidiary), are 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 Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund, individually or together with other U.S. Shareholders, that issuer will be treated as a CFC, in which case the Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund. Investments by the Reinsurance Interval Fund in CFCs could cause the Reinsurance Interval Fund to recognize taxable income in excess of cash generated by such investments, potentially requiring the Reinsurance Interval Fund to borrow money or to dispose of certain investments to make the distributions required to qualify for treatment as a regulated investment company under subchapter M of Chapter 1 of the Code ("RIC") and to eliminate an entity-level tax and could affect the amount, timing and character of the Reinsurance Interval Fund's and thus 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 Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund invests will not be treated as a PFIC with respect to the Reinsurance Interval Fund if such issuer is a CFC and the Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund to qualify as a RIC or eliminate an entity-level tax, (iii) result in a higher percentage of Reinsurance Interval Fund distributions treated as ordinary income or (iv) subject the Reinsurance Interval Fund to an entity-level tax that cannot be eliminated through distributions. Such investments in PFICs may therefore affect the amount, timing and character of distributions made by the Fund.

Because the Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund has available for distribution. Because a portion of the Reinsurance Interval Fund’s investment income may be received in foreign currencies, the Reinsurance Interval Fund will be required to compute its income in U.S. dollars for distribution to shareholders, and therefore the Reinsurance Interval Fund will absorb the cost of currency fluctuations. After the Reinsurance Interval Fund has distributed income, subsequent foreign currency losses may result in the Reinsurance Interval 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.

Additional Information Regarding Securities Lending. The Reinsurance Interval Fund may earn additional income from lending securities. Voting rights or rights to consent with respect to the loaned securities pass to the borrower. The Reinsurance Interval Fund generally will have the right to call securities loans at any time on reasonable notice, and generally intends to do so if both (i) the Adviser receives adequate notice of a proposal upon which shareholders are being asked to vote, and (ii) the Adviser believes that the benefits to the Reinsurance Interval Fund of voting on such proposal outweigh the benefits to the Reinsurance Interval Fund of having the security remain out on loan. However, as described in the Prospectus, the Reinsurance Interval Fund bears the risk of delay in the return of the security or failure to return the security, impairing the Reinsurance Interval Fund’s ability to vote on such matters. As with other extensions of credit, there are risks of delay in recovery or even loss of rights in the securities loaned if the borrower of the securities fails financially. Securities loans currently are required to be secured continuously by collateral in cash, cash equivalents (such as money market instruments) or other liquid securities held by the custodian and maintained in an amount at least equal to the market value of the securities loaned.

During the time a security is on loan and the issuer of the security makes an interest or dividend payment, the borrower pays the Reinsurance Interval Fund a substitute payment equal to any interest or dividends the Reinsurance Interval Fund would have received directly from the issuer of the security if the Reinsurance Interval Fund had not loaned the security. When the Reinsurance Interval Fund receives dividends directly from domestic or certain foreign corporations, a portion of the dividends paid by the Reinsurance Interval Fund itself to its shareholders and attributable to those dividends (but not the portion attributable to substitute payments) may be eligible for: (i) treatment as “qualified dividend income” in the hands of individuals; or (ii) the federal dividends received deduction in the hands of corporate shareholders. The Adviser therefore may cause the Reinsurance Interval Fund to terminate a securities loan — and forego any income on the loan after the termination — in anticipation of a dividend payment. By doing so, the Reinsurance Interval Fund would receive the dividend directly from the issuer of the securities, rather than a substitute payment from the borrower of the securities, and thereby preserve the possibility of those tax benefits for certain Reinsurance Interval Fund shareholders. However, the Adviser is under no obligation to do so, and there can be no assurance that the Adviser will do so in all circumstances or at all.

Other “Stripped” Securities. In addition to buying stripped Treasury securities (as described herein), the Reinsurance Interval Fund can invest directly or indirectly 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 Reinsurance Interval 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.

Investment in Other Investment Companies. The Reinsurance Interval Fund may invest in the securities of other investment companies, which can include open-end funds, closed-end funds and unit investment trusts, subject to the limits set forth in the 1940 Act that apply to those types of investments. The Reinsurance Interval Fund may invest, for example, in exchange-traded funds, which are typically open-end funds or unit investment trusts, listed on a stock exchange. The Reinsurance Interval Fund might do so as a way of gaining exposure to the segments of the equity, fixed-income or other markets represented by the exchange-traded funds' portfolio, at times when the Reinsurance Interval Fund may not be able to buy those portfolio securities directly.

The shares of other investment companies may fluctuate in price and may be worth more or less when the Reinsurance Interval Fund sells them. Investing in another investment company through the secondary market may involve the payment of substantial premiums above the value of such investment company's portfolio securities. As a shareholder of an investment company, the Reinsurance Interval Fund would be subject to its ratable share of that investment company's expenses, including its advisory and administration expenses. Similarly, as a shareholder in the Reinsurance Interval Fund, the Fund will be subject to its ratable share of the Reinsurance Interval Fund's expenses.

Repurchase Agreements. The Reinsurance Interval Fund may enter into repurchase agreements with banks and broker-dealers, with the Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund the opportunity to earn a return on temporarily available cash without market risk, although the Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund to expenses, delays and risks of loss including: (i) possible declines in the value of the underlying security while the Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund's net assets that may be subject to repurchase agreements, subject to any limitations on illiquid investments.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements. The Reinsurance Interval Fund may enter into reverse repurchase agreements with banks and brokers, with the Reinsurance Interval Fund as the initial seller of securities to the banks or brokers. In this case, a reverse repurchase agreement involves a sale by the Reinsurance Interval Fund of portfolio securities concurrently with an agreement by the Reinsurance Interval Fund to repurchase the same securities at a later date at a fixed price. During the reverse repurchase agreement period, the Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund's right to repurchase the securities. Furthermore, in that situation the Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund's use of reverse repurchase agreements also subjects the Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund for purposes of the Reinsurance Interval Fund's fundamental investment restriction on borrowings if the Reinsurance Interval 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 Commission adopted Rule 18f-4. Among other things, Rule 18f-4 eliminated the asset segregation framework arising from prior Commission guidance for covering certain financial instruments. Compliance with Rule 18f-4 will not be required until August 2022. Under Rule 18f-4, the Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund's Prospectus, or (2) derivatives subject to the VaR test imposed by Rule 18f-4.

“When-Issued” and “Delayed-Delivery” Transactions. The Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund. During the period between purchase and settlement, the Reinsurance Interval Fund makes no payment to the issuer and no interest accrues to the Reinsurance Interval Fund from the investment until it receives the security at settlement.

The Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund to lose the opportunity to obtain the security at a price and yield the Adviser considers to be advantageous.

When the Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund's net asset value. In a sale transaction, it records the proceeds to be received. The Reinsurance Interval Fund identifies on its books liquid assets at least equal in value to the value of the Reinsurance Interval Fund's purchase commitments until the Reinsurance Interval Fund pays for the investment.

When-issued and delayed-delivery transactions can be used by the Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund may invest in bank loans. By purchasing a loan, the Reinsurance Interval Fund acquires some or all of the interest of a bank or other lending institution in a loan to a particular borrower. The Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund's access to collateral may be limited by bankruptcy or other insolvency laws. The failure by the Reinsurance Interval Fund to receive scheduled interest or principal payments on a loan would adversely affect the income of the Reinsurance Interval Fund and would likely reduce the value of its assets, which would be reflected in a reduction in the Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund may invest generally are not rated by independent credit rating agencies, a decision by the Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund's credit quality policy. The loans in which the Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund's redemption obligations.

In addition, when holding a loan participation, the Reinsurance Interval Fund is subject to the credit risk of the intermediary financial institution. If the Reinsurance Interval Fund holds its interest in a loan through another financial institution, the Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund relies on a financial institution to administer a loan, the Reinsurance Interval 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.

Legal and Regulatory Risks. The Fund or the Reinsurance Interval 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 or other banking regulators or other governmental regulatory authorities or self-regulatory organizations that supervise the financial markets. The Fund or the Reinsurance Interval Fund may also be adversely affected by changes in the enforcement or interpretation of existing statutes and rules. 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund, restrict the Reinsurance Interval Fund's ability to engage in derivatives transactions (for example, by making certain types of derivatives transactions no longer available to the Reinsurance Interval Fund) and/or increase the costs of such derivatives transactions (for example, by increasing margin or capital requirements) and the Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund's position in such securities may be compromised.

LIBOR Risk. The London Interbank Offered Rate ("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 payment obligations under derivative investments, the cost of financing or an investment's value or return, and may be used in other ways that affect the Reinsurance Interval Fund's investment performance. In 2017, the United Kingdom's Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA"), which regulates LIBOR, announced that after 2021 it would

cease its active encouragement of banks to provide the quotations needed to sustain LIBOR. ICE Benchmark Administration (“IBA”), the administrator of LIBOR, ceased publication of many of its LIBOR settings on a representative basis at the end of 2021 and is expected to cease publication on a representative basis of a majority of commonly used tenors of U.S. dollar LIBOR settings after June 30, 2023. In addition, global regulators including the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation have issued guidance stating that, with limited exceptions, no new LIBOR-based contracts should be entered into after 2021. Actions by regulators have resulted in the establishment of alternative reference rates to LIBOR in most major currencies (e.g., the Secured Overnight Financing Rate for U.S. dollar LIBOR). Markets are developing and various financial industry groups have been planning for the transition away from LIBOR, but there are obstacles to converting certain securities and transactions to new reference rates and questions around liquidity in these rates and how to appropriately adjust these rates to mitigate any economic value transfer at the time of transition remain a significant concern.

It is difficult to predict the full impact of the transition away from LIBOR on the Reinsurance Interval Fund. The transition process may involve, among other things, increased volatility and illiquidity in markets for instruments whose terms include LIBOR. It could also lead to a reduction in the value of some LIBOR-based investments and reduce the effectiveness of related transactions such as hedges. 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. In addition to any exposure the Reinsurance Interval Fund may have to LIBOR via its own investments, any such uncertainty or adverse market positions may affect the broader financial markets in general and the Reinsurance Interval Fund in particular. For example, if difficulties in the transition from LIBOR were to cause increased volatility in the value of the S&P 500 index or the U.S. Treasury market, it could adversely impact the instruments in which the Reinsurance Interval Fund invests, and could result in adverse performance for the Reinsurance Interval Fund. Since the usefulness of LIBOR as a benchmark could deteriorate during the transition period, these effects could occur at any time. 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 effects, as well as other unforeseen effects, may adversely affect the Reinsurance Interval Fund’s performance or NAV.

Investment in Relatively New Issuers. The Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund attempts to dispose of its holdings, the Reinsurance Interval Fund may receive lower prices than might otherwise be the case.

Adjustable Rate and Auction Preferred Securities. The Reinsurance Interval 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 and Restricted 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 Reinsurance Interval 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 or the Reinsurance Interval 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. For the Fund, the shares of the Reinsurance Interval Fund it holds may be deemed to be illiquid at times.

Borrowing Risk. The Fund's investment portfolio (which will consist primarily of shares of the Reinsurance Interval Fund) and the Reinsurance Interval Fund's investment portfolio (which consists primarily of reinsurance-related securities) may limit the number of lenders willing to enter into a borrowing arrangement with the Fund or the Reinsurance Interval Fund, result in higher borrowing costs to the Fund or the Reinsurance Interval Fund or less favorable terms under the arrangement because such securities are higher risk instruments. As a result, the Fund or the Reinsurance Interval Fund may be required to modify its investment program in order to meet the terms of any borrowing arrangement. If so, the Fund or the Reinsurance Interval 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 and the Reinsurance Interval Fund's portfolio turnover rate may vary from year-to-year, as well as within a year. The Fund's and the Reinsurance Interval 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 and the Reinsurance Interval Fund.

For reporting purposes, the Fund's and the Reinsurance Interval 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 or the Reinsurance Interval Fund, as the case may be, 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 or the Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund is shown under the heading "Consolidated Financial Highlights of the Reinsurance Interval Fund" in the Fund's Prospectus.

Investment Restrictions

Fundamental Investment Restrictions of the Fund. 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 not issue senior securities, except as permitted under the 1940 Act;
- (2) may not borrow money, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act;
- (3) may not underwrite securities issued by other persons except to the extent that, in connection with the disposition of its portfolio investments, it may be deemed to be an underwriter under federal securities laws;
- (4) may not invest more than 25% of its total 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);
- (5) may not purchase or sell real estate, although it may purchase securities of issuers which deal in real estate, including securities of real estate investment trusts, and may purchase securities which are secured by interests in real estate;
- (6) may not purchase or sell commodities, except that the Fund may purchase and sell futures contracts and options, may enter into foreign exchange contracts, and may enter into swap agreements and other financial transactions not requiring the delivery of physical commodities; and
- (7) may not make loans, except by purchase of debt obligations in which the Fund may invest consistent with its investment policies, by entering into repurchase agreements or by lending its portfolio securities. The Fund may loan no more than one-third of its total assets.

For purposes of construing restriction (4), a large economic or market sector shall not be construed as a single industry or group of industries. As discussed in the Prospectus and this SAI, the Fund may invest more than 25% of its total assets in a single market sector, specifically, the financial services sector. Issuers of event-linked bonds are generally classified as belonging to the financial services sector. The Fund will be subject to the risks associated with that sector.

In determining whether a transaction is permitted under the 1940 Act, restriction (1) above will not be construed to prohibit any transaction that is permitted under the 1940 Act, as interpreted or modified, or as otherwise permitted by regulatory authority having jurisdiction from time to time.

The Fund has also adopted the following fundamental policies in order to repurchase its shares:

- (a) The Fund will make an offer to repurchase a designated percentage of the outstanding shares from shareholders (a "Repurchase Offer") pursuant to Rule 23c-3 under the 1940 Act, as it may be amended from time to time, (1) in the event that the Fund commences investment operations on or before the one-year anniversary of effectiveness of the Trust's initial registration statement, once on an annual interval occurring twelve months after the commencement of investment operations, and quarterly thereafter; (2) in the event that the Fund commences investment operations after the one-year anniversary but on or before the two-year anniversary of effectiveness of the Trust's initial registration statement, (a) twice on an annual interval, once immediately before and once twelve months after the commencement of investment operations, and (b) quarterly thereafter; (3) in the event that the Fund commences investment operations after the two-year anniversary of effectiveness of the Trust's initial registration statement, (a) indefinitely on an annual interval beginning on such two-year anniversary

until the Fund commences investment operations, (b) twice on an annual interval, once immediately before and once twelve months after the commencement of investment operations, and (c) quarterly thereafter.

- (b) The Fund will repurchase shares that are tendered by a specific date (the “Repurchase Request Deadline”). The Fund’s Board will establish the Repurchase Request Deadline for each Repurchase Offer. The Repurchase Request Deadline will ordinarily be on a date approximately seven days before the repurchase occurs but such date may be revised by the Adviser, in its sole discretion, based on factors such as market conditions, the level of the Fund’s assets and shareholder servicing considerations provided that the Board is notified of this change and the reasons for it.
- (c) There will be a maximum 14 calendar day period (or the next business day if the 14th calendar day is not a business day) between the Repurchase Request Deadline and the date on which the Fund’s net asset value applicable to the Repurchase Offer is determined.

Repurchase Process

In accordance with the Fund’s policies regarding repurchases, the Adviser has recommended, and the Board has approved, that for each Repurchase Offer, the Repurchase Request Deadline will ordinarily be the same date as the Repurchase Pricing Date.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

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 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 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 2016	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 2016	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 (1969) ⁽³⁾	Trustee, Chairman	since 2016	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, Stone Ridge Trust II, 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, and 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 Trust's Chief Compliance Officer (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 that 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⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in All Registered Investment Companies Overseen by Trustee in Family of Investment Companies⁽²⁾</u>
Independent Trustees		
Jeffery Ekberg	None	Over \$100,000
Daniel Charney	None	Over \$100,000
Interested Trustee		
Ross Stevens ⁽³⁾	\$50,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000

(1) As of December 31, 2021, none of the Independent Trustees owned shares of the Fund because the Fund had not yet commenced investment operations.

(2) Family of Investment Companies includes the Trust and Stone Ridge Trust, Stone Ridge Trust II, 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, and other investment companies managed by the Adviser.

(3) Beneficial ownership through the Adviser's or its affiliates' direct Fund investments.

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. Because the Trust has not commenced investment operations, the Trust has not yet paid any compensation to its Trustees. The following table illustrates amounts estimated to be paid for the Fund's initial fiscal year. 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 5 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 fiscal year ended October 31, 2021.

<u>Independent Trustees</u>	<u>Aggregate Compensation From the Fund⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Total Compensation From the Fund Complex Paid to Trustee⁽²⁾</u>
Jeffery Ekberg	\$0	\$350,000
Daniel Charney	\$0	\$350,000

(1) As of the date of this SAI, the Independent Trustees had not received compensation from the Fund because the Fund had not yet commenced investment operations.

(2) Reflects actual direct compensation received during the fiscal year ended October 31, 2021, from other series of the Fund Complex. The Fund Complex includes the Trust and Stone Ridge Trust, Stone Ridge Trust II, 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, and other investment companies managed by the Adviser.

Officers of the Trust

Name (Year of Birth) and Address ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Position(s) Held with the Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served ⁽³⁾	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years
Ross Stevens (1969)	President, Chief Executive Officer and Principal Executive Officer	since 2015	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.
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.

Code 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 make personal investments under some circumstances, including in assets or instruments 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 will be 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, Stone Ridge owned of record and beneficially 100% of the outstanding shares of the Fund. As of January 31, 2022, the Trustees and officers of the Fund as a group owned, directly or indirectly, 100% of the outstanding shares of the Fund, as a result of Ross Stevens' beneficial ownership through the Adviser's or its affiliates' investments in the Fund.

INVESTMENT ADVISORY AND OTHER SERVICES

The Adviser

Stone Ridge Asset Management LLC ("Stone Ridge" or the "Adviser") 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 serves as the Adviser of the Fund pursuant to an investment management agreement (the "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).

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.

As compensation for its services, the Fund pays the Adviser a fee, computed daily and paid monthly in arrears, at the annual rate of 2.00% of the average daily net assets of the Fund. As described in the Prospectus, the Adviser has entered into a contractual expense limitation agreement with the Fund.

As compensation for its services, the Reinsurance Interval Fund pays the Adviser a fee, computed daily and paid monthly in arrears, at the annual rate of 2.00% of the average daily net assets of the Reinsurance Interval Fund. The Fund will pay its pro rata portion of the Reinsurance Interval Fund's fee, which is excluded from the Fund's expense limitation.

The Fund paid no management fees to the Adviser during the most recent three fiscal years ended October 31 because the Fund had not yet commenced investment operations.

To the extent the Adviser receives compensation for providing management services to a Subsidiary, (i) the Adviser will not receive compensation from the Reinsurance Interval Fund in respect of the assets of the Reinsurance Interval Fund that are invested in such Subsidiary (i.e., the compensation paid to the Adviser for services to the Reinsurance Interval Fund will be calculated based on the Reinsurance Interval Fund's average daily net assets excluding the net assets of such Subsidiary), and (ii) any such compensation is determined as a percentage of the average daily net assets of such Subsidiary at the same rate and in the same manner as under the Reinsurance Interval Fund's Investment Management Agreement.

Portfolio Managers

Paul Germain, Alexander Nyren, Benjamin Robbins, Ross Stevens and Igor Zhitnitsky 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, except as otherwise noted.

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.

Portfolio Manager	Registered Investment Companies		Other Pooled Investment Vehicles		Other Accounts	
	Number of Accounts ⁽¹⁾	Total Assets (in millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)
Paul Germain	6	\$6,045	10	\$3,243	2	\$1,942
Alexander Nyren	2	\$3,117	1	\$398	0	\$0
Benjamin Robbins	3	\$3,227	1	\$398	0	\$0
Ross Stevens	4	\$5,901	0	\$0	0	\$0
Igor Zhitnitsky	2	\$3,117	1	\$398	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.

Portfolio Manager	Registered Investment Companies for which the Adviser receives a performance-based fee		Other Pooled Investment Vehicles managed for which the Adviser receives a performance-based fee		Other Accounts managed for which the Adviser receives a performance-based fee	
	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)
Paul Germain	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Alexander Nyren	0	\$0	1	\$398	0	\$0
Benjamin Robbins	0	\$0	1	\$398	0	\$0
Ross Stevens	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Igor Zhitnitsky	0	\$0	1	\$398	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.

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 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.

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, which may from time to time include one or more Portfolio Managers of the Fund, 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 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 tender shares for repurchase in connection with periodic repurchase offers by the Fund. If the Adviser or its affiliate tenders a significant amount of shares in connection with a periodic repurchase offer, this could cause the repurchase offer to be oversubscribed and shareholders participating in the repurchase offer (including the Adviser or its affiliates) would only be able to have a portion of their shares repurchased. In such a case, the Adviser or its affiliates would be subject to the resulting proration of tendered amounts on a *pari passu* basis with all other tendering investors. Other possible risks associated with the Fund's repurchase offers are described under "*Principal Risks of Investment in the Fund — Repurchase Offers Risk*" in the Prospectus.

Investments by Adviser or Related Entities. 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 the Portfolio Managers 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 the 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, except as otherwise noted, the Portfolio Managers beneficially owned the following shares of the Fund:

<u>Portfolio Manager</u>	<u>Dollar Range of Shares Beneficially Owned</u>
Paul Germain	None
Alexander Nyren	None
Benjamin Robbins	None
Ross Stevens ⁽¹⁾	\$50,000 - 100,000
Igor Zhitnitsky	None

⁽¹⁾ Beneficial ownership through the Adviser’s or its affiliates’ investments in the Fund.

Principal Underwriter

ALPS Distributors, Inc., located at 1290 Broadway, Suite 1000, Denver, Colorado 80203 (the “Distributor”), is the principal underwriter and distributor of shares of the Fund. The Distributor acts as the distributor of shares for the Fund on a best efforts basis, subject to various conditions, pursuant to the terms of the Distributor’s contract with the Fund. The Distributor is not obligated to sell any specific amount of shares of the Fund. The Distributor will also act as agent for the Fund in connection with repurchases of shares.

Distribution and Servicing Plan

As described in the Prospectus, the Fund has adopted a distribution and servicing plan (the “Distribution and Servicing Plan”) for its shares. The Distribution and Servicing Plan was approved by the Board, including a majority of the Trustees who are not interested persons of the Fund (as defined in the 1940 Act) and who have no direct or indirect financial interest in the operations of the Distribution and Servicing Plan or the distribution agreement with the Distributor. The Distribution and Servicing Plan may benefit the Fund by providing additional ongoing shareholder services to Fund shareholders.

The Fund incurred no fees pursuant to the Distribution and Servicing Plan during the fiscal year ended October 31, 2021 because the Fund had not yet commenced investment operations.

The Distribution and Servicing Plan may be terminated by vote of a majority of the Independent Trustees, or by vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund, to the extent so required. The Distribution and Servicing Plan may be amended by a vote of the Board, including a majority of the Independent Trustees, cast in

person at a meeting called for that purpose, to the extent so required. The Board reviews quarterly a written report detailing the costs that have been incurred.

No Independent Trustee has any direct or indirect financial interest in the operation of the Distribution and Servicing Plan. Except as disclosed in the Prospectus, no interested person of the Fund has any direct or indirect financial interest in the operation of the Distribution and Servicing Plan except to the extent that the Distributor, the Adviser or certain of their employees may be deemed to have such an interest as a result of benefits derived from the successful operation of the Distribution and Servicing Plan.

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. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, doing business as 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 no administration and fund accounting fees to the Administrator during the most recent three fiscal years ended October 31 because the Fund had not yet commenced investment operations.

Servicing Agent. As described in the Prospectus, the Fund has entered into a Services Agreement with the Adviser pursuant to which the Fund has appointed the Adviser as servicing agent.

The Fund incurred no services fees pursuant to the Services Agreement during the most recent three fiscal years ended October 31 because the Fund had not yet commenced investment operations.

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.

Custodian. U.S. Bank NA (the “Custodian”), located at 1555 N. River Center Drive, Suite 302, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212, serves as the custodian for the Fund. As such, the 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, the 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. The Custodian also maintains certain accounts and records of the Fund.

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 220 South 6th Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55402.

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

PURCHASE AND REPURCHASE OF SHARES

The Fund currently offers one class of shares. The Declaration of Trust authorizes the issuance of an unlimited number of shares. The Trustees of the Fund have authority under the Declaration of Trust to create and classify shares into separate series and to classify and reclassify any series of shares into one or more classes without further action by shareholders. The Trustees of the Fund may designate additional series and classes in the future from time to time.

The shares will be issued with a par value of \$0.01 per share. All shares of the Fund have equal rights as to the payment of dividends and the distribution of assets upon liquidation of the Fund. The shares will, when issued, be fully paid and non-assessable by the Fund and will have no preemptive or conversion rights to cumulative voting.

The shares are designed primarily for long-term investors, and investors in the shares should not view the Fund as a vehicle for short-term trading purposes.

Unlike most closed-end funds, the Fund expects to continuously offer its shares. The Fund's shares will not be listed on any securities exchange and will not be publicly traded. Thus, there is no secondary market for the Fund's shares and the Fund expects that no secondary market will develop. In order to provide liquidity to shareholders, the Fund has determined that, twelve months after the commencement of investment operations and quarterly thereafter, it will make offers to repurchase a portion of the Fund's outstanding shares at NAV subject to approval of the Fund's Board and in all cases such repurchase offers will be for at least 5% and not more than 25% of its outstanding shares at NAV. It is also possible that a Repurchase Offer may be oversubscribed, with the result that shareholders may only be able to have a portion of their shares repurchased. After a catastrophic insured loss event, particularly in the U.S., the reinsurance industry will have to pay out a significant amount of capital and will, therefore, have less capital available to underwrite risks in the immediately following years. Having access to stable, long-term capital, especially after a catastrophically large loss, is a key concern for reinsurers and, therefore, a potential opportunity for investors. The Fund is intended to serve as a vehicle to allow investors to maintain or grow their exposure to the reinsurance asset class at such time. In order to take advantage of potential post-event opportunities for investors, the Fund does not anticipate that it will begin selling shares or accepting offers to purchase shares ("commencement of investment operations") unless and until the Reinsurance Interval Fund experiences a material drawdown. Such a loss is likely to be due to U.S. event(s), but may also result from events outside the U.S. Upon commencement of investment operations, the Fund intends to offer the shares in a continuous offering of its shares at net asset value, plus the applicable sales charge. There can be no assurance that the Fund will offer its shares on a continuous basis, or if so offered, that it will do so indefinitely. Approximately nine months after the Fund commences investment operations, the Fund's Adviser is expected to recommend to the Fund's Board that the Fund be reorganized with and into the Reinsurance Interval Fund effective as of the one-year anniversary of the Fund's commencement of investment operations (the "Reorganization"). The Reorganization would be effectuated at the discretion of the Board and is not expected to require shareholder approval. Until the Reorganization or, if the Reorganization is not consummated, until the first repurchase offer, investors will be unable to sell their shares. The Board will endeavor to consummate the Reorganization at a time that allows investors an opportunity to participate in a repurchase offer shortly thereafter, but it is possible that the next repurchase offer in the Reinsurance Interval Fund may be up to approximately four months after the Reorganization. For example, if the Fund consummated the Reorganization immediately after the Reinsurance Interval Fund sent repurchase request notifications to its shareholders in the middle of October of a given year, an investor would be entitled to participate in the following repurchase offer, for which the Reinsurance Interval Fund would send repurchase request notifications in the end of January of the following year.

The Repurchase Request Deadline will ordinarily be the same date as the Repurchase Pricing Date.

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 repurchases are not permitted on accounts whose names or addresses have changed within the past 30 days. Proceeds from telephone transactions can be mailed to the address of record or sent via wire or ACH to the bank of record pre-established on the account.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS AND BROKERAGE

Investment Decisions and Portfolio Transactions. Investment decisions for the Fund and the Reinsurance Interval 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 and the Reinsurance Interval Fund). Some securities considered for investment by the Fund or the Reinsurance Interval 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 or the Reinsurance Interval 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 or the Reinsurance Interval Fund, as applicable, 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 or the Reinsurance Interval Fund and one or more other accounts, the Adviser will generally execute transactions for the Fund and the Reinsurance Interval 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 that 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 and the Reinsurance Interval Fund usually includes an undisclosed dealer commission or markup. In underwritten offerings, the price paid by the Fund and the Reinsurance Interval 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 or the Reinsurance Interval 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 or the Reinsurance Interval Fund of participations or assignments may be pursuant to privately negotiated transactions pursuant to which the Fund or the Reinsurance Interval 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 or the Reinsurance Interval 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 and the Reinsurance Interval Fund's orders. In doing so, the Fund and the Reinsurance Interval 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 and the Reinsurance Interval 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 that 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 and the Reinsurance Interval 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 and the Reinsurance Interval 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 and the Reinsurance Interval Fund's portfolio 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 and the Reinsurance Interval 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 and the Reinsurance Interval 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 or the Reinsurance Interval Fund to pay a broker-dealer that 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 or the Reinsurance Interval Fund in excess of the commission that 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 or the Reinsurance Interval Fund on a securities exchange if the commissions paid to such an affiliated broker-dealer by the Fund or the Reinsurance Interval Fund on exchange transactions do not exceed "usual and customary brokerage commissions." The rules define "usual and customary" commissions to include amounts that 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."

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 because the Fund had not yet commenced investment operations.

Brokerage Commissions. For the three most recent fiscal years ended October 31, there were no aggregate brokerage commissions because the Fund had not yet commenced investment operations.

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. Additionally, the House of Representatives recently passed the Build Back Better Act, which would make significant changes to the Code if enacted into law, and this summary does not contain a description of such potential changes. 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.

The Fund invests all or substantially all of its assets in the Reinsurance Interval Fund, and so all or substantially all of the Fund’s income will be as a result of distributions or deemed distributions from the Reinsurance Interval Fund. Therefore, as applicable, references to the U.S. federal income tax treatment of the Fund, including to the assets owned, income earned by or decisions made by or on behalf of the Fund, will be to or will include the Reinsurance Interval Fund, and, as applicable, the assets owned, income earned by or decisions made by or on behalf of the Reinsurance Interval Fund.

Taxation of the Fund

The Fund currently intends to elect to be treated and currently intends to qualify and be treated as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of Chapter 1 of the Code (a “RIC”). In order to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded regulated investment companies 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 regulated investment companies 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 regulated investment companies) 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 regulated investment company. 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 regulated investment companies, such rules do apply to a regulated investment company 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 the Reinsurance Interval Fund, subject to certain exceptions, the Fund would be required to “look through” the Reinsurance Interval Fund to its holdings and combine the appropriate percentage of the Reinsurance Interval Fund’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.

Whether the Fund meets the asset diversification test described above will depend on whether the Reinsurance Interval Fund qualifies as a regulated investment company. If the Reinsurance Interval Fund were to fail to meet the income, diversification or distribution test and were ineligible to or otherwise were not to cure such failure, the Fund would as a result itself fail to meet the asset diversification test and would likely be unable to cure such failure.

The Reinsurance Interval Fund’s investment strategy will potentially be limited by its intention to qualify for treatment as a regulated investment company. The tax treatment of certain of the Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund’s and, in turn, the Fund’s ability to qualify for such treatment.

The Reinsurance Interval Fund invests in one or more Subsidiaries that are treated as disregarded entities for U.S. federal income tax purposes (each a “Disregarded Subsidiary”). In the case of a Disregarded Subsidiary, for U.S. federal income tax purposes (i) the Reinsurance Interval Fund is treated as owning the Disregarded Subsidiary’s assets directly; (ii) any income, gain, loss, deduction or other tax items arising in respect of the Disregarded Subsidiary’s assets will be treated as if they are realized or incurred, as applicable, directly by the Reinsurance

Interval Fund; and (iii) any distributions the Reinsurance Interval Fund receives from the Disregarded Subsidiary will have no effect on the Reinsurance Interval Fund's U.S. federal income tax liability.

Many or most of the foreign issuers in which the Reinsurance Interval Fund invests are controlled foreign corporations for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Under recently finalized 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund's business of investing in stock, securities or currencies. The Reinsurance Interval Fund invests in one or more Subsidiaries that are treated as controlled foreign corporations for U.S. federal income tax purposes (each a "Corporate Subsidiary"). In addition, one or more Disregarded Subsidiaries invest in and control, and thus for U.S. federal income tax purposes the Reinsurance Interval Fund is treated as investing directly in and controlling, an entity treated as a controlled foreign corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes (any such entity, an "Underlying CFC"). Any Corporate Subsidiary and any Underlying CFC will take steps to ensure that income recognized by the Reinsurance Interval Fund in respect of the Corporate Subsidiaries or Underlying CFCs, respectively, will be qualifying income.

If the Fund qualifies as a regulated investment company that is accorded special tax treatment, the Fund generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on income distributed in a timely manner to its shareholders in the form of dividends (including Capital Gain Dividends, as defined below).

If the Fund or Reinsurance Interval Fund and as a result the Fund were to fail to meet the income, diversification or distribution tests described above, the Fund or Reinsurance Interval Fund, as the case may be, could in some cases cure such failure, including by paying an entity-level tax, paying interest, making additional distributions or disposing of certain assets. If the Fund or Reinsurance Interval Fund were ineligible to or otherwise did not cure such failure for any year, or if the Fund or Reinsurance Interval Fund and as a result the Fund were otherwise to fail to qualify as a regulated investment company accorded special tax treatment for such year, the Fund or Reinsurance Interval Fund and the Fund, as the case may be, would be a "C corporation" and, as such, would be subject to entity-level tax 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 (including in the case of distributions to the Fund as a shareholder in Reinsurance Interval Fund) 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 or Reinsurance Interval Fund and the Fund, as the case may be, could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest and make substantial distributions before re-qualifying as a regulated investment company that is accorded special tax treatment.

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 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 an amount at least 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. 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 IRS and the Department of the Treasury have issued regulations that impose special rules in respect of Capital Gain Dividends received through partnership interests constituting "applicable partnership interests" under Section 1061 of the Code.

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. As a result, there is a possibility that 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 passive foreign investment company.

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. For information regarding qualified dividend income received by the Fund from the Reinsurance Interval Fund, see "Investment in the Reinsurance Interval Fund" below.

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. For information regarding eligibility for the dividends-received deduction of dividends received by the Fund from the Reinsurance Interval Fund, see “Investment in the Reinsurance Interval Fund” below.

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.

Under Treasury Regulations, distributions by a RIC to its shareholders that the RIC 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 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 the RIC from REITs, to the extent such dividends are properly reported as such by the RIC 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 RIC 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. A RIC is permitted to report such part of its dividends as section 199A dividends as are eligible, but is not required to do so.

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, repurchase 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 undistributed income or gains, that were therefore included in the price the shareholder paid. The Fund may be required to distribute realized income or gains 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 Repurchase of Shares

The repurchase, sale or exchange of Fund shares may 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 will generally 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 the 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.

Shareholders who tender all of the shares they hold or are deemed to hold in response to a Repurchase Offer generally will be treated as having sold their shares and generally will recognize a capital gain or loss, as described in the preceding paragraph. However, if a shareholder tenders fewer than all of the shares it holds or is deemed to hold, such shareholder may be treated as having received a distribution under Section 301 of the Code (“Section 301 distribution”) unless the repurchase 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 shareholder whose shares are repurchased 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 repurchase will be treated as having received a taxable distribution from the Fund.

The Fund’s use of cash to repurchase shares could adversely affect its ability to satisfy the distribution requirements for treatment as a RIC. The Fund could also recognize income in connection with its liquidation of a portion of its investment in the Reinsurance Interval Fund to fund share repurchases. Any such income would be taken into account in determining whether the distribution requirements are satisfied.

Investment in the Reinsurance Interval Fund

Because the Fund will invest all or substantially all of its assets in the Reinsurance Interval Fund, its distributable income and gains will normally consist entirely of distributions (or deemed distributions) from the Reinsurance Interval Fund and gains and losses on the disposition of shares of the Reinsurance Interval Fund. To the extent that the Reinsurance Interval Fund realizes net losses on its investments for a given taxable year, the Fund will not be able to benefit from those losses until and only to the extent that (i) the Reinsurance Interval Fund realizes gains that it can reduce by those losses, or (ii) the Fund is able to recognize its share of those losses when it disposes of shares of the Reinsurance Interval Fund in a transaction qualifying for sale or exchange treatment. Moreover, even when the Fund does make such a disposition, a portion of its loss may be recognized as a long-term capital loss, which will not be treated as favorably for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a short-term capital loss or an ordinary deduction. In particular, the Fund will not be able to offset any capital losses from its dispositions of the Reinsurance Interval Fund’s shares against its ordinary income (including distributions of any net short-term capital gains realized by the Reinsurance Interval Fund).

When the Reinsurance Interval Fund makes a tender offer for its shares, there is a risk that non-tendering shareholders in the Reinsurance Interval Fund, and other shareholders of the Reinsurance Interval Fund who tender some but not all of their shares therein or not all of whose shares therein are repurchased, in each case whose percentage interests in the Reinsurance Interval Fund increase as a result of such tender, will be treated as having received a taxable distribution from the Reinsurance Interval Fund. The extent of such risk will vary depending upon the particular circumstances of the tender offer, and in particular whether such offer is a single and isolated event or is part of a plan for periodically redeeming shares of the Reinsurance Interval Fund. As a result, there is a risk that the Fund may be treated as having received a taxable dividend from the Reinsurance Interval Fund in such instances. Dividend treatment of a tender by the Fund would affect the amount and character of income required to be distributed by both the Fund and the Reinsurance Interval Fund for the year in which the redemption occurred. It is possible that such a dividend would qualify as “qualified dividend income”; otherwise, it would be taxable as ordinary income.

If the Fund receives dividends from the Reinsurance Interval Fund, and the Reinsurance Interval Fund reports such dividends as “qualified dividend income,” then the Fund is permitted, in turn, to report a corresponding portion of its distributions as “qualified dividend income,” provided the Fund meets the holding period and other requirements with respect to shares of the Reinsurance Interval Fund.

If the Fund receives dividends from the Reinsurance Interval Fund, and the Reinsurance Interval Fund reports such dividends as eligible for the dividends-received deduction, then the Fund is permitted, in turn, to report a

corresponding portion of its distributions as eligible for the dividends-received deduction, provided the Fund meets the holding period and other requirements with respect to shares of the Reinsurance Interval Fund.

Because the Fund will invest substantially all of its assets in the Reinsurance Interval Fund and provided that the Reinsurance Interval Fund qualifies as a regulated investment company, the Fund expects to qualify as a “qualified fund of funds” (a regulated investment company that invests at least 50% of its total assets in other regulated investment companies at the close of each quarter of its taxable year). If the Fund does so qualify, it will be eligible to elect to pass through to its shareholders any foreign income and other similar taxes paid by the Fund or, if the Reinsurance Interval Fund is eligible to elect and so elects to pass such taxes through to its shareholders, paid by the Reinsurance Interval Fund. However, even if the Fund or the Reinsurance Interval Fund qualifies to make the election for any year, it may determine not to do so. See “Foreign Taxation” below for more information.

Controlled Foreign Corporations

Many or most of the foreign issuers in which the Reinsurance Interval Fund invests are 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund is a “U.S. Shareholder” of a CFC, it will generally be required to include in gross income for U.S. federal income tax purposes for each taxable year of the Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund and thus will not be available to offset income or capital gain generated from the Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund’s recognition of any subpart F income from an investment in a CFC will increase its tax basis in such CFC. Distributions by the CFC to the Reinsurance Interval Fund will be tax-free, to the extent of the CFC’s previously undistributed subpart F income, and will correspondingly reduce the Reinsurance Interval Fund’s tax basis in the CFC, and any distributions in excess of the Reinsurance Interval Fund’s tax basis in such CFC will be treated as realized gain. To the extent the Reinsurance Interval Fund recognizes subpart F income in excess of actual cash distributions from a CFC, the Reinsurance Interval 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 entity 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.

One or more Corporate Subsidiaries, and Underlying CFCs, will be a CFC and the Reinsurance Interval Fund will be a U.S. Shareholder thereof. Therefore, the rules described in the two preceding paragraphs will apply to the Reinsurance Interval Fund's investment in any such Corporate Subsidiary and any such Underlying CFC. A foreign corporation such as a Corporate Subsidiary or an Underlying CFC generally will not be subject to U.S. taxation unless it is treated as engaged in a U.S. trade or business. Each such Corporate Subsidiary or Underlying CFC expects to operate in a manner such that it is not so treated; if it were, such Corporate Subsidiary or Underlying CFC, as the case may be, would be subject to U.S. federal income tax on a net basis at the corporate rate and would be subject to an additional branch profits tax, thus reducing the yield of the Reinsurance Interval Fund's investment in such Corporate Subsidiary or Underlying CFC, as the case may be.

In general, in order to qualify as a RIC, the Reinsurance Interval Fund must, among other things, derive at least 90% of its gross income from certain specified sources ("qualifying income"). Under recently finalized 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund's business of investing in stock, securities or currencies. The Reinsurance Interval Fund will seek to ensure that subpart F income included in the Reinsurance Interval Fund's gross income by virtue of its investments in one or more Corporate Subsidiaries and Underlying CFCs is qualifying income, including by ensuring that any Corporate Subsidiary and Underlying CFC distributes to the Reinsurance Interval Fund an amount equal to such Corporate Subsidiary's or Underlying CFC's subpart F income by the end of the Corporate Subsidiary's or Underlying CFC's taxable year.

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 Reinsurance Interval Fund invests, including a foreign issuer of event-linked bonds, will not be treated as a PFIC with respect to the Reinsurance Interval Fund if such corporation is a CFC (as defined herein) and the Reinsurance Interval Fund is a U.S. Shareholder (as defined herein) thereof.

Equity investments by the Reinsurance Interval Fund in PFICs could potentially subject the Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund shareholders. However, the Reinsurance Interval Fund may elect to avoid the imposition of that tax. For example, if the Reinsurance Interval Fund is in a position to and elects to treat a PFIC as a "qualified electing fund" (i.e., make a "QEF election"), the Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund to avoid taxation. Making either of these elections therefore may require the Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund may therefore incur the tax and interest charges described above in some instances.

Foreign Taxation

Income and proceeds received by the Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund's assets at the close of the taxable year consist of the securities of foreign corporations, the Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund to foreign countries in respect of foreign securities that the Reinsurance Interval Fund has held 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund. Provided the Fund is a qualified fund of funds, it also may elect to pass through to its shareholders foreign taxes it has paid or foreign taxes passed through to it by the Reinsurance Interval Fund. Even if the Fund or the Reinsurance Interval Fund were eligible to make such an election for a given year, it may determine not to do so. 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. In addition, 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.

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 Reinsurance Interval Fund's taxable income (and required to be distributed by the Reinsurance Interval 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 inflation-indexed bonds will also 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 Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund may elect to accrue market discount currently, in which case the Reinsurance Interval Fund will be required to include the accrued market discount in the Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund's income, will depend upon which of the permitted accrual methods the Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund receives no interest payment in cash on the security during the year.

If the Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund actually received. Such distributions may be made from the cash assets of the Reinsurance Interval Fund or if necessary, by liquidation of portfolio securities (including when it is not advantageous to do so). The Reinsurance Interval Fund may realize gains or losses from such liquidations. In the event the Reinsurance Interval Fund realizes net capital gains from such transactions, the Fund, and therefore the Fund's 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund purchases a bond at a price that exceeds the redemption price at maturity (i.e., a premium), the premium is amortizable over the remaining term of the bond. In the case of a taxable bond, if the Reinsurance Interval Fund makes an election applicable to all such bonds it purchases, which election is irrevocable without consent of the IRS, the Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund is permitted to deduct any remaining premium allocable to a prior period. In the case of a tax-exempt bond, tax rules require the Reinsurance Interval Fund to reduce its tax basis by the amount of amortized premium.

Higher-Risk Securities

Investments in debt obligations that are at risk of or in default present special tax issues for the Reinsurance Interval Fund. Tax rules are not entirely clear about issues such as whether, when or to what extent the Reinsurance Interval Fund should recognize market discount on a debt obligation; when the Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval 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 regulated investment company 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 Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval 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.

Derivative Transactions

The Reinsurance Interval Fund's transactions in derivative instruments, 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 (including mark-to-market, constructive sale, notional principal contract, straddle, wash sale and short sale rules). These rules may affect whether gains and losses recognized by the Reinsurance Interval Fund are treated as ordinary or capital or as short-term or long-term, accelerate the recognition of income or gains to the Reinsurance Interval Fund, defer losses to the Reinsurance Interval Fund and cause adjustments in the holding periods of the Reinsurance Interval Fund's securities. These rules, therefore, could affect the amount, timing and character of distributions to the Fund, and therefore by the Fund to its shareholders. Because these and other tax rules applicable to the Reinsurance Interval Fund's investments 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 Reinsurance Interval Fund has made sufficient distributions, and otherwise satisfied the relevant requirements, to maintain its qualification as a regulated investment company and avoid an entity-level tax.

Certain of the Reinsurance Interval Fund's investments in derivative instruments and in foreign-currency denominated instruments, and any of the Reinsurance Interval Fund's transactions in foreign currencies and hedging activities, are likely to produce a difference between the Reinsurance Interval Fund's book income and the sum of its taxable income and net tax-exempt income (if any). If the Reinsurance Interval Fund's book income is less than the sum of its taxable income and net tax-exempt income (if any), the Reinsurance Interval 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 an entity-level tax. If, in the alternative, the Reinsurance Interval 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 Reinsurance Interval 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 regulated investment company 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 regulated investment company. 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.

Foreign Currency Transactions

The Reinsurance Interval 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 distributions by the Reinsurance Interval Fund to the Fund, and therefore by the Fund to its shareholders and increase the

distributions taxed to Fund shareholders as ordinary income. Any net ordinary losses so created cannot be carried forward by the Reinsurance Interval 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. If Reinsurance Interval Fund pays distributions of interest-related or short-term capital gain dividends to the Fund, such distributions retain their character as not subject to withholding if properly reported when paid by the Fund to foreign shareholders. 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, or (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.

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 or Form 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.

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 shareholders at all times during a taxable year 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, other than in the case of a shareholder that is a RIC that is not “publicly offered,” are not deductible by those shareholders under current law.

Backup Withholding

The Fund generally is required to withhold and remit to the U.S. Treasury a percentage of the taxable distributions and proceeds from a repurchase 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 the appropriate information is furnished to the IRS.

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 agent 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.

Shares Purchased through Tax-Qualified Plans

Special tax rules apply to investments through defined contribution plans and other tax-qualified plans, including certain minimum distribution requirements. The Fund's structure as an interval fund, pursuant to which the Fund will make a Repurchase Offer twelve months after commencement of investment operations and quarterly thereafter, which offers may be oversubscribed, could cause a shareholder to be unable to tender its shares when or in the amount that it desires, which inability may make it difficult for a shareholder that is a tax-qualified plan to meet minimum distribution requirements. 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 such an investment on their particular tax situation.

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 regulated investment company are not excepted. Future guidance may extend the current exception from this reporting requirement to shareholders of most or all regulated investment companies. 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.

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 repurchase of shares after the settlement date of the repurchase. 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.

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

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. As of the date of this SAI, the Fund is the only series of the Trust. To the extent permissible by law, additional series may be added in the future.

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

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 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.

OTHER INFORMATION

Miscellaneous

The Prospectus and this SAI do not contain all the information included in the Registration Statement filed with the Commission under the 1933 Act with respect to the securities offered by the Prospectus. Certain portions of the Registration Statement have been omitted from the Prospectus and this SAI pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Commission. The Registration Statement including the exhibits filed therewith may be examined at the office of the Commission in Washington, D.C.

Statements contained in the Prospectus or in this SAI as to the contents of any contract or other document referred to are not necessarily complete, and, in each instance, reference is made to the copy of such contract or other document filed as an exhibit to the Registration Statement of which the Prospectus and this SAI form a part, each such statement being qualified in all respects by such reference.

In the interest of economy and convenience, the Fund does not issue certificates representing the Fund's shares. Instead, the Transfer Agent maintains a record of each shareholder's ownership. Each shareholder receives confirmation of purchase and repurchase orders from the Transfer Agent. Fund shares and any dividends and distributions paid by the Fund are reflected in account statements from the Transfer Agent.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Stone Ridge Trust IV
Stone Ridge Post-Event Reinsurance Fund

Financial Statements

As of October 31, 2021

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Stone Ridge Trust IV

Stone Ridge Post-Event Reinsurance Fund

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Shareholders and the Board of Trustees of Stone Ridge Post-Event Reinsurance Fund

Opinion on the Financial Statements

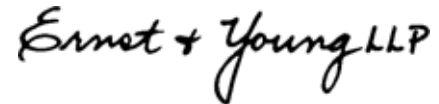
We have audited the accompanying statement of assets and liabilities of Stone Ridge Post-Event Reinsurance Fund (the “Fund”) (the sole series constituting Stone Ridge Trust IV (the “Trust”)) as of October 31, 2021, and the related statement of operations for the year then ended and the related notes (collectively referred to as the “financial statements”). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Fund (the sole series constituting Stone Ridge Trust IV) at October 31, 2021, and the results of its operations for the year then ended, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Trust’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Fund’s financial statements based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (“PCAOB”) and are required to be independent with respect to the Trust in accordance with the U.S federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Trust is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of the Trust’s internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audit, we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Trust’s internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

Our audit included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audit also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

The signature of Ernst & Young LLP is written in a cursive, handwritten style in black ink.

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

Minneapolis, Minnesota
December 29, 2021

Stone Ridge Trust IV
Stone Ridge Post-Event Reinsurance Fund
Statement of Assets and Liabilities
October 31, 2021

Assets:	
Cash	\$ 100,000
Deferred offering costs	<u>77,265</u>
Total Assets:	<u>177,265</u>
Liabilities:	
Accrued offering costs	<u>77,265</u>
Total Liabilities:	<u>77,265</u>
Total Net Assets:	<u>\$ 100,000</u>
Net Assets Consist of:	
Capital Stock	<u>\$ 100,000</u>
Total Net Assets:	<u>\$ 100,000</u>
Capital shares outstanding, no par value, unlimited shares authorized	10,000
Net asset value, offering price and redemption price per share	\$ 10.00

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

Stone Ridge Trust IV
Stone Ridge Post-Event Reinsurance Fund
Statement of Operations
For the year ended October 31, 2020

Income:	\$ —
Total Income:	<u>—</u>
Expenses:	
Audit fees	7,500
Legal fees	5,063
Printing and mailing fees	13,680
Distribution and service fees	7,719
Miscellaneous	<u>700</u>
Total Expenses	<u>34,662</u>
Less: expense reimbursement (See Note 3)	(34,662)
Total Net Expenses:	<u>\$ —</u>
Net increase resulting from operations:	<u><u>\$ —</u></u>

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

Stone Ridge Trust IV
Stone Ridge Post-Event Reinsurance Fund
Notes to Financial Statements
October 31, 2020

1. Organization

Stone Ridge Trust IV (the “Trust”) was organized as a Delaware statutory trust on October 9, 2015, and is registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the “1940 Act”), as amended, as a continuously-offered closed-end management investment company issuing shares. The Trust’s sole series is the Stone Ridge Post-Event Reinsurance Fund (the “Fund”). The Fund is non-diversified for the purposes of the 1940 Act. As of October 31, 2021, the Fund has not yet offered its shares publicly and has not begun to trade in accordance with its investment strategy; therefore, the Fund has not yet commenced operations.

As of October 31, 2021, the Trust had no operations other than those actions relating to organizational and registration matters, including the sale and issuance to Stone Ridge Asset Management LLC (the “Adviser”) of 10,000 shares of the Fund at an aggregate purchase amount of \$100,000. The proceeds of the 10,000 shares were held in cash. The Trust’s Amended and Restated Agreement and Declaration of Trust authorizes the issuance of an unlimited number of shares. The investment objective of the Fund is long-term capital appreciation. The Fund will pursue its investment objective by investing all or substantially all of its assets in Stone Ridge Reinsurance Risk Premium Interval Fund (the “Reinsurance Interval Fund”), a closed-end management investment company; for this reason, the Fund’s investment objective is the same as that of, and the Fund’s policies (through investments in the Reinsurance Interval Fund) are substantially the same as those of, the Reinsurance Interval Fund. The Reinsurance Interval Fund pursues its investment objective primarily by investing in reinsurance-related securities, including event-linked bonds, preference shares, participation notes or private fund units issued in connection with quota shares, preference shares, participation notes or private fund units issued in connection with excess-of-loss, stop-loss or other non-proportional reinsurance, preference shares, participation notes, or private fund units issued in connection with industry loss warranties and, to a lesser extent, event-linked swaps, equity securities (publicly or privately offered) and the derivatives of equity securities of companies in the reinsurance and insurance industry.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The following is a summary of significant accounting policies consistently followed by the Fund in the preparation of its financial statements. The financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”).

(a) Use of Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

(b) Indemnifications

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

(c) Federal Income Taxes

The Fund intends to qualify for treatment as a “regulated investment company” under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. If so qualified, the Fund will not be subject to federal income tax to the extent it distributes substantially all of its net investment income and capital gains to shareholders. Therefore, no federal income tax provision is required.

3. Agreements

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

Upon commencement of operations and in return for providing management services to the Fund, the Fund will pay the Adviser an annual fee of 2.00% of the Fund’s average daily net assets.

The Adviser has agreed to permanently waive all management fees payable by the Fund that are attributable to assets of the Fund invested in another registered investment company advised by the Adviser. In addition, at least through the one-year anniversary of the date the Fund commences investment operations, the Adviser has agreed to pay or otherwise bear operating and other expenses of the Fund (including organizational and offering expenses, but excluding 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 (including all fees and expenses of the Reinsurance Interval Fund), taxes, litigation and indemnification expenses, judgments and extraordinary expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the Fund’s business) solely to the extent necessary to limit the total annualized expenses of the Fund to 0.00% of the average daily net assets of the Fund. Expenses incurred for the year ended October 31, 2021 were waived by the Adviser and amounted to \$34,662 as disclosed on the statement of operations. The Adviser is not eligible to recover previously waived expenses. Offering costs incurred by the Fund after September 30, 2016 in the amount of \$77,265 will be paid by the Fund when operations begin and are subject to the expense limitation agreement. These offering costs, which consist of legal and audit fees related to the initial registration of the Fund, will be amortized daily via the straight-line method for a period of one year from the commencement of operations.

(b) **Custodian, Administrator, and Transfer Agent.** The custodian to the Trust is U.S. Bank NA, located at 1555 N Rivercenter Drive, Suite 302, Milwaukee, WI 53212. The administrator and transfer agent to the Trust is U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, doing business as U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, an affiliate of US Bank NA, located at 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, WI 53202.

(c) **Distributor.** ALPS Distributors, Inc. (the “Distributor”) serves as the Fund’s distributor.

4. Capital Shares

The Fund will be continuously offering an unlimited number of shares through the Distributor. Shares are offered in a continuous offering at the Fund’s current NAV per share.

The Fund is a closed-end “interval” fund and will make periodic offers to repurchase shares. Except as permitted by the Fund’s structure, no shareholder will have the right to require the Fund to repurchase its shares. No public market for shares exists, and none is expected to develop in the future. Consequently, shareholders generally will not be able to liquidate their investment other than as a result of repurchases of their shares by the Fund.

The Fund will make a repurchase offer twelve months after commencement of investment operations and quarterly thereafter, which will be for at least 5% and not more than 25% of the Fund's outstanding shares. In connection with any given repurchase offer, the Fund may offer to repurchase only the minimum amount of 5% of its outstanding shares. It is also possible that a repurchase offer may be oversubscribed, with the result that shareholders may only be able to have a portion of their shares repurchased.

5. Related Parties

At October 31, 2021, the officers of the Trust were also employees of the Adviser.

6. Subsequent Events

In preparing these financial statements, the Fund has evaluated events and transactions for potential recognition or disclosure resulting from subsequent events through December 29, 2021, the date the financial statements were available to be issued. This evaluation did not result in any subsequent events that necessitated disclosures and/or adjustments.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE REINSURANCE INTERVAL FUND

The audited financial statements, including the notes thereto, and the report of Ernst & Young LLP thereon, as included in the Reinsurance Interval Fund's Annual Report to Shareholders for the fiscal year ended on October 31, 2021, as filed with the Commission on January 7, 2022 (Accession No. 0001193125-22-004592) (the "Annual Report"), are hereby incorporated by reference into this SAI. 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.